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**INFLEXION IN KERALA'S GULF
CONNECTION**
Report on Kerala Migration Survey 2011

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September 2012

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ABSTRACT

This Working Paper embodies the results of the Kerala Migration Survey (KMS) 2011. It is the fifth in the series of comprehensive studies on international and internal migration from Kerala being undertaken by the Centre for Development Studies since 1998. Over the years, some broad patterns on migration have emerged from these studies. Some of these are enumerated in this abstract.

Migration Trends

The number of Kerala emigrants (EMI) living abroad in 2011 is estimated to be 2.28 million, up from 2.19 million in 2008, 1.84 million in 2003 and 1.36 million in 1998. The increase during inter-survey periods shows a decreasing trend. The increase could vanish much before 2015 and the migration trend could very well slope downward.

The number of Kerala emigrants who returned and living in Kerala (REM) in 2011 is estimated to be 1.15 million. There was a small decrease in the number of return emigrants during 2008-11. It was 1.16 million in 2008.

Kerala migrants living in other states in India (OMI) in 2011 is estimated to be 931,000, up from 914,000 in 2008. The increase was not very substantial, less than 2 percent.

Kerala out-migrants who returned and are now living in Kerala (return out-migrants) are estimated to be 511,000 in 2011. The corresponding number was 686,000 in 2008, 994,000 in 2003 and 959,000 in 1998. There was a consistent decline in the number of return out-migrants. More and more Kerala migrants in the other states in India tend to stay back in their host state or move abroad instead of returning to their native state.

Geographic Aspects of Migration: Northward Shift

If demography is destiny, as is often claimed by demographers, Kerala's destiny is moving northwards. Several relevant elements of Kerala's demography have shown a steady northward shift. Over the years, the centre of population has moved northward. In recent years, population growth has become much higher in the state's north than in its southern region. The origin of emigration from Kerala is moving to its north. More and more remittances are ending up in the north. In recent years more of the developments in education and health have taken place in the north than in the south. In 1998, only 33.4 percent of Kerala's population with secondary or higher levels of education lived in the north (Malappuram to Kasaragod) and the remaining 66.6 percent lived in the south and central regions of the state. By 2011, the corresponding proportions were 39.0 in the north and 61.0 in the other regions. The proportion in the north has increased by 5.6 percentage points, whereas the proportion in the south and central regions decreased by the same percentage. Similarly, in 1998, the north accounted for only 33.4 percent of employed persons, but by 2011, the corresponding proportion increased to 39.0 percent. In 1998, only 15.6 percent of population in the north was employed in the private sector of the economy, but by 2011, as much as 32.4 percent of the north's population was employed in the private sector. The corresponding percentages in the self-employment sector were 32.8 per cent in 1998 and 36.0 percent in 2011.

Religious Aspects

Emigration from Kerala is dominated by Muslims whose share of the emigrants from the state (44.3 percent) continued to remain very much higher than their share in the population (26.5 percent). On the other hand out-migrants from the state are mostly Hindus, whose share of out-migrants (64.6 percent) continued to remain very much higher than their share in the population (56.8 percent).

Corresponding to 100 households, there are 59.1 emigrants in Muslim households, but only 18.1 emigrants in Hindu households and 29.0 emigrants in Christian households.

Among the Muslims, 53.3 percent of the households had at least one emigrant or return emigrant. However, among the Hindu households, only 19.6 percent of the households had a non-resident Keralite. The Christians are not far from the Hindus in this matter. Among them only 21.3 percent had one or more non-resident Keralites.

Remittances

Remittances from emigrants abroad to Kerala in 2011 were estimated to be approximately Rs 49,695 crores compared with Rs. 43,288 crores in 2008. Remittances were Rs. 63,315 per household in 2011 compared with Rs. 57,227 in 2008. Increase in remittances during 2008-11 (15 percent) was much larger than increase in the number of emigrants (4 percent).

Muslim households received Rs. 23,089 crores as remittances from abroad in 2011. This amounts to 46.5 percent of the total remittances. Hindus received Rs 18,089 crores or 36.4 percent of the total. The Christian community received Rs. 8,508 crores or 17.1 percent.

Although the total remittances to the state are relatively very large, only a small fraction (17.1 percent) of the households in Kerala received them; more than 80 percent of the Kerala households did not receive any remittances in 2011. There are, however, large differentials by religion. The corresponding proportion was as low as 11.4 percent among the Hindus, 14.4 percent among the Christians but as high as 36.6 percent among the Muslim households.

Impact of Migration

The macro-economic impact of emigration and remittances are very significant. Emigration and the ensuing remittances continue to

remain the single most dynamic factor in Kerala's economic scenario. Remittances were 31 percent of the state's domestic product. The per capita income in the state is Rs 52,000 without taking into consideration remittances, but would be Rs 68,000 if remittances were taken in to consideration.

The economic benefits that the state receives from these annual remittances are huge, but they have to be balanced with the losses in the matter of human resources. At present, there is acute scarcity of qualified workers in every field in the state. More than 30 percent of persons with higher educational qualifications are now living abroad. More than 25 to 30 percent of workers in high skill occupations are now living outside the state. The negative impact of this drain on Kerala's economy is yet to be fully quantified in financial terms.

Equally pertinent is the drain of funds that go into educating Kerala's youth outside the state. This amount was roughly about Rs 1703 crores in 2011, or 3.4 percent of the annual remittances to the state.

Migration is also having a negative impact on income distribution in the state. As the early emigrants from the state were mostly construction workers, there was a general feeling that emigration contributed to income **equality**. However, a more recent comparison of the employment and educational characteristics of the emigrants with those of the non-migrants show that this may not be true any longer. In recent years, the relatively better-off persons emigrate and improves their income level and consequently emigration contributes inequality.

More direct information on the relation between emigration and income is provided by the data on the possession of red and blue ration cards by Kerala households and also by the data on enrolment in RSBY. These data show that emigrants come from the relatively richer households, and that emigration would have contributed to increased inequality in Kerala society.

Migration Prospects

Trends emerging from these studies, some directly related to emigration and others related to determinants of emigration, support the conclusion that emigration from Kerala seems to be approaching an inflexion point in history. Kerala's Gulf connection is edging towards a turning point. Emigration from Kerala in 2011 is more or less at the same level it was in 2008, indicating that 2011 is not far from the inflexion point in the history of emigration from Kerala. Many of the major centres of emigration in Kerala are already experiencing a decline in the number of emigrants and/or emigrants per household.

The experience of Pathanamthitta district could be seen as forerunner of things to come in Kerala. In Pathanamthitta district, the number of emigrants was 98,000 in 1998, 134,000 in 2003, and 121,000 in 2008 but only 91,000 in 2011 – lower than the number in 1998. Emigrants per household was 33.1 in 1998, 44.3 per cent in 2003 and 37.4 percent in 2008 but only 28.4 percent in 2011. The point of inflexion in emigration trend in Pathanamthitta district was as early as 2003.

Supporting evidence is provided by the trends in the factors related to migration – demographic contraction of young working age population in Kerala, dwindling wage differentials between Kerala and the Gulf region, competition from other Indian states in India and other countries abroad, and above all, the rapidly increasing cost of emigration. All these trends point towards emergence of an era of decreasing trend in emigration from Kerala. Kerala's Gulf connection could reach its inflexion point in a matter of 4-5 years.

Introduction

This report, embodies the results of the Kerala Migration Survey (KMS) 2011. It is the fifth in the series on migration monitoring studies being undertaken by the Centre for Development Studies. It was conducted 13 years after the first migration survey conducted in 1998, and 3 years after the fourth one in 2008. As with the KMS 2008, KMS 2011 also received financial support from the Department of Non-Resident Keralite Affairs, Government of Kerala and the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India.

Sampling

In this survey, the sample size is kept at the same level as it was in the 2008 survey, namely 15,000 households. The total of 15,000 was distributed among the 14 districts in the same way it was done in the 2008 survey. Details are as follows:

- The sample size for a district was fixed as a minimum of 1000 households. As there are 14 districts, a total of 14,000 households were thus distributed in this manner.
- The balance 1,000 households was distributed among the larger districts as follows:

200 households each for Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulam

* *For a history of the first four migration monitoring studies carried out by the Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, see Chapter I in the book: A Decade of Kerala's Gulf Connection by K.C.Zachariah and S. Irudaya Rajan, published by Orient Blackswan Private Limited, Hyderabad, 2012.*

* *This is the first Kerala Migration Survey coordinated by the CDS directly employing 60 field enumerators, 14 supervisors and a coordinator. We are grateful to Mr V.J. Iyer, Ms. Sreeja and Dr. S. Sunitha for all their valuable technical support in preparing this report.*

150 households each for Kollam, Thrissur, Malappuram and Kozhikode

This distribution of the total number of households among the 14 districts – with a minimum of 1000 households in any district – has been found to yield a relatively reliable estimate of migration and remittances at the district level.

One advantage in keeping the same sample size in 2011 as in 2008 is that, the number of migrants enumerated in the sample households in each district in KMS 2011 is comparable with that in KMS 2008.

One problem with this allocation, however, is that the sampling was not proportional and as a result, the estimation procedure became more complex (see table 2 sampling fraction by districts). Estimation has to be done at district level and the state level estimate is obtained as a weighted mean of the district level estimate.

As in previous surveys, the ultimate sample unit is a household. The 15,000 ultimate sample unit (HH) is selected by a **stratified multistage random sampling method**. The rural and urban areas of each district in the state are the strata. There are 14 districts in Kerala and therefore there are thus 28 strata: 14 rural strata and 14 urban strata. The number of sample households in a district (1200 for Thiruvananthapuram) is distributed between the district's rural stratum and urban stratum proportional to the number of rural and urban households in the district according to the 2001 Census (data from the 2011 census was not available at the time of sample selection). Some modification was however made in districts where urbanisation has been relatively more rapid. Approximate adjustments were made to take in to consideration the increased proportion of urban population in some districts. Thus, for Thiruvananthapuram district, in KMS (2008), 800 households were selected from among the rural households of the district and 400 households were selected from the urban areas of the district. In

2011, the number of rural households is reduced to 700 and consequently the number of urban households has been increased to 500. Similar changes were made in some other districts such as Ernakulam also. The actual distribution for the 14 districts is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Sample Size by Districts of Kerala, 2011

Districts	Number of sample Households			Number of sample Localities		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Thiruvananthapuram	1200	700	500	24	14	10
Kollam	1150	950	200	23	19	4
Pathanamthitta	1000	850	150	20	17	3
Alappuzha	1000	700	300	20	14	6
Kottayam	1000	850	150	20	17	3
Idukki	1000	950	50	20	19	1
Ernakulam	1200	600	600	24	12	12
Thrissur	1150	900	250	23	18	5
Palakkad	1000	850	150	20	17	3
Malappuram	1150	1000	150	23	20	3
Kozhikode	1150	800	350	23	16	7
Wayanad	1000	950	50	20	19	1
Kannur	1000	800	200	20	16	4
Kasaragod	1000	800	200	20	16	4
Total	15000	11700	3300	300	234	66

From each stratum, a certain number of localities (Grama Panchayats or Municipal Wards) were selected on the basis of the number of households in the stratum (proportional sampling). From each selected locality 50 households were selected by the systematic random sampling method (this is done in each locality at the time of the survey on the basis of the available list of households at the local level). The sample of 15,000 households is selected from 300 localities (15,000 divided by 50). The distribution of the 300 localities among the 28 strata is also given in table 1 and the raising factor (reciprocal of the sampling fraction) for each district is given in Table 2.

Table 2: Population, Households and Raising Factor, 2001 and 2011

Districts	Population (Census)		Households (Census)		Sample HH 2011	Raising Factor
	2011	2001	2011	2001		
Thiruvananthapuram	3307284	3234707	842708	759382	1200	702.3
Kollam	2629703	2584118	673157	593314	1150	585.4
Pathanamthitta	1195537	1231577	321437	297134	1000	321.4
Alappuzha	2121943	2105349	537992	483960	1000	538.0
Kottayam	1979384	1952901	489563	434520	1000	489.6
Idukki	1107453	1128605	279337	265344	1000	279.3
Ernakulam	3279860	3098378	868934	693161	1200	724.1
Thrissur	3110327	2975440	679734	639871	1150	591.1
Palakkad	2810892	2617072	630258	530216	1000	630.3
Malappuram	4110956	3629640	790811	612413	1150	687.7
Kozhikode	3089543	2878498	704285	567658	1150	612.4
Wayanad	816558	786627	189500	166763	1000	189.5
Kannur	2525637	2412365	551200	457368	1000	551.2
Kasaragod	1302600	1203342	289969	225252	1000	290.0
Kerala	33387677	31838619	7848885	6726356	15000	523.3

The raising factor varies from district to district. Wayanad district has the lowest factor and Ernakulam district has the highest. Since the sampling fraction varies considerably, a simple comparison of the total from the sample with the census totals is not valid. Estimate from the sample at the state level is obtained as the **weighted sum** from the district totals. For example, in the sample, the total number of Hindus in Kerala is obtained first by estimating the number of Hindus in each district and the total for Kerala is obtained as a weighted sum from the district totals, the weights being the reciprocal of the sampling fraction, (702.3) in the case of Thiruvananthapuram District.

In subsequent sections of this Working Paper, most variables are analysed further at two levels (i) district and (ii) religion. A necessary input for this analysis is the number of households by district in 2011 and the number of households by religion in 2011. The population and number of households by districts are given in Tables 2. Table 3 gives population (2011) by religion and district and Table 4 gives number of households by religion and district for 2011. These numbers are the basis for estimation for most of the variables such as emigrants (EMI), return emigrants (REM), household remittances at state level, gainfully employed persons, and the total unemployed and employed persons, employment rate, unemployment rate, etc. However, in some cases such as population by religion, caste, etc the raising factors are calculated from population totals and not household totals.

Schedule Types Used in the 2011 Survey

As in the 2008 and earlier surveys, the 2011 survey canvassed three types of schedules. Schedule I dealt with household data and information on migrants and remittances. This schedule was canvassed in all the 15,000 sample households. It had 12 blocks. The first block gives the identifying characteristics of the household. The second block gives information on members; the third block is for identification of return migrants and their characteristics; in the next block, the number of emigrants and out-migrants and their characteristics are noted. Blocks

Table 3: Population of Kerala by Religion and Districts, 2011

Districts	Number				Percent of District Total			
	Hindus	Christians	Muslims	Total	Hindus	Christians	Muslims	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	2481978	428136	397170	3307284	75.0	12.9	12.1	100.0
Kollam	1704921	401978	522804	2629703	64.8	15.3	19.9	100.0
Pathanamthitta	680193	488220	27124	1195537	56.9	40.8	2.3	100.0
Alappuzha	1508585	224335	389023	2121943	71.1	10.6	18.3	100.0
Kottayam	1187533	734491	57359	1979383	60.0	37.1	2.9	100.0
Idukki	548770	471790	86893	1107453	49.6	42.6	7.8	100.0
Ernakulam	1492042	1333417	454401	3279860	45.5	40.7	13.8	100.0
Thrissur	2004517	557972	547838	3110327	64.4	17.9	17.7	100.0
Palakkad	1795271	119764	895857	2810892	63.9	4.3	31.8	100.0
Malappuram	975192	223837	2911927	4110956	23.7	5.4	70.9	100.0
Kozhikode	1930510	66005	1093027	3089542	62.5	2.1	35.4	100.0
Wayanad	367506	180172	268880	816558	45.0	22.1	32.9	100.0
Kannur	1631612	237202	656824	2525638	64.6	9.4	26.0	100.0
Kasaragod	671393	83557	547651	1302601	51.6	6.4	42.0	100.0
Kerala	18980023	5550876	8856778	33387677	56.8	16.7	26.5	100.0

Table 4: Number of Households by Religion and Districts, 2011

Districts	Hindus	Christians	Muslims	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	636244	110957	95507	842708
Kollam	446040	107119	119998	673157
Pathanamthitta	175826	138218	7393	321437
Alappuzha	396500	58641	82851	537992
Kottayam	289821	186034	13708	489563
Idukki	140507	117042	21788	279337
Ernakulam	406951	359883	102100	868934
Thrissur	448624	134174	96936	679734
Palakkad	443071	31513	155674	630258
Malappuram	209049	52262	529500	790811
Kozhikode	466053	16535	221697	704285
Wayanad	90013	42638	56849	189500
Kannur	387494	60632	103074	551200
Kasaragod	166152	22038	101779	289969
Kerala	4702345	1437686	1708854	7848885

five and six provide additional information about households and remittances. Block 7 gives particulars of students studying outside Kerala. Blocks 8 and 9 recapture the information on emigrants and return emigrants. Block 10 is a new one dealing with attitude towards emigration. Block 11 gives information about education profile of household members. Lastly, block (Block 12) gives information on loans taken by household members.

Schedule II is on Evaluation of RSBY. It has 8 blocks, Blocks 13 to Block 20. Block 13 is on health particulars of members of the household. Block 14 gives identification particulars. Block 15 given enrolment details and Block 16 is on health care consumption. Block 17 is on health care provider choice, Block 18 is on access to health care and services. Block 19 is on satisfaction with RSBY/other insurances. The last block (Block 20) is on satisfaction with enrolment.

Schedule III (Blocks 21-24) collected information on annual household consumer expenditure, savings and investment behaviour from all the 15,000 households. In previous surveys, this schedule was canvassed only among 3000 of the 15,000 households. It includes household consumer expenditure (Block 22), household savings (Block 23) and investment details (Block 24).

This report is concerned with information collected in Schedule I only.

II. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

Data collection for KMS 2011 through field survey was carried out during December 2010 through May 2011. The reference point for migration analysis is taken as March 1, 2011, the same as the reference point for the Census of India 2011. Since the reference date for the survey is the same as that of the population census, available information from the census is given below as background information.

Number of Households

The ultimate sample unit in KMS 2011 as in earlier KMSes was a household. The number of households is thus a critical element in the estimation and other analyses of migration. Table 2 gives the number of households at the district level and Annexure table 1 gives the number of households at the taluk level.

Total Population

According to the 2011 Census, the total population of Kerala on the 1st of March 2011 was 33,387,677 (33.4 million approximately). Ten years earlier, in 2001, the corresponding number was 31.8 million. The increase during the 10-year period was thus 1.6 million indicating a rate of increase of approximately half a percent per year, just half the rate of increase during the previous decade, 0.9 percent. Kerala is fast approaching zero population growth regimes (Table 5).

Table 5: Population and Growth Rates by Districts, 2001 and 2011

Districts	Persons		Rate of growth (% per yr.)	Percent of Kerala		Average Population	Growth
	2011	2001		2011	2001		
Thiruvananthapuram	3307284	3234707	0.2	9.9	10.2	3270995	72577
Kollam	2629703	2584118	0.2	7.9	8.1	2606910	45585
Pathanamthitta	1195537	1231577	-0.3	3.6	3.9	1213557	-36040
Alappuzha	2121943	2105349	0.1	6.4	6.6	2113646	16594
Kottayam	1979384	1952901	0.1	5.9	6.1	1966143	26483
Idukki	1107453	1128605	-0.2	3.3	3.5	1118029	-21152
Ernakulam	3279860	3098378	0.6	9.8	9.7	3189119	181482
Thrissur	3110327	2975440	0.4	9.3	9.3	3042884	134887
Palakkad	2810892	2617072	0.7	8.4	8.2	2713982	193820
Malappuram	4110956	3629640	1.2	12.3	11.4	3870298	481316
Kozhikode	3089543	2878498	0.7	9.3	9.1	2984020	211045
Wayanad	816558	786627	0.4	2.4	2.5	801593	29931
Kannur	2525637	2412365	0.5	7.6	7.6	2469001	113272
Kasaragod	1302600	1203342	0.8	3.9	3.8	1252971	99258
Kerala	33387677	31838619	0.5	100.0	100.0	32613148	1549058

Among the 14 districts in the state, Malappuram district ranked first in terms of population size. It is the district of residence of one out of every eight persons in the state. Malappuram was the most populous district in 2001 also. Malappuram, Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Thrissur and Kozhikode are some of larger districts in the state.

Between 2001 and 2011 the proportion of population had increased in some districts but decreased in other districts. There was a northward shift in the location of population of the state. Most of the southern districts had experienced decreases in their share of the state's population and most of the northern district had experienced increases. The districts which experienced increases in their share of population were Malappuram, Ernakulam, Palakkad, Kozhikode and Kasaragod.

Of the 14 districts in the state, 12 gained population during the decade and 2 (Idukki and Pathanamthitta) had net losses. All the 14 districts in the state experienced net losses due to migration (external, interstate and inter district within Kerala).

III. EXTERNAL MIGRATION: EMI, REMAND NRK

Emigrants

The number of Kerala emigrants (EMI)* living abroad in 2011 is estimated to be 2.28 million, up from 2.19 million in 2008, 1.84 million in 2003 and 1.36 million in 1998. The increase during inter-survey periods shows a decreasing trend. The increase could vanish much before 2015 and the migration trend could very well slope downward (Table 6).

* *In this study, emigrants are defined as persons who are usual members of a household in Kerala, but living outside India at the time of the survey. Emigrants are not the same as persons of Kerala origin or Diaspora. Children born outside Kerala to Kerala-born parents are not emigrants. Emigrants are only a subgroup of the Diaspora.*

Table 6: Emigrants by District, 1998-2011

Districts	Number				Increase / Decrease			
	2011	2008	2003	1998	2008-2011	2003-2008	1998-2003	1998-2011
Thiruvananthapuram	229732	308481	168046	130705	-78749	140435	37341	99027
Kollam	167446	207516	148457	102977	-40070	59059	45480	64469
Pathanamthitta	91381	120990	133720	97505	-29608	-12730	36215	-6124
Alappuzha	144386	131719	75036	62870	12667	56683	12166	81516
Kottayam	117460	89351	106569	35494	28109	-17218	71075	81966
Idukki	7690	5792	7880	7390	1898	-2088	490	300
Ernakulam	136113	120979	121237	103750	15134	-258	17487	32363
Thrissur	198368	284068	178867	161102	-85700	105201	17765	37266
Palakkad	142020	189815	177876	116026	-47795	11939	61850	25994
Malappuram	408884	334572	271787	296710	74311	62785	-24923	112174
Kozhikode	206719	199163	167436	116026	7556	31727	51410	90693
Wayanad	26874	13996	7704	4552	12878	6292	3152	22322
Kannur	283045	119119	202414	88065	163926	-83295	114349	194980
Kasaragod	120425	67851	71449	38747	52574	-3598	32702	81678
Kerala	2280543	2193412	1838478	1361919	87131	354934	476559	918624

cont'd.... table 6

cont'd.... table 6

District	EMI per 100 HH				Percent			
	2011	2008	2003	1998	2011	2008	2003	1998
Thiruvananthapuram	27.3	35.6	21.5	19.9	10.1	14.1	9.1	9.6
Kollam	24.9	30.8	24.4	18.4	7.3	9.5	8.1	7.6
Pathanamthitta	28.4	37.4	44.3	33.1	4.0	5.5	7.3	7.2
Alappuzha	26.8	24.2	15.2	13.2	6.3	6.0	4.1	4.6
Kottayam	24.0	18.2	24.0	9.1	5.2	4.1	5.8	2.6
Idukki	2.8	2.0	2.9	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Ernakulam	15.7	15.1	16.9	17.0	6.0	5.5	6.6	7.6
Thrissur	29.2	38.9	27.2	30.4	8.7	12.9	9.7	11.8
Palakkad	22.5	32.1	32.6	18.3	6.2	8.6	9.7	8.5
Malappuram	51.7	53.4	45.0	49.2	17.9	15.3	14.8	21.9
Kozhikode	29.4	30.4	28.6	22.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.5
Wayanad	14.2	7.4	4.4	2.9	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3
Kannur	51.4	22.6	43.2	19.0	12.4	5.4	11.0	6.5
Kasaragod	41.5	26.3	30.6	19.1	5.3	3.1	3.9	2.8
Kerala	29.1	29.0	26.7	21.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7: Return Emigrants by District, 1998 – 2011

Districts	Number				Increase / Decrease			
	2011	2008	2003	1998	2008-2011	2003-2008	1998-2003	1998-2011
Thiruvananthapuram	196101	215280	103059	118878	-19180	112221	-15819	77223
Kollam	116927	124066	69314	74106	-7140	54752	-4792	42821
Pathanamthitta	15297	60554	83502	54537	-45257	-22948	28965	-39240
Alappuzha	54688	51024	43109	34572	3664	7915	8537	20116
Kottayam	11846	26448	28368	18164	-14601	-1920	10204	-6318
Idukki	6738	3213	3766	5017	3525	-553	-1251	1721
Ernakulam	62312	68860	74435	45028	-6548	-5575	29407	17284
Thrissur	149132	174655	86029	116788	-25524	88626	-30759	32344
Palakkad	83388	85318	55008	39238	-1930	30310	15770	44150
Malappuram	154122	219736	141537	123750	-65614	78199	17787	30372
Kozhikode	114424	72405	109101	60910	42019	-36696	48191	53514
Wayanad	14489	1930	3852	3327	12559	-1922	525	11162
Kannur	125303	26416	45394	28263	98888	-18978	17131	97040
Kasaragod	45580	27222	47468	16667	18358	-20246	30801	28913
Kerala	1150347	1157127	893942	739245	-6780	263185	154697	411102

cont'd..... table 7

cont'd..... table 7

Districts	REM per 100 HH				Percent			
	2011	2008	2003	1998	2011	2008	2003	1998
Thiruvananthapuram	23.3	24.9	13.2	18.1	17.0	18.6	11.5	16.1
Kollam	17.4	18.4	11.4	13.2	10.2	10.7	7.8	10.0
Pathanamthitta	4.8	18.7	27.7	18.5	1.3	5.2	9.3	7.4
Alappuzha	10.2	9.4	8.7	7.2	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.7
Kottayam	2.4	5.4	6.4	4.6	1.0	2.2	3.2	2.5
Idukki	2.4	1.1	1.4	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7
Ernakulam	7.2	8.6	10.4	7.4	5.4	5.9	8.3	6.1
Thrissur	21.9	23.9	13.1	22.1	13.0	15.1	9.6	15.8
Palakkad	13.2	14.4	10.1	6.2	7.2	7.4	6.2	5.3
Malappuram	19.5	35.1	23.5	20.5	13.4	19.0	15.8	16.7
Kozhikode	16.2	11.0	18.6	11.5	9.9	6.3	12.2	8.2
Wayanad	7.6	1.0	2.2	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
Kannur	22.7	5.0	9.7	6.1	10.9	2.3	5.2	3.8
Kasaragod	15.7	10.5	20.3	8.2	4.0	2.4	5.3	2.3
Kerala	14.7	15.3	13.0	11.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Return Emigrants:

The number of Kerala emigrants who returned and living in Kerala (REM) in 2011 is estimated to be 1.15 million. There was a small decrease in the number of return emigrants during 2008-11. It was 1.16 million in 2008, 0.89 million in 2003 and 0.74 in 1998 (Table 7).

Non-Resident Keralites (NRK=EMI+REM) numbered 3.43 million in 2011, 3.35 million in 2008, 2.73 million in 2003 and 2.10 million in 1998 (Table 8).

Emigration Trend

Table 9 gave the number of migrants for years in which CDS carried out migration surveys, namely, 1998, 2003, 2008 and 2011. However, KMS provides enough information to estimate the number of emigrants from Kerala, year by year, during the past 15-20 years preceding the migration survey. In this report emigrants by year of emigration, including years when migration surveys were not carried out, is obtained by updating the corresponding table in the report for KMS 2008 (Table 2.4 in KMS 2008 report) using the information on the year of emigration of EMI and year of first emigration of the REM who were enumerated the 2011 survey. The method, however, ignores emigrants who died before the survey.

The data on emigration trend as estimated by this method is given in Table 9. It shows that emigration from Kerala has been increasing year after year but in recent years the yearly increase has been decreasing. It was only 9110 during 2010-11 compared with 98,458 ten years earlier.

Migrants per Household:

Corresponding to 100 households in the state, there were 29.1 emigrants, 14.7 return emigrants and 43.7 NRK in 2011.

Table 8: Non-Resident Keralites, 1998 – 2011

Districts	Number				Increase / Decrease			
	2011	2008	2003	1998	2008-2011	2003-2008	1998-2003	1998-2011
Thiruvananthapuram	425833	523761	271105	249583	-97928	252656	21522	176250
Kollam	284373	331582	217771	177083	-47210	113811	40688	107289
Pathanamthitta	106678	181543	217222	152042	-74865	-35679	65180	-45364
Alappuzha	199074	182744	118145	97442	16330	64599	20703	101632
Kottayam	129306	115799	134937	53658	13508	-19138	81279	75648
Idukki	14428	9005	11646	12407	5424	-2641	-761	2021
Ernakulam	198425	189839	195672	148778	8587	-5833	46894	49647
Thrissur	347500	458723	264896	277890	-111224	193827	-12994	69609
Palakkad	225408	275133	232884	155264	-49725	42249	77620	70144
Malappuram	563006	554308	413324	420460	8698	140984	-7136	142545
Kozhikode	321143	271568	276537	176936	49576	-4969	99601	144207
Wayanad	41363	15926	11556	7879	25437	4370	3677	33484
Kannur	408348	145535	247808	116328	262813	-102273	131480	292021
Kasaragod	166005	95073	118917	55414	70931	-23844	63503	110591
Kerala	3430890	3350539	2732420	2101164	80351	618118	631256	1329725

cont'd.....Table 8

Districts	NRK per 100 HH				Percent			
	2011	2008	2003	1998	2011	2008	2003	1998
Thiruvananthapuram	50.5	60.5	34.6	38.1	12.4	15.6	9.9	11.9
Kollam	42.2	49.2	35.8	31.7	8.1	9.9	8.0	8.4
Pathanamthitta	33.2	56.1	72.0	51.6	2.7	5.4	8.0	7.2
Alappuzha	37.0	33.5	24.0	20.4	7.3	5.5	4.3	4.6
Kottayam	26.4	23.6	30.4	13.7	3.7	3.5	4.9	2.6
Idukki	5.2	3.1	4.3	4.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
Ernakulam	22.8	23.7	27.4	24.3	5.7	5.7	7.2	7.1
Thrissur	51.1	62.8	40.3	52.5	9.9	13.7	9.7	13.2
Palakkad	35.8	46.6	42.6	24.6	6.4	8.2	8.5	7.4
Malappuram	71.2	88.5	68.5	69.7	16.1	16.5	15.1	20.0
Kozhikode	45.6	41.4	47.3	33.5	9.1	8.1	10.1	8.4
Wayanad	21.8	8.4	6.6	5.0	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Kannur	74.1	27.6	52.9	25.1	11.3	4.3	9.1	5.6
Kasaragod	57.2	36.8	50.9	27.4	5.7	2.8	4.4	2.6
Kerala	43.7	44.3	39.7	33.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 9: Emigrants by Year of Emigration, 1982-2011

Year	EMI	Increase	Year	EMI	Increase
1982	230740		1997	1178589	116213
1983	274804	44064	1998	1318489	139900
1984	273342	-1462	1999	1412649	94160
1985	313980	40638	2000	1501917	89268
1986	329083	15103	2001	1600465	98548
1987	364909	35826	2002	1717695	117230
1988	405513	40604	2003	1838478	120783
1989	449611	44098	2004	1900113	61635
1990	510214	60603	2005	1990441	90328
1991	566668	56454	2006	2093520	103079
1992	637103	70435	2007	2165782	72262
1993	754544	117441	2008	2193412	27630
1994	819025	64481	2009	2247678	54266
1995	957388	138363	2010	2321750	74072
1996	1062376	104988	2011	2330860	9110

Household With and Without Emigrants

Not all households in Kerala had an emigrant or return emigrant in 2011. Only about 18.2 percent of the Kerala households had an emigrant in 2011 and only 27.1 percent had an NRK. The vast majority of the households – nearly 82 percent – did not have an emigrant member. Nearly three-fourths had neither an emigrant nor a return emigrant.

A surprising aspect of this ratio is that although the number of emigrants increased by 24.0 percent between 2003 and 2011, the proportion of households with at least one emigrant or one NRK remained fairly constant. At the same time, the corresponding proportion varied considerably by religion and by districts (Table 10).

Table 10: Percent of HHs with One or More Migrants by Religion, 2008 – 2011

Religion	EMI		REM		NRK	
	2008	2011	2008	2011	2008	2011
Hindus	12.4	12.3	7.2	8.8	18.1	19.6
Christians	16.3	15.7	11.0	6.9	24.6	21.3
Muslims	36.4	37.5	25.7	24.4	52.9	53.3
Total	18.0	18.2	11.8	11.7	26.5	27.1

International Migration by Religion

As in the past, the vast majority of the emigrants from Kerala in 2011 were Muslims (about 44.3 percent), although their share in the total population was only about 26 percent. In other words, they retained their lead through all these years. On the other hand, the Hindu emigrants were only 36.4 percent of the total, although their share in the total population is about 56 percent. However, over the years, the Hindus have improved their share, from 29.5 percent in 1998 to 36.4 per cent in 2011. The gain among the Hindus was mostly at the expense of the Christians whose share shrank from 25.1 in 2003 to 20.0 percent by 2011 (Table 11).

In spite of the recent gain in the share of emigrants, the Hindus lag very much behind the other two communities with respect to emigrants per household. While there are 60 emigrants per 100 households among the Muslims and 30 among the Christians, the Hindus have only 19 emigrants per 100 households. Emigration from Hindu households has a long way to go before it can catch up with the other communities.

Geographic Aspect of Emigration

The largest number of emigrants originated from Malappuram district, a position it retained from the beginning. However, its share of the pie has shrunk somewhat in recent years, from 21.8 percent in 1998 to 17.9 percent in 2011. The story is the same in the other major centres

of emigration: Pathanamthitta and Thrissur districts. On the other hand, districts like Kannur, Kasaragod have gained considerably in recent years. **In general, there was a northward shift in the origin of emigrants from Kerala.**

Table 11: EMI, REM and NRK by Religion, 2008 and 2011

Religion	EMIGRANTS		Increase	Percent		Percent Increase
	2008	2011		2008	2011	
Hindus	806917	830861	23944	36.8	36.4	3.0
Christians	497407	456443	-40964	22.7	20.0	-8.2
Muslims	889088	993239	104151	40.5	43.6	11.7
Total	2193412	2280543	87131	100.0	100.0	4.0
RETURN EMIGRANTS						
Hindus	397638	498521	100883	34.4	43.3	25.4
Christians	243695	140245	-103450	21.0	12.2	-42.5
Muslims	515793	511581	-4212	44.6	44.5	-0.8
Total	1157127	1150347	-6780	100.0	100.0	-0.6
NON-RESIDENT KERALITES						
Hindus	1204555	1329382	124827	36.0	38.7	10.4
Christians	741102	596688	-144414	22.1	17.4	-19.5
Muslims	1404881	1504820	99939	41.9	43.9	7.1
Total	3350539	3430890	80351	100.0	100.0	2.4

Migrants per Household Corresponding to 100 households in the state, there were 29.1 emigrants, 14.7 return emigrants and 43.7 NRK in 2011. These rates vary considerably by district of origin, it was as low as 2.8 in Idukki district and as high as 51.7 in Malappuram district 51.4 in Kannur district.

Emigrants by Destination Countries The principal countries of destination of Kerala emigrants have remained more or less unchanged over these years, with 90 per cent of the Kerala emigrants going to one or other of the Gulf countries. Within the Gulf region, the UAE retained

Table 12: Country of Residence of Emigrants, 1998-2011

Countries	Number				Percent			
	2011	2008	2003	1998	2011	2008	2003	1998
UAE	883313	918122	670150	421959	38.7	41.9	36.5	31.0
Saudi Arabia	574739	503433	489988	510895	25.2	23.0	26.6	37.5
Oman	195300	167628	152865	139571	8.6	7.6	8.3	10.2
Kuwait	127782	129282	113967	68163	5.6	5.9	6.2	5.0
Bahrain	101556	101344	108507	74654	4.5	4.6	5.9	5.5
Qatar	148427	121613	98953	62969	6.5	5.5	5.4	4.6
Other West Asia	6696	0	2047	0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sub-Total	2037813	1941422	1636477	1278211	89.4	88.5	89.0	93.8
USA	68076	102440	98271	29862	2.9	4.7	5.3	2.2
Canada	9486	13695	4777	0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0
United Kingdom	44640	38894	22520	0	1.9	1.8	1.2	0.0
Other Europe	10602	9861	14331	0	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.0
Africa	12834	12600	15696	0	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.0
Singapore	11160	11504	14331	0	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.0
Maldives	7254	7090	13649	0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0
Malaysia	13392	12052	4777	0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0
Other South East Asia	16182	8765	7507	0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0
Australia/New Zealand	24552	21363	6142	0	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.0
Other Countries	24552	13726	0	53846	1.1	0.6	0.0	4.0
Total	2280543	2193412	1838478	1361919	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

its number one rank, with Saudi Arabia coming in the second position. Nearly 40 per cent of Kerala's emigrants live in the UAE and 25 per cent in Saudi Arabia. In the last 3 years, especially, after global crisis, Saudi Arabia has gained about 2 percentage points and UAE has lost out by the same proportion (Table 12).

Gulf Wives

“Gulf Wives” are married women in Kerala households whose husbands work/live outside India. Most of these women are wives of Kerala emigrants working in the Gulf region (Table 13).

Table 13: Number and Percent of Gulf Wives by Districts, 2008 – 2011

Districts	Number		Percent	
	2011	2008	2011	2008
Thiruvananthapuram	104341	149345	11.0	14.7
Kollam	98752	85551	13.0	11.1
Pathanamthitta	29836	45637	7.8	12.1
Alappuzha	49090	43610	8.2	7.0
Kottayam	17499	26950	3.1	4.7
Idukki	3499	2303	1.2	0.8
Ernakulam	36712	36718	3.9	3.8
Thrissur	116534	137915	13.5	15.6
Palakkad	64032	68550	8.7	9.4
Malappuram	281843	242862	24.7	25.8
Kozhikode	118083	115104	13.8	12.9
Wayanad	11203	7954	5.2	3.6
Kannur	127637	63302	18.3	9.2
Kasaragod	47294	35629	13.6	11.0
Kerala	1106355	1061430	11.0	10.8

In 2011, there were about 1.1 million Gulf Wives. The corresponding number was 1.06 million in 2008. The numbers in earlier surveys were also more or less the same.

Although many of the statistics related to Kerala emigration vary from one year to another, there are few statistics which remain relatively constant. The proportion of households with at least one emigrant, and proportion of households that received remittances, etc are two such statistics. The number of “Gulf Wives” seems to be another such statistics. The number of Gulf wives in Kerala has remained relatively constant about 1 million in recent years.

Table 14: Percent of Gulf Wives by Religion, 2008 and 2011

Religion	2011	2008
Hindu	6.7	6.5
Christian	5.9	6.5
Muslim	24.0	25.0
Total	11.0	10.8

The proportion of Gulf wives is highest among the Muslims (24 percent of married women) and lowest among the Christians (5.9 percent). The corresponding percent among the Hindus was not very much different from that among the Christians (Table 14).

IV. INTERNAL MIGRATION: OMI, ROM and ISM

Out-migrants

The number of Kerala migrants * living in other states in India (OMI) in 2011 is estimated to be 931,000, up from 914,000 in 2008. In 2003, the number of OMI was higher, i.e., 1,115,000, though in 1998, however, it was only 691,000. There was no substantial increase in out-migration from Kerala since 2008. More and more Keralites are opting for external migration in place of internal migration (Table 15).

Table 15: Number of Out-migrants, Kerala, 1998 – 2011

Districts	Number				Increase/Decrease			
	2011	2008	2003	1998	2008-2011	2003-2008	1998-2003	1998-2011
Thiruvananthapuram	44382	80565	51949	58282	-36183	28616	-6333	-13900
Kollam	76161	57869	50957	71300	18293	6912	-20343	4861
Pathanamthitta	25069	93230	94147	86485	-68161	-917	7662	-61416
Alappuzha	101331	99308	83538	89523	2023	15770	-5985	11808
Kottayam	64247	58908	149836	37722	5338	-90928	112114	26525
Idukki	20752	1006	4138	9128	19747	-3132	-4990	11624
Ernakulam	82498	59587	45457	34205	22911	14129	11252	48293
Thrissur	90425	60085	78305	85663	30340	-18220	-7358	4762
Palakkad	189346	217294	252617	73220	-27949	-35323	179397	116126
Malappuram	44165	43339	50330	23823	825	-6991	26507	20342
Kozhikode	48332	46133	66466	28340	2199	-20333	38126	19992
Wayanad	19390	12427	3626	2618	6963	8801	1008	16772
Kannur	81770	47410	135161	46015	34360	-87751	89146	35755
Kasaragod	42856	37226	49074	45371	5630	-11848	3703	-2515
Kerala	930724	914387	1115601	691695	16336	-201214	423906	239029

cont'd..... Table 15

Districts	OMI per 100 HH				Percent			
	2011	2008	2003	1998	2011	2008	2003	1998
Thiruvananthapuram	5.3	9.3	6.6	8.9	4.8	8.8	4.7	8.4
Kollam	11.3	8.6	8.4	12.7	8.2	6.3	4.6	10.3
Pathanamthitta	7.8	28.8	31.2	29.3	2.7	10.2	8.4	12.5
Alappuzha	18.8	18.2	16.9	18.7	10.9	10.9	7.5	12.9
Kottayam	13.1	12.0	33.7	9.6	6.9	6.4	13.4	5.5
Idukki	7.4	0.3	1.5	3.6	2.2	0.1	0.4	1.3
Ernakulam	9.5	7.4	6.4	5.6	8.9	6.5	4.1	4.9
Thrissur	13.3	8.2	11.9	16.2	9.7	6.6	7.0	12.4
Palakkad	30.0	36.8	46.2	11.6	20.3	23.8	22.6	10.6
Malappuram	5.6	6.9	8.3	3.9	4.7	4.7	4.5	3.4
Kozhikode	6.9	7.0	11.4	5.4	5.2	5.0	6.0	4.1
Wayanad	10.2	6.6	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.4	0.3	0.4
Kannur	14.8	9.0	28.9	9.9	8.8	5.2	12.1	6.7
Kasaragod	14.8	14.4	21.0	22.4	4.6	4.1	4.4	6.6
Kerala	11.9	12.1	16.2	10.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 16: Return Out-Migrants by District, 1998-2011

Districts	Number				Increase/Decrease			
	2011	2008	2003	1998	2008-2011	2003-2008	1998-2003	1998-2011
Thiruvananthapuram	25244	51922	48671	95709	-26678	3251	-47038	-70465
Kollam	30621	38368	35774	83759	-7747	2594	-47985	-53138
Pathanamthitta	14184	67851	108023	52034	-53667	-40172	55989	-37850
Alappuzha	37939	81909	98381	160481	-43970	-16472	-62100	-122542
Kottayam	4185	66651	63509	49220	-62466	3142	14289	-45035
Idukki	7523	5309	2836	7546	2214	2473	-4710	-23
Ernakulam	39389	46463	151730	45272	-7074	-105267	106458	-5883
Thrissur	102278	137634	143469	193238	-35356	-5835	-49769	-90960
Palakkad	139960	127296	129872	117891	12664	-2576	11981	22069
Malappuram	23822	15113	48749	26655	8709	-33636	22094	-2833
Kozhikode	23625	17353	57677	50211	6272	-40324	7466	-26586
Wayanad	7179	8356	9757	20436	-1177	-1401	-10679	-13257
Kannur	51433	17564	26793	34176	33869	-9229	-7383	17257
Kasaragod	3276	4409	68898	22198	-1133	-64489	46700	-18922
Kerala	510658	686198	994139	958826	-175540	-307941	35313	-448168

cont'd.....table 16

Districts	ROM per 100 HH				Percent			
	2011	2008	2003	1998	2011	2008	2003	1998
Thiruvananthapuram	3.0	6.0	6.2	14.6	4.9	7.6	4.9	10.0
Kollam	4.5	5.7	5.9	15.0	6.0	5.6	3.6	8.7
Pathanamthitta	4.4	21.0	35.8	17.7	2.9	9.9	10.9	5.4
Alappuzha	7.1	15.0	19.9	33.6	7.4	11.9	9.9	16.7
Kottayam	0.9	13.6	14.3	12.6	0.8	9.7	6.4	5.1
Idukki	2.7	1.8	1.0	3.0	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.9
Ernakulam	4.5	5.8	21.2	7.4	7.7	6.8	15.3	4.7
Thrissur	15.0	18.8	21.8	36.5	20.0	20.1	14.4	20.2
Palakkad	22.2	21.5	23.8	18.6	27.4	18.6	13.1	12.3
Malappuram	3.0	2.4	8.1	4.4	4.7	2.2	4.9	2.8
Kozhikode	3.4	2.6	9.9	9.5	4.6	2.5	5.8	5.2
Wayanad	3.8	4.4	5.6	13.0	1.4	1.2	0.9	2.1
Kannur	9.3	3.3	5.7	7.4	10.1	2.6	2.7	3.6
Kasaragod	1.1	1.7	29.5	11.0	0.6	0.6	6.9	2.3
Kerala	6.5	9.1	14.4	15.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Return out-migrants

The number of Kerala out-migrants who returned and are now living in Kerala (return out-migrants) in 2011 is estimated to be 511,000. The corresponding number was 686,000 in 2008, 994,000 in 2003 and 959,000 in 1998. There was a consistent decline in the number of return out-migrants. More and more Kerala migrants in the other states in India tend to stay back in their host state or move abroad instead of returning to their native state (Table 16).

Interstate migrants (ISM) (OMI+ROM) numbered 1.44 million in 2011, 1.60 million in 2008, 2.11 million in 2003 and 1.65 million in 1998 (Table 17).

Corresponding to 100 households in the state, there were 11.9 out-migrants, 6.5 return emigrants and 18.4 ISM in 2011.

As in the case of emigration, the origin of out-migrants from the state is also moving northward.

Very few households in Kerala, only about 7.3 percent, had an out-migrant in 2011, and this proportion is very much lower than households with emigrants. The vast majority of the Kerala households, nearly 92.7 percent, did not have an out-migrant. Similarly, only 11.0 percent of the households in Kerala have either an out-migrant or a return out-migrant. The corresponding percentages from KMS 2008 were 6.8 for OMI, 6.3 for ROM and 12.0 for ISM. Although the numbers were not the same, they are in the same order of magnitude, indicating that not much is happening with internal migration from Kerala in recent years.

Religious Composition

The vast majority of the out-migrants from Kerala (64.6 percent in 2011) are Hindus, more than their share in the population (56 per cent). On the other hand, the Christians were about 24.0 per cent of the total,

Table 17: Inter-State Migrants by District, 1998 – 2011

Districts	Number				Increase/Decrease			
	2011	2008	2003	1998	2008-2011	2003-2008	1998-2003	1998-2011
Thiruvananthapuram	69627	132488	100620	153991	-62861	31868	-53371	-84364
Kollam	106782	96237	86731	155059	10545	9506	-68328	-48277
Pathanamthitta	39253	161081	202170	138519	-121828	-41089	63651	-99266
Alappuzha	139270	181216	181919	250004	-41947	-703	-68085	-110734
Kottayam	68431	125560	213345	86942	-57127	-87785	126403	-18511
Idukki	28276	6314	6974	16674	21960	-660	-9700	11602
Ernakulam	121887	106049	197187	79477	15837	-91138	117710	42410
Thrissur	192702	197719	221774	278901	-5016	-24055	-57127	-86199
Palakkad	329306	344591	382489	191111	-15284	-37898	191378	138195
Malappuram	67986	58453	99079	50478	9535	-40626	48601	17508
Kozhikode	71957	63485	124143	78551	8471	-60658	45592	-6594
Wayanad	26569	20783	13383	23054	5786	7400	-9671	3515
Kannur	133203	64974	161954	80191	68229	-96980	81763	53012
Kasaragod	46133	41635	117972	67569	4497	-76337	50403	-21436
Kerala	1441382	1600585	2109740	1650521	-159203	-509155	459219	-209139

cont'd....table 17

Districts	ISM per 100 HH				Percent			
	2011	2008	2003	1998	2011	2008	2003	1998
Thiruvananthapuram	8.3	15.3	12.9	23.5	4.8	8.3	4.8	9.3
Kollam	15.9	14.3	14.3	27.7	7.4	6.0	4.1	9.4
Pathanamthitta	12.2	49.8	67.0	47.0	2.7	10.1	9.6	8.4
Alappuzha	25.9	33.2	36.9	52.3	9.7	11.3	8.6	15.1
Kottayam	14.0	25.6	48.0	22.2	4.7	7.8	10.1	5.3
Idukki	10.1	2.2	2.6	6.6	2.0	0.4	0.3	1.0
Ernakulam	14.0	13.2	27.6	13.0	8.5	6.6	9.4	4.8
Thrissur	28.3	27.1	33.7	52.7	13.4	12.3	10.5	16.9
Palakkad	52.2	58.3	70.0	30.2	22.9	21.5	18.1	11.6
Malappuram	8.6	9.3	16.4	8.4	4.7	3.7	4.7	3.0
Kozhikode	10.2	9.7	21.2	14.9	5.0	4.0	5.9	4.8
Wayanad	14.0	11.0	7.7	14.6	1.8	1.3	0.6	1.4
Kannur	24.2	12.3	34.6	17.3	9.2	4.1	7.7	4.9
Kasaragod	15.9	16.1	50.5	33.4	3.2	2.6	5.6	4.1
Kerala	18.4	21.2	30.6	26.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

also higher than their share in the total population which was about 17 per cent. Muslims were only 11.4 per cent of the out-migrants, much lower than their share in the total population, which stood at about 26 per cent. Between 2008 and 2011, the share of the Hindu out-migrants increased from 61.7 per cent in 2008 to 64.6 per cent in 2011, the share of the Christian out-migrants declined from 30.9 per cent to 24.0 per cent. The share of the Muslim out-migrants increased from 7.4 per cent to 11.4 per cent (Table 18).

Table 18: Internal Migrants by Religion, 2011

Religion	Migrants		Migrants per 100 HH		Percent of Total for State	
	OMI	ROM	OMI	ROM	OMI	ROM
Hindus	601572	387660	12.8	8.2	64.6	75.9
Christians	223287	83853	15.5	5.8	24.0	16.4
Muslims	105865	39145	6.2	2.3	11.4	7.7
Total	930724	510658	11.9	6.5	100.0	100.0

In spite of the recent gains in the share of out-migrants, the Muslims lag very much behind the other communities with respect to internal migration.

Geographical Aspects of Internal Migration

Palakkad district accounted for the largest number of out-migrants from Kerala, a position it retained from the beginning. Thus, the Palakkad-Malappuram corridor is the most migration-prone area in the state, with Palakkad topping in the field of out-migration and Malappuram in emigration. Kottayam district comes second in the order of out-migration followed by Kannur district. Pathanamthitta district, which led all districts in 1998 in the matter of out-migration, is almost at the bottom of the list in 2011.

* In this study, out-migrants are defined as persons who are a usual member of a household in Kerala, but living in other states in India at the time of the survey. Children born outside Kerala to Kerala-born parents are not out-migrants.

Table 19: Out-Migrants by Destination States, 1998-2011

States	Number				Percent			
	2011	2008	2003	1998	2011	2008	2003	1998
Karnataka	268723	248571	219773	89229	28.9	27.2	19.7	12.9
Tamil Nadu	238511	189562	237623	109288	25.6	20.7	21.3	15.8
Maharashtra	178618	168151	263282	222726	19.2	18.4	23.6	32.2
New Delhi	68903	81465	105982	65019	7.4	8.9	9.5	9.4
Andhra Pradesh	45052	49610	56896	29743	4.8	5.4	5.1	4.3
Gujarat	36042	28199	54664	26976	3.9	3.1	4.9	3.9
Punjab	10601	12011	12272	0	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	10071	15666	18965	0	1.1	1.7	1.7	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	9541	15666	25659	15909	1.0	1.8	2.3	2.3
Goa	8480	14100	14503	0	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.0
West Bengal	7420	11489	13387	0	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.0
Jharkhand	6360	0	1116	0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Rajasthan	6360	16711	24543	20751	0.7	1.8	2.2	3.0
Assam	5830	3133	5578	0	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0
Pondicherry	5300	522	0	0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
Others	24912	59531	61358	112055	2.7	6.5	5.5	16.2
Total	930724	914387	1115601	691695	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

What Pathanamthitta has gone through in the last 10-15 years in the matter of migration transitions can be expected to be replicated in many of the other districts in the state in coming years.

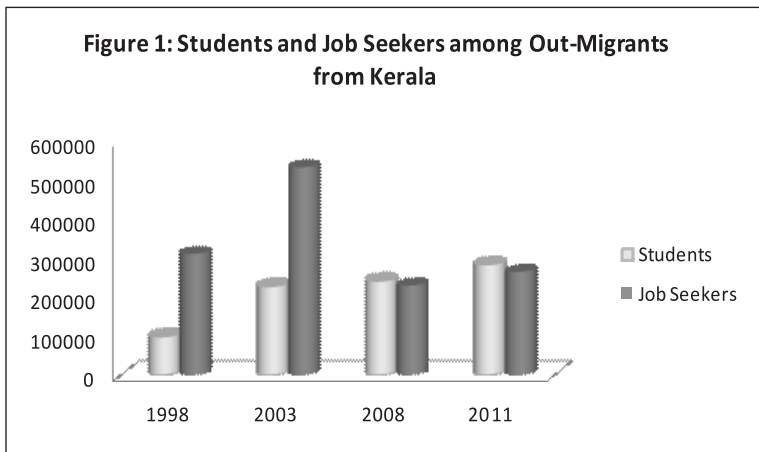
The principal states of destination of Kerala' out-migrants remained more or less unchanged over these years. Karnataka was number one in 2008; it is number one in 2011 also, with 29 per cent of Kerala's out-migrants. Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra are the other two major states where Kerala out-migrants have made a living (Table 19).

Table 20: Student Out-Migrants by Sex and District, 2011

Districts	Male	Female	Total	Percent Females	Percent Total
Thiruvananthapuram	10474	2909	13383	21.7	4.3
Kollam	14547	12220	26767	45.7	8.6
Pathanamthitta	0	8728	8728	100.0	2.8
Alappuzha	11056	11638	22694	51.3	7.3
Kottayam	13965	18620	32585	57.1	10.5
Idukki	18039	11056	29095	38.0	9.3
Ernakulam	15711	19784	35495	55.7	11.4
Thrissur	16293	5237	21530	24.3	6.9
Palakkad	13383	5237	18621	28.1	6.0
Malappuram	14547	1164	15711	7.4	5.0
Kozhikode	12220	6401	18620	34.4	6.0
Wayanad	22112	10474	32586	32.1	10.5
Kannur	15129	5237	20366	25.7	6.5
Kasaragod	11056	4073	15129	26.9	4.9
Kerala	188532	122778	311310	39.4	100.0

Student Migration Migration for out-of-state studies has become a normal way of life for quite a large number of Kerala youngsters (Table 20).

Started a decade ago as an isolated phenomenon among the Syrian Christian community in the Pathanamthitta-Kottayam corridor, student migration has by 2011 spread to all districts and all communities in the state. An increasingly larger numbers of persons from Kerala are migrating to other states in India for educational purposes. Since 2008, student migrants have become the number one group in the various employment categories among the out-migrants. There were 311,000 students among the out-migrants from the state in 2011. The corresponding number was 241,000 in 2008, 228,000 in 2003, and 99,000 in 1998. Students were 33.4 percent of the out-migrants in 2011 and 26.4 percent in 2008.



Student out-migrants out-numbered job-seeking out-migrants since 2008 (see Fig.1). Students were 107 percent of the job seekers among the out-migrants in 2011. They were only 32 percent of the job seekers in 1998.

Sixty percent of the student migrants were males, 51 percent were Hindus, 39 per cent were Christians and 10 per cent were Muslims. The principal districts of origin of student migrants in 2011 were Ernakulam,

Kottayam and Wayanad. Pathanamthitta district, which pioneered student migration early in the century, contributed less than 3 per cent of the total student migration in 2011. In the sample, all the student migrants from Pathanamthitta district were girls, no boys at all (this does not imply that no male students from Pathanamthitta district went out to other states in India for studies; the sample was not large enough to catch them).

The largest proportion (50 per cent) of student migrants had completed the 12th standard level of education before migration. Next in order were students with a first degree (BA, B. Sc., B.Com. etc).

Migration has come a long way in bridging the gap between the demand for post-metric education and its supply in Kerala. As mentioned in the report on KMS 2008, “in the past, the youth of Kerala used to get their education within the state and move out to other states for employment. Now, Kerala’s youth move out to other states for education and to other countries for employment” (CDS Working Paper 424, p, 12). A flip side of this trend is that many of the youth who get educated out-side the state never come back. They tend to get employed outside Kerala, in other states or in other countries.

The presence or absence of an NRK in a household seems to have little influence on the existence of a student out-migrant in the household. Student out-migration is a consequence of the lack of educational opportunities within the state, especially for those affected by community reservations. The availability of easy student loans from commercial banks has become handy for those who want to study outside Kerala.

V. INFLEXION IN MIGRATION TREND

In his first report on the 2011 Census, the Census Commissioner of India mentioned that Census 2011 came “at a time when India is perhaps at an inflexion point in history”. The same could be said about

Kerala Migration Survey (KMS) 2011. It came at a time when Gulf migration from Kerala seems to be approaching an inflexion point in history. Kerala's Gulf connection is edging towards a turning point.

Several trends, some directly related to emigration and others related to determinants of emigration, support this conclusion. Emigration from Kerala in 2011 is more or less at the same level it was in 2008, indicating that 2011 is not far from the inflexion point in the history of emigration from Kerala. Many of the major centres of emigration in Kerala are already experiencing a decline in the number of emigrants and/or emigrants per household. The number of emigrants from Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Thrissur, and Palakkad districts was fewer in 2011 than they were in 2008. In 7 of the 14 districts, including Malappuram district, the number of emigrants per household was fewer in 2011 than in 2008. The number of Christians among emigrants were fewer in 2011 (456,000) than it was in 1998 (497,000).

Thus, although there was a small increase in the number of emigrants at the state level, most of the traditional centres of emigration in the state had experienced decreases in the number of emigrants and or emigrants per household.

The experience of Pathanamthitta district could be seen as forerunner of things to come in Kerala. In Pathanamthitta district, the number of emigrants was, 98,000 in 1998, 134,000 in 2003, 121,000 in 2008 but only 91,000 in 2011 – lower than the numbers in 1998. Emigrants per household was 33.1 in 1998, 44.3 percent in 2003 and 37.4 percent in 2008 but only 28.4 percent in 2011. The point of inflexion in emigration trend in Pathanamthitta district was as early as 2003.

An independent source of information that supports a possible inflexion in emigration before 2011 is the data on the number of ECR

passport holders that emigrated from Kerala. The number of ECR passport holders from Kerala reached its maximum in 2008. Since then, the number has been declining (Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Annual Reports).

Until recently, factors at the receiving end (The Gulf Region) were more important in determining the volume of emigration from Kerala than factors at the origin (Kerala). They continue to be very important, but in recent years, slowly but steadily, factors at the sending area (Kerala) are inevitably assuming relevance. Two such factors are the demographic transition in Kerala and the wage differentials among the unskilled workers in the Gulf and Kerala.

The Kerala Migration Surveys have shown that, at the time of emigration, most of the emigrants (about 85 percent) were in the young working 20-40 age group. If females are excluded, the corresponding proportion would be as much as 90-95 percent. These statistics indicate that the number of persons in Kerala in the age group 20-40 is a decisive factor in determining the number of emigrants from Kerala. And this number for 2011 is less than that in 2001. The point at which it started declining could have been around mid-2008.

The supply of young workers (potential emigrants) reached the inflexion point between 2001 and 2011 (probably around 2008).

Similar analysis done at the district level indicates that the number of persons in the age-group 20-40 reached a maximum in 2011 or earlier in most of the districts. In the southern districts, the point of inflection of the number of younger working age population has been very much earlier, i.e., around 2001.

Thus, from the point of availability of persons for emigration, the prospects for accelerated emigration from Kerala are not bright. It is highly plausible that future years will witness a decreasing trend in the supply of youngsters for emigration. Part of this decrease could, however, be compensated by migration of persons at higher ages, beyond the usual ages at the time of emigration (20-40 years).

A second factor determining the emigration trend from Kerala is the wage levels in Kerala *vis à vis* that in the Gulf. The average wage among unskilled workers in Kerala has increased from Rs.150 to over Rs. 450 during the first decade of this century. The corresponding wage in the Gulf did not increase as fast as it did in Kerala. It could have even decreased during the depression years. Wage differentials among the unskilled labourers between Kerala and the Gulf have narrowed down considerably in the last decade. At the same time, the cost of emigration from Kerala has increased considerably. As a result, the financial benefits accruing from emigration have decreased very much. The just concluded survey of Centre for Development Studies with 1000 unskilled workers in the United Arab Emirates indicated an average monthly wage of Rs.11, 869. Unskilled workers could earn more or less the same amount of money in Kerala as they could do in the Gulf.

Thirdly, the increasing trend in the proportion of emigration among ECR passport holders from other large states in India such as Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is likely to depress emigration from Kerala. The proportion of ECR passport holders from Kerala was 21.3 percent in 2008. It declined to 16.1 percent by 2010 and is likely to decline very much further in the coming years. The increasing competition from other states in India would deter fresh emigration from the state.

Lastly, the increased cost of emigration from Kerala is likely to come in the way of many prospective emigrants, especially those at the lower income levels. The average cost of emigration was Rs 56,842 in 2008. It could be much higher now.

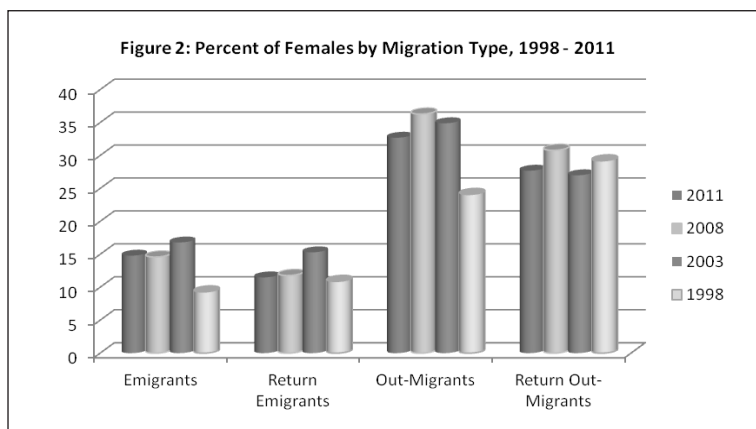
There are, however, many non-economic factors in the equation. The glamour associated with Gulf emigration is still very strong among the Kerala youngsters. This glamour is an important positive factor in the decision to emigrate rather than work in the state, in spite of the depressing demographic factor.

In spite of these overwhelming negative trends in factors favouring emigration from Kerala, KMS 2011 indicates that the number of emigrants from Kerala in 2011 is higher than in earlier years. Where young persons are not available for emigration, older persons are being substituted. Secondly, the high oil price in recent years is keeping up the demand of workers in the Gulf region, offering inducement for emigration to the Gulf.

VI. CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS

Sex Composition

Migrants, especially external migrants, from Kerala are predominantly males. In 2011, only about 14.0 percent of the emigrants from Kerala were females compared with 40.0 percent among out-migrants, and 52.0 percent in the general population. However, female out-migrants outnumbered male out-migrants (51.0 percent) in the age group 20-24 years (Fig.2).



Over the years 1998-2011, there was no consistent trend in the proportion of females among the migrants (Table 21). Proportion of females among the emigrants or out-migrants in 2011 is very much the same as they were in 2008.

Table 21: Percent of Females by Migration Type, 1998-2011

Migration Type	2011	2008	2003	1998
Emigrants	14.8	14.6	16.8	9.3
Return Emigrants	11.5	11.8	15.3	10.9
Out-Migrants	32.7	36.3	34.9	24.1
Return Out-Migrants	27.7	30.8	27	29.2

Age composition

At the time of emigration or out-migration, migrants are relatively younger than the general population. The average age of Kerala population (15+ years) was 35.09 years in 2011. Compared to this, the average age at migration of the emigrants was 24.78 years and that of the out-migrants was 18.91 years. The proportion of population in the age group 20-29 years was 16.5 percent among the general population, but was as high as 59.5 percent among the emigrants and 46.7 percent among the out-migrants (Fig. 3).

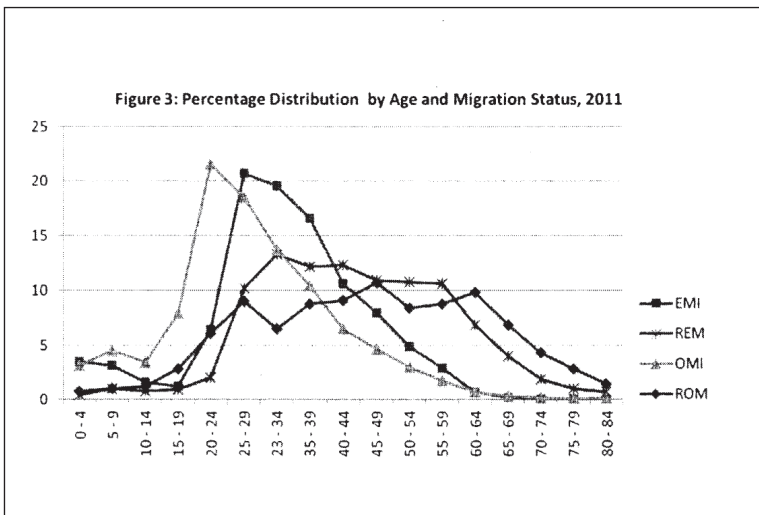


Figure 4: Age Pyramid: Emigrants, 2011

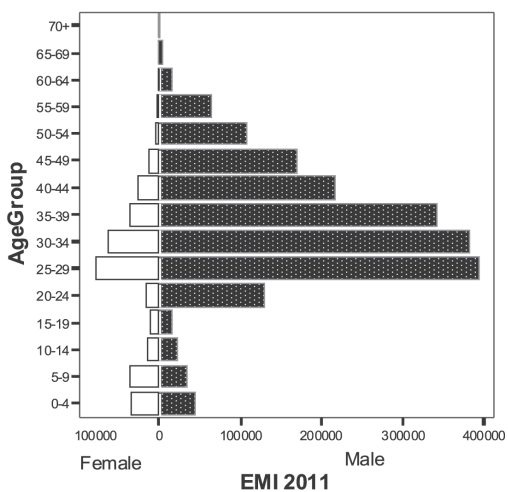
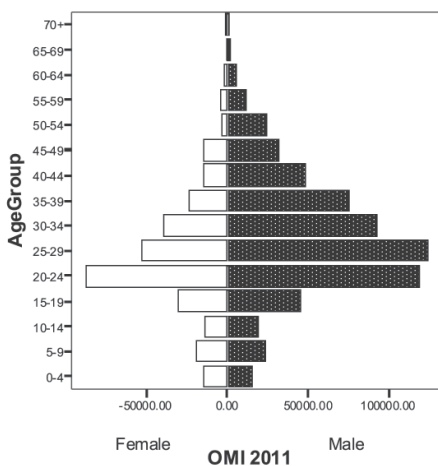


Figure 5: Age Pyramid: Out-Migrants, 2011



At the time of the survey in 2011, the average age of the emigrants was 33.6 and the average age of the return emigrants was 44.5 (Fig 4 and Fig.5). The corresponding averages among the internal migrants were 28.8 years for the out-migrants and 47.0 among the return out-migrants.

Marital Status

Most of the migrants from Kerala are unmarried, 61.1 percent of emigrants and 80.0 percent of out-migrants. However, most of the return emigrants and return out-migrants are married, 85.4 percent of return emigrants and 71.7 percent of return out-migrants. There are of course difference between males and females. Unlike male emigrants, majority (52.7 percent) of female emigrants are married (Table 22).

Table 22: Marital Status of Migrants

	Emigrants			Out-Migrants		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	63.8	45.9	61.2	85.3	68.8	80.0
Married	36.1	52.8	38.6	14.0	30.8	19.4
Widowed	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4
Divorced	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Separated	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Return Emigrants			Return Out-Migrants		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	11.7	19.3	12.7	22.0	22.0	22.0
Married	87.1	72.1	85.4	74.7	63.8	71.7
Widowed	0.7	6.0	1.3	2.5	13.4	5.5
Divorced	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Separated	0.4	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

VII. HUMAN RESOURCES

Education Migrants are better educated than the non-migrants. For example, while only 40.5 percent of the general population (15+ years) have passed the 10th standard or have higher levels of education, as much as 68.0 percent of the emigrants and 69.9 percent of

the out-migrants have 10th class or higher levels of education. Similarly, while only 8.2 percent of the general population have received a degree or higher levels of education, 19.1 per cent of the emigrants and as much 25.1 per cent of the out-migrants have a degree or higher levels of education. At the same time, while as much as 8.8 percent of the emigrants and 17.4 percent of the out-migrants are illiterate, only 7.5 per cent of the general population was illiterate. On the whole, it is borne out that, migrants on an average have very much higher levels of education than the non-migrants (Table 23).

The proportion of migrants with a minimum of 10th standard education is good index of the educational level of any population. On this basis, out-migrants have the highest level of education and return emigrants have the lowest. The proportion of migrants with a minimum of 10th standard is 69.9 for out-migrants, 68.0 for emigrants, 66.0 for return out-migrants and 51.3 for the return emigrants. The corresponding proportion for the non-migrant population is only 40.5 percent.

Average years of schooling indicate that there is not much difference between emigrants and out-migrants with respect to educational attainment. Earlier studies had shown that out-migrants were very much better educated than emigrants*. The gap has more or less been bridged. At present there is hardly any difference between external and internal migrants from Kerala with respect to educational attainment. Emigrants have caught up with out-migrants with respect to educational attainment (Table 24).

Over the years the educational attainments of emigrants and return emigrants have improved considerably. There are two reasons for the increase. First the educational of the Kerala population has improved. Secondly, more of the better educated population emigrate in recent years. Earlier this was not the case; emigrants were mostly unskilled manual labourers.

* See Table 2.22 in A Decade of Kerala's Gulf Connection: Migration Monitoring Study, 2008, CDS, August 2009

Table 23: Percent Distribution of Migrants by Educational Attainment, 2011

Educational Attainment	EMI	REM	OMI	ROM	Population
Illiterate	8.8	0.9	17.4	1.4	7.5
Literate without schooling	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7
Pre-Primary	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	5.1
Class 1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.0
Class 2	0.3	1.4	0.5	1.2	3.3
Class 3	0.3	1.9	0.2	1.2	3.7
Class 4	1.5	5.3	0.6	3.8	6.9
Class 5	1.5	5.2	1.3	3.8	5.4
Class 6	1.2	3.0	1.0	2.5	3.7
Class 7	3.1	6.9	2.2	5.2	6.0
Class 8	3.7	6.7	2.2	6.2	6.9
Class 9	10.7	16.2	3.7	7.2	8.3
Class 10	27.2	26.4	14.9	26.5	18.4
Class 11	0.9	1.3	0.2	1.6	2.9
Class 12	12.7	9.3	22.5	11.6	9.1
ITI Certificate	5.0	2.9	3.8	3.4	1.2
Diploma	3.1	1.4	3.4	2.9	0.7
Degree	8.4	6.0	10.5	10.6	5.2
PG Diploma	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.2
Professional Degree	4.8	1.4	6.9	3.5	0.8
PG (MA, M.Sc etc)	1.9	1.1	2.1	1.5	0.8
Professional PG	2.6	0.9	4.0	3.0	0.9
M.Phil, Ph.D	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1
Others	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Class 10 or Higher	68.0	51.3	69.9	66.0	40.5
Degree	10.0	3.7	13.6	9.1	2.8

Table 24: Average Years of Schooling

	Male	Female	Total
EMI	10.7	11.1	10.7
REM	9.3	11.0	9.5
OMI	10.8	10.5	10.7
ROM	10.6	11.4	10.8
Population	7.8	7.6	7.7

A corollary from this analysis is that migration drains a very significant proportion of Kerala's human resources (Table 25).

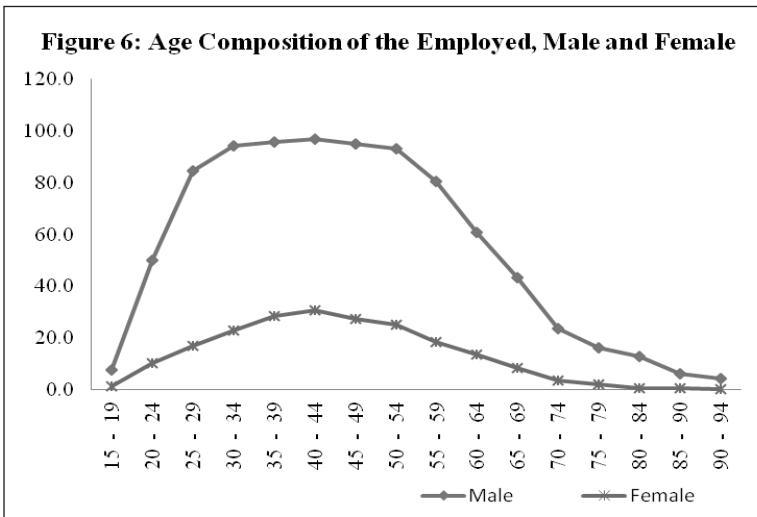
Table 25: Migrants as Percent of Total Population by Educational Level, 2011

Educational Level	EMI	REM	OMI	ROM
Illiterate	7.4	0.4	6.3	0.2
Literate without schooling	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.9
Pre-Primary	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2
Class 1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.2
Class 2	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.5
Class 3	0.6	1.6	0.1	0.5
Class 4	1.4	2.4	0.2	0.8
Class 5	1.7	3.0	0.6	1.0
Class 6	2.1	2.6	0.8	0.9
Class 7	3.2	3.6	1.0	1.2
Class 8	3.3	3.0	0.9	1.2
Class 9	8.1	6.1	1.2	1.2
Class 10	9.3	4.5	2.2	2.0
Class 11	1.9	1.4	0.2	0.7
Class 12	8.8	3.2	6.7	1.8
ITI Certificate	27.1	7.8	8.9	4.0
Diploma	24.6	5.4	11.4	5.0
Degree	10.2	3.6	5.5	2.8
PG Diploma	22.1	6.9	12.2	1.5
Professional Degree	35.6	5.1	22.2	5.6
PG (MA, M.Sc etc)	15.5	4.5	7.3	2.6
Professional PG (MDS,MLT.MSC etc)	18.5	3.4	12.3	4.8
M.Phil, Ph.D	5.6	2.8	8.3	13.9
Others	18.8	3.4	5.4	3.4
Total	6.3	3.1	2.7	1.4

For example, corresponding to 100 persons with a professional degree living in Kerala, there are 57.8 (35.6+22.2) such persons among the migrants who are living outside the state. Similarly, corresponding to 100 persons in the state, (with the specified educational qualification), there are 36 (27.1+8.9) persons with ITI certificate outside the state, 36 (24.6+11.4) diploma holders, 34 (22.1+12.2) post-graduate diploma holders, 31 (18.5+12.3) persons with professional post-graduate degree, 24 (18.8+5.4) persons with an M.Phil or Ph.D among the emigrants and out-migrants from the state. These statistics indicate that migration is draining off a very large chunk of high skill human resources from the state.

Economic Activity: Employment and Unemployment

Nearly 34 per cent of Kerala's population of employable age (15+ years) are employed, 4.0 per cent are unemployed, 38.0 per cent are in the labour force and 62.0 per cent are not in the labour force. For the employed labourers, the principal occupations are agriculture and animal husbandry (22.0 per cent), construction workers (9.0 per cent), cultivators (8.0 per cent) and drivers (6.0 per cent). The unemployment rate was 10.5 per cent.

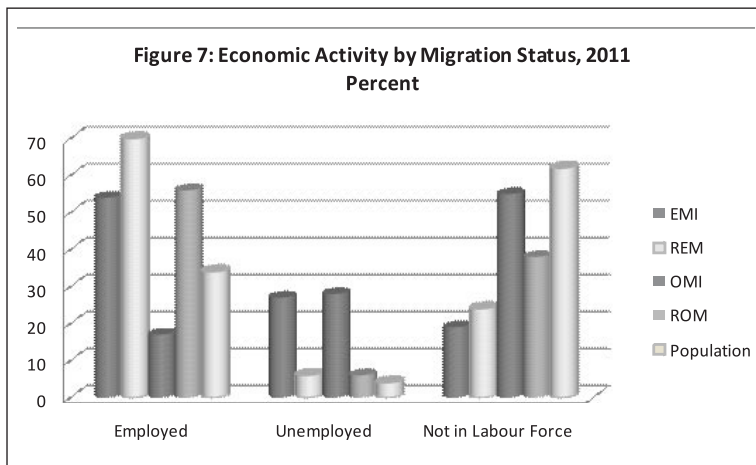


Among the emigrants, 54.0 percent were employed before emigration, 27.0 percent were unemployed and 19 percent were not in the labour force. The unemployment rate among them was a high 33 per 100 in the labour force. Before emigration, the employed were mostly drivers (13.5 percent), salesmen (13.1 percent), labourers in agriculture (9.7 percent), construction workers (8.2 percent), electricians (3.2 per cent), nurses (3.0 percent) and motor vehicle mechanics (2.8 percent).

Among the emigrants who returned (REM), 69.8 percent were employed, 5.6 were unemployed and the remaining 24.5 per was not in the labour force. The unemployment rate among REM was only 7.2 per cent of the labour force.

Among the out-migrants, only 17 per cent were employed before migration, 28 per cent were unemployed, and 55 per cent were not in the labour force (Fig. 7). The unemployment rate was a staggering 62 per 100 of the labour force.

Among the return out-migrants, 55.9 per cent were employed, 6.1 percent were unemployed and 38.0 percent were not in the labour force. The unemployment rate among them was 9.8 percent of the labour force.



Unemployment

Before migration, unemployment rate was as high as 33 percent of the labour force among the emigrants, and 62 percent among the out-migrants. Compared with these rates, unemployment in the general population of Kerala was only 10.5 percent of the labour force.

Unemployment was much higher among females than among the males: 54.2 percent among female emigrants compared with 31.3 percent among male emigrants, 73.9 percent among female out-migrants compared with 60.0 percent among male out-migrants. In the general population, unemployment rate 22.3 among females and 6.4 among males.

Emigration and out-migration brought about significant reduction in the unemployment rate in the state. This came about in two ways.

First, as emigrants and out-migrants included a large number of the unemployed, migration reduced the extent of unemployment in the state. Had there been no migration, the unemployment rate in Kerala would have been 16 per 100 in the labour force. With the extent of migration that took place, the actual unemployment rate was only 10.5.

Secondly, many return-emigrants who were unemployed in Kerala before emigration became employed not only while they were outside Kerala, but also when they came back to their home state. Among the return emigrants, 201,000 were unemployed before emigration, but when they came back the number unemployed among them was only 66,000. The others (136,000) got employment within the state after their return.

Migrants by Industry

The largest proportion of the population is in the “agriculture, mining and fisheries” industry at 32.2 percent. However, among the emigrants, the largest proportion is in construction industry and among the out-migrants, trade employs the largest proportion. Among the female

emigrants, the largest proportion (60.0 percent) is in the “education, health and social services” sector. This is true also among female out-migrants of whom 45.0 percent are employed in the “education, health and social services” sector. Four industrial sectors, “construction”, “transport, storage and communication”, “trade” and “agriculture, mining, fisheries” include more than two-thirds of the emigrants and more than half of the out-migrants.

Migrants by Occupation

Some of the migrants were not employed at the time of migration, i.e., 45.6 percent among emigrants (including children) and 87.5 percent among the out-migrants. Even among the male emigrants, as much 39.5 percent were not employed at the time of emigration.

If non-working emigrants are excluded, about 9.7 percent of the working emigrants were agricultural labourers before emigration (Annexure Table III). Another 8.2 percent were construction workers. Motor vehicle drivers represent about 13.5 percent among the working emigrants and 5.2 percent among the out-migrants. Three percent of the emigrants and 4.6 percent of out-migrants are nurses. Shop sales assistants constitute 13.1 percent of emigrants 16.6 percent of the out-migrants.

Occupation of Emigrants and General Population

Emigrants are about 6.3 percent of the population. But for some occupations the proportion of emigrants is very much higher (Annexure Table IV). For example, take the case of electrical engineers. Corresponding to 100 electric engineers in Kerala there are 52.2 electrical engineers among the emigrants, 43.5 among the emigrants and 8.7 among the out-migrants. Corresponding to 100 nurses and nursing assistants in Kerala there are, 42.9 among the emigrants and 9.1 among the out-migrants, together adding to 51.9 nurses outside Kerala. Corresponding to 100 persons in a given occupations, among the

emigrants there are 57 chemical engineers*, 39 barbers, 46 building electrician, 35 civil engineers, 34 cooks, 50 computer professional, 29 safety officers, 19 doctors 43 electrical engineers, 40 waiter in restaurants, etc

Occupation of Emigrants Before and after migration

Among the emigrants some, about 45.6 percent (1,041,000), were not employed before emigration. They include, children, the unemployed and those not seeking employment. However, at destination only 14.3 percent (327,000) were without a job. The reduction was fairly huge, 31.3 percentage points or 714,000. Annexure Table V gives the decrease in percentages and Annexure Table VI gives the actual numbers involved.

In several occupations, the number of emigrants at origin was smaller than the number with the same occupations at destination. The demand for that occupation at destination was more than the supply from Kerala. Annex Table VII gives the occupations where the demand was larger and those in which the supply was larger than the demand. The occupations in which the demand was larger than supply include Shop salesmen (excess demand 243,000), barber/hairdresser, electricians, accountant, etc. The list is long, 48 out of the total of 80 occupations. The occupations in which the supply exceeded the demand include labourers in agriculture, animal husbandry, etc, construction worker/labourer, painters, cultivators, etc.

Occupations of Return Emigrants

KMS 2011 collected occupation of return emigrants at three points in time:

Occupation in Kerala before emigration

Occupation at destination

Occupation in Kerala after return

* In a few cases like Chemical engineers, the percentages are based on small numbers

Transition in occupation from before emigration to after return is of particular relevance to a study of the impact of emigration on occupations in Kerala.

First of all, about 371,000 among the return emigrants were without any occupations before their first emigration (they include emigrants who did not want a job). At destination, only 128,000 were without a job. But when they returned 351,000 were without a job. The reduction in the number of persons without a job between Kerala before migration and Kerala after return was only about 19,000 (5.1 percent).

A majority of those who had a job in Kerala returned to the same job when they finally returned to Kerala (53.2 percent). The balance 46.8 took up different jobs.

As mentioned above, for all occupations together, 53.2 percent of the return emigrants came back to the same job. If we exclude those who were not initially employed, the corresponding proportions would be 51.2 percent and 48.8 respectively.

The largest number of return emigrants was employed as labourer in "agriculture, animal husbandry". Out of the 112,000 return-emigrants in this sector, only 26,000 worked in the same sector abroad (23.6 percent). But on return about 80,000 (71.3 percent) were employed in this sector (not all of them were from the original cohort). Among those who were originally in this sector, only 45.6 percent remained in the same sector and the balance 54.4 percent obtained other jobs.

Loss due to Emigration in Critical Occupations

A large number of critical occupations in the state are severely depleted by emigration and out-migration. They include chemical engineers, fabrication workers, computer professionals, electricians, nurses, civil and electrical engineers, cooks in hotels and restaurants, and drivers and mechanics.

For example, corresponding to 100 chemical engineers in the state, there are 75 such persons among the emigrants from the state and living outside India. Similarly, corresponding to 100 persons (in the specified occupations) in the state, there are 49 fabrication workers outside, 44 computer professionals, 43 building electricians, 41 mechanical engineers, 40 child care workers, 40 crane operators, 39 nurses, 38 electric engineers, 37 barber/hair dressers, 36 civil engineers, 36 tailors, 33 cooks, 31 machinery repairing workers, 31 electricians, 30 motor vehicle mechanics, 26 plumbers and 24 motor vehicle drivers living abroad as emigrants from Kerala. The number of workers outside Kerala is 40-50 percent of the number of such workers inside Kerala for 7 occupations, 30-40 per cent in 10 occupations, 20- 30 percent in 8 occupations, and 10- 20 per cent in 21 occupations. These statistics provide a general picture of what the state is paying for the Rs 50,000 crores that it is receiving by way of remittances each year.

The loss in human resources through the migration of skilled workers should be balanced, not only against the huge amount of remittances the state receives every year, but also against the gain in work experience, work ethics, and business contacts that the large number of return-emigrants acquired while working abroad.

VIII. REMITTANCES: IMPACT ON ECONOMY AND THE SOCIETY

Introduction

Kerala, and as a matter of fact, most states in India, receive large amounts of money from abroad as workers' remittances. A part of these remittances come to the households and are used for subsistence and other household expenses and the rest is used for commercial purposes. In KMS, a distinction is made between HOUSEHOLD REMITTANCES, that is, remittances received by households for subsistence and other household expenses, and TOTAL REMITTANCES, that is, household remittances plus remittances received in the state through channels such

as, banks, the stock market, etc. Household remittances are only a fraction of the total remittances in the state. In this study, household remittances are estimated internally, that is, using KMS data only. On the other hand, total remittances are estimated using external data: data from the International Monetary Fund, the Reserve Bank of India and the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

Household remittances in Kerala for 2011 were estimated to be Rs 15,129 crores. Comparable figures were Rs. 12,511 crores for 2008 and Rs. 7,965 crores for 2003. Although these figures are relatively very large, only a small fraction of the households in Kerala receive them. Only 17.1 percent of the households had received any remittances in 2011. A surprising aspect of this phenomenon is that the corresponding percentage in 2008 was exactly the same. Thus, a very vast majority of the Kerala households are not direct beneficiaries of the vast amount that comes to the state as worker's remittances.

In spite of the constancy of the proportion of households that receive remittances at the state level, the proportion varies considerably by religion and by district. It was as low as 11.4 percent among Hindu households and 14.4 per cent among Christian households, but as much as 36.6 per cent among Muslim households. It was as low as 2.2 percent in Idukki district but as high as 36.3 per cent in Malappuram.

The **total remittances** in Kerala in 2011 were estimated to be Rs. 49,695 crores compared with Rs. 43,288 crores in 2008. Remittances were Rs. 63,315 per household in 2011 and Rs. 57,227 per household in 2008. Annexure Table II gives the estimated Remittances by Taluk.

Among the 14 districts in the state, Malappuram received the largest amount of remittances, i.e., Rs 9,040 crores which works out to Rs. 114,313 per household. In general, the southern districts experienced a decline in their share of remittances and the northern districts experienced an increase.

Muslim households received Rs. 23,089 crores or 46.5 percent of the total remittances in 2011. Hindus received Rs 18,089 crores or 36.4 percent of the total. The Christian community received Rs. 8,508 crores or 17.1 percent. The shares of the Hindus and the Christians were below their respective shares of the total population of the state. On an average, a Muslim household received Rs. 135,111 as remittances in a 12-month period. A Christian household, on the other hand, received not even half of what a Muslim household received (Rs. 59,175). In the case of the Hindus, the average remittance a household received is only about one-fourth of what a Muslim household received (Rs. 38,489).

Macro-economic Impact: Workers remittances to the Kerala have a major impact on Kerala's economy. Remittances were 31.23 percent of the state's net state domestic product (NSDP). The state's per capita income was Rs. 52,084 (2010), without taking into consideration remittances to the state, but it stood at Rs. 68,375 if remittances were also included. Remittances are 1.6 times the revenue receipt of the Kerala Government, 6.2 times what the state gets from the Centre as revenue transfer. It is more than twice the Government's annual expenditure. It is more than 60 percent of the state's public debt (Table 26).

Households with an emigrant or return emigrant tend to possess better quality houses than those without an emigrant. The proportion of households possessing "luxurious" or "very good" houses shows a steady increase with the number of NRKs in the household, and is 24.2 percent for household without an NRK and 41.3 percent for households with one NRK, 50.3 percent for households with two NRKs and 65.2 percent for households with more than two NRKs. Similarly, the proportion of households that use LPG for cooking increases from 28.6 per cent for households without an NRK to 34.6 percent for households with one NRK to 38.2 percent for households with two NRKs, to 58.8 percent for households with more than two NRKs. The presence of an emigrant or return emigrant has indeed made a very positive impact on the quality of life of a household (Table 27).

Table 26: Macro Economic Impact of Remittances on Kerala Economy, 2011

Indicators	1998	2003	2008	2011
Remittances	13652	18465	43288	49695
NSDP	53552	83783	140889	159144
Per Capita Income	16062	25764	41814	52084
Modified NSDP	67204	102248	184185	208839
Revenue Receipt of Government	7198	10634	24936	31181
Transfer from Central Government	1991	2653	7861	7982
Government Non-Plan Expenditure	5855	9908	18934	22546
State Debt	15700	31060	61653	78239
Receipt from Cashew Export	1317	1217	1198	1636
Receipt from Marine Products	817	995	1431	1670
Modified Per Capita Income	20157	31442	54664	67994
Remittances as percent of NSDP (%)	25.5	22.0	30.7	31.2
Remittances as ratio of Revenue Receipt	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
Remittances as ratio of Transfer from Centre	6.9	7.0	5.5	6.2
Remittances as ratio of Government Expenditure	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.2
Remittances as ratio of State Debt	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6
Remittances as ratio of Receipt from Cashew Export	10.4	15.2	36.1	30.4
Remittances as ratio of Receipt from Marine Export	16.7	18.6	30.3	29.8

Additional empirical evidence on the positive impact of emigration on the quality of life is provided by the number of consumer durables possessed by households with an NRK and those without an NRK. The percentage of households possessing these consumer durables such as a car or motor cycle, phone, television set, refrigerator and computer is much higher among households with an NRK than among households without an NRK. For example, 62.8 percent of households with an NRK possess a refrigerator, compared with only 38.1 percent in households without an NRK. In the case of a laptop computer, the percentages are 16.5 percent for households with an NRK and 9.3 percent for households without an NRK.

Table 27: Percentage of Households in Possession of Consumer Durables with NRK and Without NRK

Consumer items	2011			2008		
	NRK	Non-NRK	All	NRK	Non-NRK	All
Motor Car	14.6	8.3	10.0	10.8	6.1	7.4
Taxi, Truck	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.4	1.9	2.0
Motor Cycle	30.4	23.2	25.1	28.9	21.1	23.2
Land Phone	68.7	41.7	49.0	77.5	51.7	58.6
Mobile Phone	90.5	83.1	85.1	77.3	68.3	70.7
Television	92.5	85.6	87.5	88.1	77.8	80.5
MP3/DVD/VCD	65.2	46.0	51.2	54.8	37.5	42.1
Refrigerator	62.8	38.1	44.8	56.2	28.4	35.8
Computer/Laptop	16.5	9.3	11.2	10.5	4.8	6.3
Microwave Oven	4.2	2.8	3.2	2.0	0.2	1.3
Net Connection	7.1	4.6	5.3			

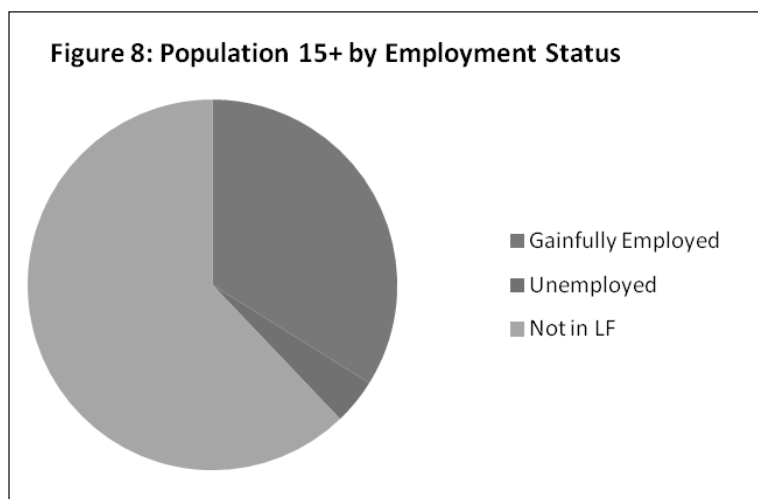
Thus, households with an NRK are more likely to possess a consumer item than households without an NRK.

Such differentials exist to a lesser extent among households with an ISM and those without an ISM. Thus, 14.6 percent of households with an ISM have a motor car, but only 7.4 percent of those without an ISM have a motor car. As in the case of external migration, in the case of internal migration also, a larger proportion of the households with migrants tend to possess more of household consumer goods.

Thus, whether it is external migration or internal migration, migration tends to contribute to consumption inequality between households with migrants and those without.

IX. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION KERALA, 2011

In 2011, the number of persons in the employable ages (fifteen years and older) was estimated to be about 26.2 million of whom 12.4 million were males and 13.8 million were females. Of these, 8.9 million were gainfully employed (6.84 million males and 2.03 million females), 1.045 million are unemployed (465,000 males and 580,000 females). About 16.3 million were not in the labour force, namely, 5.1 million males and 11.2 million females (Fig. 8).



All these numbers were smaller in 2008, indicating a growth in population of employable ages, gainfully employed persons, and unemployed persons. Persons outside the labour force however experienced a decline.

Data from earlier migration surveys indicated that until about 2008, there was a steady decline in the number of persons employed in Kerala. The data for 2011, however, indicate a reversal in trend. Between 2008 and 2011, the number of employed persons increased by 601,000 persons. The increase was observed among both males and females.

Unemployment

In 2011, 1.05 million of Kerala's population was unemployed, i.e., 465,000 males and 580,000 females. The corresponding numbers in 2008 were 380,000 males 398,000 females taking the total unemployed to 779,000 persons. The unemployment rate (as percent of labour force) was 10.5 percent in 2011, 6.4 among males and 22.3 among females (Table 28). The unemployment rate in 2008 was 8.6, with 5.6 percent among males and 17.8 percent among females. Thus, the period 2008-2011 saw a fairly large increase (more than a quarter off a million) in unemployment in Kerala.

Unemployment by Districts

Unemployment is relatively high at the South end and Northern end of the state. The highest rate, 16.1 was in Kannur district. The lowest rate was in Wayanad district, just 5.7 percent. The southern districts, Thiruvananthapuram to Kottayam have relatively high unemployment rates.

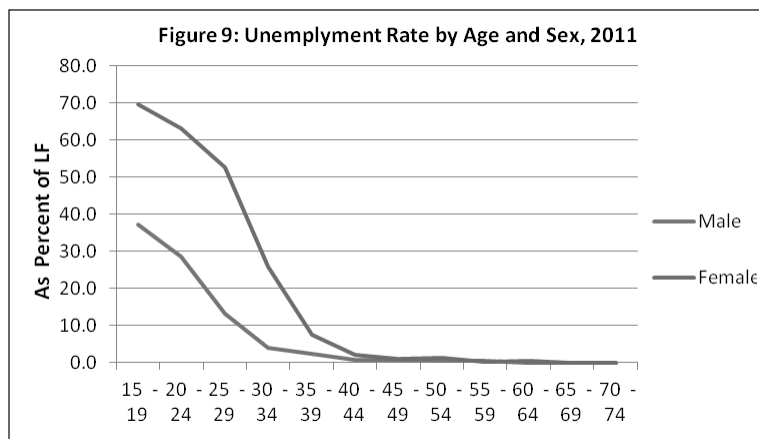
Kozhikode and Wayanad districts have relatively very low male unemployment rates. Thiruvananthapuram district in the extreme south and Kasaragod district in the extreme north have the highest rate, 9.0 and 8.5 percent respectively.

Table 28: Number and Rate of Unemployment by District, 2011

Districts	Number of Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	64660	43937	108597	9.0	18.4	11.4
Kollam	38157	47087	85244	6.6	22.4	10.9
Pathanamthitta	26453	15410	41863	8.5	46.1	12.2
Alappuzha	29809	85680	115489	6.5	30.3	15.6
Kottayam	33508	79160	112668	7.0	25.2	14.2
Idukki	15933	14980	30913	5.8	14.9	8.3
Ernakulam	39532	60014	99545	4.7	24.7	9.3
Thrissur	52015	24014	76029	8.6	14.9	9.9
Palakkad	35435	37384	72819	5.3	15.1	7.9
Malappuram	35300	19556	54857	4.7	16.4	6.3
Kozhikode	25450	32345	57795	3.8	19.9	6.9
Wayanad	8029	7545	15574	4.0	10.7	5.7
Kannur	32337	79721	112059	6.7	36.8	16.1
Kasaragod	28825	32986	61811	8.5	22.0	12.6
Kerala	465444	579819	1045262	6.4	22.3	10.5

Unemployment by Age

Unemployment rate is very high at younger ages. It was as high as 45 percent at ages 15-19 years. The rates are extremely low at ages above 40 years. More than 7.0 percent of the unemployed are under 15 years, more than 45.0 percent are under 20 years, 80.0 percent of the unemployed are under 30 years and more than 90.0 percent are under 40 years of age (Fig. 9).



Unemployment by Religion

Unemployment is highest among the Muslims, 12.1 percent and is lowest among the Christians, 9.7 percent. The pattern was the same in 2008: 11.6 percent among the Muslims but only 7.8 among the Christians. There was, however, a difference in 2003. In that year the rates were more or less the same for all the three groups, with a slightly higher rate for the Christians (Table 29).

Table 29: Unemployment by Religion, 2011

Religion	2011	2008	2003	1998
Hindus	10.3	8.0	18.9	11.3
Christians	9.7	7.8	20.7	10.1
Muslims	12.1	11.6	18.4	12.0
Total	10.5	8.6	19.2	11.2

Table 30: Unemployment Rate by Education, 2008 and 2011

Education	2011	2008	Percent of Total 2011
Illiterate	1.7	0.4	0.5
Literate without School Education	1.4	1.1	0.1
Primary not Completed	1.6	1.9	0.6
Primary	0.7	2.7	0.4
Upper Primary upto Secondary	2.0	5.6	6.3
Secondary Passed but Have no Degree	13.2	14.8	50.5
Degree Holders	33.5	21.7	31.7
Others	27.7	*	10.0
All Groups	10.5	8.6	100.0

Nearly 50.0 percent of the unemployed in Kerala were those with secondary level education. Another 31.7 percent were among degree holders. More than 90.0 percent of the unemployed in Kerala had secondary level of education or higher (Table 30).

Unemployment rate is high among the educated, especially among those with a degree. In 2001 unemployment rate was 33.5 among the degree holders and 13.2 percent among those with secondary level of education.

Thus unemployment problem in Kerala is essentially educated unemployment.

X. CONCLUSIONS

As mentioned in the beginning, KMS 2011 is the fifth in the series of migration studies being carried out by CDS. The same team of researchers was involved in the conduct of all these surveys. Some broad patterns on migration and related factors have emerged over the years. In conclusion, we enumerate some of these below.

First: There has been a slow but steady shift NORTHWARD in *Kerala's destiny*. Demographers claim that **demography is destiny for any population**, whether in Kerala, India, China, or any other country. Several relevant elements of Kerala's demography have shown a steady northward shift. Over the years, the centre of population has moved northward. In recent years, population growth has become much higher in the state's north than in its southern region. The origin of emigration from Kerala is moving to its north. More and more remittances are ending up in the north. KMS does not have much data on developments in education, health, industries, etc., but we suspect that in recent years, more of these developments have taken place in the north than in the south. For example, according to KMS 1998, only 33.4 percent of Kerala's population with secondary or higher levels of education lived in the north (Malappuram to Kasaragod) and the remaining 66.6 percent lived in the south and central regions of the state. By 2011, the corresponding proportions were 39.0 in the north and 61.0 in the other regions. The proportion in the north has increased by 5.6 percentage points, whereas the proportion in the south and central regions decreased by the same percentage.

Similarly, in 1998, the north accounted for only 33.4 percent of employed persons, but by 2011, the corresponding proportion increased to 39.0 percent. In 1998, only 15.6 percent of population in the north was employed in the private sector of the economy, but by 2011, as much as 32.4 percent of the north's population was employed in the private sector. The corresponding percentages in the self-employment sector were 32.8 percent in 1998 and 36.0 percent in 2011.

Second, there has been a slow but steady Hinduization of emigration in Kerala, mostly at the expense of the Christians. The proportion of Hindus among the emigrants from Kerala was 37.5 per cent in 2011, but only 29.9 percent in 1998. In spite of this trend, Hindu emigration is far from reaching its due share in Kerala's population.

Trends in demographic differentials are such that it is unlikely that in the near future, the proportional share of emigrants by religion will converge to proportional share of the population by religion.

Third, during the last 10 years, there has been a steady improvement in the average educational level of the emigrants. The disadvantage which the external migrants had over the internal migrants with respect to educational level in the past has been gradually wiped out. By 2011, the emigrants have scored over the out-migrants in educational attainment.

Fourth, Kerala is receiving an increasing amount of money from abroad as workers' remittances at rates outpacing even the extent of emigration. The economic benefits that the state receives from these annual remittances are huge, but they have to be balanced with the huge loss to the state in the matter of human resources. At present, there is acute scarcity of qualified workers in every field in the state. More than 30 percent of persons with higher educational qualifications are now living abroad. More than 25 to 30 percent of workers in high skill occupations are now living outside the state. The negative impact of this drain on Kerala's economy is yet to be fully quantified in financial terms.

Equally pertinent is the drain of funds that go into educating Kerala's youth outside the state. This amount was roughly about Rs 1703 crores in 2011, or 3.4 percent of the annual remittances to the state. This calls for rethinking on the matter of the development of professional education within the state.

Emigration has always made a positive impact on the unemployment problem in the state. Emigration of a disproportionately large number of the unemployed persons helped to reduce the unemployment rate in the state. In this case also, there is a flip side.

Unemployment was reduced alright, but it came about **not** by providing employment to the unemployed *within the state* but by getting them *out of the state*.

Reduction in unemployment did not result in increase in employment within the state.

There is, however, a section of the unemployed emigrants who became employed within the state. They are the unemployed (before emigration) emigrants who returned to Kerala and got jobs. As a result of employment of the unemployed (before emigration) return-emigrants, the number of employed persons in Kerala increased by about 136,000 in 2011.

Has migration contributed to income equality in the state? Or has it increased inequality?

As the emigrants were mostly construction workers in the early phase of emigration, there was a general feeling that emigration contributed to income **equality**. However, a more recent comparison of the employment and educational characteristics of the emigrants with those of the non-migrants show that this may not be true any longer.

Employment and education of a person are rough indicators of his/her economic status (income). In KMS 2011, the industrial affiliations of persons are classified into 14 groups such as agriculture, forestry, personal services, and so on. Occupation is given in greater detail for 80 separate classifications, from advocate to washerman. There is, however, no fool-proof way of classifying people by their income on the basis of their occupation, industry, or education. An approximate classification is attempted in this study.

To start with, persons employed in agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, mining and quarrying (before emigration) are taken as belonging to the low income group and others as belonging to the higher income group. On this basis, it is estimated that while 32.7 percent of the non-migrant population belong to the low income group, only about 12.7 percent of the emigrants belong to the low income group. In other

words, emigrants were a select group from the richer strata of Kerala society and emigration would seem to have increased the **inequality** in Kerala society.

The expansion of the industrial categories of the low income group by the inclusion of the construction industry also did not change this conclusion. The percentage of the low income occupations was 53.1 among the non-migrant population but only 12.7 among the emigrants.

Similar analysis based on the occupations also gives the same result.

The proportion of low income persons was 68.3 percent among the non-migrants but only 30.7 percent among the emigrants*. The differentials are much larger among females, 58.1 percent among female non-migrants but only 4.1 percent among female emigrants. On this basis, the conclusion should be that a relatively better-off population emigrates and improves their income level and that emigration increases inequality in Kerala society.

That emigration adds to inequality is supported by a similar analysis on educational attainment. In 2011, about 59 percent of Kerala's non-migrant population (15 years or older) have less than secondary level of education. However, among the emigrants before emigration, only 32.0 per cent had less than secondary level of education.* If educational attainment is a proxy to income level, it is the more well-off that emigrated and that emigration would have contributed to increased inequality in Kerala society.

More direct information on the relation between emigration and income is provided by the data on the possession of red and blue ration cards by Kerala households and also by the data on enrolment in RSBY.

The proportion of households that possess a red ration card (indication that the household is relatively poor) is 38.2 percent in

households without an emigrant, but only 18.4 percent in households with one or more emigrant. Emigrants come from the relatively richer households, and that emigration would have contributed to increased inequality in Kerala society.

Similarly, the proportion of households that have RSBY membership (indication that the household is relatively poor) is 40.0 percent in households without an emigrant, but only 23.8 percent in households with one or more emigrant. Conversely, among the poor (REBY membership) households, 88.3 percent have no emigrants, but among the richer households (no membership RSBY membership) only 77.9 percent are without an emigrant. Emigrants are more likely to come from relatively wealthier households and that emigration would have contributed to increased inequality in Kerala society.

In the analysis based on ration card and RSBY membership, the possibility of a reverse relationship cannot be ruled out. However we maintain that unlike the relationship between emigration and housing quality or ownership of a motor car., the reverse relationship, if it does exist, could not be strong enough to affect the overall conclusion. In the case of industry, occupation, and education, there is, however, no possibility of such a reverse relationship, as these characteristics relate to the situation before emigration, and migration could not have influenced them.

A more authoritarian verdict in this matter requires income data.

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Annexure Table I: Migration Estimate by Taluks, 2011

Sl. No	Taluks and Districts	HH 2001	HH 2011	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
1	Neyyattinkara	203521	224198	35498	25182	4990	4302
2	Thiruvananthapuram	260535	289012	55972	99344	4562	21922
3	Nedumangad	153472	170929	34267	30345	9308	7490
4	Chirayinkeezhu	141854	158569	70364	74861	6384	10668
	Thiruvananthapuram	759382	842708	196101	229732	25244	44382
5	Karunagapally	92379	102674	17834	24019	7660	10064
6	Kunnathur	44872	50722	4006	6138	1979	14408
7	Pathanapuram	104656	123654	33562	34127	7933	10976
8	Kottarakara	138101	152772	26719	56344	4735	13958
9	Kollam	213306	243334	34806	46818	8314	26755
	Kollam	593314	673156	116927	167446	30621	76161
10	Thiruvalla	54903	59306	2549	34683	5070	7678
11	Mallappally	32656	35002	675	3006	0	154
12	Ranni	50132	53067	2879	16014	4645	10599
13	Kozhencheri	85746	92673	4720	22230	821	3079
14	Adoor	73697	81389	4474	15448	3648	3559
	Pathanamthitta	297134	321437	15297	91381	14184	25069

Annexure table I cont'd...

Sl. No	Taluks and Districts	HH 2001	HH 2011	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
15	Cherthala	117485	132967	2219	3585	4179	9722
16	Ambalapuzha	96618	140270	13922	32974	12853	3444
17	Kuttanad	45947	47257	4725	8506	6616	20793
18	Karthikapally	94466	105152	12442	42372	9298	36627
19	Chengannoor	49245	45672	3654	25576	914	15528
20	Mavelikkara	80199	66674	17726	31373	4079	15217
	Alappuzha	483960	537992	54688	144386	37939	101331
21	Meenachil	86908	97396	0	20630	608	20138
22	Vaikom	69377	76562	0	9410	0	3764
23	Kottayam	141163	160210	5405	54499	2969	21153
24	Changanaserry	78428	89465	3297	18010	0	9758
25	Kanjirappally	58644	65931	3144	14911	608	9434
	Kottayam	434520	489564	11846	117460	4185	64247
26	Devikulam	44381	45349	561	45	602	9897
27	Udumbanchola	101952	109334	4731	5303	4659	8243
28	Thodupuzha	72996	80482	1446	2342	2012	2489
29	Peerumade	46015	44171	0	0	250	125
	Idukki	265344	279336	6738	7690	7523	20752

Annexure table I cont'd...

Sl. No	Taluks and Districts	HH 2001	HH 2011	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
30	Kunnathunad	97702	115028	7912	27214	9876	14462
31	Aluva	98735	115598	7780	17117	7076	19262
32	Paravoor	85950	130551	8107	11743	3812	2222
33	Kochi	106900	151210	8302	23167	0	1768
34	Kanayannur	180530	215516	30211	52402	16966	33013
35	Moovattupuzha	73049	82431	0	3298	487	7083
36	Kothamangalam	50295	58600	0	1172	1172	4688
	Ernakulam	693161	868934	62312	136113	39389	82498
37	Thalappilly	124296	148003	25607	40031	37068	15066
38	Chavakkad	89997	107737	55578	59046	10155	14391
39	Thrissur	181332	144155	23954	29963	30998	21747
40	Kodungalloor	64749	69111	8068	15389	4511	1566
41	Mukundapuram	179497	210728	35925	53939	19546	37654
	Thrissur	639871	679734	149132	198368	102278	90425
42	Ottappalam	161381	218148	43394	59265	43383	35305
43	Manarkad	68824	100416	14374	20624	7022	11367
44	Palakkad	120119	164344	12397	45900	37013	64306

Annexure table I cont'd...

Sl. No	Taluks and Districts	HH 2001	HH 2011	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
45	Chittur	91495	137209	12585	11239	50048	74237
46	Alathur	88397	10142	638	4994	2494	4131
	Palakkad	530216	630259	83388	142020	139960	189346
47	Ernad	135253	177546	43494	87237	4030	0
48	Nilambur	95900	120343	17005	42553	450	10113
49	Perunthalmanna	90656	118405	29757	48283	14518	5297
50	Tirur	131732	169506	39800	102248	1908	5654
51	Thirurangadi	99303	130687	12658	78470	1930	15651
52	Ponnani	59569	74325	11408	50092	985	7450
	Malappuram	612413	790812	154122	408883	23822	44165
53	Vadakara	126440	156854	28586	71322	378	16341
54	Quilandy	143605	176851	27887	53924	0	11726
55	Kozhikode	297613	370580	57951	81473	23247	20265
	Kozhikode	567658	704285	114424	206719	23625	48332
56	Mananthavady	50418	58689	3514	8177	1644	4396
57	Sultanbathery	64395	71625	4129	10080	4601	9562

Annexure table I cont'd...

Sl. No	Taluks and Districts	HH 2001	HH 2011	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
58	Vythiri	51950	59186	6846	8617	934	5432
	Wayanad	166763	189500	14489	26874	7179	19390
59	Thaliparambu	147582	173909	27780	57748	7190	8765
60	Kannur	133935	164294	34871	83775	18527	32120
61	Thalassery	175851	212998	62652	141523	25716	40885
	Kannur	457368	551201	125303	283046	51433	81770
62	Kasaragod	107349	130818	15602	47902	1207	22678
63	Hosdurg	117903	159151	29978	72523	2069	20178
	Kasaragod	225252	289969	45580	120425	3276	42856
	Total	6726356	7848885	1150347	2280543	510658	930724

Annexure Table II: Total Remittances by Taluks, 2011

Sl. No	Taluks and Districts	2011	2008	2003	Increase 2008-2011	Increase 2003-2008
1	Neyyattinkara	504	620	566	-116	54
2	Thiruvananthapuram	1340	1927	565	-587	1362
3	Nedumangad	1504	663	257	841	406
4	Chirayinkeezhu	1237	1591	538	-354	1053
	Thiruvananthapuram	4740	4801	1926	-61	2875
5	Karunagapally	841	475	272	366	203
6	Kunnathur	1420	325	205	1095	120
7	Pathanapuram	1238	313	455	925	-142
8	Kottarakara	290	1205	308	-915	897
9	Kollam	390	2159	573	-1769	1586
	Kollam	4423	4477	1813	-54	2664
10	Thiruvalla	474	448	203	26	245
11	Mallappally	202	255	140	-53	115
12	Ranni	271	118	55	153	63
13	Kozhencherry	618	673	269	-55	404
14	Adoor	497	717	288	-220	429
	Pathanamthitta	2079	2211	955	-132	1256
15	Cherthala	57	302	33	-245	269
16	Ambalapuzha	612	329	231	283	98

Annexure table II cont'd...

Sl. No	Taluks and Districts	2011	2008	2003	Increase 2008-2011	Increase 2003-2008
17	Kuttanad	108	263	193	-155	70
18	Karthikapally	713	505	489	208	16
19	Chengannoor	519	361	226	158	135
20	Mavelikkara	446	210	167	236	43
	Alappuzha	2296	1970	1339	326	631
21	Meenachil	168	120	76	48	44
22	Vaikkom	58	543	14	-485	529
23	Kottayam	799	1078	163	-279	915
24	Changanaserry	179	286	206	-107	80
25	Kanjirappally	1401	244	121	1157	123
	Kottayam	2419	2271	580	148	1691
26	Devikulam	30	19	5	11	14
27	Udumbanchola	109	108	30	1	78
28	Thodupuzha	41	29	4	12	25
29	Peerumade	0	0	0	0	0
	Idukki	182	156	39	26	117
30	Kunnathunad	1237	179	162	1058	17
31	Aluva	446	663	105	-217	558
32	Paravoor	491	359	229	132	130
33	Kochi	454	48	162	406	-114

Annexure table II cont'd...

Sl. No	Taluks and Districts	2011	2008	2003	Increase 2008-2011	Increase 2003-2008
34	Kanayannur	2808	1535	651	1273	884
35	Moovattupuzha	294	195	119	99	76
36	Kothamangalam	0	5	87	-5	-82
	Ernakulam	6127	2984	1515	3143	1469
37	Thalappilly	1259	1802	284	-543	1518
38	Chavakkad	1219	1582	705	-363	877
39	Thrissur	690	711	706	-21	5
40	Kodungalloor	270	1128	355	-858	773
41	Mukundapuram	995	738	1185	257	-447
	Thrissur	4293	5961	3235	-1668	2726
42	Ottappalam	1630	1925	452	-295	1473
43	Manarkad	569	555	166	14	389
44	Palakkad	741	429	64	312	365
45	Chittur	71	189	296	-118	-107
46	Alathur	63	350	171	-287	179
	Palakkad	3293	3448	1149	-155	2299
47	Ernad	1519	1278	728	241	550
48	Nilambur	901	925	589	-24	336
49	Perunthalmanna	1142	1207	561	-65	646
50	Tirur	2827	1869	412	958	1457

Annexure table II cont'd...

Sl. No	Taluks and Districts	2011	2008	2003	Increase 2008-2011	Increase 2003-2008
51	Thirurangadi	1856	989	319	867	670
52	Ponnani	993	218	284	775	-66
	Malappuram	9040	6486	2893	2554	3593
53	Vadakara	963	653	478	310	175
54	Quilandy	789	1424	459	-635	965
55	Kozhikode	2090	1911	421	179	1490
	Kozhikode	3904	3988	1358	-84	2630
56	Mananthavady	148	151	46	-3	105
57	Sultan Bathery	168	192	22	-24	170
58	Vythiri	225	228	0	-3	228
	Wayanad	578	571	68	7	503
59	Thaliparambu	2255	605	109	1650	496
60	Kannur	1742	1432	378	310	1054
61	Thalassery	1126	763	489	363	274
	Kannur	5145	2800	976	2345	1824
62	Kasaragod	514	762	312	-248	450
63	Hosdurg	667	402	311	265	91
	Kasaragod	1176	1164	623	13	541
	Total	49695	43288	18469	6407	24819

Annexure Table III: Percent Distribution of Population, and Migrants before Migration, by Occupations, 2011

Occupation	Emigrants			Out-migrants		
	Before Emigration			Before migration		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Advocate & Legal service	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	3.2	0.7
Agriculture, Animal husbandry laborers	20.2	27.4	21.9	7.2	0.0	6.5
Automobile Engineer	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3
Bakery worker	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3
Barber / hairdresser	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Beautician	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Blacksmith	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3
Book binding related worker	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3
Brick layer	0.7	0.1	0.61	0.7	0.0	0.7
Building electrician	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3
Cable layer and related work	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3
Carpenter	2.5	0.0	1.9	1.1	0.0	1.0
Cashier, ticket clerks, clerks, accountant	1.5	2.7	1.8	2.5	9.7	3.3
Chartered Accountant / Cost Accountant	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	3.2	0.7
Chemical engineer	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Child care worker / Anganwadi worker	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annexure table III cont'd...

Occupation	Emigrants			Out-migrants		
	Before Emigration			Before migration		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Civil engineer	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	3.2	1.0
Cook in Hotels and Restaurants	0.7	0.4	0.7	2.5	0.0	2.3
Companion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Computer Professional, Assistant	0.5	0.9	0.6	6.2	16.2	7.2
Construction worker / laborer	10.6	3.4	9.0	4.0	0.0	3.6
Contractor	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3
Crane operator / Lift operator / Safety officer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cultivator	7.7	10.4	8.3	2.5	0.0	2.3
Data entry operator	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Doctor	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	3.2	0.7
Domestic helper	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electrical engineer	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.7
Electrician	1.4	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.0	1.3
Fabrication worker	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	1.0
Fishermen / Fish related work	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.8	3.2	2.0
Floor layer	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food processing and related worker	0.5	3.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.7

Annexure table III cont'd...

Occupation	Emigrants			Out-migrants		
	Before Emigration			Before migration		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Heavy truck and lorry driver	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hotel administration staff	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household worker / Maid / Servant	0.4	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Housekeeper / cook in households	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Journalists / Newspaper reporter / editor	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3
Laboratory / X-ray Technician	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3
LIC agent	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Locomotive engine driver	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loading / Unloading worker	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.3
Machinery repair worker / Welder	1.2	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.0	1.3
Manager	1.2	0.4	1.1	2.5	0.0	2.3
Manufacturing laborer	1.9	9.6	3.6	0.7	0.0	0.5
Mechanical engineer	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	3.2	1.0
Messenger	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Door keeper and Security staff	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining and quarry worker	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Money lender	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annexure table III cont'd...

Occupation	Emigrants			Out-migrants		
	Before Emigration			Before migration		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Motor vehicle driver	7.5	0.2	5.8	5.8	0.0	5.2
Motor vehicle mechanic	1.2	0.0	0.9	2.2	0.0	2.0
Nurse and Nursing assistant	0.1	2.8	0.7	1.8	29.0	4.6
Office clerk / accounting clerk	1.6	3.1	1.9	3.6	3.2	3.6
Painter	3.1	0.1	2.4	2.2	0.0	2.0
Peon	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.7
Pharmacist	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Photography related worker	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plumber / pipe fitter	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.7
Politician	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poojari / Pastor	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.7
Porter in railway station / airport	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Proprietor	3.9	0.5	3.1	2.5	3.2	2.6
Repair of electronic equipments	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3
Sewer / embroidery related work	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shoe maker	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shop Salesman	6.2	2.9	5.4	18.1	3.2	16.6

Annexure table III cont'd...

Occupation	Emigrants			Out-migrants		
	Before Emigration			Before migration		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Site agent	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Site supervisor	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3
Stone Mason	1.7	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Storekeeper	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Street vender	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweeper and related worker	0.2	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tailor / dress maker	0.7	3.4	1.3	3.6	3.2	3.6
Teacher / Lecturer	1.3	9.5	3.3	4.0	3.2	3.7
Transport laborer	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	1.0
Vehicle cleaner	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waiter in restaurant	0.4	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.0	2.6
Washer man	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others (specify)	6.5	5.9	6.4	5.7	9.9	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annexure Table IV: Migrants as Percent of Population by Occupations, 2011

Occupation	Emigrants			Out-Migrants			EMI+OMI		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Not Working	9.5	1.7	4.3	6.2	1.9	3.3	15.7	3.5	7.6
Chemical Engineer	75.0	33.3	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	33.3	57.1
Fabrication Worker	49.0	0.0	49.0	5.9	0.0	5.9	54.9	0.0	54.9
Computer Professional, Assistant	44.0	11.4	31.9	22.7	11.4	18.5	66.7	22.7	50.4
Building electrician	42.9	100.0	43.9	1.8	0.0	1.8	44.6	100.0	45.6
Mechanical Engineer	40.7	0.0	39.3	7.4	100.0	10.7	48.1	100.0	50.0
Child Care Worker / Anganwadi Worker	40.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	3.2
Crane operator / Lift operator / Safety officer	40.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.10	40.0	0.0	28.6
Nurse and Nursing assistant	38.9	43.4	42.9	27.8	6.6	9.1	66.7	50.0	51.9
Electrical Engineer	38.1	100.0	43.5	9.5	0.0	8.7	47.6	100.0	52.2
Barber / Hairdresser	36.7	0.0	38.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.7	0.0	38.8
Civil Engineer	35.9	8.3	29.4	5.1	8.3	5.9	41.0	16.7	35.3
Tailor / Dress maker	35.8	1.3	16.1	8.3	0.6	3.9	44.2	1.9	20.0
Cook in Hotels and Restaurants	33.3	0.0	28.6	5.8	0.0	5.0	39.2	0.0	33.6
Messenger	33.3	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	25.0
Machinery Repair Worker / Welder	31.4	0.0	31.1	2.1	0.0	2.0	33.5	0.0	33.2
Electrician	30.9	0.0	30.3	1.7	0.0	1.7	32.6	0.0	32.1

Annexure table IV cont'd...

Occupation	Emigrants			Out-Migrants			EMI+OMI		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Motor Vehicle Mechanic	30.0	200.0	30.8	3.0	0.0	3.0	33.0	200.0	33.8
Waiter in Restaurant	28.8	0.0	28.4	12.1	0.0	11.9	40.9	0.0	40.3
Shop Salesman	28.7	0.7	25.3	4.9	0.7	4.4	33.7	1.4	29.7
Plumber / Pipe Fitter	26.3	0.0	26.3	2.6	0.0	2.6	28.9	0.0	28.9
Automobile Engineer	25.0	0.0	15.4	12.5	0.0	7.7	37.5	0.0	23.1
Repair of Electronic Equipments	25.0	0.0	23.6	1.9	0.0	1.8	26.9	0.0	25.5
Motor Vehicle Driver	24.1	50.0	24.2	1.3	0.0	1.3	25.4	50.0	25.5
Mining and Quarry Worker	22.4	0.0	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.0	20.4
Floor Layer	22.2	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	22.2
Heavy Truck and Lorry Driver	18.6	0.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	0.0	18.4
Teacher / Lecturer	17.9	0.9	6.3	5.0	0.2	1.8	22.9	1.1	8.1
Transport Laborer	17.5	0.0	17.3	3.1	0.0	3.1	20.6	0.0	20.4
Cashier, Ticket Clerks, Clerks, Accountant	17.3	1.5	11.9	2.7	2.3	2.6	20.0	3.8	14.5
Hotel Administration Staff	17.0	25.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	25.0	17.5
Porter in Railway Station / Airport	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7
Street Vender	16.4	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	14.7
Bakery Worker	14.6	10.0	13.8	2.1	0.0	1.7	16.7	10.0	15.5

Annexure table IV cont'd...

Occupation	Emigrants			Out-Migrants			EMI+OMI		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Money Lender	14.3	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	13.3
Storekeeper	13.9	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	12.2
Chartered Accountant / Cost Accountant	13.8	0.0	10.8	3.4	12.5	5.4	17.2	12.5	16.2
Photography Related Worker	13.3	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	12.1
Painter	12.2	0.0	12.1	1.2	0.0	1.2	13.4	0.0	13.3
Housekeeper / Cook in Households	11.1	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	4.0
Shoe Maker	11.1	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	10.0
Construction Worker / Laborer	10.4	0.6	9.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	11.0	0.6	10.1
Food Processing and Related Worker	10.3	0.0	3.9	2.3	0.0	0.9	12.6	0.0	4.8
Others (specify)	10.3	1.4	8.5	1.5	1.1	1.4	11.8	2.5	9.9
Office clerk / Accounting Clerk	10.1	2.6	7.3	3.9	0.7	2.7	14.0	3.3	10.0
Data Entry Operator	10.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	7.1
Sewer / Embroidery Related Work	10.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	4.3
Site Supervisor	9.8	0.0	9.4	1.6	0.0	1.6	11.5	0.0	10.9
Manufacturing Laborer	9.8	0.0	3.9	0.7	0.0	0.3	10.4	0.0	4.2
Stone Mason	9.7	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	9.6
Carpenter	9.4	0.0	9.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	10.1	0.0	10.0
Manager	8.8	10.5	8.9	3.4	0.0	3.1	12.2	10.5	12.1

Annexure table IV cont'd...

Occupation	Emigrants			Out-Migrants			EMI+OMI		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Fishermen / Fish Related Work	8.6	4.7	8.0	2.0	2.3	2.0	10.5	7.0	10.0
Doctor	8.0	33.3	18.6	4.0	5.6	4.7	12.0	38.9	23.3
Sweeper and Related Worker	8.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	1.9
Journalists / Newspaper Reporter / Editor, etc	7.1	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.0	7.1	14.3	0.0	14.3
Domestic Helper	6.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	3.4
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry Laborers	6.4	0.3	4.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	7.0	0.3	5.1
Laboratory / X-ray Technician	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	2.1	12.5	6.3	8.3
Poojari / Pastor	6.1	0.0	5.9	2.4	0.0	2.4	8.5	0.0	8.2
Proprietor	6.1	7.7	6.1	1.1	3.8	1.2	7.1	11.5	7.3
Blacksmith	6.0	0.0	5.4	2.0	0.0	1.8	8.0	0.0	7.1
Book Binding Worker	5.7	0.0	3.9	2.9	0.0	2.0	8.6	0.0	5.9
Cable Layer and Related Work	5.6	0.0	5.3	2.8	0.0	2.6	8.3	0.0	7.9
Pharmacist	5.6	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	3.2
Politician	5.6	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	3.3
Loading / Unloading Worker	5.4	0.0	5.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	5.7	0.0	5.7
LIC agent	4.9	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	2.6
Vehicle cleaner	4.8	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.5
Brick layer	4.1	0.0	4.0	1.7	0.0	1.6	5.8	0.0	5.6

Annexure table IV cont'd...

Occupation	Emigrants			Out-Migrants			EMI+OMI		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Contractor	2.3	0.0	2.2	0.8	0.0	0.7	3.0	0.0	3.0
Cultivator	2.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	2.6	0.0	1.9
Advocate & Legal service	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	12.5	3.8	2.2	12.5	3.8
Beautician	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Companion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household Worker / Maid / Servant	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6
Locomotive Engine Driver	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Door Keeper and Security Staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peon	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.0	2.9	0.0	2.0
Site Agent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Washerman	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Occupations	11.3	1.8	6.3	3.8	1.7	2.7	15.1	3.5	9.0

Annexure Table V: Percent Distribution of Emigrants before and after Emigration by Occupation, 2011

Occupation	Before	After
Not Working	45.7	14.4
Advocate & Legal service	0.0	0.1
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry Laborers	5.4	0.4
Automobile Engineer	0.0	0.1
Bakery worker	0.3	0.3
Barber / Hairdresser	0.5	3.4
Beautician	0.0	0.4
Blacksmith	0.1	0.1
Book binding Related Worker	0.0	0.1
Brick Layer	0.1	0.3
Building Electrician	0.6	0.4
Cable layer and Related Work	0.0	0.2
Carpenter	1.0	0.9
Cashier, Ticket Clerks, Clerks, Accountant	1.1	3.0
Chartered Accountant / Cost Accountant	0.1	0.5
Chemical Engineer	0.1	0.1
Child Care Worker / Anganwadi Worker	0.0	0.0
Civil Engineer	0.4	0.7
Cook in Hotels and Restaurants	1.0	1.8
Companion	0.0	0.0
Computer Professional, Computer Assistant	1.0	2.3
Construction Worker / Laborer	4.5	2.9
Contractor	0.1	0.1
Crane operator / Lift operator / Safety officer	0.0	0.3
Cultivator	0.6	0.0
Data Entry Operator	0.0	0.2
Doctor	0.2	0.3
Domestic Helper	0.0	0.2
Electrical Engineer	0.2	0.6

Annexure table V cont'd...

Occupation	Before	After
Electrician	1.7	3.7
Fabrication Worker	0.6	0.6
Fishermen / Fish Related Work	0.6	0.3
Floor Layer	0.1	0.1
Food Processing and Related Worker	0.2	0.8
Heavy Truck and Lorry Driver	0.5	1.2
Hotel Administration Staff	0.2	1.0
Household Worker / Maid / Servant	0.0	0.8
Housekeeper / Cook in Households	0.0	0.3
Journalists / Newspaper Reporter / Editor, etc	0.0	0.0
Laboratory / X-ray Technician	0.1	0.3
LIC Agent	0.0	0.0
Locomotive Engine Driver	0.0	0.0
Loading / Unloading Worker	0.4	0.4
Machinery Repair Worker / Welder	1.5	3.1
Manager	0.5	1.9
Manufacturing Laborer	0.7	1.8
Mechanical Engineer	0.3	0.7
Messenger	0.2	0.1
Door Keeper and Security Staff	0.0	0.5
Mining and Quarry Worker	0.3	0.0
Money Lender	0.0	0.0
Motor Vehicle Driver	7.3	7.7
Motor Vehicle Mechanic	1.5	1.6
Nurse and Nursing Assistant	1.6	3.4
Office Clerk / Accounting Clerk	0.8	2.1
Painter	1.5	0.6
Peon	0.0	0.5
Pharmacist	0.0	0.2
Photography Related Worker	0.2	0.1
Plumber / Pipe Fitter	0.5	0.9

Occupation	Before	After
Politician	0.0	0.0
Poojari / Pastor	0.1	0.2
Porter in Railway Station / Airport	0.0	0.1
Proprietor	1.0	1.1
Repair of Electronic Equipments	0.3	0.5
Sewer / Embroidery Related Work	0.0	0.0
Shoemaker	0.0	0.0
Shop Salesman	7.1	17.8
Site Agent	0.0	0.0
Site supervisor	0.2	1.5
Stone Mason	0.7	0.4
Storekeeper	0.1	0.5
Street Vendor	0.2	0.1
Sweeper and Related Worker	0.0	0.3
Tailor / Dress Maker	1.1	0.9
Teacher / Lecturer	1.2	0.8
Transport Laborer	0.4	0.2
Vehicle Cleaner	0.0	0.1
Waiter in Restaurant	0.5	1.7
Washerman	0.0	0.1
Others (specify)	2.8	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0

Annexure Table VI: Emigrants before Emigration and Emigrant at Destination by Occupations, 2011

Occupations	Emigrants Before Migration			Emigrants at Destination			Difference Destination-Kerala		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Not Working	768365	272304	1040669	137268	189720	326988	-631097	-82584	-713681
Advocate & Legal service	0	0	0	2790	0	2790	2790	0	2790
Agriculture, Animal husbandry laborers	118296	2232	120528	10044	0	10044	-108252	-2232	-110484
Automobile Engineer	1116	0	1116	2232	0	2232	1116	0	1116
Bakery worker	3906	558	4464	7254	0	7254	3348	-558	2790
Barber / hairdresser	10044	558	10602	77562	1116	78678	67518	558	68076
Beautician	0	0	0	7254	1674	8928	7254	1674	8928
Blacksmith	1674	0	1674	1674	0	1674	0	0	0
Book binding related worker	1116	0	1116	2232	0	2232	1116	0	1116
Brick layer	2790	0	2790	7254	0	7254	4464	0	4464
Building electrician	13392	558	13950	9486	0	9486	-3906	-558	-4464
Cable layer and related work	1116	0	1116	3906	0	3906	2790	0	2790
Carpenter	21204	0	21204	20646	558	21204	-558	558	0
Cashier, ticket clerks, clerks, accountant	24552	1116	25668	62496	6696	69192	37944	5580	43524

Annexure table VI cont'd...

Occupations	Emigrants Before Migration			Emigrants at Destination			Difference Destination-Kerala		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Chartered Accountant / Cost Accountant	2232	0	2232	8928	2232	11160	6696	2232	8928
Chemical engineer	1674	558	2232	2790	0	2790	1116	-558	558
Child care worker / Anganwadi worker	1116	0	1116	0	1116	1116	-1116	1116	0
Civil engineer	7812	558	8370	13392	2232	15624	5580	1674	7254
Cook in Hotels and Restaurants	22320	0	22320	40734	0	40734	18414	0	18414
Companion	0	0	0	558	0	558	558	0	558
Computer professional, computer assistant	18414	2790	21204	43524	9486	53010	25110	6696	31806
Construction worker / laborer	101556	558	102114	65844	558	66402	-35712	0	-35712
Contractor	1674	0	1674	2790	0	2790	1116	0	1116
Crane operator / Lift operator / Safety officer	1116	0	1116	6138	0	6138	5022	0	5022
Cultivator	14508	0	14508	1116	0	1116	-13392	0	-13392
Data entry operator	558	0	558	2790	0	2790	2232	0	2232

Annexure table VI cont'd...

Occupations	Emigrants Before Migration			Emigrants at Destination			Difference Destination-Kerala		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Doctor	1116	3348	4464	1674	4464	6138	558	1116	1674
Domestic helper	558	0	558	4464	558	5022	3906	558	4464
Electrical engineer	4464	1116	5580	11718	1674	13392	7254	558	7812
Electrician	39618	0	39618	82584	1116	83700	42966	1116	44082
Fabrication worker	13950	0	13950	13392	558	13950	-558	558	0
Fishermen / Fish related work	12276	1116	13392	6138	0	6138	-6138	-1116	-7254
Floor layer	3348	0	3348	2232	0	2232	-1116	0	-1116
Food processing and related worker	5022	0	5022	18972	0	18972	13950	0	13950
Heavy truck and lorry driver	11718	0	11718	23994	0	23994	12276	0	12276
Hotel administration staff	5022	558	5580	21204	558	21762	16182	0	16182
Household worker / Maid / Servant	0	558	558	8370	9486	17856	8370	8928	17298
Housekeeper / cook in households	558	0	558	5580	1116	6696	5022	1116	6138
Journalists / Newspaper reporter / editor, etc	558	0	558	558	0	558	0	0	0

Annexure table VI cont'd...

Occupations	Emigrants Before Migration			Emigrants at Destination			Difference Destination-Kerala		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Laboratory / X-ray Technician	558	1116	1674	6138	1674	7812	5580	558	6138
LIC agent	1116	0	1116	558	0	558	-558	0	-558
Locomotive engine driver	0	0	0	558	0	558	558	0	558
Loading / Unloading worker	8928	0	8928	10044	0	10044	1116	0	1116
Machinery repair worker / Welder	34038	0	34038	70308	0	70308	36270	0	36270
Manager	10044	1116	11160	40734	2232	42966	30690	1116	31806
Manufacturing laborer	16740	0	16740	40176	558	40734	23436	558	23994
Mechanical engineer	6138	0	6138	16182	0	16182	10044	0	10044
Messenger	1674	0	1674	3348	0	3348	1674	0	1674
Door keeper and Security staff	0	0	0	11160	558	11718	11160	558	11718
Mining and quarry worker	6138	0	6138	1116	0	1116	-5022	0	-5022
Money lender	1116	0	1116	1116	0	1116	0	0	0
Motor vehicle driver	165168	2232	167400	175212	558	175770	10044	-1674	8370
Motor vehicle mechanic	33480	1116	34596	36828	558	37386	3348	-558	2790
Nurse and Nursing assistant	3906	32922	36828	11718	64728	76446	7812	31806	39618

Annexure table VI cont'd...

Occupations	Emigrants Before Migration			Emigrants at Destination			Difference Destination-Kerala		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Office clerk/ acc.clerk	14508	2232	16740	42966	5022	47988	28458	2790	31248
Painter	34596	0	34596	13392	0	13392	-21204	0	-21204
Peon	0	0	0	11160	558	11718	11160	558	11718
Pharmacist	558	0	558	3906	558	4464	3348	558	3906
Photography related worker	2232	0	2232	2790	558	3348	558	558	1116
Plumber / pipe fitter	11160	0	11160	19530	558	20088	8370	558	8928
Politician	558	0	558	0	0	0	-558	0	-558
Poojari / Pastor	2790	0	2790	3906	0	3906	1116	0	1116
Porter in railway station / airport	558	0	558	1674	0	1674	1116	0	1116
Proprietor	21762	1116	22878	24552	1116	25668	2790	0	2790
Repair of electronic equipments	7254	0	7254	12276	0	12276	5022	0	5022
Sewer / embroidery related work	558	0	558	0	0	0	-558	0	-558
Shoemaker	558	0	558	0	0	0	-558	0	-558
Shop Salesman	162378	558	162936	402317	3348	405665	239940	2790	242730

Annexure table VI cont'd...

Occupations	Emigrants Before Migration			Emigrants at Destination			Difference Destination-Kerala		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Site Agent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Site supervisor	3348	0	3348	32922	558	33480	29574	558	30132
Stone Mason	15066	0	15066	10044	0	10044	-5022	0	-5022
Storekeeper	2790	0	2790	12276	0	12276	9486	0	9486
Street Vendor	5580	0	5580	1674	0	1674	-3906	0	-3906
Sweeper and related worker	1116	0	1116	6696	0	6696	5580	0	5580
Tailor / dress maker	23994	1116	25110	19530	558	20088	-4464	-558	-5022
Teacher / Lecturer	21762	2232	23994	8370	8928	17298	-13392	6696	-6696
Transport laborer	9486	0	9486	2232	0	2232	-7254	0	-7254
Vehicle cleaner	1116	0	1116	1674	0	1674	558	0	558
Waiter in restaurant	10602	0	10602	37944	0	37944	27342	0	27342
Washer man	0	0	0	2790	0	2790	2790	0	2790
Others (specify)	61938	2232	64170	102672	8928	111600	40734	6696	47430
	1944069	336474	2280543	1944069	336474	2280543	0	0	0

Annexure Table VII: Increase/Decrease in the Number of Workers after Emigration by Occupations

INCREASES		DECREASES	
Shop Salesman	242730	LIC agent	-558
Barber / hairdresser	68076	Politician	-558
Others (specify)	47430	Sewer / embroidery related work	-558
Electrician	44082	Shoemaker	-558
Cashier, Ticket Clerks, Clerks, Accountant	43524	Floor layer	-1116
Nurse and Nursing Assistant	39618	Street Vendor	-3906
Machinery repair worker / Welder	36270	Building electrician	-4464
Manager	31806	Stone Mason	-5022
Computer professional, Computer Assistant	31806	Mining and quarry worker	-5022
Office clerk / Accounting Clerk	31248	Tailor / dress maker	-5022
Site Supervisor	30132	Teacher / Lecturer	-6696
Waiter in Restaurant	27342	Fishermen / Fish related work	-7254
Manufacturing Laborer	23994	Transport laborer	-7254
Cook in Hotels and Restaurants	18414	Cultivator	-13392
Household worker / Maid / Servant	17298	Painter	-21204
Hotel administration staff	16182	Construction worker / laborer	-35712
Food processing and related worker	13950	Agriculture, husbandry laborers	-110484
Heavy truck and lorry driver	12276	Not Working	-713681
Door keeper and Security staff	11718		

Annexure table VII cont'd...

INCREASES		DECREASES	
Peon	11718	No Change	
Mechanical engineer	10044	Blacksmith	0
Storekeeper	9486	Carpenter	0
Beautician	8928	Child care worker / Anganwadi worker	0
Plumber / pipe fitter	8928	Fabrication worker	0
Chartered Accountant / Cost Accountant	8928	Journalists / Newspaper reporter / editor, etc	0
Motor vehicle driver	8370	Money lender	0
Electrical engineer	7812	Site Agent	0
Civil engineer	7254		
Housekeeper / cook in households	6138		
Laboratory / X-ray Technician	6138		
Sweeper and related worker	5580		
Crane operator / Lift operator / Safety officer	5022		
Repair of electronic equipments	5022		
Brick layer	4464		
Domestic helper	4464		
Pharmacist	3906		
Proprietor	2790		
Advocate & Legal service	2790		
Bakery worker	2790		

Annexure table VII cont'd...

INCREASES		DECREASES
INCREASES		
Cable layer and related work	2790	
Washer man	2790	
Motor vehicle mechanic	2790	
Data entry operator	2232	
Messenger	1674	
Doctor	1674	
Automobile Engineer	1116	
Book binding related worker	1116	
Poojari / Pastor	1116	
Contractor	1116	
Porter in railway station / airport	1116	
Photography related worker	1116	
Loading / Unloading worker	1116	
Companion	558	
Locomotive engine driver	558	
Vehicle cleaner	558	
Chemical engineer	558	

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