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**DYNAMICS OF EMIGRATION AND
REMITTANCES IN KERALA:
Results from the Kerala Migration
Survey 2014**

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September 2015

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**DYNAMICS OF EMIGRATION AND
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Results from the Kerala Migration Survey 2014***

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I. INTRODUCTION

Much water have flown under the Pamban bridge since KMS 1998 reported that emigrants from Kerala to the Gulf and other countries were as much as 14 lakhs and that the annual remittances they sent back to Kerala exceeded Rs.13,000 crores. In 2014 the number of emigrants has nearly doubled to 24 lakhs and remittances they sent back have increased more than five-fold to Rs.71,000 crores. Emigration and emigrant's remittances continue to sustain much of the Kerala economy. This report on the Kerala Migration Study 2014, traces these transitions in migration and its impact on Kerala's economy and society during the past 15 years.

Kerala Migration Survey (KMS) 2014 is the sixth in the series of studies on international and internal migration from Kerala undertaken by the Centre for Development Studies as an ongoing project since 1998. The present report sheds further light on the various issues concerning migration and mobility in the region. It gathers the fruit of nearly two decades of work done at the Centre for Development Studies and poses a collection of chapters on various migration dynamics, from demographic, economic and socio-political perspectives. As with previous studies, the 2014 study is also based on primary data collected from about 15,000 households selected at random by a stratified multistage random sampling technique covering all the 63 taluks in the state. The 15000 sample households in KMS 2014, included 5000 panel households which were surveyed in earlier surveys, thereby generating a longitudinal panel data base on migration and remittances.

Furthermore, the panel allows analyzing the medium-run and long-run consequences of phenomena such as the global financial crisis in 2009.

II. EXTERNAL MIGRATION: EMI, REM AND NRK

The number of Kerala emigrants (EMI)* living abroad in 2014 is estimated to be about 24.0 lakhs, up from 22.8 lakhs in 2011, 21.9 lakhs in 2008, 18.4 lakhs in 2003 and 13.6 lakhs in 1998.

The number of Kerala migrants who returned from abroad (REM) is 12.5 lakhs in 2014, up from 11.5 in 2011, 11.6 in 2008, 8.9 lakhs in 2003 and 7.4 lakhs in 1998.

The number of non-resident Keralites (NRK), that is, Kerala residents who have ever lived outside India, is estimated to be 36.5 lakhs, up from 34.3 lakhs in 2011, 33.5 lakhs in 2008, 27.3 lakhs in 2003 and 21.0 lakhs in 1998.

These numbers entail a systematic growth in emigration from Kerala. Over the years, relatively large-scale and sustainable migration flows have linked Kerala to receiving countries in the Gulf and the Western world. These flows are the result of historic, cultural, demographic and political factors and established economic ties between Kerala and receiving regions. This report considers the ongoing mobility of Keralites as a dynamic, sustained phenomenon.

Migration (both internal and international) has become an increasingly important policy question for both developing and developed countries. Yet, policy discussions and recommendations have been impeded by a lack of detailed empirical analysis, in part due to the

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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.

absence of comprehensive and comparable time series data on migration. The Kerala Migration Surveys have generated several unique databases and associated analysis that have stimulated a better understanding of the impacts of migration on both host and source societies. There are not many other sources of data on emigrants from Kerala to compare KMS estimate for its accuracy. One possible source is NORKA's Pravasi Malayali Census (PMC) of 2013. KMS estimate of 24 lakh of emigrants for 2014 is significantly higher (by 47 percent) than the corresponding NORKA estimate of 16.3 lakhs for 2013(Pravasi Malayali Census or PMC 2013). How can these data discrepancies be explained? Which of these is closer to the reality? An understanding of research methodologies, sample size and sampling strategies employed may further our understanding in this regard.

Objectively speaking, both estimates are likely to be underestimates, as migrants who have no contact address in Kerala are likely to be omitted in both surveys. However, the margin for error or in this case, under-estimation, is likely to be much larger in PMC due to a combination of factors and features of the study. Lack of a clear understanding (by the enumerators) of the concept of a 'Pravasi Malayali' is a major reason. Without setting coherent parameters that designate individuals as 'Pravasi Malayalis', one can expect the shifting base of respondents. Additionally, the bundling of Pravasi questions with economic questions (which was the main objective of the census) could be another contributing reason. Without a clear conceptual direction, it is quite probable that responses were incomplete, misleading or missing.

Despite the breadth and scope of the PMC, our overall conclusion is that the estimate of EMI from KMS is likely to be nearer to the true figure than that from PMC. While there are no foolproof analyses to support this conclusion, three points in favour of KMS estimate are:

- I. KMS estimate is much larger, by over 30 per cent.
- II. KMS estimate from the various surveys are very consistent. In nearest lakhs, they are: 22 lakhs in 2008, 23 lakhs in 2011, and 24 lakhs in 2014.
- III. KMS 2014 draws on nearly two decades of migration research experience at CDS and previous Kerala Migration Surveys. Over time, adjustments have been made in the methodology to produce accurate estimates. These reflect methodological improvements in the components or statistical techniques used to estimate the flow of Kerala migrants.

At the same time, it must be recognized that PMC was a good first attempt and an important initiative by the Government of Kerala. There are several questions that a sample survey cannot answer; only a complete census can tackle. An example is the conclusion in the PMC report: “Idamalakutty Panchayat in Idukki district is the only Panchayat in Kerala that has no emigrants”. A sample survey like KMS cannot make such a categorical statement. It can only make a similar remark based on approximation:

“There is a 95 per cent chance that Idamalakutty Panchayat has no emigrants as of 2013”.

Therefore, one can reasonably expect a census to contain information that is valid and reflective of the general socio-economic trends and patterns, in this case, pertaining to migration. However, it appears that in this case, the KMS is likely more representative of the migration dynamics of Kerala.

Corresponding to 100 households in the state, there were 29.3 emigrants in 2014, 15.3 return emigrants and 44.6 non-resident Keralites. The corresponding numbers in 2011 were 29.0 emigrants, 14.6 return emigrants and 43.7 NRK. All the three indices were relatively stable over the period 1998-2014.

Although the number of emigrants from Kerala is fairly large and increasing, not all the households in the state have an emigrant or return emigrant in 2014. Only about 19 percent of the Kerala households had an emigrant in 2014 and only 29 percent had an NRK. The vast majority of the households – nearly 81 percent – did not have an emigrant member. Nearly 71 percent of households had neither an emigrant nor a return emigrant. Further, direct beneficiaries from Gulf migration are relatively few. This demonstrates that emigration from Kerala is not as widespread a phenomenon as it is often made out to be.

Another aspect of this ratio is that although the number of emigrants has increased steadily and significantly over the years, from 13.6 lakhs in 1998 to 24.0 lakhs in 2014, the proportion of households with at least one emigrant or one NRK remained fairly constant. Another equally important aspect of this constancy is that the corresponding proportion varied widely by religion (12.7 percent among Hindus and 36.5 percent among the Muslims) and by district (35.8 percent in Malappuram and 6.2 in Idukki) as like earlier surveys conducted in CDS.

As in the past, the vast majority of the emigrants from Kerala in 2014 were Muslims, about 41.3 percent (about 45 percent in 2011), although their share in the total Kerala population was only about 26 percent. They retained their lead through all these years. On the other hand, the Hindu emigrants were only 36.3 percent of the total, although their share in the total population is about 55 percent. However, over the years, the Hindus have improved their share, from 29.5 percent in 1998 to 37.4 percent in 2011. In the past, the gain among the Hindus was mostly at the expense of the Christians, but more recently (particularly after Saudi Arabia's recent Nitaqat Law) it was also partly at the expense of the Muslims. The Muslim's share receded somewhat from 44.3 percent in 2011 to 41.3 percent in 2014.

Nonetheless, Hindus still lag considerably behind the other two communities with respect to emigrants per household. While there were

nearly 60 (55) emigrants per 100 households among the Muslims and nearly 30 (33) among the Christians, the Hindus had only 18-19 emigrants per 100 households. Emigration from Hindu households has a long way to go before it can catch up with the sustained flows from other major religious communities in Kerala.

Geographic distribution by district of origin shows that the largest number of emigrants originated from Malappuram district, a position it retained throughout the entire 1998-2014 period. However, its share of the pie has shrunk somewhat in recent years, from 21.8 percent in 1998 to 19.0 percent in 2014. The story is the same in the other major centres of emigration: Pathanamthitta and Thrissur districts. On the other hand, northern districts like Kannur, Kasaragod have gained considerably over the years. **In general, there was a northward shift in the district-wise origin of emigrants from Kerala.**

With regards to directionality of outbound flows, the principal destination countries of Kerala emigrants have remained more or less unchanged over these years, with nearly 90 percent of the Kerala emigrants going towards the Gulf countries. Within the Gulf region, the UAE retained its number one rank, with Saudi Arabia coming in the second position. Nearly 38 percent of Kerala's emigrants live in the UAE and 22 percent live in Saudi Arabia. In the last 3 years, especially, after the Nitaqat crisis, Saudi Arabia has lost about 3 percentage points in its share.

III. INTERNAL MIGRATION: OMI, ROM and ISM

Despite the over-arching tendency to frame Kerala's migration dynamics in terms of international flows, Kerala migrants are engaging in internal mobility, however, with less volume and frequency. The number of Kerala migrants living in other states in India (OMI) in 2014 is estimated to be 700,342, down from 930,724 in 2011. In 2008, the number was higher than previous years with 914,387 Kerala migrants

residing in other Indian states. Since 2008 there have been increases in the quantum of Kerala migrants living elsewhere within the country, but no substantial increase in out-migration from Kerala has been observed. More and more Keralites are opting for external migration in place of internal migration. This trend corroborates the outward-looking theme of migration and mobility in the Kerala context.

The number of Kerala out-migrants who returned and are now living in Kerala (return out-migrants) was significantly lower, 389,890, as compared to 510,658 in 2011. There was thus a steep, spectacular decline in ROM during 2011-14. The 2014 estimate is 76.3 percent of the 2011 estimate and prompts a question as to why return flows are not keeping pace with outward movement. More and more Kerala migrants living in the other states in India tend to stay back in their host state or move abroad instead of returning to their native state.

Overall, interstate migrants (ISM) declined to 10.90 lakhs in 2014. It was as much as 14.41lakhs in 2011, 16.0 lakhs in 2008, 21.1 lakhs in 2003 and 16.5 lakh in 1998.

As in the case of emigration, the spatial distribution of out-migrant place of origin from the state is also steadily moving northward.

Very few households in Kerala, only about 7.0 percent, had an out-migrant in 2014, considerably lower than the proportion of households with emigrants (19.2). The vast majority of the Kerala households, nearly 93 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. Although the numbers were not the same for earlier years, they are in the same order of magnitude, indicating that not much is happening with internal migration to and from Kerala.

The vast majority of the out-migrants from Kerala (57.6 percent in 2014) were Hindus, marginally exceeding their share in the population

(58.2 percent). Unlike the situation with respect to external migration, Hindus are well represented with respect to internal migration. Christians represented about 28.9 percent of the total out-migrant flow from the state, a little higher than their share in the total population. On the other hand, Muslims were about 13.5 percent, a little lower than their share in population. They have however markedly decreased their proportion of out-migrants during 2011-14 (from 11.9 percent to 8.5 percent). In spite of these recent gains in the share of out-migrants, the Muslims still lag behind the other communities with respect to internal migration.

In 2011 Palakkad district and Thrissur district together send out nearly half the number of out migrants from Kerala, but their share declined to just 9.0 percent in 2014. Kannur district has come up as the number one district as far as out-migration from the state - is concerned. Pathanamthitta district, which led all districts in 1998 in the matter of out-migration, and was placed almost at the bottom of the list in 2011, has regained much of its lost glory in 2014**.

The principal states of destination of Kerala's out-migrants remained more or less unchanged over these years. Karnataka was number one in 2008 and 2011; it remained number one in 2014 also, with 33 percent of the state's internal migrants (an increase of 4.2 percentage points during 2011-14). Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra are the other two major states where Kerala out-migrants have made a living. The share of these states decreased substantially in 2014, by 8.3 percentage points in the case of Tamil Nadu and 4.8 percentage points in the case of Maharashtra. The figures demonstrate that there was a significant realignment in the destination of Kerala out-migrants during 2011-14. They seem to be moving into fresher pastures within India or perhaps moving out of the country.

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The 2014 panel study indicated that the poor showing of Pathanamthitta district in 2011 could be a result of poor enumeration by one of the enumerators.

IV. EMIGRATION PROSPECTS

KMS 2011 concluded that Kerala's Gulf connection is perhaps edging towards a turning point; from an increasing trend in emigration to a decreasing one after 2015. Several trends, some directly related to emigration and others related to determinants of emigration, played a role in coming to this conclusion. They included: continuing demographic contraction of Kerala's young working age population, the narrowing of wage differentials between Kerala and the Gulf, competition from other states in India in the matter of supply of emigrants, etc. However, there were no staggering reversals in the patterns of movement and thus, the pace of migratory flows from the state were hardly affected. In fact, the number of emigrants in 2014 was higher than that in 2011. Additionally, the increase in emigration during 2011-14 was larger than that between 2008 and 2011. The expected deceleration did not take place in recent years. Why?

KMS 2014 explains this unexpected trend in terms of omission of a major determinant of emigration trend in the 2011 analysis. Increase in education levels is positively associated with migratory outflows and indeed attitudes towards migration and migrants themselves. The local training/education system may have also been able to fill skill gaps that have previously been under-addressed and under-represented. Overall, the changing educational profile of Kerala labour force and of the Kerala emigrants has led to a higher outflow of migrants and those positively disposed towards migration.

Data from the various KMSes and official sources in Kerala have shown that the average educational level of the general population and of the migrants from the state has been on the increase. The proportion of EMI with 10th standard level of education has shown considerable increase since 1998. There are very few unskilled and poorly educated persons among the recent emigration streams from Kerala.

Official statistics in Kerala show that the number of youths who pass the 10th/12th standard in a year is increasing rapidly. For those with 12th standard, the increase was about 25 percent during 2009-2012. For those who passed the 10th standard, the increase was 64 percent between 1991 and 2014 and 36 percent during 2004-2014. This upward trend in educational attainment comes as no surprise in the state of Kerala that has consistently remained an exemplar of literacy over the past decades.

Although the youth population as a whole has decreased and will continue to decrease, as previously estimated, the share of educated youth among them is increasing. At present, it is the number of educated youth that matters as far as emigration prospects are concerned. The state's inability to provide suitable jobs for the increasing number of youths with a secondary or higher levels of education is a critical factor in the continued increase in emigration from the state, even in the context of a declining youth population. Kerala is not able to create sustainable, suitable and sufficient jobs for an increasingly larger number of youngsters with secondary or higher levels of education. The unemployment rate BEFORE MIGRATION among the emigrants was about 31.1 percent and that among the out-migrants before migration was as much as 58.4 percent. So long as the employment conditions in Kerala (among the educated youths) do not improve, more of the Kerala youngsters could be expected to try their luck abroad or in other states in India. Given such structural and systemic factors, emigration cannot be expected to decline in significant numbers in the coming years.

It is widely reported (no reliable estimate is currently available) that there are as many replacement migrants (in-migrants from other states in India who come to work in Kerala for short periods) as there are emigrants from Kerala outside India. Their presence would be a moderating force on the wage levels in the state and in that way would be a positive factor in driving future emigration trends.

V. HUMAN RESOURCES: EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Another important dimension of Kerala's migrant population are their age, gender and other demographic and socio-economic attributes. Migrants, especially external migrants, from Kerala are predominantly males. The emigration flows from Kerala have long been male-dominated. This thread has remained unbroken. In 2014, only about 14 percent of the emigrants from Kerala were females compared with 30 percent among out-migrants, and 52.8 percent in the general population.

It is observed that migrants are relatively younger than the general population. The average age of Kerala population was 35.05 years in 2014. Compared to this, the average age at migration of emigrants was 24.74 years and that of out-migrants was 20.96 years. The proportion of population in the age group 20-29 years was only 15.9 per cent among the general population, but was as high as 29.1 per cent among the emigrants and 39.8 per cent among the out-migrants.

Overall, migrants are better educated than the non-migrants. For example, while only 45.2 percent of the total population (15+ years) have passed the 10th standard or have higher levels of education, as much as 75.1 percent of the emigrants and 78.2 percent of the out-migrants have passed 10th class or higher levels of education. Similarly, while only 12.2 percent of the total population have received a diploma or a degree or higher levels of education, 35.4 percent of the emigrants and as much as 41.6 percent of the out-migrants hold a degree or higher levels of education. The average years of schooling were just 7.9 years for the general population, but as high as 11.0 years for the emigrants and 11.6 years for the out-migrants. Migrants are indeed better educated than the general population as evidenced by this snapshot of educational attainment.

A corollary from this analysis is that migration drains a very significant proportion of Kerala's human resources. The brain drain

argument holds water, when the profile of the average migrants is examined. For example, corresponding to 100 persons with a industrial training institute certificate (ITI) in the state, there are nearly 40 Keralites outside the state. Similarly, corresponding to 100 diploma holders in Kerala there are over 40 Keralites with diploma outside the state. With respect to professional degree holders the number is nearly 50. Although not a new phenomenon, this is an alarming trend that must necessarily figure into social and educational policy framing in the coming years.

Additional evidence of this huge loss to the state is provided by a similar analysis of the occupational characteristics of the emigrants and non-migrants. Corresponding to 100 engineers in Kerala in 2014, there are 127 Kerala engineers working outside India. Corresponding to 100 nurses/ nursing assistants in Kerala in 2014, there are 85 Kerala nurses/ nursing assistants working outside India. Corresponding to 100 sales persons in Kerala in 2014, there are 85 Kerala sales persons working outside India. The corresponding numbers are 64 for electricians, 52 for automotive mechanics, 39 for medical doctors, etc. The state is benefiting from migration and at the same time haemorrhaging skilled workers to jobs elsewhere in the country and to other destination countries.

The principal motive behind migration is employment. Persons migrate in search of employment or better employment. In 2014, unemployment rate in Kerala was relatively low, just 7.2 percent of the labour force. However, among the emigrants, the unemployment rate (in Kerala) was 31.1 per cent in the pre-emigration stage. It was as much as 58.4 percent among out-migrants. It is mostly the unemployed and underemployed in Kerala who emigrate or migrate to other states. Once they are at their destination, they are absorbed into the labour market and typically get employed, thus the unemployment rate among them dips to near zero, 1.1 percent among emigrants and 2.2 among out-migrants. Among the male emigrants, the rate was only 0.76 percent. Thus, migration is a vital source of employment to many of the

unemployed in the state and will continue to remain so in the short to medium-term.

Among return emigrants, the unemployment rate recorded was slightly higher at 7.2 percent. Return emigrants are more selective than the unemployed at destination. One of the reasons for their return could be unemployment. Once the return emigrant reaches Kerala, unemployment rate increases substantively to 18 percent.

Emigration and out-migration bring about substantial reduction in the unemployment rate in the state; however, this does not discount the need for sustainable job creation.

Student Migration: Migration for out-of-state studies has become a normal way of life for quite a large number of Kerala youngsters. It is both an indicator of and pathway towards upward social mobility.

Having started a decade ago as an isolated phenomenon among the Syrian Christian community in the Pathanamthitta-Kottayam corridor, student migration has by 2014 spread to all districts and all communities in the state. During 2008-11, student migrants were the number one group in the various employment categories among the out-migrants. There were 283,563 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 31.6 percent of the out-migrants in 2014 and 26.4 percent in 2008.

Student out-migrants significantly out-numbered job-seeking out-migrants during 2008-11. Students were 94 percent of the job seekers among the out-migrants in 2014. They were only 32 percent of the job seekers in 1998.

However, the situation seems to have changed in 2014. The student-job seeker relationship has returned to the pre-2008 era. In 2014, the number of job seekers among the out-migrants has become

more than the number of students. Kerala seems to have become more self-sufficient in providing higher education to its youths. In 2014, while out-migrants included only 28.7 percent students they included 30.6 percent job seekers.

With regards to gender, religious and spatial distribution of student migrants, 63 percent of the student migrants were males, 49 percent were Hindus, 43 percent were Christians and 8 percent were Muslims. The principal district of origin of student migrants in 2014 was Kottayam and Pathanamthitta districts, keeping with the earlier trends.,

The largest proportion (38.1 percent) of student migrants had completed a professional degree before migration. Earlier the largest numbers were those with 12th standard education. This depicts a shifting base of student migrants and a promising upward curve in the educational attainment of student migrants at home.

Migration has come a long way in bridging the gap between the demand for post-metric education and its supply in Kerala. KMS 2008 reported that, “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. This worrying dynamic pointed to a loss of potential and young talent in the state.

The year 2014 seems to be a turning point in student migration. The increasing trend in the number of students going out for education has been halted. The composition of student migrants has also been reconfigured. The largest number of student migrants of today had acquired a degree before going out for higher education. Earlier most of them were 12th standard graduates. More and more Kerala 12th standard

students are getting their higher education within the state. This indicates that the state education system and institutions have been able to keep pace with the ever-changing education needs of students.

As in 2011, in 2014 also the presence or absence of an NRK in a household has little influence on the existence of a student out-migrant in the household. Student out-migration was a consequence of the lack of educational opportunities within the state, especially for those affected by community reservations. The availability of easily processed student loans from commercial banks has become handy for those who want to study outside Kerala. Overall, it appears that the provision of education in Kerala has been improving as evidenced by the increasing number of student migrants who do their first degree within the state as well as by the higher education profile of emigrants and out-migrant job-seekers from the state.

VI. REMITTANCES: IMPACT ON ECONOMY AND THE SOCIETY

The direct relationship between migration, remittances and economic development has captured academic and policy attention for some time now. Remittances constitute a major source of development revenue. The most crucial contributing factor is the private transfers sent by individuals to their families in India. 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 routine 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 and utilized 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. In this and other KMS studies, 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 2014 were estimated to be Rs 24,374 crores. Comparable figures were Rs. 15,129 crores for 2011, 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. Less than 17 percent of the total households had received any remittances in 2014; 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.

Remittance behaviour is affected by multiple interlocking factors including (but not restricted to) age, education, duration of stay, wages, migrant status, working/living conditions, motive for remitting, size of household etc. In spite of the constancy at the state level of the proportion of households that receive remittances, the corresponding proportion varies considerably by religion and by district. It was as low as 11.0 percent among Hindu households and 15.3 per cent among Christian households, but as much as 33.2 per cent among Muslim households. It was as low as 4.6 percent in Idukki district but as high as 33.4 percent in Malappuram district.

The **total remittances** to Kerala in 2014 are estimated to be Rs 71,142 crores. It was Rs 49,695 in 2011, and Rs.43,288 crores in 2008. Remittances per household were Rs 86,843 in 2014 compared with Rs. 63,315 per household in 2011 and Rs. 57,227 per household in 2008.

These statistics indicate a very significant surge in remittances during 2011-14. While NRK increased by about 6 percent, total remittances increased by 43 percent. Both these indices have been steadily and in fact exponentially growing over the last few years.

Among the 14 districts in the state, Malappuram received the largest amount of remittances, i.e., Rs.10245 crores which works out to Rs.121,000 per household. This directly correlates with the religious composition of receiving households.

Muslim households received Rs. 25,767 crores or 36.2 percent of the total remittances in 2014. Hindus received Rs 28,137 crores or 39.6 percent of the total and the Christian community received Rs.17,238 crores or 24.2 percent. The share of the Hindus is below their share in the total population of the state.

On an average, a Muslim household received Rs. 144,000 as remittances in the 12-month period ending February 2014. A Christian household received Rs.115,000. In the case of the Hindus, the average remittance a household received is only about 40 percent of what a Muslim household received (Rs.57,000).

There are broad socio-economic implications tied to the contributions of remittances. Macro and micro level benefits are accrued to individuals, families, communities and states. Some of the impacts of current trends in Kerala's remittance economy are:

Macro-economic Impact: Workers remittances to Kerala are having a major impact on Kerala's economy. Remittances were 36.3 percent of the state's net domestic product (NSDP). The state's per capita income was Rs.63,491, without taking into consideration remittances to the state, but it would be Rs.86,180 if remittances were also included. Remittances are 1.2 times the revenue receipt of the Kerala Government and over 5 times the amount the state gets from the Centre as revenue transfer. It is 1.5 times the Government's annual expenditure. It is 60 percent of the state's public debt. Thus remittances are a significant source of development income to the state.

Household Consumption: 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. It was 30.4 percent for household without an NRK and 45.6 percent for households with one NRK, 52.6 percent for households with two NRKs and 61.5 percent for households with more than two NRKs. Similarly, the proportion of households that use LPG for cooking increases from 55.3 percent for households without an NRK to 59.3 percent for households with one NRK to 64.3 percent for households with two or more NRKs. These ratios show a very positive impact of migration on the quality of life and purchasing power of the household.

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, in 2014 72.0 percent of households with an NRK possess a refrigerator, compared with only 48.5 percent of households without an NRK. In the case of a laptop computer, the percentages are 20.5 percent for households with an NRK and 18 percent for households without an NRK.

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

Such differentials exist to a lesser extent among households with an ISM and those without an ISM.

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

VII. CONCLUSIONS

This report on KMS 2014, in tandem with those of earlier years, have brought out some broad migration-related trends and contrasts which deserve specific enumeration and have potential policy applications. The present report sheds some light on the various issues concerning Kerala migration and its outcomes. It gathers the fruit of decadal work on migration issues by CDS and points to new policy considerations.

First: There has been a slow but steady shift northward in the origin of emigrants and receipt of remittances within Kerala. This trend which began earlier continued during 2011-14 also.

Second: There has been a slow but steady Hinduization of emigration in Kerala. In the beginning this shift was mostly at the expense of the Christians, however, more recently it is also at the expense of Muslims. The proportion of Hindus among the emigrants from Kerala was 36.3percent in 2014, but was only 29.5percent in 1998. In spite of this upward 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: 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 2014, the emigrants are more or less at par with the out-migrants in educational attainment.

Fourth: Kerala is receiving an increasing amount of money from abroad as workers' remittances at rates very much outpacing the emigration trend. The direct and indirect economic benefits that the state receives from these annual remittances are huge. The impact is gradually spreading from household consumption (palatial houses,

expensive cars, modern consumer goods, etc.) to more productive enterprises with lasting economic gains. Impact of emigration and remittances on the development of the state is getting accelerated in recent years and Kerala state is fast becoming a developed one, with the ability to better harness the potential of return emigrants and incoming remittances.

Fifth: Emigration has always made a dent on the unemployment level in the state. Emigration of a disproportionately large number of the unemployed persons helped to reduce the unemployment rate in the state. However, there is a flip side to this apparently positive effect—Unemployment rates were reduced, but this depression came about **not** by providing employment to the unemployed *within the state* but by getting the unemployed *out of the state*. Therefore this has no positive correlation to job creation within the state or reduction of real number of unemployed persons currently within the state.

Furthermore, the double-edged question whether migration has contributed to income equality in the state, or whether it in fact increased inequality, remains a relevant consideration.

This question was analysed in depth in the 2011 report with whatever relevant data that was available in KMS 2011. It was further revisited during the analysis of KMS 2014.

In the early phase of emigration, there was a general feeling that emigration contributed to income **equality**. The reasoning behind this conclusion was that emigrants were mostly poorly educated construction workers whose income increased considerably in comparison to the better educated service workers back home. However, analysis in KMS 2011 showed that by 2011 the situation has changed. Recent emigrants included fewer illiterates and low income construction workers. The KMS 2014 data confirmed the earlier conclusions. Recent emigrants include fewer construction workers and other manual labourers. They

include a higher proportion of better educated groups of workers from the state including professionals and skilled workers. This shifting composition of migrant workers has contrasting effects on equality and equity outcomes.

More direct information on the relation between emigration and income distribution came from data on the possession of red and blue ration cards by Kerala households and also by the household's enrolment in RSBY.

According to the 2011 data, the proportion of households that possess a red ration card (indication that the household is relatively poor) is 39.9 percent in households without an emigrant, but only 22.8 percent in households with one or more emigrants. The corresponding proportions in 2014 were 34.9 and 21.3 percent respectively. The conclusion that more of the emigrants come from the relatively richer households and that emigration would have contributed to increased inequality in Kerala society was confirmed by the KMS 2014 data.

Similarly, the proportion of households that have RSBY membership (an indication that the household is relatively poor) is 40.0 percent (33.9 in 2014) in households without an emigrant, but only 23.8 percent (25.7 in 2014) in households with one or more emigrant. Emigrants are more likely to come from relatively wealthier households and that emigration would have contributed to increased inequality in Kerala society. The 2014 data supports this conclusion.

Recent emigration in Kerala is contributing towards increasing inequality in income among Kerala households. This will result in new policy challenges and reformulations of current policy issues.

VIII. LOOKING BACK

“Migration has provided the single most dynamic factor in the otherwise dismal scenario of Kerala in the last quarter of the twentieth

century. It is one of the positive outcomes of the Kerala Model of Development. Kerala is approaching the end of the millennium with a little cheer in many of the homes, thanks to migration and the economic returns that it brings. In Kerala, migration must have contributed more to poverty alleviation than any other factor including agrarian reforms, trade union activities and social welfare legislations”(CDS Working Paper # 363, May 2000 page .9)

This was a somewhat speculative observation made on the basis of data from KMS 1998

Subsequent KMSes, in 2003 to 2014, have substantiated this initial prognosis of the impact of migration on development in Kerala.

But now in 2014, with the enormous amount of remittances that Kerala has received during the last 16 years (totalling about Rs 555,405 crores), and the return of millions of emigrant workers (totalling more than 1.2 million) who have seen and experienced *how things are done* in the outside world, much of these speculations could have become realities.

XI. LOOKING FORWARD

An emerging factor that could have significant long-term impact on emigration from Kerala is the recent steep fall in oil prices in the international market. As nearly 90 percent of emigration from Kerala is directed towards the Gulf region, and much of the economy of this region depends on the price of oil, future emigration from Kerala and remittances to Kerala could be affected very significantly in the coming years. Unlike the Global Crisis of 2008/09 which was a relatively short-term problem, this new development could have long-term effect on the economy of the Gulf region and the economies which depends on the remittances from this region. The situation could be different in this case as the lower oil price regime could last over a much longer period this time and have lasting, long-term impacts on migration, wages and

labour markets. The obvious need for diversification (of education, employment, skill-training and policy options) in today's rapidly evolving societies and economies cannot be understated.

The situation calls for careful monitoring of the emerging trends and a mapping of new solutions to contend with the situation. Periodic studies at shorter intervals focusing on just emigration, return- emigration and remittances to Kerala are in order.

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Table 1: Emigrants by District, 1998-2014

Districts	Number								Increase/Decrease in Migration				
	2014	2011	2008	2003	1998	2011-14	2008-11	2003-08	1998-03				
Thiruvananthapuram	241727	229732	308481	168046	130705	11995	-78749	140435	37341				
Kollam	199933	167446	207516	148457	102977	32488	-40070	59059	45480				
Pathanamthitta	141343	91381	120990	133720	97505	49961	-29608	-12730	36215				
Alappuzha	93096	144386	131719	75036	62870	-51290	12667	56683	12166				
Kottayam	107931	117460	89351	106569	35494	-9529	28109	-17218	71075				
Idukki	23967	7690	5792	7880	7390	16277	1898	-2088	490				
Ernakulam	191373	136113	120979	121237	103750	55260	15134	-258	17487				
Thrissur	230081	198368	284068	178867	161102	31713	-85700	105201	17765				
Palakkad	70506	142020	189815	177876	116026	-71514	-47795	11939	61850				
Malappuram	455696	408883	334572	271787	296710	46813	74311	62785	-24923				
Kozhikode	226499	206719	199163	167436	116026	19780	7556	31727	51410				
Wayanad	22568	26874	13996	7704	4552	-4306	12878	6292	3152				
Kannur	291321	283045	119119	202414	88065	8275	163926	-83295	114349				
Kasaragod	104334	120425	67851	71449	38747	-16091	52574	-3598	32702				
KERALA	2400375	2280543	2193412	1838478	1361919	119832	87131	354934	476559				

Table 1: Continued ...

Districts	EMI per 100 HH						Percent					
	2014	2011	2008	2003	1998		2014	2011	2008	2003	1998	
Thiruvananthapuram	28.1	27.4	35.6	21.5	19.9		10.1	10.1	14.1	9.1	9.6	
Kollam	28.9	25.0	30.8	24.4	18.4		8.3	7.3	9.5	8.1	7.6	
Pathanamthitta	42.8	28.3	37.4	44.3	33.1		5.9	4.0	5.5	7.3	7.2	
Alappuzha	16.9	26.9	24.2	15.2	13.2		3.9	6.3	6.0	4.1	4.6	
Kottayam	21.5	24.1	18.2	24.0	9.1		4.5	5.2	4.1	5.8	2.6	
Idukki	8.4	2.7	2.0	2.9	2.9		1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	
Ernakulam	22.5	16.7	15.1	16.9	17.0		8.0	6.0	5.5	6.6	7.6	
Thrissur	28.9	26.1	38.9	27.2	30.4		9.6	8.7	13.0	9.7	11.8	
Palakkad	10.5	22.3	32.1	32.6	18.3		2.9	6.2	8.7	9.7	8.5	
Malappuram	53.7	51.5	53.4	45.0	49.2		19.0	17.9	15.3	14.8	21.8	
Kozhikode	30.7	29.6	30.4	28.6	22.0		9.4	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.5	
Wayanad	11.4	14.1	7.4	4.4	2.9		0.9	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	
Kannur	49.9	51.1	22.6	43.2	19.0		12.1	12.4	5.4	11.0	6.5	
Kasaragod	36.2	44.0	26.3	30.6	19.1		4.3	5.3	3.1	3.9	2.8	
KERALA	29.3	29.0	29.0	26.7	21.4		100.0	100	100	100	100	

Table 2: Return Emigrants by District, 1998-2014

Districts	Number							Increase/Decrease in Migration				
	2014	2011	2008	2003	1998	2011-14	2008-11	2003-08	1998-03			
Thiruvananthapuram	218945	196101	215280	103059	118878	22844	-19180	112221	-15819			
Kollam	127978	116927	124066	69314	74106	11051	-7140	54752	-4792			
Pathanamthitta	36285	15297	60554	83502	54537	20988	-45257	-22948	28965			
Alappuzha	70104	54688	51024	43109	34572	15416	3664	7915	8537			
Kottayam	33898	11846	26448	28368	18164	22052	-14601	-1920	10204			
Idukki	3242	6738	3213	3766	5017	-3496	3525	-553	-1251			
Ernakulam	69545	62312	68860	74435	45028	7234	-6548	-5575	29407			
Thriassur	103803	149132	174655	86029	116788	-45328	-25524	88626	-30759			
Palakkad	12383	83388	85318	55008	39238	-71005	-1930	30310	15770			
Malappuram	299857	154122	219736	141537	123750	145735	-65614	78199	17787			
Kozhikode	107491	114424	72405	109101	60910	-6933	42019	-36696	48191			
Wayanad	12581	14489	1930	3852	3327	-1908	12559	-1922	525			
Kannur	109145	125303	26416	45394	28263	-16158	98888	-18978	17131			
Kasaragod	47212	45580	27222	47468	16667	1632	18358	-20246	30801			
KERALA	1252471	1150347	1157127	893942	739245	102124	-6780	263185	154697			

Table 2: Continued ...

Districts	REM per 100 HH						Percent					
	2014	2011	2008	2003	1998		2014	2011	2008	2003	1998	
Thiruvananthapuram	25.4	23.4	24.9	13.2	18.1		17.5	17.0	18.6	11.5	16.1	
Kollam	18.5	17.5	18.4	11.4	13.2		10.2	10.2	10.7	7.8	10.0	
Pathanamthitta	11.0	4.7	18.7	27.7	18.5		2.9	1.3	5.2	9.3	7.4	
Alappuzha	12.7	10.2	9.4	8.7	7.2		5.6	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.7	
Kottayam	6.7	2.4	5.4	6.4	4.6		2.7	1.0	2.3	3.2	2.5	
Idukki	1.1	2.4	1.1	1.4	2.0		0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	
Ernakulam	8.2	7.7	8.6	10.4	7.4		5.6	5.4	6.0	8.3	6.1	
Thrissur	13.1	19.6	23.9	13.1	22.1		8.3	13.0	15.1	9.6	15.8	
Palakkad	1.9	13.1	14.4	10.1	6.2		1.0	7.2	7.4	6.2	5.3	
Malappuram	35.3	19.4	35.1	23.5	20.5		23.9	13.4	19.0	15.8	16.7	
Kozhikode	14.6	16.4	11.0	18.6	11.5		8.6	9.9	6.3	12.2	8.2	
Wayanad	6.3	7.6	1.0	2.2	2.1		1.0	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	
Kannur	18.7	22.6	5.0	9.7	6.1		8.7	10.9	2.3	5.1	3.8	
Kasaragod	16.4	16.7	10.5	20.3	8.2		3.8	4.0	2.4	5.3	2.3	
KERALA	15.3	14.6	15.3	13.0	11.6		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Table 3: Non-Resident Keralites by District, 1998-2014

Districts	Number							Increase/Decrease in Migration				
	2014	2011	2008	2003	1998	2011-14	2008-11	2003-08	1998-03			
Thiruvananthapuram	460672	425833	523761	271105	249583	34839	-97928	252656	21522			
Kollam	327911	284372	331582	217771	177083	43539	-47210	113811	40688			
Pathanamthitta	177628	106678	181543	217222	152042	70949	-74865	-35679	65180			
Alappuzha	163200	199074	182744	118145	97442	-35874	16330	64599	20703			
Kottayam	141829	129306	115799	134937	53658	12523	13508	-19138	81279			
Idukki	27210	14428	9005	11646	12407	12781	5424	-2641	-761			
Ermakulam	260918	198425	189839	195672	148778	62493	8587	-5833	46894			
Thrissur	333884	347499	458723	264896	277890	-13615	-111224	193827	-12994			
Palakkad	82889	225408	275133	232884	155264	-142519	-49725	42249	77620			
Malappuram	755554	563005	554308	413324	420460	192548	8698	140984	-7136			
Kozhikode	333990	321143	271568	276537	176936	12847	49576	-4969	99601			
Wayanad	35150	41363	15926	11556	7879	-6213	25437	4370	3677			
Kannur	400466	408349	145535	247808	116328	-7883	262813	-102273	131480			
Kasaragod	151546	166005	95073	118917	55414	-14459	70931	-23844	63503			
KERALA	3652845	3430889	3350538	2732420	2101164	221956	80351	618118	631256			

Table 3: Continued ...

Districts	NRK per 100 HH					Percent				
	2014	2011	2008	2003	1998	2014	2011	2008	2003	1998
Thiruvananthapuram	53.5	50.8	60.5	34.6	38.1	12.6	12.4	15.6	9.9	11.9
Kollam	47.4	42.5	49.2	35.8	31.7	9.0	8.3	9.9	8.0	8.4
Pathanamthitta	53.8	33.1	56.1	72.0	51.6	4.9	3.1	5.4	7.9	7.2
Alappuzha	29.6	37.1	33.5	24.0	20.4	4.5	5.8	5.5	4.3	4.6
Kottayam	28.2	26.5	23.6	30.4	13.7	3.9	3.8	3.5	4.9	2.6
Idukki	9.6	5.2	3.1	4.3	4.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
Ernakulam	30.7	24.4	23.7	27.4	24.3	7.1	5.8	5.7	7.2	7.1
Thrissur	42.0	45.8	62.8	40.3	52.5	9.1	10.1	13.7	9.7	13.2
Palakkad	12.4	35.4	46.6	42.6	24.6	2.3	6.6	8.2	8.5	7.4
Malappuram	89.0	70.9	88.5	68.5	69.7	20.7	16.4	16.5	15.1	20.0
Kozhikode	45.3	46.0	41.4	47.3	33.5	9.1	9.4	8.1	10.1	8.4
Wayanad	17.7	21.7	8.4	6.6	5.0	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Kannur	68.6	73.7	27.6	52.9	25.1	11.0	11.9	4.3	9.1	5.5
Kasaragod	52.6	60.7	36.8	50.9	27.4	4.1	4.8	2.8	4.4	2.6
Kerala	44.6	43.7	44.3	39.7	33.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4: Out-Migrants by District, 1998-2014

Districts	Number							Increase/Decrease in Migration					
	2014	2011	2008	2003	1998	2011-14	2008-11	2003-08	1998-03	2011-14	2008-11	2003-08	1998-03
Thiruvananthapuram	69965	44382	80565	51949	58282	25583	-36183	28616	-6333	25583	-36183	28616	-6333
Kollam	66461	76161	57869	50957	71300	-9700	18292	6912	-20343	-9700	18292	6912	-20343
Pathanamthitta	87798	25069	93230	94147	86485	62729	-68161	-917	7662	62729	-68161	-917	7662
Alappuzha	33580	101331	99308	83538	89523	-67751	2023	15770	-5985	-67751	2023	15770	-5985
Kottayam	64898	64247	58908	149836	37722	651	5339	-90928	112114	651	5339	-90928	112114
Idukki	29718	20752	1006	4138	9128	8966	19746	-3132	-4990	8966	19746	-3132	-4990
Ernakulam	62481	82498	59586	45457	34205	-20017	22912	14129	11252	-20017	22912	14129	11252
Thrissur	31513	90424	60085	78305	85663	-58911	30339	-18220	-7358	-58911	30339	-18220	-7358
Palakkad	31759	189346	217294	252617	73220	-157587	-27948	-35323	179397	-157587	-27948	-35323	179397
Malappuram	36202	44165	43339	50330	23823	-7963	826	-6991	26507	-7963	826	-6991	26507
Kozhikode	31596	48332	46133	66466	28340	-16736	2199	-20333	38126	-16736	2199	-20333	38126
Wayanad	17856	19390	12427	3626	2618	-1534	6963	8801	1008	-1534	6963	8801	1008
Kannur	103383	81770	47410	135161	46015	21613	34360	-87751	89146	21613	34360	-87751	89146
Kasaragod	33130	42856	37226	49074	45371	-9726	5630	-11848	3703	-9726	5630	-11848	3703
Kerala	700342	930724	914387	1115601	691695	-230382	16337	-201214	423906	-230382	16337	-201214	423906

Table 5: Return Out-Migrants by District, 1998-2014

Districts	Number							Increase/Decrease in Migration				
	2014	2011	2008	2003	1998	2011-14	2008-11	2003-08	1998-03			
Thiruvananthapuram	64201	25244	51922	48671	95709	38957	-26678	3251	-47038			
Kollam	84951	30621	38368	35774	83759	54330	-7747	2594	-47985			
Pathanamthitta	40610	14184	67851	108023	52034	26426	-53667	-40172	55989			
Alappuzha	40641	37939	81909	98381	160481	2702	-43970	-16472	-62100			
Kottayam	23293	4185	66651	63509	49220	19108	-62466	3142	14289			
Idukki	5624	7523	5308	2836	7546	-1899	2215	2472	-4710			
Ernakulam	12732	39389	46463	151730	45272	-26657	-7074	-105267	106458			
Thirsur	11260	102278	137634	143469	193238	-91018	-35356	-5835	-49769			
Palakkad	4166	139960	127296	129872	117891	-135794	12664	-2576	11981			
Malappuram	29607	23821	15113	48749	26655	5786	8708	-33636	22094			
Kozhikode	23199	23625	17352	57677	50211	-426	6272	-40325	7466			
Wayanad	8534	7179	8356	9757	20436	1355	-1177	-1401	-10679			
Kannur	26606	51433	17564	26793	34176	-24827	33869	-9229	-7383			
Kasaragod	14466	3276	4409	68898	22198	11190	-1133	-64489	46700			
Kerala	389890	510658	686198	994139	958826	-120768	-175539	-307941	35313			

Table 5: Continued ...

Districts	ROM per 100 HH					Percent				
	2014	2011	2008	2003	1998	2014	2011	2008	2003	1998
Thiruvananthapuram	7.5	3.0	6.0	6.2	14.6	16.5	4.9	7.6	4.9	10.0
Kollam	12.3	4.6	5.7	5.9	15.0	21.8	6.0	5.6	3.6	8.7
Pathanamthitta	12.3	4.4	21.0	35.8	17.7	10.4	2.8	9.9	10.9	5.4
Alappuzha	7.4	7.1	15.0	19.9	33.6	10.4	7.4	11.9	9.9	16.7
Kottayam	4.6	0.9	13.6	14.3	12.6	6.0	0.8	9.7	6.4	5.1
Idukki	2.0	2.7	1.8	1.0	3.0	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.8
Ernakulam	1.5	4.8	5.8	21.2	7.4	3.3	7.7	6.8	15.3	4.7
Thrissur	1.4	13.5	18.8	21.8	36.5	2.9	20.0	20.1	14.4	20.2
Palakkad	0.6	22.0	21.5	23.8	18.6	1.1	27.4	18.6	13.1	12.3
Malappuram	3.5	3.0	2.4	8.1	4.4	7.6	4.7	2.2	4.9	2.8
Kozhikode	3.1	3.4	2.6	9.9	9.5	6.0	4.6	2.5	5.8	5.2
Wayanad	4.3	3.8	4.4	5.6	13.0	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	2.1
Kannur	4.6	9.3	3.3	5.7	7.4	6.8	10.1	2.6	2.7	3.6
Kasaragod	5.0	1.2	1.7	29.5	11.0	3.7	0.6	0.6	6.9	2.3
Kerala	4.8	6.5	9.1	14.4	15.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6: Inter-State Migrants by Districts, 1998-2014

Districts	Number								Increase/Decrease in Migration				
	2014	2011	2008	2003	1998	2011-14	2008-11	2003-08	1998-03				
Thiruvananthapuram	134166	69626	132488	100620	153991	64540	-62861	31868	-53371				
Kollam	151412	106782	96237	86731	155059	44630	10545	9506	-68328				
Pathanamthitta	128408	39253	161081	202170	138519	89155	-121828	-41089	63651				
Alappuzha	74221	139270	181216	181919	250004	-65049	-41946	-703	-68085				
Kottayam	88191	68432	125560	213345	86942	19759	-57128	-87785	126403				
Idukki	35342	28275	6314	6974	16674	7067	21961	-660	-9700				
Ernakulam	75213	121887	106049	197187	79477	-46674	15838	-91138	117710				
Thrissur	42773	192702	197719	221774	278901	-149929	-5018	-24055	-57127				
Palakkad	35925	329306	344591	382489	191111	-293381	-15285	-37898	191378				
Malappuram	65809	67986	58453	99079	50478	-2177	9534	-40626	48601				
Kozhikode	54795	71957	63485	124143	78551	-17162	8471	-60658	45592				
Wayanad	26390	26569	20783	13383	23054	-179	5786	7400	-9671				
Kannur	129989	133203	64974	161954	80191	-3214	68229	-96980	81763				
Kasaragod	47596	46132	41635	117972	67569	1464	4497	-76337	50403				
Kerala	1090232	1441382	1600585	2109740	1650521	-351150	-159203	-509155	459219				

Table 6: Continued ...

Districts	ISM per 100 HH						Percent					
	2014	2011	2008	2003	1998		2014	2011	2008	2003	1998	
Thiruvananthapuram	15.6	8.3	15.3	12.9	23.5		12.3	4.8	8.3	4.8	9.3	
Kollam	21.9	15.9	14.3	14.3	27.7		13.9	7.4	6.0	4.1	9.4	
Pathanamthitta	38.9	12.2	49.8	67.0	47.0		11.8	2.7	10.1	9.6	8.4	
Alappuzha	13.5	25.9	33.2	36.9	52.3		6.8	9.7	11.3	8.6	15.1	
Kottayam	17.5	14.0	25.6	48.0	22.2		8.1	4.7	7.8	10.1	5.3	
Idukki	12.4	10.1	2.2	2.6	6.6		3.2	2.0	0.4	0.3	1.0	
Ernakulam	8.8	14.0	13.2	27.6	13.0		6.9	8.5	6.6	9.3	4.8	
Thrissur	5.4	28.3	27.1	33.7	44.3		3.9	13.4	12.4	10.5	16.9	
Palakkad	5.4	52.2	58.3	70.0	30.2		3.3	22.8	21.5	18.1	11.6	
Malappuram	7.8	8.6	9.3	16.4	8.4		6.0	4.7	3.7	4.7	3.1	
Kozhikode	7.4	10.2	9.7	21.2	14.9		5.0	5.0	4.0	5.9	4.8	
Wayanad	13.3	14.0	11.0	7.7	14.6		2.4	1.8	1.3	0.6	1.4	
Kannur	22.3	24.2	12.3	34.6	17.3		11.9	9.2	4.1	7.7	4.9	
Kasaragod	16.5	15.9	16.1	50.5	33.4		4.4	3.2	2.6	5.6	4.1	
Kerala	13.3	18.4	21.2	30.6	26.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Table 7: Country of Residence of Emigrants, 1998-2014

Countries	Number						Percent					
	2014	2011	2008	2003	1998		2014	2011	2008	2003	1998	
UAE	898962	883313	918122	670150	421959		37.5	38.7	41.9	36.5	31.0	
Saudi Arabia	522282	574739	503433	489988	510895		21.8	25.2	23.0	26.7	37.5	
Oman	189224	195300	167628	152865	139571		7.9	8.6	7.6	8.3	10.2	
Kuwait	183329	127782	129282	113967	68163		7.6	5.6	5.9	6.2	5.0	
Bahrain	149729	101556	101344	108507	74654		6.2	4.5	4.6	5.9	5.5	
Qatar	106107	148428	121613	98953	62969		4.4	6.5	5.5	5.4	4.6	
Other west Asia	21221	6696	0	2047	0		0.9	0.3	0.0	0.1		
Sub-Total	2070854	2037813	1941422	1636477	1278211		86.3	89.4	88.5	89.0	93.9	
USA	69559	68076	102440	98271	29862		2.9	3.0	4.7	5.3	2.2	
Canada	11200	9486	13695	4777			0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3		
United Kingdom	38316	44640	38894	22520			1.6	2.0	1.8	1.2		
Other Europe	19453	10602	9861	14331			0.8	0.5	0.4	0.8		
Africa	15327	12834	12600	15696			0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9		
Singapore	8842	11160	11504	14331			0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8		
Maldives	2947	7254	7091	13649			0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7		
Malaysia	9432	13392	12052	4777			0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3		
Other SE Asia	53643	16182	8766	7507			2.2	0.7	0.4	0.4		
Australia/New Zealand	38316	24552	21364	6142			1.6	1.1	1.0	0.3		
Other Countries	62485	24552	13726	0	53882		2.6	1.1	0.6	0.0	4.0	
Total	2400375	2280543	2193415	1838478	1361955		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Table 8: State of Residence of Out Migrants, 1998 – 2014

States	Number						Percent					
	2014	2011	2008	2003	1998		2014	2011	2008	2003	1998	
Karnataka	231557	268723	248571	219773	89229		33.1	28.9	27.2	19.7	12.9	
Tamil Nadu	120977	238511	189562	237623	109288		17.3	25.6	20.7	21.3	15.8	
Maharashtra	101129	178618	168151	263282	222726		14.4	19.2	18.4	23.6	32.2	
New Delhi	56708	68903	81465	105982	65019		8.1	7.4	8.9	9.5	9.4	
Andhra Pradesh	29299	45052	49610	56896	29743		4.2	4.8	5.4	5.1	4.3	
Gujarat	24101	36042	28199	54664	26976		3.4	3.9	3.1	4.9	3.9	
Uttar Pradesh	13704	9540	15666	25659	15909		2.0	1.0	1.7	2.3	2.3	
Jammu and Kashmir	12759	6360	15666	2183	0		1.8	0.7	1.7	0.2	0.0	
Madhya Pradesh	12759	10070	15666	18965	0		1.8	1.1	1.7	1.7	0.0	
West Bengal	9451	7420	11489	13387	0		1.3	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.0	
Bihar	8506	2650	3655	5094	7833		1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.1	
Chhattisgarh	7561	3180	5744	5822	0		1.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	
Punjab	7561	10601	12011	12272	0		1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.0	
Andaman Nicobar	6616	530	3133	2183	0		0.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	
Rajasthan	6616	6360	16711	24543	20751		0.9	0.7	1.8	2.2	3.0	
Others	51037	38163	49087	67273	104221		7.3	4.1	5.4	6.0	15.1	
Total	700342	930724	914387	1115601	691695		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Table 10: Percent of HHs with One or More Migrants by Religion, 2008 – 2014

Religion	EMI			NRK		
	2008	2011	2014	2008	2011	2014
Hindus	12.4	12.3	12.8	18.1	19.6	20.2
Christians	16.3	15.7	19.6	24.6	21.3	27.0
Muslims	36.4	37.5	36.5	52.9	53.3	55.5
Total	18.0	18.2	19.2	26.5	27.1	29.0

Table 11: Percent of HHs with one or More Emigrants by Districts, 2008-2014

Districts	EMI			NRK		
	2008	2011	2014	2008	2011	2014
Thiruvananthapuram	24.2	17.6	17.6	41.8	37.3	36.3
Kollam	21.2	20.2	20.2	33.0	33.1	33.0
Pathanamthitta	22.1	27.3	27.3	32.2	22.6	34.4
Alappuzha	14.6	14.3	14.3	20.4	22.1	24.0
Kottayam	12.1	12.5	12.5	15.9	14.7	17.6
Idukki	1.3	6.2	6.2	2.3	4.2	7.0
Ernakulam	9.8	12.8	12.8	16.2	14.2	18.2
Thrissur	26.1	19.7	19.7	39.1	33.9	32.1
Palakkad	17.5	9.9	9.9	26.3	22.5	11.4
Malappuram	36.8	35.8	35.8	55.0	47.1	56.8
Kozhikode	21.0	20.3	20.3	29.0	34.1	30.6
Wayanad	5.9	9.2	9.2	6.7	16.6	15.0
Kannur	15.5	28.9	28.9	18.6	38.3	38.9
Kasaragod	19.6	11.7	23.1	26.7	32.8	33.0
Kerala	18.0	12.8	19.2	26.5	27.1	29.0

Table 12: Household Remittances 1998 – 2014

Years	Rs(crores)
1998	3,530
2003	7,965
2008	12,511
2011	15,129
2014	24,374

Table 13: Household Remittances by District, 1998 -2014 (in crores)

Districts	1998	2003	2008	2011	2014
Thiruvananthapuram	339	831	1388	1443	1847
Kollam	286	782	1294	1346	2168
Pathanamthitta	233	412	639	633	1478
Alappuzha	217	578	570	699	2065
Kottayam	101	250	656	737	699
Idukki	4	17	45	55	228
Ernakulam	408	654	862	1865	3210
Thrissur	510	1395	1723	1307	2527
Palakkad	339	495	997	1003	1009
Malappuram	616	1248	1874	2752	3510
Kozhikode	218	585	1153	1189	1967
Wayanad	6	29	164	176	303
Kannur	203	421	809	1566	1976
Kasaragod	52	269	337	358	1294
Kerala	3530	7965	12511	15129	24374

Table 14: Household Remittances by Religion 1998-2014

Religion	1998	2003	2008	2011	2014
Hindus	1014	2486	4767	5510	9640
Christians	826	1996	2254	2590	5906
Muslims	1690	3483	5490	7029	8828
Total	3530	7965	12511	15129	24374

Total 15: Total Remittances in Kerala(in Crores of Rupees)

Year	Remittances
1998	13652
2003	18465
2008	43288
2011	49695
2014	71142

Table 16: Total Remittances by District, 1998 - 2014

Districts	1998	2003	2008	2011	2014
Thiruvananthapuram	1309	1927	4801	4740	5391
Kollam	1108	1813	4477	4423	6328
Pathanamthitta	900	954	2211	2078	4314
Alappuzha	840	1339	1970	2296	6027
Kottayam	390	580	2271	2419	2040
Idukki	15	39	156	182	665
Ernakulam	1576	1515	2984	6127	9369
Thrissur	1971	3234	5961	4293	7376
Palakkad	1311	1148	3448	3293	2945
Malappuram	2381	2892	6486	9040	10245
Kozhikode	843	1357	3988	3904	5741
Wayanad	23	68	571	578	884
Kannur	784	976	2800	5145	5767
Kasaragod	201	623	1164	1177	3777
Kerala	13652	18465	43288	49695	71142

Table 17: Total Remittances by Religion, 1998 - 2014

Religion	2014	2011	2008	2003	1998
Hindus	28137	18099	16493	5475	3921
Christians	17238	8508	7800	4679	3193
Muslims	25767	23088	18995	8311	6538
Total	71142	49695	43288	18465	13652

Table 18: Percent of HHs that received Remittances in 2014, by Religion

Religion	Percentage
Hindus	11.0
Christians	15.3
Muslims	33.2
Total	16.6

Table 19: Percent of HHs that received Remittances in 2014, by Districts

District	Per cent
Thiruvananthapuram	14.9
Kollam	18.0
Pathanamthitta	23.6
Alappuzha	13.4
Kottayam	9.6
Idukki	4.6
Ernakulam	9.3
Thrissur	18.0
Palakkad	8.7
Malappuram	33.4
Kozhikode	17.9
Wayanad	7.3
Kannur	22.8
Kasaragod	20.7
Kerala	16.6

Table 20: Macro-Economic Impact of Remittances on Kerala Economy, 1998 - 2014

Indicators	1998	2003	2008	2011	2014
Remittances	13652	18465	43288	49695	71142
NSDP	53552	83783	140889	159144	196077
Per Capita Income	16062	25764	41814	52084	63491
Modified NSDP	67204	102248	184177	208839	267219
Revenue Receipt of Government	7198	10634	24936	31181	58058
Transfer from Central Government	1991	2653	7861	7982	14365
Government Non-Plan Expenditure	5855	9908	18934	22546	46639
State Debt	15700	31060	61653	78239	114121
Receipt from Cashew Export	1317	1217	1198	1636	2138
Receipt from Marine Products	817	995	1431	1670	3435
Modified Per Capita Income	20157	31442	54664	68375	86180
Remittances as per cent of NSDP	25.5	22.0	30.7	31.2	36.3
Remittances as ratio of Revenue Receipt	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.2
Remittances as ratio of Transfer from Centre	6.9	7.0	5.5	6.2	5.0
Remittances as ratio of Government Expenditure	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.5
Remittances as ratio of State Debt	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Remittances as ratio of Receipt from Cashew Export	10.4	15.2	36.1	30.4	33.3
Remittances as ratio of Receipt from Marine Export	16.7	18.6	30.3	29.8	20.7

Table 21: Percent Distribution of Households by Quality of Houses, by Districts, 2008-2014

Districts	2014				2011				2008			
	Luxurious or very good	Good	Poor	Kutcha	Luxurious or very good	Good	Poor	Kutcha	Luxurious or very good	Good	Poor	Kutcha
Thiruvananthapuram	40.8	35.7	19.8	3.6	39.8	27.3	23.7	9.2	33.0	37.8	21.2	8.1
Kollam	28.3	42.5	26.3	2.9	35.6	41.8	21.5	1.1	27.7	37.9	28.7	5.7
Pathanamthitta	33.8	26.3	37.4	2.6	21.4	32.7	45.3	0.6	9.8	48.1	39.1	3.0
Alappuzha	33.8	38.7	24.8	2.7	21.6	45.9	27.5	5.0	20.3	55.2	22.7	1.8
Kottayam	37.5	40.7	20.8	1.0	44.3	48.9	6.6	0.2	16.7	68.3	14.2	0.8
Idukki	17.1	18.1	59.7	5.1	9.8	76.2	10.8	3.2	58.3	24.4	16.2	1.1
Ernakulam	51.2	32.2	15.7	0.9	48.6	43.6	7.2	0.6	37.7	54.5	6.8	1.0
Thrissur	59.0	34.6	5.5	0.9	48.1	47.6	2.8	1.5	30.7	56.6	9.0	3.7
Palakkad	19.9	45.7	31.4	3.0	18.6	74.8	4.5	2.1	20.6	73.2	3.5	2.7
Malappuram	48.2	35.9	13.8	2.1	30.2	54.3	13.3	2.2	28.3	56.9	12.6	2.2
Kozhikode	46.0	39.0	13.3	1.7	39.0	54.2	4.2	2.6	36.9	52.3	8.9	1.9
Wayanad	23.5	46.6	22.3	7.7	10.4	65.5	20.9	3.2	18.0	56.5	23.6	1.9
Kannur	27.2	60.2	11.7	0.8	15.1	59.1	23.7	2.1	29.9	58.8	10.1	1.2
Kasaragod	21.5	53.3	23.6	1.6	25.9	50.7	21.3	2.1	23.7	58.8	12.2	5.3
Total	35.6	40.0	21.9	2.4	29.9	51.1	16.4	2.6	28.3	52.6	16.2	2.9

Table 22: Percent Distribution of Households by Quality of Houses, by Religion 2008 - 2014

Religion	2014			2011			2008					
	Luxurious or very good	Good	Poor	Kutchha	Luxurious or very good	Good	Poor	Kutchha	Luxurious or very good	Good	Poor	Kutchha
Hindus	31.4	41.1	24.3	3.2	25.9	52.0	18.7	3.4	24.0	53.1	19.3	3.6
Christians	40.5	35.9	21.6	2.0	38.3	44.8	15.3	1.6	33.0	50.2	14.3	2.5
Muslims	42.5	41.1	15.6	0.8	33.4	54.5	11.0	1.1	35.6	53.3	9.4	1.7
Total	35.6	40.0	21.9	2.4	29.9	51.1	16.4	2.6	28.3	52.6	16.2	2.9

Table 23: Percent of Households Possessing Selected Household Consumer Durables 2008 -2014

Consumer durables	2014	2011	2008
Motor Car	17.7	10.0	7.4
Taxi, Truck	6.5	3.3	2.0
Motor Cycle	36.7	25.1	23.2
Land Phonea	42.1	49.0	58.6
Mobile Phone	88.6	85.1	70.7
Television	87.3	87.5	80.5
MP3/DVD/VCD	46.6	51.2	42.1
Refrigerator	55.4	44.8	35.8
Computer/Laptop	20.5	11.2	6.3
Microwave Oven	8.1	3.2	1.3
Net Connection	11.3	5.3	-

Table 24: Percent of Households Possessing Selected Household Consumer Durables, by Religion 2014

Consumer Durables	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Total
Motor Car	15.8	25.6	15.5	17.7
Taxi, Truck	6.1	7.4	6.6	6.5
Motor Cycle	35.2	43.1	34.7	36.7
Land Phone	39.5	51.3	40.5	42.1
Mobile Phone	87.8	88.9	90.3	88.6
Television	88.0	90.3	82.5	87.3
MP3/DVD/VCD	44.2	60.9	39.4	46.6
Refrigerator	51.0	63.9	59.0	55.4
Computer/Laptop	18.9	30.3	15.4	20.5
Microwave Oven	6.6	15.0	5.7	8.1
Net Connection	11.0	16.4	7.4	11.3

Table 25: Percent of Households Possessing Selected Household Consumer Durables, by Districts 2014

	Motor Car	Taxi, Truck	Motor Cycle	Land Phone	Mobile Phone	Television	MP3/DVD/VCD	Refrigerator/	Computer Laptop	Microwave Oven	Net Connection
Thiruvananthapuram	20.8	3.8	45.0	40.5	92.2	91.6	53.8	68.6	28.0	11.7	17.0
Kollam	19.7	6.7	39.7	41.9	88.1	89.0	40.9	61.3	19.7	6.1	10.8
Pathanamthitta	24.0	9.4	40.7	56.8	85.4	88.8	63.2	66.7	24.8	13.0	14.9
Alappuzha	16.2	5.7	46.2	41.9	89.4	89.5	47.8	58.1	20.1	8.7	12.4
Kottayam	23.3	8.9	38.9	48.3	94.2	93.2	60.0	65.6	26.0	10.3	16.9
Idukki	7.4	4.0	21.4	44.2	87.2	76.2	25.0	21.1	6.1	3.2	4.0
Ermakulam	27.5	7.1	52.5	48.5	90.0	92.5	68.6	71.2	35.6	17.7	19.3
Thrissur	15.5	6.4	42.4	41.2	82.8	91.8	49.9	55.3	19.6	5.8	11.0
Palakkad	13.2	6.4	31.7	24.8	83.3	85.8	49.4	39.3	14.9	5.2	8.9
Malappuram	14.2	5.6	32.4	35.0	87.5	79.8	32.2	51.0	15.6	7.8	10.7
Kozhikode	13.7	4.7	37.4	37.0	91.5	83.5	27.7	56.1	17.0	3.3	6.3
Wayanad	13.2	8.6	21.6	23.6	83.5	79.1	34.7	26.7	10.8	4.2	5.1
Kannur	18.3	7.5	26.1	47.2	89.0	86.7	40.4	56.3	19.4	7.3	8.2
Kasaragod	16.9	6.0	29.5	54.6	92.1	88.2	50.1	54.8	21.3	7.3	8.7
Kerala	17.7	6.5	36.7	42.1	88.6	87.3	46.6	55.4	20.5	8.1	11.3

Table 26: Trend in Unemployment Rate of General Population 1998-2014

Year	Unemployment Rate
1998	11.2
2003	19.2
2008	8.6
2011	10.5
2014	7.2

Table 27: Unemployment Rate of General Population by District 2008- 2014

Districts	2008	2011	2014
Thiruvananthapuram	9.0	11.4	7.2
Kollam	11.0	10.9	8.4
Pathanamthitta	11.1	12.2	13.5
Alappuzha	9.6	15.6	7.5
Kottayam	8.2	14.2	4.9
Idukki	6.8	8.3	6.7
Ernakulam	7.4	9.3	6.1
Thrissur	7.2	9.9	7.6
Palakkad	6.1	7.9	3.5
Malappuram	10.6	6.3	5.2
Kozhikode	9.4	6.9	6.2
Wayanad	4.7	5.7	3.0
Kannur	9.5	16.1	8.3
Kasaragod	10.5	12.6	12.9
Kerala	8.6	10.5	7.2

Table 28: Unemployment Rate of General Population by Religion 2008- 2014

Religion	1998	2003	2008	2011	2014
Hindu	11.3	18.9	8.0	10.3	6.5
Christian	10.1	20.7	7.8	9.7	7.0
Muslim	12.0	18.4	11.6	12.1	9.1
Total	11.2	19.2	8.6	10.5	7.2

Table 29: Unemployment Rate of Emigrants (before Migration), Return Emigrants (after Return) and General Population as a Per cent of Labour Force, 2014

Unemployment Rate	(as Per cent LF)		
	Males	Females	Both
General Population	6.0	10.6	7.2
Emigrant (Before Migration)	30.2	43.8	31.1
Return Emigrant (After Return)	6.9	19.4	7.2

Table 30: Educational Attainment of General Population, Emigrants before Emigration and Return Emigrants after Return

Educational Attainment	Population	EMI before Emigration	REM after Return
Below Primary	20.2	8.7	4.3
Primary but Less than 10 th	34.2	15.9	41.2
10 th but Less than 12 th	21.5	26.4	28.8
12 th but Less than Degree	13.7	23.7	15.7
Degree	6.3	12.6	5.6
Post-Graduation and Above	4.1	12.7	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average years of Schooling	8.5	12.6	10.0

Table 31: Economic Activity: Population, EMI and OMI (Before Migration) and REM and ROM (after Return), 2014

Economic Activity	General Population	EMI Before Emigration	REM after Return	OMI Before Migration	ROM after Return
Government Services	736796	20632	13318	14177	12005
Semi-Government Services	274356	23579	9080	7561	2610
Employment in Private Sector	1833148	506955	129545	78446	39146
Self-Employment	2221641	201014	276040	14177	53760
Unpaid Family Worker	867544	7663	33900	945	5219
Labourer in Agriculture	1372852	38906	64773	7561	21400
Labourer in Non-Agriculture	3182959	489271	346261	30244	63677
Unemployed	808600	581230	67799	214545	16702
Employment not Required	162363	58359	17555	25991	3654
Student	7359386	210445	26030	201313	16180
Household Work	7932747	104339	79301	39223	39668
Pensioners	1023477	4126	34505	473	78813
Too Old to work	2267188	1768	81117	473	21922
Too Young to work	2460095	130276	7870	62379	1566
Disabled	14468	2947	44796	945	7307
Others	1357848	18863	20582	1890	6263
Total	33875468	2400375	1252471	700342	389890
Total Employed	10489296	1288020	872916	153111	197816
Unemployed	808600	581230	67799	214545	16702
Labour Force	11297896	1869251	940715	367656	214518
Not in Labour Force	22577572	531124	311756	332686	175372
Percent Employed	31.0	53.7	69.7	21.9	50.7
Percent Not in LF	66.6	22.1	24.9	47.5	45.0
Unemployment Rate	7.2	31.1	7.2	58.4	7.8

Table 32: Unemployment Rate of General Population by Taluks, 2014

Sl. No	Taluks	U.R.	Sl. No	Taluks	U.R.
1	Neyyattinkara	8.8	32	Paravoor	6.1
2	Thiruvananthapuram	5.8	33	Kochi	8.6
3	Nedumangad	6.7	34	Kanayannur	4.4
4	Chirayinkeezhu	7.3	35	Moovattupuzha	13.6
5	Karunagappally	9.3	36	Kothamangalam	2.8
6	Kunnathur	7.4	37	Thalappilly	5.9
7	Pathanapuram	14.7	38	Chavakkad	10.7
8	Kottarakkara	8.4	39	Thrissur	19.6
9	Kollam	5.9	40	Kodungalloor	5.2
10	Thiruvalla	11.9	41	Mukundapuram	7.5
11	Mallappally	5.3	42	Ottapalam	3.8
12	Ranni	27.4	43	Mannarkad	2.0
13	Kozhencherry	10.1	44	Palakkad	3.0
14	Adoor	13.0	45	Chittur	4.3
15	Cherthala	5.5	46	Alathur	3.8
16	Ambalapuzha	10.0	47	Ernad	5.3
17	Kuttanad	5.5	48	Nilambur	7.0
18	Karthikappally	9.8	49	Perinthalmanna	2.8
19	Chengannoor	5.0	50	Tirur	3.6
20	Mavelikkara	8.1	51	Thirurangadi	5.6
21	Meenachil	4.6	52	Ponnani	10.7
22	Vaikom	2.7	53	Vadakara	18.9
23	Kottayam	6.1	54	Quilandy	2.3
24	Changanaserry	4.1	55	Kozhikode	4.1
25	Kanjirappally	8.2	56	Mananthavady	3.0
26	Devikulam	2.6	57	Sulthanbathery	0.7
27	Udumbanchola	8.7	58	Vythiri	4.6
28	Thodupuzha	7.5	59	Taliparamba	7.6
29	Peermade	6.6	60	Kannur	11.2
30	Kunnathunad	5.1	61	Thalassery	6.4
31	Aluva	5.9	62	Kasaragod	11.6
			63	Hosdurg	14.2
				Total	7.2

Table 33: Migrants (EMI and OMI) by Taluks in Kerala, 2014

	Taluks	EMI	OMI
1	Chirayinkeezhu	73711	5779
2	Nedumangad	45115	10154
3	Trivandrum	101613	36916
4	Neyyattinkara	21287	17115
	Thiruvananthapuram	241727	69965
5	Karunagappally	16113	11626
6	Kunnathur	12824	11212
7	Pathanapuram	43017	16118
8	Kottarakkara	59666	23731
9	Kollam	68313	3774
	Kollam	199933	66461
10	Thiruvalla	37092	23305
11	Mallappally	14977	19416
12	Ranni	9341	4458
13	Kozhencherry	52447	22760
14	Adoor	27486	17859
	Pathanamthitta	141343	87798
15	Cherthala	6787	3069
15	Ambalapuzha	18604	4938
17	Kuttanad	8854	4193
18	Karthikappally	15505	6577
19	Chengannoor	19559	4889
20	Mavelikkara	23787	9913
	Alappuzha	93096	33580
21	Meenachil	18222	17240
22	Vaikom	14319	10800
23	Kottayam	30158	14507
24	Changanaserry	25810	14669
25	Kanjirappally	19421	7682

	Kottayam	107931	64898
26	Devikulam	5686	8613
27	Udumbanchola	10389	8412
28	Thodupuzha	5693	3310
29	Peermade	2199	9382
	Idukki	23967	29718
30	Kunnathunad	48509	6953
31	Aluva	27915	10463
32	Paravoor	12849	275
33	Kochi	12347	3704
34	Kanayannur	58978	22994
35	Moovattupuzha	16447	9018
36	Kothamangalam	14327	9075
	Ernakulam	191373	62481
37	Thalappilly	13676	2557
38	Chavakkad	63012	3570
39	Kodungalloor	28697	0
40	Thrissur	69928	12340
41	Mukundapuram	54767	13046
	Trissur	230081	31513
42	Ottapalam	34575	12327
43	Mannarkad	9747	1537
44	Palakkad	5971	10240
45	Chittur	2639	440
46	Alathur	17574	7215
	Palakkad	70506	31759
47	Ernad	68079	7819
48	Nilambur	72713	11543
49	Perinthalmanna	45165	2496
50	Tirur	125021	10150
51	Thirurangadi	72572	3125

Cont'd.....

52	Ponnani	72147	1069
	Malappuram	455696	36202
53	Vadakara	66960	2121
54	Quilandy	66051	11146
55	Kozhikode	93488	18329
	Kozhikode	226499	31596
56	Mananthavady	7310	4383
57	Sulthanbathery	6305	10952
58	Vythiri	8953	2522
	Wayanad	22568	17856
59	Taliparamba	59195	32009
60	Kannur	135852	19066
61	Thalassery	96274	52309
	Kannur	291321	103383
62	Kasaragod	37751	19450
63	Hosdurg	66583	13681
	Kasaragod	104334	33130
	KERALA	2400375	700342

Table 34: Household Remittances by Taluks, 2014 (from low to high)

Taluks	Crores	Taluks	Crores
Mannarkad	7	Kunnathur	308
Sulthanbathery	9	Changanaserry	309
Chittur	10	Ernad	310
Peermede	27	Kottayam	319
Thodupuzha	38	Kodungalloor	344
Kochi	48	Ambalapuzha	383
Kuttanad	68	Aluva	387
Devikulam	82	Chengannoor	396
Thrissur	82	Paravoor	439
Meenachil	89	Ottapalam	450
Mananthavady	91	Vadakara	456
Palakkad	96	Thalassery	497
Cherthala	98	Nilambur	514
Kunnathunad	104	Thiruvalla	556
Kanjirappally	116	Kollam	570
Vaikom	116	Vythiri	576
Ponnani	122	Quilandy	585
Udumbanchola	127	Kottarakara	588
Ranni	131	Kozhikode	627
Perinthalmanna	151	Mukundapuram	666
Pathanapuram	151	Taliparamba	723
Mallappally	161	Neyyattinkara	724
Moovattupuzha	179	Thirurangadi	757
Alathur	184	Adoor	829
Chirayinkeezhu	187	Kanayannur	832
Nedumangad	217	Kannur	869
Trivandrum	237	Kozhencherry	901
Chavakad	237	Tirur	970
Thalappilly	245	Hosdurg	1011
Karthikappally	245	Mavelikkara	1196
Kothamangalam	273	Kasaragod	2057
Karunagappally	295	Kerala	24374



Schedule 1

GPS Navigation	Longitude		Latitude	
Serial No.			Sample Household Number	
FSU Number		Panel Type (1 – Original, 2- Substitute)		
Panel year and No.		Panel Schedule Number		
Used Schedules (write Y -1 or N -0)	S1	S2	S3	S4
	S5			

KERALA MIGRATION SURVEY 2013

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (CDS)
AND
KERALA STATE PLANNING BOARD
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

MIGRATION STATUS: Write the number of Migrants (REM, EMI, ROM, OMI)

1. Return migrants from outside India (REM) from Schedule No. 3
2. Emigrants living outside India (EMI) from Schedule No.2
3. Return migrants from other states in India (ROM) from Schedule No. 3
4. Out-migrants living in other states in India (OMI) from Schedule No.2

BLOCK 1: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

1. District	2. Taluk	
3. City/ Panchayat	4. Locality (Rural-1, Urban-2)	
5. Ward Number	6. Ward Name	
7. House No	8. Name of Informant	9. Sex
10. Full Address		
11. Land Phone	12. Mobile phone	
Details about visits to the household		
	1	2
Date (s) of Interview		
Name of Investigator		
Name of the Supervisor		
Time Taken		

Notes: The respondent should be the head of the household. If the head of the household is not present, the information should be collected from the immediate responsible person.

BLOCK - 2: HOUSEHOLD DETAILS (Excluding EMI and OMI)

1	2	3	4	5	6.1	6.2	7	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	8	9
Sl.No.	Name of household members (Head of the HH first)	Relation to HH (code)	Sex (M-1, F-2)	DOB (Month and Year)	Education (code)		Economic Activity (code)	For Employed/Self-Employed persons					Marital Status (code)	Married women whose husband residing outside India (Y-1, N-2)
					Completed	Doing		Employment status	Industry*	Occupation*	Hours worked/day	Days worked per week		
01														
02														
03														
04														
05														
06														
07														
<p>Codes: Column - 03 1 - Head of the HH 2 - Husband/Wife 3 - Unmarried children 4 - Married children 5 - Son-in-law/ Daughter-in-law 6 - Grandchild 7 - Father/Mother/ Mother-in-law 8 - Servant 9 - Others</p> <p>Column - 06 0 - Pre primary 1 - Class 1 2 - Class 2 3 - Class 3 4 - Class 4 5 - Class 5 6 - Class 6 7 - Class 7 8 - Class 8 9 - Class 9 10 - Class 10 11 - Class 11 12 - Class 12</p> <p>Column - 06 13 - ITI, Certificate course 14 - Diploma 15 - Degree (BA, BSc, Bcom, BLIsc etc) 16 - PG Diploma (PGDCA etc.) 17 - Professional Degree (BTech, LLB, MBBS, BDS, BSc (N), BPHARM, BHMS, BAMS 18 - PG (MA, MSc, MCom etc) 19 - Professional PG (MTech, MBA, MCA, MLISc, MSW, MCI, BEd, MEd, LL.M, MD MS, Medical PG Diploma, MDS, MLT, MSC (N) 20 - M.Phil, Ph.D etc. 21 - Others (write) 22 - Illiterate 23 - Literate without school education</p> <p>Column - 07 1 - Employed in State /Central Govt. 2 - Employed in Semi Govt. Aided school/ college, co-operative /local admin bodies 3 - Employed in Private sector 4 - Self employment 5 - Unpaid family work 6 - Agricultural labour 7 - Labourers in non-agric. Sector 8 - Job seekers 9 - Job not required 10 -Students 11 - Household works 12 - Pensioners 13 - Too old to work 14 - Too young to work 15 - Disabled 16 - Others</p> <p>Column - 7.1 1 - Employer 2 - Employee 3 - Independent worker</p> <p>Column - 08 1 - Never married 2 - Married 3 - Widow / Widower 4 - Divorced 5 - Separated</p>														

***Refer respective code sheets*

***If daily wages are given, enter amount followed by (D). For example Rs 150 (D)*

BLOCK – 2 Continued...

1	Sl. No.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19	20	21	22
										Loan Amount Rs.	Collateral for the loan (Code)				
		Adhaar Card (Y-1, N-2)	Bank A/c (Y-1, N-2)	RSBY (Y-1, N-2)	Health Insurance Card (Y-1, N-2)	Member of SHG? (To women above the age 15) (Y-1, N-2)	Any member or members possess NREG card (Y-1, N-2)	Did any household member receive loan (s) (Y-1, N-2) if Y Year	Loan Amount Rs.	Collateral for the loan (Code)	Purpose of Loan	Have the habit of smoking (Y-1, N-2)	Consume Alcohol/ Liquor? (Y-1, N-2)	If yes, how often? (Code)	
01															
02															
03															
04															
05															
06															
07															
08															
09															
10															
<p>Column 18: No collateral given - 0, Land-1, House or other buildings-2, Animals-3, Personal guarantee, salary or other security - 4, Standing Crops/or future production -5, Joint Personal guarantee - 6, Other (specify _____) -7</p> <p>Column 19: Purchase of land-1, Purchase of agricultural equipment -2, Investment in business -3, Purchase of house (including construction) - 4, Purchase of vehicles, Household durables such as TV, Fridge etc. - 5 Educational purpose - 6 Medical purpose -7 Wedding / dowry - 8 Migration expenses -9, other (specify) - 10</p> <p>Column 22: 1-Daily, 2- More than 3 times a week, 3- Once a week, 4- Once in two weeks, 5- Once a month, 6- Rarely</p>															

BLOCK - 3: HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

1.	Do the HH have a ration card? (1.Yes 2.No)		
2.	If yes, what is the colour? 1. Red (BPL) 2. Blue (APL)		
3.	What type of fuel is used for cooking? 1 – Wood 2 – Electricity 3 - Kerosene 4 - L.P. Gas 5 - Others (specify)		
4.	Type of house which the household is now occupying 1 – Luxurious (3 or more bedrooms with attached bathrooms, concrete roof, mosaic floor) 2 - Very Good (2 bed rooms with attached bathrooms, concrete roof, Mosaic floor) 3 - Good (1 bed room, brick and cement walls, concrete or tile roof) 4 - Poor (Brick walls, cement floor, tin or asbestos roof) 5 - Kutcha (Mud walls, Mud floor & Thatched roof)		
5.	Does the HH own the house? (Yes - 1, No - 2)		
5.1	If yes, in how many cents?		
6.	Does any member of this household own house / land elsewhere?		
6.1	If yes	House (Yes - 1, No - 2)	
6.2		Land (Yes - 1, No - 2)	
6.3	If Yes for Land, how many cents		
7.	Does the household own any of the following? (Yes - 1, No - 2)		
7.1	Motor car		
7.2	Taxi / Truck / Lorry		
7.3	Motor Cycle / Scooter		
7.4	Telephone (land phone)		
7.5	Mobile Phone		
7.6	Television		
7.7	MP3/DVD/VCD		
7.8	Refrigerator		
7.9	Computer / Laptops		
7.10	Microwave Oven		
7.11	Net connection		
8.	What is your religion? (Hindu - 1, Christian - 2, Muslim - 3, Others -4)		
8.1	If Hindu, which caste do you belong to? 1 – Nair 2 – Ezhava 3 - Brahmin 4 – Nadar 5 – Viswakarma 6 - Barber/ Washerman 7 - Scheduled Caste 8 - Scheduled Tribe 9 - Others (Specify)		
8.2	If Christian, which denomination do you belong to? 1 - Syrian Malabar Catholic 2 - Malankara Syrian Catholic 3 - Latin Catholic 4 – Roman Catholic 5 - Jacobite Syrian 6 - Orthodox Syrian 7 - Marthoma Syrian 8 - C.S.I. 9 - SC (Dalit) 10 - ST (Dalit) 11 - Pentacost, Brotherin 12 - Others (Specify)		
8.3	If Muslim, which sector does you belongs to: 1 - Shiya, 2 - Sunni		

BLOCK 4: HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

	Item	Value of consumption (Rs 0.00) during	
		Last month	Last Year
Consumption Expenditure			
1.	Food Items		
2.	Non-food Items		
3.	Cigarette		
4.	bidi		
5.	Any other tobacco products		
6.	Alcoholic items		
7.	Medical expenses		
8.	Education expenses		
9.	Any Other Expenses, specify_____		
10.	Monthly Total Expenditure		

BLOCK 5: HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

1	HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS	Since the last year (Rs 0.00)	Last year (Rs 0.00)
1.1	Cash		
1.2	Savings account in bank or post office		
1.3	Fixed and recurring deposits		
1.4	Chitty, Kurries and similar instruments		
1.5	LIC, pension plan, etc		
1.6	Micro finance (Kudumbashree, Janshree, etc)		
1.7	Any Other, specify_____		
1.8	Total Savings		
2	INVESTMENT	Since the last year (Rs 0.00)	Last year (Rs 0.00)
2.1	Shares, Mutual Funds, Bonds, and similar financial instruments		
2.2	Gold, Jewelry		
2.3	Capital invested in business		
2.4	Land (market value)		
2.5	Buildings (market value)		
2.6	Other constructions (market value)		
2.7	Livestock (market value)		
2.8	Any Other, specify_____		
2.9	Total Investments		
3	Total Debt		

Block 6. Water and Sanitation

1	a. Today, what is your main source of water for following usages: b. <u>During the last summer when water was scarce</u> , what was your main source of water for following usages: (Ask each usage separately and enter the code for source) [Put '0' if no water for its usage] (For the secondary use, please ask only about drinking and cooking)	Usage	a. Today		b. During last summer	
			Primary source	Secondary source	Primary source	Secondary source
		1. Drinking				
		2. Cooking				
		3. Washing clothes				
		4. Bathing				
		5. Watering animals				
		6. Gardening				
		7. Irrigating				
		8. All other usages				
	Codes for sources: Own Piped Water Connection =1 Neighbour's piped connection =2 Public tap =3 Tanker (public) =4 Tanker (private) =5 Protected well in your land =6	Protected well outside your land =7 Protected public well =8 Unprotected well in your land =9 Unprotected well outside your land=10 Unprotected public well =11 Bore well =12	Rainwater harvesting system=13 River, stream, lake, pond =14 Stream water taken through pipe =15 Other =16			
2	(Ask only if drinking water is sourced from outside their land now or during summer in Q.1. Note: Ask only if the response to Q1 is NOT 1,6 or 9) Please tell us more about, what does or did it take to fetch water for drinking? (Divide per day if water is fetched for more than one day.)	a. How many minutes did it take to fetch water for drinking per trip?	Minutes per trip			
		b. Who is mainly responsible for fetching water	Male.....1 Female.....2			
		c. Number of people carrying water per	Number			
		d. How many trips per day?	Number			
		e. How much per trip a day?	Rs.			
3	Have you faced shortage of water anytime during the last one year?	(1 - Yes → Q.6) 2 - No				
4	What treatment do you apply to the water from the well or piped water for your household use? (Enter codes for treatment. More than one answer possible) Codes: No treatment =1, Use filter equipment =2 Boil water =3, Add chlorine or cleaning agents =4 Cloth filter in the house =5, Cloth filter at source =6 Other (specify) =7.....	For drinking and cooking during normal months(water from well)				
		For drinking and cooking during summer months (piped water)				

5	During the last one year, did you face any of the following problems with the water that you use for drinking and cooking? (Ask each option separately)	Problem	1-Yes	2-No
		1. Insufficient water availability		
		2. Irregular supply		
		3. Bad taste		
		4. Bad odour		
		5. Water was coloured		
		6. Water was cloudy		
		7. Water pressure was low		
		8. Seasonal shortage of water		
		9. Others (Specify).....		

Ask only those who have a piped water connection (Note: Ask only if response to Q1 is 1)

6	Do you know who manages the water system? 1 - Kerala Water Authority (KWA) 2 - Grama Panchayat (GP) 3 -District/ Block Panchayat 4- Beneficiary Group (BG) created for the project 5 - CBO who were in place before the project 6 -Others (Specify) 99 - Do not know						
7	In which year you have taken the present water connection?						
8	Using a scale of 0 to 5, how do you rate the reasons for taking the water connection?	Not at all important	Unimportant	Least important	some what important	important	Very important
	a. To improve regularity of water supply	0	1	2	3	4	5
	b. To improve quality of water	0	1	2	3	4	5
	c. Not to go anymore to a distant source	0	1	2	3	4	5
	d. To ensure water supply during summer months	0	1	2	3	4	5
	a. To oblige the community decision	0	1	2	3	4	5
9	How many days of the week do you get water from the water connection?						
10	Is water available throughout the day or only during certain hours?	Throughout the day 1 → Q13 Certain hours 2					
11	How many hours do you get water supply usually?						
12	Is the water supply during day time or at night?						
	1. Day time 2.Night 3. Both						
13	Do you have facility for storing water from the connection inside the compound?	1.Yes 2.No → Q. 16					
14	What type of storage facility? (1. Underground tank 2. Overhead tank 3. Vessels)						
15	Do you have a water meter?						
	1.Yes 2.No → Q18						
16	Whether meter reading is done regularly?						
	1.Yes 2.No						
17	Total amount of the last bill (Rs.)						
	Rs.						
18	Number of units consumed (litres)						
	Not mentioned/ not applicable 99999						Litres.
19	Number of water system break downs (no water for one day or more) during the last <u>one year</u> ?						
	Number of breakdowns (Enter '0' if no breakdowns) → Q36						

20	What alternative water source did you resort to when water break downs happened for more than one day? (Ask each usage separately and enter the code for source) [Put '0' if no water for its usage]	Usage	a. Primary Source (Code)	b. Secondary source (Code)
		a. Drinking		
		b. Cooking		
		c. Washing clothes		
		d. Bathing		
		e. Watering animals		
		f. Gardening		
		g. Irrigating		
		h. All other usages		
Codes for sources: 2. Neighbour's piped connection 3. Public tap 4. Tanker (public) 5. Tanker (private) 6. Protected well in your land 7. Protected well outside your land 8. Protected public well 9. Unprotected well in your land 10. Unprotected well outside your land 11. Unprotected public well 12. Bore well 13. Rainwater harvesting system 14. River, stream, lake, pond 15. Stream water taken through pipe 16. Bottled water 17. GP supplied water 18. KWA supplied water 19. Other (specify) -----				
21	How satisfied are you with the overall services of water supply? (0. Very dissatisfied 1. Dissatisfied 2. Somewhat dissatisfied 3. Somewhat satisfied 4. Satisfied 5. Very satisfied)			
22	What is for you the most important issue to be addressed?	Issue to be solved	(Maximum two answers) 1. Primary 2. Secondary	
		1. Water quality		
		2. Water pressure		
		3. Hours of operation		
		4. Accuracy of billing		
		5. Water leakages		
		6. Regularity of water supply		
		7. Affordability of water charges		
		8. Others (Specify).....		
Hygiene and Sanitation				
23	What type of toilet facility your household has? 1. Flush to piped sewer system 2. Flush to septic tank 3. Flush/pour flush to pit latrine 4. Flush/pour flush to elsewhere 5. Ventilated improved pit latrine 6. Composting toilet 7. Pit latrine with slab 8. Pit latrine without slab 9. No facilities/bush/field 10. Others (specify).....			
	Do all members of your household wash their hands after using the toilet? 1. Yes, always 2. Yes, sometimes 3. Yes, rarely 4. No 5. Don't Know			
24	Do your household members who are responsible for cooking food wash their hands before preparing food? (1. Yes, always 2. Yes, sometimes 3. Yes, rarely 4. No 5. Don't Know)			
26	How many household members suffered from severe diarrhea? (more than three times running stools per day)		a. during last two weeks	
			b. during last one year	

BLOCK 7: SOLID WASTE	
Major Concerns: (1. Very serious 2. Somewhat serious 3. Not serious 4. Don't know)	
1	In your opinion, how serious is the problem of 'Inadequate solid waste collection service in your Panchayat/municipality /corporation' ?
2	In your opinion, how serious is the problem of 'Presence of litter and illegal piles of solid waste' in your Panchayat/municipality /corporation?
3	In your opinion, how serious is the problem of 'Nuisance from solid waste disposal sites your Panchayat/municipality /corporation
Existing Situation Regarding Solid Waste Collection	
4	How do you dispose of your household waste? (More than one answer). 1. Through a house-to-house collection service in your area, 2. Taken by someone in the house to a waste collection point in your area 3. Taken by someone in the house to the waste collection truck 4. Taken by someone in the house to an open waste pile in your neighborhood 5. Given to a junk dealer or push cart, 6. Taken by an agency which collects solid waste 7. Burned or buried within the household premises, 8. Home Composting, 9. Other:-----
5	Does your household have a durable metal or plastic container for storing solid waste? (1. Yes, we have metal or plastic container 2. We have basket or carton container 3. No, we do not have a container 4. Don't know)
6	How often does the collection vehicle come by to pick-up the waste? (1. Daily 2. Three times a week 3. Twice a week 4. Once a week 5. Less than once a week 6. Less than once in 2 weeks 7. Less than once a month 8. No waste collection service in the area 9. Don't know)
7	What is your opinion of the service that you are receiving for collection of solid waste from your household (or business)? (1. Very satisfied 2. Reasonably satisfied 3. Not satisfied at all 4. Don't know)
8	If you are not satisfied with service, would you state your primary reason? 1- The service is not reliable 2- Frequency of service (the interval between collections is too long) 3- The location of the pick-up point is unsatisfactory 4- The collection workers are rude or impolite 5- Lack of clean appearance of the neighborhood 6. Other problem (if Please explain) -----
Willingness to Pay	
9	What is the maximum <u>fee per month</u> that your household (or business) would be prepared to pay for <u>Daily Collection of solid waste - door to door service</u> ? Amount in Rs.
10	What is the maximum <u>fee per month</u> that your household (or business) would be prepared to pay for <u>2 Collections per week of solid waste- door to door service</u> ? Amount in Rs.

BLOCK 8. GENDER ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR			
	Please write the person ID of the respondent as recorded in the roster. Please tell us whether you had any financial concerns/worries pertaining to the following		1. During the last one year. 1- Yes 2- No 2. During the last 5 years. 1-Yes 2- No
1			
a)	Dowry and marriage expenses		
b)	Education of Children.		
c)	Securing employment, Starting Business.		
d)	Insufficient and or irregular income.		
e)	Illness and Hospital related expenses.		
f)	House construction.		
g)	Debts		

Make sure that half of the sample responds to version A and the other half to Version B. This can be done by selecting alternate households in each FSU for each of the versions. This is extremely important for this technique to work.

3	(Investigator, Please record the version of the module? A or B	
	For Version A (Response should be a number between 0 and 4)	
4A	Could you tell me how many of the following four statements you regard as true	
1	A. At least one member of my household plans on opening a new business in the next five years.	
2	B. The economic situation of my household has improved considerably over the past five years.	
3	C. In my household, all girls below the age of 14, go to /or have gone to school.	
4	D. At least one woman member of my household has faced physical aggression from their husbands anytime during their life.	
5A	Could you tell me how many of the following four statements you regard as true	
1	A. At least one member of my household uses public/private buses for transportation every day.	
2	B. The number of people using public/ private buses has increased in my locality in the last two years.	
3	C. Road accidents have become less in my area in the last two years.	
4	D. At least one woman/girl in my household has faced physical harassment while travelling in public /private buses during the last one year.	
	For Version B (Response should be a number between 0 and 3)	
4B	Could you tell me how many of the following three statements you regard as true	
1	A. At least one member of my household plans on opening a new business in the next five years.	
2	B. The economic situation of my household has improved considerably over the past five years.	
3	C. In my household, all girls below the age of 14, go to /or have gone to school.	
5B	Could you tell me how many of the following three statements you regard as true	
1	A. At least one member of my household uses public/private buses for transportation every day.	
2	B. The number of people using public/ private buses has increased in my locality in the last two years.	
3	C. Road accidents have become less in my area in the last two years.	

6	Please state whether you agree with the following : (1- Yes 2- No 3- Depends on the situation or context 4- Don't Know)	
1	Women should not go for outside employment if the economic conditions are better.	
2	When women work they are taking jobs away from men	
3	It is shameful if wife earns more than husband	
4	Gender equality has already been achieved for the most part	
5	Work to achieve gender equality today benefits mostly well-to-do women	
6	A woman's most important role is to take care of her home and her family.	
7	A woman who does not carry out her domestic chores satisfactorily does not get the respect of the community	
8	It is shameful for a man to do work like sweeping the floor or washing vessels	
9	Girls should be brought up to be submissive and modest	
10	Boys should be brought up to be submissive and modest	
11	Girls or women who are outspoken or assertive should be disciplined to behave	
12	Boys or men who are outspoken or assertive should be disciplined to behave	
13	A woman who does not obey their husband does not get the respect of the community	
14	A man who cannot control his wife does not get the respect of the community	
15	A man has the right to beat his wife if she disobeys him	
16	A man loses respect in the community if his wife or daughter moves about freely outside the home	
17	A woman should tolerate aggressive behavior by her husband in order to keep her family together.	
18	A man should tolerate aggressive behavior by his wife in order to keep his family together.	
19	A woman should not report sexual molestation by others to avoid shame to her household	
20	A woman or girl who goes out alone after dark is herself to be blamed if she gets molested	
21	Women's immodest dressing provokes men to behave badly to them	
22	A woman who has been sexually assaulted does not get the respect of the community	
23	When a woman is raped, she usually did something careless to put herself in that situation	

24	In any rape case, one would have to question whether the victim is promiscuous or has a bad reputation	
25	A man should have the final word about decisions in his home.	
26	If you were to have only one child you would rather have a son	
27	Women should leave the final decision to men about how many children to have and when	
28	Women should leave the final decision to men about property matters	
29	Women should leave the final decision to men about participation in religious or community groups of various kind	
30	Women should leave the final decision to men about participation in political organizations	
31	Women should leave the final decision to men about participation in self help groups like Kudumbasree	
32	A woman who is regularly beaten by their husbands does not get the respect of the community	
33	A man who beats his wife does not get the respect of the community	
34	A man who obeys his wife does not get the respect of the community	
35	A woman who obeys her husband gets the respect of the community	
6	Has at least one woman member of your household faced physical aggression from their husbands anytime during their life? (1- Yes 2- No 3- Don't Know 4- No Response)	
7	Has at least one woman/girl in your household faced physical harassment while travelling in public /private buses during the last one year? (1- Yes 2- No 3- Don't Know 4- No Response)	

BLOCK – 10: QUESTIONS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

1	Did anyone in your family receive money or goods or gifts other than cash from persons residing abroad or in other states of India during the last 12-month period? (Yes-1, No-2)		
1.1	If Yes, total amount of money received from	Abroad (Rs)	Other States of India (Rs)
2	How much of the remittances were sent through (Rs.)		
2.1	Money transfer agencies / UAE Exchange / Federal Express / Western Union etc.		
2.2	Banks		
2.3	Through Hundai		
2.4	Through Friends		
2.5	On visits by emigrant		
2.6	Other means (Hawala, Kuzhal panam and similar means)		
3.	For what was the remittance money used? (Report amount used, total of 3 should be the same as in 1.1) (Rs)		
3.1	For day-to-day household expenses		
3.2	Education of children / relatives		
3.3	To pay back debt		
3.4	Purchase / build houses / apartments		
3.5	Major repair / renewal of existing house		
3.6	Purchase / improve land		
3.7	Dowry payment		
3.8	Start new business / expand or enlarge existing business		
3.9	Deposit in bank / stock market, equity, etc.		
3.10	Donation to temple / church / mosque, other religious / Charitable organizations		
3.11	Purchase of scooter / car / other vehicles		
3.12	Medical / Hospital expenses of family members		
3.13	Purchase of gold		
3.14	Cash in hand		
3.15	Others (specify)		
3.16	Total		
4.	Periodicity of the money received from abroad (Monthly-1, Quarterly-2, half yearly-3, Annually-4, other regular periods-5, No fixed pattern-6)		
5.	If any goods / gifts received (Code: Yes-1, No-2, Not Applicable - 0) If yes, write value in Rs. For the following items Rs.		
5.1	Clothes		
5.2	Gold ornaments		
5.3	Small electrical equipments		
5.4	MP3/VCD/DVD		
5.5	Others (specify)		
5.6	Total Value (Rs)		

BLOCK – 10: QUESTIONS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD (CONTD...)

Interviewer to Note: Only amounts which are not included in Q.2, 3 and 5 should be included in the Q. No 6, 7 and 8			
6	Did anyone from your household residing abroad or in other states of India bring money to build house / to purchase land during last one year? (Code: Yes - 1, No - 2)		
7	If yes to item 6, how much?	Abroad (Rs)	Other States of India (Rs)
8	Did anyone in your family bring money last one year for any purpose, NOT included above?		
	Item	Amount in Rs.	Amount in Rs.
8.1	To buy a Car / Scooter / Taxi etc		
8.2	To invest in share / Bonds / mutual funds etc		
8.3	To start a small enterprise		
8.4	Dowry		
8.5	Education		
8.6	Medical Expenses		
8.7	Repayments of Debts		
8.8	Others (Specify)		

BLOCK 11: COST OF MIGRATION

		Last Episode			
1	Cost of Migration	EMI 1	EMI 2	EMI 3	EMI 4
1.1	Payment to Recruiting Agencies				
1.2	Passport				
1.3	Visa Expenses				
1.4	Air Ticket				
1.5	Emigration Clearance				
1.6	Medical Test				
1.7	Any other, please mention				
1.8	Total Amount spent/paid for emigration? (In Rs.):				
2	Sources of Financing Emigration (Code: Yes – 1, No – 2)				
2.1	Personal Savings				
2.2	Parent's Savings				
2.3	Borrowing from friends and relatives				
2.4	Loan from money lenders				
2.5	Loan from bank				
2.6	Sale/ mortgage of landed property /jewellery				
2.7	Other sources (specify)				

BLOCK 13. COST OF MIGRATION

1	Cost of Migration	Last Episode			
		REM 1	REM 2	REM 3	REM 4
1.1	Payment to Recruiting Agencies				
1.2	Passport				
1.3	Visa Expenses				
1.4	Air Ticket				
1.5	Emigration Clearance				
1.6	Medical Test				
1.7	Any other, please mention				
1.8	Total Amount spent/paid for emigration? (In Rs.):				
2	Sources of Financing Emigration (Code: Yes – 1, No – 2)				
2.1	Personal Savings				
2.2	Parent's Savings				
2.3	Borrowing from friends and relatives				
2.4	Loan from money lenders				
2.5	Loan from bank				
2.6	Sale/ mortgage of landed property /jewellery				
2.7	Other sources (specify)				

BLOCK 14. POST RETURN PHASE

Emigration History						
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Emigration episode	Country to which emigrated (country code)	Period of stay (years)	Activity status (Use the code of column 7 of block 2 of the main schedule)	Monthly Income (Rs)	Reasons for return (Code) *
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					

* (Code: Expiry of contract –1, Compulsory expatriation –2, Low wages –3, Ill health –4, Problems at home – 5, Poor working conditions – 6, Harsh behavior of employer – 7, Hostile climate –8, Nitaqat Issue 9, Others –10)

Sl. No from Block 2	Name			
2	Skill Acquired: Whether skills acquired/improved from work abroad? (Code: Yes -1, No -2) If yes write Code in any one of the skill categories as listed below			
2.1	Professional Skill: Doctor - 1, Engineer- 2, IT Professional - 3, Lecturers/Teachers- 4, Nurses - 5, Other professionals - 6, Specify			
2.2	Managerial: Managers- 1, Supervisors- 2, Accountant - 3, Cashier - 4, Clerk - 5, Data entry operator – 6 Others Specify			
2.3	Manual skill: Operators (Crane etc.) -1, Electrician -2, Plumber - 3, Carpenter - 4, Welder- 5, Mechanic Mason - 6, Floor layer- 7, Fabricator-8 Driving, - 9, Others (specify).....-10,			
2.4	Other skill: Food Processing work- 1, Contractor- 2, Tailor - 3, Security Staff - 4, Construction worker/laborer - 5, Fishermen- 6, Housekeeping- 7, Cook – 8 Others (specify)..-9			
3.	If Self-Employed, nature of self-employment (Own acct.worker- 1, Employer-2, Both-3)			
3.1	Year of starting the enterprise (yyyy)			
3.2	Number of persons working in the enterprise			
3.3	Number of Unpaid household workers			
3.4	Number of Apprentices			
3.5	Number of Paid employees			
3.6	Nature of activity of the enterprise (Code: Processing of agricultural produce -1, Repair workshop -2, Production of handicraft / pottery etc. -3, Transport / Communication services - 4, Trading establishment - 5, Hotel / restaurant - 6, Personal services - 7, Others - 8)			
4	Identify the motive for starting the enterprise (Code: Yes -1, No -2)			
4.1	Desire to be financially independent			
4.2	Finding jobs for members of the family			
4.3	Perpetuation of the family business			
4.4	Access to raw materials			
4.5	Access to markets for the outputs			
4.6	Experience /expertise gained abroad			
4.7	Incentives from government			
4.8	Others (specify)			

5. Performance of the Enterprise								
Particulars		At the beginning		At present				
5.1	Number of workers							
5.2	Size of the unit in terms of capital (Code: Rs < 1 lakh -1, 1 to 5 lakhs - 2, 5 - 10 lakhs - 3, More than 10 lakhs - 4)							
5.3	Annual turnover (Rs)							
5.4	Annual net profit (Rs)							
6	Did you get public support in starting your enterprise? (Code: Yes -1, No -2)							
6.1.	If code 1, report the type of support received							
7.	Have you pursued an economic activity at any time in the past after return? (Yes -1, No -2)							
8.	If code 1, how did that activity terminate? (Code: Employer terminated job -1, Employer closed / shifted business - 2, Left the job on account of low remuneration -3, Left due to ill-health - 4, Old age - 5, Decided to start own business - 6, Others - 7)							
BLOCK 15: FUTURE PLANS								
Sl. No from Block 2								
Name								
1	Are you aware of any organization that implements programs intended for the rehabilitation of Return Emigrants? (Code: Yes -1, No -2)							
	If code 1, list the name of the Organizations 1..... 2..... 3.....							
2.	What is your future plan? (Report response in terms of code: Yes -1, No - 2)							
2.1	Start a new business							
2.2	Re-emigrate							
2.3	Retired from work ⇒ (go to Q 5)							
2.4	Job seeker ⇒ (go to Q 6)							
2.5	Others (specify).....							
3	Are you aware of NORKA's Department Projects for Return Emigrants (NDPREM) for the benefit of those who intended to Start a new business ? (Code: Yes -1, No -2, Know the details of the Scheme - 3)							
3.1	If code 1 or 3, how it was benefitted for your business and explain?							
4	Are you aware of the following NORKA program for the Emigrants including Return Emigrant who intended to Emigrate/ Re-emigrate ? (Code: Yes -1, No -2, Know the details of the Scheme - 3)							
	a. NORKA Programs Certificate Attestation							

	b. Pre – Departure Orientation Programme				
	c. Skill Up-gradation Programmes				
	d. Job Portal for facilitating overseas recruitment				
	e. NRK ID Card / Pravasi ID Card NRK Insurance Card				
4.2	If code 1 or 3, How it was benefitted for your Emigration/ Re-emigration ? Q.7 ⇔				
5	Are you aware of the following government program for the rehabilitation of return emigrants who Retired from work ? (Code: Yes –1, No –2, Possess Membership –3)				
5.1	The Kerala Non-Resident Keralites’ Welfare Board’s Welfare schemes such as pension schemes, family pension schemes, medical aid, death assistance, etc.				
5.2	MOIA’s Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) (Pension and Life Insurance fund scheme).				
5.3	If code 1 or 3 for Q.5.1 and 5.2, how it was benefitted for the maintenance of your life? Q.7 ⇒				
6	If you are a Job Seeker , do you feel that a re-orientation program and job placement will help you get work in Kerala after return (Code: Yes –1, No –2)				
6.1	What are the other support and activities you expect from Government for job placement				
7	Are you aware of the following NORKA program for the benefit of the returnees and who are working out side of the Kerala? (Code: Yes –1, No –2, Know the details of the Scheme – 3)				
7.1	Santhwana: financial aid for medical treatment, marriage of daughters and in the event of death of the returnees.				
7.2	Karunyam The repatriation of dead bodies of NRKs				
7.3	Pravasi Puraskaram				
7.4	Call Centre (within Kerala -1800-425-3939, Abroad - 0091 471 2333339)				
7.5	NORKA News Letter				
7.6	Are you a beneficiary of any one of the above listed item? (Code: Yes –1, No –2)				
7.7	If code 1 specify the item				
7.8	How was this benefitted when you were out of Kerala				
7.9	If code 2, what are the areas that government could help NRKs?				

Schedule 5A

DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF WOMEN (REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH)

FSU Serial No. Sample HH

Name of the Respondent	Sl. No. from Block 2	
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I want to ask you some personal question about the marriage history, the children you have given birth to, about your family planning practices and antenatal care you have received.

(Ask ever married women of 15-49 years age)

BLOCK 17: MARRIAGE HISTORY

1	2	3	Spouse's				9	10	
	When did you get married?	Your Age at Marriage	DOB	Age at Marriage	Education (code)	Economic Activity (code)	Occupation (code)	Living together (Y-1,N-2)	If No, how did the marriage end (code)
1 st	___/___								
2 nd	___/___								
3 rd	___/___								
Column 10: Divorce – 1, Separation – 2, death of spouse/ partner - 3, Other reasons - 4									

BLOCK 18: REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY

1. How many children have you had over your life time?

- a. Ever Born: () Males () Females ()
 b. Twins/Triples () Males () Females ()
 c. Alive: () Males () Females ()
 d. Died: () Males () Females ()

2. Now I would like to talk to you about all the births in your lifetime, whether currently alive or not, starting with the first one you had.

2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.10	2.11	2.12	2.13	2.14
Birth Order	Name	Sex	DOB (dd/mm/yyyy)	Place of Delivery (code)	Nature of Delivery 1-Cesarean 2-Normal	Birth interval 4 or 4+ years - reason (code)	Alive (Y -1, N-2)	If No, year of death mm yyyy	Education (code)	Economic Activity (code)	Marital status (code)	If alive living with you (Y -1 N-2)	If No, Reason for not living with (code)
1 st													
2 nd													
3 rd													
4 th													
5 th													
6 th													
7 th													
8 th													
9 th													
10 th													
11 th													
12 th													

Column 2.5: 1 – Home, 2 – Govt. Hospital 3 – Private Hospital 4 Others, specify.....
Column 2.7: 1 – Health problems, 2 – Family Planning Practices, 3 – Secondary Sterility, 4 – Husband away 5 – Any other specify.....
Column 2.14: 1 – Education within Kerala 2 – Education in other states of India 3 – Education outside India 4 – Employed within Kerala 5 – Employed in other states of India 6 – Employed outside India 7 – Married and settled 8 - Others, specify.....

BLOCK 18 Continued...

3	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in stillbirth? 1- Yes 2- No If yes, give number of cases for Q 3.1-3.4 and if No, Skip to Q. 4				
3.1	Number of miscarriages				
3.2	Spontaneous Abortion				
3.3	Induced Abortion				
3.4	Still birth				
3.5	Have you received antenatal care for all your pregnancies? 1- Yes 2-No If yes, where did you receive the antenatal care?				
3.5.1	1 - Government hospital, 2- Private Hospitals/Nursing Home/clinic 3- Public Health Center / Sub center, 4 - Dispensary (Public or Private) 5 - Pharmacy 6- Quacks 7 - Paramedical Persons 8 - Others (specify _____)				
4	How many months pregnant were you, when you received antenatal care for your last pregnancy only?				
5	How many times did you receive antenatal care during your last pregnancy?				
6	During the last pregnancy how many times did you receive tetanus injection? Number of Times , (Don't know - 99, Never - 0)				
7	During the last pregnancy how many days did you take the iron and folic acid tablet/ syrup?				
8	During the pregnancy did you have any problem or difficulty? 1- Yes 2- No				
8.1	If yes what? (More than one answer) 1 - Swelling of hands and feet 2- Paleness 3- Visual disturbances 4 - Excessive bleeding 5- Convulsions 6 - Weak or no movements of fetus 7 - Others (Specify).....				
9	How long after delivery did the first check up take place? (1-Hours 2- Days 3- weeks 99- Don't Know)				
10	Have you ever breast fed? 1- Yes 2- No				
10.1	If yes, how many months?				
11	During the last six months have you had any reproductive health problems? 1-Yes, 2-No				
11.1	If yes Specify the problem.....				
12	Contraceptive Use: Please tell for each one of them whether you or your partner ever aware or made use to avoid pregnancy	Aware		Use	
		1 -Yes	2 -No	1 -Yes	2 -No
1.	Coitus interruptus or withdrawal				
2.	Rhythm / periodic abstinence				
3.	Sterilization of the woman (tubal ligation)				
4.	Sterilization of the man (vasectomy)				
5.	The pill, Injections				
6.	IUD (intrauterine device)				
7.	Diaphragms, cervical caps, sponges, spermicidal lubes				
8.	Condom				
9.	Any other methods				

Currently Married Women			
13	Are you pregnant now? 1- Yes, 2- No, 3- Unsure If code 2 or 3 skip to Q. 14		
13.1	If yes how many months pregnant are you?		
14	If you could choose exactly the number of children that you have in your whole life, then how many children would that be? (number)	Boys	
		Girls	
		Either	
15	Have you ever lived away from your husband for long periods of time, say more than six months at a time? (1-Yes 2-No) (If no, skip to Q 17)		
16	If yes, when did this happen and how long was he away? If the separation occurred more than once, record all the separations individually.		
	Year	Period of separation	
		Months	Years
1			
2			
3			
4			
17	Is your husband living with you in this household now?		
18	If no, where is he living now?		
1	In Kerala (write Districtcode.....)		
2	In India but outside Kerala (write state..... code.....)		
3	Outside India (write country.....code.....)		

Schedule 5B

FSU Serial No. Sample HH

Women Left Behind

BLOCK 19: GENERAL INFORMATION

1	Name of the Respondent		2	Sl. No. of the Respondent from Schedule 1, Block 2	
3	Name of the husband		4	Sl. No. of the husband (from Schedule 3, block 11)	
5	Activity status of husband at the time of marriage (codes)				
6	At the time of marriage, where was husband living? (In Kerala - 1, Outside Kerala but within India - 2, Outside India - 3)				
6.1	If code 2 for Q. 6, specify the state (codes)				
6.2	If code 3 for Q. 6, specify the country (codes)				
6.3	If code 3 for Q. 6, was it one of the reasons for you to get married to him? (Y- 1, N - 2)				
7	When did he go from Kerala in search of job, for the first time?			Month ____ Year ____	
8	When did he go for taking up job, after marriage?			Month ____ Year ____	
9	After marriage, has he visited you on leave from abroad? (report '0' if he has not visited, yes -1)				
10	After marriage , how many times your husband visited and duration of his stay with you? (last six visits)				
	Visit	Year of arrival	Duration of stay		
			Month	Days	
	1 st				
	2 nd				
	3 rd				
	4 th				
	5 th				
	6 th				
11	Have you visited husband's working place overseas? (Yes - 1, No - 2) If No, skip to Q 13				
12	How long did you stay with him at his work place during the last visit? (One week - 1, 8 days to 1 month - 2, 1 - 3 months - 3, 4 months to 1 year - 4 ,More than one year - 5)				
13	Do you keep in touch with your husband while he is abroad? (Yes -1 , No -2)				
13.1	If yes,	What are the means of communication used? (1 -Letters, 2-Telephone/ mobile, 3- E-mail, 4 -Web cam, 5- Others (specify))(More than one answer)			
13.2		Frequency of receiving letters/e-mails/telephone calls from your husband (1- Daily, 2-At least once in a week, 3- at least once in 2 weeks, 4- at least once month, 5 -Occasionally)			
13.3		Frequency of your sending letters/emails/telephones to your husband (1- Daily, 2-At least once in a week, 3- at least once in 2 weeks, 4- at least once month, 5 -Occasionally)			

BLOCK 20: REMITTANCES AND DECISION MAKING

1	Do you know how much money your husband earns working overseas? 1-Yes → skip to Q 1.2, 2-No, 3-Don't Know		
1.1	If you had to guess, how much do you think your husband is earning per month? Skip to Q.1.3	Rs:	
1.2	How much money is he earning per month working overseas?	Rs:	
1.3	How do you know how much your husband is earning? Your husband told you -1, You learnt it from another family member -2, You learnt it from your husband's friend/co-worker -3, You have a rough idea based on the salary he was promised when he first went to work abroad -4, others (specify)-5		
1.4	Do you have any reason to believe that your husband is hiding some of his income from you or others in the family? 1- Yes, 2- No, 3- Don't Know		
1.5	If Yes, why do you think he is hiding some of his income? 1. Husband likes to spend on himself while family in Kerala wants to save more 2. Husband wants to save but the family in Kerala tends to spend more 3. Husband does not trust family in Kerala with money 4. Don't know 5. Other reasons (specify)		
2	In whose name your husband sends money? (Code: My name -1, His parent's name -2, His brother's name -3, My parent's name -4, Others -5)		
2.1	What is the mode of transfer of money? (1- bank, 2 -Money gram, 3- Western Union, 4- UAExchange, 5- other financial Institutions, 6- relatives/ friends coming on leave, 7- Others specify.....)		
3	During the past 12 months, how much money was received as remittance? 1. To you Rs 2. To others Rs		
4	Do you possess any landed property or any other property, in your name? (1- yes, in my name, 2-yes, jointly with my husband, 3-yes, jointly with other members of household, 4- no property)		
4.1	If yes to Q.4, what is the type of property owned? (1- Land, 2-House, 3-Others, specify.....)		
5	Who usually makes the following decision? (1 - Respondent, 2 - husband, 3 - respondent & husband jointly, 4 - others)		
5.1	Who decides how the money will be used?		
5.2	Decision about health care for yourself?		
5.3	Decision about major household purchase?		
5.4	Decision about making purchase for daily household needs?		
5.5	Decisions about visits to your family or relatives?		
6	Do you have any money of your own that you alone can decide how to use? (Y-1, N-2)		
7	Do you have a bank or savings account that you yourself use? (Y-1 N-2)		
8	Are you usually allowed to go to the following places alone, only with someone else, or not at all? (Alone -1, only with someone else-2, not at all-3)		
8.1	To the market	8.4	To pay bills
8.2	To the hospital	8.5	To recreation (park, Cinema, etc.)
8.3	To the school	8.6	Any other specify.....

9	Have you yourself ever taken a loan to start or expand a business? (Yes -1, No – 2)								
9.1	If yes, Nature of activity of the business (1- handicrafts, 2- food production, 3- chitty/curies, 4 – others, specify.....)								
9.2	Income from business (in Rs.)								
10	Sources of income (1-No source, 2 -Agriculture / dairying, 3-Enterprise, 4 - Salary/Wage, 5 - Rent, 6 - Interest / dividend etc, 7 - Remittance 8 - Others specify.....) (More than one answer)								
11	Control on income (1 -Myself, 2 -My parents, 3 - My in laws, 4 -My children, 5 –Others.....)								
12	How do you spend your income? (1 -Savings, 2 -Emergencies, 3 -Day to day household expenses, 4 -Purchase of durables, 5 -Purchase of ornaments, 6 -Others)								
13	Do you keep money without knowledge of husband/other family members? (Yes -1, No – 2)								
14	Do you subscribe to any Chitties / Kuries? (Yes -1, No – 2)								
15	Some women manage household affairs on their own while others depend on parents / fathers-in-law / mothers-in-law / others for such matters. Answer the following questions to show the category to which you belong. (own decision – 1, directions from husband -2, directions from parents -3, directions from in laws – 4, directions from others -5)								
1	Day to day household expenses								
2	Purchase of own apparel (sari, sandals etc)								
3	Purchase of clothes for children								
4	Taking children for treatment								
5	Going out for social visits								
16	Do you have a circle of friends around? (Yes –1, No –2)								
17	How many children do you have? (Indicate '0' if you have no child)								
18	If you have children studying in school or college, give their particulars:								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No	Name	Age	Class in which studying	Type of Institution (code)	Syllabus (code)	Boarding School (1- Y, 2- N)	Medium of instruction (English -1 Malayalam -2)	Location of school/ college	Monthly expenses
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
Column 5: 1 – Govt, 2 - Private aided, 3 – Private Unaided									
Column 6: 1- CBSE, 2 – ICSE, 3 – State, 4 – Others, specify.....									
Column 9: 1- Same panchayat, 2 - Same taluk, 3 - Same district, 4 - different district 5 - Different state 6 - Different country									
Column 10: 1 - Less than Rs.500, 2 - Rs.500-1000, 3 - Rs.1000-5000, 4 - Rs.5000-10000, 5 - Above Rs.10000									

19	Do you feel that your children will far better in their studies if your husband is around? (Yes -1, No -2, Not applicable -3)	
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BLOCK 21: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

1	In the absence of your husband do you feel any of the following problems? (Yes -1, No -2)	
1.1	Loneliness	1.5
1.2	Added responsibility	1.6
1.3	Insecurity	1.7
1.4	Health of parents / in-laws	Others
2	If yes to Q. 1.5, nature of problems (Yes -1, No -2)	
1	Disobedience	4
2	Misbehavior	5
3	Stubbornness	6
3	What is the nature of relationship with your in laws? (Excellent -1, Normal -2, Strained -3)	
3.1	If code 3 to Q.2, what is the main reason? (1 - Financial issues, 2 -Disciplining children, 3 -Typical in law problems, 4-Basic misunderstandings, 5 - Others.....)	
4	In case somebody in the family has to be taken to hospital urgently, who does it? (Myself -1, My parents -2, My father-in law - 3, Other members - 4)	
5	During your husband's absence, you might have had both good and bad experiences in your Life. Please specify 3 good experiences & 3 bad experiences. Indicate your choice by circling the entries.	
	5.1 Good experiences	5.2 Bad experiences
1	Financial benefits	Loneliness and isolation
2	Could construct a house	Heavy responsibilities
3	Bought Gold Ornaments	Worries about the future / studies of children
4	Purchased land	Outstanding debts / disposal of property
5	Improved status with relatives	Insecurity
6	Helped relatives/in-laws	Children's health problems
7	Cleared debts	Anxiety and fear
8	Improved life style	Disarray in household matters
9	Could afford better education for children	Legal disputes
10	Greater exposure to outside world	Dependence on outside help
5	All things considered how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life these days? (Code: Extremely satisfied -1, Very satisfied -2, satisfied -3, neutral -4, dissatisfied -5, very dissatisfied - 6, extremely dissatisfied - 7)	
6	All things considered how satisfied or dissatisfied are you that your husband has migrated to work outside Kerala? (Code: Extremely satisfied -1, Very satisfied -2, satisfied -3, neutral - 4, dissatisfied -5, very dissatisfied - 6, extremely dissatisfied - 7)	
7	If you have a daughter of marriageable age, who would you like her to get married to? (Code: A person with in Kerala -1, A person outside Kerala but with in India -2, A person outside India -3)	

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