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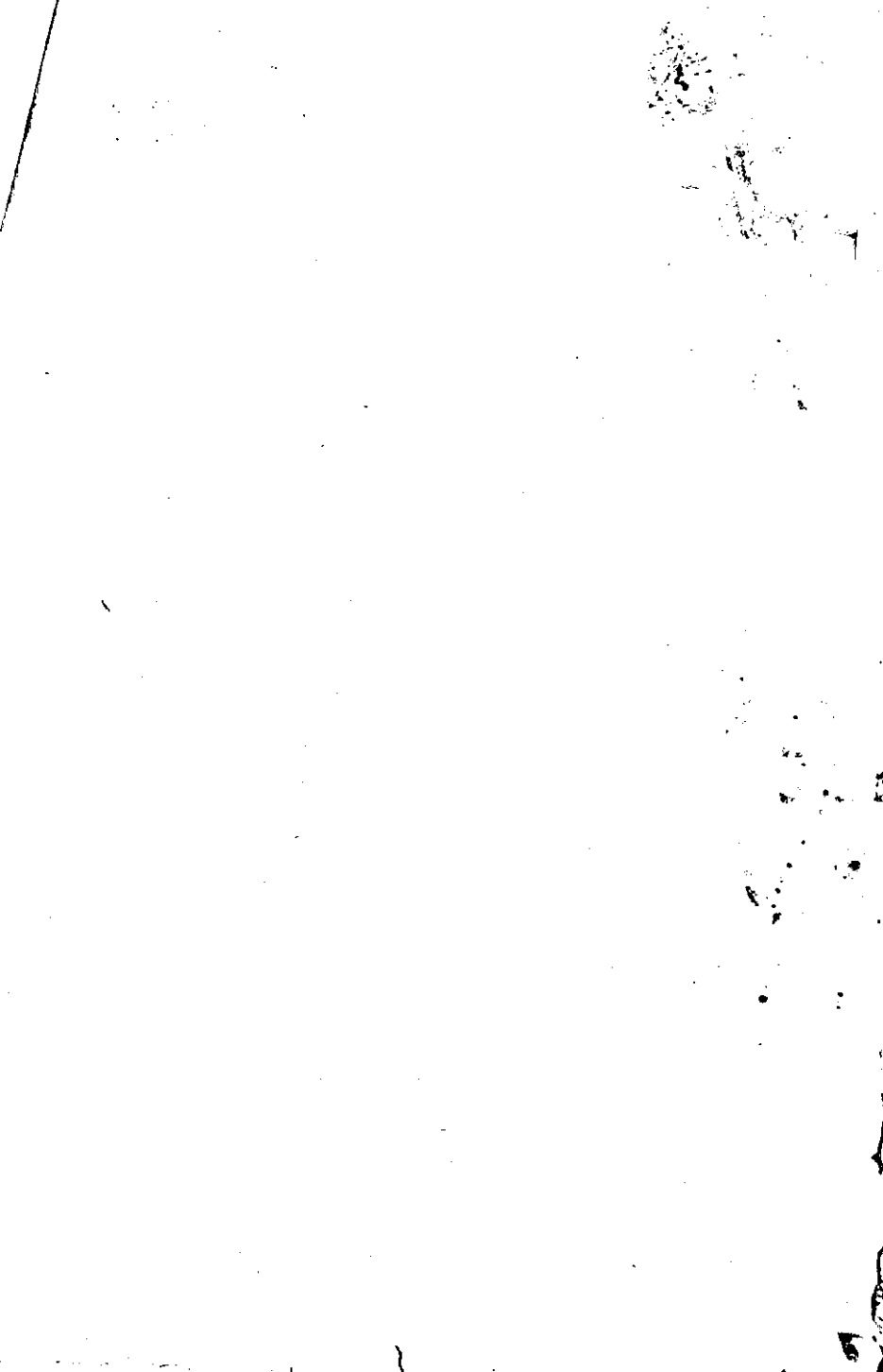
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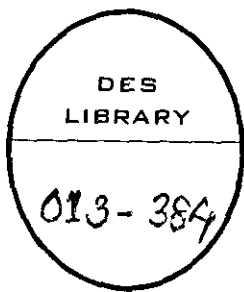
I. U. C. D.  
ACCEPTANCE IN KERALA  
MAY 1977

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TRIVANDRUM, KERALA

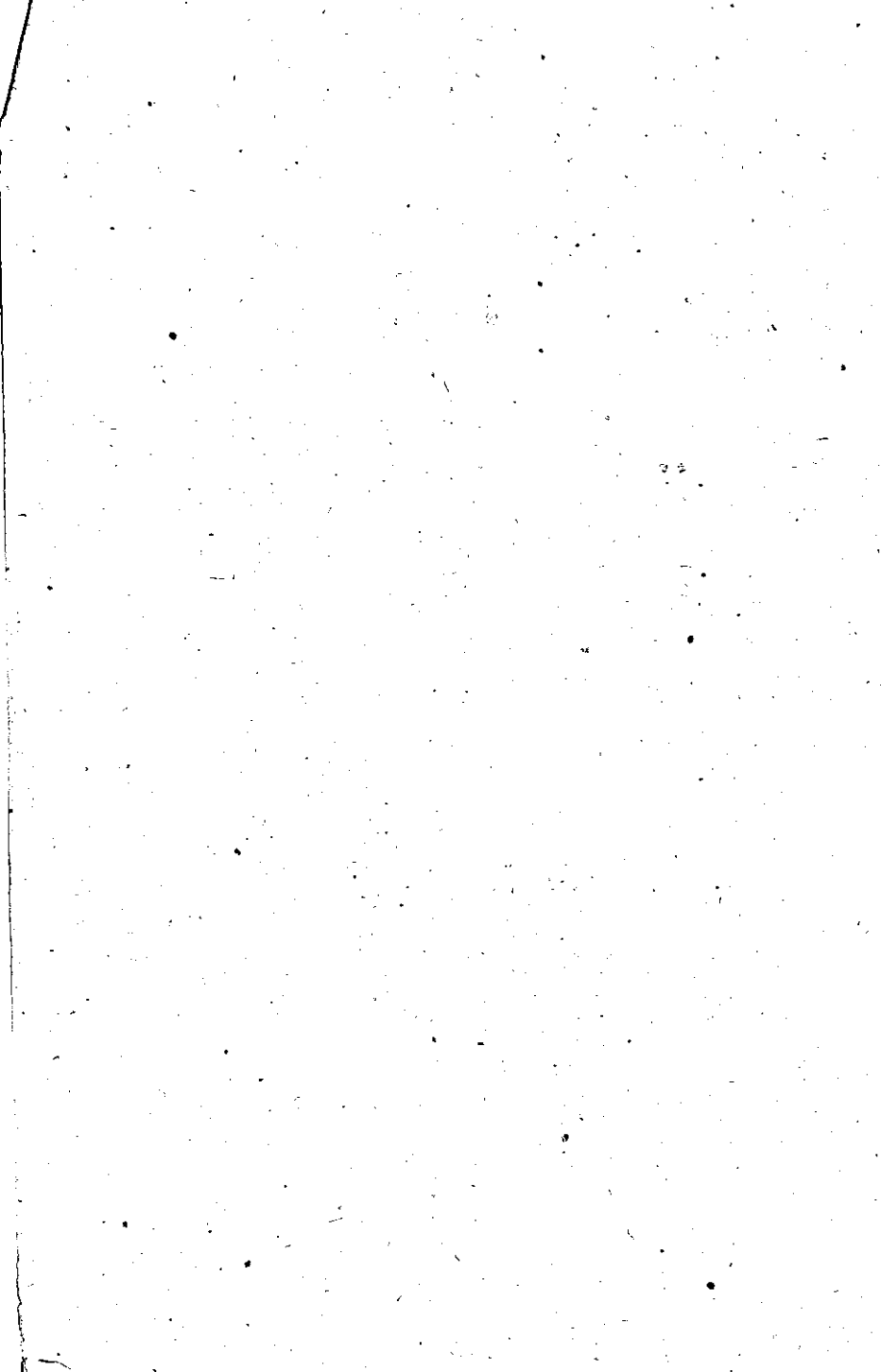
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**BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS**

**RECENT TRENDS IN I. U. C. D.  
ACCEPTANCE IN KERALA**



## PREFACE

Detailed analysis of the characteristics of acceptors of various family planning methods will help the administrators and policy makers to identify the subgroups who readily accept the programme and those who refrain from accepting the programme. With this objective in view, an analysis of the characteristics of I.U.C.D. acceptors every year has been an item of regular study by this centre. This report analyses the characteristics of those who adopted I.U.C.D. in the State during the period 1971-74. A study of the trends in the characteristics of I.U.C.D. acceptors is also attempted in this paper.

The percentage of I.U.C.D. acceptors from the younger age groups has shown an increasing trend during these years. For instance, the No. of acceptors in the age group below 30 years has steadily increased from 48.13 per cent during the year 1966-67 to 64.04 per cent in the year 1973-74. I.U.C.D. is more popular among literates than among illiterates. 77 per cent of the acceptors in Trivandrum District had 3 or less than 3 living children at the time of acceptance. Out of 32.57 lakhs of eligible couples in the State, 0.68 lakh have been protected by I.U.C.D. insertion up to the period 1973-74.

This report has been prepared by Sri K. Divakaran Pillai, Research Officer, under the guidance of Sri P. S. Gopinathan Nair, Deputy Director. The valuable suggestions of Dr. R.S. Kurup, Joint Director have been helpful in modifying the report in its present form.

Trivandrum,  
24th May 1977.

N. GOPALAKRISHNAN NAIR,  
*Director.*



# RECENT TRENDS IN THE I.U.C.D. ACCEPTANCE IN KERALA

## Introduction

Among the various methods of preventing births offered to the public, under the Indian Family Planning Programme, the I.U.C.D. (or what is commonly known as loop) has a unique place. This is because of its capability to prevent births for quite a long period, without, repetitive use as in the case of conventional contraceptives or permanently stopping births as in the case of sterilisation. Hence, it is ideally suited for the newly weds, who would like to have their first baby after an year or two and for those who require proper spacing, after their first or second child. In spite of these advantages, the acceptance of this method has not been one of steady rise in the State, probably because of reported side effects. The method was introduced in the middle of 1965. After an initial spurt in the total number of acceptors, there has been a decline in acceptance during the years that followed.

## 2. Objective of the study

This paper attempts to study the characteristics of the I.U.C.D. acceptors in the State and in the districts in respect of their religion, age, educational status, occupation, income and the number of children living at the time of insertion. Also the variations in these characteristics in the districts has been analysed. The demographic effect of I.U.C.D. insertions done is also briefly indicated.

## 3. Source of the Data and Limitations

The data collected by the hospital authorities are taken for analysis. There are nearly 473 medical institutions in the State providing facilities for I.U.C.D. insertions. These include Government hospitals, Primary Health Centres and private hospitals. The data in respect of each acceptor are recorded in the registers maintained by the institutions concerned. These recorded data, are copied by the Statistical staff attached to the District Statistical Officer.

The records of the Primary institutions show that all items of information, in respect of each acceptor, are not often recorded. The actual performance and the number for which data have been obtained and analysed for each of the three years are given below. This shows the extent of non-coverage.

Year	Total performance (No. of I.U.C.D. insertions)	No. of which data have been collected
1971-72	18167	10979
1972-73	21444	15777
1973-74	21703	18281

Thus the data are incomplete. The items of information to the extent they are recorded in the hospitals, are taken for the present study.

#### 4. Characteristics of I.U.C.D. acceptors

(i) *Age composition.*—The age at which a woman prefers to accept I.U.C.D. is an important factor for assessing the success of the programme. If more females in the young age-groups and low parities accept I.U.C.D. insertion, more births will be averted. The percentage distribution of I.U.C.D. acceptors according to age during the period 1966-67 to 1973-74 is given in Table 1 in appendix. A gradual increase of acceptors of younger age is noticed. The highest percentage of acceptors is in the age-group 25-29 years. The percentage of acceptors below age 30 has increased from 49 to 64 as can be seen from the table given below:

TABLE 1

#### Percentage distribution of I.U.C.D. acceptors aged below 30

Year	Percentage of Females aged below 30
1966-67	48.63
1967-68	52.00
1968-69	56.37
1969-70	55.77
1970-71	60.44
1971-72	61.69
1972-73	61.79
1973-74	64.04

The percentage of acceptors below 30 years of age has increased from 49 in 1965-67 to 64 in 1973-74. This means that more and more young females are willing to postpone further births. They consider the loop as an ideal method for spacing births. The trend in the



median age of acceptors over the years can be seen from the following table:—

TABLE 2  
Median age of acceptors—1966-67 to 1973-74

<i>Year</i>	<i>Median age</i>
1966-67	30.26
1967-68	29.66
1968-69	29.15
1969-70	29.08
1970-71	28.42
1971-72	28.20
1972-73	28.08
1973-74	27.85

It is seen that the median age of acceptors is steadily declining during this period. The median age of acceptors in 1966-67 was 30.26; it declined to 27.85 in 1973-74.

(ii) *Religion.*—The religious composition of the acceptors shows that among the major religious communities in the State, Hindus preponderable among I.U.C.D. acceptors. Their proportion among the acceptors is more than their proportion in the general population.

The percentage distribution of I.U.C.D. acceptors, according to religion is given below:

TABLE 3  
Percentage distribution of I.U.C.D. acceptors according to religion

<i>Year</i>	<i>Religion</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Hindus</i>	<i>Christians</i>	<i>Muslims</i>	
Proportion in 1971 Census	59.42	21.06	19.52	100
1966-67	73.16	22.85	3.99	100
1967-68	73.73	18.89	7.38	100
1968-69	76.29	14.84	8.87	100
1969-70	77.88	16.35	5.77	100
1970-71	78.28	13.76	7.97	100
1971-72	73.59	17.76	8.65	100
1972-73	69.52	22.36	8.12	100
1973-74	70.86	21.00	8.14	100

The percentage of acceptors among the Muslim community has slightly increased over the years. Among the Muslims this method has yet to gain popularity. Against 19.50 per cent of the Muslims in the general population, the percentage of Muslims among the I.U.C.D.

adopters is below 9. Efforts are necessary to make the method more popular among Muslim community.

(iii) *Education*.—The distribution of I.U.C.D. acceptors and their husbands according to the level of education is given in Table 2 in appendix. The percentage of illiterates among the acceptors is low compared to their share in the general population. This means that illiterate people are not favourable for accepting this method. Among the acceptors the highest percentage belong to the category of people with the educational level of below primary and above primary but below middle. The percentage of acceptors having higher educational level e.g., matric and above is increasing.

(iv) *Occupation*.—The percentage distribution of I.U.C.D. acceptors according to the economic activities is given in Table 3 in appendix. The occupation of large percentage of acceptors is recorded either as 'unskilled workers or no occupation'.

(v) *Income*.—The percentage distribution of I.U.C.D. acceptors according to monthly income is given in Table 4 in appendix. About 80 per cent of the females who accepted I.U.C.D. belong to the income group of less than Rs. 100 per month. People having higher income, seen to be reluctant to accept the loop. The percentage of acceptors above the income group of Rs. 200 is showing increasing trend during these years.

(vi) *Number of living children*.—The number of living children at the time of acceptance of I.U.C.D. is an indicator of the effectiveness of the programme. Besides the low age group of acceptors, their low parity is also an important factor in determining the number of births that can be averted. The following table gives the percentage distribution of females who had accepted I.U.C.D. when they had one child, two and three children, and also less than 3 living children:—

TABLE 4

Percentage of females having one, two, three and less than 3 living children at the time of insertion

Year	Number of children at the time of acceptance		
	One child	Two children	3 and less than 3 children
1966-67	5.03	16.74	44.86
1967-68	6.35	19.06	50.31
1968-69	7.99	24.77	60.19
1969-70	9.04	25.61	61.82
1970-71	9.73	28.32	66.57
1971-72	11.47	28.55	66.79
1972-73	13.49	29.30	68.40
1973-74	13.59	30.10	68.40

The percentages of women having one, two and three and less than three living children, are steadily increasing. During the period 1973-74 more than 68 per cent of the acceptors had 3 or less than 3 living children at the time of I.U.C.D. insertion. This means that more females with fewer number of living children prefer to postpone the next birth by inserting I.U.C.D. The percentage of females according to the number of living children at the time of I.U.C.D. insertion is given in Table 5 in appendix.

### III. Inter-district variation in the characteristics of I.U.C.D. acceptors

An attempt is made in this paper to analyse inter-district variations in some of the important characteristics of I.U.C.D. acceptors like, age, religion and number of living children at the time of acceptance for the period 1971-72 to 1973-74.

(i) *Age composition.*—The age distribution of the acceptors in various districts for the period 1971-72 to 1973-74 is given in Table 6 in appendix. The percentage distribution of females who had accepted I.U.C.D. before age 30, in the districts is given below:

TABLE 5  
Percentage distribution of acceptors aged below 30 years—Districts

Districts	Percentage of acceptors aged below 30
Trivandrum	65.19
Quilon	51.77
Alleppey	62.89
Kottayam	68.44
Idikki	69.21
Ernakulam	54.12
Trichur	54.43
Palghat	69.22
Malappuram	36.57
Kozhikode	69.65
Cannanore	61.55

More than 65 per cent of the acceptors are below 30 years in the Districts of Trivandrum, Kottayam, Idikki, Palghat and Kozhikode. The Districts of Kottayam and Idikki as well as Kozhikode and Palghat seem to be better in respect of acceptor's age. In the Districts of Quilon, Ernakulam, Trichur and Malappuram the percentage of

acceptors below the age 30 years is less than 60. The highest percentage of acceptors is from 25-29 age group in all Districts except Kottayam and Idikki where it is from 20-24 age group.

(ii) *Religious composition.*—The percentage distribution of acceptors according to religion is given in Table 7 in appendix. Among the acceptors, the percentage of Hindus is much higher than their respective strength in the general population. The percentage of Christians among the acceptors in Alleppey, Kottayam, Idikki and Ernakulam is higher than that in other districts. This shows that in these districts, Christians are showing favourable attitude towards I.U.C.D. insertion. The percentage of acceptors from the Muslim community is lower than their percentage in the general population. Hence a more effective propoganda is necessary to create a favourable attitude among Muslims to accept family-planning methods.

(iii) *Number of living children.*—The percentage of acceptors according to number of living children at the time of I.U.C.D. insertion in various districts is given in Table 8, in appendix. More females with fewer number of living children are accepting I.U.C.D. The table given below presents the percentage of acceptors having one, two, 3 and less than 3 living children at the time of I.U.C.D. insertion.

TABLE 6

**Distribution of I.U.C.D. acceptors according to one, two and 3 and less than 3 living children at the time of I.U.C.D. insertions—Districts—1971-72 to 1973-74**

Districts	1 child	2 children	3 and less than 3 children
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Trivandrum ..	10.83	35.87	77.29
Quilon ..	15.09	30.26	69.70
Alleppey ..	14.19	29.15	68.31
Kottayam ..	16.34	30.70	69.42
Idikki ..	12.11	27.43	63.67
Ernakulam ..	15.52	33.64	72.25
Trichur ..	8.61	23.97	58.64
Palghat ..	10.39	27.94	62.71
Malappuram ..	10.51	20.23	52.34
Kozhikode ..	14.37	28.57	66.59
Cannanore ..	9.55	22.86	56.62

In Trivandrum District 77 per cent of the acceptors had 3 or less than 3 living children at the time of I.U.C.D. insertion. In all districts except Trichur, Malappuram and Cannanore, more than 60 per cent of acceptors had 3 or less than 3 living children at the time of accepting I.U.C.D. In the Districts of Quilon and Ernakulam more than 15 per cent of the I.U.C.D. acceptors had one living child at the time of acceptance. In Trivandrum District 36 per cent of the acceptors had two living children at the time of insertion.

The average number of children living to acceptors in districts is given below:

TABLE 7

**Average number of children living to acceptors—  
Districts—1971-72 to 1973-74**

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Average No. of living children</i>
Trivandrum	2.76
Quilon	2.90
Alleppey	2.97
Kottayam	2.91
Idikki	3.15
Ernakulam	2.85
Trichur	3.35
Palghat	3.14
Malappuram	3.49
Kozhikode	3.00
Cannanore	3.57

The average number of living children to an acceptor in Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam Districts is below 3 while in other districts above 3. In Cannanore the average living children to an acceptor is 3.57. Even the idea of spacing of children for which I.U.C.D. is adopted, is taken to at a late stage by the people in the northern districts.

#### **IV. Impact of the Programme**

(a) *Acceptance Rate.*—The ultimate objective of the Family Planning Programme in the country is to reduce the birth rate. The objective of the Government of India is to reduce the birth rate of the country from 39 per 1,000 of population in 1970 to 30 by 1979 and to 25 by 1984. For this purpose 33 to 45 per cent of the reproductive couples will have to be protected against the risk of conception during

this period. Kerala could reduce the birth rate 50 an estimated level of 28 to 30 per 1,000 of population much earlier than the specified period. The number of females protected through the method under study will measure the success of the particular method. The indicators for assessing the impact of the I.U.C.D. Programme will be (i) number of I.U.C.D. acceptors per 1,000 females population, (ii) percentage of eligible couples in the age group 15-49 protected against the risk of conception by I.U.C.D., (iii) cumulative performance of the number of couples protected and (iv) the number of births averted by the method.

(b) *Number of eligible couples protected.*—Appendix Table 9 gives the distribution of I.U.C.D. insertion per 1,000 female population in the districts of Kerala during the period 1967-68 to 1973-74. The number of I.U.C.D. adopters varies from district to district. In all the districts a rising trend is seen during the period 1968 to 1971. Thereafter the number of I.U.C.D. adopters is diminishing. The reason for the low performance rate in all the districts since 1971 may be the mass vasectomy camps organised in the districts during the period 1971-72. In the Districts of Malappuram, Kozhikode and Cannanore the acceptance rate is particularly low. In the Districts of Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey the I.U.C.D. seems to be more popular.

In Appendix Table 10, the number of couples accepting I.U.C.D. per 1,000 eligible couples is given. The table reveals that during the period 1967-68 nearly 14 persons used I.U.C.D. and this rate declined to 6 in 1973-74.

(c) *Cumulative Performance of I.U.C.D. Programme.*—Percentage of acceptors protected (cumulative) by I.U.C.D. programme since its inception in 1965 is given in Appendix Table 11. By the end of 1973-74, out of a total of 32.57 lakhs of eligible couples in the reproductive age groups 15-49, 0.68 lakh were protected by I.U.C.D. The number of couples protected by I.U.C.D. insertion is more in the Districts of Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey than the other districts.

(d) *Number of births saved.*—The number of births saved by I.U.C.D. acceptance will give a quantitative assessment of the impact of the programme. The calculation is done by applying the norm of the number of births averted by one I.U.C.D. insertion arrived at by Kurup R. S.<sup>(1)</sup> as far as Kerala is concerned. As a result of the I.U.C.D. insertion up to March 1974 since inception of the programme a total of 1,99,360 births will eventually be averted by 1984-85.

The table given below shows the number of acceptors and the number of births saved during the year and the number of births that

(1) Kurup R. S., A note on the calculation of births averted due to family planning in Kerala—Paper 78. D.R.C., Trivandrum.

would be saved till the year 1984-85 by the I.U.C.D. insertions done up to March 1974, since its inception.

TABLE 8

**No. of acceptors and No. of births saved during the period and the number of births that would be saved till the year 1984-85 by this Programme**

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of I.U.C.D. acceptors</i>	<i>No. of births saved during the year</i>	<i>No. of births that would be saved in future years</i>
1965-66	34,812	233	24,894
1966-67	40,760	5,563	29,947
1967-68	37,553	12,102	26,854
1968-69	36,062	16,811	25,987
1969-70	37,708	20,023	28,964
1970-71	30,584	22,428	21,870
1971-72	18,167	22,944	12,991
1972-73	21,444	21,075	15,334
1973-74	21,703	19,511	15,519
<b>Total</b>	<b>278,793</b>	<b>140,690</b>	<b>199,360</b>

### Summary

64.04 per cent of the I.U.C.D. adopters during the year 1973-74 belong to the age group below 30. The largest proportion of I.U.C.D. acceptors belong to the age group 25-29. The percentage of I.U.C.D. adopters in the age group below 30 steadily increased from 48.13 during the year 1966-67 to 64.04 in the year 1973-74.

More than 70 per cent of the I.U.C.D. acceptors are Hindus. I.U.C.D. is more popular among literates than among illiterates. 68 per cent of the acceptors had 3 or less than 3 living children at the time of acceptance.

More than 65 per cent of the acceptors in Trivandrum, Alleppey, Kottayam, Idikki, Palghat and Kozhikode are below 30 years of age.

The percentage of Christians among the acceptors in Alleppey, Kottayam, Idikki and Trivandrum is higher than in other districts. The proportion of acceptors of this method from the Muslims is lower than their proportion in the general population.

Seventy-seven per cent of the acceptors in Trivandrum District had 3 or less than 3 living children at the time of acceptance.

During the year 1967-68 nearly 14 persons out of 1,000 eligible couples had used I.U.C.D. and this declined to 6 in 1973-74.

Out of 32.57 lakhs of eligible couples in the State, 0.68 lakh have been protected by I.U.C.D. up to the period 1973-74.

A total of 199,360 births will be averted by 1984-85 as a result of I.U.C.D. insertion up to March 1974.

### References

1. A study of I.U.C.D. acceptors in Kerala during 1966-67 and 1967-68—D.R.C., Trivandrum.

2. A study of I.U.C.D. acceptors in Kerala during 1968-69, D.R.C. No. 69, Kerala.

3. Some demographic aspects of I.U.C.D. adopters in Kerala during 1969-70, D.R.C. No. 76, Kerala.

4. The demographic characteristics of I.U.C.D. adopters in Kerala—1970-71—D.R.C. No. 88, Trivandrum.



APPENDIX

TABLE 1

Percentage distribution of acceptors of I.U.C.D. according to age 1966-67 to 1973-74

Years	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 +	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1966-67	1.28	15.52	31.83	27.46	19.18	4.40	0.41	100.00
1967-68	1.68	18.04	32.33	26.47	17.70	3.43	0.35	100.00
1968-69	1.97	20.75	33.65	24.86	15.70	2.78	0.29	100.00
1969-70	2.45	22.09	31.23	25.13	15.75	3.04	0.31	100.00
1970-71	2.76	24.55	33.13	24.46	12.85	2.08	0.17	100.00
1971-72	2.72	26.54	32.43	22.76	13.05	2.09	0.41	100.00
1972-73	3.01	28.08	30.70	21.96	13.39	2.49	0.39	100.00
1973-74	3.13	28.21	32.70	20.88	12.66	2.17	0.25	100.00

TABLE 2  
Percentage distribution of acceptors according to Educational Status

Educational Status	1966-69		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74			
	H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Illiterate	21.89	22.83	19.29	31.14	21.5	28.06	21.94	13.20	9.65	11.86	8.85	17.75	11.03	13.66
Literate below Primary	54.41	44.76	32.95	37.50	32.86	39.23	38.49	37.17	34.35	40.68	31.63	33.16	29.54	33.35
Above Primary below Middle	12.50	21.63	27.61	20.36	24.86	22.67	25.25	30.86	31.20	27.10	31.85	25.70	32.90	27.82
Above Middle below Matric	3.91	5.02	10.49	5.63	7.65	4.63	7.35	9.44	11.52	9.66	13.69	11.72	11.41	10.12
Matric and above	5.90	4.76	7.53	4.63	7.75	5.08	6.97	9.33	7.64	7.30	12.51	8.64	14.17	13.88
Not specified	1.39	1.00	2.13	0.74	5.38	0.33	..	..	5.64	3.40	1.48	3.02	0.95	1.17
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 3  
Percentage distribution of acceptors according to occupation

Occupation	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
			H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W	H	W
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Agricultural Labour ..	0.33	5.81	7.49	3.41	8.49	4.33	15.14	2.82	5.90	3.18	9.89	6.22	4.95	3.17
Skilled worker ..	1.41	7.17	4.71	1.86	6.25	1.19	4.05	2.02	6.98	4.56	18.54	6.17	11.86	3.90
Unskilled worker ..	30.83	27.25	59.99	38.11	62.93	51.33	57.79	25.41	69.17	59.66	38.00	21.73	37.97	28.27
Cultivator ..	5.24	6.04	12.15	1.70	6.89	2.04	6.35	1.93	0.07	2.70	12.08	3.66	16.41	5.53
Professional work ..	1.31	1.59	1.78	2.63	2.81	1.55	3.11	1.20	3.22	2.82	3.99	1.67	4.27	1.78
Traders and businessmen ..	1.75	1.88	5.37	1.32	5.06	1.07	6.21	1.27	3.98	1.49	9.41	4.33	5.83	1.73
Clerical workers ..	0.50	1.15	1.46	0.32	1.50	0.57	1.53	0.48	1.38	1.21	2.53	0.93	4.58	2.21
Others ..	41.40	24.75	4.99	10.35	4.57	0.70	2.94	1.34	2.21	5.43	0.71	29.41	3.88	25.45
No occupation ..	17.23	24.33	2.05	40.30	1.50	28.22	2.12	63.53	0.09	18.95	4.86	25.87	10.25	27.96
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00





TABLE 6

Percentage distribution of acceptors according to Age—Districts—1971-72 to 1973-74

Districts	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Trivandrum	2.27	28.90	34.02	23.82	10.11	0.80	0.08	100.00
Quilon	3.17	28.21	30.39	32.65	13.26	2.15	0.17	100.00
Alleppey	3.30	28.17	31.42	19.50	14.05	3.14	0.42	100.00
Kottayam	3.85	33.53	31.01	17.27	11.89	2.19	0.21	100.00
Idikki	2.90	35.81	30.50	17.66	10.14	2.93	0.09	100.00
Ernakulam	3.66	29.33	31.13	20.30	12.55	2.75	0.46	100.00
Trichur	1.25	20.31	32.87	23.39	17.01	4.50	0.67	100.00
Palghat	2.51	20.39	46.32	17.91	11.13	1.67	0.07	100.00
Malappuram	3.27	21.54	31.76	24.19	16.91	1.95	3.38	100.00
Kozhikode	4.30	32.08	33.27	19.30	9.08	1.79	0.18	100.00
Cannanore	3.56	25.60	32.39	24.60	12.50	1.35	..	100.00

TABLE 7

Percentage distribution of I.U.C.D. adopters according to religion—Districts—1971-72 to 1973-74

Districts	Hindu		Christian		Muslim		Total
	Percentage of I.U.C.D. adopters	Percentage in General population	Percentage of I.U.C.D. adopters	Percentage in General population	Percentage of I.U.C.D. adopters	Percentage in General population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Trivandrum	78.72	70.72	16.03	17.26	5.25	12.02	100.00
Quilon	72.74	63.65	19.24	23.52	8.02	12.82	100.00
Alleppey	67.19	65.50	23.77	27.63	4.04	6.85	100.00
Kottayam	60.93	48.63	34.99	46.93	4.08	4.42	100.00
Idiikki	58.55	..	34.45	..	7.00	..	100.00
Ernakulam	54.48	46.13	38.17	41.54	7.35	12.33	100.00
Trichur	70.95	61.11	23.83	25.18	5.22	13.69	100.00
Palghat	86.67	76.03	3.18	2.69	10.15	21.26	100.00
Malappuram	67.90	34.08	2.15	1.99	29.95	63.93	100.00
Kozhikode	72.53	62.13	13.65	7.15	13.86	30.63	100.00
Cannanore	78.99	66.23	8.56	9.40	12.46	24.34	100.00
Total	70.98	59.41	20.78	21.05	8.24	19.50	100.00

TABLE 8

Percentage distribution of I.U.C.D. acceptors according to number of children living—1971-72 to 1973-74

Districts	Number of children living						Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Trivandrum	10.83	35.87	30.59	14.64	4.89	1.86	1.32	100.00
Quilon	15.09	30.26	24.35	15.96	7.79	3.90	2.65	100.00
Alleppey	14.19	29.15	24.97	16.14	8.67	4.06	2.82	100.00
Kottayam	16.34	30.70	22.38	14.36	8.49	4.25	3.48	100.00
Idikki	12.11	27.43	24.13	16.06	9.91	4.95	5.41	100.00
Ernakulam	15.52	33.64	23.09	12.48	8.34	3.54	3.39	100.00
Trichur	8.61	23.97	26.06	18.84	10.42	6.10	6.01	100.00
Palghat	10.39	27.94	24.38	19.74	9.23	5.02	3.30	100.00
Malappuram	10.51	20.23	21.60	20.27	11.92	7.57	7.90	100.00
Kozhikode	14.37	28.57	23.65	16.43	10.07	4.12	2.79	100.00
Cannanore	9.55	22.86	24.21	20.58	11.23	6.59	4.98	100.00



**TABLE 9**  
**District rates of I.U.C.D. insertion**

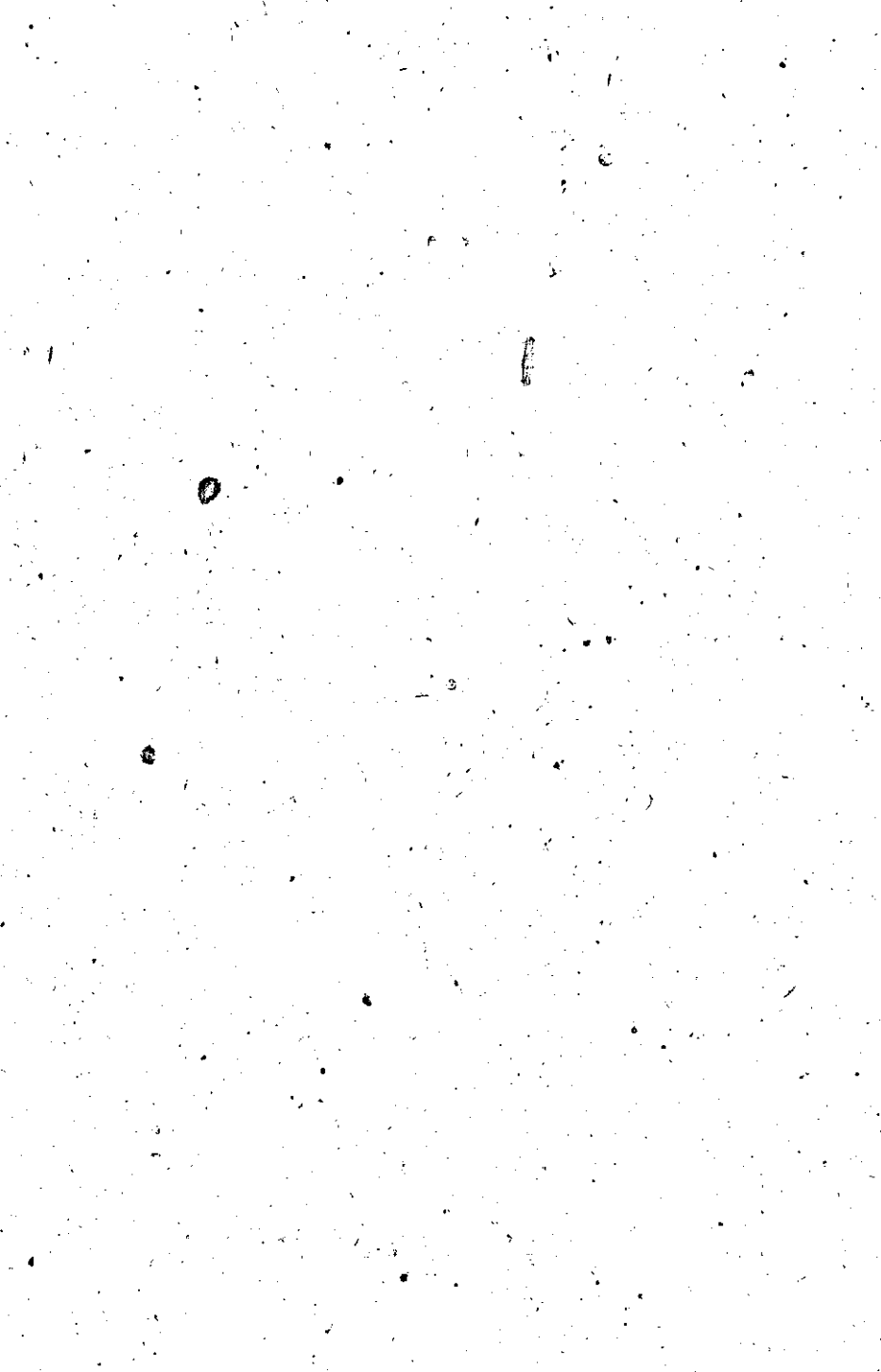
Districts	Rates per 1000 females population							
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Trivandrum	6.54	8.42	6.56	14.25	3.28	2.69	2.76	
Quilon	4.69	4.05	4.97	9.72	4.30	2.70	2.79	
Alleppey	5.84	4.12	6.28	8.60	3.37	2.79	3.06	
Kottayam	3.75	3.02	3.75	5.77	1.63	2.95	2.50	
Idikki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ernakulam	3.73	3.49	2.94	3.57	0.67	1.85	1.27	
Trichur	3.28	2.42	2.59	4.98	0.74	1.04	1.38	
Palghat	4.15	4.38	3.73	5.52	2.19	1.47	1.86	
Malappuram	..	..	..	..	1.15	1.69	1.62	
Kozhikode	1.49	0.99	0.91	1.27	0.59	0.70	0.78	
Cannanore	1.26	1.14	1.32	1.44	0.43	0.40	1.17	
State	3.74	3.48	3.54	3.10	1.68	1.95	1.93	

TABLE 10  
Number of rate of I.U.C.D. acceptors per 1000 eligible couples

Districts	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Trivandrum	27.5	37.8	28.2	28.9	12.0	9.8	10.0
Quilon	20.1	17.4	21.7	19.3	10.8	10.1	10.5
Alleppey	22.2	15.7	24.1	15.8	11.5	9.5	10.4
Kottayam	15.1	12.4	15.6	10.6	5.8	10.6	9.0
Idikki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ernakulam	15.4	14.4	12.4	7.3	2.7	7.4	5.1
Trichur	11.5	8.4	9.1	8.7	2.5	3.5	4.7
Palghat	16.6	17.4	14.8	8.3	6.7	4.5	5.7
Malappuram	..	..	..	4.2	3.7	5.1	5.2
Kozhikode	7.4	5.0	4.5	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.2
Cannanore	4.2	3.9	4.3	2.1	1.4	1.3	3.8
State	13.7	12.8	13.1	10.4	5.6	6.6	6.3

## Percentage of couples protected (cumulation) I.U.C.D.

Districts	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Trivandrum	3.56	4.66	6.29	6.67	6.98	5.90	4.75	4.10
Quilon	2.59	3.40	3.81	4.43	4.67	3.94	3.63	3.44
Alleppey	2.85	3.76	3.95	4.73	4.63	4.06	3.65	3.61
Kottayam	1.96	2.57	2.82	3.25	3.15	2.58	3.37	2.84
Ernakulam	2.01	2.62	3.00	3.12	2.80	2.13	2.27	1.79
Trichur	1.48	1.94	2.05	2.19	2.24	1.77	1.56	1.50
Palghat	2.12	2.81	3.37	3.58	3.21	2.84	2.41	1.99
Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	0.51	0.76	0.82
Kozhikode	0.97	1.54	1.29	1.28	1.08	0.85	0.77	0.71
Cannanore	0.55	0.71	0.82	0.92	0.81	0.68	0.59	0.58
State	1.77	2.32	2.66	2.93	2.86	2.47	2.21	2.01



## ERRATA

<i>Page No.</i>	<i>Table No.</i>	<i>Col. No.</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>
1			Preface :	
1			0·68 lakh attached to officers	0·68 lakhs in offices
2			Table heading :	
2			No. of which	No. for which
•			The percentage of acceptors below 30 years of age has increased from 49 in 1966-67 to 64 in 1973-74	Deleted
2			postpone further births	postpone the next births
2			They consider the loop as an ideal method for spacing births.	Deleted
3			preponderable	predominates
4			among Muslim	among the Muslim
4			This means that illiterate people are not favourable for accepting this method	Deleted
4			of large	of a large

<i>Page No.</i>	<i>Table No.</i>	<i>Col. No.</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>
4	4	4	44·86	44·84
4	4	4	66·79	66·29
4	4	4	68·40	68·30
4	4	4	68·40	68·66
5			more than 68 per cent	more than 68·7 per cent
5			in this paper	in this section
6			the general population.	the general population.
			Add :	
6			This shows that in these districts, Christians are showing favourable attitude towards I. U. C. D. insertion.	In the Districts of Alleppey, Palghat, Malappuram and Kozhikode the proportion of X'ians among the acceptors is higher than their population proportion
6			More Females with fewer number of living children are accepting I. U. C. D. The table given below presents the percentage	Deleted
6			I. U. C. D. insertion	Deleted
				The percentages
				I. U. C. D. insertion are shown below:

7	average living children	average number of living children
7	Heading : Impact of the programme	Demographic impact of the programme
7	Paragraph heading: Acceptance Rate	Deleted
7	Conception during this period* Add	*K. C. Seal. The Family Planning programme in India. Population in India's development 1947—2000 IASP—Delhi. P. 381 Deleted
8	Kerala could reduce the birth rate 50 an estimated level of 28 to 30 per 1000 of population much earlier than the specified period.	
8	The indicators assessing the impact	Some of the indicators assessing the demographic impact
8	age group 15-49	age group 15-44
8	protected against	protected by I. U. C. D. against
8	By I. U. C. D. (iii) cumulative performance of the number of couples protected	Deleted
8	and (iv)	and (iii)

3	Paragraph heading :	
3	No. of eligible couples protected	Rate per 1000 female population
3	The reason for the low performance rate in all the Districts since 1971 may be the mass vasectomy camps	Deleted
3	during the period 1971-72	Because of the mass vasectomy camps
3	acceptance rate is particularly low	during the period 1971-72 the performance of other programmes was at a low obb
3	Paragraph heading :	acceptance rate of I.U.C.D. is particularly low.
3	(c) cumulative performance of I.U.C.D. programme	(b) Number and percentage of couples protected.
3	(d) No. of births saved number of births saved during the year and	(c) Number of births saved, Number of births saved during each year as a result of the current years performance as well as the carry over effect of previous years.
3	the year and	Deleted
3	the number	The number



9	Since its inception, at the rate of 0.71 per insertion over a period of 11 years, is also given.			
9	28,964	8	26,964	
9	15,334	8	15,384	
10	References :			
	1967-68—D.R.C. Trivandrum		1967-68—D.R.C.,	
10	D.R.C. No. 69—Kerala		No. 64-1971, Trivandrum	
10	D.R.C. No. 76, Kerala		D.R.C. No. 69, 1971 Kerala	
			D.R.C. No. 76, 1973 Kerala	
10	(4) The demographic characteristics of I.U.C.D. adopters in Kerala—1970-71—D.R.C. No. 88, Trivandrum.		(4) The demographic characteristics of I.U.C.D. adopters in Kerala. 1970-71 D.R.C. No. 88, Trivandrum.	
			(5) Kurup R.S. A note on the calculation of births averted due to Family Planning in Kerala—paper. No. 78-D.R.C. Trivandrum.	
11	Appendix 1	2	1.20	
11	Do.	2	3.00	
11	Do.	3	0.38	

<i>Page No.</i>	<i>Table No.</i>	<i>Col. No.</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>
12	Appendix 2	6	21·5	21·50
12	Do.	12	12·51	12·50
12	Do.	13	3·02	3·03
13	Appendix 3	3	24·33	24·36
13	Do.	4	5·37	6·37
13	Do.	4	2·05	1·06
13	Do.	8	2·12	2·88
13	Do.	10	0·07	7·07
13	Do.	12	0·71	0·70
13	Do.	13	25·87	25·88
15	Appendix 5	9	13·59	13·29
15	Do.	9	8·38	8·33
16	Appendix 6	3	29·33	29·23
16	Do.	4	31·13	31·05
16	Do.	7	2·93	2·90
16	Do.	8	3·38	0·38
18	Appendix 8	8	6·01	6·00
20	10		Table heading : Number of rate of I.U.C.D.	Deleted Rate of I.U.C.D.
20	10		Table heading : Percentage of couples protected (cumulation) I.U.C.D.	Percentage of couples protected (cumulative); I.U.C.D.
21	11			

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**Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum**  
**List of Publications**

*A. Priced.*

1. Demographic Report of Kerala (with Addendum for 1971).
2. Administration Report 1975-76 and back issues.
3. Basic Statistics relating to Kerala Economy, 1956-57 to 1973-74.
4. The Third Decennial World Census of Agriculture 1970-71 Report of Kerala, Vols. I & II.
5. Land Reforms Survey of Kerala, 1968.
6. Statistical Hand Book of Kerala, 1972 (Latest) and back issues.
7. Planning for Employment.
8. An Assessment of the Camp Performance and the Unprotected Couples in Palghat District after the Mass Camp, October, 1976.
9. Fact Book on Man Power—Kerala, November, 1976.

*B. Non-Priced.*

10. Indicators of Regional Development—an appraisal.
11. Findings of Agricultural Field Experiments in Kerala, 1959-60 to 1974-75.
12. Season and Crop Report, 1974-75.
13. District Income of Kerala, 1970-71 to 1974-75.
14. Agricultural Statistics—Kerala, 1975.
15. A Study of the Employment of Engineering Personnel in Kerala, 1977.
16. Consumer Expenditure on selected items in Kerala.
17. Extent and Productivity of High Yielding Varieties of Paddy in Kerala.
18. Man Power Involvement in the School Education of Kerala.
19. Statistical Profile of Kerala, 1976.
20. Employment of Fisheries Development Programme in Kerala.
21. Meteorological Factors & Crop Pattern in Kerala.
22. An Innovative Sterilisation Campaign, April, 1976.