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MIGRATION, REMITTANCES AND EMPLOYMENT

Short-term Trends and Long-term Implications

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ABSTRACT

This Working Paper gives the results of the 2007 round of the Migration Monitoring Studies (MMS) being conducted periodically by the Centre for Development Studies. It covers three areas: migration, remittances and employment. Their short-term trends and long-term development implications are the main concern of the paper.

Contrary to expectation, the international migration situation in Kerala has remained absolutely stationary during 2003-07. The number of emigrants, return emigrants, non-resident Keralites and the proportion of Kerala households with a non-resident Keralite each in 2007 were the same as they had been in 2003. Mobility in Kerala has become, so to say, immobile. The era of large-scale emigration from the state seems to be largely over.

However, internal migration was not very static. It has started declining. Today more persons are coming to the state than are going out. The first half of the 21st century could be like the first half of the 20th century when Kerala had been a net in-migrating state.

A second unexpected result was in the area of employment and unemployment. Here again, contrary to common wisdom, unemployment has declined by a whooping 40 percent during 2003-07. Simultaneously, employment has increased by over 3 lakh persons, with a 100 percent increase in the private sector and 20 percent increase in self-employment.

Remittances to the state have toed the expected line with a consistent increase of 33 percent during 2003-07. Remittances formed about 20 percent of the state's NSDP and 30 percent more than the state's annual revenue receipts.

What do these short-term trends in migration, remittances and employment mean for the development process in the state?

Migration used to be a partial solution to the unemployment problem in the state. It was also a partial solution to the subsistence problems of many a household in Kerala. Migration is still serving these purposes eminently. In addition, it is now emerging as a major factor in two other areas.

Firstly, migration, especially internal migration, seems to be bridging also the demand-supply gap caused by inadequacy of post-metric educational facilities in the state.

Second, remittance-based investments seem to be taking over from the remittances-based consumption as the state's new growth driver.

Key words: Migration, Remittances, Employment

JEL Classification: J21, J23

Overview

This paper gives the results of the most recent (2007) round of the Migration Monitoring Studies (MMS) being conducted by the Research Unit on International Migration of the Centre for Development Studies (CDSMRU), financed by the Department of Non-Resident Keralite Affairs, Government of Kerala. The CDSMRU conducts periodic sample surveys on migration covering the entire state. MMS 2007, conducted during April- September 2007, was the third in this series. The first one, called Kerala Migration Study (KMS), was conducted in 1998. The second one was conducted five years later in 2003. It was known as South Asia Migration Study (SMS) as it attempted to compare the situation in Sri Lanka, one of the countries in South Asia, which sends large volume of emigrants. Being the third in the series, this paper on MMS covers not only the results of the study in 2007, but it also attempts a comparison of the latest information with that from the previous studies.

As in earlier studies, the MMS (2007) has also been based on a sample of 10,000 households selected at random from all the 14 districts and all the 63 taluks of the state, by using the multi-stage random sampling technique (see appendix III for the questionnaire). The fieldwork for data collection was entrusted with the Kerala Statistical Institute, Thiruvananthapuram. All the other activities such as data entry, tabulation, analysis, and report writing, were done in-house.

The present paper is concerned with only part of the substantive areas covered in MMS 2007, namely, migration, remittances and employment.

Several other topics such as cost of education and health, amenities in the households, possession of consumer durables and household indebtedness were also included in MMS 2007. They will be covered in the next Working paper, to be followed by the Annual Migration Survey 2008.

External Migration

International migration has remained absolutely stationary during 2003-07. Mobility has become, so to say, immobile. The number of emigrants had been 18.4 lakh in 2003; it was 18.5 lakh in 2007. The number of return emigrants had been 8.9 lakh in 2003; it was 8.9 lakh in 2007 also. The number of non-resident Keralites had been 27.3 lakh in 2003; it was 27.3 lakh in 2007 also. Migration rates, however, experienced some significant decline. The emigration rate declined from 26.7 per 100 households in 2003 to 24.5 per 100 households in 2007. The corresponding decline in return emigration rate has been from 13.0 per 100 households to 11.7 per 100 households. The rate of non-resident Keralites (NRKs) per 100 households declined from 39.7 to 36.2.

The proportion of Kerala households with an NRK each in them has remained more or less at the same level as in 2007; it had been in 2003, 25.8 percent. Three-fourths of the Kerala households are yet to send out migrants outside India. And this situation has not undergone any change in recent years. Gulf migration from Kerala is not as widespread among Kerala households as it is often depicted to be in the media.

The northern districts of Kerala are gaining importance as areas of emigration. As years pass, more and more Kerala emigrants emanate from districts such as Malappuram, Kannur and Kasaragod. In Malappuram, 71 percent of the households have in them either an emigrant or a return emigrant each.

The United Arab Emirates is becoming the preferred destination of Kerala emigrants. In recent years, Saudi Arabia has been losing ground to UAE as the preferred destination of Kerala emigrants. Countries beyond the Middle East such as the United States of America and the United Kingdom have also been receiving increasing numbers of emigrants.

Nearly half the number of emigrants were Muslim. Among the Muslims, 3 out of every 4 households (74 percent) have an NRK each,

but among the Hindus less than 1 in 5 households (22 percent) only have an NRK each in them.

Labourers in non-agricultural sectors constituted the largest proportion of emigrants from Kerala, 27.4 percent of the total. Unemployed persons were the second largest group (24.3 percent). Workers from the private sector (16.0 percent), and from self-employment sector (12.5 percent) also emigrated in large numbers.

The unemployment rate among emigrants was as high as 29.1 per cent, prior to emigration, but it is only 6.9 percent among emigrants who have returned to Kerala. Emigration has thus had a significant salutary impact on the unemployment situation.

Internal Migration

Out-migration (OMI) from Kerala to other states in India has registered a significant decline, not only in terms of the rate as in the case of external migration, but also in absolute numbers. OMI declined from 11.2 lakh in 2003 to 8.7 lakh in 2007. OMI per 100 households declined from 16.2 in 2003 to 11.5 in 2007. Return out-migration (ROM) registered a small increase in absolute numbers but has declined in terms of the rate, from 14.4 per 100 households in 2003 to 14.0 in 2007.

Unemployed persons have been the largest group (26.9 percent) among out-migrants. The unemployment rate among out-migrants has been as high as 56.6 percent, but it is only 8.4 percent among returned out-migrants. As with external migration, internal migration also has had a significant salutary effect on the unemployment situation.

Students constituted the second largest proportion of out-migrants from Kerala (25.8 percent). Among them, 47.6 percent have been Christians, although, in the general population, Christians constitute less than 20 percent. One of the smallest districts in the state, Pathanamthitta, has sent out the largest number of students to areas outside Kerala (17.2 percent of the total student migrants). These statistics have a story to tell about the inadequacy of post-metric educational facilities within Kerala.

Inter-state migration used to be a major factor in bridging the gap between the persons looking for jobs and the opportunities for employment within the state. It continues to ameliorate the unemployment problem in the state even today. At the same time, inter-state migration has recently emerged as a significant factor in bridging the gap between demand for post-metric educational opportunities and their availability within the state.

Factors Related to Deceleration in the Migration Trend

Demographic contraction (reduction in the proportion of persons in the younger age groups as a result of decrease in the birth rate) could have been an underlying factor in the stability of the volume of migration from the state. Demographic trends seem to have started exerting their inexorable pressure more effectively on migration from the state in recent years than in earlier years. The district that has advanced most in demographic transition, Pathanamthitta, is also the district that has evinced the largest decline in emigration.

The effect of demographic contraction is probably accentuated by Kerala's retrogression in terms of the employability of its graduates in general arts and sciences.

An equally important factor accounting for the stagnation in migration from Kerala could be the increase in employment opportunities within the state. It seems that in recent years, remittances to the state are being invested more productively, generating increased demand for youngsters and thus reducing the urge for their migration. Indirect empirical support to this surmise is provided in the study by the very large volume of job creation in both the private and the self-employment sectors.

Remittances

International migrants have sent about Rs 24.525 thousand crores as remittances to Kerala in 2006-07. This amount represents a modest but consistent acceleration compared to the corresponding figures in

1998 and 2003. Remittances in 2006-07 were about 20 percent of the state's NSDP. Thus, remittances have not kept pace with the growth of NSDP; in 2003 remittances had formed 22 percent of NSDP. Earlier in 1998, they had accounted for 26 percent.

The Muslim community that forms nearly 25 percent of the state's population received 50 percent of the total remittances during 2006-07. The share of the seven northern districts of the state in the total remittances (61 percent) was almost double the share of the seven southern districts (39 percent).

In the matter of regional development, developments based on the cultivation of rice and coconut gave way to rubber-based development since a long time ago. Soon, rubber -based developments could be giving away to developments based on external remittances. This will have considerable long-term impact on the type of regional development within Kerala.

Employment and Unemployment

The most unexpected result of the MMS 2007 has been in the area of employment and unemployment. The study has indicated that a complete turn-around has taken place in the employment scenario in Kerala. Employment has increased by 350,000 persons. The fact that the increase was mostly in the private sector (679,000) and in the self-employment sector (413,000) is a very significant development that portends a continuation of the trend that began in recent years. In the private sector, employment has more than doubled during 2003-07 (116 percent) and in the self-employment sectors; the increase has been by 19 percent.

The increase in employment has been led to a decrease in the unemployment rate. The number of unemployed persons decreased by a healthy 921,000. Consequently, the unemployment rate declined to 12.2 percent in 2007, a 40 percent reduction from its level 4 years ago (19.1 percent).

The decline in the unemployment rate is reflected in all the sections of the population, males and females, young and old, the well educated and the less educated, among all religious groups and between the districts of north and the south.

Four factors (among several others) could be cited as the possible reasons for the observed rapid decline in the unemployment rate in the state.

First, the demographic factor, namely, the decline in the proportion of the population in the prime unemployment-prone ages (15-24 years). The proportion of male population 15-24 years of age in Kerala has declined from 10.1 percent in 1991 to 9.2 percent in 2001 and is expected to decline to 7.9 percent by 2011 and to 7.1 percent by 2021.

A second factor could probably be the liberalization measures taken in many sectors during the past few years. In the new more investment-friendly environment, external remittances are used more effectively than earlier in employment-creating investments in the state. The study does not provide any direct evidence to support this assertion. However, the increase in employment in the private sector and in the self-employment sector, that would require considerable capital investments, could be cited as possible indirect evidence to support this conclusion.

Thirdly, youngsters in the state are continuing their education for longer periods now than earlier, resulting in a reduction in their numbers in the pool of the unemployed. The proportion of students among persons 15 years of age or more increased from 7.4 percent in 2003 to 9.7 percent in 2007.

A fourth factor could be the Government of India's Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, which is being implemented in some districts in the state. Empirical support to this surmise is provided by the inter-district variation in employment and unemployment rates in 2007. Two districts with the lowest unemployment rate in 2007 are also the two districts in which the scheme is under implementation in the first phase: Wayanad with an unemployment rate of 4.0 percent and Palakkad with an unemployment rate 7.3 percent. These two districts have also

the highest employment rate: 48.4 percent in Wayanad and 44.4 percent in Palakkad compared with 39.1 percent for the state as a whole.

Migration and Development Prospects

Population mobility in the state has become stagnant. Remittances have accelerated but moderately. The employment sector has, however, undergone a complete turn-around for the better. What do all these trends mean with respect to the impact of emigration on Kerala's development?

After about two decades of continuous increase, migration from the state seems to be losing some of its steam and edging towards a more stable stage. In the early period of construction worker's emigration, much of the financial dividends from emigration were used up for household consumption - subsistence, education of children, house renovation and house construction, and dowry and debt repayments. Not much was left for investments in development-oriented activities. Moreover, the business climate in the state was not as investment-friendly as it is today either. The return emigrants of earlier days did not possess the required educational background nor the know-how for starting new business ventures. That stage seems to be getting over now. More than a million former emigrants have returned with their accumulated savings, acquired expertise and external contacts with individuals and establishments that matter very much in business. The stage is now set for more productive utilization of the acquired wealth for developmental activities. We may look forward with some degree of confidence to an era in which emigrants and return emigrants take leading roles in the developmental activities of Kerala.

Remittance-based investments are taking over from remittances-based consumption as the state's new growth driver.

This is the main message of MMS 2007.

I. INTRODUCTION

Immobility in mobility - this phrase more or less summarizes the migration situation in Kerala during the last 4 years.

KMS estimated the number of emigrants from Kerala at 13.6 lakh for 1998 and the number of return emigrants at Kerala at 7.4 lakh. That study prognosticated that the number of emigrants from and return emigrants to Kerala would continue to increase, but that the increase would be much larger among the return emigrants. As a result, return emigrants could outnumber emigrants early in the 21st century and that net international migration from Kerala could become negative. Reduced emigration and increased return migration were thought to be the logical outcome of the demographic contraction and the economic expansion in Kerala as well as the changing economic scenario in the Gulf countries.

This conclusion was not however supported by the results of SMS 2003. By 2003 the number of emigrants from Kerala had increased to 18.4 lakh, from 13.6 lakh in 1998 and the number of return emigrants to 8.9 lakh from 7.4 lakh in 1998.

One of the significant findings of SMS (2003) was that the prognostication made in KMS 1998 regarding the drying up of the

emigration flow in the early twenty-first century was by and large erroneous.

"Five years ago we thought that Kerala's Gulf connection was a passing phase in its history. Today we think otherwise. Not only has Gulf emigration become well entrenched, some of the second-generation emigrants are settling in the host country on a permanent basis too. And others are spreading their wings to a much wider spectrum of countries. Migration is here to stay for a long time to come. The process of demographic contraction at work in Kerala would be the only major obstacle for Kerala emigration to take off to higher orbits. … . A policy for moderating brain drain and better and more productive utilization of remittances for Kerala's development is essential." (Zachariah and Irudaya Rajan, 2004, CDS Working Paper No. 363)

Our observation in 1998 on the impact of demographic trends on migration seems to be coming true 10 years later. By 2007 Gulf migration has lost some of its glamour.

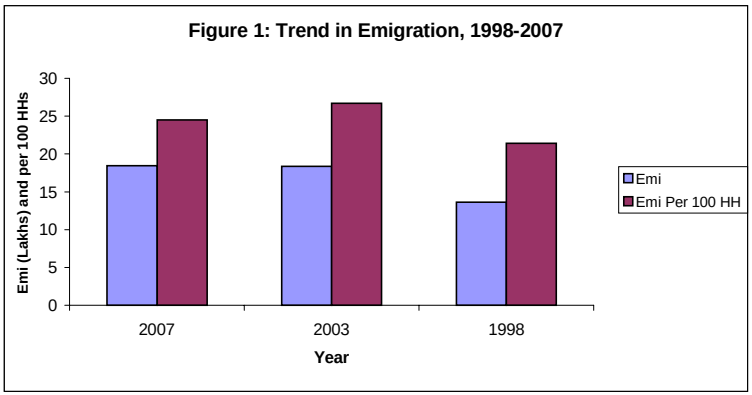
II. EXTERNAL MIGRATION

Migration Trend

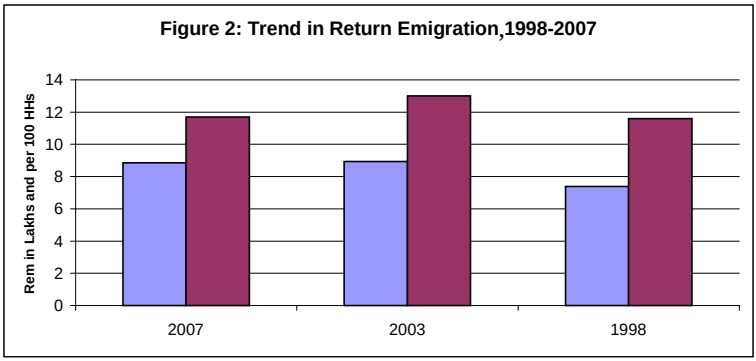
According to MMS 2007, the number of Kerala migrants living abroad was 18.5 lakh, more or less the same as the estimate for 2003 made in SMS 2003. Emigration from Kerala seems to have lost much of its steam. Has it peaked? Is the situation in 2007 the beginning of a downward trend? After our two consecutive failures in prediction, we do not venture to prognosticate once again. The proposed MMS 2008 will show.

Even the nominal increase by 9,400 persons could be attributed to population increase and not due to increase in migration propensity. Relative to the number of households, the change in the number of migrants per household during 2003-07 was negative. Emigrants per

100 households decreased from 26.7 in 2003 to 24.5 in 2007. The increase in the number of emigrants during 2003-07 has not kept pace with the increase in the number of households in the state during the period.



The situation with respect to return emigrants was not very much different either. The number of return emigrants in 2007 was exactly the same as the number in 2003: 8.9 lakh. Return emigrants per 100 households decreased from 13.0 in 2003 to 11.7 in 2007.



The net effect of these changes has been a relatively constant number of non-resident Keralites (NRK), and a decrease in the number of NRKs per household. The total number of NRKs in Kerala in 2007 is 27.3 lakh and the number of NRKs per 100 households, 36.2. These numbers compare with 27.3 lakh in 2003 and 21.0 lakh in 1998. NRKs per 100 households were 33.0 in 1998, 39.7 in 2003 and 36.2 in 2007.

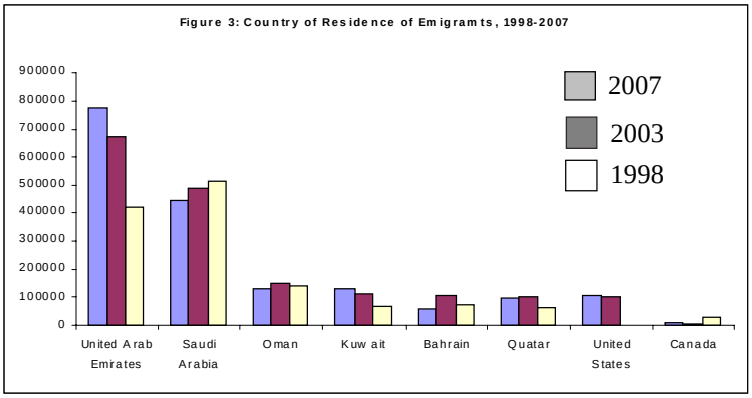
Geographic Dimension of Migration

Emigrants' Destination Countries

In the past, Gulf countries used to be the principal destination of Kerala emigrants. In this matter there has been no change in 2007 also. In 1998, 95 percent of Kerala emigrants went to one of the Gulf countries. By 2003 the corresponding percentage declined to 91 percent. In 2007 the proportion of Kerala emigrants who went to the Gulf region has come down further to 89 percent.

However significant changes are observed in the distribution of emigrants within the Gulf region. Saudi Arabia had been the principal destination country in 1998. By 2003, it yielded its first rank to the United Arab Emirates, which at that time received 37 percent of the total emigrants from Kerala compared to 27 percent in Saudi Arabia. The UAE continued its dominance and by 2007 it has received 42 percent of the Kerala emigrants. In the mean time, Saudi Arabia's share declined further to just 24 percent. Apart from the UAE, Kuwait also continues to attract an increasing share of Kerala emigrants.

Outside the Gulf region, the United States of America is a major destination country. It received 5.7 percent of the total number of emigrants from the state. Its share had been only 2.2 percent in 1998.



Origin of Emigrants within Kerala

Rural-Urban Origin: According to the 2001 census, 74.0 percent of the population of Kerala lived in rural areas and 74.5 percent of the households were located in rural areas. However, only 68.2 percent of the emigrants originated from rural areas; 31.8 percent came from urban areas. Similarly 69.2 percent of the return emigrants were living in rural areas and the balance 30.8 percent in urban areas. Thus, propensity to emigrate is slightly higher in urban areas. But the differentials are not very large. The most significant differentials are in the number of emigrants per 100 households. It is as much as 33.1 percent in urban areas but only 23.7 percent in rural areas.

The three Corporations in the state, Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode, have attracted a relatively larger proportion of emigrants who return to the state. Return emigrants per 100 households in Corporations were as high as 20 percent compared with only 12.3 for the state as whole and 14.7 for the urban population as a whole. There seems to be a clear tendency for return emigrants to flock to Corporation limits when they return to the state from abroad.

District of Origin of Emigrants

Malappuram district had the distinction of sending out the largest number of emigrants from Kerala in 1998 and in 2003. It has retained the distinction in 2007 also. In fact in 2007, Malappuram district was the place of origin of 336,000 emigrants or about 18.2 percent of the total number of emigrants from Kerala. However, there has been a decline in the proportion of emigrants from Malappuram compared with the situation in 1998. Its share had been as high as 22 percent in 1998.

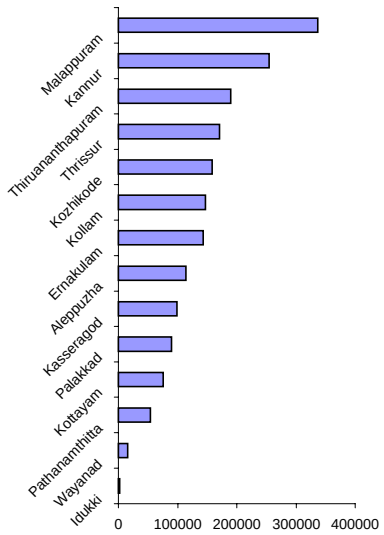
The district next in importance with respect to emigration from the state has been Kannur, north Kerala, with 254,000 emigrants. Unlike Malappuram, which lost its importance over the years, the share of Kannur had doubled over the 9-year period. In 1998 only 6.5 percent of Kerala emigrants had originated from Kannur, but by 2007 its share

increased to 13.8 percent. Overall, there has been a steady shift northwards with regard to the centre of emigration in the state.

The other districts with relatively large number of emigrants have been Thiruvananthapuram with 189,000 emigrants (10.2 percent), Thrissur with 170,000 emigrants (9.2 percent) Kollam with 147,000 emigrants (7.9 percent), Ernakulam with 143,000 emigrants (7.7 percent) and Alappuzha with 114,000 emigrants (6.2 percent). As had been the case in previous years, the districts with the smallest number of emigrants have been Idukki (0.1 percent) and Wayanad (0.8 percent).

On the whole, the northern districts of the state have gained importance as a source of emigrants from the state. The share of the Kasaragod district increased from 2.8 percent to 5.3 percent, Kannur from 6.5 percent to 13.8 percent and Wayanad from 0.3 to 0.8 percent. Some of the southern districts have lost ground in this matter, the principal among them being Pathanamthitta, and Idukki districts.

Figure 4: Emigrants by District of Origin, 2007



The total numbers of emigrants from a district depend on its total population also. Control for this difference is ensured, by calculating the number of emigrants per household. In 2007, the average number of emigrants per 100 households has been 24.5 at the state level. But the corresponding average has been as high as 49.8 in Malappuram, 48.8 in Kannur and 38.5 in Kasaragod districts. In the Idukki district, there have been only 0.7 emigrants per 100 households.

Over the years, emigrants per household increased in most of the northern region extending from Malappuram district to Kasaragod district. However, it decreased considerably in Pathanamthitta district.

Religious Affiliation of the Emigrants

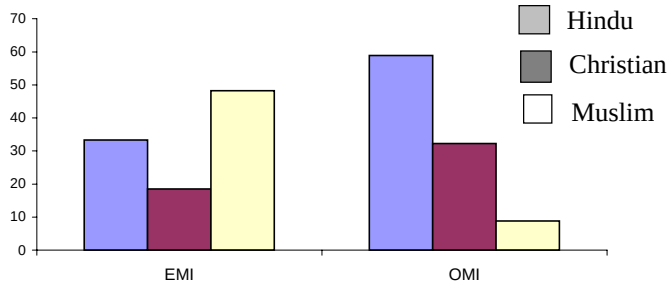
The total number emigrants have been 18.48 lakh in 2007. Among them 8.83 lakh (48.2 percent) were Muslims, 6.17 lakh Hindus (33.3 percent) and the balance 3.47 lakh (18.5 percent) Christians. Thus Muslims who constitute less than a quarter of the total population has almost double that proportion among the emigrants.

Table 1. Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Religion, 2007

Religious groups	EMI	REM	NRK
Hindus	33.3	39.9	35.7
Christians	18.5	17.7	18.4
Muslims	48.2	42.4	46.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100
per 100 HHs			
Hindus	14.2	8.2	22.4
Christians	22.9	10.2	33.1
Muslims	52.2	22.1	74.3
Total	24.5	11.7	36.2

The most important religious differential is with respect to the growth of numbers of migrants. During 2003-07 the number of emigrants has shown only a negligible increase of a mere 0.5 percent, but the increase has been as much as 9.8 percent among Muslims and 7.6 percent among Hindus. The number of emigrants among Christians seems to have decreased by about 25 percent. Over the longer period 1998-2007 the increase has been the largest among Hindus: 51 percent of emigrants, 43 percent of return emigrants and 48 percent of NRKs. Christians experienced the smallest rate of increase.

Figure 5: Emigrants and Out-migrants by Religious Groups, 2007



In the state as a whole, 100 households on an average have 24.5 emigrants and 11.7 return emigrants. But the corresponding numbers among the Muslims are 52.2 and 22.1 respectively. Thus 1 in 2 Muslim household has an emigrant each and 1 in 5 households had a return emigrant each. Three out of four households had a NRK each. Thus the Muslim community in Kerala is very much in the migration business, that is, Gulf migration.

For all religious groups taken together, 89 percent of the emigrants have gone to the Gulf countries, but among Muslims almost all (98 percent) emigrants went to the Gulf countries.

The proportion of Christian emigrants who went to the USA is 14.6 percent and, that of the Hindu, 8.7 percent; but among Muslim emigrants, only 0.2 percent have selected the USA as their destination

Destination of Return Emigrants in Kerala

Although Malappuram district is number one in emigration, it is not number one in terms of return emigration. Of the total of 886,000 return emigrants, 161,000 (18.8 percent) were enumerated in Trivandrum district, and only 143,000 (16.2 percent) were enumerated in Malappuram district. Thrissur is the destination of 104,000 return emigrants (11.8 percent). Kollam district is the place of residence of 85,000 return emigrants (9.6 percent). Very few return emigrants have come back to Wayanad and Idukki districts. But Wayanad and Idukki with their small numbers of return emigrants showed impressive rates of increase of 137 percent and 124 percent respectively during the 2003-07 period.

Over the years, Thiruvananthapuram Kollam and Alappuzha districts have attracted increasing numbers of return emigrants. Pathanamthitta district is the biggest loser in this matter. Kozhikode and Palakkad districts also have lost considerable ground.

At the state level, there have been 11.7 return emigrants per 100 households in 2007. The rate has not shown any substantial movement since 1998, having been 11.6 in 1998, and 13.0 in 2003. The different districts have experienced widely different rates of return migration. Malappuram and Thiruvananthapuram had high rates of about 20 percent each and Idukki and Wayanad had the lowest rates. On the whole Malappuram, Thiruvananthapuram, Alappuzha, Thrissur, Kollam and Kasaragod districts had relatively high levels of return emigrants.

Over the years, return emigration rates have on the whole remained stable in most districts. One major exception is Pathanamthitta in which return emigration per 100 households decreased from 27.7 in 2003 to 7.9 in 2007. There has been a similar decrease in Kozhikode district also.

Non-Resident Keralites (NRK)

The size of the Non-resident Keralites, defined as the sum of emigrants and return emigrants, is a better measure to assess the impact of migration on the Kerala society. In 2007, NRKs number 27.3 lakh

showing no increase during 2003-2007. The corresponding figure had been 21.0 lakh in 1998.

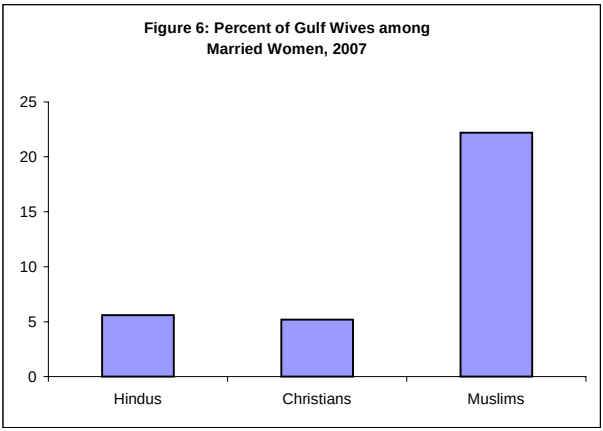
Malappuram with 480,000 persons as NRKs (or 17.5 percent of the state total) leads all other districts with respect to the number of non-resident Keralites. Other districts with large number of NRKs are Trivandrum (351,000) Thrissur (275,000), and Kannur (308,000).

Malappuram district had about 71 NRKs per every 100 households. This is the highest among all the districts. Kannur district comes next with 59 NRKs per 100 households, closely followed by Kasaragod with 53 NRKs per 100 households, Thrissur with 38 NRKs per 100 households, Alappuzha with 32 NRKs per 100 households, and Kollam with 35 NRKs per 100 households. The corresponding number for the state as a whole is 36.2.

Over years, the number of NRKs have increased in most districts, significant exceptions being Pathanamthitta and Palakkad districts. However, the number of NRKs per 100 households decreased from 39.7 to 36.2 percent in the state as whole.

Gulf Wives

The number of "Gulf Wives" that is married women living in Kerala whose husbands are emigrants living in other countries, is estimated to



be about 1.2 million. They form about 10 percent of the currently married women in the state. However, among the Muslims, as much as, 22.9 percent of the married women are "Gulf Wives". The corresponding proportions are 5.3 percent among Christians and 5.6 percent among Hindus.

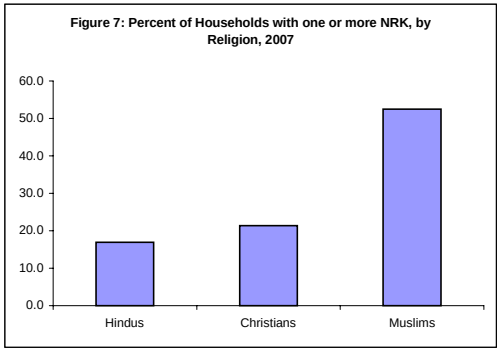
Households with Migrants

A rate of 36 NRK per 100 households does not mean that 36 percent of the households have an NRK each. Some households have more than one migrant and some others don't have any.

Only 17.7 percent of the household had one or more emigrants each in 2007. Only 10.6 percent of the households had one or more return emigrants each and only 25.7 percent of the households had either an emigrant or a return migrant each. As pointed in 1998 and 2003, a large majority of the households in Kerala (74.3 percent in 2007) are not directly exposed to emigration. They do not have any emigrants or return emigrants in them. The proportion has not changed since 2003.

Table 2. Percentage of Households With one or more Migrants, 2003-07

	EMI	REM	NRK
2007	17.7	10.6	25.7
2003	18.0	11.2	25.8
Religion			
Hindus	11.1	7.1	16.9
Christians	14.0	9.0	21.4
Muslims	38.0	21.2	52.5



III. INTERNAL MIGRATION

Out-Migrants (OMI)

The number of out-migrants from Kerala living outside the state but within India in 2007 has been 8.7 lakhs. Out-migrants represented about 11.5 households per 100 households. These numbers compare with 11.15 lakh out-migrants in 2003 and 6.92 lakh in 1998. Per 100 households, the number of out-migrants was 16.2 in 2003 and 10.9 in 1998. Out-migration had increased by 61 percent during 1998-2003 but it decreased by 22 percent during 2003-2007. Thus, migration from Kerala to other states in India has undergone a drastic shift in recent years. In recent years, out-migration has decreased not only in terms of the rate but also in absolute terms. Among the four types of migration analyzed in this study, out-migration experienced the maximum decline.

Origin of Out-migrants within the State

In 2007 the largest number of out-migrants from the state originated from Kannur district, 115,000 persons or 13.3 percent of the state total. The other major areas of origins were Palakkad (11.5 Percent), Alappuzha (11.4 percent) Pathanamthitta (11.6 percent) and Ernakulam (9.3 Percent). Malappuram which is a major source of emigrants comes towards the fag end of the list with only 3 percent of the total number of out-migrants. Thiruvanahtapuram is another district with a high emigration rate but a low out-migration rate. On the whole not many changes are observed in the relative importance of the various districts with respect to out-migration rates.

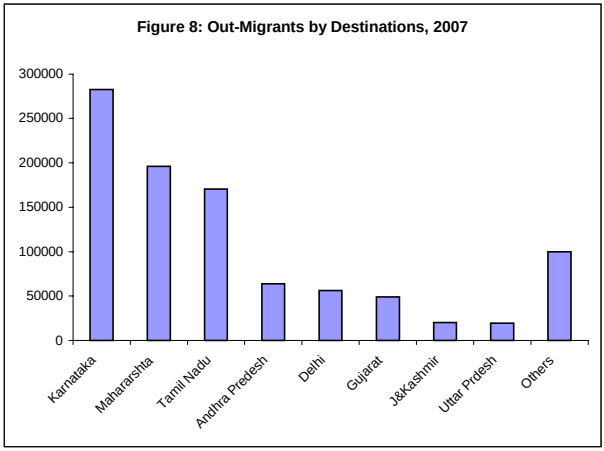
Destination of Out-Migrants

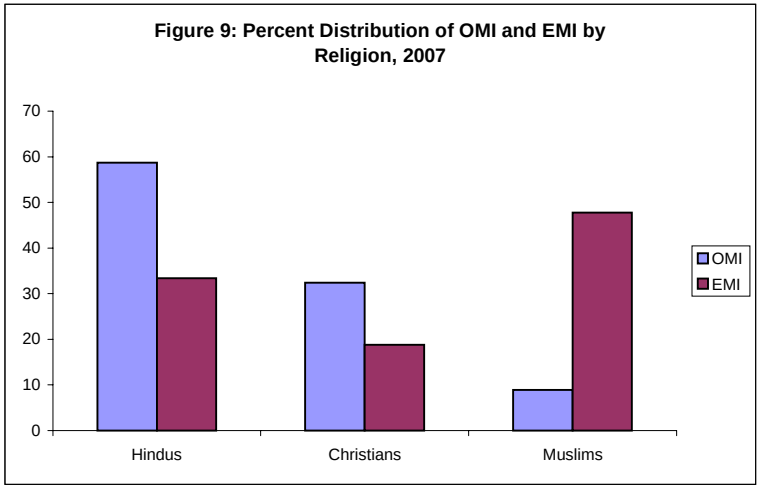
The major destinations of out-migrants to states have been Karnataka, Maharshtra and Tamil Nadu. These three states account for more than two-thirds of the total number of out-migrants from the state.

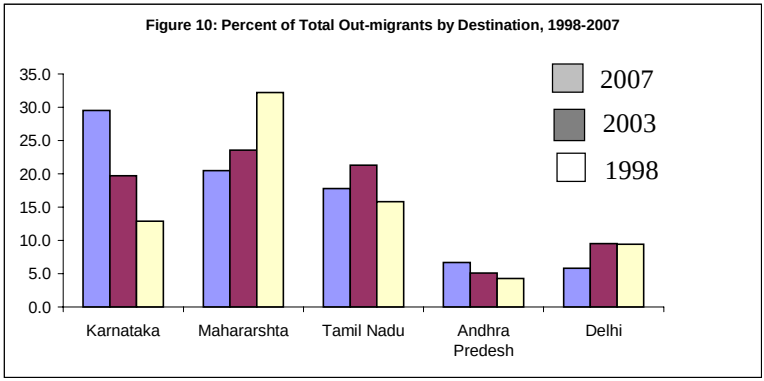
In the past, Karnataka was not the number one choice of Kerala out-migrants. It was Maharashtra. Maharashtra's share has steadily declined from 32.2 percent in 1998 to 20.5 percent in 2007. On the other hand Karnataka's share has increased from 12.9 percent in 1998 to 29.5 percent in 2007, a dramatic increase indeed.

Table 3: Major Destinations of Out-migrants from Kerala, 1998-2007 (%)

	2007	2003	1998
Karnataka	29.5	19.7	12.9
Maharashtra	20.5	23.6	32.2
Tamil Nadu	17.8	21.3	15.8
Delhi	5.9	9.5	9.4
Total	73.7	74.1	70.3
Other States/Union territories	26.3	25.9	29.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0







Out- Migrants by Religion

Hindus who constitute about 56 percent of the population have more or less the same share of out-migrants from Kerala. Christians are very much over-represented among out-migrants. They account for about 32 percent of the total, nearly double their share in the total population. On the other hand, Muslims are very much under-represented among out-migrants. They form only 9 percent they constitute nearly 25 percent in the total population.

Table 4: Out-migrants and Emigrants by Religion 2003-2007 (Percent)

Religion	OMI	OMI	EMI	ROM	ROM
	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
Hindus	58.9	62.7	33.3	65.9	63.7
Christians	32.3	29.2	18.5	29.6	28.1
Muslims	8.8	8.1	48.2	4.5	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Return Out-Migration (ROM)

The number of return out-migrants to Kerala (from outside the state but within India) in 2007 has been 10.5 lakh. They represent about14 persons per 100 households. These numbers compare with 9.94 lakh return out-migrants in 2003 and 9.59 lakh in 1998. Per 100 households the number of return out-migrants were 14.4 in 2003 and 15.1 in 1998. Return out-migration increased by 3.7 percent during 1998-2003 and by 6.0 during 2003-2007. Thus, while out-migration decreased by 22 percent, return out migration increased by 6 percent. Internal migration is getting less important in the lives of the Kerala younths.

Destination of Return Out-migrants within the State.

In 2007 the largest number of return out-migrants to the state has been to Thrissur district 151,000 persons or 14.3 percent of the state total. The other major places of origin to which out-migrants returned are Ernakulam (10.0 percent), Palakkad (12.0 percent) and Kottayam (11.3 percent). As with out-migration, Malappuram comes towards only the very fag end, with only 1.5 percent of the total return out-migrants.

Inter-State Migration (ISM)

Inter-state migration (ISM) defined as the sum of out-migrants and return out-migrants, was 19.2 lakh in 2007, 21.1 lakh in 2003 and 16.5 lakh in 1998. Corresponding to 100 households there have been

25.5 ISMs in 2007, 30.6 in 2003 and 26.0 in 1998. ISM has not only grown in Kerala during 1998-2007, but it has actually decreased by 9 percent

Inter-state migration has been largest in Thrissur, Ernakulam and Palakkad districts. The rate has been highest in Pathanamthitta district followed by Thrissur, Palakkad Alappuzha, and Kannur. Over the period 1998-2007 inter-state migration decreased in Trivandrum, Kollam, Alappuzha, and Malappuram and it increased in all the other districts.

IV. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF MIGRANTS

Sex Composition of Emigrants

Emigrants are a selective group with respect to their demographic characteristics. Females are relatively few among them and so are the very young and the very old persons. The proportion of females among emigrants has been 14.4 percent in 2007. It is not as high as was expected on the basis of the 1998-2003 trends. In fact the proportion has decreased from 16.8 percent in 2003 to 14.4 percent in 2007.

Table 5: Proportion of Females among Emigrants by Religion, 2007

Religion	2007	2003
Hindus	16.0	17.2
Christians	28.4	32.1
Muslims	8.0	8.0
Total	14.4	16.8

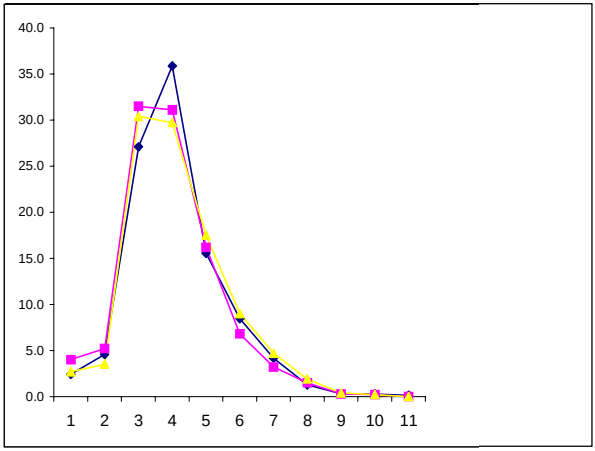
There were considerable differentials in the proportion of females among emigrants belonging to different religious groups. Christians have the highest proportion of females among emigrants and Muslims, the lowest. The proportion of females among out-migrants is much higher than the proportion among emigrants. More than a-third of the out-migrants has been females.

Age Composition of Emigrants

In 2007, the average age of male emigrants has been 26.8 years and that of females 22.7 years. A slight increase in the average age of the emigrants is observe during 2003-07.

The full age distribution of the emigrants is given in Figure 1. In 2007 the largest number of emigrants has been in the age group of 25-29 years. There have been very few emigrants older than 50 years.

Figure 11: Age Distribution of Emigrants, 1998-2007



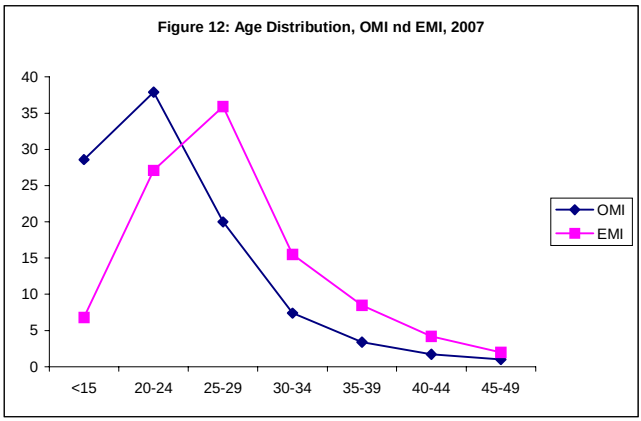


Table 6. Emigrants by Marital Status, 1998-2007

Martial status	Males			Females		
	2007	2003	1998	2007	2003	1998
Never Married	56.1	60.9	49.8	13.2	25.1	17.4
Married	43.4	39.0	49.8	85.7	74.3	79.2
Others	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.6	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7: Out-migrants by Marital Status and Sex, 2007

Martial status	Males	Females	Total
Never Married	86.5	65.6	79.1
Married	13.4	33.5	20.5
Others	0.1	0.9	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Out-migrants include relatively more unmarried men and women. About 87 percent of the out-migrating men and 66 percent of the out-migrating women were not married at the time of migration.

V. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

This study is concerned with two socio-economic characteristics of the emigrants, namely education and the sector of employment.

Educational Level of Emigrants

It was generally believed that the educational levels of the Kerala emigrants have improved considerably in recent years. But the present study does not support such a significant shift. The data show that there has not taken place any major shift in the educational attainments of the emigrants from Kerala. The largest number of emigrants has always been from among those with the primary level of education but without a secondary school leaving certificate: 45.27 percent in 2007, 46.7 percent in 2003 and 54.3 percent in 1998. Thus improvement in 2007 in

educational attainment of emigrants has been relatively marginals compared to the situation in 2003.

The emigration rate among males has been 9.3 percent and 1.4 percent among females. For males and females taken together it is 5.3 percent. At higher educational levels, (degree, secondary level and upper secondary level), emigration rates were higher than the general average. In the case of females a higher emigration rate is observed only among graduates and persons with secondary school leaving certificate.

The propensity to emigrate increases with educational level. Emigration rate is 11.2 percent among degree holders, 9.3 percent among secondary school leaving certificate holders and 5.5 percent among persons who have not completed secondary level of schooling. For all emigrants together, the rate 5.3 percent.

Table 8: Percentage Distribution of Emigrants by Educational Level, 2007

Educational Level	Males	Females	Total
Below Primary	7.4	29.8	10.7
Primary, below secondary	50.2	15.9	45.2
Secondary	29.3	26.1	28.8
Degree	13.1	28.2	15.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 9: Trends in Educational Levels of Emigrants, 1998-2007

Educational Level	2007	2003	1998
Below Primary	10.7	3.0	5.2
Primary, below Secondary	45.2	46.7	54.3
Secondary	28.8	30.9	30.0
Degree	15.3	19.4	10.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Educational Level of Out-migrants

Internal migrants are better educated than external migrants. In 2007 while 44.1 percent of the external migrants had the secondary level or higher levels of education, 54.4 percent of the internal migrants had secondary or higher level of education. Both these migrant streams are better educated than the average non-migrant. In the general population, only 30.3 percent had secondary or higher levels of education.

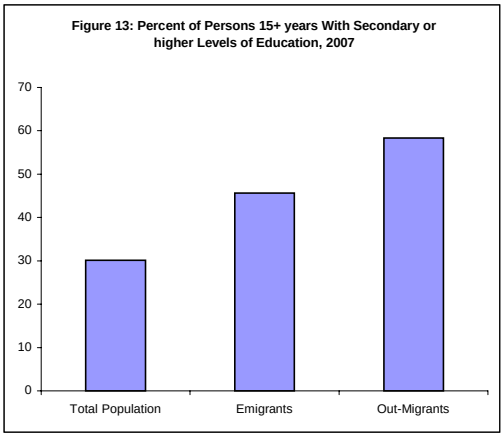


Table 10: Persons with Secondary or Higher Levels of Education, 1998-2007 (Among Persons 15+ years of age)

	2007	2003	1998
Total Population	30.3	27.1	23.6
Emigrants	44.1	50.2	40.5
Out-Migrants	54.4	69.7	62.1

The trends in the educational attainment of migrants are shown in Table 10. Compared to the situation in 2003, the educational level of migrants have not improved. Among persons of 15 years or more, the proportion of population with secondary or higher levels of education increased, from 23 percent in 1998 to 27 percent in 2003 and to 30 percent in 2007. But among migrants, internal as well as external, the

educational level decreased: a decrease of 6.1 percentage points among emigrants and a decrease of 15.3 percentage points among out-migrants. This was not the trend between 1998 and 2003. During this period, the educational level of both the internal and the external migrants improved significantly. Kerala's educated youths seem to be finding employment within the state itself. This is an important turn around.

Sector of Employment of Emigrants

About 59 percent of the emigrants had been gainfully employed before emigration. The unemployed constituted 24.3 percent of the emigrants. The balance 16.7 percent had remained outside the labour force. Among the gainfully employed, 46.2 percent had been non-agricultural labourers, 27.1 had been working in the private sector and 21.2 percent had been self-employed persons. Thus about 95 percent of the emigrants who had been working prior to emigration had been either non-agricultural labourers, or persons working in the private sector or self employed persons. Only about 3 percent were employed in Government or Semi-Government organizations, or in schools and colleges.

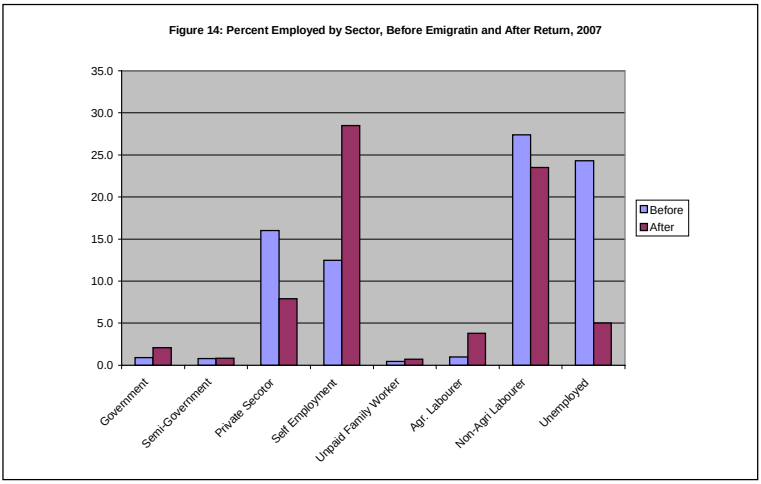
The emigration Rate for the total population is about 12.6 percent among males (15+years) and 1.8 percent among females. But among the unemployed, the emigration rate is as high as 43.5 percent. Similarly, the emigration rate among private sector employees has been 24.0, or double the average for the total population. These are the two employment sectors highly over-represented among emigrants.

The unemployment rate among the prospective emigrants (situation before emigration) has been as high as 29.1 percent; 28.4 percent among males and 40.4 percent among females.

Employment Before Emigration and After Return

According to the 2007 survey, prior to emigration, 83.3 percent of the emigrants had been in the labour force, of whom 59.0 had been

employed and 24.3 unemployed. Among return emigrants, 72.3 were in the labour force of whom 67.3 percent were employed and only 5.0 percent were unemployed. The unemployment rate was 29.1 percent among emigrants and only 6.9 percent among the return emigrants. There was thus a decline of 22.1 percentage points in the unemployment rate.



Before Out-migration and After Return

Prior to out-migration 26.9 percent had been unemployed, 25.8 percent had been students (the second largest group), 7.2 percent non-agricultural labourers, 6.1 percent private sector workers and 4.6 percent self-employed. The unemployment rate among out-migrants was 56.6 percent. Among the returned out-migrants, only 4.6 percent were found unemployed; 9.6 percent among them were students and 11.5 non-agricultural labourers. The overall unemployment rate among them was only 8.4 percent.

Students constituted the second largest proportion of out-migrants from Kerala (25.8 percent). Among them, 47.5 percent were Christians, although, in the general population, Christians constituted only less than 20 percent. One of the smallest districts in the state, Pathanamthitta, sent out the largest number of students for studies outside the state (17.2

percent of the total migrating students from the state). These statistics have a story to tell about the inadequacy of post-metric educational facilities within the state.

Inter-state migration used to be a major factor in bridging the gap between the number of persons looking for jobs and the number of job opportunities available within Kerala. The process still continues to ameliorate the unemployment problem in Kerala. However, in recent years, inter-state migration has emerged as a significant factor in bridging the gap between demand for post-metric educational opportunities and their availability within Kerala.

Migration and Unemployment: Direct Effect

Emigration has had direct as well as indirect impact on the employment situation in the state. The unemployment rate among the general population of the state was 12.2 percent. But among those who emigrated, unemployment rate before emigration had been as high as 29.2 percent. If these persons had not emigrated, the unemployment rate in the state would have been higher, say 14.4 percent. Thus emigration has reduced the unemployment rate in the state by 2.2 percentage points. This is the direct effect of emigration on unemployment.

If we include internal migrants also, the unemployment rate among them before migration (internal and external) would have been 15.8 percent Internal migration alone has reduced Kerala's unemployment rate by 1.4 percentage points. Thus, migration of unemployed persons from Kerala has reduced the unemployment rate from 15.8 percent to 12.2 percent. Migration was thus a major factor in keeping unemployment rate low in Kerala.

VI. REMITTANCES

With the available data that give the annual total of workers remittances to India as a whole, there is no way of deriving the figures

for individual states. Household surveys like the KMS, SMS or MMS are not designed to estimate the total amount of remittances to the state. What such surveys can do at best is to estimate the household remittances, that is, that part of the total remittances that is sent to households through different channels. But a good part of the remittances to the state comes through unspecified channels. Thus, to estimate the total remittances to the state, some approximate methods have to be devised.

Total Remittances to Kerala

An approximate estimate of the total remittances to the state is estimated using data published by (i) the Reserve Bank of India on total workers' remittances to India, (ii) the MMS 2007 data that give the total number of emigrants from, and return emigrants to, the state, and remittances sent to families by emigrants living abroad.

Estimate Based on Remittances to India

According to the balance of payments figures released by the Reserve Bank of India, remittances by overseas Indians as reflected in private transfers amounted to US$ 29.74 billion during April 2006 to March 2007. In the past, it was widely believed that 25 percent of all remittances to India were remittances to Kerala. At present Kerala's share may be less than 25 percent. Estimates of remittances to Kerala on the assumption of various percentages about Kerala's share are given below:

Assumption about Kerala's share	Estimate of Remittances to Kerala
25 Percent of India's Total	= Rs 31.587 thousand crores*
22.5 percent	= Rs 28.438 thousand crores*
20.0 percent	= Rs 25.279 thousand crores*
19.4 percent	= Rs 24.525 thousand crores
19.0 percent	=Rs 24.006 thousand crores

*at the exchange rate of Rs 42.5 for dollar during 2006-07

Estimate Based on NRI Deposits in Kerala Banks

An alternate approach to estimate total remittances is to use migration estimates and NRE deposits during the year in a regression developed on the basis of past experience in Kerala.

NRE Deposit for July 2007	=	34,800 (approximately)
NRK 2007	=	2,734,207
Remittances (2007)	=	-4709+0.070474* NRE + 0.008807 NRK
	=	24.525 crores

Estimate Based on Ratio Method

Between 2003 and 2007, (SMS, 2003) and 2007 (MMS 2007) Household remittances (see below) had increased by 20.9 percent.. Assuming that the total remittances also increased by the same amount, an estimate of remittances in 2007, based on the figure for 2003, would be 22.3 thousand crores.

Total Remittances to Kerala 2006-07: Our Estimate

We give greater credence to:

- Estimate based on the assumption that Kerala receives 20 percent of all-India remittances, and the
- Estimate based on NRI deposits and the number of NRKs

These two estimates vary between Rs. 24.5 thousand crore and Rs. 25.3 crores.

Between these two estimates, we have selected the lower figure and concluded that the total remittances to Kerala for 2006-07 were of the order of Rs.24.525 thousand crore. This is our estimate of total remittances to the state in 2007.

Trend in Total Remittances

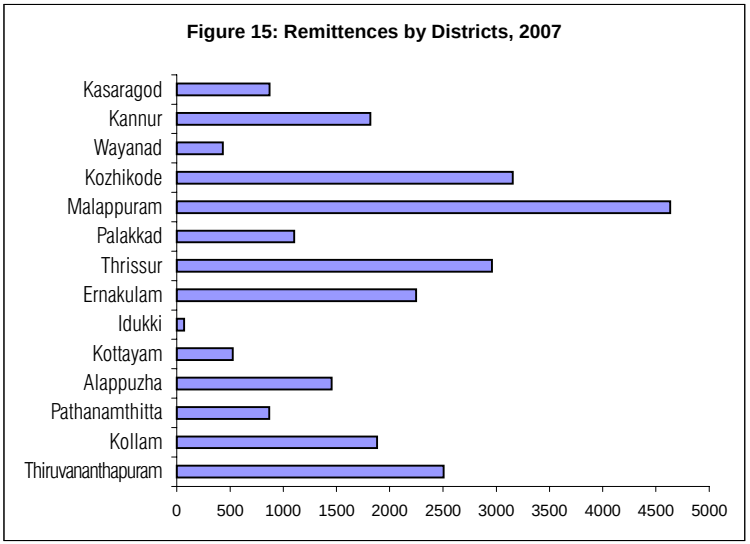
Total remittances to Kerala have showed a steady increase. Between 1998 and 2003 the increase was about Rs. 4.9 thousand crore. The corresponding increase during 2003-07 was Rs. 6.0 thousand crore. There was, thus. a modest acceleration in remittances to Kerala even in the absence of such an acceleration in the volume of emigration.

Table 12: Trends in Total and Household Remittances to Kerala, 1998-2007 (In crores)

	Total Remittances	HH Remittences
1998	13.652	4.071
2003	18.465	7.965
2007	24.525	8.573

Total Remittances by Districts.

Remittances received in the different districts varied widely. The largest amount of remittances in 2007 was received by Malappuram district, which received Rs. 4.6 thousand cores or 19 percent of the total



for the state. Three other districts also received more than 10 percent each of the total. They are Kozhikode (12.9 percent), Thrissur (12.1 percent) and Thiruvananthapuram (10.2 percent).

On an average, a Kerala households' share of the total remittances was Rs 32,000. But it was Rs 69,000 in Malappuram, 48,000 in Kozhikode and Rs 40,000 in Thrissur.

Remittances by Religion

Nearly Rs12,000 crores, or 50 percent of the remittances to the state were received by the Muslim community which forms less than 25 percent of the total population of the state. Hindus who constitute the majority received only a-third of what the Muslim community received. Such differentials were observed in earlier years also.

The differentials in remittances with respect to religion and districts are not only large but also persistent. The long-term implications of such persistent differentials on regional development are worth calls for detailed investigation.

Table 13: Total Remittances, and Remittances per Household, by Religion 1998-2007.

	2007				2003	1998
	Total Remittances (in Crores)	Remittances per house-hold (in Rupees)	Percent of households received cash remittances	Percent	Percent	Percent
Hindus	8.545	19,657	9.8	34.8	29.6	28.2
Christians	3.822	25,189	12.3	15.6	25.3	24.5
Muslims	12.158	71,947	35.5	49.6	45.1	47.3
Total	24.525	32,467	16.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

Macro-economic Impact of Remittances

The total remittances in 2007 were amounted to 20.2 percent of the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of the state. The corresponding ratios were 22.0 percent in 2003 and 25.5 in 1998. Thus, the increase in remittances has not kept pace with the increase in NSDP.

Remittances in 2007 formed more than 28 percent of the states revenue receipts. It was 3.85 times the amount the state received from the central government.

Household Remittances

A part of the total remittances to Kerala is received by members of the households directly from their relatives abroad. This is what we call household remittances. In this study a concerted effort was made to get a good estimate of the household remittances by asking several questions about remittances from abroad to members of the household. Some of the questions were: Has any member of this household received cash or commodity (as remittances) from anybody who is residing abroad now? If yes, what is the total amount of cash received, what are the commodities received, what is the total cash value of all the commodities received?

Two additional questions were asked in this study to catch information on remittances made separately for construction of houses, purchase of land, cars or other vehicles, for starting small scale industries, and paying dowry. Answers to these questions were used to estimate household remittances.

Remittances in Cash and in Kind

An estimate of the total (cash + commodities + funds received for specific purposes such as buying land, house, cars, scooters, etc) household remittance received by Kerala households for various purposes was Rs 8,573 crores (see Table 14).

Table 14: Household Remittances, 2003-2007 (in crores)

Item	2007	2003	% Increase
Cash	6,638	5,509	+20.5
In Kind	398	562	-29.2
Land/house	1,283	1.575	-18.5
Others	254	319	-29.5
Total	8,573	7,965	+7.6

Remittances received by household members as cash were Rs 6,638 crore for 2007 and Rs. 5509 crore for 2003. The corresponding figure for 1998 was Rs 3,530 crore. Increase in the number of emigrants during 2003-07 was by 5.7 percent. However, the increase in household remittances was more than that of the number of emigrants (about 20 perecent). Obviously, remittances per emigrant have increased considerably during the period. The increase could be due to structural changes among the emigrants, and their spread to developed countries in the West.

The cash value of things (clothes, gold etc) received from emigrants was Rs. 398 crore in 2007, Rs. 562 crore in 2003 and Rs. 541 crore in 1998, indicating a decrease of 29 percent during 2003-07 Thus, the practice of bringing goods such as, gold and clothes etc for members of the family has not kept up with the increase in the number of emigrants. The local availability of goods, which used to be imported, could be a reason behind this slow down.

In addition to cash and commodities, households received Rs 1,283 crore for the purchase of land or for construction/purchase of buildings. Of this amount, 43 percent (or Rs 559 crore) and 87 percent in 2003 (or 1367 crores) were used for the purchase of land. The balance amount of Rs 724 crore (Rs 208 crore in 2003) was used for construction/purchase of residential buildings. The use of remittances for the purchase of land has declined considerably during 2003-2007 while remittances used for the purchase of buildings has increased to Rs 724 cores. The practice of buying land for construction of buildings is getting out-of-fashion among emigrants.

A small additional amount of Rs 254 crores (Rs 319 crores in 2003) was received by households for the purpose of buying cars and motor cycles, for starting small scale industries and for paying dowry, etc. Much of this amount (90 percent) was spent on paying dowry payments and meeting miscellaneous expenses.

There exist large differences among districts, not only with respect to the amounts of remittances received but also with respect to remittances received per household. The seven northern districts receive bulk of the household remittances (61 percent) compared to the seven southern districts (39 percent) to Kerala.

Number of Households receiving Remittances

We have seen earlier that 17.7 percent of the households had an emigrant each. But only 16 percent of the households received remittances in cash. About 17 percent of all households received remittances in one form or the other. Thus, most of the households with emigrants in them have received remittances in one form or another. At the same time, it is important to underline the point that 83 percent of the Kerala households were not direct beneficiaries of workers' remittances from abroad.

Over the period 2003-07, no change is observed in the proportion of households that received remittances in one form or other. The proportion remained constant at 17 percent.

Table 15: Percentage of Households which Received Remittances, 2007

Remittances in Cash	16.7
Remittances in kind	6.2
Remittances for house/land	2.0
Remittances for vehicle/ Dowry	1.0
Remittances in any form	17.1

End use of Remittances by Households

Household remittances were meant mainly for the subsistence of the emigrant's relatives back home. About 94 percent of the households that had an emigrant had indeed used remittances for subsistence. Next in order of importance was education and more than 60 percent of households with emigrants had used remittances for education. Nearly half the number of households used remittances for repayment of debts incurred for meeting the cost of emigration. Only 11 percent of the households used remittances for buying or building houses. Less than 2 percent of the households used remittances for starting a business.

VII. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

While the migration situation in Kerala has remained relatively stable during 2003-07, the situation with respect to remittances was moderately accelerating, and the employment situation remaining not quite stable, especially in respect of the level of unemployment in Kerala. Changes with respect to the unemployment situation were indeed dramatic.

Employment

Employment Trend

According to SMS, the number of gainfully employed persons decreased from 9.94 million in 1998 to 9.68 million in 2003. But by 2007, however, employment increased to 10.03 million persons. Thus, while there was a decline of 264,000 persons in employment during 1998-03 and an increase of 350,000 persons during 2003-07; indeed a significant turn around in view of the demographic contraction at work during the period.

Table 16: Number of Persons Employed and Unemployed

Year	Employment in Millions	Unemployment
2007	10.03	1.37
2003	9.68	2.29
1998	9.94	1.24
As Percent of 15+ Population		
2007	39.7	5.4
2003	39.8	9.4
1998	43.4	5.4
As Percent of Labour force		
2007	87.9	12.0
2003	80.9	19.1
1998	88.9	11.1

Employment by Economic Sector

Out of a total of 10.03 million employed persons, 3.88 million were non-agricultural labourers, 2.57 million self-employed, 1.29 million working in the private sector and 1.07 million agricultural labourers.

During 2003-07, the number of workers in the private sector increased by 679,000 persons. The numbers of workers in the private sector in 2007 were more than double their number in 2003. Employment in the private sector experienced the largest increase during 2003-2007. The increase in the number of self-employed persons was also highly impressive, nearly 410,000 thousands. Percentage wise, the increase was 19 percent.

The biggest decrease in employment during 2003-07 was among the labouring class. Agricultural labourers decreased by 221,000 persons. The number of non-agricultural labourers decreased by 352,000 persons.

Table 17: Gainfully Employed by Sector of Employment, 2003-07

	2007			2003		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Government	490738	282179	772917	513733	270359	784092
Semi-Government	189209	120107	309316	237407	147993	385400
Private Secotor	918155	376962	1295117	425516	190917	616433
Self Employment	2264482	303885	2568367	1906390	249218	2155608
Unpaid Family Worker	88197	46306	134503	153082	62785	215867
Agr. Labourer	823928	251067	1074995	948979	346598	1295577
Non-Agri Labourer	3393707	484045	3877752	3638941	590691	4229632
Total Gainful Workers	8168416	1864551	10032967	7824048	1858561	9682609
	Increase/Decrease, 2003-07 (Numbers)			Percent Increase/Decrease, (2003-07)		
Government	-22995	11820	-11175	-4.5	4.4	-1.4
Semi-Government	-48198	-27886	-76084	-20.3	-18.8	-19.7
Private Secotor	492639	186045	678684	115.8	97.4	110.1
Self Employment	358092	54667	412759	18.8	21.9	19.1
Unpaid Family Worker	-64885	-16479	-81364	-42.4	-26.2	-37.7
Agr. Labourer	-125051	-95531	-220582	-13.2	-27.6	-17.0
Non-Agri Labourer	-245234	-106646	-351880	-6.7	-18.1	-8.3
Total Gainful Workers	344368	5990	350358	4.4	0.3	3.6

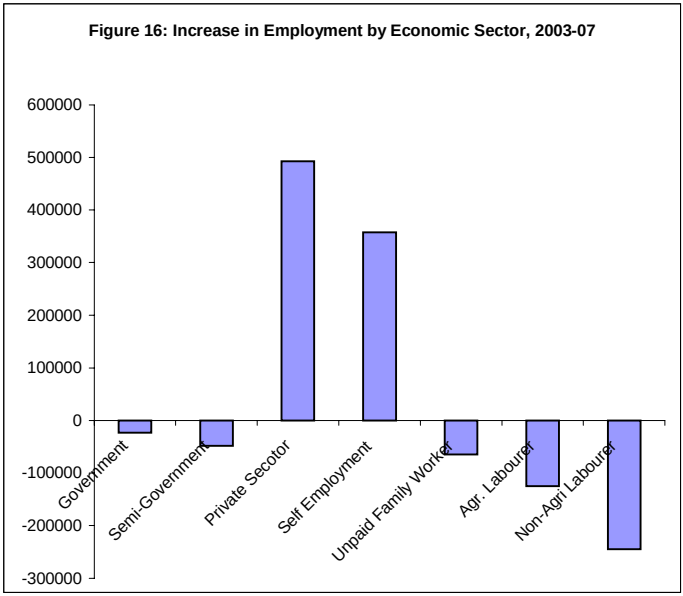


Table 18: Employment by Sex

	Males	Females	Total
		Numbers (Millions)	
2007	8.17	1.86	10.03
2003	7.82	1.86	9.68
1998	7.93	2.02	9.94
		Percent of Population 15+ years	
2007	67.6	14.1	39.7
2003	67.4	14.6	39.8
1998	72.5	16.9	43.4
		Percentage Increase	
2003-07	4.4	0.3	3.6
1998-03	-1.3	-8.1	-2.7

More than two-thirds of the males 15+ years of age were employed in all the three years. Among females while employment had increased in absolute numbers during 2003-07, it decreased slightly in terms of the rate, from 14.6 percent in 2003 to 14.1 percent in 2007. The figures indicate an increase of 4.4 percent in employment among males but only a modest increase of 0.3 percent among females.

Employment by Religious Groups

There are significant differentials in the employment rate by religious groups. Muslims have the lowest employment rate, only a third of the Muslims 15 years or more were employed in 2007. The difference is mainly among females. While only 6.5 percent of Muslim women were working, 17.2 percent of the Hindu women and 13.9 percent of the Christian were employed. The employment rate is the highest among Hindus and the lowest among Muslims. This is true among males as well as among females.

Table 19 Employment Rate (Per 100 population 15+), by Religion, 2007

Religion	Males	Females	Total
Hindus	67.7	17.2	41.1
Christians	64.8	13.9	38.8
Muslims	62.8	6.5	33.3
Total	67.6	14.1	39.1

Employment by Districts

District-wise employment rates vary from 48.4 percent in Wayanad to 35.9 percent in the neighbouring Kozhikode district. Among males, the highest employment rate was observed in Wayanad (80.2 percent) and the lowest in Kottayam district (61.0 percent). Among females the rate varies from 8.0 percent in Malappuram district to 21.0 percent in Palakkad.

Table 20: Percentage of Gainfully Employed Among Population 15+ Years, by Districts

Districts	Males	Females	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	67.6	13.3	38.2
Kollam	64.5	16.2	38.5
Pathanamthitta	63.7	11.2	36.1
Alappuzha	64.0	15.5	38.2
Kottayam	61.0	14.4	37.2
Idukki	72.9	14.7	44.9
Ernakulam	71.1	19.0	44.2
Thrissur	69.9	16.4	41.2
Palakkad	71.5	21.0	44.4
Malappuram	63.8	8.0	33.6
Kozhikode	67.0	9.8	35.9
Wayanad	80.2	16.4	48.4
Kannur	67.4	9.6	35.7
Kasaragod	70.2	13.9	39.4
Kerala	67.6	14.1	39.1

The two districts with the highest employment rate, Wayanad and Palakkad, are also the two districts where the Government of India's Rural Employment Guarantee scheme was introduced in 2005.

Unemployment

Trends in Unemployment

Changes in unemployment rate were indeed dramatic compared to changes in employment rate. The small increase (3.6 percent) in employment has had a dramatic impact on the unemployment rate.

The number of unemployed persons was 1.37 million in 2007, 2.29 million in 2003 and 1.24 million in 1998. There was thus a significant decrease of 921000 persons (315,000 persons among males and 606,000

persons among females) in the number of persons unemployed during 2003-07.The unemployment rate (as percent of the labour force) was 12.2 in 2007, 19.1 in 2003, and 11.1 in 1998. The unemployment rate decreased by 40 percent during 2003-07 compared with the increase by 84 percent during 1998-2003. The decrease during 2003-07 was 32 percent among males and 47 percent among females. Thus the unemployment rate has decreased by 6.9 percentage points during 2003-07. The decrease was as much as 14 percentage points among females.

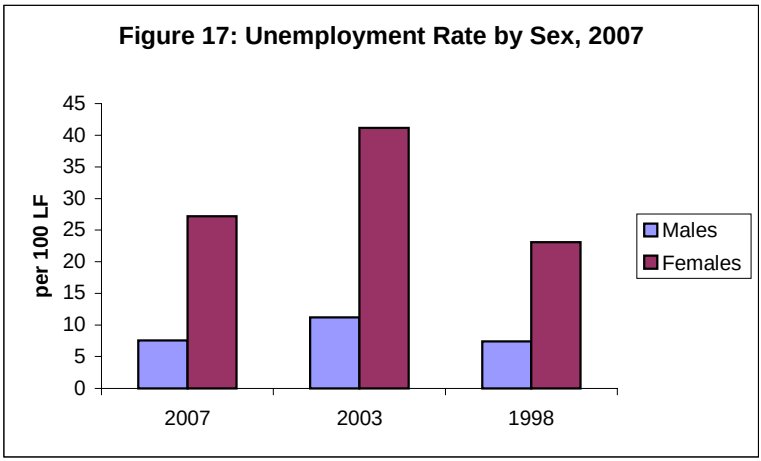
In the SMS 2003, we reported that a very dynamic development took place in the employment sector in Kerala during 1999-2003. We were referring to the dramatic increase in the unemployment rate. In MMS, 2007 we report an equally dramatic development; decrease in the unemployment rate from 19.1 percent to 12.2 percent.

Unemployment by Sex

In Kerala unemployment rate has always been higher among females than among males. The same pattern is observed in 2007 also. Almost equal number of males and females were unemployed in 2007. Four years earlier, females outnumbered males in the number of unemployed.

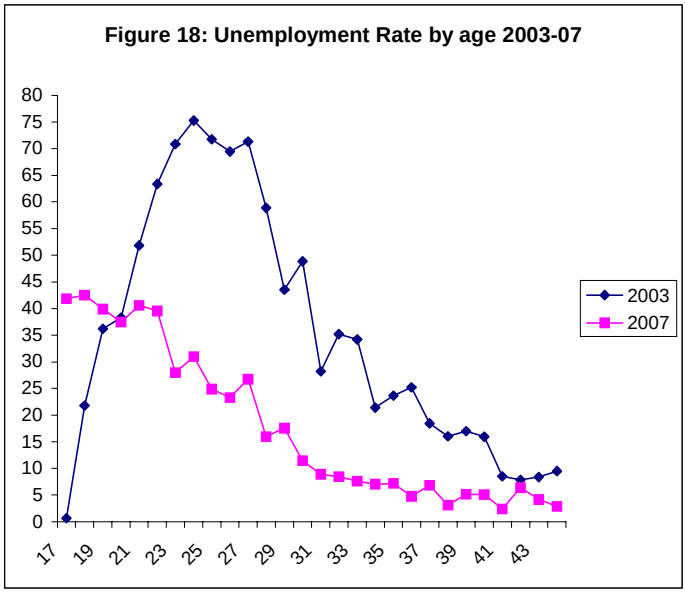
Table 21: Unemployment by sex (in 1000s), 2007

Year	Total	Males	Females
	Number		
2007	1371	675	697
2003	2292	990	1302
1998	1243	636	607
		Rate	
2007	12.2	7.6	27.2
2003	19.1	11.2	41.2
1998	11.2	7.4	23.1



Unemployment by Age

Unemployment increases by age up to about 25 years and then it declines. Between 2003 and 2007, the unemployment rate declined at all ages. The decline was the highest in the 25-29 age group.



Unemployment by Districts

Unemployment in Kerala varied very considerably by districts. The highest unemployment rate was observed in Alappuzha district where the rate was 16.2 percent compared with the state average of 12.2 percent. The lowest rate was in Wayanad district with a rate of only 4.0 percent. The other districts with high rates are Idukki (14.0 percent), Kollam (14.2 percent), Kozhykode (14.5 percent). The districts other than Wayanad with low unemployment rates were, Palakkad, and Ernakulam.

Table 22: Unemployment Rate by Districts, 1998-2007

	2007			2003	1998
	Male	Female	Total	Total	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	6.2	29.6	11.7	34.3	8.7
Kollam	10.7	24.2	14.2	15.0	6.6
Pathanamthitta	7.0	33.6	12.7	22.9	12.8
Alappuzha	11.6	29.8	16.2	21.7	14.1
Kottayam	9.3	27.4	13.5	16.5	7.3
Idukki	8.4	35.3	14.0	9.6	34.7
Ernakulam	4.3	20.4	8.4	24.5	9.7
Thrissur	7.4	27.4	12.5	10.4	12.6
Palakkad	5.9	11.4	7.3	11.2	9.0
Malapuram	9.5	41.1	15.4	12.3	13.0
Kozhikode	7.8	39.7	14.5	13.1	3.9
Wayanad	4.0	4.2	4.0	13.3	42.4
Kannur	7.2	29.0	11.2	26.0	3.4
Kasaragod	7.5	30.7	13.1	27.8	10.8
KERALA	7.6	27.2	12.2	19.2	11.2

Unemployment by Religion

The unemployment rate in 2007 was the highest among Muslims and the lowest among Christians. But the differences was as high as 3.7

percentage points between Muslims and Christians. A noteworthy feature of the unemployment rate by religion is the shift in the differentials. In 2007, Muslims have the highest rate, but in 2003 they had the lowest rate. Christians had the highest unemployment rate in 2003, 20.7 percent, but they have the lowest rate in 2007, 11.0 percent. Hindus had the similar rates in all the three years.

Table 23: Trends in Unemployment Rate by Religion, 1998-2007

Religion	1999	2003	2007
Hindus	11.3	18.9	11.6
Christians	10.1	20.7	11.0
Muslims	12.0	13.8	14.7
All	11.2	19.2	12.2

Unemployment by Education

Education is an important factor in determining the level of unemployment in Kerala, as most of the unemployed are well educated. This is evident from the unemployment rate by educational level given in Table 24.

Table 24: Unemployment Rate by Education, 2007 (per 100 in LF)

Educational Level	Males	Females	Total
Primary	2.3	6.6	3.2
Upper Primary	5.5	18.8	7.5
Secondary Complete	15.1	46.8	23.0
Degree	13.3	40.1	24.5
Total	7.6	27.2	12.2

The highest unemployment rate is among degree holders, 24.5 percent compared with 23 percent among persons with the secondary level of education. If we consider unemployment rate by sex, we find that the highest unemployment rate is among with the secondary level of education.

Table 25: Trends in Unemployment by Education 1998-2007

Level of Education	Total			Increase	
	2007	2003	1998	2003-2007	1998-2003
Illiterate	0.0	1.2	0.1	-1.2	1.1
Literate Without Schooling	0.0	1.4	0.3	-1.4	1.1
Primary Incomplete	5.2	1.3	1.1	3.9	0.2
Primary	3.2	1.7	1.2	1.5	0.5
Upper Primary	7.5	12.1	8.2	-4.6	3.9
Secondary Complete	23.0	38.5	23.1	-15.5	15.4
Degree	24.5	36.4	31.4	-11.9	5
Total	12.2	19.2	11.2	-7.0	8.0

In 2003, the highest unemployment rate was among persons with the secondary level of education, almost 40 percent. The rate among the degree holders was not far lower, 36 percent. In 1998, the situation had been slightly different. Unemployment rate had been the highest among degree holders, 31 percent.

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APPENDIX TABLES FOR MIGRATION MONITORING STUDY, 2007

Table 1: Number of Migrants by Districts, 2007

	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
Thiruvananthapuram	161441	189361	88918	46909
Kollam	85236	146892	73556	73225
Pathanamthitta	25534	53936	87764	100905
Alappuzha	60630	114020	72462	99073
Kottayam	28571	75610	118921	33606
Idukki	8436	1989	60771	6702
Ernakulam	61063	142785	105522	81108
Thrissur	104391	170308	150770	80582
Palakkad	51521	89655	126970	100130
Malappuram	143419	336251	15991	27205
Kozhikode	56845	158430	40544	41761
Wayanad	9127	15409	41866	6403
Kannur	53957	254453	56220	115349
Kasaragod	36132	98803	11781	57469
Kerala	886303	1847902	1052056	870427

Abbreviations: REM = Return Emigrants: EMI = Emigrants; NRK = Non-Resident Keralites (EMI+REM)
ROM = Return Out-Migrants; OMI = Out-Migrants; ISM = Interstate Migrants (ROM+OMI)
Total Mobility: NRK+ISM; HH = Household

Table 2: Number of Emigrants by Districts, 1998-2007

	Emigrants (EMI)			EMI Per 100 HHs			Percent to Total			Increase/Decrease (Numbers)		Increase/ Decrease (%)	
District	2007	2003	1998	2007	2003	1998	2007	2003	1998	2003-07	1998-03	2003-07	1998-03
Thiruvananthapuram	189361	168046	130705	22.0	21.5	19.9	10.2	9.1	9.6	21315	37341	12.7	28.6
Kollam	146892	148457	102977	22.1	24.4	18.4	7.9	8.1	7.6	-1565	45480	-1.1	44.2
Pathanamthitta	53936	133720	97505	16.8	44.3	33.1	2.9	7.3	7.2	-79784	36215	-59.7	37.1
Alappuzha	114020	75036	62870	21.1	15.2	13.2	6.2	4.1	4.6	38984	12166	52.0	19.4
Kottayam	75610	106569	35494	15.6	24.0	9.1	4.1	5.8	2.6	-30959	71075	-29.1	200.2
Idukki	1989	7880	7390	0.7	2.9	2.9	0.1	0.4	0.5	-5891	490	-74.8	6.6
Ernakulam	142785	121237	103750	18.1	16.9	17.0	7.7	6.6	7.6	21548	17487	17.8	16.9
Thrissur	170308	178867	161102	23.5	27.2	25.6	9.2	9.7	11.8	-8559	17765	-4.8	11.0
Palakkad	89655	177876	116062	15.2	32.6	21.8	4.9	9.7	8.5	-88221	61850	-49.6	53.3
Malappuram	336251	271787	296710	49.8	45.0	49.2	18.2	14.8	21.8	64464	-24923	23.7	-8.4
Kozhikode	158430	167436	116026	24.4	28.6	22.0	8.6	9.1	8.5	-9006	51410	-5.4	44.3
Wayanad	15409	7704	4552	8.1	4.4	2.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	7705	3152	100.0	69.2
Kannur	254453	202414	88065	48.8	43.2	19.0	13.8	11.0	6.5	52039	114349	25.7	129.8
Kasaragod	98803	71449	38747	38.5	30.6	19.1	5.3	3.9	2.8	27354	32702	38.3	84.4
Kerala	1847902	1838478	1361955	24.5	26.7	21.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	9424	476559	0.5	35.0

Table 3: Number of Return Emigrants by Districts, 1998-2007

Distrcit	Return Emigrants (REM)			REM Per 100 HHs			Percent to Total			Increase/Decrease (Numbers)		Increase/ Decrease (%)	
	2007	2003	1998	2007	2003	1998	2007	2003	1998	2003-07	1998-03	2003-07	1998-03
Thiruananthapuram	161441	103059	118878	18.8	13.2	18.1	18.2	11.5	16.1	58382	-15819	56.6	-13.3
Kollam	85236	69314	74106	12.8	11.4	13.2	9.6	7.8	10.0	15922	-4792	23.0	-6.5
Pathanamthitta	25534	83502	54537	7.9	27.7	18.5	2.9	9.3	7.4	-57968	28965	-69.4	53.1
Alappuzha	60630	43109	34572	11.2	8.7	7.2	6.8	4.8	4.7	17521	8537	40.6	24.7
Kottayam	28571	28368	18164	5.9	6.4	4.6	3.2	3.2	2.5	203	10204	0.7	56.2
Idukki	8436	3766	5017	2.9	1.4	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.7	4670	-1251	124.0	-24.9
Ernakulam	61063	74435	45028	7.7	10.4	7.4	6.9	8.3	6.1	-13372	29407	-18.0	65.3
Thrissur	104391	86029	116788	14.4	13.1	18.6	11.8	9.6	15.8	18362	-30759	21.3	-26.3
Palakkad	51521	55008	39238	8.8	10.1	7.4	5.8	6.2	5.3	-3487	15770	-6.3	40.2
Malappuram	143419	141537	123750	21.2	23.5	20.5	16.2	15.8	16.7	1882	17787	1.3	14.4
Kozhikode	56845	109101	60910	8.8	18.6	11.5	6.4	12.2	8.2	-52256	48191	-47.9	79.1
Wayanad	9127	3852	3327	4.8	2.2	2.1	1.0	0.4	0.5	5275	525	136.9	15.8
Kannur	53957	45394	28263	10.4	9.7	6.1	6.1	5.1	3.8	8563	17131	18.9	60.6
Kasaragod	36132	47468	16667	14.1	20.3	8.2	4.1	5.3	2.3	-11336	30801	-23.9	184.8
Kerala	886303	893942	739245	11.7	13.0	11.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	-7639	154697	-0.9	20.9

Table 4: Number of Non-Resident Keralites, 1998-2007

District	Non-Resident Keralites (NRK)			NRK Per 100 HHs			Percent to Total			Increase/Decrease (Numbers)		Increase/ Decrease (%)	
	2007	2003	1998	2007	2003	1998	2007	2003	1998	2003-07	1998-03	2003-07	1998-03
Thiruvananthapuram	350802	271105	249583	40.8	34.7	38.0	12.8	9.9	11.9	79697	21522	29.4	8.6
Kollam	232128	217771	177083	34.9	35.8	31.6	8.5	8.0	8.4	14357	40688	6.6	23.0
Pathanamthitta	79470	217222	152042	24.7	72.0	51.6	2.9	7.9	7.2	-137752	65180	-63.4	42.9
Alappuzha	174650	118145	97442	32.3	23.9	20.4	6.4	4.3	4.6	56505	20703	47.8	21.2
Kottayam	104181	134937	53658	21.5	30.4	13.7	3.8	4.9	2.6	-30756	81279	-22.8	151.5
Idukki	10425	11646	12407	3.6	4.3	4.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	-1221	-761	-10.5	-6.1
Ernakulam	203848	195672	148778	25.8	27.3	24.4	7.5	7.2	7.1	8176	46894	4.2	31.5
Thrissur	274699	264896	277890	37.9	40.3	44.2	10.0	9.7	13.2	9803	-12994	3.7	-4.7
Palakkad	141176	232884	155300	24.0	42.7	29.2	5.2	8.5	7.4	-91707	77620	-39.4	50.0
Malappuram	479670	413324	420460	71.0	68.5	69.7	17.5	15.1	20.0	66346	-7136	16.1	-1.7
Kozhikode	215275	276537	176936	33.2	47.2	33.5	7.9	10.1	8.4	-61262	99601	-22.2	56.3
Wayanad	24536	11556	7879	12.9	6.6	5.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	12979	3677	112.3	46.7
Kannur	308410	247808	116328	59.2	52.9	25.1	11.3	9.1	5.5	60603	131480	24.5	113.0
Kasaragod	134935	118917	55414	52.6	50.9	27.3	4.9	4.4	2.6	16018	63503	13.5	114.6
Kerala	2734205	2732420	2101200	36.2	39.7	33.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1786	631256	0.1	30.0

Table 5: Households by Number of Migrants

No of Migrants	2007			2003		
	EMI	REM	NRK	EMI	REM	NRK
0	82.3	89.4	74.3	82.0	88.8	74.2
1	13.3	9.5	19.1	13.0	9.9	18.2
2	2.6	0.9	4.0	2.8	0.9	4.4
3	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.7
4+	1.0	0.1	1.4	1.0	0.1	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of HHs with Migrants	17.7	10.6	25.7	18.0	11.2	25.8

Table 6: Migrants and Migrants Per HH: Rural and Urban areas

	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
	Number			
Urban	272981	587632	288263	195846
Rural	613322	1260270	763793	674581
Total	886303	1847902	1052056	870427
	Percent			
Urban	30.8	31.8	27.4	22.5
Rural	69.2	68.2	72.6	77.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Migrants per 100 households			
Urban	14.7	33.1	15.2	11.2
Rural	11.4	23.7	13.6	13.1
Total	12.3	26.1	14.0	12.6
The Three Corporations	20.0	33.5	18.5	12.7

Table 7: "Gulf Wives" by Religious Groups and Percent of Total Married Females, 2007

Religion	Number (in 1000s)	Percent	Percent of Married Women
Hindus	366	29.9	5.6
Christians	118	9.6	5.3
Muslims	739	60.5	22.9
Total	1223	100.0	10.2

Table 8: Country of Residence of Emigrants, 1998- 2007

	2007	2003	1998	2007	2003	1998
Country	Numbers			Percent		
United Arab Emirates	773624	670150	421959	41.9	36.5	31.0
Saudi Arabia	447440	489988	510895	24.2	26.7	37.5
Oman	134019	152865	139571	7.3	8.3	10.2
Kuwait	134728	113967	68163	7.3	6.2	5.0
Bahrain	58146	108507	74654	3.1	5.9	5.5
Qatar	94310	98953	62969	5.1	5.3	4.6
Other West Asia	2836	2047	—	0.2	0.1	0.0
United States of America	105655	98271	29862	5.7	5.4	2.2
Canada	11346	4777	—	0.6	0.3	0.0
United Kingdon	26237	22520	—	1.4	1.2	0.0
Other Europe	15600	14331	—	0.8	0.8	0.0
Africa	4255	15696	—	0.2	0.9	0.0
Singapore	7800	14331	—	0.4	0.8	0.0
Maldives	7091	13649	—	0.4	0.7	0.0
Malayasia	10636	4777	—	0.6	0.3	0.0
Other SE Asia	7091	7507	—	0.4	0.4	0.0
Australia and New Zealand	1418	6142	—	0.1	0.3	0.0
Other Countries	5670	—	53882	0.3	0.0	4.0
Total	1847902	1838478	1361955	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent of emigrants in Gulf				89.0	88.9	93.8

Table 9: Sex Composition of Emigrants 1998-2007 (Percent)

Sex	2007	2003	1998
Males	85.6	83.2	90.7
Females	14.4	16.8	9.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10: Age Distribution of Emigrants, 1998-2007

	Age of Emigrants			Age of Return Emigrants		
Age	2007	2003	1998	2007	2003	1998
<15	9.1	4.0	2.7	2.7	5.3	5.9
15-19	4.0	5.2	3.5	2.2	1.0	1.2
20-24	28.2	31.5	30.4	5.1	5.5	6.4
25-29	32.0	31.1	29.7	7.9	14.6	18.4
30-34	13.8	16.2	17.5	8.2	20.9	20.5
35-39	7.5	6.8	9.0	11.7	16.3	18.5
40-44	3.7	3.2	4.7	10.2	13.5	13.8
45-49	1.1	1.5	1.9	11.6	10.2	7.9
50-54	0.3	0.3	0.4	11.3	6.1	3.6
55-59	0.2	0.2	0.2	10.7	2.8	1.6
60+	0.1	0.0	0.0	18.4	3.8	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average age	27.0	27.3	28.3	44.6	36.9	35.0

Table 11: Educational Level of Out-Migrants, 2007

Educational Level	Males	Females	Total
Below Primary	15.1	27.1	19.4
Primary, below secondary	32.5	14.9	26.2
Secondary	34.9	38.3	36.1
Degree	17.5	19.7	18.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 12: Educational Level of Total Sample Population 15+, by Sex, 2007

Educational Level	Males	Females	Total
		Number	
Below Primary	1915	3274	5189
Primary, below secondary	9428	9763	19191
Secondary	3600	3839	7439
Degree	1478	1683	3161
Total	16421	18559	34980
		Percent	
Below Primary	11.7	17.6	14.8
Primary, below secondary	57.4	52.6	54.9
Secondary	21.9	20.7	21.3
Degree	9.0	9.1	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 13: Sample EMI, REM, OMI, and ROM by Religion, 2007

Religion	Numbers			Percent		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Emigrants						
Hindus	730	139	869	32.8	37.0	33.4
Christians	346	137	483	15.5	36.4	18.5
Muslims	1154	100	1254	51.7	26.6	48.1
Total	2230	376	2606	100.0	100.0	100.0
Return Emigrants						
Hindus	406	76	482	39.0	45.8	39.9
Christians	176	38	214	16.9	22.9	17.7
Muslims	460	52	512	44.1	31.3	42.4
Total	1042	166	1208	100.0	100.0	100.0
Out Migrants						
Hindus	477	251	728	59.6	57.5	58.9
Christians	226	173	399	28.3	39.7	32.3
Muslims	97	12	109	12.1	2.8	8.8
Total	800	436	1236	100.0	100.0	100.0
Return Out Migrants						
Hindus	655	271	926	66.3	65.0	65.9
Christians	276	140	416	27.9	33.6	29.6
Muslims	57	6	63	5.8	1.4	4.5
Total	988	417	1405	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 14: Emigrants and Return Emigrants by Religious Group, 1998-2007

Religion	Number of Emigrants			Per 100 HH		
	2007	2003	1998	2007	2003	1998
Hindus	617200	573458	407483	14.2	14.6	10.9
Christians	347406	460814	280307	22.9	31.4	20.8
Muslims	883296	804206	674165	52.2	56.1	48.6
Total	1847902	1838478	1361955	24.5	26.7	21.4
	Number of Return Emigrants			Per 100 HH		
	2007	2003	1998	2007	2003	1998
Hindus	357694	304203	250604	8.2	14.6	7.1
Christians	154328	213016	158938	10.2	31.4	12.5
Muslims	374281	376723	329703	22.1	56.1	25.3
Total	886303	893942	739245	11.7	13.0	11.6
	Number of Non-Resident Keralities			Per 100 HH		
	2007	2003	1998	2007	2003	1998
Hindus	974894	877661	658087	22.4	29.2	18.0
Christians	501734	673830	439245	33.1	62.8	33.3
Muslims	1257577	1180929	1003867	74.3	112.2	73.9
Total	2734205	2732420	2101200	36.2	39.7	33.0
	Number of house holds			Proportion of Households by Religion		
Hindus	5753	5765	5786	57.5	57.6	57.9
Christians	2008	2148	2072	20.1	21.5	20.7
Muslims	2239	2099	2137	22.4	21.0	21.4
Total	10000	10012	9995	100.0	100.1	100.0

Table 15: Employment Sector Prior to Emigration and After Return, 2007

Sector	Emigrants Before Emigration	Emigrants After Return
Government	0.9	2.1
Semi-Government	0.8	0.8
Private Secotor	16.1	7.9
Self Employment	12.5	28.5
Unpaid Family Worker	0.4	0.7
Agricultural Labourer	1.0	3.8
Non-Agricultural Labourer	27.5	23.5
Total Gainful Workers	59.2	67.3
Unemployed	24.3	5.0
Labour Force	83.5	72.3
Job Not Required	0.0	2.2
Student	4.4	3.1
Household Duties	4.3	8.8
Retired	7.8	13.6
Total	100.0	100.0
Unemployment Rate	29.1	6.9

Table 16: Emigrant's Economic Sector Prior to Emigration, 2007

Sector	Percent to Total		
	Males	Females	Total
Government	0.8	1.9	0.9
Semi-Government	0.8	1.3	0.8
Private Secotor	16.6	12.5	16.1
Self Employment	14.4	1.6	12.5
Unpaid Family Worker	0.5	0.0	0.4
Agricultural Labourer	1.2	0.0	1.0
Non-Agricultural Labourer	31.3	3.5	27.5
Total Gainful Workers	65.6	20.8	59.2
Unemployed	26.1	14.1	24.3
Labour Force	91.7	34.9	83.5
Job Not Required	0.0	0.0	0.0
Student	3.6	9.3	4.4
Household Duties	0.1	29.5	4.3
Retired	4.5	26.3	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployment Rate	28.4	40.4	29.1

Table 17: Employment Sector of Out-Migrants and Return Out-Migrants, 2007

Sector	OMI before migration	ROM After Return
Government	1.1	5.3
Semi-Government	0.6	2.5
Private Secotor	6.1	9.5
Self Employment	4.6	14.7
Unpaid Family Worker	0.2	0.4
Agricultural Labourer	0.9	6.0
Non-Agricultural Labourer	7.2	11.5
Total Gainful Workers	20.7	49.9
Unemployed	26.9	4.6
Labour Force	47.6	54.5
Job Not Required	0.0	0.2
Students	25.8	9.6
Household Duties	9.0	14.9
Retired	17.6	20.8
Total	100.0	100.0
Unemployment Rate	56.6	8.4

Table 18: Unemployment Rate Emigrants and Return Emigrants, 1998-2007

	2007	2003	1998
Emigrants Before Migration	29.2	37.5	27.9
Return Emigrants after Return	6.9	10.6	7.6
General Population	12.2	19.1	11.4

Table 19: Remittances by Districts, 2007

District	Total Remittances		Remittances Per HH (rs)	% of HH that Received Remittances
	(crore)	Percent		
Thiruvananthapuram	2504	10.2	29157	13.8
Kollam	1882	7.7	28307	16.0
Pathanamthitta	869	3.5	27017	15.8
Alappuzha	1455	5.9	26957	16.3
Kottayam	525	2.1	10819	6.2
Idukki	70	0.3	2410	1.8
Ernakulam	2247	9.2	28458	9.4
Thrissur	2960	12.1	40851	18.1
Palakkad	1104	4.5	18771	9.8
Malappuram	4632	18.9	68577	32.4
Kozhikode	3156	12.9	48638	22.7
Wayanad	433	1.8	22847	6.0
Kannur	1818	7.4	34889	23.7
Kasaragod	871	3.6	33926	20.7
Kerala	24526	100.0	32467	16.1

Table 20: Remittances by Religion, 2003-07 (in Crores)

Religion	2007	2007	2003
	Amount	%	%
Hindus	8.545	34.8	29.6
Christians	3.822	15.6	25.4
Muslims	12.158	49.6	45.0
Total	24.525	100.0	100.0

Table 21: Macro-Economic Impact of Remittances on Kerala Economy, 1998-2007

	1998	2003	2007
Remittances	13,652	18,465	24,525
NSDP	53,552	83,783	121410
Per Capita Income	16062	25764	36011
Modified NSDP	67,204	102,248	145,935
Revenue Receipt of Government	7198	10634	19140
Transfer from Central Government	1991	2653	6365
Government Expenditure	5855	9908	16537
State Debt	15700	31060	55320
Receipt from Cashew Export	1317	1217	1623
Receipt from Marine Product Export	817	995	1322
Modified Per Capita Income (Rs)	20157	31442	43360
Remittances as Percent of NSDP (%)	25.49	22.04	20.20
Remittances as Ratio of Revenue Receipt	1.9	1.74	1.28
Remittances as Ratio of Transfer from Centre	6.86	6.96	3.85
Remittances as Ratio of Govt Expenditure	2.33	1.84	1.48
Remittances as Ratio of State Debt	0.87	0.59	0.44
Remittances as Ratio of Receipts from Cashew	10.37	15.17	15.11
Remittances as Ratio of Receipts from Marine	16.71	18.56	18.55

Table 22: Population by Employment Status, 1998-2007

	Year	Total	Males	Females
Total Population	2007	33443030	16242779	17200251
	2003	32562108	15816526	16745582
	1998	31375332	15240069	16135263
15+ Population	2007	25275253	12083769	13191484
	2003	24303967	11611481	12692486
	1998	22895679	10937569	11958110
Gainfully Employed	2007	10032966	8168417	1864549
	2003	9682609	7824048	1858561
	1998	9946586	7925187	2021399
Unemployed	2007	1371435	674671	696764
	2003	2292393	989763	1302630
	1998	1243414	636301	607113
Labour Force	2007	11404401	8843088	2561313
	2003	11975002	8813811	3161191
	1998	11193000	8564488	2628512
Not in labour force	2007	13870852	3240681	10630171
	2003	12328965	2797670	9531295
	1998	11701519	2371921	9329598
Increase in Numbers				
Total Population	2003-07	880922	426253	454669
	1998-03	1186776	576457	610319
15+Population	2003-07	971286	472288	498998
	1998-03	1408288	673912	734376
Gainfully Employed	2003-07	350357	344369	5988
	1998-03	-263977	-101139	-162838
Unemployed	2003-07	-920958	-315092	-605866
	1998-03	1048979	353462	695517
Labour Force	2003-07	-570601	29277	-599878
	1998-03	782002	249323	532679
Not In Labour force	2003-07	1541887	443011	1098876
	1998-03	627446	425749	201697

Percentage Change				
Total Population	2003-07	2.7	2.7	2.7
	1998-03	3.8	3.8	3.8
15+Population	2003-07	4.0	4.1	3.9
	1998-03	6.2	6.2	6.1
Gainfully Employed	2003-07	3.6	4.4	0.3
	1998-03	-2.7	-1.3	-8.1
Unemployed	2003-07	-40.2	-31.8	-46.5
	1998-03	84.4	55.5	114.6
Labour Force	2003-07	-4.8	0.3	-19.0
	1998-03	7.0	2.9	20.3
Not In Labour force	2003-07	12.5	15.8	11.5
	1998-03	5.4	17.9	2.2

Table 23: Sample Persons 15+years by Economic Sector of Activity, 2007

Employment	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Government	651	390	1041	4.0	2.1	3.0
Semi-Government	251	166	417	1.5	0.9	1.2
Private Secotor	1218	521	1739	7.4	2.8	5.0
Self Employment	3004	420	3424	18.3	2.3	9.8
Unpaid Family Worker	117	64	181	0.7	0.3	0.5
Agr. Labourer	1093	347	1440	6.7	1.9	4.1
Non-Agri Labourer	4502	669	5171	27.4	3.6	14.8
Total Gainful Workers	10836	2577	13413	66.0	13.9	38.3
Unemployed	895	963	1858	5.5	5.2	5.3
Labour Force	11731	3540	15271	71.5	19.1	43.7
Job Not Required	58	45	103	0.4	0.2	0.3
Students	2077	2148	4225	12.6	11.6	12.1
Household Duties	125	10353	10478	0.8	55.8	30.0
Retired	2430	2473	4903	14.7	13.3	13.9
Total	16421	18559	34980	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployment Rate	—	—	=	7.6	27.2	12.2

Table 24: Number of Out-migrants 1998-2007

District	OMI			OMI PER 100 HHS			PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL		
	2007	2003	1998	2007	2003	1998	2007	2003	1998
Thiruvananthapuram	46909	51949	58282	5.5	6.6	8.9	5.4	4.7	8.4
Kollam	73225	50957	71300	11.0	8.4	12.7	8.4	4.6	10.3
Pathanamthitta	100905	94147	86485	31.4	31.2	29.3	11.6	8.4	12.5
Alappuzha	99073	83538	89523	18.4	16.9	18.7	11.4	7.5	12.9
Kottayam	33606	149836	37722	6.9	33.7	9.6	3.9	13.4	5.5
Idukki	6702	4138	9128	2.3	1.5	3.6	0.8	0.4	1.3
Ernakulam	81108	45457	34205	10.3	6.4	5.6	9.3	4.1	4.9
Thrissur	80582	78305	85663	11.1	11.0	13.6	9.3	7.0	12.4
Palakkad	100130	252617	73220	17.0	46.2	13.8	11.5	22.6	10.6
Malappuram	27205	50330	23823	4.0	8.3	3.9	3.1	4.5	3.4
Kozhikode	41761	66466	28340	6.4	11.4	5.4	4.8	6.0	4.1
Wayanad	6403	3626	2618	3.4	2.1	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.4
Kannur	115349	135161	46015	22.1	28.9	9.9	13.3	12.1	6.7
Kasaragod	57469	49074	45371	22.4	21.0	22.4	6.6	4.4	6.6
Kerala	870427	1115601	691695	11.5	16.2	10.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 25: Number of Return Out-migrants: 1998-2007

District	ROM			ROM PER 100 HHS			PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL		
	2007	2003	1998	2007	2003	1998	2007	2003	1998
Thiruvananthapuram	88918	48671	95709	10.4	6.2	14.6	8.5	4.9	10.0
Kollam	73556	35774	83759	11.1	5.9	15.0	7.0	3.6	8.7
Pathanamthitta	87764	108023	52034	27.3	35.8	17.7	8.3	10.9	5.4
Alappuzha	72462	98381	160481	13.4	19.9	33.6	6.9	9.9	16.7
Kottayam	118921	63509	49220	24.5	14.3	12.6	11.3	6.4	5.1
Idukki	60771	2836	7546	21.0	1.0	3.0	5.8	0.3	0.8
Ernakulam	105522	151730	45272	13.4	21.2	7.4	10.0	15.3	4.7
Thrissur	150770	143469	193238	20.8	21.8	30.7	14.3	14.4	20.2
Palakkad	126970	129872	117891	21.6	23.8	22.1	12.1	13.1	12.3
Malappuram	15991	48749	26655	2.4	8.1	4.4	1.5	4.9	2.8
Kozhikode	40544	57677	50211	6.2	9.9	9.5	3.9	5.8	5.2
Wayanad	41866	9757	20436	22.1	5.6	13.0	4.0	1.0	2.1
Kannur	56220	26793	34176	10.8	5.7	7.4	5.3	2.7	3.6
Kasaragod	11781	68898	22198	4.6	29.5	11.0	1.1	6.8	2.4
Kerala	1052056	994139	958826	14.0	14.4	15.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 26: Number of ISMs 1998,-2007

	ISM			ISM PER 100 HHS			PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL		
	2007	2003	1998	2007	2003	1998	2007	2003	1998
Thiruvananthapuram	135827	100620	153991	15.8	12.8	23.5	7.1	4.8	9.3
Kollam	146781	86731	155059	22.1	14.3	27.7	7.6	4.1	9.4
Pathanamthitta	188669	202170	138519	58.7	67.0	47.0	9.8	9.6	8.4
Alappuzha	171535	181919	250004	31.8	36.8	52.3	8.9	8.6	15.1
Kottayam	152527	213345	86942	31.4	48.0	22.2	7.9	10.1	5.3
Idukki	67473	6974	16674	23.3	2.5	6.6	3.5	0.3	1.0
Ernakulam	186630	197187	79477	23.6	27.6	13.0	9.7	9.3	4.8
Thrissur	231352	221774	278901	31.9	32.8	44.3	12.0	10.5	16.9
Palakkad	227100	382489	191111	38.6	70.0	35.9	11.8	18.1	11.6
Malappuram	43196	99079	50478	6.4	16.4	8.3	2.2	4.7	3.1
Kozhikode	82305	124143	78551	12.7	21.3	14.9	4.3	5.9	4.8
Wayanad	48269	13383	23054	25.5	7.7	14.7	2.5	0.6	1.4
Kannur	171569	161954	80191	32.9	34.6	17.3	8.9	7.7	4.9
Kasaragod	69250	117972	67569	27.0	50.5	33.4	3.8	5.7	4.0
Kerala	1922483	2109740	1650521	25.5	30.6	26.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 27: Total Mobility Rate (REM+EMI+ROM+OMI), By Religion, 2007

Religion	Percent	Per 100 HH
Hindus	46.6	52.8
Christians	23.4	75.7
Muslims	30.0	87.1
Total	100.0	61.7

Table 28: Out-migrants and Return out-migrants, by Religion

Religion	Numbers		Percent		Per 100 HHs	
	OMI	ROM	OMI	ROM	OMI	ROM
Hindus	512679	693383	58.9	65.9	11.8	16.0
Christians	280987	311498	32.3	29.6	18.5	20.5
Muslims	76761	47175	8.8	4.5	4.5	2.8
Total	870427	1052055	100.0	100.0	11.5	13.9

Table 29: Age Distribution of the Unemployed, 2007

Age group	Numbers		Percent	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
15-19	90406	46683	13.4	6.7
20-24	255700	250835	37.9	36.0
25-29	157873	223661	23.4	32.1
30-34	53974	70373	8.0	10.1
35-39	33734	43199	5.0	6.2
40-44	26987	25780	4.0	3.7
45-49	49251	33445	7.3	4.8
50-54	1922	1394	0.3	0.2
55+	4723	1394	0.7	0.2
Total	674570	696764	100.0	100.0

Table 30: Selected Characteristics of Student Migration, 2007

Characteristics	Number	Percent
Sex		
Male	124669	55.5
Female	99967	45.5
Religion		
Hindus	97267	43.3
Christians	106937	47.6
Muslims	20442	9.1
Relation to Head of the Household		
Head	666	0.3
Spouse	2666	1.2
Unmarried children	168594	75.1
Married children	21991	9.8
Son/Daughter in law	5997	2.7
Grand child	18659	8.3
Others	6063	2.6
Districts of Origin		
Pathanamthitta	38637	17.2
Ernakulam	33329	14.8
Alappuzha	25996	11.6
Thrissur	19997	8.9
Kozhikode	17998	8.0
Kannur	16664	7.4
Kasaragod	14665	6.6
All Others	57350	25.5
Destination States		
Karnataka	93898	41.8
Maharashtra	30775	13.7
Tamil Nadu	26058	11.6
Delhi	10109	4.5
Others	63796	28.4
Educational Level Before Migration		
Less than Secondary	35942	16.0
Secondary	139724	62.2
Degree +	48970	21.8
Total	224636	100.0

ANNEX I

SAMPLING AND MIGRATION ESTIMATES

SAMPLING

Household was the ultimate sample unit for MMS. On the basis of experience with KMS, SMA, it was decided that 10000 households should be sufficient to provide relatively accurate estimates of migration at the state level. As the survey was designed to cover the entire state, it was decided to include all 14 districts in the sample.

Within a district, the panchayats or municipal wards referred to as localities were used as the first-stage sampling unit. The list of sample localities was selected at random with probability proportional to the number of households in the locality. From each selected locality, one ward was chosen at random and from each selected ward, 50 households were chosen to form the sample of households.

On the basis of expected variation in the proportion of migrants in a household, the total sample size for the state as a whole was fixed at 10,000 households. For each district, the number of households in the sample was determined in proportion to the number of households in that district according to the 2001 census. This number was distributed between the rural and urban areas according to their respective sizes in the census. The number of households in the sample was divided by 50 to get the number of localities (panchayat wards in the case of rural areas and municipal wards in the case of towns) to be included in the sample size; (See Annex Table 1). For instance, from Thiruvananthapuram district, the sample size was 700 from the rural areas (selected from 15 panchayats) and 400 households in the urban areas (selected from seven municipalities). These localities were selected from among all the localities in the districts with probability proportional to their size

reckoned in terms of the number of households. If the panchayat or urban locality is very large, as is the case of Thiruvananthapuram city, several wards are selected from it (e.g, four wards were selected from Thiruvananthapuram city).

From each selected panchayat or urban locality, one or more wards were selected at random to represent the sample localtieis. From each of these wards, 50 households were selected at random by the field staff just before field investigation began. The list of households kept by the panchayats were used to draw the sample,

Annex Table 1.1: Sample size by Districts, 2007

District	Localities			Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	8	14	22	400	700	1100	1619	2733	4352
Kollam	3	15	18	150	750	900	647	3025	3672
Pathanamthitta	1	8	9	50	400	450	202	1534	1736
Alappuzha	4	10	14	200	500	700	876	2018	2894
Kottayam	2	11	13	100	550	650	431	2353	2784
Idukki	0	8	8	0	400	400	0	1658	1658
Ernakulam	10	11	21	500	550	1050	2170	2263	4433
Thrissur	5	14	19	250	700	950	1091	2961	4052
Palakkad	2	14	16	100	700	800	398	3170	3568
Malappuram	2	16	18	100	800	900	620	4257	4877
Kozhikode	6	11	17	300	550	850	1417	2569	3986
Wayanad	0	5	5	0	250	250	0	1137	1137
Kannur	7	7	14	350	350	700	2100	1798	3898
Kasargode	1	5	6	50	250	300	223	1375	1598
KERALA	51	149	200	2550	7450	10000	11794	32851	44645

MIGRATION ESTIMATES

The method used to estimate the number of migrants in this study was also identical with that used in KMS (1998) and SMS (2003). The main element in the estimation process is the ratio of EMI (or REM) to the number of households in the sample locality (panchayat/municipal Ward).

The estimation is done for each taluk separately. The district total is obtained by adding the taluk estimates and the state-level estimate is obtained by adding the district estimates. The methodology for estimating emigrants is as follows:

ri = Number of emigrants in the ith locality

hi = Number of HHs in the sample locality (50)

Hi = Total number of HHs in the sample locality (from the 2001 census)

H = Total number of HHs in the taluk (for 2007, estimated from the 2001 Census)

EMI = [{sum of (Hi*ri/hi)}/sum of Hi]*H

Estimates of REM, ROM and OMI are obtained in a similar manner. Table Annex 1.2 gives a template, which provides the entire calculation for all districts and all types of migrants.

ANNEX II

ACCURACY OF MIGRATION

The finding that the migration situation during 2003-07 remained relatively stable was somewhat unexpected. So has been the observed turn-around in the employment sector, too. These unexpected results need further scrutiny and confirmation. We have tried to do this in three ways.

1 Resurvey

A straight-forward method to check the accuracy of the survey results (non-sampling error) is to repeat the survey by a different set of investigators in a sub-sample of the households. We did this in 5 percent of the sample households. The sub-sample was selected from two districts, Pathanamthitta and Palakkad, which showed considerable decline in emigration (150 households each with a total of 300 households) and from two districts with large numbers of emigrants (150 households from one district and 50 households from another). The resurvey collected information on the number of REM, EMI, ROM and OMI and the amounts of cash remittances to the households. On the whole, the resurvey did not indicate any significant bias in the migration estimates.

2 Comparison of Common Panchayats in 2003 and 2007 Surveys

A few panchayats in the 2007 sample happened (in the process of random selection) to be part of the 2003 sample also. However, although the panchayats were the same, the wards or the households included in the 2007 sample were not the same as those included in the 2003 sample. The commonality is confined to Panchayats, and not households within the panchayats. The comparison between the two sets of data is thus only partially controlled for sampling difference.

Comparison of the two sets of data indicated a decrease of 2.2 percentage points in the average number of emigrants per 100 households. There were 47 common panchayats. Of these, 22 panchayats indicated a decrease in the number of emigrants per household and 25 indicated an increase. On an average the average number emigrants per 100 households decreased from 29.6 to 27.4.

Annex Table 2.1. Average Emigrants per 100 Households

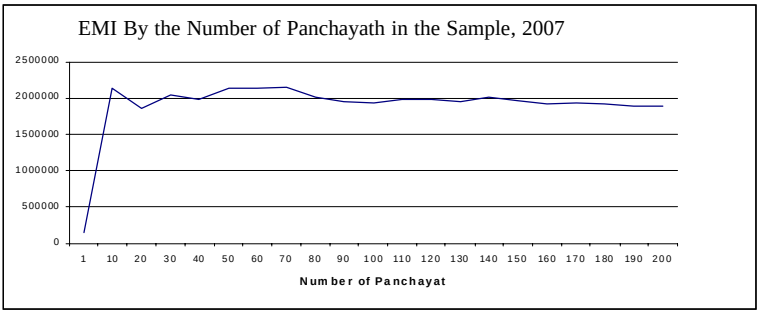
	Sample	All	Sample	All
	Emi per 100 HHs		Number of Emigrants	
2003	29.6	26.7	2,041,044	1,838478
2007	27.4	24.5	2,055,390	1,847,902
2003-07	- 2.2	-2.2	+14,346	+9,426
Percent			+0.7	+0.5

The number of emigrants increased by 14,000 in the sub-sample and by 9,400 in the full sample. Percentage wise, the increase was 0.5 percent in the full sample and 0.7 percent in the sub-sample. Thus this analysis does not give any indication of a significant increase in emigration from Kerala. If at all there was any change, it was a very marginal increase in the number of emigrants and a more significant decrease in the number of emigrants per 100 households.

Sample Size: Sampling Error

One factor that affects the accuracy of estimates in a sample survey is the sampling error which is a function of the sample size. Is a sample of 10,000 households sufficient to give a valid estimate of the volume of migration from the state? Is the sample large enough to give valid migration estimates at the district level?

Annex Chart I



An estimate of the total number of emigrants (or other types of migration) at the state level can be made from one locality or two localities, etc and finally all the 200 localities together. In this exercise the 200 localities were randomized and migration estimate was obtained from the first locality, first two localities, first three localities, etc and finally all the 200 localities. The resulting estimate of emigration is plotted in Annex Chart 1. The graph indicates that migration estimate does not fluctuate very much beyond the sample size 100 or 5000 households. The analysis indicates that even if we extend the sample size to 300 or 400 localities, migration estimates are unlikely to change very much.

At the district level, the sample size is relatively small, varying from 22 localities in Thiruvananthapuram to 5 in Wayanad. As is seen in graph 1, a sample of 5 localities need not give a reliable estimate of migration. In districts where the sample consists of less than 20 localities, the sampling is a factor in the migration estimates.

Tolerance Limit

This study does not give a precise estimate of sampling error. But some idea of the extent of the sampling error is obtained from the calculation of standard errors of migration ratios at the locality level.

The basic parameter used in the estimation procedure is the ratio of migrants (EMI, REM, OMI, ROM) to the number of households (HH) in the sample. On the basis of the data from the 200 localities, the following statistics are obtained from these ratios (for EMI).

Annex Table 2.2: Statistical Parameters of Emigration Estimates

Ratios

	2007	2003
Mean Ratio (weighted)	0.244628	0.26859
Standard deviation	0.203824	0.22304
Standard Error of Mean	0.014413	0.01487

Numbers

Emigration (weighted estimate)	1847904	1838478
One SE tolerance limit	108872	102394
Mean + 2 SE	2065648	1940873
Mean - 3 SE	1630163	1736083

The tolerance limit based on **one** standard error is +/- 1.089 lakh and that based on 95 percent tolerance (two standard error) is +/- 20.65 lakh. Thus the difference between the number of emigrants in 2007 and that in 2003 is not statistically different.

The observed increase in the number of emigrants from 18.385 lakhs in 2003 to 18.479 lakhs in 2007 cannot be considered a statistically significant increase. The observed increase could as well be due to sampling error.

Annex table 1.2:Template for Estimating Migration, 2007 by distribution

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

SINo	Taluk	Taluk	HH Size	hi	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
1	Neyattinkara	Kallikkad	3277	50	1	3	1	6	66	197	66	393
2		Thirupuram	4579	50	2	5	2	3	183	458	183	275
3		Pallichel	10807	50	5	8	1	2	1081	1729	216	432
4		Kollayil	5903	50	7	8	11	5	826	944	1299	590
5		Neyattungara Town	16293	50	7	4	3	2	561	320	240	160
6	Nedumangad	Kallara	6354	50	8	17	0	0	1017	2160	0	0
7		Pullampara	5247	50	12	6	1	4	1259	630	105	420
8		Aryanad	6880	50	8	1	6	0	1101	138	826	0
9		Poovachal	10366	50	0	1	0	1	0	207	0	207
10		Nedumangad Town	13291	50	4	12	8	0	1063	3190	2127	0
11	Trivandrum	Kazhakkoottam	7755	50	11	6	8	4	1706	931	1241	620
12		Venganoor	8205	50	2	6	0	0	328	985	0	0
13		TVM CORP+OG	102848	250	71	85	48	25	29209	34968	19747	10285
14		TVM CORP+OG										
15		TVM CORP+OG										
16		TVM CORP+OG										
17		TVM CORP+OG										
18	Chirayinkeezhu	Navaikulam	8631	50	11	17	9	3	1899	2935	1554	518
19		Karavaram	6734	50	14	19	2	3	1886	2559	269	404
20		Kizhuvalam	7294	50	19	13	2	1	2772	1896	292	146
21		Azhoor	6439	50	16	14	2	0	2060	1803	258	0
22		Varkala Town	4006	50	21	16	3	4	1683	1282	240	320
		Total	234909	1100	219	241	107	63	48699	57332	28661	14771

														REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
	1	Neyattumkara	40859	250	22	28	18	18	2717	3649	2004	1851	227916	15154	20352	11178	10324
	2	Nedumangad	42138	250	32	37	15	5	4440	6325	3057	627	173476	18279	26038	12586	2582
	3	Trivandrum	118808	350	84	97	56	29	31243	36884	20988	10905	297267	78173	92285	52513	27286
	4	Chirayinkeezhu	33104	250	81	79	18	11	10299	10475	2613	1388	160185	49836	50686	12642	6718
		Total	234909	1100	219	241	107	63	48699	57332	28661	14771	858844	161441	189361	88918	46909

KOLLAM

SINo	Taluk	Panchayath	HH Size	hi	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
23	Karunagapally	Alappad	5619	50	0	3	1	3	0	337	112	337
24		Thodiyoor	9844	50	4	9	1	2	788	1772	197	394
25		Thkkumbhagaom	4025	50	11	13	4	3	886	1047	322	242
26	Kunnathur	Mynagappally	8801	50	10	11	9	3	1760	1936	1584	528
27		Poruvazhy	6338	50	1	14	4	13	127	1775	507	1648
28	Pathanapuram	Piravanthur	8954	50	7	12	9	9	1254	2149	1612	1612
29		Karavalloor	5754	50	5	13	3	10	575	1496	345	1151
30		Pattazhy	4282	50	2	8	6	15	171	685	514	1285
31		Punalur M	11261	50	5	15	1	10	1126	3378	225	2252
32	Kottarakara	Kulakkada	7837	50	2	7	6	3	313	1097	940	470
33		Ezhukone	5632	50	6	1	5	6	676	113	563	676
34		Velinalloor	6138	50	8	7	3	2	982	859	368	246
35		Ittiva	8433	50	8	15	1	4	1349	2530	169	675
36	Kollam	Perinad	7303	50	3	10	4	15	438	1461	584	2191
37		Thrikkovilvattom	11339	50	15	9	11	9	3402	2041	2495	2041
38		Kalluvathukkal	10898	50	7	11	8	2	1526	2398	1744	436
39		Kolam M	18529	100	14	36	19	2	2594	6670	3521	371
40		Kollam M										
		Total	140987	900	108	194	95	111	17967	31744	15802	16552

														REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
	5	Karunagapally	19488	150	15	25	6	8	1673	3156	631	972	103627	8896	16780	3357	5171
	6	Kunnathur	15139	100	11	25	13	16	1887	3711	2091	2176	50016	6234	12260	6909	7189
	7	Pathanapuram	30251	200	19	48	19	44	3126	7708	2696	6299	116837	12075	29772	10413	24330
	8	Kottarakara	28040	200	24	30	15	15	3321	4599	2041	2066	154768	18329	25385	11263	11405
	9	Kollam	48069	250	39	66	42	28	7960	12570	8343	5038	239764	39702	62696	41614	25131
		Total	140987	900	108	194	95	111	17967	31744	15802	16552	665012	85236	146892	73556	73225

PATHANAMTHITTA

SINo	Taluk	Panchayath	HH Size	hi	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
41	Thiruvalla	Koipuram	6615	50	2	11	17	20	265	1455	2249	2646
42		Bethel	12300	50	8	10	5	7	1968	2460	1230	1722
43	Mallappay	Puramattam	3557	50	8	12	5	24	569	854	356	1707
44	Ranni	Vadasserikkara	5449	50	1	7	17	16	109	763	1853	1744
45		Ayiroor	5486	50	5	7	34	17	549	768	3730	1865
46	Kozhencherry	Vallicode	5212	50	4	10	21	25	417	1042	2189	2606
47		Malayalapuzha	4521	50	5	11	26	24	452	995	2351	2170
48	Adoor	Ezhamkulam	7832	50	1	3	1	4	157	470	157	627
49		Thumpamon	2004	50	0	7	3	5	0	281	120	200
		Total	52976	450	34	78	129	142	4485	9087	14235	15287

														REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
	10	Thiruvalla	18915	100	10	21	22	27	2233	3915	3479	4368	59770	7055	12372	10994	13803
	11	Mallappally	3557	50	8	12	5	24	569	854	356	1707	35443	5671	8506	3544	1701
	12	Ranni	10935	100	6	14	51	33	658	1531	5583	3609	54379	3270	7613	27765	17947
	13	Kozhenchery	9733	100	9	21	47	49	869	2037	4540	4776	92680	8275	19397	43231	45479
	14	Adoor	9836	100	1	10	4	9	157	750	277	827	79266	1262	6048	2231	6664
		Total	52976	450	34	78	129	142	4485	9087	14235	15287	321538	25534	53936	87764	1009051

ALAPPUZHA

SINo	Taluk	Panchayath	HH Size	hi	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
50	Cherthala	Panavally	6371	50	1	0	2	0	127	0	255	0
51		Thaikattussery	4569	50	0	1	2	3	0	91	183	274
52		Vayalar Out Growth	5575	50	0	2	3	0	0	223	335	0
53	Ambalapuzha	Mararikulam South	11782	50	1	7	5	2	236	1649	1178	471
54		Alappuzha	51169	100	7	11	6	3	3582	5629	3070	1535
55		Alappuzha			13	18	5	5				
56	Kuttanad	Kainakary North	4480	50	4	18	5	19	358	1613	448	1702
57		Pulinkunnu	5020	50	1	20	5	32	100	2008	502	3213
58	Karthikapally	Chingoli	3651	50	8	28	29	19	584	2045	2118	1387
59		Kayamkulam	14594	50	12	11	7	5	3503	3211	2043	1459
60	Chenganoor	Venmony	5185	50	13	17	16	21	1348	1763	1659	2178
61		Mulakuzha	7056	50	9	7	10	19	1270	988	1411	2681
62	Mavelikara	Vallikunnam	6979	50	5	16	5	14	698	2233	698	1954
63		Mavelikara	6825	50	12	25	13	18	1638	3413	1775	2457
		Total	133256	700	86	181	113	160	13444	24865	15674	19313

														REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
	15	Cherthala	16515	150	1	3	7	3	127.4	314	772	274	130504	1007	2484	6101	2166
	16	Ambalapuzha	62951	150	21	36	16	10	3817	7278	4248	2006	106937	6485	12364	7217	3408
	17	Kuttanad	9500	100	5	38	10	51	458.8	3621	950	4915	52072	2515	19847	5207	26942
	18	Karthikapally	18245	100	20	39	36	24	4087	5255	4161	2847	107374	24051	30928	24486	16754
	19	Chengannoor	12241	100	22	24	26	40	2618	2751	3070	4859	54162	11585	12171	13585	21499
	20	Mavelikara	13804	100	17	41	18	32	2336	5646	2472	4411	88575	14989	36227	15864	28304
		Total	133256	700	86	181	1113	160	13444	24865	15674	19313	539624	60630	114020	72462	99073

KOTTAYAM

SINo	Taluk	Panchayath	HH Size	hi	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
64	Meenachil	Karoor	4792	50	2	1	21	0	192	96	2013	0
65		Erattupupetta	4769	50	2	3	28	0	191	286	2671	0
66	Vaikom	Maravanthuruthu	4886	50	0	4	3	3	0	391	293	293
67		Chempu	4504	50	1	10	6	0	90	901	540	0
68	Kottayam	Athirampuzha	8216	50	5	10	16	2	822	1643	2629	329
69		Manarcad	5729	50	1	5	7	3	115	573	802	344
70		Panachikkad	9397	50	5	8	10	8	940	1504	1879	1504
71		Kottayam M	29617	50	2	8	7	2	1185	4739	4146	1185
72	Changanaserry	Vakathanam	7660	50	12	24	16	12	1838	3677	2451	1838
73		Karukachal	5209	50	2	10	31	26	208	1042	3230	2709
74		Changanaserry M	11218	50	7	7	9	1	1571	1571	2019	224
75	Kanjirapally	Parathode	6610	50	1	5	8	3	132	661	1058	397
76		Koottickal	3333	50	2	20	3	3	133	1333	200	200
		Total	105940	650	42	115	165	63	7416	18415	23931	9022

														REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
	21	Meenachil	9561	100	4	4	49	0	382	382	4683	0	97583	3903	3899	47799	0
	22	Vaikom	9390	100	1	14	9	3	90	1292	834	293	78206	750	10758	6943	2442
	23	Kottayam	52959	200	13	31	40	15	3061	8458	9457	3361	156860	9065	25053	28011	9954
	24	Changanaserry	24087	150	21	41	56	39	3617	6289	7700	4771	87269	13106	22786	27898	17287
	25	Kanjirapally	9943	100	3	25	11	6	266	1994	1258	597	65390	1746	13115	8270	3923
		Total	105940	650	42	115	165	63	7416	18415	23931	9022	485308	28571	75610	118921	33606

IDUKKI

SINo	Taluk	Panchayath	HH Size	hi	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
77	Devikulam	Marayoor	2730	50	0	0	13	0	0	0	710	0
78		Vellathuval	6037	50	0	3	0	2	0	362	0	241
79	Udumbamchols	Vathikudy	6401	50	0	0	5	4	0	0	640	512
80		Vandanmedu	7033	50	0	0	21	0	0	0	2954	0
81	Thodupuzha	Udumbannoor	5506	50	4	0	8	0	440	0	881	0
82		Kumaramangalam	2991	50	3	0	3	2	179	0	179	120
83	Peermade	Kumaly	8060	50	3	0	18	0	484	0	2902	0
84		Peerumede	6398	50	2	0	16	0	256	0	2047	0
		Total	45156	400	12	3	84	8	1359	362	10313	873

														REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
	26	Devikulam	8767	100	0	3	13	2	0	362	710	241	48148	0	1989	3898	1326
	27	Udayamchola	13434	100	0	0	26	4	0	0	3594	512	111218	0	0	29754	4239
	28	Thodupuzha	8497	100	7	0	11	2	620	0	1060	120	80714	5889	0	10073	1136
	29	Peermede	14458	100	5	0	34	0	740	0	4949	0	49798	2547	0	17046	0
		Total	45156	400	12	3	84	8	1359	362	10313	873	289878	8436	1989	60771	6702

ERNAKULAM

SINo	Taluk	Panchayath	HH Size	hi	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
85	Kunnathunad	Rayamangalam	7787	50	4	6	6	8	623	934	934	1246
86		Kunnathunad	6555	50	5	7	7	1	656	918	918	131
87	Aluva	Ayyampuzha	3524	50	3	5	6	7	211	352	423	493
88		Kanjoor	4885	50	9	9	16	1	879	879	1563	98
89		Chengamanad	6454	50	6	11	5	1	774	1420	645	129
90		Edathala	14420	50	7	15	18	10	2019	4326	5191	2884
91	Paravoor	Chittaukara	6216	50	2	6	2	2	249	746	249	249
92		Eloor	8245	50	4	9	1	2	660	1484	165	330
93		Eloor Town	6994	50	0	1	0	1	0	140	0	140
94	Kochi	Pallipuram	9587	50	5	10	2	3	959	1917	383	575
95		Kochi MC	138380	250	10	30	2	6	5535	16606	1107	3321
96		Kochi MC			8	2	4	0				
97	Kanayannur	Kochi MC			6	9	15	11				
98		Kochi MC			4	8	13	4				
99		Kochi MC			16	47	26	19				
100		Thrippunithara	13925	50	8	14	9	4	2228	3899	2507	1114
101		Trikkakara	14950	50	3	7	11	10	897	2093	3289	2990
102	Moovattupuzha	Paipra	8060	50	3	6	5	6	484	967	806	967
103		Thirumarady	4031	50	1	32	7	12	81	2580	564	967
104	Kothamangalam	Kuttampuzha	5991	50	0	0	6	1	0	0	719	120
105		Kothamangalam	8136	50	1	13	7	11	163	2115	1139	1790
		Total	268140	1050	105	247	168	120	16417	41377	20603	17544

														REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
	30	Kunnathunad	14342	100	9	13	13	9	1278	1852	1852	1377	109886	9795	14191	14191	10550
	31	Aluva	29283	200	25	40	45	19	3884	6978	7823	3604	112513	14923	26810	30057	13848
	32	Paravoor	21455	150	6	16	3	5	908	2370	414	718	98666	4177	10899	1902	3303
	33	Kochi	147967	300	23	42	8	9	6494	18523	1491	3896	123269	5410	15431	1242	3246
	34	Kanannur	28875	100	37	85	74	48	3125	5992	5796	4104	205511	22241	42647	41248	29209
	35	Moovattupuzha	12091	100	4	38	12	18	564	3547	1370	1935	82681	3858	24255	9371	13230
	36	Kothamangalam	14127	100	1	13	13	12	163	2115	1858	1910	57119	658	8553	7512	7722
		Total	268140	1050	105	247	168	120	16417	41377	20603	17544	789645	61063	142785	105522	81108

THRISSUR

SINo	Taluk	Panchayath	HH Size	hi	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
106	Thalappilly	Desamangalam	3821	50	4	4	16	28	306	306	1223	2140
107		Chelakkara	8316	50	2	1	5	2	333	166	832	333
108		Choondal	6024	50	6	9	15	3	723	1084	1807	361
109	Chavacad	Punnayur	5699	50	14	34	4	3	1596	3875	456	342
110		Engandiyur	4969	50	17	26	7	2	1689	2584	696	199
111		Chavackad	6792	50	7	37	1	5	951	5026	136	679
112	Thrissur	Adat	6005	50	6	8	16	4	721	961	1922	480
113		Arimpur	5998	50	7	14	14	4	840	1679	1679	480
114		Vallachira	3949	50	5	3	17	2	395	237	1343	158
115		Thrissur	69138	100	8	5	18	1	5531	3457	12445	691
116		Thrissur			2	19	15	14				
117	Kodungallur	Edailangu	4082	50	12	11	9	3	980	898	735	245
118		Poyya	4943	50	8	10	19	6	791	989	1878	593
119		Kodungalloor	12403	50	12	13	4	2	2977	3225	992	496
120	Mukundapuram	Parappukkara	6541	50	17	13	34	10	2224	1701	4448	1308
121		Muriyad	5671	50	6	8	12	17	681	907	1361	1928
122		Kodassery	7677	50	6	6	6	6	921	921	921	921
123		Melur	5899	50	0	14	4	8	0	1652	472	944
124		Chalakudy	10874	50	11	24	16	12	2392	5220	3480	2610
		Total	178801	950	150	259	232	132	24049	34888	36825	14909

														REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
	37	Thalappilly	18161	150	12	14	36	33	1361	1556	3862	2834	138567	10386	11875	29463	21622
	38	Chavakad	17460	150	38	97	12	10	4236	11485	1287	1220	102956	24979	67725	7592	7193
	39	Thrissur	85090	250	28	49	80	25	7486	6334	17389	1810	205318	18064	15284	41958	4366
	40	Kodungalloor	21428	150	32	34	32	11	4747	5111	3605	1334	74364	16475	17739	12512	4630
	41	Mukundapuram	36662	250	40	65	72	53	6218	10401	10682	7711	203344	34488	57686	59246	42770
		Total	178801	950	150	259	232	132	24049	34888	36825	14909	724549	104391	170308	150770	80582

PALAKKAD

SINo	Taluk	Panchayath	HH Size	hi	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
125	Ottapalam	Vilayur	3725	50	19	36	4	0	1416	2682	298	0
126		Thrikkadeeri	4406	50	12	7	5	12	1057	617	441	1057
127		Kappur	5120	50	12	14	11	6	1229	1434	1126	614
128		Lakkidi-Perur	6006	50	0	15	7	10	0	1802	841	1201
129		Mannur	3777	50	5	8	2	7	378	604	151	529
130		Shornur	8853	50	4	10	29	3	708	1771	5135	531
131	Mannarkad	Pudur	3280	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132		Keralassery	3202	50	0	2	3	5	0	128	192	320
133		Kottopadam	6517	50	0	12	1	1	0	1564	130	130
134	Palakkad	Pirayari	6668	50	7	5	8	8	934	667	1067	1067
135		Palakkad	41349	50	5	1	24	5	4135	827	19848	4135
136		Mundur	5908	50	2	5	14	16	236	591	1654	1891
137	Chittur	Vadakkancheri	6991	50	0	5	13	15	0	699	1818	2097
138		Eruthempathy	4403	50	0	1	1	16	0	88	88	1409
139		Kollengode	5948	50	1	3	13	17	119	357	1546	2022
140	Alathur	Kuthannur	4859	50	4	9	2	13	389	875	194	1263
	Total		121012	800	71	133	137	134	10600	14705	34529	18268

														REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
	42	Ottapalam	31887	300	52	90	58	38	4788	8909	7992	3933	180237	27062	50358	45172	22231
	43	Manarkad	12999	150	0	14	4	6	0	1692	322	451	75123	0	9779	1864	2604
	44	Palakkad	53925	150	14	11	46	29	5305	2085	22569	7092	133619	13144	5165	55922	17574
	45	Chittur	17342	150	1	9	27	48	119	1144	3452	5529	100868	692	6654	20079	32156
	46	Alathur	4859	50	4	9	2	13	388.7	875	194	1263	98326	7866	17699	3933	25565
		Total	121012	800	71	133	137	134	10600	14705	34529	18268	588173	51521	89655	126970	100130

MALAPPURAM

SINo	Taluk	Panchayath	HH Size	hi	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
141	Ernad	Cherukavu	5547	50	3	15	3	4	333	1664	333	444
142		Kavanoor	5411	50	9	23	0	1	974	2489	0	108
143		Anakkayam	7535	50	19	11	1	2	2863	1658	151	301
144		Malappuram M	15333	50	17	32	2	5	5213	9813	613	1533
145	Nilambur	Vazhikkadavu	8308	50	7	17	0	0	1163	2825	0	0
146		Wandoor	7875	50	10	24	0	0	1575	3780	0	0
147	Perunthamanna	Makkaraparampa	2787	50	15	27	0	1	836	1505	0	56
148		Thazhekode	6046	50	13	29	0	0	1572	3507	0	0
149		Edappatta	3466	50	11	33	2	3	763	2288	139	208
150	Tirur	Tanalur	6483	50	11	27	0	2	1426	3501	0	259
151		Edayoor	4867	50	16	32	0	1	1557	3115	0	97
152		Purathur	6689	50	10	34	3	2	1338	4549	401	268
153	Thirurangadi	Thenhippalam	5114	50	3	10	1	1	307	1023	102	102
154		Moonniyar	7477	50	6	21	4	6	897	3140	598	897
155		Othukulangal	5439	50	11	39	0	3	1197	4242	0	326
156	Ponnani	Perumpadappa	4787	50	9	30	2	2	862	2872	191	191
157		Tavanur	9686	50	5	18	3	1	969	3487	581	194
158		Ponnani M	12999	50	8	15	1	1	2080	3900	260	260
		Total	125849	900	183	437	22	35	25924	59357	3370	5246

														REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
	47	Ernad	33826	200	48	81	6	12	9383	15624	1097	2387	148034	41065	68376	4800	10445
	48	Nilambur	16183	100	17	41	0	0	2738	6605	0	0	104962	17759	42838	0	0
	49	Perunthanmanna	12299	150	39	89	2	4	3171	7299	139	264	99223	25579	58887	1118	2127
	50	Tirur	18039	150	37	93	3	5	4322	11164	401	624	144180	34540	89232	3208	4989
	51	Thirangadi	18030	150	20	70	5	10	2401	8406	700	1326	108687	14471	50670	4222	7992
	52	Ponnani	27472	150	22	63	6	4	3910	10259	1033	645	70291	10005	26249	2642	1651
		Total	125849	900	183	437	22	35	25924	59357	3370	5246	675377	143419	336251	15991	27205

KOZHIKODE

SINo	Taluk	Panchayath	HH Size	hi	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
159	Vadakara	Edacheri	4916	50	11	36	5	15	1082	3540	492	1475
160		Nadapuram	7104	50	8	17	1	4	1137	2415	142	568
161		Maruthonkara	4006	50	2	20	0	2	160	1602	0	160
162		Vadakara	13112	50	2	12	17	7	524	3147	4458	1836
163	Quilandy	Chakkittapara	4959	50	2	3	0	11	198	298	0	1091
164		Naduvannur	5165	50	6	7	5	2	620	723	517	207
165		Atholi	5489	50	13	32	4	0	1427	3513	439	0
166		Quilandy	13110	50	6	11	4	6	1573	2884	1049	1573
167	Kozhikode	Kizhakkoth	5516	50	8	25	0	0	883	2758	0	0
168		Thiruvambadi	5638	50	7	27	0	3	789	3045	0	338
169		Karassery	5543	50	7	14	0	0	776	1552	0	0
170		Cheruvannur	115386	50	5	14	0	0	11539	32308	0	0
171		Feroke	5257	50	2	14	0	0	210	1472	0	0
172		Kozhikode	115386	100	1	3	2	3	1154	3462	2308	3462
173		Kozhikode			4	7	2	11				
174		Cheruvannur-Nallaiam	9544	50	1	16	0	0	191	3054	0	0
175		Elathur	7472	50	5	14	4	2	747	2092	598	299
		Total	327603	850	90	272	44	66	23010	67864	10002	11009

														REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
	53	Vadakara	29138	200	23	85	23	28	2903	10704	5092	4039	145332	14479	53389	25396	20146
	54	Quilandy	28723	200	27	53	13	19	3819	7418	2004	2871	164750	21902	42547	11497	16466
	55	Kozhikode	269742	450	40	134	8	19	16289	49742	2905	4099	338888	20464	62493	3650	5149
		Total	327603	850	90	272	44	66	23010	67864	10002	11009	648970	56845	158430	40544	41761

WAYANAD

SINo	Taluk	Panchayath	HH Size	hi	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
176	Mananthavady	Manathavady	9791	50	2	5	3	1	392	979	587	196
177		Panamaram	8337	50	0	7	17	4	0	1167	2835	667
178	Sulathanbathery	Noolpuzha	5604	50	0	2	16	0	0	224	1793	0
179	Vaithiri	Vathiri	3700	50	1	6	7	6	74	444	518	444
180		Muppainad	4955	50	11	4	6	1	1090	396	595	99
		Total	32387	250	14	24	49	12	1814	3109	6348	1555

														REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
	56	Manathavady	18128	100	2	12	20	5	391.6	2146	3422	863	57189	1236	6771	10796	2722
	57	Sulthanbathery	5604	50	0	2	16	0	0	224	1793	0	73526	0	2941	23528	0
	58	Vaithiri	8655	100	12	10	13	7	1164	840	1113	543	58669	7891	5697	7542	3681
		Total	32387	250	14	24	49	12	1556	3211	6328	1406	189384	9127	15409	41866	6403

KANNUR

SINo	Taluk	Panchayath	HH Size	hi	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
181	Thaliparamba	Kankole-Alapadamba	4012	50	1	3	7	13	80	241	562	1043
182		Udayagiri	4632	50	3	6	0	6	278	556	0	556
183		Payannur M	12904	50	3	18	7	11	774	4645	1807	2839
184		Taliparamba M	12537	50	7	29	3	13	1755	7271	752	3260
185	Kannur	Madayi	5618	50	9	22	5	7	1011	2472	562	787
186		Azhikode	8141	50	2	9	0	13	326	1465	0	2117
187		Munderi	5614	50	1	11	1	0	112	1235	112	0
188		Kannur M	11034	150	3	27	0	2	221	1986	0	147
189		Kannur M			5	40	0	3				
190		Kannur M			2	36	0	3				
191	Thalassery	Muzhakkunnu	4105	50	5	22	3	7	411	1806	246	575
192		Kunnothuparamba	7006	50	3	13	9	24	420	1822	1261	3363
193		Thalassery M	17144	50	7	36	7	5	2400	12344	2400	1714
194		Mattannur M	7950	50	3	32	4	10	477	5088	636	1590
		Total	100697	700	54	304	46	117	8265	40931	8338	17990

														REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
	59	Thaliparamba	34085	200	14	56	17	43	2888	12713	3120	7697	166504	14106	62105	15243	37602
	60	Kannur	30407	300	22	145	6	28	3819	14945	3121	7441	153265	19247	75328	15729	37505
	61	Thalassery	36205	200	18	103	23	46	3708	21059	4544	7242	201180	20604	117021	25247	40241
		Total	100697	700	54	304	46	117	10414	48718	10785	22380	520949	53957	254453	56220	115349

KASARAGOD

SINo	Taluk	Panchayath	HH Size	hi	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
195	Kasaragod	Paivalika	5300	50	1	15	4	18	106	1590	424	1908
196		Chemnad	8190	50	7	17	2	7	1147	2785	328	1147
197		Kasseragod M	9283	50	8	10	3	13	1485	1857	557	2414
198	Hosdurg	Udma	6148	50	11	32	1	5	1353	3935	123	615
199		Balal	5325	50	4	12	3	15	426	1278	320	1598
200		Valiaparamba	2119	50	9	32	1	15	381	1356	42	636
		Total	36365	300	40	118	14	73	4898	12800	1793	8316

														REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
	62	Kasaragod	22773	150	16	42	9	38	2738	6231	1309	5468	120440	14480	32955	6921	28920
	63	Hosdurg	13592	150	24	76	5	35	2160	6569	485	2848	136249	21652	65848	4860	28549
		Total	36365	300	40	118	14	73	4898	12800	1793	8316	256689	36132	98803	11781	57469

Appendix III

Schedule No.

2007

KERALA

Migration Monitoring Study

Migration status: Write the number of Migrants (REM, EMI, ROM, OMI)

1. Return migrants from outside India (REM) Q: 16 ☐
2. Emigrants living outside India (EMI) Q: 22 ☐
3. Return migrants from other states in India (ROM) Q: 16 ☐
4. Out-migrants living in other states in India (OMI) Q: 22 ☐

Migration Monitoring Study
Kerala State

Block - 1

Identification Particulars

District…….....Taluk …….....

City/Panchayat…….....Ward No/Name…….....

Number…… House No /House Name .....

Name of Informant. …….....

Details about visits to the household	1	2
Date (s) of Interview		
Name of Investigator		
Name of the supervisor		

The respondent should be the Head of the Family.

In the absence of the Head of the household, answers should be collected from any other responsible member of the household

Block - 2 HOUSE HOLD DETAILS

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Serial No.	Name of members of Household (Head of the HH first)	Relation with the Head (Code)	Sex Male -1 Female -2	Date of Birth (Month and Year)	Educational Status (See code)	Occupat-ional status (See code)	Marital Status (See code)	Code Married women whose husband residing outside India - 1
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								

Codes

Column - 03

Head of the HH	1
Husband/Wife	2
Unmarried children	3
Married children	4
Son in law/Daughter in law	5
Grand child	6
Father/Mother/Mother in law	7
Others	8

Column – 06

Illiterate	1
Literate without school Education	2
Primary not completed	3
Primary	4
Upper Primary up to Secondary	5
Secondary passed but have no Degree	6
Degree holders	7

Column - 07

Employed in State /Central Govt.	1
Employed in Semi Govt. Aided school/college, co-operative / local administrative bodies. etc	2
Employed in Private sector	3
Self employment	4
Unpaid family work	5
Agricultural labour	6
Labourers in non-agric. Sector	7
Job seekers	8
Job not required	9
Students	10
Household works	11
Pensioners, too old to work	12

Column – 08

Unmarried	1
Married	2
Widow / Widower	3
Divorced	4
Separated	5

Block – 3 MIGRATION STATUS

01	10	11	12		13	14	15	16	17
Serial No.	Migration Status of person referred in column 2		For persons listed in column 10 or 11						Residence code Within India – 1 Out side India -1
	Ever lived outside Kerala for a period of one year or more?	Ever lived outside Kerala for less than a year for work / looking for work / for studies	Year & Month in which the person first stayed outside Kerala		Country / State where the person first stayed outside Kerala	Occupational status of the person before leaving Kerala (Code of column 7)	Where was the person living before returning to Kerala State/ Country	Residence code Within India – 1 Outside India - 2	
			wihin India	Outside India					

Block – 4 INTER STATE AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

01	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Serial No.	Name of persons (including women and children) who were members of this House hold now living outside Kerala (in India or abroad)	Relation of the person to the head of the H Hold (Code of column 3)	Sex Male – 1 Female - 2	Name of the State/ Country where the person is currently residing	Code of the Country currently residing Within India – 1 Outside India - 2	When did the person go outside Kerala for the first time? Month and Year	Age at which the person first went outside Kerala	Educational status at time of emigration /out-migration (Code of column 6)	Marital status at the time of emigration /out - migration (Code of column 8)	Occupat-ional status at the time of emigration/ out - migration (Code of column 7)	Occu-pation at present (Code of column 7)

BLOCK –5 HOUSEHOLD

29. Is your house electrified?
    1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

30. What type of fuel is used for cooking?
    1. Wood 3. Kerosene 5. Others
    2. Electricity 4. L.P. Gas

31. Type of house which the household is now occupying
    1. Luxurious ☐
    2. Very Good (2 bed rooms with attached bathrooms, concrete roof, Mosaic floor) ☐
    3. Good (1 bed room, brick and cement walls, concrete or tile roof) ☐
    4. Poor (Brick walls, cement floor, tin or asbestos roof) ☐
    5. Kutcha (Mud walls, Mud floor & Thatched roof) ☐

32. Does any member of this household own a house here or any where else
    1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

33. Does the household own any of the following

1.	Motor car	Yes ☐	No ☐
2.	Taxi / Truck / Lorry	Yes ☐	No ☐
3.	Motor Cycle /Scooter	Yes ☐	No ☐
4.	Telephone	Yes ☐	No ☐
5.	Mobile Phone	Yes ☐	No ☐
6.	Television	Yes ☐	No ☐
7.	VCR/VCP	Yes ☐	No. ☐
8.	Refrigerator	Yes ☐	No ☐
9.	Electric Cooking Oven	Yes ☐	No ☐
10.	Microwave Oven	Yes ☐	No ☐
11.	Baking Oven	Yes ☐	No ☐
12.	Computer	Yes ☐	No ☐

34. What is your religion?
    (Hindu – 1, Christian – 2, Muslim – 3, Others – 4)

35. If Hindu, which caste do you belong to?
    1. Nair 5. Viswakarma/Barber/Washerman
    2. Ezhava 6. Scheduled Caste/Tribe
    3. Brahmin 7. Others (Specify)
    4. Nadar

36. If Christian, which denomination do you belong to?
    1. Syrio Malabar Catholic 5. Orthodox syrian
    2. Malankara syrian Catholic 6. Marthoma syrian
    3. Latin Catholic 7. C.S.I.
    4. Jacobite syrian 8. Others (Specify)

37. If Muslim, which sect do you belong to
    1. Shiya Muslim 2. Sunni Muslims

Block – 6 Questions to the members of the Household

38. Did anyone in your family receive money or goods or gifts other than cash from persons residing abroad during the last 12-month period?
Yes ☐ (If Yes, go to Q.39) No ☐ (If No, go toQ.42)

39. If Yes, total amount of money received last year Rs. .....

40. If any goods/gifts received, specify by ✓ mark
(1) Clothes
(2) Gold ornaments
(3) Small electrical equipments
(4) T.V, V.C.R etc
(5) Others (Specify)
Total value Rs. .....

41. In what ways did you use the money? (Tick the appropriate)
(1) For day-to-day household expenses
(2) Education of children
(3) To repay debts
(4) To purchase land
(5) Dowry payment of relatives
(6) To build/purchase new house/renovation of old house
(7) To embark new business/enlarging the existing one
(8) To Maintain agricultural land
(9) Deposited in bank
(10) Others (Specify)

Interviewer to note – Only amounts which are not included in Q. No. 39, 40 should be included in the Q. No. 4243

42. Did anyone in your family residing abroad bring money to build house / to purchase land during last one year?
Yes No
If Yes, how much? Rs. .....

43. Did anyone in your family bring money last one year for any purpose which is not included above?
To buy Car/Scooter/Taxi Rs. .....
To start small-scale enterprise Rs. .....
To invest in Share / Bonds / Mutual Funds etc. Rs. .....
Others (Specify) Rs. .....
(For eg: Dowry, education, medical expenses, repayment of debts etc)
Total amount Rs. .....

Block – 7 Information on Emigrants and Out-Migrants

Q 44 Out Migrants living in other states in India

	1	2	3	4
Sl No. from Block 4				
Name				

Q 45 Emigrants living out side India

	1	2	3	4
Sl No. from Block 4				
Name				

Block – 8 Information on Returnees

Q 46 Return migrants from other states in India

	1	2	3	4
Sl No. from Block 2				
Name from Block 2				

Q 47 Return migrants from out side India

	1	2	3	4
Sl No. from Block 2				
Name from Block 2				

Block – 9 Expenses Incurred for Emigration

(For those who had gone abroad)
On the basis of block 5 and 6

Q 48 — Return migrants from abroad

(In Rupees)	1	2	3	4
Name				
a. Payment to recruitment agencies				
b. Payment to other intermediaries				
c. Passport				
d. Visa				
e. Air ticket				
f. Emigration Clearance				
g. Loss due to fraud (Rs.)				
Total				

Block – 10 Sources of financing for going abroad

(✓ the relevant items)

Q 49	1	2	3	4
a. From other members of family				
b. Personal Savings				
c. Parents Savings				
d. Borrowing from friends / relatives				
e. Loans from moneylenders				
f. Loans from Bank				
g. Sale / mortgage of landed property				
h. Sale / pledging of financial assets				
i. Sale / pledging of ornaments or jewellery				
j. Government assistance				
k. Other sources (specify)				

Block - 11 Education (Particulars of Household members)

Serial No. No. in Block 2	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
		If yes in column 50									
	Do you (…..) currently attend an educational institution? Yes – 1 No – 2	Which is the course you (…..) currently attend? (code) during the	If Higher secondary and enrolled in Entrance coaching classes, the amount of Fee paid during the year	Type of educational institution (Code)	Payment for registration / enrolment / donation, etc (Rs.)	Tuition fee paid for the month (Rs.)	Private tuition fee paid for the month (Rs.)	Cost of Uniform, shoe etc. during the year (Rs.)	Cost of books school supplies etc during the year (Rs.)	Cost of Transportation for the month (Rs.)	Scholarships / aid / assistance received during the year (Rs.)

Codes:

Question 51

Pre-school	1
Primary school (class 1-5)	2
Secondary school (class 6-10)	3
Higher secondary school (class 11-12)	4
Vocational training	5
Degree	6
Post graduation	7
Professional Courses	8
Others (specify _____)	9

Question 53

Government	1
Private aided	2
Private unaided / Self financing	3

House No:

Schedule No:

Block - 12 Health (Particulars of all the members of household)

Serial No in Block 2	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
	Was there any ailment / accident/ injury/aches etc during the previous month Yes – 1 No – 2 *(if no, skip to question 68)*	Who was consulted for the ailment during the previous month? (code)	Place of consultation (code)	Consultation fee paid during the month (Rs.)	Cost of medicine / diagnostic tests etc. incurred during the month (Rs.)	Transportation cost incurred for health care during the month (Rs.)	Hospitali-zation charges incurred last year (Rs.)	Do any member of this HH suffer from any of the following illness (Code)	Expenses incurred per month for treatment (Rs.)

Codes:

Question 62

No Consultation	0
Doctor/Dentist/Gynaecologist/Psychologist	1
Nurse/nurse assistant	2
Health worker/health assistant	3
Traditional doctor	4
Pharmacist	5
Family/members of the household	6
Others (specify _____)	7

Question 63

Government hospital	1
Private Hospitals/Nursing Home/clinic	2
Public Health Center / Sub center	3
Dispensary (Public or Private)	4
Pharmacy	5
Quacks	6
Paramedical Persons	7
Others (specify _____)	8

Question 68

Diabetes	1
Heart Problem	2
Arthritis	3
Cholesterol	4
Blood Pressure	5
Asthma	6
Cancer	7
Kidney diseases	8
Others (Specify)	9

Block - 12 Health (For married women)

Serial No. in Block 2	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
	During the last 12 months, have you or any other member of the HH been pregnant? Yes – 1 No – 2	**Periodic consultation** Cost of consultations/ medicines/other medical remedies, etc during past year (Rs.)	Result of Pregnancy *Pregnancy Continuing-1 Abortion -2 Delivery-3*	**Child delivery** Type of child birth *Normal -1 Premature – 2*	Type of Delivery *Normal - 1 Induced- 2 Caesarian - 3*	Place of Delivery / Child Birth (code)	Expenses on child birth / delivery (Rs.) *(please indicate the number 0 if you did not make any payment)*

Column 75

Government hospital	1
Private Hospitals/Nursing Home/clinic	2
Public Health Centre / Sub centre	3
Dispensary (Public or Private)	4
Midwife's house	5
At home	6
Others (specify _____)	7

Block – 13 Finance (Debts) (For household members 15 years of age and older)

77. Does any member of the household have a bank account? 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

78. During the past 12 months, did any member of the household apply for a loan from a bank or any other financial institution / private moneylenders? 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐
If yes, please continue below. If no, please skip this block.

Loan (s) *(Enumerate one after the other)*	79	80	81	82	83		84	85		86
	Was the loan application accepted? Yes – 1 No – 2	Was the loan sanctioned Yes – 1 No – 2	Who was the primary borrower (Indicate the serial no. of the person)	From which institution or person was the loan obtained? (Code)	In which month /year did the household member receive the loan?		What was given as collateral for the loan (Code)	Rate of Interest/ installment of payment		Manner of utilisation of the sanctioned Loan (Code)
					Month	Year		Rate	Period (Code)	

Column 82:
- Commercial Bank 1
- Cooperative banks 2
- Non-banking Institutions 3
- Moneylenders 4
- Friends/relatives 5
- Others (specify) 6

Column 84:
- No collateral given 0
- Land 1
- House or other buildings 2
- Animals 3
- Personal guarantee, salary or other security 4
- Standing Crops/or future production 5
- Joint Personal guarantee 6
- Other (specify _____) 7

Column 85:
- No specific period 0
- Daily 1
- Weekly 2
- Monthly 3
- Quarterly 4
- Biannually 5
- Annually 6
- Other (specify 7

Column 86:
- Purchase of land 1
- Purchase of agricultural equipment 2
- Investment in business 3
- Purchase of house (including construction) 4
- Purchase of vehicles, Household durables such as TV, Fridge etc. 5
- Medical Treatment 6
- Educational purpose 7
- Wedding/dowry 8
- Loan repayment 9
- Other (specify_____) 10

PUBLICATIONS

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