



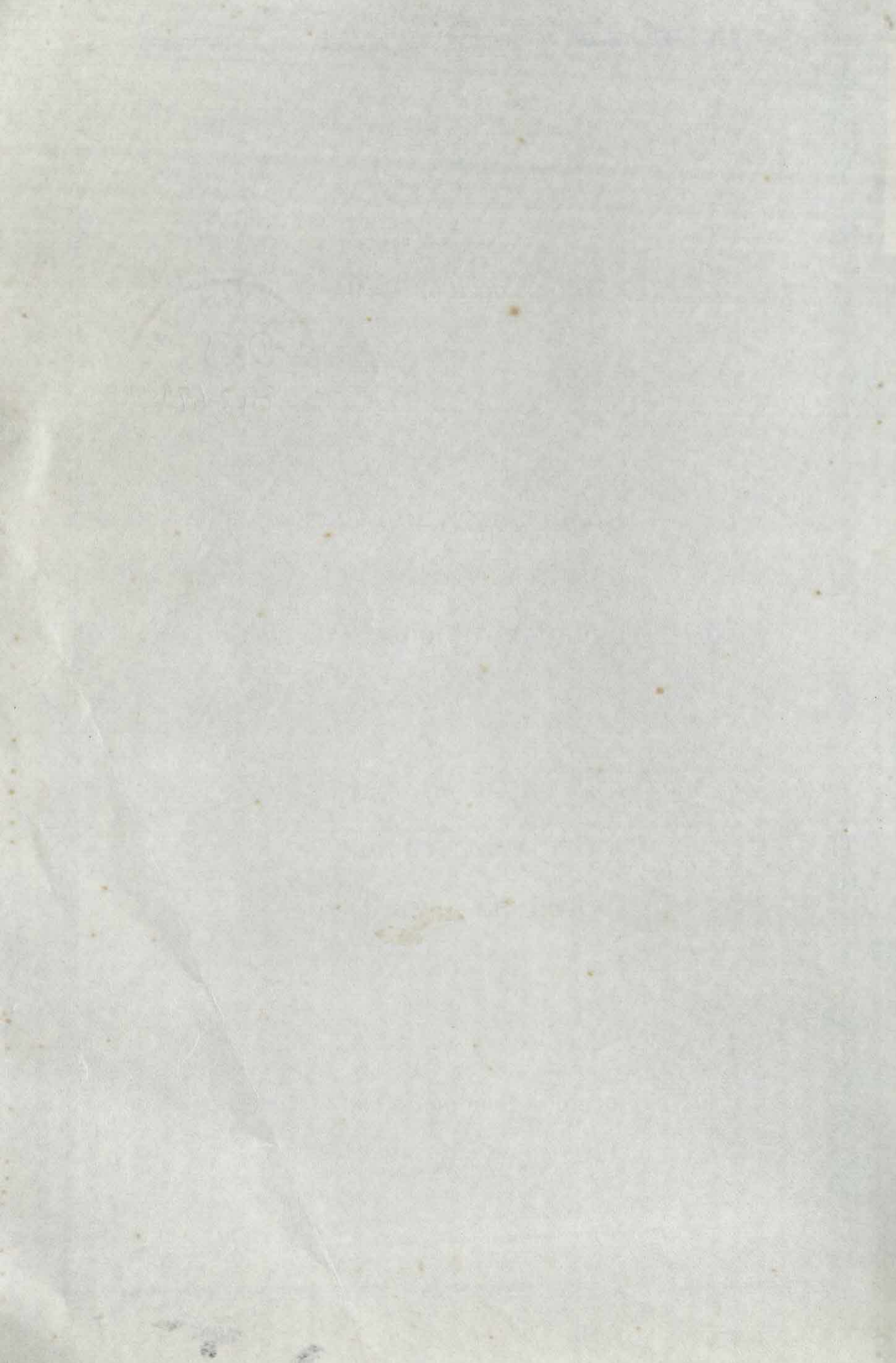
Government of Kerala



**Report on Health Care
And
Socio – Economic problems of Aged persons**

**NSS 52nd round
(July 1995- June 1996)**

**Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala**



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Preface

The National Sample Survey Organisation in its 52nd round (July 95 – June 96) carried out a nation wide survey on social consumption to ascertain the extent and utilisation of facilities in the field of health. The survey also studied the socio – economic problems of the aged. The Department of Economics and Statistics has been participating in National Sample Surveys from 1955 onwards on an equal matching sample basis. The results presented in this report is based on the “State Sample”.

The main findings of the enquiry on health care are presented in chapter 3, which discusses the immunisation status of children, nature of ailments and cost and source of curative treatments received by the population, type of institution, utilisation of various public health care facilities, public and private expenditure on curative medical treatment, incidence and prevalence of various chronic and acute ailments. Chapter 4 deals with the analysis of living arrangements of aged persons, state of economic independence, state of health, disability and their familial roles in the household. The detailed tables at district level are given in the Appendix.

This report presents some important estimates on health care and socio-economic problems of aged persons.

The report is prepared by Sri C. Nesan, Assistant Director of this Directorate with the guidance of Sri. P. Kochu Narayana Pillai, Joint Director. The tables for the report were generated in the Computer division of the Directorate and the fieldwork of the survey was done by the Investigators in the Districts.

I hope this report would be of immense use to planners and policy makers.

Suggestions, if any for the improvement, are welcome.

A. Meera Sahib
Director

Thiruvananthapuram

28 – 09 – 2001

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.0 The National Sample Survey Organisation regularly conduct nationwide sample surveys to collect Socio – economic data on various sectors of the economy. The Government of Kerala also participates in these surveys on a matching sample basis and collects and analyses the data. The subjects covered during the 52nd round of survey (July 1995 – June 1996) was mainly on socio - economic problems of aged persons, health care, participation in education, employment and unemployment and consumer expenditure. The survey was conducted by the staff of Department of Economics & Statistics.

1.1 Geographical Coverage

The geographical coverage of the 52nd round survey is the entire state in both rural and urban areas consisting of a sample size of first stage units of 288 Panchayat wards and 208 urban frame survey blocks.

1.2 Publicity

For obtaining satisfactory response from the house holds and also to create awareness among the peoples, publicity was given at National level /State level through media like Doordarshan, All India Radio and Press advertisement.

1.3 Method of data collection

The data were collected from randomly selected households with in the first stage of sample units through enquiry method by trained Investigators of the Department. Proper training were imparted to Investigators and Supervisors so as to ensure quality. While the investigators at the district level were required to fill up the performae through visits to the households, the Supervisors were required to undertake inspections and 100 percent scrutiny of the performae filled in by the investigators.

1.4 Schedules of enquiry

Schedule 0.0 is used to list the entire households in the selected ward / block. The selection of households were made based on the listing using circular systematic sampling procedure. The two main schedules used in the 52nd round were schedule 25.0 i.e maternity and child health care, morbidity and utilisation of medical services and problems of the aged persons, and schedule 25.2 on participation in education. In addition, schedule 1.0 on household consumer expenditure and employment and unemployment were covered as is usually done in every round.

1.5 Period of survey and work programme

The fieldwork of the 52nd round was carried out during the period from July 1995 to June 1996. As usual, the survey period of one year was divided into four sub - rounds as indicated below.

Sub - round 1	- July - September 1995
Sub - round 2	- October - December 1995
Sub - round 3	- January - March 1996
Sub - round 4	- April – June 1996

Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted to each sub - round.

1.6 Sample Design

A two stage stratified sample design was adopted for the survey. The first stage units (FSUs) were Panchayat wards for rural areas (villages) and the urban frame survey (UFS) blocks for urban areas. The second stage units were households randomly selected in both the sectors. The details of formation of hamlet group/ sub blocks and procedure of selection of households are given in chapter II.

1.7 Sample size

First stage units :- A total sample of 496 FSUs in the State were surveyed in the round consisting of 288 rural and 208 urban.

Second stage units :- 10 households for schedule 25.0, 6 households for 25.2 and 4 households for schedules 1.0 were surveyed in each selected FSU. The actual number of households surveyed with the above schedules were 4960, 2976 and 1984 respectively.

1.8 Lay out of the report

The report contains four chapters including the present introductory chapter and appendix. Chapter two gives a note on sample design and estimation procedure used for the survey. Chapter three discusses the main findings of the enquiry on "Health care" as obtained from the data analyses. Chapter four presents the analysis of the nature and dimensions of the socio - economic problems faced by the aged persons i.e. age 60 yrs and above. Detailed tables at the district levels are given in Appendix.

Chapter II

Results at a Glance

Health Care

1. Immunisation status of children

Percentage of immunised children of age 0 to 4 years.

i	BCG	97.80
ii	DPT	89.40
iii	OPV	82.40
iv	Measles	59.60

2. Source of Treatment

Percentage of distribution of treatment by source of treatment.

		Rural	Urban
i	Public hospital	33	34
ii	Primary health centre	1	1
iii	Private hospital	62	63
iv	Nursing home	2	-
v	Charitable institution	1	1
vi	others	1	1

3. Hospitalised treatment

Percentage of distribution of hospitalised treatment by type of hospital.

		Rural	Urban
Kerala	i All Government sources	34	35
	ii All Non - Government sources	66	65
India	i All Government sources	44	43
	ii All Non - Government sources	56	57

4. Immunisation status of pregnant women

Percentage of distribution of pregnant women

(15-49 yrs) by number of doses of anti-tetanus taken. 91

5. Reason for seeking Pre-natal care

(a) Percentage of distribution of pregnant women sought for pre-natal care.

i	Routine pre-natal care	81
ii	Felt ill	6
iii	ANM/LHV advised	5
iv	Others	8

(b) Percentage of distribution of pregnant women (15 to 49 yrs) registered for pre-natal care
by source of treatment

i	Public hospital	41
ii	Private hospital	59

6. Institutional medical facilities provided for maternal and child health

a.	Percentage of institutional delivery	94
b.	Percentage of distribution of mother's by type of delivery	
	(i) Operation	85
	(ii) Normal	14
	(iii) Others	1

7. Cost of treatment

Average total expenditure (Rs) per hospitalisation

i	Government hospital	1529
ii	Private hospital	2620

8. Reason for no treatment

Percentage distribution of untreated ailments by reason for no treatment

	Rural	Urban	
i	No medical facility	7	9
ii	Lack of faith	15	9
iii	Long waiting	15	10
iv	Financial problem	7	1
v	Ailment not serious	51	63
vi	others	5	8

SOCIO – ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF AGED PERSONS

1. Share of the aged persons to total population

i	Kerala (Percent)	8.35
ii	India (Percent)	5.50

2. Sex ratio (the number of females per 1000 males) among the aged

i	Kerala	1023
ii	India	1023

3. Old age dependency ratio (per 1000)

i	Rural	128
ii	Urban	124
iii	Kerala	127

4. Marital status (per 1000 distribution of aged persons)

i	Never married	30
ii	Currently married	613
iii	Widow /Widower	349
iv	Divorced /Seperated	8

5. State of economic independence

Percentage of distribution of aged persons by state of economic independence

i	Not dependent on others	25
ii	Partially dependant on others	17
iii	Fully dependant on others	58

6. Economic support

Percentage of distribution of aged by category of persons supporting the aged persons.

		Rural	Urban
i	Spouse	9	7
ii	Own children	82	82
iii	Grand children	3	2
iv	Others	6	9



7. Familial roles

Percentage of the aged persons participated in

i	Social matters	31
ii	Religious matters	46
iii	Household chores	72

8. Physical disabilities of aged persons

Percentage of aged persons by type of disability

i	Visual	45
ii	Hearing	26
iii	Speech	7
iv	Locomotor	14
v	Amnesia /Senility	8

Chapter III

Sample Design, Selection and Estimation Procedure

2.0 Sample Design

General :- A stratified two stage sampling design was adopted. The first stage units were Panchayat wards for rural areas and the NSSO Urban Frame Survey (UFS) for the urban areas. The second stage units were the households in both the sectors.

2.1 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units (FSUs)

The Panchayat ward was used as the sampling frame for the selection of first stage units in the rural areas. For the urban areas, the list of NSSO Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks were used as the sampling frames.

2.2 Stratification for rural areas

In rural areas, each district is treated as separate stratum in Kerala.

2.3 Stratification for urban areas

In the urban areas, strata were formed within each NSS region by grouping towns on the basis of the population size of towns. The urban strata were formed as indicated in table 2.1.

Table 2.1 - Composition of urban strata in an NSS region

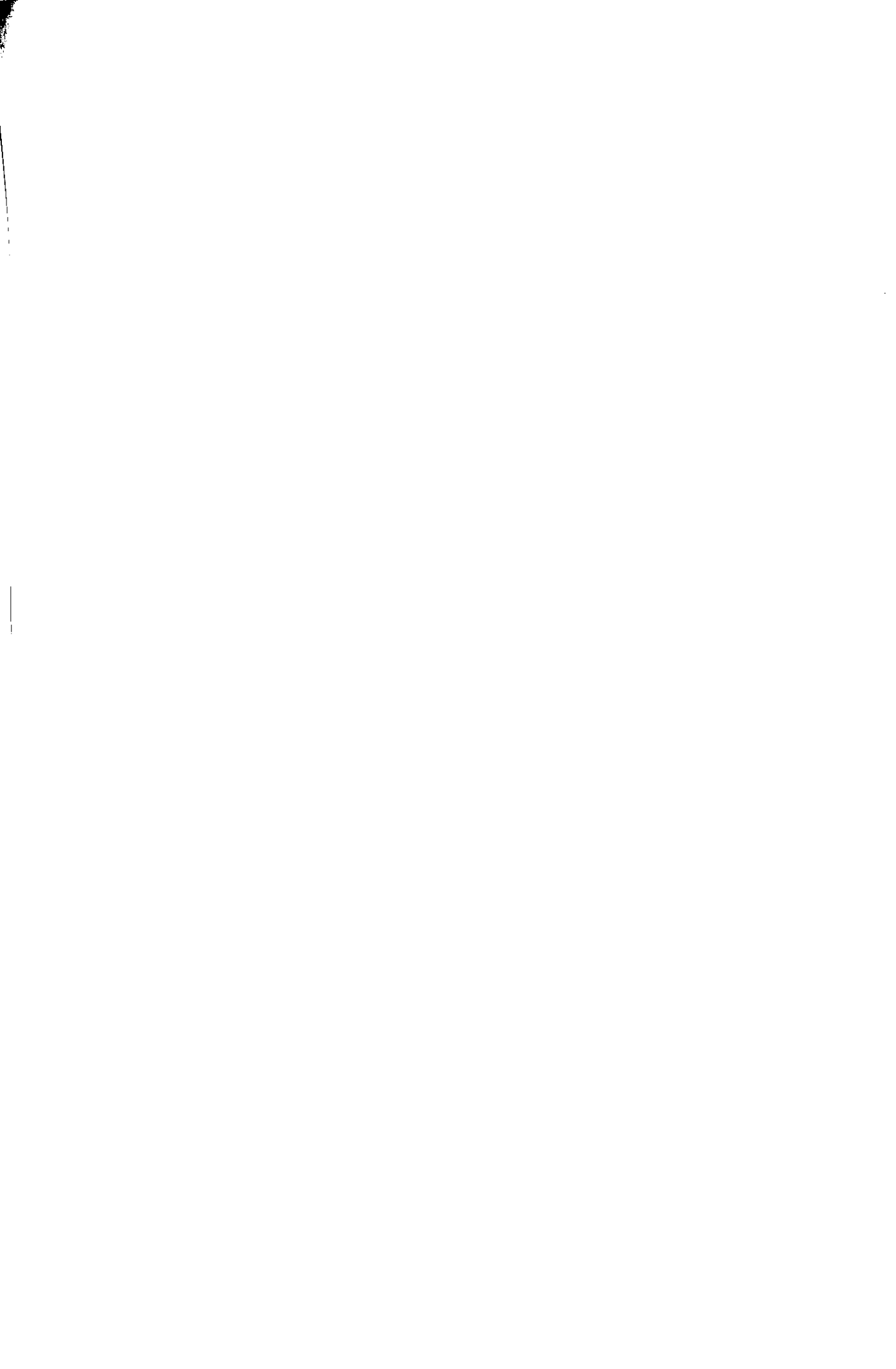
Stratum No	Population size class (as per 1991 population census of towns)
1	All towns with population less than 50,000
2	All towns with population 50,000 – 1,99,999
3	All towns with population 2,00,000 – 9,99,999
4 & 5	Each city with population 10,00,000, & above

2.4 Allocation of First Stage Units (FSUs)

The state level rural sample size was allocated to the rural strata in proportion to their rural population figures as per the census. Similarly, urban sample size of the state was allocated to the urban strata in proportion to urban population figures as per the census. A sample of 496 FSUs (rural and urban) was selected as the state sample given in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 - Distribution of sample villages/ blocks (FSUs) allotted and surveyed

SI No	District	Number of sample Villages/ Urban blocks			
		Allotted		Surveyed	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	28	25	28	25
2	Kollam	28	11	28	11
3	Pathanamthitta	16	6	16	6
4	Alappuzha	20	10	19	9
5	Kottayam	20	7	20	7
6	Idukki	12	-	12	-
7	Eranakulam	20	47	20	47
8	Thrissur	24	22	24	22
9	Palakkad	24	13	24	13
10	Malappuram	40	5	40	5
11	Kozhikode	20	27	20	27
12	Wayanad	8	1	8	1
13	Kannur	16	31	16	31
14	Kasaragod	12	3	12	3
	Total	288	208	287	208



2.5 Selection of First Stage Units

The sample FSUs in the rural & urban areas were separately selected circular systematically with equal probability proportional to population. The sample size of FSUs (rural & urban combined) was allocated to its rural and urban areas of the rural and urban population with double weightage to the urban areas.

2.6 Selection of Hamlet groups/ Sub-blocks

Large villages were divided into a number of hamlet groups having equal population content and geographical contiguity.

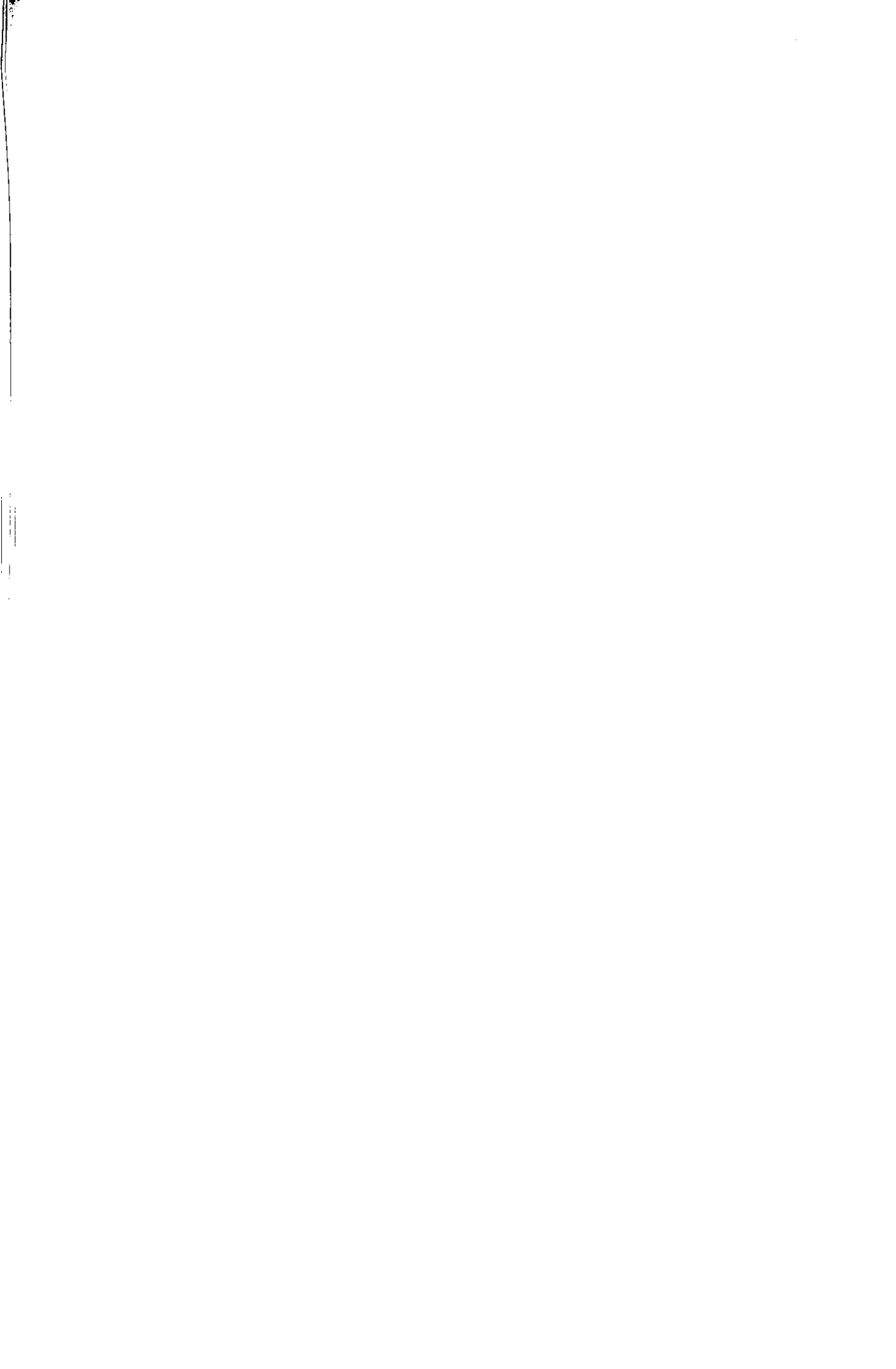
- i) If a rural unit/ an urban block was having a population of 1200 or less, it was taken as a single unit for the survey.
- ii) If a rural unit/ an urban block had a population of 1200 or more then the said unit/ block was divided into two or more hamlet groups/ sub-blocks of which two such units/ sub-blocks were selected at random for the survey.

2.7 Selection of households (Second Stage Units)

For the present study, a sample of 10 households for the "Survey on Health care" (Sch 25.0), 6 for "Survey in participation in education" (Sch 25.2) and 4 households for "Survey on Consumer Expenditure" (Sch 1.0) were selected for detailed enquiry in each of the selected FSUs. However, before selection, the listed households were first grouped into two second-stage strata. The composition of the second stage strata and the number of sample households selected for different schedules of enquiry are shown below.

Second stage Stratum Composition and number of households selected

Schedule No	Second Stage Stratum		No of Households Selected
	No	Composition	
1.0		All households	4
25.0	1	Households with atleast one child of less than one year	2
25.0	2	of the remaining households those reporting any case of hospitalisation	2
25.0	3	Remaining households	6
25.2	1	Households reporting atleast one member in age group of 5 - 24 yrs	3
25.2	2	Remaining households	3



2.8 Estimation Procedure

4.1 The following notations are used in the sequel.

s = subscript for sth stratum

i = subscript for ith sample village/ block

j = subscript for jth second-stage stratum of a sample village/ block

k = subscript for kth sample household

b = subscript for bth sub-sample

N_s = total number of villages/ blocks in the frame of sth stratum

n_s = number of villages/ blocks surveyed (including uninhabited and 'zero cases' but excluding casualty and other not received cases) in the sth stratum, for any particular schedule type

D = total number of hamlet groups/ sub blocks formed in the sample village/ block (D=1,4,5,6 for rural samples and D=1,2,3,4 for urban samples)

The notation D' used for the rural sector is described as :

$$D' = D \text{ for } D=1 \text{ and } D' = \frac{D}{2} \text{ if } D>4$$

H = total number of households listed in the FSU

h = number of households surveyed and used for tabulation

x, y = values of the characters x & y

\hat{X} \hat{Y} = estimate of population totals of the characters x , y

2.9 Estimates of Aggregates

The formula for obtaining \hat{Y}_s the estimate of aggregate of any character y for the sth stratum, are given below for each schedule type. These formulae may be used to obtain sub-sample wise estimates first and then pooled estimate may be obtained as the simple average of the sub-sample wise estimates.

2.10 Formulae for Estimation

Schedule 0.0

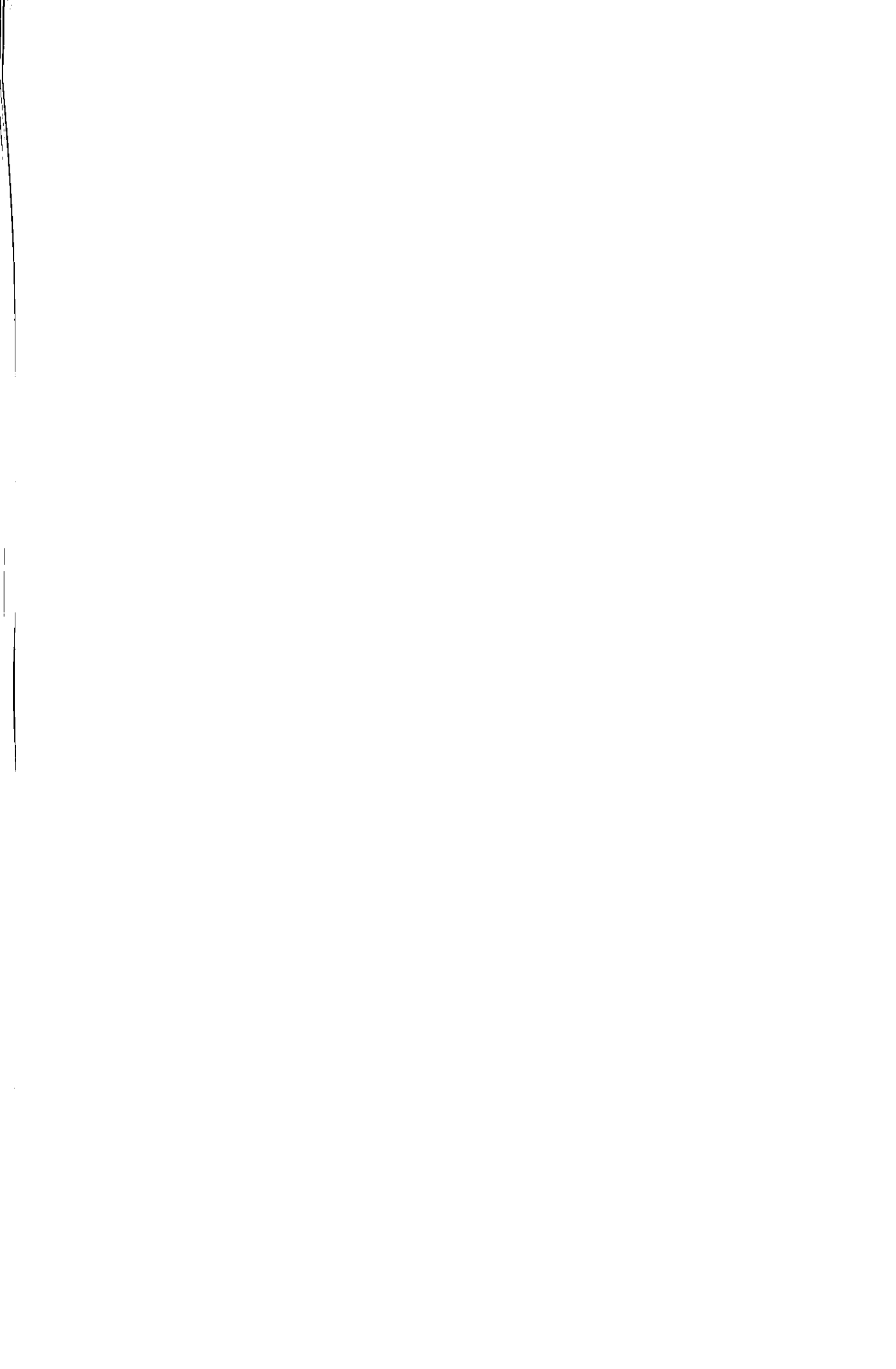
Rural

$$\hat{Y}_{sj} = \frac{N_s}{n_x} \sum_i^{n_s} D_{si} y_{sij} \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_j \hat{Y}_{sj} \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Second stage stratum level estimates at the state/ u.t/ region level may be obtained by summing \hat{Y}_{sj} over strata 's'.

For estimating the number of villages possessing a character



\hat{Y}_{sj} Over strata 's'.

$$\hat{Y}_{sj} = \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_i^{n_s} y_{si} \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

where y_{si} is taken as '1' for sample villages possessing the character and '0' otherwise.

Urban :

$$\hat{Y}_{sj} = \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_i^{n_s} D_{si} y_{sij} \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_j \hat{Y}_{sj} \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

Schedules 25.0 & 25.2 :

$$\text{Rural : } \hat{Y}_s = \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} D_{si} \sum_j \frac{H_{sij}}{h_{sij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{si}} y_{sijk} \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

$$\text{Urban : } \hat{Y}_s = \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} D_{si} \sum_j \frac{H_{sij}}{h_{sij}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{si}} y_{sijk} \dots\dots\dots (7)$$

Schedule 1.0 :

$$\text{Rural : } \hat{Y}_s = \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} D_{si} \frac{H_{si}}{h_{si}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{si}} y_{sik} \dots\dots\dots (8)$$

$$\text{Urban : } \hat{Y}_s = \frac{N_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} D_{si} \frac{H_{si}}{h_{si}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{si}} y_{sik} \dots\dots\dots (9)$$

2.11 Multipliers : The factors/ expressions appearing before the symbol y in the above formulae [e.g $\frac{N_s}{n_s} D_{si}$ in formula (1) or $\frac{N_s}{n_s}$ in formula (3) or $\frac{N_s}{n_s} D_{si} \frac{H_{sij}}{h_{sij}}$ in formula (7) etc] are called 'multipliers'.

2.12 Sub-Sample Estimates : Sub-sample estimates are computed on the basis of villages and blocks surveyed in the concerned sub-sample. Thus n_s in the above formula would mean the number of surveyed villages/ blocks (available for tabulation including uninhabited and zero cases) in the concerned sub-sample of sth stratum.

2.13 Sub sample estimates by schedule type for sch 1.0 : There are two types of sch 1.0. Thus estimates may be generated by schedule type within the sub-sample. So n_s in the formula for sch 1.0 would mean the number of surveyed villages/ block (available for tabulation including uninhabited and zero cases) of the concerned schedule type in the concerned sub-sample of sth stratum.

2.14 Treatment of casualty cases : If n_s is found zero for a particular sub-sample, the estimate for this sub-sample can not be obtained. In this case, the estimate for this sub-sample may be taken as the estimate based on the other sub-sample. For schedule 1.0, if n_s becomes zero for a particular schedule type within a sub-sample, the estimate in this case (i.e for the sub-sample) will be taken as the estimate based on the same sample type belonging to the other sub-sample.

2.15 Combined estimates : The combined estimate based on the whole sample may be computed as the simple average of the sub-sample estimates. Thus if \hat{Y}_{s1} and \hat{Y}_{s2} be the sub-sample estimates of the sth stratum total, the combined estimate may be obtained as

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{b=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{sb} \dots\dots\dots (10)$$

2.16 Estimate of Aggregates at State/ U.T/ region Level : Let \hat{Y}_b be the estimate of aggregate at state/ u.t/ region level from bth sub-sample and \hat{Y}_c the combined estimate of aggregate at state/ u.t/ region level based on the whole sample, then

$$\hat{Y}_b = \sum_s \hat{Y}_{sb} \dots\dots\dots (11)$$

and $\hat{Y}_c = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_s \hat{Y}_{s1} + \sum_s \hat{Y}_{s2} \right) \dots\dots\dots (12)$

2.17 Estimate of Ratios : If X be the population total of the variable x for the state/ u.t/ region, its estimate \hat{X}_b or \hat{X}_c are obtained exactly in the same manner as above after replacing y by x.

Then the estimate of ratio $R = \frac{Y}{X}$ is obtained as

$$\hat{R}_b = \frac{\hat{Y}_b}{\hat{X}_c} \text{ , based on sub-sample b.}$$

& $\hat{R}_c = \frac{\hat{Y}_c}{\hat{X}_c}$, based on the whole sample.

4.9 Error estimates : The error estimates may be calculated on the basis of sub-sample wise estimates of stratum totals. The estimate of variance of \hat{Y}_c and \hat{R}_c are obtained as follows.

$$\hat{V}(\hat{Y}_c) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_s (\hat{Y}_{s1} - \hat{Y}_{s2})^2 \dots\dots\dots (13) \text{ and}$$

$$\hat{V}(\hat{R}_c) = \frac{1}{4\hat{X}_c^2} \sum_s \left[(\hat{Y}_{s1} - \hat{Y}_{s2})^2 + \hat{R}_c^2 (\hat{X}_{s1} - \hat{X}_{s2})^2 - 2\hat{R}_c (\hat{Y}_{s1} - \hat{Y}_{s2}) (\hat{X}_{s1} - \hat{X}_{s2}) \right] \dots\dots\dots (14)$$

Relative standard error (RSE) of \hat{Y}_c or \hat{R}_c is given by

$$RSE(\hat{Y}_c) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{V}(\hat{Y}_c)}}{\hat{Y}_c} \times 100 \text{ \& } RSE(\hat{R}_c) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{V}(\hat{R}_c)}}{\hat{R}_c} \times 100$$

4.10 Reference to the values of N_s , n_s , D_{si} , H_{si} , & h_{si} :

- (a) The values of N_s (i.e number of villages/ blocks in the frame of sth stratum) are given in table (2) for rural sector and table (3) for urban sector.
- (b) The value of D_{si} is the entry in item 15 of block I of schedule 0.0.

- (c) The values of H_{sj} are the entries in column 3 of block 7, schedule 0.0.
- (d) The values of h_{sij} are to be obtained by counting the number of schedules used for tabulation.
- (e) The values of n_s for each schedule type are to be obtained separately for each schedule type by counting the number of sample villages/ blocks for which schedules are available for tabulation (including uninhabited villages/ blocks and zero cases but excluding casualty and other not received cases).

Chapter IV

Health Care

Concepts and Definitions

Concepts and definitions of the terms followed during 52nd round survey on health care are briefly explained in this chapter.

3.0 Ailment - illness or Injury

Any deviation from the state of physical and mental well being was considered as illness/ ailment. Injury covers all type of damages such as cuts, wounds, haemorrhage, fractures and burns caused by an accident including bites to any part of the body. Pregnancy and child birth are not treated as ailment but abortion will be treated as ailment.

3.1 Spell of ailment

A continuous period of sickness owing to specific ailment is treated as a spell of ailment. A *spell is generally identified with a specific cause of ailment. If a person was reported to have suffered from two or more causes of ailment during the reference period, it was recorded as two different causes of ailment.*

3.2 Duration of ailment

Duration of ailment is the period between the commencement of the ailment and termination of it by recovery.

3.3 Duration of Pregnancy

The length of time between the fertilisation of ovum and its termination in the form of birth or abortion is the duration of pregnancy.

3.4 Registration for Pre - natal care of Pregnant Women

Usually an expectant mother gets herself registered for pre natal care in a medical institution where she is likely to be admitted for child-birth. She may also consult private medical practitioners at regular intervals for pre - natal care and advice. When she goes to the out patient department of a hospital for pre - natal care, usually her name is registered in the hospital and a card/ ticket on which attending physician records his/ her advice and the next date of check up, is given to her. In case of consultation in a doctor's clinic such registration may not be considered. Nevertheless, the doctor advises her as to when she is to report to him again for the next check up. Such cases should also be treated as registered for pre natal care. The cases of a doctor attending to the expectant mother for pre natal care as per schedule at the residence of the women will also be treated similarly. In case the mother was not registered in a hospital or with a doctor but was advised by an auxiliary nurse/ lady health visitor regularly visiting the household, then also the expectant mother would be regarded as registered for pre natal care.

3.5 Abortion

Abortion is the case of foetus born before the completion of 28 weeks since conception and showing no sign of life at birth.

3.6 Live-birth

When a child shows any evidence of life at the time of birth is considered as Live birth.

3.7 Stillbirth

A baby born after completion of 28 weeks and showing no sign of life is considered as Still-birth

3.8 Hospitalisation

A person was considered as hospitalised if he/ she has availed of medical services as an indoor patient in any hospital. However hospitalisation of female members for the purpose of child birth was not considered as hospitalisation for the purpose of this survey.

3.9 Confinement to Bed

It refers to a state of health where the ailing person is required or compelled to mostly stay in bed at his/ her residence/ home.

3.10 Medical Treatment

A person is considered to have received medical treatment if he/ she consults a doctor as anywhere (in OPD of a hospital, community health centre, private residence etc) and obtains medical advice for the ailment. Self doctoring or acting on the advice of a non-medical person is not treated as medical treatment.

3.11 Expenditure for Medical Treatment

The total expenditure incurred for medical treatment received during the reference period (15 days for non-hospitalised treatment) includes expenditure on items like bed charges (with charges for food included in it) medicines (including drips), materials for bandage, plaster, fees for the services of medical and para medical personnel, charges for diagnostic tests, operations and therapies, charges of ambulance, cost of oxygen, blood etc. All other types of expenditure incurred for treatment, such as lodging charges of escort, attendant charges, cost of transport other than ambulance and cost of personal medical appliances are excluded from medical expenditure.

3.12 Average Total Expenditure

The average total expenditure per hospitalised case/ person was the ratio of the estimated total expenditure for hospital treatment to total number of hospitalised cases/ persons reporting payment.

3.13 Proportion of Persons with ailments

Ailment, which prevailed for any length of time during the reference period of 30 days preceding the date of survey have been considered for the enquiry. However the ailments which were not treated as an in-patient (indoor patients) in a hospital have only been considered for working out the proportion of persons with ailments. The proportion of persons with ailments is given by the ratio of the persons with ailments, observed during the reference period of 30 days preceding the date of survey to the total number of persons.

3.14 Lists of distinct short duration and long duration ailments used for Data Collection

Short - duration ailments

- 1 Diarrhoea & Gastroenteritis dysentery (including cholera)
- 2 Tetanus
- 3 Diphtheria
- 4 Whooping cough
- 5 Meningitis & Viral encephalitis
- 6 Fevers of short duration
- 7 Chicken pox
- 8 Measles/ German measles
- 9 Mumps
- 10 Diseases of eye
- 11 Acute diseases of ear
- 12 Heart failure
- 13 Cerebral stroke
- 14 Acute respiratory infection (including pneumonia)
- 15 Cough & Acute bronchitis
- 16 Diseases of mouth, teeth & gum
- 17 Injury due to accident and violence
- 18 Other diagnosed ailment (up to 30 days)
- 19 Undiagnosed ailment (up to 30 days)

Long - Duration Ailments

- 1 Chronic amebiasis
- 2 Pulmonary tuberculosis
- 3 Sexually transmitted diseases
- 4 Leprosy
- 5 Jaundice
- 6 Guinea worm
- 7 Filaria (elephantiasis)
- 8 Cancer
- 9 Other tumours
- 10 Anaemia (general disability)
- 11 Goitre & Thyroid disorders
- 12 Diabetes
- 13 Beriberi
- 14 Ricket
- 15 Other malnutrition diseases
- 16 Mental & behavioral disorders
- 17 Epilepsy
- 18 Other diseases of nerves
- 19 Cataract
- 20 Other visual disabilities
- 21 Other diseases of the eye
- 22 Hearing disability
- 23 Other diseases of the ear
- 24 Diseases of the heart
- 25 High/ Low blood pressure
- 26 Piles
- 27 Speech disability
- 28 Diseases of mouth, teeth & gum
- 29 Gastritis hyper-acidity/ Gastric/ Peptic/ Duodenal ulcer
- 30 Diseases of Kidney/ Urinary system
- 31 Prostrate disorders
- 32 Hydrocele
- 33 Pain in joints
- 34 Other disorders of bones & joints
- 35 Locomotor disability
- 36 Other congenital deformities (excluding disability)
- 37 Other diagnosed diseases (more than 30 days)
- 38 Undiagnosed diseases (more than 30 days)

Summary of Findings

The chapter summarises the important findings of the 52nd round survey and discusses the salient features pertaining to different aspects of health care of infants, maternity care and utilisation of medical services to the people residing in rural and urban areas of the State.

3.15 Immunisation Status among children of age 0 - 4 yrs

The percentage of children of age 0-4 yrs immunised according to type of immunisation such as Bacille Calmette Gurcin (BCG), Diphtheria pertusis Tetanus (DPT), Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) and Measles Vaccine are as indicated below in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1

State	Type of Immunisation	Percentage of Immunised Children
Kerala	BCG	97.80
	DPT	89.40
	OPV	82.40
	Measles	59.60

The percentage of children whom BCG vaccinated were the highest (97.80) followed by DPT (89.40), OPV (82.40) and Measles (59.70). The percentage of measles is sharply declined while compared to other immunisations. It reveals that the BCG, DPT, OPV are generally administered to children and some of the parents may be forgetting about immunisation against measles. The details of measles vaccine received are given in 1.4.

3.16 Acute and Chronic ailment

In this report the short duration (less than 30 days) ailments are referred to as acute ailments and the long duration (30 days and more) ailments as chronic ailments. The nature of ailment was determined on the basis of the type of ailment reported by the patient. In fact it is very difficult to collect reliable data on the cause of illness status without medical treatment like epilepsy, measles etc. Even then a large proportion of cases likely to be misclassified in this regard.

It is observed that measles seems to have fallen in aged persons and rises in the age group of '0' to '14' during this period. Information on diarrhoea, dysentery, fevers of short duration and injury due to accident were found to be much higher in the age group of 15 to 39 than the proportion of other age groups of the population. Injury due to accident is a major cause of morbidity and found to be substantial rise in accidents in the age group of 15 to 39. Among the age group of 40 to 59 incidence of heart failure seems to have risen than the other age groups. Percentage distribution of diseased persons in various age groups are given in Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2

Percentage of some selected acute disease (short duration) by age group

Age group	Diseases					
	Whooping Cough	Measles	Heart failure	Injury due to Accident & Violence	Undiagnosed short duration ailments	Fever of short duration
0 -14	12	76	0	11	17	17
15 -39	11	12	19	72	31	46
40 -59	64	12	42	6	35	26
60& above	13	0	39	11	17	11
All	100	100	100	100	100	100

For chronic ailments morbidity prevalence is found less among those on the age group of 0 to 14 than in other age groups. It is seen that the prevalence rates of the chronic disease have declined in

the age group of 40 to 59 except that prevalence of tuberculosis, cancer, diabetes and other diseases of nerves seen to have risen during this period. The estimates reveals a substantial rise in diabetes particularly in the age group of 40 to 59. The percentage of some selected chronic ailments in different age group is given in the following table 3.3.

Table 3.3

Age group	Diseases			
	Tuberculosis	Diabetes	Epilepsy	Other diseases of nerves
0 -14	25	0	31	0
15 -39	7	6	65	16
40 -59	66	64	4	42
60& above	2	30	0	42
All	100	100	100	100

3.17 Sources of Treatment

The public hospitals and private hospitals were the two most important sources of hospital based treatment of ailments. The private sector was the main provides of hospital based health care in both rural and urban areas of the state. It is seen that about 66 percent and 65 percent of the hospitalised treatment were taken from non - government sources in rural and urban areas.

Table 4 below gives the share of different types of hospitals in hospitalised treatment of the rural and urban population of the state.

Table 3.4

Percentage Distribution of Treatment by type of Hospital

Sector	Type of Hospitals							
	Government			Non Government			Others	All
Rural	33	1	0	62	2	1	1	100
Urban	34	1	0	63	0	1	1	100
Kerala	34	1	0	62	1	1	1	100

It is observed that about 34 percentage of the hospitalised cases in the rural areas were treated in the Government hospitals (public hospital - 33 , primary health centre - 1) and remaining 66 percent in the non - government hospital (private hospital - 62, nursing home - 2, charitable institution - 1 and others - 1). The corresponding figures of the urban areas were about 35 percent (public hospital- 34, primary health centre- 1) and 65 percent (private hospital- 63, charitable institution- 1 and others- 1) respectively. This shows a sharp decline in the share of public hospitals, while private hospitals has substantially improved their shares during the period.

3.18 Immunisation Status of Pregnant Women

In Kerala, the immunisation coverage of tetanus is 91percent in respect of pregnant women. The unprecedented growth has been made possible through a wider network of health infrastructure and other social factors like general health consciousness and awareness among the people. District wise performance indicates that the two districts (Kannur 100 percent and Kollam 99 percent) maintain their top position in this regard. Wayanad district accounted the lowest number of doses of anti tetanus with only 25 percent. Distribution of pregnant women by number of anti tetanus taken is given in table 6 of appendix.

3.19 Level of Pre natal care -reason for seeking

One of the major factors that contributed to the present level of health development is the health care infrastructure and institutionalisation of deliveris contribute to the high level attainment of immunisation. Table 6 also gives the percentage of pregnant women registered for pre - natal care (per 1000 pregnant women) for childbirth. Distribution of pregnant women (15- 49 yrs) sought for pre-natal care is given in table 7.1 of appendix

In Kerala a good number of pregnant women were registered (81 percent) for pre - natal care regularly for medical check up. Among the districts of Kasaragod, Palakkad, Kottayam. Alappuzha and

Thiruvananthapuram have registered about more than 90 percent of pregnant women registered for pre natal care for regular medical check up. This reflected the health standards for the attainment of low infant and maternal morbidity rate.

3.20 Level of pre natal-care by type of hospital/ doctor

It has been observed that about 59 percent of pregnant women registered for pre natal care with private hospitals for utilising the institutional facilities provided for maternal and child health. It shows, in Kerala, private medical institutions play an important role in the field of medical services to the pregnant women.

3.21 Institutional Deliveries – 94 percent in Kerala

A notable achievement in the health infrastructure and accessibility is that over 94 percent of the deliveries in Kerala are institutional deliveries which facilitates early immunisation, child care, maternal care etc. It is also observed that about 85 percent of the deliveries reported as normal and 14 percent on operation and below 1 percent reported as others. It reveals that the level of general health condition among the pregnant women is relatively high in the state. It is also observed that the percentage of population utilising the institutional medical facilities provided for maternal and child health increased considerably during the year. Distribution of mothers in the type of delivery and place of child birth are given in table 8.1 & 8.2 of Appendix.

3.22 Still-birth

Still-birth rate is the number of Still birth to 1000 births (both live birth and still birth). The Still - birth rate was estimated as below 1 percent in the state.

3.23 Cost per Hospitalisation by type of Hospital

The result shows that the average expenditure for hospitalised treatment in a public sector hospital was much lower than that of private sector hospital both in rural and urban areas. The rural population spent an average of Rs 1529 for hospitalised treatment in a public sector hospital and Rs 2620 for that in a private sector hospital. But the corresponding figures for all India levels were 2080 and 4300 respectively. The average total expenditure of the urban population for a hospitalised treatment in a public and private hospital were Rs 1472 and Rs 2003 respectively and the corresponding figures for all India levels were 2195 and 5344 respectively. Table 3.5 gives the estimates of average total expenditure per hospitalisation by type of hospital.

Table 3.5

State/ India	Type of Hospital			
	Rural		Urban	
	Government	Private	Government	Private
Kerala	1529	2620	1472	2003
All India	2080	4300	2195	5344

It reveals that average total expenditure per hospitalised cases for All India are much higher than the state estimates. More over, it is also observed that hospitalised treatment in rural areas was more expensive than in urban areas and also the public hospitals were less expensive than the private hospitals in the state. Among the districts, the average total expenditure for a hospitalised treatment varies considerably ranging from Rs 1132 in Trivandrum to Rs 6225 in Kasaragod. The other districts which cross the average total expenditure were Kollam (2280), Pathanamthitta (2536), Ernakulam (2399) and Kannur (3198). As in the case for hospitalised treatment in the state, the cost per hospitalisation in a Government hospital was minimum in Kasaragod district (439). It was also relatively low in Wayanad district (732) and Kottayam (796).

3.24 Untreated ailments by reason for Non Treatment

Table 10 gives the percentage of distribution of untreated sickness by reason for no treatment. It is observed that in rural areas of the state about 51 percent of the ailment was not taken for treatment because the ailment was not considered as serious. About 15 percent of the cases were not treated due

to lack of faith in the system of medicine where as the corresponding figures for urban areas of the state was 9 percent. It reveals that superstition is seen more in rural population than in urban areas.

Table 3.6

Percentage of distribution of untreated ailments by reason for no treatment in rural and urban areas of Kerala and India

Reason for no treatment	Kerala		India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
No medical facility available	7	9	9	1
Lack of faith	15	9	4	5
Long awaiting	15	10	1	1
Financial problem	7	1	24	21
Ailment not serious	51	63	52	60
Others	5	8	10	12
All	100	100	100	100

About 9 percent of the cases were not treated ailments due to non-medical facility available in neighbourhood in rural areas, where as the corresponding figure for urban areas of the state was 7 percent. It is also observed that the reason associated with "ailment not serious" in the not treated ailments in rural and urban areas of Kerala remaining more or less same proportion with all India.

Chapter V

Socio Economic Problems of the Aged

Concepts and Definitions

The concepts and definitions used in the survey are discussed below.

4.0 Household

A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitute a household. The word "normally" means that temporary visitors are excluded but temporary stay-aways are included.

4.1 Household Size

The size of a household is the total number of persons in the household.

4.2 Aged Persons

Persons of age 60 years and above.

4.3 Means of livelihood

The means of livelihood of a household will be decided on the basis of the sources of the households income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey.

4.4 Usual activity status

The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during a reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status in which a person spent relatively longer time (major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey is considered the principal usual activity status of the person. The broad principal usual activity status will be obtained on the basis of a two stage dichotomous classification depending on the major time spent. Person will be classified in the first stage into

- i) those who are engaged in any economic activity (i.e. employed) and/ or available for any economic activity (i.e. unemployed).
- ii) who are not engaged and not available for any economic activity. In other words, persons will be first classified as those in the labour force and those not in the labour force depending on which of the two statuses took the persons major time in the year. In the second stage, those who are found in the labour force will be further classified into working (i.e engaged in economic activity or employed) and seeking and/ or available for work (i.e unemployed) based on the major time spent. Thus the principal usual status will be one of the three
 - i) employed
 - ii) unemployed
 - iii) out of labour force

4.5 Economic independence

For the purpose of the survey, a person is considered economically independent if he/ she doesn't require to take financial help from others in order to lead a normal life.

4.6 Disability

Disability means any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.

4.7 Visual disability

Loss or lack of ability to execute tasks requiring adequate visual acuity is considered as visual disability. The visually disabled, for the purpose of the survey include (a) those who do not have any light perception - both eyes taken together and (b) those who have light perception but cannot correctly count fingers of a hand (with spectacles/ contact lenses in the case of those who are normally using these) from a distance of 3 metres (or 10 feet) in good daylight with both eyes open.

4.8 Hearing Disability

Inability to hear properly without hearing aids with both the ears.

4.9 Speech disability

Inability to speak properly. This also included persons who cannot speak or speak only limited words or those with loss of voice and also with defects in speech such as stammering, nasal voice, hoarse or discordant voice and articulation defect etc.

4.10 Locomotor disability

Persons with loss or absence or inactivity of whole or part of hand or leg or both due to amputation , paralysis etc. and those with physical deformities in the body (other than limbs) which affect normal movement.

4.11 Amnesia/ Senility

Loss of memory/ mental weakness due to old age.

Findings

4.0 The objective of the survey was to assess the nature and dimensions of the socio-economic problems of the aged persons (i.e persons of age 60 yrs and above). Information on number of surviving children, living arrangements, state of economic independence, number of dependents, persons supporting the aged, usual activity etc. were collected.

4.12 Share of the aged in the total population

The survey result shows that the aged are concentrated in the rural areas of the state.

Per 1000 distribution of aged persons to total population for each sex

Sector	Kerala			India		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Rural	89	80	84	55	59	57
Urban	74	87	81	47	53	50

It also reveals that for every 100 persons living in Kerala about 8 persons were aged as against 6 for all India which reflects the higher expectancy of life in the state. The district wise, age wise distribution of persons are given in Appendix B - 1.1 to 1.3.

4.13 Sex ratio among the aged persons

According to the NSS estimates, there were 1023 females for every 1000 males of age 60 and above, which shows Kerala has a preponderance of females over males. The all India figure is also same as 1023, there is no substantial variation seen in the sex ratio. On the basis of census 1991 the sex ratio among the aged was 930 which is less by 93 points. Table 4.2 below gives the sex ratio among aged persons obtained from NSS 52nd round and census 1991.

Table 4.2

State/ India	Source	Rural	Urban	Combined
Kerala	52 nd NSS round (1995-96)	989	1227	1023
India	52 nd NSS round (1995-96)	1017	1043	1023
India	Census 1991	922	960	930

The NSS estimates, on other hand, shows a rising trend but it is different in the rural and urban areas of the state. It may be seen that the sex ratio is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

4.14 Old-age dependency ratio

Generally, persons aged to 15 to 59 years are supposed to form the population of working ages and at age 60 people generally retire or withdraw themselves from work. Thus, the population of the aged 60 and above divided by the population of the working ages gives the old-age dependency ratio. It is also used to measure the responsibilities of the aged to the working population. The table 4.3 gives the comparative picture of state and central sample.

Table 4.3 – Dependency ratio

State/ India	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Kerala	134	130	128	115	132	124	131	124	127
India	99	103	101	74	86	80	92	99	96

It is observed that the old-age dependency ratio was slightly higher in rural than in urban areas. It reflects that the burden of the aged in the working population is higher in rural areas as compared to that in urban areas.

4.15 Marital Status of the Aged

Marital status is an important indicator of peoples well-being. The aged persons largely depend on the family for their well-being and economic support. It is seen from the survey result that about 3 percent of aged persons are not married, 61 percent married and 35 percent widows/ widowers. About 1 percent of the aged are either separated or divorced. The proportion of the widows/ divorced or seperated is considerably higher among females than in males. The table 4.4 gives the percentage of distribution of aged persons in marital status.

Table 4.4 - Percentage of distribution of aged persons by marital status

Sector	Marital status				Total
	Never married	Currently married	Widow/ Widower	Divorced/ Separated	
Rural	2.70	63.10	33.30	0.90	100
Urban	4.40	51.40	43.70	0.50	100
State	3.00	61.20	35.00	0.80	100

The proportion of unmarried among the aged in India was about 2 percent whereas the corresponding figure in the state was 3 percent. The never - married persons are perhaps more adversely placed in the society so far as their well - being is concerned.

4.16 Economic Independence

The economic independence reveals the associated problems of day-to-day maintenance of livelihood of the aged persons and how the physical well - being is taken care in the family in our society. About 75 percent reported cases of the aged had to depend on others for their day-to-day maintenance of livelihood. The all India figure was 70 percent. The situation is worse in aged females. Among them, 80 percent of aged females were economically dependent either partially or fully. The corresponding proportion is more than 85 in all India level. Per 1000 distribution of aged persons by state of economic independence for each sex is given in table 4.5.

Table 4.5 - Per 1000 distribution of aged persons by state of economic independence for each sex

Sex	State of Economic Independence			
	Not dependant on others	Partially dependant on others	dependant on others	Total (including NR cases)
Male	259	173	538	1000
Female	193	125	667	1000
All	245	164	565	1000

It was found that nearly 91 percent of the aged were economically dependent either partially or fully for their livelihood in Malappuram district followed by Idukki 87 and Thrissur 82 percent respectively.

4.17 Economic Support

Table No 6 below gives the comparative picture of state and central sample estimates of proportion of aged persons economically dependent on others for their livelihood. It is observed that among the dependent aged persons about 82 percent had to depend on their children as against 74 percent for all India. The same pattern was also observed in both rural and urban areas. About 8 percent on their spouse for their economic support and 3 percent were supported by their grand children and the rest 6 percent had to depend on others including non relatives.

Table 4.6 - Per 1000 distribution of economically dependent aged persons by category of persons supporting the aged for each sector

State/ India	Rural					Urban				
	Category of persons supporting aged									
	Spouse	Own children	Grand children	Others	Total	Spouse	Own children	Grand children	Others	Total
Kerala	87	823	28	62	1000	67	822	23	88	1000
India	142	735	52	71	1000	156	728	55	61	1000

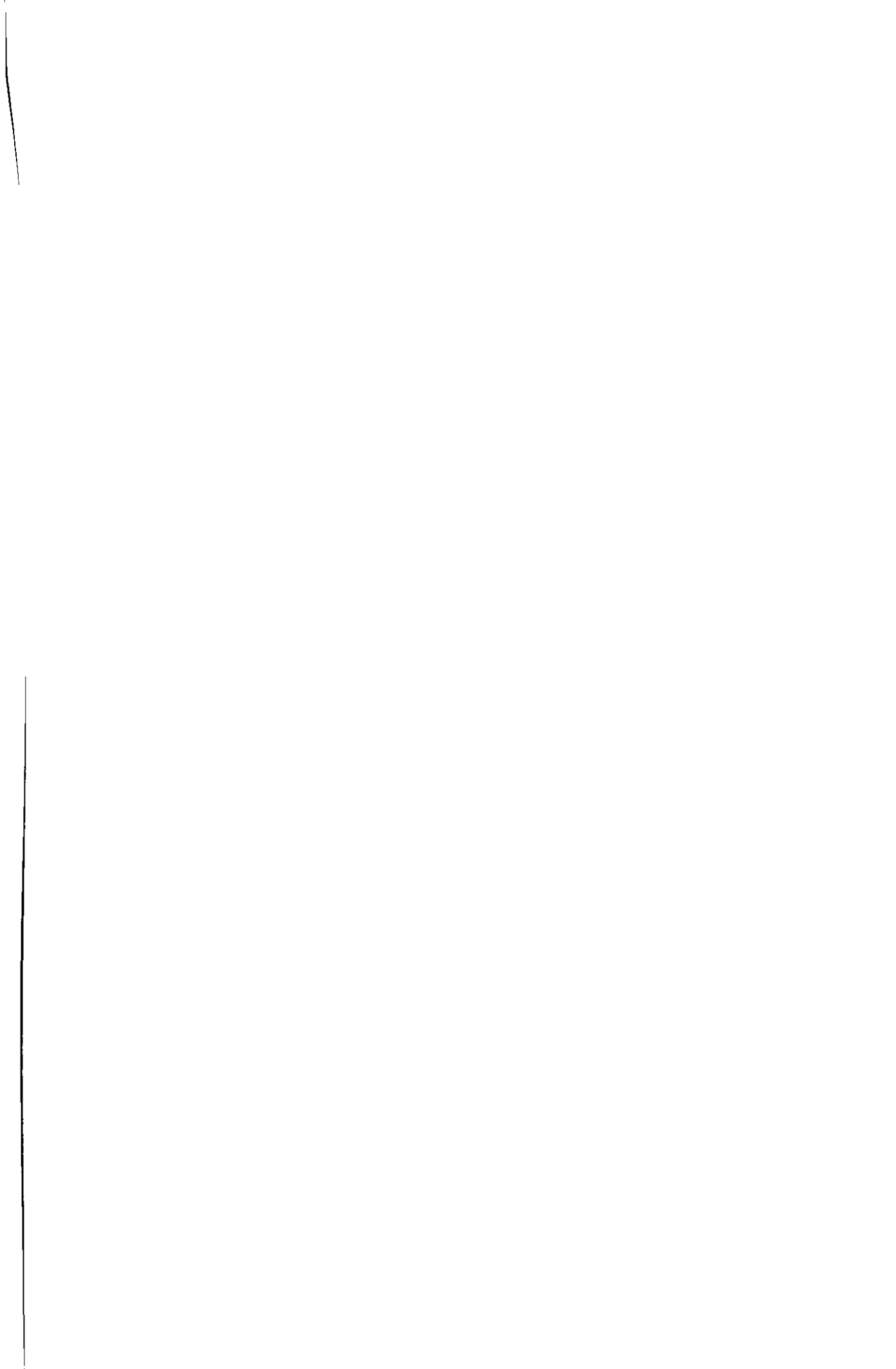
Note:- Distribution has been obtained from appendix table 4.1 to 4.2 including NR census.

4.18 Aged persons and their surviving sons and daughters

The dominant system of family, many of the aged, particularly those who have lost their spouses depend on their children for maintenance of their livelihood. The table 4.7 below gives the proportion of aged persons by number of surviving children separately for the state and all India level. During 1995-96, in Kerala, about 95 percent of the aged persons had at least one surviving child as against 94 percent for all India. In other words at about 5 percent of the aged of the state had no surviving children on the date of survey.

Table 4.7 - Proportion (per 1000) of aged persons by number of their surviving children

State/ India	Number of Surviving Children			
	0	1	2	1 or more
Kerala	48	51	84	952
All India	58	73	112	942



4.19 Usual activity status of aged persons

Table No 8 below gives the comparative picture of State and All India of the aged persons having their usual activity. The aged persons mainly engage themselves in the agriculture sector as self employed. As there is no age limit for superannuation in this category, the people continue to work in their form and non form enterprises even after the age of 60 years. It is observed that the percentage of self-employed in the state among aged was found to be less while compared to all India level. Analysis showed that about 18 percent of the aged are self employed casual labours (8 percent) and regular employees (1 percent). It showed that about 31 percent of the aged were engaged in domestic duties in Kerala as against 22 percent for all India.

Table 4.8 - Percentage distribution of aged persons by usual activity status

Type of Employment	Kerala	India
Self employed	18	25
Casual labour	8	8
Regular employees	1	1
Domestic duties	31	22
Others	42	44
Total	100	100

Among the districts, proportions of self-employed among the aged varies considerably from 4 percent in Kasaragod to 39 percent in Palakkad. Pathanamthitta district records the second highest with 38 percent followed by Thiruvananthapuram 27 percent.

4.20 Participation of aged persons in some specific activities

Information pertaining to the level of participation of aged persons in social/ religious matters and household chores were collected. Number of aged persons participating in these activities are given in table 4.9. In Kerala about 31 percent of the aged participated in social matters, 46 percent in religious matters and about 72 percent in household chores. It is clear that some are participating in more than one activities.

Table 4.9 - Number (per 1000 aged persons) participating Social matters/ Religious matters/ Household chores

State/ India	Social matters	Religious matters	Household chores
Kerala	305	464	720
India	748	810	777

Among the districts, Palakkad records the highest participation in the above activities with 77 percent in social matters, 90 percent in religious matters and 89 percent in household chores. It is quite higher than the all India level.

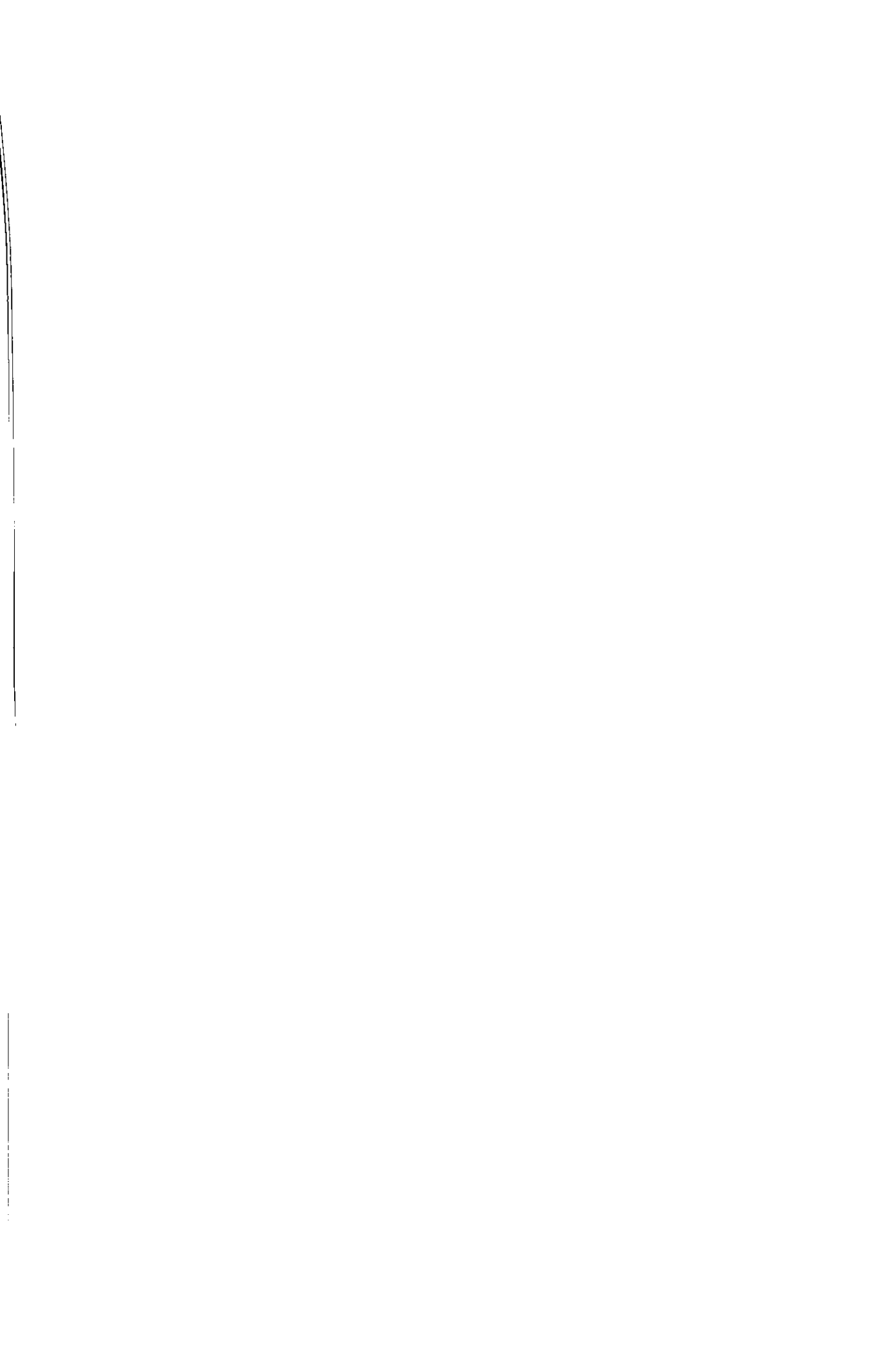
4.21 Disabilities of persons of age 60 years and above

The percentage of disabled persons of age 60 years and above according to type of disability is given in the following table no 4.10.

Table 4.10 - Percentage of persons of age of 60 years and above based on type of disability

Type of Disability	Percentage of aged persons		
	Rural	Urban	Combined
Visual	46	40	45
Hearing	27	24	26
Speech	7	6	7
Locomotor	12	21	14
Amnesia/ Senility	8	9	8
Total	100	100	100

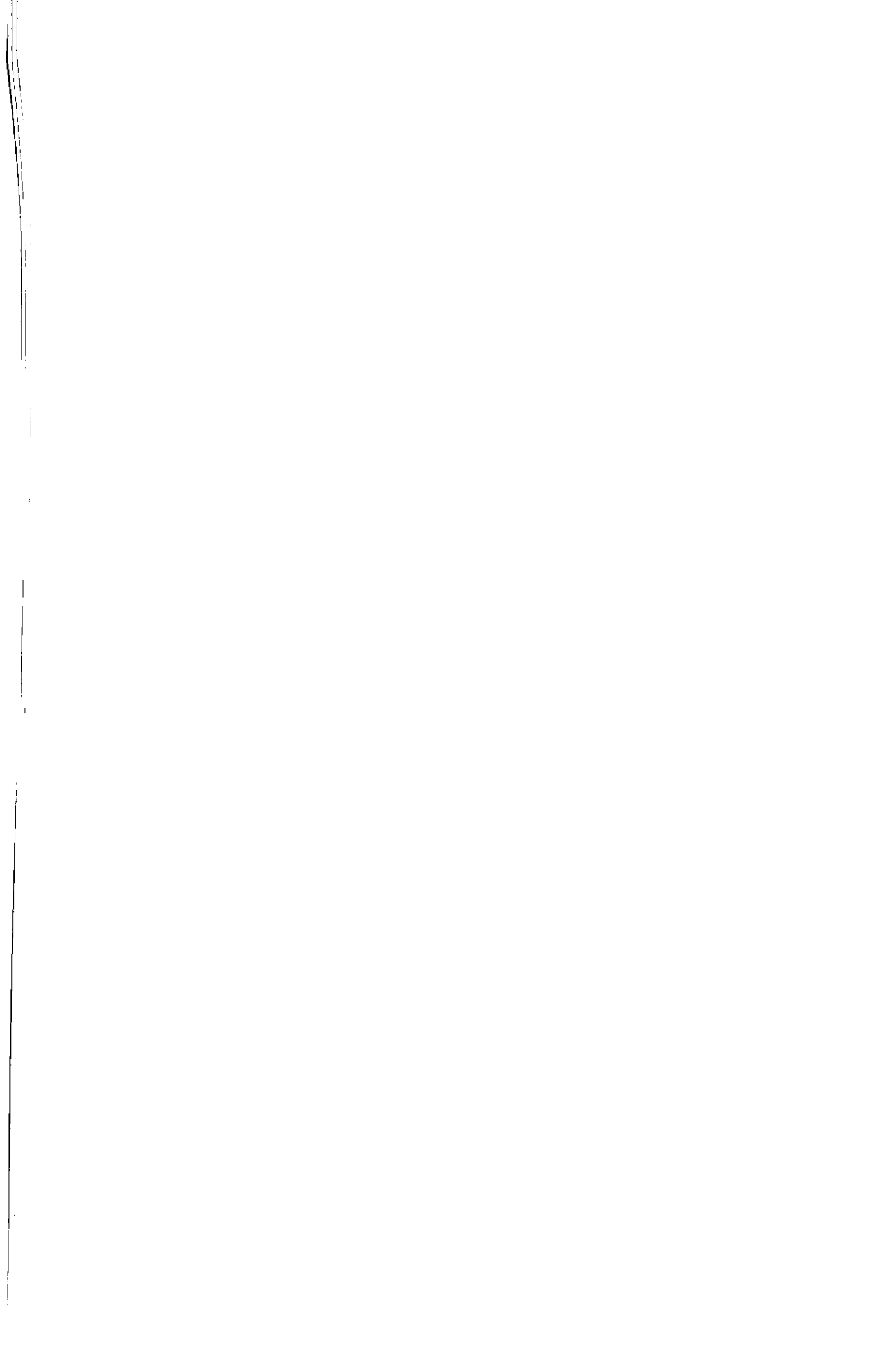
The result shows that the percentage of the visual disability was the highest 45 percent followed by hearing 26 percent of the state. Among the five type of disabilities, the percentage of the visual disability in rural areas was quite high rate (i.e 46 %) than that in rural areas (40 %). The reason for higher percentage of visual disability is due to the fact that there is high incidence of cataract or glaucoma in the aged persons which is a common phenomena in the tropical zone. The percentage of inability to speak was only 7 percent and loss of memory/ mental weakness was 8 percent due to old age.



Appendix A

DETAILED TABLES

(HEALTH CARE)



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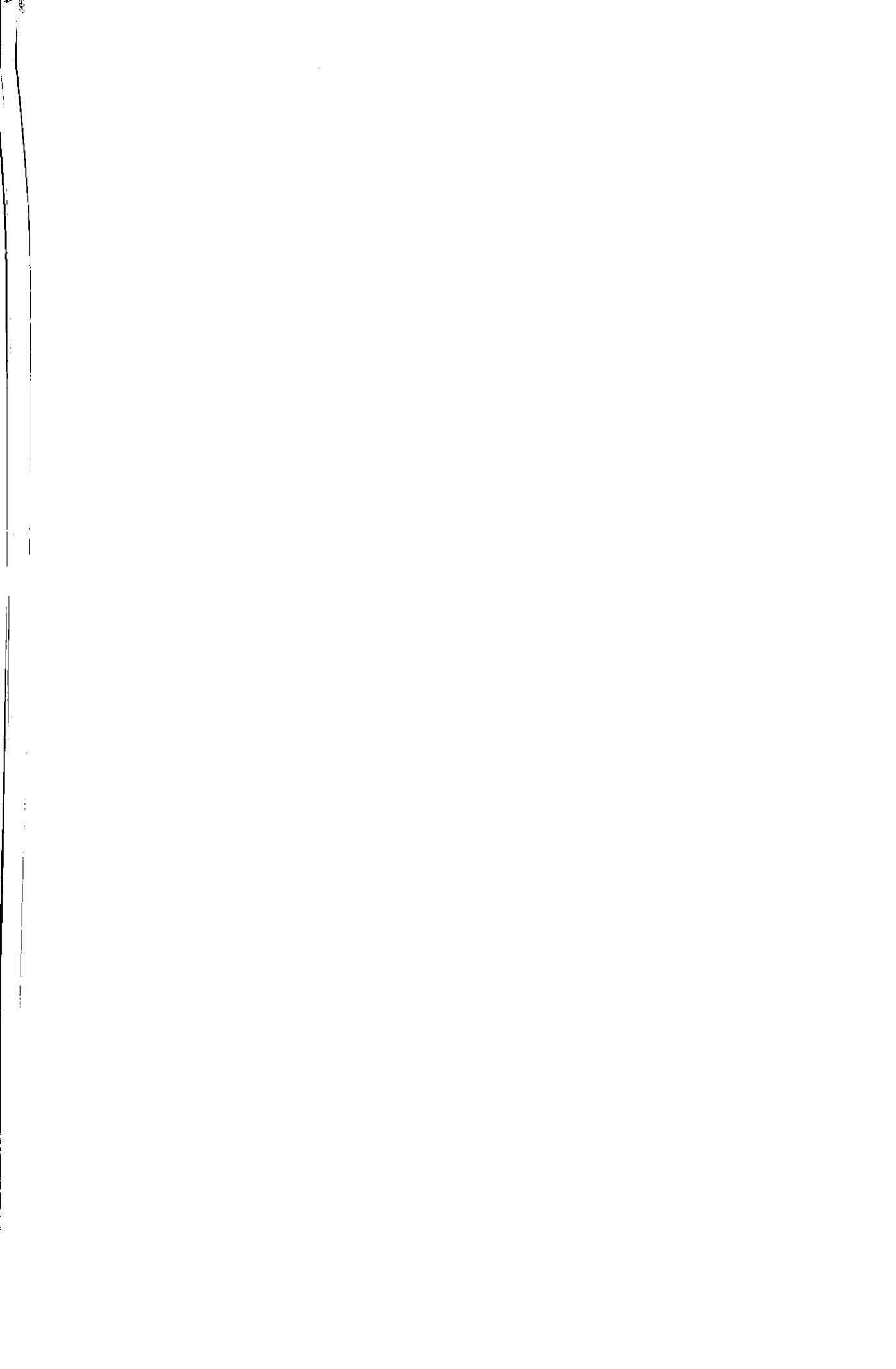


Table 1.1 - Per 1000 distribution of children (0 - 4 yrs.) who received BCG by time of receiving BCG

Time of Receiving BCG	Age Group (Years)	State
1	2	3
At Birth	0	652
	1 - 4	581
	0 - 4	598
Within 3 Months	0	245
	1 - 4	283
	0 - 4	274
After 3 Months	0	58
	1 - 4	122
	0 - 4	106
Not Received	0	45
	1 - 4	14
	0 - 4	22
Total	0	1000
	1 - 4	1000
	0 - 4	1000
Estd.Pers(00)	0	3563
	1 - 4	11028
	0 - 4	14591
Sample Persons	0	915
	1 - 4	1341
	0 - 4	2256

Table 1.2 - Per 1000 distribution of children (0 - 4) yrs. by time of receiving DPT

Time of Receiving DPT	Age Group (Years)	State
1	2	3
3 doses before 1 year & booster dose within 3 years.	0	257
	1 - 4	602
	0 - 4	518
Other dose combinations received	0	456
	1 - 4	351
	0 - 4	376
Not Received	0	287
	1 - 4	47
	0 - 4	106
Total	0	1000
	1 - 4	1000
	0 - 4	1000
Estd.Pers(00)	0	3563
	1 - 4	11028
	0 - 4	14591
Sample Persons	0	915
	1 - 4	1341
	0 - 4	2256



Table 1.3 - Per 1000 distribution of children (0 - 4) yrs. by time of receiving OPV

Time of Receiving OPV	Age Group(Years)	State
1	2	3
3 doses before 1 year & booster dose within 3 years.	0	245
	1 - 4	533
	0 - 4	463
Other dose combinations received	0	428
	1 - 4	340
	0 - 4	361
Not Received	0	327
	1 - 4	127
	0 - 4	176
Total	0	1000
	1 - 4	1000
	0 - 4	1000
Estd.Pers(00)	0	3563
	1 - 4	11028
	0 - 4	14591
Sample Persons	0	915
	1 - 4	1341
	0 - 4	2256



Table 1.4 - Per 1000 distribution of children (0 – 4 years) by time of receiving measles vaccine and sex

Time of Receiving measles vaccine	Age Group (Years)	State
1	2	3
Taken before 12 Months	0	249
	1 - 4	377
	0 - 4	346
Taken between 12 to 24 Months	0	31
	1 - 4	221
	0 - 4	175
Taken after 24 Months	0	14
	1 - 4	96
	0 - 4	76
Not Received	0	705
	1 - 4	306
	0 - 4	404
Total	0	1000
	1 - 4	1000
	0 - 4	1000
Estd. Children (00)	0	3563
	1 - 4	11028
	0 - 4	14591
Sample Children	0	915
	1 - 4	1341
	0 - 4	2256

Table 2.1 - Incidence of acute (short duration) ailment per 1000 persons by age group

Ailment	Age group(years)					Number of ailments	
	0 - 14	15 - 39	40 - 59	60 & above	All	Estd (00)	Sample
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Diarrhoe & gastro-enteritis dysentery(including cholera)	0	575	201	224	1000	190	44
2. Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Diphtheria	0	1000	0	0	1000	22	4
4. Whooping cough	121	111	641	127	1000	266	36
5. Meningitis & viral encephalitis	0	818	0	182	1000	54	10
6. Fevers of short duration	167	461	257	114	1000	3472	656
7. Measles/German measles	757	122	122	0	1000	26	6
8. Mumps	0	0	765	235	1000	5	4
9. Acute disease of ear	0	233	767	0	1000	26	10
10. Heart failure	0	187	421	392	1000	76	16
11. Cerebral stroke	260	725	0	14	1000	25	6
12. Cough & acute Bronchitis	0	132	367	500	1000	477	78
13. Acute respiratory infection	0	0	508	492	1000	81	16
14. Diseases of mouth, teeth & gum	0	776	224	0	1000	184	28
15. Diseases relating to pregnancy & childbirth:all	0	370	630	0	1000	16	6
16. Injury due to accident & violence	109	716	62	113	1000	345	64
17. Other diagnosed short-duration ailment	75	377	279	269	1000	1491	324
18. Undiagnosed short-duration ailment	170	308	348	174	1000	181	32
19. Any short duration Ailment	118	422	278	182	1000	6935	1340



Table 2.2 - Prevalence of Chronic (long duration) ailment per 1000 persons by age group

Ailment	Age group (years)					Number of ailments	
	0 - 14	15 - 39	40 - 59	60 & above	All	Estd (00)	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Chronic amoebiosis	258	350	2	389	1000	126	26
2 Pulmonary tuberculosis	251	72	657	20	1000	109	26
3 Leprosy	0	1000	0	0	1000	6	2
4 Sexually transmitted diseases	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0
5 Jaundice	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0
6 Guinea worm	0	0	0	1000	1000	7	2
7 Filaria (Elephantiasis)	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0
8 Cancer	0	0	384	616	1000	77	16
9 Other tumours	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0
10 Aemia (general debility)	874	0	0	126	1000	34	6
11 Gout & thyroid disorders	0	138	0	862	1000	19	6
12 Diabetes	0	58	645	297	1000	232	60
13 Beri beri	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0
14 Ricket	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0
15 Other malnutrition diseases	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0
16 Mental & behavioural disorders	0	392	608	0	1000	142	28
17 Epilepsy	308	647	45	0	1000	42	12
18 Other diseases of nerves	0	163	424	413	1000	177	32
19 Cataract	0	0	0	1000	1000	31	2
20 Other visual disabilities	0	0	317	683	1000	15	8
21 Other diseases of the eye	0	0	115	885	1000	36	10

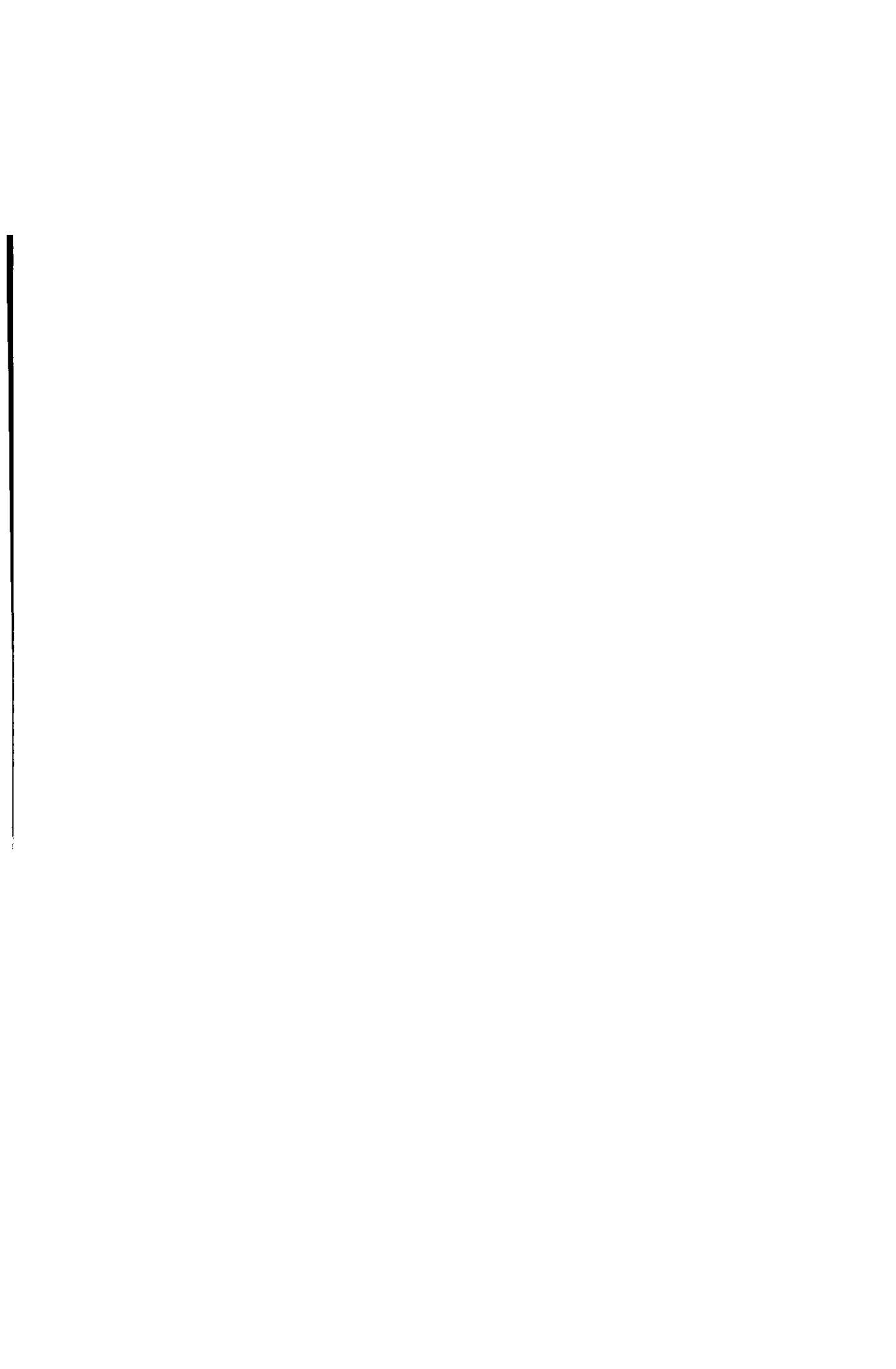


Table 3.1 - Prevalence of different diseases among tobacco consumers aged 10 years and above

Tobacco Consumption habit	No of ailing persons per 1000 persons			No. of persons reporting the habit	
	Male	Female	Person	Estd(00)	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6
Only smoking	409	186	299	51221	5399
Other habits only	965	672	830	18417	1736
Both smoking & other habits	655	389	523	29246	2663
None	215	160	190	80407	9182
All	101	68	85	179292	18980

Table 3.2 - Prevalence of different chronic diseases among tobacco consumers aged 10 years and above

Tobacco Consumption habit	Number of ailments per 1000 reporting persons									No. of reporting persons	
	Cancer			Heart disease			High/low blood pressure				
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Estd (00)	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Only smoking	1	1	1	6	10	8	15	14	15	51221	5399
Other habits only	0	0	0	12	9	11	13	16	15	18417	1736
Both smoking & other habits	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	29246	2663
None	4	5	4	13	13	13	22	26	24	80407	9182
All	2	3	2	9	10	9	16	18	17	179292	18980
Sample	18	28	46	87	92	179	179	217	396	18980	XX

Table 4 - Per 1000 distribution of treatments (not treated as inpatient of hospital) during last 15 days by age and sex

District	Male					Female					Persons					Number of treatments	
	Age group (years)					Age group (years)					Age group (years)						
	0 - 14	15- 39	40- 59	60 & above	All	0 - 14	15- 39	40- 59	60 & above	All	0 - 14	15- 39	40- 59	60 & above	All	Estd (00)	Sam- ple
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Kasargod	113	21	196	450	780	44	72	52	52	220	138	111	248	503	1000	791	154
Kannur	126	73	76	504	779	45	79	52	45	221	156	167	127	549	1000	989	330
Wayanad	269	202	67	135	673	80	34	33	180	327	679	59	26	236	1000	22	4
Kozhikode	117	50	126	467	760	61	124	22	32	240	148	205	148	499	1000	775	126
Malappuram	136	35	88	499	758	35	42	94	70	242	163	85	182	570	1000	1190	272
Palakkad	137	20	100	550	806	31	33	60	70	194	162	60	159	620	1000	411	100
Thrissur	123	72	66	490	751	47	98	85	19	249	149	192	151	509	1000	924	194
Ernakulam	93	78	82	363	616	91	182	72	39	384	140	304	154	402	1000	3028	764
Idukki	122	17	125	488	752	41	67	92	49	248	145	101	217	537	1000	1351	126
Kottayam	133	66	41	479	720	57	124	83	16	280	162	218	125	495	1000	868	140
Alappuzha	75	109	133	300	617	98	220	49	15	383	121	382	182	315	1000	2673	480
Pathanamthitta	103	55	19	410	586	91	57	216	50	414	116	123	350	410	1000	123	24
Kollam	124	99	299	395	917	20	42	15	6	83	131	54	315	500	1000	404	88
Thiruvananthapuram	88	45	261	350	744	36	76	131	13	256	106	138	392	364	1000	184	34
Kerala	108	66	110	421	703	65	128	68	36	297	143	222	179	456	1000	13733	2836

Table 5.1 - Percentage Distribution of Hospitalised cases over type of hospital

District	Type of Hospital								Number of hospitalized cases	
	Public Hospital	Primary health centre	Public Dispensary	Private Hospital	Nursing Home	Charitable Institution	Others	All	Estd (00)	Sam- ple
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kasargod	21	0	0	43	30	0	6	100	281	33
Kannur	21	0	0	78	0	0	0	100	519	55
Wayanad	46	3	0	51	0	0	0	100	210	38
Kozhikode	47	1	0	48	4	0	0	100	1104	51
Malappuram	36	8	0	50	4	0	1	100	1310	135
Palakkad	53	0	3	44	0	0	0	100	568	61
Thrissur	19	0	0	79	0	2	0	100	1108	84
Ernakulam	25	1	0	71	0	3	0	100	1834	106
Idukki	20	0	0	80	0	0	0	100	600	37
Kottayam	34	0	0	64	0	0	2	100	2198	111
Alappuzha	50	0	0	48	1	0	1	100	1665	96
Pathanamthitta	14	0	1	85	0	0	0	100	726	73
Kollam	37	0	2	59	2	0	0	100	979	71
Thiruvananthapuram	39	0	0	56	0	0	5	100	606	54
Kerala	33	1	0	62	2	1	1	100	13709	1005

Table 5.2 - Percentage Distribution of Hospitalised cases over type of hospital

District	Type of Hospital								Number of hospitalised cases	
	Public Hospital	Primary health centre	Public Dispensary	Private Hospital	Nursing Home	Charitable Institution	Others	All	Estd (00)	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kasaragod	21	0	0	39	23	17	0	100	11	7
Kannur	25	0	0	70	0	5	0	100	178	87
Wayanad	73	0	0	27	0	0	0	100	3	5
Kozhikode	73	0	0	26	0	0	1	100	287	74
Malappuram	12	0	0	88	0	0	0	100	37	14
Palakkad	25	3	0	60	0	11	2	100	99	31
Thrissur	33	0	0	67	0	0	0	100	280	72
Ernakulam	18	0	0	80	0	1	1	100	891	195
Idukki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kottayam	60	0	0	40	1	0	0	100	130	30
Alappuzha	36	0	0	63	0	0	2	100	300	76
Pathanamthitta	22	0	0	78	0	0	0	100	85	28
Kollam	15	0	0	83	0	0	2	100	63	22
Thiruvananthapuram	60	4	0	36	0	0	0	100	198	61
Kerala	34	1	0	63	0	1	1	100	2562	702

Table 5.3 - Percentage Distribution of Hospitalized cases over type of hospital.

District	Type of Hospital								Number of hospitalised cases	
	Public Hospital	Primary health centre	Public Dispensary	Private Hospital	Nursing Home	Charitable Institution	Others	All	Estd (00)	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kasaragod	21	0	0	43	30	1	6	100	292	40
Kannur	22	0	0	76	0	2	0	100	697	142
Wayanad	47	3	0	51	0	0	0	100	214	43
Kozhikode	52	1	0	43	3	0	0	100	1391	125
Malappuram	36	8	0	51	4	0	1	100	1347	149
Palakkad	49	0	2	47	0	2	0	100	666	92
Thrissur	22	0	0	77	0	1	0	100	1388	156
Ernakulam	23	1	0	74	0	2	0	100	2725	301
Idukki	20	0	0	80	0	0	0	100	600	37
Kottayam	36	0	0	62	0	0	2	100	2328	141
Alappuzha	48	0	0	50	1	0	1	100	1965	172
Pathanamthitta	15	0	1	84	0	0	0	100	811	101
Kollam	36	0	2	60	2	0	0	100	1042	93
Thiruvananthapuram	44	1	0	51	0	0	4	100	804	115
Kerala	34	1	0	62	1	1	1	100	16271	1707

Table 6 - Per 1000 distribution of pregnant women (15 – 49 years) by number of doses of anti-tetanus taken

District	Number of Doses				No. of Pregnant Women	
	Received		Not received	Total	Estd(00)	Sample
	1	2				
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kasargod	578	151	271	1000	241	38
Kannur	169	829	2	1000	249	100
Wayanad	248	0	752	1000	60	18
Kozhikode	494	466	40	1000	461	106
Malappuram	326	623	51	1000	902	122
Palakkad	97	764	139	1000	404	88
Thrissur	117	767	116	1000	458	97
Ernakulam	119	793	88	1000	516	144
Idukki	41	809	150	1000	228	26
Kottayam	76	854	70	1000	367	57
Alappuzha	111	797	92	1000	452	72
Pathanamthitta	214	682	104	1000	161	47
Kollam	222	769	9	1000	381	86
Thiruvananthapuram	304	646	50	1000	252	72
Kerala	225	685	90	1000	5133	1073
Estd.(00)	1155	3514	464	5133	XX	XX
Sample	241	738	94	1073	XX	XX

Table 7.1 - Number of Pregnant women (15 – 49 years) Registered for pre-natal care per 1000 pregnant women, average number of times attended and their per 1000 distribution by reason for seeking pre-natal care

District	No. registered per 1000 Pregnant Women	Ave. no. of times attended	Reason for seeking pre-natal care					No. of Pregnant Women			
			Routine pre-natal care	Felt ill	ANM/LHV advised	Others	Total	Estd(00)		Sample	
								Regtd.	All	Regtd.	All
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kasargod	834	5	949	16	30	5	1000	201	241	33	38
Kannur	932	5	520	60	237	182	1000	231	248	97	100
Wayanad	1000	1	521	46	382	52	1000	60	60	18	18
Kozhikode	1000	5	722	6	25	247	1000	461	461	106	106
Malappuram	788	4	743	86	81	91	1000	696	884	95	122
Palakkad	815	5	960	22	4	14	1000	329	404	81	88
Thrissur	930	5	860	89	2	48	1000	426	458	92	97
Ernakulam	912	5	851	58	62	28	1000	470	516	138	144
Idukki	967	5	587	270	114	29	1000	221	228	25	26
Kottayam	974	4	910	15	26	48	1000	367	377	57	57
Alappuzha	977	4	935	25	4	36	1000	430	440	70	72
Pathanamthitta	757	2	679	97	14	211	1000	121	159	37	47
Kollam	951	5	856	10	21	113	1000	362	381	83	86
Thiruvananthapuram	885	5	918	2	48	32	1000	211	238	54	72
Kerala	909	4	813	54	52	81	1000	4586	5095	986	1073
No. of Pregnant women registered:											
Estd.(00)			3726	247	239	374	4586	XX	XX	XX	XX
Sample			792	52	58	84	986	XX	XX	XX	XX

Table 7.2 - Per 1000 distribution of pregnant women (15 – 49 years) registered for pre-natal care with hospital/doctor by type of hospital/doctor

District	Type of Hospital/Doctor										Women registered for pre-natal care	
	Public hospital	PHC	Public dispensary	Private hospital	Nursing home	Charitable instt.	ESI doctor/AMA	Private doctor	Others	Total	Estd (00)	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kasargod	159	57	0	163	468	5	0	148	0	1000	201	33
Kannur	322	11	0	633	28	4	0	1	0	1000	228	94
Wayanad	613	41	0	345	0	0	0	0	0	1000	60	18
Kozhikode	696	9	22	137	7	0	0	126	3	1000	461	106
Malappuram	136	110	0	676	0	0	0	78	0	1000	696	95
Palakkad	351	33	34	282	0	0	0	268	32	1000	329	81
Thrissur	180	10	8	797	0	0	0	5	0	1000	426	92
Ernakulam	322	5	0	638	4	0	0	31	0	1000	470	138
Idukki	425	0	0	575	0	0	0	0	0	1000	203	23
Kottayam	420	0	0	544	0	0	0	36	0	1000	367	57
Alappuzha	396	2	28	393	2	0	0	178	0	1000	430	70
Pathanamthitta	122	0	0	878	0	0	0	0	0	1000	115	35
Kollam	428	138	0	356	0	0	0	78	0	1000	362	83
Thiruvananthapuram	928	5	0	43	0	0	0	24	0	1000	211	54
Kerala	368	37	8	480	23	0	0	81	3	1000	4560	979
Estd.(00) women registered	1676	167	37	2189	107	2	0	370	12	4560	XX	XX
Sample women registered	350	31	6	500	25	2	0	60	5	979	XX	XX

Table 8.1 - Per 1000 distribution of mothers by place of childbirth

District	Place of childbirth			No. of Mothers	
	At home	Hospital	Total	Estd (00)	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kasargod	95	905	1000	186	31
Kannur	32	968	1000	207	93
Wayanad	0	1000	1000	67	18
Kozhikode	33	967	1000	399	99
Malappuram	215	785	1000	610	93
Palakkad	24	976	1000	265	74
Thrissur	11	989	1000	317	83
Ernakulam	10	990	1000	353	131
Idukki	0	1000	1000	191	25
Kottayam	18	982	1000	266	48
Alappuzha	42	958	1000	209	58
Pathanamthitta	13	987	1000	136	43
Kollam	17	983	1000	247	78
Thiruvananthapuram	17	983	1000	219	62
Kerala	56	944	1000	3671	936
Estd.Pers(00)	206	3466	3671	XX	XX
Sample Persons	45	891	936	XX	XX

Table 8.2 - Per 1000 distribution of mothers by type of delivery

District	Type of delivery				No. of Mothers	
	Normal	Operation	Others	Total	Estd(00)	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kasargod	967	33	0	1000	186	31
Kannur	835	165	0	1000	206	93
Wayanad	732	268	0	1000	67	18
Kozhikode	903	77	20	1000	399	99
Malappuram	904	89	7	1000	610	93
Palakkad	884	116	0	1000	264	74
Thrissur	764	236	0	1000	313	83
Ernakulam	754	246	0	1000	353	131
Idukki	853	147	0	1000	191	25
Kottayam	804	196	0	1000	266	48
Alappuzha	761	235	4	1000	215	58
Pathanamthitta	939	61	0	1000	136	43
Kollam	822	164	14	1000	245	78
Thiruvananthapuram	943	45	12	1000	219	62
Kerala	852	143	5	1000	3671	936
<u>No. of mothers:</u>						
Estd.Pers(00)	3129	523	19	3671	XX	XX
Sample Persons	779	149	8	936	XX	XX

Table 9 - Per 1000 distribution of women aged below 50 years who became pregnant and died during last 365 days by time of death with respect to pregnancy

State	Age-Group	Time of death with respect to pregnancy					Estd(00)	Sample	
		During			Within 6 weeks after delivery/abortion	Others			Total
		Pregnancy	Delivery	Abortion					
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	12	13
Kerala	0 - 19	0	473	0	66	461	1000	215	23
	20 - 29	28	855	0	0	116	1000	201	18
	30 - 39	0	803	0	0	197	1000	91	11
	40 - 49	0	675	0	0	325	1000	54	8
	0 - 49	13	756	0	0	231	1000	434	60
All(Age below 50 years.)		10	683	0	25	282	1000	561	60

Table 10.1 - Average amount of payment (Rs.) made to hospital by type of Hospital

Rural

District	Type of Hospital		All	Number of hospitalised cases	
	Government	Private		Estd (00)	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kasargod	399	7857	7005	316	35
Kannur	2372	6922	5658	518	54
Wayanad	858	1785	1297	210	38
Kozhikode	2545	1449	2008	1104	51
Malappuram	1118	2177	1704	1335	139
Palakkad	1463	2582	2031	568	61
Thrissur	863	1866	1639	1108	84
Ernakulam	3547	2504	2711	1834	106
Idukki	1370	1883	1758	600	37
Kottayam	734	1895	1411	2289	115
Alappuzha	1183	2564	1953	1645	95
Pathanamthitta	1086	1684	1611	726	73
Kollam	3428	1747	2481	979	71
Thiruvananthapuram	821	1500	1088	671	56
Kerala	1529	2620	2222	13904	1015

Table 10.2 - Average amount of payment (Rs.) made to hospital by type of Hospital*Urban*

District	Type of Hospital		All	Number of hospitalised cases	
	Government	Private		Estd (00)	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kasargod	600	2613	2326	11	7
Kannur	884	1877	1671	178	87
Wayanad	105	2150	514	3	5
Kozhikode	1091	1696	1266	293	76
Malappuram	1063	2133	1980	37	14
Palakkad	1748	2204	2067	97	30
Thrissur	2174	1738	1883	280	72
Ernakulam	942	2532	2227	878	193
Idukki(No Urban sample on 52 nd round)					
Kottayam	970	3263	1964	130	30
Alappuzha	2037	328	906	295	74
Pathanamthitta	7683	4204	4949	85	28
Kollam	1522	1740	1685	66	24
Thiruvananthapuram	1350	899	1173	198	61
Kerala	1472	2003	1821	2552	701

Table 10.3 Average amount of payment (Rs.) made to hospital by type of Hospital*Combined*

District	Type of Hospital		All	Number of hospitalised cases	
	Government	Private		Estd (00)	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kasargod	439	7007	6225	327	42
Kannur	1560	3699	3198	696	141
Wayanad	732	1804	1206	214	43
Kozhikode	1564	1565	1564	1398	127
Malappuram	1116	2171	1730	1372	153
Palakkad	1528	2429	2043	665	91
Thrissur	1594	1812	1752	1388	156
Ernakulam	1885	2522	2399	2712	299
Idukki	1370	1883	1758	600	37
Kottayam	796	2118	1525	2420	145
Alappuzha	1501	1490	1494	1940	169
Pathanamthitta	3725	2329	2536	811	101
Kollam	3119	1745	2280	1045	95
Thiruvananthapuram	1097	1187	1132	869	117
Kerala	1507	2377	2068	16456	1716

Table 10.4 - Average total expenditure (for treatment) per ailment (not treated as inpatient of hospital) during last 15 days by age and sex

District	Male					Female					Persons					Number of treatments	
	Age group (years)					Age group (years)					Age group (years)						
	0 - 14	15 - 39	40 - 59	60 & above	All	0 - 14	15 - 39	40 - 59	60 & above	All	0 - 14	15 - 39	40 - 59	60 & above	All	Estd (00)	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Kasargod	0	1	18	341	360	0	28	5	13	46	0	14	12	177	203	770	75
Kannur	0	11	25	119	155	0	9	2	9	20	0	10	14	64	88	1073	173
Wayanad	0	274	0	0	274	0	0	0	91	91	0	137	0	46	183	22	2
Kozhikode	0	10	14	92	115	0	8	5	10	24	0	9	9	51	69	782	67
Malappuram	10	5	46	215	276	0	32	48	37	118	5	19	47	126	197	1275	142
Palakkad	0	3	23	93	119	0	6	16	3	25	0	5	19	48	72	423	53
Thrissur	0	8	59	148	214	0	13	12	4	29	0	11	35	76	122	935	100
Ernakulam	1	57	16	56	129	1	37	17	10	65	1	47	17	33	97	3252	424
Idukki	0	2	4	51	57	0	2	1	7	11	0	2	3	29	34	1472	68
Kottayam	1	4	2	25	31	0	8	3	0	11	0	6	2	13	21	872	71
Alappuzha	0	8	12	36	56	0	20	9	3	31	0	14	10	19	43	2732	243
Pathanamthitta	0	13	0	29	42	0	9	4	0	13	0	11	2	15	27	123	12
Kollam	0	0	25	73	98	0	3	0	2	6	0	2	13	38	52	477	50
Thiruvananthapuram	0	2	27	10	39	0	32	22	9	63	0	17	24	10	51	231	23
Kerala	1	17	20	90	128	1	20	12	9	42	1	19	16	50	85	13733	1503



Appendix B

DETAILED TABLES

(AGED PERSONS)



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Table 1.1 - Per 1000 distribution of persons by age-group for each sex

RURAL

District	Sex	Age-Group(Years)										All Persons	
		0	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 & above	All	Estd (00)	Sample		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	M	27	75	228	471	60	68	72	1000	4615	359		
Kasaragod	F	16	94	229	443	65	96	58	1000	4609	372		
	P	21	85	228	457	62	82	65	1000	9224	731		
	M	12	28	192	460	138	87	83	1000	4968	420		
Kannur	F	16	44	158	443	160	85	93	1000	5176	442		
	P	14	36	175	451	149	86	88	1000	10144	862		
	M	12	51	206	483	73	120	55	1000	2565	191		
Wayanad	F	10	30	127	511	138	158	26	1000	2420	180		
	P	11	41	167	497	106	139	40	1000	4986	371		
	M	22	40	207	424	112	86	111	1000	7836	480		
Kozhikode	F	14	51	211	445	100	106	73	1000	8252	525		
	P	18	45	209	434	106	96	92	1000	16088	1005		
	M	29	86	278	406	90	61	50	1000	12416	1251		
Malappuram	F	15	70	232	461	99	58	65	1000	12494	1278		
	P	22	78	255	434	95	59	58	1000	24911	2529		
	M	15	40	240	430	118	90	68	1000	7907	590		
Palakkad	F	14	44	204	442	97	93	107	1000	8416	628		
	P	14	42	222	436	107	91	87	1000	16323	1218		
	M	19	60	203	441	93	107	77	1000	7113	493		
Thrissur	F	16	51	185	439	88	121	101	1000	8079	572		
	P	17	55	194	440	90	114	89	1000	15191	1065		
	M	20	54	223	419	119	65	100	1000	6822	471		
Ernakulam	F	14	50	167	452	139	75	104	1000	6471	467		
	P	17	52	195	435	129	70	102	1000	13292	938		

	M	23	70	83	497	133	96	97	1000	5271	264
Idukki	F	13	89	46	514	123	127	89	1000	4845	237
	P	18	79	65	505	128	111	93	1000	10116	501
Kottayam	M	20	69	190	396	135	60	130	1000	7197	451
	F	14	50	215	424	105	96	96	1000	7526	460
	P	17	59	202	410	120	78	113	1000	14723	911
Alappuzha	M	14	71	109	446	137	104	119	1000	5781	415
	F	15	67	143	440	100	120	115	1000	6604	476
	P	15	69	126	443	118	112	117	1000	12385	891
Pathanamthitta	M	8	40	209	373	133	91	146	1000	3611	318
	F	23	4	187	376	127	195	88	1000	3616	340
	P	16	22	198	375	130	143	117	1000	7227	658
Kollam	M	14	31	192	468	118	113	64	1000	8828	637
	F	11	52	150	442	177	100	68	1000	8551	644
	P	13	41	171	455	147	107	66	1000	17379	1281
Thiruvananthapuram	M	9	14	203	450	140	117	68	1000	5485	355
	F	11	36	169	457	104	185	37	1000	6177	407
	P	10	25	186	454	122	151	52	1000	11661	762
Kerala	M	17	52	197	440	114	90	89	1000	90415	6695
	F	14	52	173	449	116	115	80	1000	93235	7028
	P	16	52	185	445	115	103	84	1000	183650	13723
Estd. Pers(00)	M	1682	4863	18469	39447	10303	7909	7742	90415	XX	XX
	F	1331	5071	16887	41739	10611	9938	7656	93235	XX	XX
	P	3013	9934	35357	81186	20914	17847	15398	183650	XX	XX
Sample Persons	M	287	418	1351	2867	664	554	554	6695	XX	XX
	F	246	417	1216	3144	712	730	563	7028	XX	XX
	P	533	835	2567	6011	1376	1284	1117	13723	XX	XX

Table 1.2 - Per 1000 distribution of persons by age-group for each sex

District	Sex	Age-Group(Years)											All Persons		
		Age-Group(Years)											All	Estd(00)	Sample
		0	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60&above	60	70	80	90			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
Kasaragod	M	6	45	262	500	64	84	39	1000	152	73				
	F	29	28	187	511	142	44	60	1000	147	76				
	P	17	37	224	505	103	64	50	1000	299	149				
	M	15	66	211	433	126	77	73	1000	1889	842				
Kannur	F	19	56	156	482	116	96	75	1000	1971	877				
	P	17	61	183	457	121	86	74	1000	3860	1719				
	M	17	0	187	529	97	74	97	1000	37	23				
	F	0	7	181	469	78	186	78	1000	45	26				
Wayanad	P	8	3	184	499	87	130	87	1000	82	49				
	M	26	40	217	453	97	101	66	1000	2316	755				
	F	11	48	197	463	109	86	86	1000	2554	804				
	P	19	44	207	458	103	94	76	1000	4871	1559				
Kozhikode	M	11	87	222	452	93	59	78	1000	546	175				
	F	26	109	235	394	102	53	80	1000	606	196				
	P	18	98	229	423	97	56	79	1000	1152	371				
	M	14	52	254	391	135	61	93	1000	1252	341				
Malappuram	F	12	60	229	419	97	86	96	1000	1357	364				
	P	13	56	241	405	116	74	95	1000	2608	705				
	M	14	49	185	419	118	121	94	1000	1507	456				
	F	21	56	134	455	117	121	96	1000	1708	506				
Palakkad	P	18	52	159	437	118	121	95	1000	3215	962				
	M	15	63	151	459	129	101	82	1000	5076	1124				
	F	13	67	172	454	111	93	90	1000	5223	1132				
	P	14	65	162	457	120	97	86	1000	10298	2256				

Urban

Idukki	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kottayam	M	10	37	344	332	130	97	49	1000	809	179								
	F	24	49	127	441	188	94	77	1000	678	158								
	P	17	43	235	387	159	95	63	1000	1488	337								
Alappuzha	M	24	69	173	438	156	60	78	1000	756	210								
	F	23	102	176	391	104	75	129	1000	863	232								
	P	23	86	175	415	130	68	103	1000	1618	442								
Pathanamthitta	M	18	59	163	450	116	94	100	1000	461	135								
	F	29	45	240	352	118	93	122	1000	460	142								
	P	23	52	202	401	117	94	111	1000	921	277								
Kollam	M	7	52	175	485	111	111	59	1000	738	246								
	F	29	20	159	459	183	70	79	1000	790	258								
	P	18	36	167	472	147	90	69	1000	1528	504								
Thiruvananthapuram	M	5	82	171	390	158	138	56	1000	1662	388								
	F	15	57	132	457	133	138	68	1000	1750	413								
	P	10	69	151	423	146	138	62	1000	3412	801								
Kerala	M	14	54	209	441	118	91	74	1000	17200	4947								
	F	19	54	179	442	123	95	87	1000	18152	5184								
	P	17	54	194	441	120	93	81	1000	35353	10131								
Estd.Pers(00)	M	259	1012	3330	7473	2147	1677	1301	17200	XX	XX								
	F	305	1089	3131	8145	2154	1732	1596	18152	XX	XX								
	P	564	2100	6461	15619	4301	3410	2897	35353	XX	XX								
Sample Persons	M	196	312	947	2142	532	437	381	4947	XX	XX								
	F	193	303	837	2336	551	507	457	5184	XX	XX								
	P	389	615	1784	4478	1083	944	838	10131	XX	XX								

Table 1.3 - Per 1000 distribution of persons by age-group for each sex

District	Sex	Age-Group(Years)										All Persons				
		0	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60&above	All	Estd (00)	Sample					
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
1	2															
	M	26	74	229	471	60	69	71	1000	4767	432					
	F	16	92	227	445	67	94	58	1000	4755	448					
Kasaragod	P	21	83	228	458	63	81	65	1000	9523	880					
	M	13	38	197	452	135	84	80	1000	6856	1262					
	F	17	47	157	454	148	88	88	1000	7147	1319					
Kannur	P	15	43	177	453	141	86	84	1000	14003	2581					
	M	12	50	205	483	74	120	55	1000	2602	214					
	F	10	30	128	510	137	159	26	1000	2466	206					
Wayanad	P	11	41	168	496	104	139	41	1000	5068	420					
	M	23	40	209	430	109	89	101	1000	10152	1235					
	F	14	50	208	449	102	101	76	1000	10806	1329					
Kozhikode	P	18	45	208	440	105	95	88	1000	20958	2564					
	M	28	86	276	408	91	61	51	1000	12963	1426					
	F	15	72	232	458	99	58	66	1000	13101	1474					
Malappuram	P	22	79	254	433	95	59	59	1000	26063	2900					
	M	15	41	242	425	120	86	71	1000	9158	931					
	F	14	47	207	439	97	92	105	1000	9773	992					
Palakkad	P	14	44	224	432	108	89	89	1000	18931	1923					
	M	18	58	200	437	97	109	80	1000	8619	949					
	F	17	51	176	442	93	121	100	1000	9787	1078					
Thrissur	P	17	55	188	439	95	115	90	1000	18406	2027					
	M	18	58	192	436	123	80	93	1000	11905	1596					
	F	13	58	169	452	127	83	98	1000	11702	1600					
Ernakulam	P	16	58	181	444	125	81	96	1000	23607	3196					

Idukki	M	23	70	83	497	133	96	97	1000	5271	264
	F	13	89	46	514	123	127	89	1000	4845	237
	P	18	79	66	505	128	111	93	1000	10116	501
Kottayam	M	19	65	205	390	134	64	122	1000	8006	630
	F	15	50	208	425	112	96	95	1000	8204	618
	P	17	58	206	408	123	80	108	1000	16211	1248
Alappuzha	M	16	71	117	445	139	99	114	1000	6537	625
	F	16	71	147	435	100	115	117	1000	7467	708
	P	16	71	133	439	118	107	115	1000	14003	1333
Pathanamthitta	M	9	42	204	382	131	91	141	1000	4072	453
	F	24	8	193	373	126	184	92	1000	4076	482
	P	16	25	199	378	128	137	116	1000	8149	935
Kollam	M	13	32	191	470	117	113	63	1000	9567	883
	F	13	49	150	443	178	97	69	1000	9340	902
	P	13	41	171	457	147	105	66	1000	18907	1785
Thrivananthapuram	M	8	29	195	436	144	122	65	1000	7147	743
	F	12	40	161	457	110	175	44	1000	7926	820
	P	10	35	177	447	126	150	54	1000	15073	1563
Kerala	M	17	54	196	440	115	92	86	1000	107623	11643
	F	15	54	172	450	116	114	80	1000	111395	12213
	P	16	54	184	445	115	103	83	1000	219018	23856
Estd. Pers.(00)	M	1941	5874	21800	46920	12451	9586	9051	107623	XX	XX
	F	1636	6160	20018	49885	12765	11671	9261	111395	XX	XX
	P	3577	12035	41818	96805	25216	21256	18311	219018	XX	XX
Sample Persons	M	483	730	2298	5009	1196	991	936	11643	XX	XX
	F	439	720	2053	5480	1263	1237	1021	12213	XX	XX
	P	922	1450	4351	10489	2459	2228	1957	23856	XX	XX

Table 2.1 - Per 1000 distribution of persons by marital status for each age-group and each sex

Rural

State	Age-Group	Marital Status				Total
		Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	0 - 14	1000	0	0	0	1000
	15 - 19	946	52	0	1	1000
	20 - 29	523	467	4	6	1000
	30 - 39	73	893	16	18	1000
	40 - 49	14	911	50	25	1000
	50 - 59	19	766	191	24	1000
	60 & above	27	631	333	9	1000
	15 & above	284	628	75	13	1000
	All	477	458	55	10	1000

Table 2.2 - Per 1000 distribution of persons by marital status for each age-group

Urban

State	Age-Group	Marital Status				Total
		Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	0 - 14	1000	0	0	0	1000
	15 - 19	945	55	0	0	1000
	20 - 29	534	456	4	5	1000
	30 - 39	88	880	21	11	1000
	40 - 49	38	896	52	15	1000
	50 - 59	21	809	167	3	1000
	60 & Above	44	514	437	5	1000
	15 & above	296	613	84	7	1000
	All	485	449	61	5	1000

Table 2.3 - Per 1000 distribution of persons by marital status for each age-group and each sex

Male

State	Age-Group	Marital Status				Total
		Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
Kerala	0 - 14	1000	0	0	0	1000
	15 - 19	992	6	0	2	1000
	20 - 29	741	257	1	2	1000
	30 - 39	114	879	2	5	1000
	40 - 49	18	964	7	12	1000
	50 - 59	21	929	45	5	1000
	>60	19	844	101	6	1000
	15 & Above	363	614	19	5	1000
	All	545	438	13	4	1000

Table 2.4 - Per 1000 distribution of persons by marital status for each age-group and each sex

		Marital Status				Female
State	Age-Group	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	0 - 14	1000	0	0	0	1000
	15 - 19	901	99	0	0	1000
	20 - 29	322	660	7	10	1000
	30 - 39	43	900	31	27	1000
	40 - 49	19	855	93	34	1000
	50 - 59	18	645	304	33	1000
	>60	41	358	590	11	1000
	15 & Above	215	635	130	19	1000
	All	415	474	97	14	1000

Table 2.5 - Per 1000 distribution of persons by marital status for each age-group and each sex

		Marital Status				State
State	Age-Group	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	0 - 14	1000	0	0	0	1000
	15 - 19	946	53	0	1	1000
	20 - 29	525	465	4	6	1000
	30 - 39	76	891	17	17	1000
	40 - 49	18	909	50	23	1000
	50 - 59	19	773	187	20	1000
	>60	30	613	349	8	1000
	15 & Above	286	625	77	12	1000
	All	479	456	56	9	1000

Table 3.1 - Per 1000 distribution of aged persons by state of economic independence

District	State of economic independence				Total
	Not dependent on others	Partially dependent on others	Fully dependent on others	NR	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kasaragod	562	86	336	16	1000
Kannur	402	132	466	0	1000
Wayanad	322	40	639	0	1000
Kozhikode	328	211	462	0	1000
Malappuram	124	168	662	46	1000
Palakkad	258	24	699	19	1000
Thrissur	209	220	566	5	1000
Eranakulam	260	137	596	6	1000
Idukki	150	366	484	0	1000
Kottayam	186	162	538	114	1000
Alappuzha	225	224	539	12	1000
Pathanamthitta	369	362	188	81	1000
Kollam	189	103	626	82	1000
Thiruvananthapuram	315	178	506	0	1000
Kerala	259	173	538	30	1000

Table 3.2 - Per 1000 distribution of aged persons by state of economic independence

District	State of economic independence				Total
	Not dependent on others	Partially dependent on others	Fully dependent on others	NR	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kasaragod	359	0	641	0	1000
Kannur	196	237	556	11	1000
Wayanad	822	0	178	0	1000
Kozhikode	302	75	623	0	1000
Malappuram	24	75	901	0	1000
Palakkad	190	23	772	14	1000
Thrissur	98	73	759	69	1000
Eranakulam	197	141	662	0	1000
Idukki	33	33	935	0	1000
Kottayam	97	171	732	0	1000
Alappuzha	271	388	318	23	1000
Pathanamthitta	760	0	221	20	1000
Kollam	205	0	795	0	1000
Thiruvananthapuram	232	470	283	15	1000
Kerala	193	125	667	15	1000

Table 3.3 - Per 1000 distribution of aged persons by state of economic independence

All

Dist	State of economic independence				
	Not dependent on others	Partially dependent on others	Fully dependent on others	NR	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kasaragod	522	69	397	13	1000
Kannur	329	169	498	4	1000
Wayanad	404	33	563	0	1000
Kozhikode	322	182	496	0	1000
Malappuram	88	139	743	30	1000
Palakkad	246	24	712	19	1000
Thrissur	175	175	625	25	1000
Eranakulam	251	137	606	6	1000
Idukki	133	318	549	0	1000
Kottayam	177	163	557	103	1000
Alappuzha	234	254	498	14	1000
Pathanamthitta	414	320	192	74	1000
Kollam	193	77	668	62	1000
Thiruvananthapuram	299	237	462	3	1000
Kerala	245	164	565	26	1000

Table 4.1 - Per 1000 distribution of economically aged persons by category of persons supporting the aged person

Rural

District	Category of persons supporting the aged person						Aged persons	
	Spouse	Own children	Grand children	Others	NR	Total	Estd (00)	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kasaragod	167	612	0	106	115	1000	276	28
Kannur	80	883	0	0	38	1000	573	120
Wayanad	20	768	0	0	212	1000	140	16
Kozhikode	97	836	31	19	17	1000	969	138
Malappuram	40	691	13	77	179	1000	1187	160
Palakkad	72	911	7	6	4	1000	1037	111
Thrissur	82	733	6	178	0	1000	1014	152
Eranakulam	82	837	23	0	58	1000	938	224
Idukki	146	730	124	0	0	1000	747	40
Kottayam	65	640	31	138	126	1000	1135	80
Alappuzha	33	842	22	60	42	1000	1009	112
Pathanamthitta	171	682	0	67	81	1000	337	50
Kollam	147	756	53	43	0	1000	802	90
Thiruvananthapuram	0	819	0	21	161	1000	348	42
Kerala	82	773	26	58	61	1000	10514	1363
Estd.(00)Person	862	8130	275	608	638	10514	XX	XX
Sample person	108	1061	34	78	82	1363	XX	XX

Table 4.2 - Per 1000 distribution of economically aged persons by category of persons supporting the aged person

District	Category of persons supporting the aged person						Aged persons	
	Spouse	Own children	Grand children	Others	NR	Total	Estd (00)	Sampled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kasaragod	270	730	0	0	0	1000	12	6
Kannur	85	768	5	73	69	1000	159	73
Wayanad	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	7	4
Kozhikode	71	815	15	82	16	1000	267	82
Malappuram	0	974	26	0	0	1000	88	29
Palakkad	40	832	0	128	0	1000	142	36
Thrissur	51	801	29	72	47	1000	217	75
Eranakulam	63	726	31	121	59	1000	693	152
Idukki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kottayam	58	662	58	81	140	1000	67	16
Alappuzha	155	741	0	53	51	1000	135	37
Pathanamthitta	48	898	0	0	54	1000	62	20
Kollam	30	866	0	66	38	1000	83	29
Thiruvananthapuram	44	835	63	20	37	1000	116	24
Kerala	64	784	22	84	46	1000	2047	583
Estd.(00)Person	131	1604	46	172	94	2047	XX	XX
Sample person	43	456	14	38	32	583	XX	XX

Table 4.3 - Per 1000 distribution of economically aged persons by category of persons supporting the aged person

District	Category of persons supporting the aged person						Aged persons	
	Spouse	Own children	Grand children	Others	NR	Total	Estd (00)	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kasaragod	171	617	0	102	110	1000	287	28
Kannur	81	858	1	16	45	1000	732	120
Wayanad	19	779	0	0	202	1000	147	16
Kozhikode	91	832	28	33	17	1000	1236	138
Malappuram	37	710	14	72	167	1000	1275	160
Palakkad	68	901	7	21	3	1000	1178	111
Thrissur	76	745	10	160	8	1000	1231	152
Eranakulam	74	790	27	51	58	1000	1631	224
Idukki	146	730	124	0	0	1000	747	40
Kottayam	64	642	33	135	127	1000	1202	80
Alappuzha	48	830	20	59	43	1000	1144	112
Pathanamthitta	152	715	0	56	77	1000	399	50
Kollam	136	766	48	45	4	1000	886	90
Thiruvananthapuram	11	823	16	21	130	1000	465	42
Kerala	79	775	26	62	58	1000	12561	1946
Estd.(00)Person	994	9734	321	780	732	12561	XX	XX
Sample person	108	1061	34	78	82	1946	XX	XX

Table 5 - Per 1000 distribution of aged persons by number of living sons and daughters

District	No. of living sons and daughters									Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 - 7	8 - 9	10 & above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kasaragod	47	18	98	56	117	196	260	170	37	1000
Kannur	30	42	124	99	244	159	221	57	23	1000
Wayanad	0	176	39	88	260	309	127	0	0	1000
Kozhikode	56	24	77	203	153	267	148	71	1	1000
Malappuram	78	37	45	169	171	211	218	41	31	1000
Palakkad	14	64	91	249	213	169	178	21	2	1000
Thrissur	86	41	73	176	259	145	190	21	8	1000
Eranakulam	54	45	100	128	173	209	192	90	9	1000
Idukki	0	13	156	144	499	166	0	22	0	1000
Kottayam	73	56	40	117	278	148	146	72	68	1000
Alappuzha	61	63	148	222	181	110	209	6	0	1000
Pathanamthitta	44	65	17	150	415	263	32	13	0	1000
Kollam	14	94	56	258	82	224	176	89	8	1000
Thiruvananthapuram	7	84	95	349	185	176	103	0	0	1000
Kerala	48	51	85	177	219	189	167	51	15	1000

Table 6 - Per 1000 distribution of aged persons by usual activity status

District	Activity status							Aged person		
	Self-employed in		Regular employees	Casual labour in		Engaged in domestic duties	Others	Total	Estd (00)	Sample
	Agriculture	non-agriculture		Agriculture	non-agriculture					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kasaragod	19	22	0	27	22	301	601	1000	806	86
Kannur	73	27	0	2	25	262	611	1000	1224	119
Wayanad	125	36	0	118	4	175	541	1000	949	99
Kozhikode	115	148	0	44	0	273	420	1000	1638	151
Malappuram	161	77	15	42	9	260	438	1000	1737	116
Palakkad	322	69	0	96	22	419	72	1000	944	50
Thrissur	119	22	5	45	70	348	391	1000	2231	302
Eranakulam	62	44	0	51	47	331	465	1000	1638	197
Idukki	70	31	0	99	10	514	275	1000	1657	161
Kottayam	25	31	14	41	0	371	518	1000	1505	184
Alappuzha	231	22	9	48	32	215	443	1000	1836	195
Pathanamthitta	372	13	0	215	12	387	0	1000	209	20
Kollam	180	10	3	70	20	189	528	1000	1161	203
Thiruvananthapuram	249	26	0	82	30	341	271	1000	604	56
Kerala	131	45	4	58	24	312	426	1000	18140	1939
Estd.person(00)	2377	814	79	1045	441	5654	7574	18140	XX	XX
Sample person	188	93	13	92	50	578	910	1924	XX	XX

Table 7 - Number of aged persons participating in social matters,religious matters and household chores per 1000 aged persons.

District	Participating in		
	Social matters	Religious matters	Household chores
1	2	3	4
Kasaragod	5	10	880
Kannur	507	592	874
Wayanad	392	556	420
Kozhikode	214	285	729
Malappuram	475	671	749
Palakkad	768	907	893
Thrissur	302	345	621
Eranakulam	127	596	729
Idukki	558	711	668
Kottayam	36	43	487
Alappuzha	196	370	584
Pathanamthitta	44	135	749
Kollam	353	434	784
Thiruvananthapuram	397	836	925
Kerala	305	464	720

Table 8.1 - Number of aged persons having disability per 1,00,000 aged persons by type of disability

District	Type of disability					Aged persons	
	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Locomotor	Amnesia/senility	Estd (00)	Sample
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kasaragod	40031	19616	5748	28102	6503	498	43
Kannur	29052	26837	10217	26688	7206	685	51
Wayanad	19300	30457	23081	11466	15695	336	25
Kozhikode	47662	30806	2364	4290	14877	927	52
Malappuram	44109	29305	13029	10896	2661	1097	107
Palakkad	53435	34919	2453	6739	2453	695	47
Thrissur	39968	33086	10974	9411	6562	729	48
Eranakulam	37514	24962	5543	20691	11290	1156	91
Idukki	44182	21300	7069	17236	10214	574	25
Kottayam	58343	27049	3444	7719	3444	640	45
Alappuzha	69385	19611	3143	1150	6711	852	73
Pathanamthitta	61396	28120	0	10484	0	88	9
Kollam	51348	27465	4309	12570	4309	472	31
Thiruvananthapuram	36608	0	31696	0	31696	121	4
Kerala	45591	26833	7333	12423	7820	8870	651
Estd.(00)Person	4044	2380	650	1102	694	XX	XX
Sample person	289	182	51	87	42	XX	XX

Table 8.2 - Number of aged persons having disability per 1,00,000 aged persons by type of disability

District	Type of disability					Aged persons	
	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Locomotor	Amnesia/ senility	Estd (00)	Sample
	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
Kasaragod	64577	0	0	35423	0	7	3
Kannur	31349	29568	7036	28180	3867	138	59
Wayanad	30648	20000	0	40000	9352	18	10
Kozhikode	42557	30351	5998	8829	12266	280	79
Malappuram	55330	24220	6817	6817	6817	68	26
Palakkad	29576	25556	1817	25618	17433	145	34
Thrissur	42516	18100	12524	24694	2166	93	28
Eranakulam	40108	20487	3708	25542	10154	889	185
Idukki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kottayam	27779	35738	15423	21060	0	68	12
Alappuzha	54127	26687	12566	4017	2603	177	44
Pathanamthitta	19816	21278	9272	40363	9272	74	15
Kollam	30093	40479	0	29427	0	8	4
Thiruvananthapuram	39358	30321	0	30321	0	34	7
Kerala	39732	24147	5908	21454	8758	1997	506
Estd.(00)Person	794	482	118	429	174	XX	XX
Sample person	201	126	31	104	44	XX	XX

Table 8.3 - Number of aged persons having disability per 1,00,000 aged persons by type of disability

District	Type of disability					Aged persons	
	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Locomotor	Amnesia/ senility	Estd (00)	Sample
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kasaragod	40365	19349	5670	28201	6415	505	46
Kannur	29436	27293	9685	26937	6648	823	110
Wayanad	19869	29933	21924	12896	15377	354	35
Kozhikode	46476	30701	3208	5345	14271	1207	131
Malappuram	44763	29009	12667	10658	2903	1165	133
Palakkad	49324	33306	2344	9992	5035	840	81
Thrissur	40257	31386	11150	11145	6063	822	76
Eranakulam	38642	23017	4745	22799	10796	2045	276
Idukki	44182	21300	7069	17236	10214	574	25
Kottayam	55389	27889	4602	9008	3112	708	57
Alappuzha	66764	20826	4762	1643	6005	1029	117
Pathanamthitta	42380	24991	4240	24149	4240	162	24
Kollam	51014	27669	4241	12834	4241	479	35
Thiruvananthapuram	37205	6581	24816	6581	24816	155	11
Kerala	44514	26340	7071	14083	7993	10867	1157
Estd.(00)Person	4837	2862	768	1530	868	XX	XX
Sample person	490	308	82	191	86	XX	XX



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