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**EMIGRATION AND REMITTANCES:
NEW EVIDENCES FROM
THE KERALA MIGRATION
SURVEY, 2018**

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January 2019



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**EMIGRATION AND REMITTANCES: NEW EVIDENCES
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Sponsors : Government of Kerala: Department of NORKA, Research and Empirical Analysis of Labor Migration (REALM), Interdisciplinary Centre for Innovation Theory and Empirics, Columbia University, United States of America, World Bank, and the World Economy Programme of the CDS.

ABSTRACT

Migration has become a worldwide phenomenon in the 21st century. Migratory tendencies have been inherent in the context of Kerala, and it has been shaping the economic and social situation. The economic boom within the Gulf countries gave migration a considerable boost, reaching its peak in terms of both numbers and remittances. Ironically, Kerala, of late, is witnessing a reverse migration of labour.

Kerala Migration Survey (KMS) 2018 is the eighth in the series of studies on migration undertaken by the Centre for Development Studies (CDS) since 1998. The 2018 report sheds light on the various issues concerning migration and mobility. It gathers the fruit of two decades of research done at the CDS and examines migration dynamics from demographic, economic and socio-political perspectives. The basic objectives of the survey are similar to the earlier surveys such as to estimate migrants from Kerala to various destinations and vice-versa, their demographic, socio-economic characteristics and to estimate remittances to Kerala. The report also postulates factors responsible for the fall of emigration from Kerala. The information given in the report is based on a large-scale sample survey of 15,000 households. The two major findings from the study, 2.1 million emigrants from Kerala across the world as per the KMS 2018, of which 15.8 per cent are females. However, there is a reduction of 3 lakhs emigrants during 2013-18, which is one-tenth of the 2013 emigrants. The estimated total remittances to Kerala is Rs.85092 crores as per KMS 2018, remittances to the state have increased. This is due to the fact that Keralites in the Gulf have climbed the social ladder and earn higher wages, allowing them to remit more.

Keywords: Kerala, Emigration, Remittances, Return Migration, Gulf, Household

1.0 Introduction

As predicted in 2013 with the Kerala Migration Survey data, Kerala is experiencing a decline in emigration. Since 1998, the Centre for Development Studies has been working on various dimensions of migration. It is the 20th year of KMS migration survey research in CDS. The centre has contributed in development policies and programmes of the Governments of Kerala and India. Due to the unprecedented deluge of August 2018 in Kerala, climate change-induced migration has come to the forefront of public discourse.

The basic objectives of this survey are to estimate the total count of migrants from Kerala to various destinations and vice-versa, their demographic, socio-economic characteristics and to calculate total and household remittances to Kerala. Moreover, the present survey took into consideration the health problems of the household members including the return migrants. The report also explores the factors causing the decrease in migration from Kerala. The information given in the report is based on a large-scale sample survey on migration conducted during January 1, 2018, through March 31, 2018.

1.1 Kerala Migration Survey 2018 (KMS 2018)

KMS 2018, is the eighth in the series of an ongoing migration monitoring study being conducted by the Centre for Development

Studies. KMS has a 20-year history. The first survey in this series was conducted in 1998 and is continued at an interval of 5 years. In addition, the study also maintains a panel data for 10000 households since 1998. KMS 2018, was financed by Government of Kerala: Department of NORKA, Research and Empirical Analysis of Labour Migration of Interdisciplinary Centre for Innovation Theory and Empirics of Columbia University, United States of America, World Bank, and the World Economy Programme of the CDS.

1.2 Data, Sampling, and Methodology

As in the previous surveys, in this survey also, the ultimate sample unit was a household. The survey follows the methodology of previous surveys except in the selection of households. Total samples taken for the survey was 15000 households. The number of localities has seen an increase to 500 from 300 in KMS 2013 with similar sample households. The sample households are the distribution of the total households by the districts of Kerala, taken by using **stratified multistage random sampling method**. The fourteen districts of Kerala are divided into 28 strata with one rural and urban stratum in each district. The households are distributed between the district's rural stratum and urban stratum proportional to the district's rural-urban households in the 2011 Census.

Subsequently, the cumulated number of households can be presented in another column. The next step would be to select a village randomly as the first locality. Adding the fixed number to the total number of households in the first locality would yield a new number. The process can be continued to obtain the complete list of the fixed localities in the rural areas of that particular district. The same method can be used to select urban localities. Thirty households were taken for each urban and rural locality. The villages and the wards given by census are taken for each rural and urban

Table 1.1: Sample Size by Districts of Kerala, 2018

Districts	No. of Households 2011			Number of Sample Households		Number of Sample Localities	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
Thiruvananthapuram	837877	390963	446914	1590	750	53	25
Kollam	669375	376679	292696	1260	720	42	24
Pathanamthitta	322684	287615	35069	600	540	20	18
Alappuzha	535958	248616	287342	990	450	33	15
Kottayam	487296	346899	140397	960	660	32	22
Idukki	279812	267208	12604	540	480	18	16
Ernakulam	814011	259915	554096	1560	510	52	17
Thrissur	759210	250877	508333	1500	510	50	17
Palakkad	637220	482285	154935	1200	900	40	30
Malappuram	793999	448037	345962	1500	840	50	28
Kozhikode	697710	235703	462007	1350	450	45	15
Wayanad	190894	183375	7519	390	330	13	11
Kannur	554298	202229	352069	1050	390	35	13
Kasaragod	273410	169240	104170	510	300	17	10
Kerala	7853754	4149641	3704113	15000	7830	500	261

stratum respectively selected by *proportional sampling method*, and one ward was taken randomly.

Systematic random sampling methods were used to select samples from each ward from the available list of households at the time of survey. Suppose there are 300 households in a fixed locality. Dividing 300 by 30 we get the random number 10. This random number is used to find the 30 households for that particular locality. First, we select randomly one number between 1 and the random number; suppose this number is 5. The random number is then added to 5, and the result is 15. Thus, we get the 5th Household as HH No.1 and the 15th as HH No.2 likewise the process will continue until we reach 30 households.

1.3 Sampling and Non-sampling Errors

In KMS 2018, the sampling errors were controlled by taking the proportion of number of households in Kerala. The selection of number of sample households and sample localities also followed this condition. Non-sampling errors may come out during the survey period and tabulation period. Before the survey started, the district coordinators collected and verified the household details of the selected ward of the selected locality. The coverage errors may occur due to the use of old list prepared by the local authorities in some wards in which, some newly built households will not be a part of the sampling frame and some other households which might have already migrated will remain in the sampling frame. Post survey check had been done immediately after the completion of each locality and corrected the enumeration errors. Another error raised was response error in which, some of the respondents will not share the details properly or hide some information because of fear.

1.4 Raising Factors

The raising factors based on households (number of households in a district in 2018 estimated from census 2011 data *divided by* the number of households from the district in the sample) are calculated at the district level using the number of households from the census and sample survey (KMS 2018). The raising factor of the household and the population has been calculated for estimating various numbers for all the districts. The population of 2018 has been estimated exponentially (The exponential growth rate between 2001 – 2011 censuses) by using 2011 census as base data.

The raising factor of Households = Total number of HH In 2018
(estimated) / Number of sample HH

The raising factor of population = Total Population in 2018
(estimated) / Total sample population

The calculated raising factor on population fluctuates from the lowest 523.03 for Pathanamthitta to the highest 626.41 for Malappuram with an average 570.17 for the state. Similarly, the raising factors based on households range between 540.3 and 642.69 respectively for the districts Idukki and Malappuram respectively. Estimate from the sample at the state level is obtained as the **weighted sum** from district level estimates using raising factors as weights.

Table 1.2: Population, Households and Raising Factor, 2011 and 2018

Districts	Population (Census)				Households (Census)			
	Census 2011	2018 (Esti.)	Sample	Raising Factor	Census 2011	2018 (Esti.)	Sample	Raising Factor
Thiruvananthapuram	3307284	3349276	6,119	547.4	842708	901226	1590	566.8
Kollam	2629703	2671335	4,801	556.4	673157	733443	1260	582.1
Pathanamthitta	1195537	1172640	2,242	523.0	321437	344770	600	574.7
Alappuzha	2121943	2142313	3,611	593.3	537992	579222	990	585.1
Kottayam	1979384	1989431	3,742	531.7	489563	531773	960	553.9
Idukki	1107453	1096056	2,085	525.7	279337	291768	540	540.3
Ernakulam	3279860	3413174	5,986	570.2	868934	917791	1560	588.4
Thrissur	3110327	3228611	5,834	553.4	679734	864478	1500	576.3
Palakkad	2810892	2954167	4,856	608.3	630258	731342	1200	609.4
Malappuram	4110956	4493860	7,174	626.4	790811	964032	1500	642.7
Kozhikode	3089543	3240548	5,689	569.7	704285	816481	1350	604.8
Wayanad	816558	844303	1,593	530.0	189500	210956	390	540.9
Kannur	2525637	2606075	4,584	568.5	551200	643604	1050	612.9
Kasaragod	1302600	1385182	2345	590.8	289969	315776	510	619.2
Total	33387677	34586972	60,661		7848885	8846662	15000	

1.5 Schedule Types used in the 2018 Survey

Table 1.3 given below is a detailed description of the survey modules.

Table 1.3: Survey Modules, KMS 2018

Schedule	Block	Description
1. Main Module: Household profile	1	Basic information of sample household
	2	Information on Household members, currently staying in the house.
	3	Health Behaviors and expenditure
	4	Details of household characteristics and amenities, household consumer expenditure, savings, investment and debt
2-Details of return migrants and their characteristics	5	Details on return migrants from outside India and from outside Kerala, but within India
	5A	The expense incurred in sending a member outside India
	6A	Details about return migrants post departure
	6B	Details about migrant's pre migration preparations
	6C	Details of the cost of their migration and get employment.
	6D	Details about the exposure and contacts used for migration
	6E	Expectations of a migrant before departure
3-Migration details of the household members; The number of emigrants and out-migrants and their characteristics	6F	Migrant's attitude towards emigration agencies.
	7	Details of Interstate and international migration
	8	Data on remittance
	9	Cost of overseas migration
	10	Details about student migration
4-Profiles of women in the households, their reproductive behavior and the specific characteristics of gulf wives respectively	11	Details exclusively on women those are migrated internationally.
	12	General information about married women whose husband is abroad or living with her
	13	Women's awareness about husbands income
	14	Women's autonomy on property and life
	15	Reproductive history and behavior of women
	16	Problems and prospects of women whose husband is abroad.
5-Premigration information of people who are thinking to migrate	17A	Details on the initial approach of migration
	17B	Details about costs and obligations of migration
	17C	Details about the exposure and contacts using for migration plans
	17D	Expectations about salary and job satisfaction of a pre-migrant

1.6 Definitions used in the Study

In all our Kerala Migration Surveys, 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 the

persons of Kerala origin or Diaspora. Children born outside Kerala to Kerala-born parents are not emigrants. Emigrants are only a sub-group of the Diaspora.

Return emigrants are defined as persons who have lived outside Kerala for at least six months either for work or study or any other purposes (including accompanying spouses and parents) and now live in a household in Kerala. According to Kerala migration surveys, about 90 per cent of Kerala migrants leave for the Gulf for temporary contract employment and the Gulf does not provide citizenship and all of them have to return back to Kerala once their contract expires.

The Non-Resident Keralites is the addition of both emigrants and return emigrants and it includes both current and past emigrants. This is also done because of the existence of the Department of Non-Resident Keralite Affairs at the Kerala State.

2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SAMPLE POPULATION

The survey was carried out during the period, January 2018 to March 2018. The reference point for migration in this study is taken as March 1, 2018 - seven years from the reference date of Census of India 2011. The demographic data for this report is projected from the base data of the 2011 census to 2018 by using the population changes during 2001-11. The rationale behind this step is premised on the fact that the demographic situation in Kerala has been stable in recent years and is likely to remain stable in the immediate future.

The total number of households has increased from 8.19 million in 2013 to 8.85 million in 2018. During 2011-13, the number of households increased by 4.1 per cent whereas in 2013-2018, it has increased by 7.4 per cent while population increased from 1.4 to 2.1 per cent in the respective duration.

Table 2.1: Average Household Size

	Household			Population			Average Household Size			
	2018	2013	2011	2018	2013	2011	2018	2011	2001	2001
Thiruvananthapuram	901226	861426	837877	3349276	3321548	3301427	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.3
Kollam	733443	692193	669375	2671335	2650425	2635375	3.6	3.9	4.4	4.4
Pathanamthitta	344770	330349	322684	1172640	1186431	1197412	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.1
Alappuzha	579222	551557	535958	2142313	2133378	2127789	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.4
Kottayam	531773	503129	487296	1989431	1980823	1974551	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.5
Idukki	291768	284152	279812	1096056	1102900	1108974	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.3
Ernakulam	917791	850266	814011	3413174	3335365	3282388	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.5
Thrissur	864478	795012	759210	3228611	3165290	3121200	3.7	4.1	4.7	4.7
Palakkad	731342	669321	637220	2954167	2867670	2809934	4.0	4.4	4.9	4.9
Malappuram	964032	848475	793999	4493860	4259155	4112920	4.7	5.2	5.9	5.9
Kozhikode	816481	736726	697710	3240548	3148442	3086293	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.1
Wayanad	210956	198133	190894	844303	828460	817420	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.7
Kannur	643604	583377	554298	2606075	2557217	2523003	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3
Kasaragod	315776	287857	273410	1385182	1338364	1307375	4.4	4.8	5.3	5.3
Total	8846662	8191973	7853754	34586972	33875468	33406061	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.7

Table 2.3: Age-Sex Composition of the Sample Population, Kerala, 2018

	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	% of Female
0-4	1584	1529	3113	5.5	4.8	49.1
5-9	1975	1970	3945	6.9	6.2	49.9
10-14	2027	1934	3961	7.0	6.1	48.8
15-19	2378	2327	4705	8.2	7.3	49.5
20-24	2359	2399	4758	8.2	7.5	50.4
25-29	2017	2279	4296	7.0	7.2	53.0
30-34	1952	2167	4119	6.8	6.8	52.6
35-39	1852	2348	4200	6.4	7.4	55.9
40-44	1744	2220	3964	6.0	7.0	56.0
45-49	1915	2501	4416	6.6	7.9	56.6
50-54	1963	2297	4260	6.8	7.2	53.9
55-59	1895	2057	3952	6.6	6.5	52.0
60-64	1711	1926	3637	5.9	6.0	53.0
65-69	1379	1450	2829	4.8	4.6	51.3
70-74	979	1011	1990	3.4	3.2	50.8
75-79	516	659	1175	1.8	2.1	56.1
80-84	333	394	727	1.2	1.2	54.2
85-89	178	269	447	0.6	0.8	60.2
90-94	58	80	138	0.2	0.3	58.0
95-99	16	19	35	0.1	0.1	54.3
100+	1	2	3	0.0	0.0	66.7
Total	28832	31838	60670	100.0	100.0	52.5

The percentage composition of KMS sample population and sample household are maintained more or less same to the 2011 census data. Malappuram, the highest populated district in Kerala, is having more samples for population and households as well. In the same way, the least populated Wayanad district has the least number of sample populations. In conclusion, there is no much difference in district wise

percentage distribution from 2013 to 2018, but the sample sizes have changed.

The sample population is slightly favouring women, as migration is more inclined to men. The women inclination is more for the higher age group among population. Notably, the age group of less than 20 is not gender biased, but from the age groups from 20-24 is skewed to women. Notably, there is a huge gender differential in the age group of 75 year and above. The age pyramid explicitly shows the characteristics of stage-4 demographic transition where birth and death rate is low with high life expectancy. The male-biased migration pattern and the female-biased life expectancy would be a reason for the irregular shape of the age pyramid.

Figure 2.1: Age Pyramid, Kerala, 2018 (Sample)

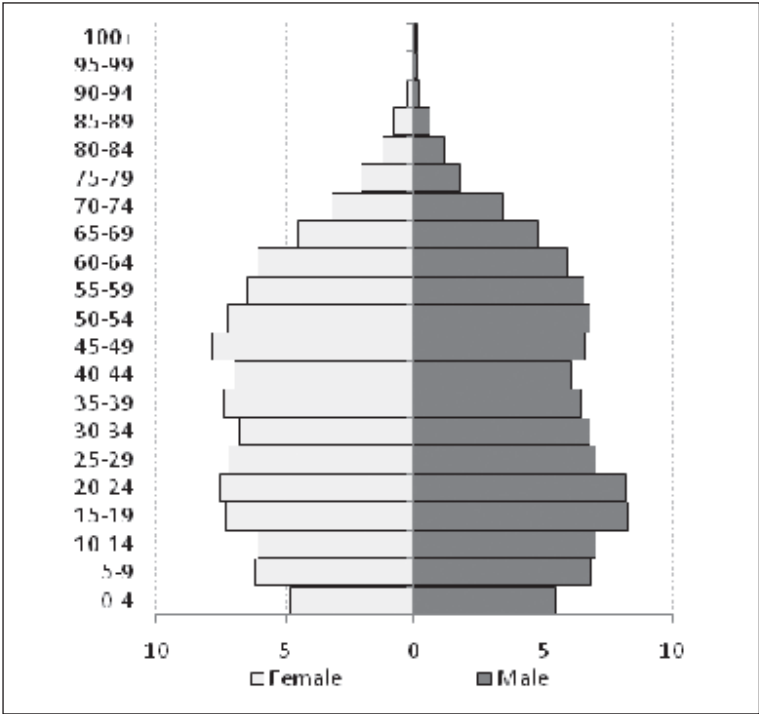


Table 2.4: Marital Status Distribution by Sex, Kerala, 2018

Marital Status	Population			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unmarried	13059	10184	23243	45.3	32.0	38.3
Married	15137	17305	32442	52.5	54.4	53.5
Widowed	529	3989	4518	1.8	12.5	7.4
Divorced	48	168	216	0.2	0.5	0.4
Separated	59	192	251	0.2	0.6	0.4
Total	28832	31838	60670	100.0	100.0	100.0

There is a huge difference between population of single men and single women, nearly half of the male population who are unmarried do not exhibit a positive demographic sign. There are more married women than men, and above half of the total population are married. The married women who do not have their husband (Widowed, Divorced, Separated) are at least six times more than married men who do not have their wives. The high life expectancy and high sex ratio favourable to women of higher age also is impacted in this scenario.

Similar to the 2011 census religious composition, the Hindu community is reported to have more number of households followed by the Muslim and Christian community. Hindu Households are the majority in all the districts except Malappuram district. The minority religion (Muslims and Christians) are concentrated region wise. The Muslim community is the second majority in most of the northern districts and Christians are in the second position for southern districts excluding Kollam district.

Table 2.5: Number of Households by Religion and District, 2018

District	Sample			Estimated Households				
	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Total	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	1086	260	244	1590	615554	147370	138301	901226
Kollam	678	288	294	1260	394662	167644	171136	733443
Pathanamthitta	313	241	46	600	179854	138482	26432	344770
Alappuzha	726	203	61	990	424763	118770	35689	579222
Kottayam	468	443	49	960	259240	245391	27142	531772
Idukki	263	238	39	540	142102	128594	21072	291768
Ernakulam	743	607	210	1560	437127	357114	123549	917790
Thrissur	906	370	224	1500	522145	213238	129095	864478
Palakkad	852	45	303	1200	519252	27425	184663	731341
Malappuram	486	49	965	1500	312346	31491	620194	964032
Kozhikode	831	64	455	1350	502589	38707	275184	816481
Wayanad	167	64	159	390	90332	34618	86005	210956
Kannur	633	152	265	1050	388001	93169	162433	643605
Kasargod	255	51	204	510	615554	147370	138301	901227
Total	8407	3075	3518	15000	4958255	1813564	2074835	8846655

Table 2.6: The Population of Kerala by Religion and Districts, 2018

District	Sample				Raising Factor	Estimated Population			
	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Total		Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	4037	1025	1057	6119	547.36	2209692	561044	578560	3349296
Kollam	2572	1054	1175	4801	556.41	1431087	586456	653782	2671324
Pathanamthitta	1140	917	185	2242	523.03	596254	479619	96761	1172633
Alappuzha	2629	715	268	3612	593.27	1559707	424188	158996	2142891
Kottayam	1820	1716	206	3742	531.65	967603	912311	109520	1989434
Idukki	972	961	152	2085	525.69	510971	505188	79905	1096064
Ernakulam	2834	2247	905	5986	570.19	1615918	1281217	516022	3413157
Thrissur	3438	1425	975	5838	553.41	1902624	788609	539575	3230808
Palakkad	3308	161	1389	4858	608.35	2012422	97944	844998	2955364
Malappuram	2123	211	4841	7175	626.41	1329868	132173	3032451	4494492
Kozhikode	3261	279	2149	5689	569.62	1857531	158924	1224113	3240568
Wayanad	642	247	704	1593	530.01	340266	130912	373127	844306
Kannur	2396	614	1574	4584	568.52	1362174	349071	894850	2606096
Kasargod	1058	212	1076	2346	590.71	624971	125231	635604	1385806
Kerala	32230	11784	16656	60670		18321088	6532887	9738263	34592239

Table 2.7: Percentage Population of Kerala, by Religion, 2018

Districts	Per cent to Total				Per cent to District			
	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Total	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	12.5	8.7	6.3	10.1	66.0	16.8	17.3	100.0
Kollam	8.0	8.9	7.1	7.9	53.6	22.0	24.5	100.0
Pathanamthitta	3.5	7.8	1.1	3.7	50.9	40.9	8.3	100.0
Alappuzha	8.2	6.1	1.6	6.0	72.8	19.8	7.4	100.0
Kottayam	5.6	14.6	1.2	6.2	48.6	45.9	5.5	100.0
Idukki	3.0	8.2	0.9	3.4	46.6	46.1	7.3	100.0
Ernakulam	8.8	19.1	5.4	9.9	47.3	37.5	15.1	100.0
Thrissur	10.7	12.1	5.9	9.6	58.9	24.4	16.7	100.0
Palakkad	10.3	1.4	8.3	8.0	68.1	3.3	28.6	100.0
Malappuram	6.6	1.8	29.1	11.8	29.6	2.9	67.5	100.0
Kozhikode	10.1	2.4	12.9	9.4	57.3	4.9	37.8	100.0
Wayanad	2.0	2.1	4.2	2.6	40.3	15.5	44.2	100.0
Kannur	7.4	5.2	9.5	7.6	52.3	13.4	34.3	100.0
Kasaragod	3.3	1.8	6.5	3.9	45.1	9.0	45.8	100.0
Kerala	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	53.1	19.4	27.5	100.0

The Hindu population is evenly distributed over all the 14 districts, with Palakkad (10.3%) exhibiting a maximum share and Wayanad (2%) the lowest share. They are the majority in all the districts excluding Malappuram, where Muslims are more in number. Majority of the Muslims are concentrated in Malappuram districts (one-third). Two-thirds of the Malappuram district and one-third of Kozhikode district population (37.77%) are Muslims. Coming to the Christian community, the maximum share is in south-central districts and declining to the northern districts. The districts Kottayam (45%) and Idukki (46%) are having maximum Christian composition to its total district population.

3. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

This section provides a detailed description of the methodology used to calculate total emigration and return migration. As with the earlier Kerala Migration Studies (KMS), KMS 2018 migration estimates are made on the basis of answers to the following key questions:

- Q1.Has any member of this household (HH) who is now a usual member of this HH ever lived outside Kerala for at least six months or more?

This question helps in identifying return migrants in the household. Return migrants are further classified as return emigrants (REM) or return out-migrants (ROM) on the basis of their place and country of residence while living outside Kerala.

- Q2.Has any person who was a usual resident of this HH migrated out of Kerala and is still living outside Kerala?

This question helps to identify emigrants (EMI) and out-migrants (OMI). Those who are living outside India at the time of the survey are classified as EMI and those who are living in India but outside Kerala as OMI. Thus, the study collected information on the number and

characteristics of these four types of migrants (REM, ROM, EMI and OMI).

3.1 Method of Estimating Migration

For the purpose of the KMS 2018, the number of emigrants and other type of migrants are estimated from a sample of 15,000 households. These are selected from 500 localities (Panchayats or Municipal wards). From each locality 30 HHs were selected for canvassing.

Estimation is done at the Taluk level. Thus, for a Taluk we have:

r_i = Number of Emigrants in the sample households in the i^{th} locality

h_i = Number of sample HHs in the i^{th} locality (30)

H_i = Total number of HHs in the sample locality (from Census)

H = Total number of HHs in the Taluk (from Census)

$EMI = [\{\text{sum of } (H_i * r_i / h_i)\} / \text{Sum of } H_i] * H$

This exercise is done for each taluk. Other types of migrants such as REM, OMI and ROM are also estimated by the same method. All the 63 taluks in the state are included in the sample, therefore yielding a comprehensive and representative sample population. Even though the number of taluks is increased, the study followed the number of taluks in census 2011.

As the census data (number of households at Panchayat level) used for sampling are for the year 2011, the estimate of EMI is valid only for 2011. Therefore, a final step is taken using the number of HHs in 2018 to offer reliable current estimates. The number of households for all the 63 taluks and for the 14 districts for 2018 is **given in Annex Table 1**. Estimates of emigration by districts are given in Table 3.2. For the purpose of comparative assessment, comparable data for 2013, 2008, 2003 and 1998 are also provided in these tables.

3.2 Emigration Trend

There are 21,21,887 emigrants from Kerala across the world. It is 1.49 lakhs lesser than the 2016 KMS and 2.78 lesser than 2013 KMS data. Furthermore, there is a reduction in emigration from the last ten years and 2018 isn't any different. The figure shows that the rate of growth of emigration is continuously decreasing since 2008. Although a negative trend in migration is observed since 2008, it can also be noted that there was a positive growth in some years particularly in the year 2011 and 2013. It has shown 87000 people have emigrated more in the period 2008 to 2011 and 1.1 lakhs more in the period 2011 to 2013. (Table 3.1)

Table 3.1: Emigrants and Inter-Survey Change

Year	EMI	Inter-survey difference	Increase/Decrease
1998	1361919	-	
2003	1838478	476559	25.9
2008	2193412	354934	16.2
2011	2280543	87131	3.8
2013	2400375	119832	5.0
2016	2271725	-128650	-5.7
2018	2121887	-149838	-7.1

The inter-survey growth rate since 1998 has dropped. The inter-survey differences vary from one interval to another from 4.7 lakhs to minus 1.4 lakhs. It has shown positive growth for the first four periods and negative growth for the last periods. Besides this, it is clear from the Table that the inter-survey difference is reducing by the time from 1998 to 2018 except in the year 2013. We can see the highest growth rate at the initial phase (1998-2001) and the lowest growth rate at the recent phase (2018-2016), where the base year had 1.3 million and 2.1 million populations at the end. The first two periods which had five-year interval also granted for high growth rate (Fig.3.1).

Figure 3.1: Emigrants by Districts

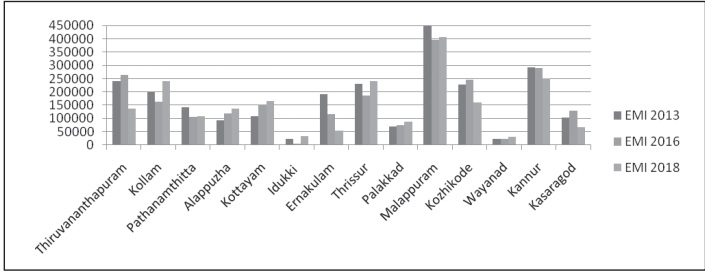


Figure 3.1 shows the number of Emigrants from Kerala for the year 2013, 2016 and 2018. The difference can be seen for the emigrants from various districts during this period. District-wise emigrant population has been estimated in Table 3.2. The emigrant population shows a fluctuation in growth rate from the year 2013 to 2018. The district-wise emigrant growth rate shows a drop. The overall Emigration from Kerala shows a negative trend for the last five years. There is a decline of 278488 emigrants since 2013. As we know, Kerala is at the beginning of second demographic dividend after ending the first demographic dividend, where working age group is narrowing, and the aging population is widening. The entry and exit to the working age group are imbalanced but also skewed to the retire age group.

Figure 3.2: Trends in Emigration, 1998-2018

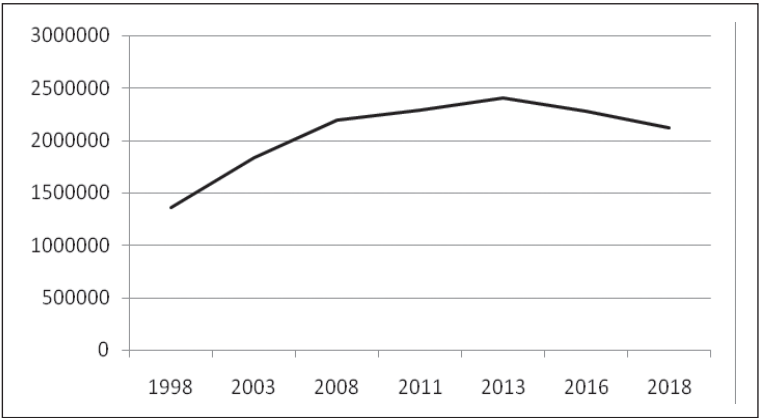


Table 3.2: Estimated emigrants from Kerala

Districts	Emigrants					Increase/decrease in migration with five-year interval				
	1998	2003	2008	2013	2018	2003-1998	2008-2003	2013-2008	2018-2013	
Thiruvananthapuram	130705	168046	308481	241727	137007	37341	140435	-66754	-104720	
Kollam	102977	148457	207516	199933	240527	45480	59059	-7583	40594	
Pathanamthitta	97505	133720	120990	141343	109836	36215	-12730	20353	-31507	
Alappuzha	62870	75036	131719	93096	136857	12166	56683	-38623	43761	
Kottayam	35494	106569	89351	107931	166625	71075	-17218	18580	58694	
Idukki	7390	7880	5792	23967	32893	490	-2088	18175	8926	
Ernakulam	103750	121237	120979	191373	53418	17487	-258	70394	-137955	
Thrissur	161102	178867	284068	230081	241150	17765	105201	-53987	11069	
Palakkad	116026	177876	189815	70506	89065	61850	11939	-119309	18559	
Malappuram	296710	271787	334572	455696	406054	-24923	62785	121124	-49642	
Kozhikode	116026	167436	199163	226499	160691	51410	31727	27336	-65808	
Wayanad	4552	7704	13996	22568	30650	3152	6292	8572	8082	
Kannur	88065	202414	119119	291321	249834	114349	-83295	172202	-41487	
Kasaragod	38747	71449	67851	104334	67281	32702	-3598	36483	-37053	
Total	1361919	1838478	2193412	2400375	2121887	476559	354934	206963	-278488	

Figure 3.2 shows the emigration trend of Kerala for the eighth rounds of KMS data since the year 1998. Emigration, which was on the rise until 2013, has decreased ever since. There was a drop of 278488 people during the five years between 2013 and 2018.

3.3 Estimated Emigrants from Kerala

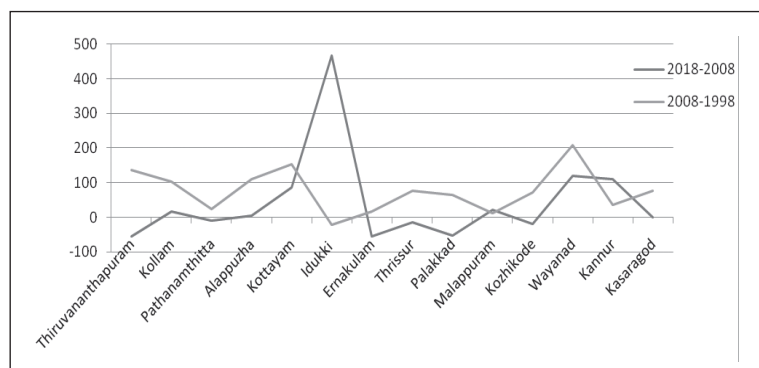
Table 3.3 shows the emigrant population from 1998 to 2018. In 2018 half of the districts showed negative growth rate and it impacted the overall migrant population of Kerala drastically. There is a reduction of 278488 emigrants, for the last five years, which is more than one-tenth of the 2013 emigrant population. Ernakulam had the maximum decrease followed by Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Kannur, Kasaragod and Pathanamthitta in the 2013-18 duration. Eleven out of 14 districts have undergone a negative growth rate at least one time in the five-year phase since 2013.

Table 3.3: The decadal growth rate of emigration

Districts	Emigrants			Percent growth rate	
	1998	2008	2018	2018-2008	2008-1998
Thiruvananthapuram	130705	308481	137007	-55.6	136.0
Kollam	102977	207516	240527	15.9	101.5
Pathanamthitta	97505	120990	109836	-9.2	24.1
Alappuzha	62870	131719	136857	3.9	109.5
Kottayam	35494	89351	166625	86.5	151.7
Idukki	7390	5792	32893	467.9	-21.6
Ernakulam	103750	120979	53418	-55.8	16.6
Thrissur	161102	284068	241150	-15.1	76.3
Palakkad	116026	189815	89065	-53.1	63.6
Malappuram	296710	334572	406054	21.4	12.8
Kozhikode	116026	199163	160691	-19.3	71.7
Wayanad	4552	13996	30650	119.0	207.5
Kannur	88065	119119	249834	109.7	35.3
Kasaragod	38747	67851	67281	-0.8	75.1
Total	1361919	2193412	2121887	-3.3	61.1

Table 3.3 explains the percentage growth rate of the emigrant population for the last two decades. All the districts except, Idukki and Kannur have much better decadal growth in the first phase, and it declined to the second phase. Idukki district shows the maximum growth rate in the second decade (467.9 per cent), and Kannur has 109.7 per cent growth rate in the same decade. Notably, Idukki was the only district that expressed a negative growth rate in the first decade, but it made a steep growth after that. The negative growth rate of seven districts in the second decade impacted Kerala's growth from 61.1 per cent of 1998-2008 decade to -3.3 of 2008-18 decade.

Figure 3.3: Growth rate of Emigrant Population, 1998-2018



The above graph portrays the growth in emigrant population of all the districts for two decades. The figure portrays steep growth of Kottayam while Ernakulam and Palakkad decreased.

3.4 The Rate of Emigrants

Table 3.4 discusses the district-wise percentage share of emigrants and rate of emigrants per 100 households. The emigrants per 100 households show a decline since 2013. The Table shows that 24 out of hundred households in Kerala has a migrant. The Malappuram district has the maximum proportion, and Ernakulam has the least. Malappuram is leading with 42.1 followed by Kannur (38.8), Kollam (32.8) and so

Table 3.4: Rate of Emigrants

Districts	EMI per 100 HH					Percent				
	2018	2013	2008	2003	1998	2018	2013	2008	2003	1998
Thiruvananthapuram	15.2	28.1	35.6	21.5	19.9	6.5	10.1	14.1	9.1	9.6
Kollam	32.8	28.9	30.8	24.4	18.4	11.3	8.3	9.5	8.1	7.6
Pathanamthitta	31.9	42.8	37.4	44.3	33.1	5.2	5.9	5.5	7.3	7.2
Alappuzha	23.6	16.9	24.2	15.2	13.2	6.4	3.9	6.0	4.1	4.6
Kottayam	31.3	21.5	18.2	24.0	9.1	7.9	4.5	4.1	5.8	2.6
Idukki	11.3	8.4	2.0	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5
Ernakulam	5.8	22.5	15.1	16.9	17.0	2.5	8.0	5.5	6.6	7.6
Thrissur	27.9	28.9	38.9	27.2	30.4	11.4	9.6	13.0	9.7	11.8
Palakkad	12.2	10.5	32.1	32.6	18.3	4.2	2.9	8.7	9.7	8.5
Malappuram	42.1	53.7	53.4	45.0	49.2	19.1	19.0	15.3	14.8	21.8
Kozhikode	19.7	30.7	30.4	28.6	22.0	7.6	9.4	9.1	9.1	8.5
Wayanad	14.5	11.4	7.4	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
Kannur	38.8	49.9	22.6	43.2	19.0	11.8	12.1	5.4	11.0	6.5
Kasaragod	21.3	36.2	26.3	30.6	19.1	3.2	4.3	3.1	3.9	2.8
KERALA	24.0	29.3	29.0	26.7	21.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

on. Malappuram has been the highest migrant sending district. The district also has the maximum number of emigrant population with nearly one-fifth of the total population. The second top district, Kannur also has a good number of emigrants from last one decade followed by Thrissur (11.4); Kollam (11.3). The percentage growth of the district emigrants has increased rapidly since 2008. The districts from the bottom list, Idukki and Wayanad are continuing the same but also showing slight growth in percentage share from the total emigrant population.

The top emigration is the Gulf region with 89.2 percent of the total migration. Remaining 10 percent of the emigrants is concentrated in other countries like the USA, UK, and Australia, etc. There is a slight decrease from 2016 to 2018 for the Gulf with a small decline for UAE, in contrast, the slender growth of other Gulf counties compensates not to reduce much in the total Gulf number. But compared to the last five, the emigrant population is showing a significant decline. There is no doubt UAE is the favourite destination for Keralites from the beginning and in 2018 also not different from that. About 1.89 million emigrants are residing in the Gulf countries.

Educational Qualification of the Emigrants

The gender difference in the educational qualification of emigrants is demonstrated in Table 3.6. The numbers of male and female migrants are entirely different; there is a difference in the educational pattern. More than half of the women migrating from Kerala are having at least a degree, while more than half of the men are educated only to a higher secondary level. Naturally, the illiterates are negligible, and the children below the age of schooling are less among the Kerala emigrants. The illiterates among the below five age group have been taken out and added in the choice “haven’t started schooling”.

Table 3.6: Educational Qualification of the Emigrants

Education level	Male	Female	Total
Less Than Primary	2.8	8.8	3.7
Primary To Secondary	13.6	10.7	13.1
Secondary to Higher Secondary	42.8	11.2	37.8
Degree And Above	24.6	53.1	29.1
Others	14.4	7.1	13.2
Illiterate	0.2	0.8	0.3
Haven't started schooling	1.7	7.8	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Emigrants by age and Sex

The age group of the emigrants also varies for male and female (Table 3.7). About one-fourth of the women are young under 15 years, but it is merely five percent in the case of males. The Table 3.7 shows that emigrants among the age group above 60 years are less, also women among this age cohort is less in number. There is a bulk share of migrants in the middle age group and lesser in the dependent age group. We can predict more women emigration in the near future as the age below 15 groups are good in number. Table 3.8 shows that women migration, in terms of destination countries, is more diversified than males. While over 90 per cent of males migrate to the Gulf region, less than 75 percent

Table 3.7: Emigrants by age and sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Below 15	4.9	24.3	8.0
16 To 30	25.4	25.3	25.3
31 To 45	47.5	40.7	46.4
46 To 60	20.9	9.2	19.0
Above 60	1.3	0.5	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.8: Emigration by destination countries and sex

Destination	Percentage by Countries		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gulf	92.0	74.2	89.2
Australia	0.6	2.5	0.9
Canada	0.6	1.4	0.7
Singapore	0.5	1.2	0.6
United Kingdom	1.2	5.1	1.8
America	1.5	5.6	2.2
others	3.5	10.0	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

of female migrants do so. Women migration to the UK, USA, and Australia is considerable in numbers. This reflects the higher educational and skill levels of female migrants as discussed earlier. Considering the total emigrants, it is observed that 15.8 per cent are females. There is an increase in this proportion over the years.

3.5 Marital Status

More than one-third of the women and one-fourth of the men in 2018 are never married. The other three categories, Widow/Widower Divorced & Separated are very few in number in both the surveys. Plotting this trend, the women are more or less same in their status, but men showed a steep decline for never married from 44.8 per cent to 24.8 for the last five-year period (Table 3.9). The rapid changes for men in their marital status might be caused by the change of age pattern which happened during this five-year interval.

Table 3.9: Emigrants by Marital Status and Sex

Marital Status	2018		Total	2013		Total
	Male	Female		Males	Females	
Never married	24.8	33.0	26.1	44.8	32.3	38.2
Married	74.5	65.5	73.1	53.0	55.3	54.2
Widow/Widower	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.9	11.4	6.9
Divorced	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3
Separated	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.6 Emigrants by Religion

In Kerala, though Hindus are more in total population, Muslims are over-represented in terms of emigration. Table 3.11 represents the emigrants by their religion. About 42 per cent of the total emigrants from Kerala are Muslims, followed by Hindus (35 per cent). The proportion of Christians (24 per cent) among the emigrants has remained constant between 2013 and 2018. The increase in emigration was only among Muslims compared to the other two religions during 2013-2018.

Table 3.10: Emigrants by Religion

Religion	EMI		per cent		Per 100 HH		With 1+Migrants	
	2018	2013	2018	2013	2018	2013	2018	2013
Hindus	737011	861235	34.7	35.9	14.9	18.1	11.4	12.8
Christians	500236	571799	23.6	23.8	27.6	34.9	16.9	19.6
Muslims	884640	967342	41.7	40.3	42.6	54.2	33.5	36.5
Kerala	2121887	2400375	100.0	100.0	24.0	29.3	17.7	19.2

Overall, 18 per cent households in Kerala have at least one migrant. Among this, 33 per cent are Muslim households, 17 per cent are Christian households, and 11 per cent are Hindu households. The number of households with at least one migrant is declining over the period.

3.7 The Average Year of Migration, Age, and Schooling

The 2018 KMS asks the age and year at which the person first went abroad. From this, we calculate the mean number of years the person has lived abroad. Table 3.11 shows that duration of migration is higher for males by three years.

Table 3.11: Average years of migration, age and years of schooling of Emigrants, 2018

Mean	Male	Female	Total
Duration of migration	10.8	7.7	10.3
Age of emigrants	36.4	28.3	35.1
Year of schooling	11.6	12.1	11.7

Males, on an average, live abroad for 10.8 years, and females for 7.7 years. On an average, female emigrants have more years of schooling. The change in labour market improved the educational attainment of the emigrants. Unskilled manual labourers of earlier days are now replaced with skilled and professional labourers.

3.8 Economic Activity and Occupation of Emigrants

It's a fact, people from Kerala usually migrate for employment purpose to the Gulf. The major employers are none other than the private sector companies or organizations. The fact that migration is a search for employment is shown in Table 3.12 where it can be seen that the percentage of job seekers (21.3 percent) drops to nearly zero after migration.

Table 3.12: The shift of Economic activity, before to after the migration

Economic Activity	Before Migration	After Migration
State/Central Govt.	0.8	2.2
Semi Government Aided School	1.1	1.5
Private Sector	27.7	59.6
Self Employment	9.7	5.4
Unpaid Family Work	0.5	0.1
Agriculture Labour	1.6	0.1
Non-Agriculture Sector	17.1	16.3
Job Seekers	21.3	0.6
Job Not Required	0.5	0.1
Students	7.1	6.2
Household Works	4.3	4.2
Too Young To Work	7.9	3.6
Others	0.2	0.1

Table 3.13: Percent Distribution by Sex and Occupation, 2018
(excluding migrants not Employed)

	AM Percent			BM Percent		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Salesman	16.4	0.4	15.1	6.9	1.2	6.5
Motor vehicle driver	10.4	0.0	9.6	7.7	0.0	7.1
Cashier, ticket clerks, accountant	6.5	6.2	6.5	3.2	1.5	3.0
Engineer	6.3	8.1	6.4	2.8	4.2	3.0
Labour supplier	6.2	5.8	6.2	4.1	1.2	3.9
Nurse	1.4	45.9	5	1.1	33.2	3.7
construction worker	4.3	0.8	4	5.7	1.5	5.3
Mechanic	4	0.0	3.7	2.7	0.0	2.5
Store keeper	4	0.4	3.7	1.7	0.0	1.6
Electrician	3.9	0.4	3.6	3.4	0.4	3.1
Business	3.4	0.0	3.1	3.2	0.4	3
Cook	2.9	0.0	2.6	1.4	0.0	1.3
Machinery repair work	2.7	0.0	2.5	1.6	0.0	1.5
Manager	2.4	2.7	2.4	1	0.8	0.9
Peon/Sweeper/Office Assistant/ Cleaner	2.2	1.9	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Unemployed				31.3	45.9	32.5
Other occupations	23.1	27.1	23.4	21.3	8.9	20.3

In Table 3.13, the first seven groups are employed, and the remaining are unemployed. Before migration, 58.8 percent are employed, and this rises to 85.8 after migration. The Table also shows the movement of people employed in agriculture, self-employed, people too young to work, and the ones engaged in unpaid family work, into wage workers. Notably, the share of the self-employment sector in destination countries are in good number, that people run their own productions or commercial institutions.

KMS 2018 listed occupation into seventy-eight categories, under these economic activities and the top occupations are given in the Table 3.13, and the remaining choices consolidated in others. The second part of the Table had taken among emigrants, those are in working economic activity and the occupation before the migration took place. About one-third (32.5 per cent) of the working emigrants, including nearly half (45.9 per cent) of the women were out of the employment sector before migration. Majority of the men are working as salesmen (16.4), followed by drivers. (10.4 per cent), cashiers, ticket clerks, accountants (6.5 per cent), etc.

The emigration of women is vastly concentrated in the nursing profession. Furthermore, 33.2 percent of nurses at the pre-migration period shows the migration channel of women from Kerala to go abroad. Male nurses also migrate in large numbers. The demand for Malayalee nurses all over the world is well known, and its supply from Kerala is still open. Five percent of the total emigrants are nurses, and this is second only to some unskilled or semiskilled labourers who are dominated by males. Coupled with this, “Engineering,” another skilled profession also gives a better contribution to the occupation for both genders with a significant share in the occupation. It is, also noted that the “Peon, Office Assistant and “Manager” jobs also had a good number of Malayalee workers from both the genders. The increasing percentage from before to after migration in unskilled labour force implies the

willingness of Keralites to work abroad in blue collar jobs but the reluctance to do so in the homeland.

4. RETURN EMIGRATION

The section gives an outline of the return emigrants who had been abroad for at least six months. It provides an estimated figure for Return emigrants of Kerala, here onwards named as REM, by variables such as religion, age, sex, education, district of origin and country of residence. We identified the return emigration by asking their last place of residence, whether it is within India or outside India; also asking their first destination place. In the concluding part, the results show the number of return emigrants and return out-migrants. In some cases, the first and last destination will be within India, even if they returned from abroad. This may become an underestimation while calculating the number of return emigrants to Kerala.

4.1 Trends of Return Emigration in Kerala

The number of return emigrants estimated by KMS 2018 is 12.95 lakh, about 60 per cent of the number of emigrants. The figures show an increase since 2013, but the per cent of increase was declining (from 8.1 in 2013 to 3.3 per cent in 2018).

Table 4.1: Return Emigrants and Inter-Survey Change (1998-2018)

Year	REM	Increase	Per cent Increase
1998	739245	—	—
2003	893942	154697	17.3
2008	1157127	263185	22.7
2011	1150347	-6780	—
2013	1252471	102124	7.6
2018	1294796	42325	3.3

In 2018, highest return emigration can be seen in Kollam Taluk (82945) followed by Tirur (75664) and Kozhikode (75102). In 2013, highest return emigration was in Chirayinkeezhu Taluk (85507) followed by Kozhikode (70581) and Tirur (65915). Among the districts, the per cent of return emigrants varies from 23.9 per cent in Malappuram to 0.5 per cent in Idukki. Around 50 per cent emigrant returned to three districts of Kerala namely Malappuram, Kollam, and Kozhikode.

4.2 Return Emigrants by Districts

The number of return emigrants (REM) to Kerala in 2018 reached 1.3 million populations by 42325 people added from the last five years. The corresponding numbers were 12.50 lakh in 2013, 11.57 lakh in 2008, 8.94 lakh in 2003 and 7.39 lakh in 1998. Though the number of return migrants is increasing, the growth rate is not as fast as earlier. It was 263185 people added in this category at 2008-03 period, whereas it reduced to 42325 people recently. It is even less than one-sixth of the 2008 figure. Malappuram is showing the major return-migrant with 309881, followed by Kollam 165504 and Kozhikode (151417). Palakkad has the maximum emigrant loss from the last five years with 45281, followed by Kozhikode 43926 and Kasaragod 42398. The lowest return –migration number is reported in Idukki (42398), where the district has low emigration. Despite the positive growth rate of return migration population, some districts are showing less difference or negative differences as well. The districts Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Wayanad, and Kannur are showing negative growth rate for return emigrant population (Table 4.2).

4.3 Rate and Percentage Share of Return Emigration

Table 4.2 shows the rate by household and the district-wise percentage distribution of return migrants. There are 14 out of 100 households in Kerala having return migrants with a maximum of 32.1 at Malappuram and the lowest being 2.1 at Idukki. Same as EMI,

Table 4.2: Return Emigrants by Districts, 1998-2013

Districts	2018	Number				Increase/decrease in return-migration with five-year interval			
		2013	2008	2003	1998	2018-2013	2008-2003	2003-1998	
Thiruvananthapuram	93662	218945	215280	103059	118878	-125283	3665	112221	-15819
Kollam	165504	127978	124066	69314	74106	37526	3912	54752	-4792
Pathanamthitta	54506	36285	60554	83502	54537	18221	-24269	-22948	28965
Alappuzha	99929	70104	51024	43109	34572	29825	19080	7915	8537
Kottayam	41775	33898	26448	28368	18164	7877	7450	-1920	10204
Idukki	6137	3242	3213	3766	5017	2895	29	-553	-1251
Ernakulam	23929	69545	68860	74435	45028	-45616	685	-5575	29407
Thrissur	94279	103803	174655	86029	116788	-9524	-70852	88626	-30759
Palakkad	57664	12383	85318	55008	39238	45281	-72935	30310	15770
Malappuram	309881	299857	219736	141537	123750	10024	80121	78199	17787
Kozhikode	151417	107491	72405	109101	60910	43926	35086	-36696	48191
Wayanad	12046	12581	1930	3852	3327	-535	10651	-1922	525
Kannur	94457	109145	26416	45394	28263	-14688	82729	-18978	17131
Kasaragod	89610	47212	27222	47468	16667	42398	19990	-20246	30801
KERALA	1294796	1252471	1157127	893942	739245	42325	95344	263185	154697

(Table 4.2 continued...)

Districts	REM per 100 HH					per cent				
	2018	2013	2008	2003	1998	2018	2013	2008	2003	1998
Thiruvananthapuram	10.4	25.4	24.9	13.2	18.1	7.2	17.5	18.6	11.5	16.1
Kollam	22.6	18.5	18.4	11.4	13.2	12.8	10.2	10.7	7.8	10
Pathanamthitta	15.8	11	18.7	27.7	18.5	4.2	2.9	5.2	9.3	7.4
Alappuzha	17.3	12.7	9.4	8.7	7.2	7.7	5.6	4.4	4.8	4.7
Kottayam	7.9	6.7	5.4	6.4	4.6	3.2	2.7	2.3	3.2	2.5
Idukki	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7
Ernakulam	2.6	8.2	8.6	10.4	7.4	1.8	5.6	6	8.3	6.1
Thrissur	10.9	13.1	23.9	13.1	22.1	7.3	8.3	15.1	9.6	15.8
Palakkad	7.9	1.9	14.4	10.1	6.2	4.5	1	7.4	6.2	5.3
Malappuram	32.1	35.3	35.1	23.5	20.5	23.9	23.9	19	15.8	16.7
Kozhikode	18.5	14.6	11	18.6	11.5	11.7	8.6	6.3	12.2	8.2
Wayanad	5.7	6.3	1	2.2	2.1	0.9	1	0.2	0.4	0.5
Kannur	14.7	18.7	5	9.7	6.1	7.3	8.7	2.3	5.1	3.8
Kasaragod	28.4	16.4	10.5	20.3	8.2	6.9	3.8	2.4	5.3	2.3
KERALA	14.6	15.3	15.3	13	11.6	100.0	100	100	100	100

Malappuram leads in Return-migration indicators as well throughout the years. Kasaragod with 28.4 and Kollam with 22.6 are just behind Malappuram. Not only in the rate, but Malappuram also leads in the percentage share of return migrants with nearly one-fourth (23.9) of the total migrant population in this category. The districts Kollam (12.8 per cent), Kozhikode (11.7 per cent) are also showing a high percentage share. At the same time, the districts, Idukki and Wayanad are having less percentage share not only in 2018, but also during the last two decades. When the district of Thiruvananthapuram reduced its percentage share in the last five years, districts like Kasaragod, Kollam, and Kozhikode Alappuzha improved their percentage share in this period (Table 4.2).

4.4 Reason for Return

A major reason for returning to Kerala is reported as having lost their job or laid off in the destination countries (29.4 per cent). Around 14 per cent came back to their native place due to health problems related to illness or accident. About 12 per cent returned due to family

Table 4.3: Reason for Return, 2018

Reasons	Per cent
To retire	7.2
Lost job/laid off	29.4
Family issues	11.8
Illness	14.4
To care for elderly	3.0
Accomplished goals for migration	3.9
Prefer to work in Kerala	7.3
Visa expired	1.1
Low salary	7.6
Financial crisis	0.9
Over burden of Job	0.3
No salary	0.7
Others	12.3
Total	100.0

matters such as marriage in the family, deaths in the family, children's education, fertility-related and other family issues.

Around one-fifth of the return emigrants experienced some kind of diseases or accidents while they were abroad. Among them, one-fifth reported back pain or body pain, for those who had worked in shops or on construction sites. About 12.4 per cent returnees had met with an accident while they were in the construction site or workshop. Allergy, diabetes and kidney problems were some of the other major diseases faced by the return emigrants while they were abroad.

Table 4.4: Diseases that Return Emigrants had while they were abroad, 2018

Diseases	Per cent
Stomach pain	5.7
Back Pain / Body Pain	19.5
Skin Problem	5.0
Allergy	9.3
Blood Pressure	4.8
Diabetes	7.6
Kidney Problem	6.9
Cancer	2.4
Accident	12.4
Others	26.4
Total	100.0

4.5 Non-resident Keralites

A non-resident Keralite is a person who had emigrated from Kerala at any time, that is to say, one who is either an emigrant or a return emigrant. The number of Non-Resident Keralites (NRK= EMI+REM) was 34.17 lakhs in 2018 and in 2013 the corresponding figure was 36.52 lakhs.

Table 4.5: Non-resident Keralites, 2013 and 2018

		Number		Increase		NRK per 100 HH		Per cent	
	2018	2013		2018-13		2018	2013	2018	2013
Thiruvananthapuram	230669	460672		-230003		25.6	53.5	6.8	12.6
Kollam	406031	327911		78120		55.4	47.4	11.9	9.0
Pathanamthitta	164342	177628		-13286		47.7	53.8	4.8	4.9
Alappuzha	236786	163200		73586		40.9	29.6	6.9	4.5
Kottayam	208400	141829		66571		39.2	28.2	6.1	3.9
Idukki	39030	27210		11820		13.4	9.6	1.1	0.7
Ernakulam	77347	260918		-183571		8.4	30.7	2.3	7.1
Thrissur	335429	333884		1545		38.8	42.0	9.8	9.1
Palakkad	146729	82889		63840		20.1	12.4	4.3	2.3
Malappuram	715935	755554		-39619		74.3	89.0	21.0	20.7
Kozhikode	312108	333990		-21882		38.2	45.3	9.1	9.1
Wayanad	42696	35150		7546		20.2	17.7	1.2	1.0
Kannur	344291	400466		-56175		53.5	68.6	10.1	11.0
Kasaragod	156891	151546		5345		49.7	52.6	4.6	4.1
KERALA	3416683	3652845		-236162		38.6	44.6	100.0	100.0

Annexe Table 2 gives the taluk-wise estimation of emigrant and return-migrant population. When Idukki and Wayanad respectively, show the lowest for emigrant and return-migrant population, Malappuram shows the maximum number for both the categories. It was slightly unique for Kannur and Chavakkad taluks, where respectively 70 and 67 out of hundred households had a migrant abroad. This is much higher than the state average of 24 out of a hundred. Malappuram district is in the leading position for emigrants with 42/100 households followed by Kollam, Pathanamthitta, and Kottayam districts with adjacent numbers. Malappuram is not far behind for return-migration as well. In 2018, it was estimated at 14.6 per 100 households. As one is aware, Malappuram has the highest Return Emigrants per 100 households (32.1) followed by Kasaragod (28.4) and Kollam (22.6) and Idukki has the lowest (2.1). Tirur and Tirurangadi taluks of Malappuram district are foremost in return migration with 36 out of 100 households. Moreover, Tirur and Ernad taluks from Malappuram district are having the highest number of return migrants as well as emigrant population in Kerala.

It is seen that about 10 percent of the Kerala population have been exposed to international migration. Malappuram has the highest percentage of the non-resident population followed by Pathanamthitta and Kannur. Ernakulam (2.3) and Idukki (3.6) are the lowest in the list. The highest city population of Kochi and the agriculture prevalence of Idukki might have affected the lowest percentage in these districts. The scenario of Malappuram with 406054 non-residents shows exceptional characteristics, with three lakhs return migrants and four lakhs emigrants. The taluks in the district have a consistently higher percentage for non-resident Keralites percentage by total population. Though Malappuram is the highest in district-wise percentage, Tiruvalla, a taluk in Pathanamthitta has the highest in taluk-wise percentage. Tiruvalla is showing double the percentage of its district level (14 per cent). The least percentage is seen in several parts, including the capital area of Thiruvananthapuram taluk.

Coupled with NRK percentage, the Table also shows the number of households who are exposed to migrants by 100 households. More than one third (38.6 per cent) of the households in Kerala have been experiencing international migration - a very good number for any society where the international migration has been studied.

All the districts are evenly having a high proportion of return migrants with the lowest in Ernakulam, (8.4 percent), to the highest in Malappuram (74.3 percent). More than half of the households in Kollam and Kannur district tend to migrate abroad. At the same time, Ernakulam and Idukki are showing the least abroad migration same as percentage migrant population of the districts. The Kannur taluk has the highest proportion of emigrant households in the state followed by Chavakkad taluk (93.8) in Thrissur district. Though there are ups and downs in the emigrant population, we can conclude that the state is responsive to international migration throughout its geography.

5. REMITTANCES AND ITS IMPACT ON KERALA ECONOMY

India stands unbeaten as the largest migrant source country, as well as remittance receiving country in the world. In 2017, there were 16.6 million Indians living abroad (UN, 2017). According to the World Bank Migration and Development Brief, 2018, India received USD 69 billion in remittances. The depreciating value of rupee is a positive effect on increasing remittances to India.

5.1 Household Remittances

An estimate of remittances received by households sent by emigrants for household consumption was obtained by asking the following questions to the head of the sample households.

“Did anyone in your family receive money or goods or gifts other than cash from persons residing abroad during the last 12-month period?”

The answers have four components

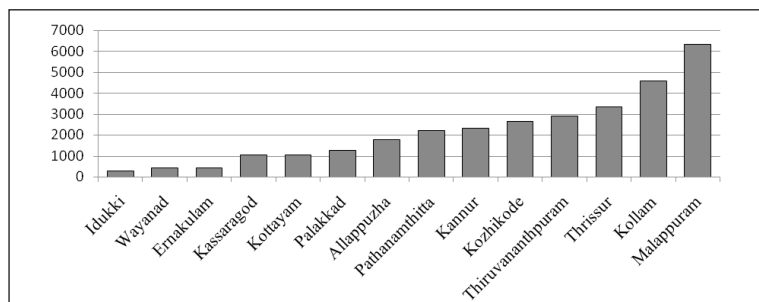
1. Cash Remittance (in Rs.)
2. Total Money value of goods received as gifts (in Rs.)
3. Special remittance to buy house/ land/ car (in Rs.)
4. Total money value of special remittances not included above (in Rs.)

Total remittances received by the households is reached by adding these four components. However, not all the emigrant households responded to these questions, and some respondents were unaware of the amount, and some of the emigrants were not sending any money to the households. Among the available information, an estimate of the total of all the household remittances (HR) in Kerala during the 12-month period prior to 1st March 2018 was Rs. 30,717 crores. It is only a fraction of the total remittances to the state.

Table 5.1: Trend in Household Remittances to Kerala

Years	Remittances (crores)	Percent Increase
1998	3,530	—
2003	7,965	125.6
2008	12,511	57.1
2011	15,129	20.9
2013	24,374	61.1
2018	30,717	26.0

There was a 60 percent increase in household remittances during 2011-2013 while only a 26 per cent increase was seen during 2013-2018. At the same time, the number of emigrants has decreased over the period.

Figure 5.1: Per cent of HHs that Received Remittances in 2018

5.2 Components of Household Remittances

About 87 per cent of household remittances were received by the households as regular remittances to meet their immediate household needs. The nature of needs has changed. The survey found that the emigrants are now concentrating more on investing in buying a car, starting an enterprise, paying dowry and for education purposes, than was seen in the earlier survey (Table 5.2). There seems to be a reduction in real estate in 2018. This may be because of the reduction in land value in recent years. Due to globalization, sending of goods from abroad has been affected, as most goods are available from all over the world.

Table 5.2: Components of Household Remittances, 2013 and 2018

Components	2018	2013	Percent increase
Cash for HH consumption	26840	20766	29.2
Remittances as gifts of goods	747	1571	-52.4
To construct house/buy land	704	1405	-49.9
To buy a car, start enterprises, to pay dowry, education etc	2426	632	283.9
Total	30717	24374	26.0

As in earlier surveys, the largest amount of remittances was received by Malappuram districts amounting to Rs. 6326 crores. This is 20.6 per cent of the state total, and has an 80 per cent increase compared

to KMS 2013. The other districts that received large amounts of remittances were Kollam (4602 crores), Thrissur (3350 crores), Thiruvananthapuram (2904 crores) and Kozhikode (2662 crores). Kollam district has the highest increase in remittances during 2013-2018 and Ernakulam has the highest decrease. Overall, Kerala has 26 per cent increase between 2013 and 2018.

Table 5.3: Household Remittances by District, 2013 and 2018

	2018 in crores	2013 in crores	Per cent Increase	Percent 2013	Percent 2018
Thiruvananthapuram	2904	1847	57.2	9.5	7.6
Kollam	4602	2168	112.3	15.0	8.9
Pathanamthitta	2220	1478	50.2	7.2	6.2
Alappuzha	1795	2065	-13.1	5.8	8.5
Kottayam	1062	699	52.0	3.5	2.9
Idukki	277	228	21.7	0.9	0.9
Ernakulam	435	3210	-86.5	1.4	13.2
Thrissur	3350	2527	32.6	10.9	10.4
Palakkad	1270	1009	25.9	4.1	4.2
Malappuram	6326	3510	80.2	20.6	14.4
Kozhikode	2662	1967	35.3	8.7	8.2
Wayanad	432	303	42.7	1.4	1.2
Kannur	2320	1976	17.4	7.6	8.2
Kasaragod	1061	1294	-18.0	3.5	5.3
KERALA	30717	24374	26.0	100.0	100.0

Between 2013 and 2018, household remittances have a considerable increase among all religions, especially among Muslims an increase of 33 per cent was seen, and among Hindus it was 31 per cent. Definitely, the largest amount was received by the Muslim community, 42.4 percent. The Hindu community comes next with 37.2 per cent, and Christians come last with 20.4 percent.

Table 5.4: Household Remittances by Religion

	2018	2013	Per cent Increase	PERCENT	
				2018	2013
Hindus	11431	8745	30.7	37.2	35.9
Christians	6252	5806	7.7	20.4	23.8
Muslims	13034	9823	32.7	42.4	40.3
Total	30717	24374	26.0	100.0	100.0

5.3 Use of Household Remittances

A major portion of the household remittances was used for daily living expenses. About 38 per cent was used for this purpose. About 19 per cent had cash in hand/bank, 12 per cent used it to pay back debts, and 8 per cent used the money for children's education. A higher proportion of remittances was deposited in banks for future use. Between 2013 and 2018, the remittances for day-to-day expenses increased by 42 per cent and children's education by 26 per cent. Also, there was a 65 per cent increase in remittances to pay back debts. Overall, the value of rupees is diminishing, and the remittances coming in are growing.

Table 5.5: Purpose of Which Remittances Used by HH - 2018

	Sample	Per cent	Rs (in Crores)
Day-to-day HH expenses	169411319	37.6	11560
Children's Education	34478571	7.7	2353
Pay back debt	55952055	12.4	3818
Purchase house	11355004	2.5	775
Repair of House	26070440	5.8	1779
Purchase/improve land	10928900	2.4	746
Start new business	2243000	0.5	153
Donation to temple/church etc	4782560	1.1	326
Purchase gold	19566058	4.3	1335
Cash in hand/Bank	86310973	19.2	5890
Others	29060470	6.5	1983
Total	450159350	100.0	30717

The remittance to Kerala is increasing over the years, but not all the households in Kerala are receiving the same directly. In reality, only 16 per cent of the households in Kerala get remittances from abroad. About 34 per cent of households in Malappuram district received remittances for the last 12 months prior to the survey, followed by Kollam (22.9 per cent), Kannur (20.3 per cent), Kozhikode (19.8 per cent) and Kasaragod (19.2 per cent). Households in the Northern part of Kerala received more remittances than the southern part even though Kollam had a rise in the flow. The least benefitted district is Idukki in terms of direct remittances.

Table 5.6: Percent of HHs that received Remittances in 2018, by District

	Per cent
Thiruvananthapuram	14.2
Kollam	22.9
Pathanamthitta	16.5
Alappuzha	14.5
Kottayam	12.7
Idukki	5.0
Ernakulam	4.2
Thrissur	15.3
Palakkad	9.7
Malappuram	33.9
Kozhikode	19.8
Wayanad	10.8
Kannur	20.3
Kasaragod	19.2
Kerala	16.3

5.4 Total Remittances

Total remittances are estimated by using the household remittances accounted from the survey as well as total remittances to India (available

through the websites of Reserve Bank of India, the World Bank and the International Monitoring Fund). There are three methods created for estimating the total remittances (Zachariah and Rajan, 2015) in Kerala Migration Surveys. The methods followed by the earlier studies to calculate total remittances were ECR Method, NRI Deposit Method and Regression Method. The first one is not appropriate to calculate remittances, because, the people who required emigration clearance are decreasing in Kerala. The unskilled ECR emigrant is now being replaced by the educated skilled emigrants. As per the data available in the

Table 5.7: Total Remittance to Kerala, 2018

Year	NRI Deposit		Ratio	Rs (Crores)	
	India	Kerala		Remittance to India	Remittance to Kerala
	Crores Rs	Crores Rs	Kerala/ India		
2000	94544	18724	0.1980	58855	11712
2001	107686	21431	0.1990	68071	13601
2002	122772	24534	0.1998	76155	16053
2003	136088	28696	0.2109	96494	19299
2004	150444	30100	0.2001	84247	17001
2005	144282	29121	0.2018	97955	18562
2006	161834	30671	0.1895	128310	23763
2007	179788	33304	0.1852	149403	25578
2008	174623	29889	0.1712	229479	40411
2009	210118	37019	0.1762	234560	38093
2010	227078	36886	0.1624	246274	40217
2011	230812	37690	0.1633	301967	48798
2012	299840	48454	0.1616	396600	64090
2013	385202	66190	0.1718	412360	70857
2013	624101	93883	0.1504	436418	65650
2015	720997	109603	0.1520	440950	67031
2016	841956	135609	0.1611	429453	69170
2017	757751	152349	0.1900	447850	85092

Source: India: Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy, RBI, 2016-17 Table 153

State Level Banker's Committee, 2016 (RBI survey of inward remittances for 2016-17)

Ministry of External Affairs (2017), the number of ECR passport holders from Kerala is lower than that of from states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. So, using this method will give an underestimated figure. In this context, the method used for the calculation is the NRI deposit method.

The remittances coming through commercial banks are the total NRI deposits. Remittances to a state could approximately be estimated on the basis of the proportion of NRI deposit in a state to total NRI deposit in the country. But this method also has some limitations. The Reserve Bank is publishing all-India remittances. It would be ideal for the Reserve Bank of India to publish, not only all-India remittances, but also its decomposition by states. However, from the available resources, we can estimate the total remittance to Kerala as Rs. 85,092 crores during April 2017 through March 2018. The inter-survey increase in remittance was only 20 per cent.

Table 5.8: Trends in Total Remittances, 1998-2018

Year	Remittances	Percent Increase	Remittances Per Household
1998	13652	—	21,469
2003	18465	35.3	24,444
2008	43288	134.4	57,215
2011	49695	14.8	63,315
2013	71142	43.2	86,843
2018	85092	19.6	96,185

Of the total remittances at the state level, 21 per cent came to Malappuram district followed by Kollam (15 per cent), Thrissur (11 per cent) and Thiruvananthapuram (10 per cent). Remittances per household increased from Rs.1,13,865 to Rs.1,81,781 in Malappuram where remittances per household are the highest. There seems to be a decline in remittances in three districts of Ernakulam, Alappuzha and Kasaragod.

Table 5.9: Total Remittances by Districts, 2013 and 2018

	Remittances		Increase		Per cent of Total		Per HH (Rs)	
	2018	2013	2013-18	per cent	2018	2013	2018	2013
Thiruvananthapuram	8045	5391	2654	49.2	9.5	7.6	89263	76192
Kollam	12748	6328	6420	101.5	15.0	8.9	173816	105612
Pathanamthitta	6150	4314	1836	42.6	7.2	6.1	178375	120352
Alappuzha	4972	6027	-1055	-17.5	5.8	8.5	85848	108505
Kottayam	2942	2040	902	44.2	3.5	2.9	55323	36484
Idukki	767	665	102	15.4	0.9	0.9	26300	26322
Ernakulam	1205	9369	-8164	-87.1	1.4	13.2	13130	99910
Thrissur	9280	7376	1904	25.8	10.9	10.4	107350	84258
Palakkad	3518	2945	573	19.5	4.1	4.1	48105	41261
Malappuram	17524	10245	7279	71.1	20.6	14.4	181781	113865
Kozhikode	7374	5741	1633	28.4	8.7	8.1	90317	75116
Wayanad	1197	884	313	35.4	1.4	1.2	56729	44248
Kannur	6427	5767	660	11.4	7.6	8.1	99857	121760
Kasaragod	2939	3777	-838	-22.2	3.5	5.3	93078	124845
Kerala	85092	71142	13950	19.6	100.0	100.0	96185	86844

Remittance to Kerala has a considerable impact on the overall development of the Kerala households directly or indirectly. It is also reflected in the consumption pattern of the Keralites.

5.5 Remittances as Share of NSDP

The inflow of more than 85000 crores of rupees by way of remittances has a significant effect on the state's economy and the living conditions of its people. For a total population of 3.459 crores, the Total Remittances of Rs 85,092 crores means, on an average, a per capita remittance of Rs 24,000. The corresponding per capita remittances in 2013 was Rs. 21,000, in 2011 it was Rs14,883, and Rs. 12,840 in 2008. The increase was Rs. 3,602 during 2013-18, Rs. 6,117 during 2011-2013 and Rs 2,043 during 2008-2011.

5.10 Remittances as Share of NSDP, 1998-2018

Indicators	1998	2003	2008	2011	2014	2018
Remittances	13652	18465	43288	49695	71142	85092
NSDP	53552	83783	140889	159144	196077	440515
Remittances as percent of NSDP	25.5	22.0	30.7	31.2	36.3	19.3

6. MIGRATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Out-migration is no doubt identified as the parameter of sustainable development: economic, social and environment. We know that remittances and investments help a country's development much faster than natural development. Kerala is a suitable example, where our demographic dividends manage to gain more foreign money instead of the domestic production-based economy. The per capita income of Kerala is much higher than that of the national average and is an implication of economic development of the state, than that of India.

6.1 Possession of Consumer Durables

Does non-resident Keralites possess more consumer durables? Both the given KMS data in five-year intervals says “Yes.” All the products ownership is inclined to the migrant households that include EMI and OMI population. The majority of the households (88.3 per cent) possess mobile phones followed by Television (86.4 per cent), Refrigerator (67.0) and so on. Notably, Land Phone and MP3/DVD/VCD are not covered since these products are commonly deserted by people, while washing machine, air conditioner, and inverter are additionally covered in the recent survey. Despite the increasing possession trend, products like Mobile Phone, Television & Computer/Laptop are showing a slight decline in possession from 2013 to 2018.

Table 6.1: Percentage of Households in Possession of Consumer Durables With NRK and Non-NRK

Properties	NRK	2018 <i>Non Migrant</i>	All	NRK	2013 <i>Non Migrant</i>	All
Motor Car	32.0	23.6	24.9	22.3	15.9	17.7
Taxi, Truck	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.5
Motor Cycle	56.4	49.0	49.0	41.8	34.6	36.7
Mobile Phone	94.4	91.4	88.3	92.7	86.8	88.6
Television	89.0	90.9	86.4	90.5	86.0	87.3
Refrigerator	84.6	63.9	67.0	72.0	48.5	55.4
Computer/Laptop	20.3	15.3	16.0	26.6	18.0	20.5
Microwave Oven	12.9	7.2	8.5	11.1	6.9	8.1
Net Connection	18.5	13.4	14.3	14.7	10.0	11.3
Washing Machine	46.6	30.9	34.0	NA	NA	NA
Air conditioner	17.0	8.2	10.3	NA	NA	NA
Inverter	21.0	10.8	13.2	NA	NA	NA
Land Phone	NA	NA	NA	53.1	37.7	42.1
MP3/DVD/VCD	NA	NA	NA	54.1	43.5	46.6

Note: NA- Not Available

The ownership of private vehicles (car & motor cycle) had grown rapidly in this period; moreover, NRK particularly shows a steep growth of the same. The newly added products show more percentage gap between NRK and non-migrant household groups. Overall, more than one-third of the households are using a washing machine and a significant number of people are having an air conditioner and an inverter with 10.3 and 13.2 percentage respectively. In conclusion, we can say that through migration, remittances is giving more purchasing power to the people.

6.2 Quality of House

The previous view on data of the quality of houses gives a major result of nearly (43 per cent) of the households in the state as being either luxurious, or in the very good category, which is much more than that of the 2013 figure. Kozhikode is leading in this category with 53.1 per cent followed by Ernakulam (52.8 per cent) and Thiruvananthapuram (49.6 per cent). Wayanad and Palakkad have shown maximum percentage growth rate for the last five-year duration with 24.5 and 19.3 correspondingly. Furthermore, Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, and Wayanad have the maximum percentage of luxury houses with approximately 16 percentage of the total households in the districts, and Alappuzha accounts for the lowest with 5.3 per cent. Observing “Poor and Kutchra” households, Alappuzha has the maximum with 30.1 per cent, succeeded by Palakkad (29.6 per cent) and Kasargod (21.4 per cent). The least in this category goes to Kozhikode district with 9.9 per cent, then comes Ernakulam with 13 per cent and Kannur with 13.4 per cent, etc. From the total, 12.1 per cent are luxurious, 30.9 per cent are very good, 38 per cent are good, 15.1 per cent are poor and 3.9 per cent are kutchra households in Kerala (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Houses by Quality, 2018

Districts	Luxurious	Very Good	Good	Poor	Kutchha	Total	Luxurious or very good	
							2013	2018
Thiruvananthapuram	16.4	33.2	34.0	12.9	3.6	100.0	40.8	49.6
Kollam	8.9	28.8	39.7	19.0	3.6	100.0	28.3	37.7
Pathanamthitta	16.8	28.5	30.3	22.8	1.5	100.0	33.8	45.3
Alappuzha	5.3	23.0	41.0	27.6	3.1	100.0	33.8	28.3
Kottayam	15.4	28.5	37.8	14.7	3.5	100.0	37.5	44.0
Idukki	9.1	17.0	37.8	19.1	17.0	100.0	17.1	26.1
Ernakulam	15.8	37.0	34.2	10.1	2.9	100.0	51.2	52.8
Thrissur	8.0	36.7	40.7	12.2	2.4	100.0	59.0	44.7
Palakkad	9.8	34.6	26.0	20.9	8.7	100.0	19.9	44.4
Malappuram	13.3	24.7	44.7	14.4	2.9	100.0	48.2	38.0
Kozhikode	16.7	36.4	37.0	8.4	1.5	100.0	46.0	53.1
Wayanad	16.9	25.9	40.8	9.5	6.9	100.0	23.5	42.8
Kannur	6.6	34.4	45.6	11.8	1.6	100.0	27.2	41.0
Kasaragod	9.0	22.5	47.1	16.5	4.9	100.0	21.5	31.6
Kerala	12.1	30.9	38.0	15.1	3.9	100.0	35.6	43.0

DOES the number of NRK have any correlation with the type of house? We all know that majority of migration from Kerala is for better income through better employment opportunities. So it shall be impacted in the construction of houses, when people have the tendency to spend more when their income is more. We can consider then that more the number of migrants indicates more income generated development. Here we can see the direct connection with the number of nonresidents and their housing type as the wellness of housing is growing better when the migrants increase. The first two categories of houses (Luxurious and Very good) are showing an ascending order with rising NRKs, and the last two categories are in descending order with the same order of NRKs (Table 6.3.). The middle category, “Good” shows not much variance till two NRKs, but after that it shows a reduction. For non-migrants, luxury (10.4 per cent) and the ‘very good’ (27.8 per cent) category are less in number, and the lowest category (Poor and Kutcha) are so much in number that it is more than the state average.

Table 6.3: Quality of Houses by Number of NRKs in the Household, 2018

Number of NRK	PERCENT					
	Luxurious	Very good	Good	Poor	Kutcha	Total
0	10.4	27.8	38.8	17.8	5.2	100.0
1	14.2	37.3	38.4	9.2	0.9	100.0
2	19.3	41.0	33.3	6.3	0.2	100.0
3	29.8	43.8	22.5	3.9	0.0	100.0
4	32.1	50.5	16.5	0.9	0.0	100.0
5+	30.4	53.6	13.0	2.9	0.0	100.0
Total	12.1	30.9	38.0	15.1	3.9	100.0

As we know, most of the people are not ready to reveal their economic status, especially their income level, but they are more likely to talk about their miseries. We can see a significant percent difference

from Non-migrant to NRKs in their average monthly income and expenditure. The survey is reporting Rs. 84628 as the average saving of household with Rs. 14329 difference between these two categories (Table 6.4). The percentage difference for income and expenditure is more or less the same for both the categories (32 per cent), while savings and investment are also showing the same percentage differences (18.5 per cent).

Table 6.4: Average Monthly Expenditure, Income, Savings and Investment

	Non Migrant	NRK	Total	Difference	Percentage growth rate
Economic Status	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs)	%
Average Monthly Expenditure	13049	17182	14411	4133	31.7
Average Monthly Income	22356	29710	24839	7354	32.9
Savings (yearly)	78401	92730	84628	14329	18.3
Investment (yearly)	294409	349092	308604	54683	18.6
Debt (total)	323808	474332	378037	150524	46.5

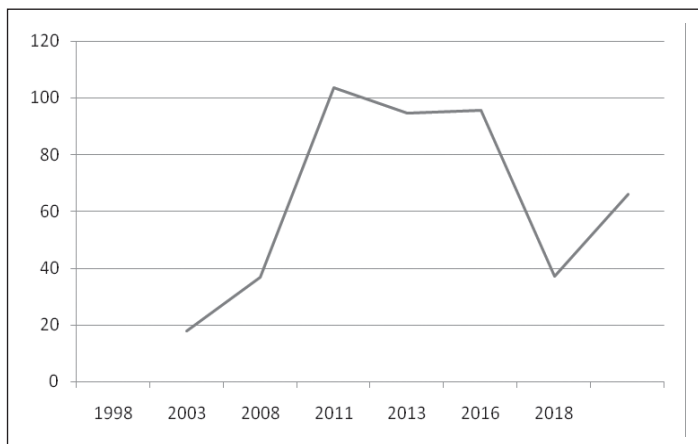
In spite of more savings and investments, Non-resident Keralites are showing more financial liability with 46.5 percent of the difference. This might have been due to the basic tendency of people to borrow more when their capacity to repay increases. The immediate financial requirements need more money for buying land, constructing a house, marriage expenses etc. which may be fulfilled by borrowed money, as they consider reimbursement not a problem. Furthermore, liability makes people to migrate for better employment opportunities as well.

7. WHY IS EMIGRATION DIMINISHING ?

Decreasing emigration from Kerala can be due to the cumulative effects of the following reasons: 1. Demographic changes have decreased the population in the migration prone age group (15-29 years). Kerala attained replacement level of fertility in 1987. Since then, working-age population in Kerala has grown at a decreasing rate. 2. Wages in the gulf

economies are on a decline. This has led to lower savings for emigrants. 3. Wages in the domestic economy have increased. City-based development and opportunities in the informal sector have increased as a result of which people tend to stay back. 4. The price of the oil-commodity on which the gulf economy is based- has been declining since 2010. Although the last one year has seen a slight increase in oil price, the growth of the gulf economy has suffered a major setback. 5. Nationalization policies in the GCC economies are not conducive for non- nationals. Policies like Nitaqat and family taxes impose a huge burden on these emigrants. 6. Decades of investment in education have made Keralites skilled. High skilled people migrate to other parts of the world (mainly the developed economies in the West) owing to better opportunities.

Figure 7.1 : Trends in Oil price, 1998-2018 (in US \$ per Barrel)



The median age of the population is climbing up as the younger age group is shrinking down. The unskilled labour market in the Gulf, which once provided employment opportunities to Keralites is diversifying its labour source to other regions. Diminishing unskilled labour supply from Kerala and the countenance supply from other sources would impact the declining flow of emigration. The low wages for

unskilled labourers and the stigma attached to under employment made the opportunities less interesting. The Kerala emigration trends is favouring the declining growth rate since the KMS survey began. Table 3.1 shows a drastic decrease in growth rate from 25.9 percent in 1998-2003 period to the recent -7.1 percent, in addition to that, the absolute number of emigrants is also decreasing over the last four years. This depletion phenomenon had happened across the state with all the districts except Idukki , where emigration is staggeringly low.

Martin and Taylor (1996) quoted the term “migration hump” and discuss the trend of emigration from different source countries yielding an inverted U-shaped curve with low - high - low growth rates. As stated in this theory, we can assume Kerala is also exhibiting a migration hump. Massey (2003) cites the work of (cf. Bohning 1994:196; Martin 1992:471; Martin & Taylor 1996; Olesen 2002:141; Rotteet al. 1997) says “In the early stages of development, an increase in wealth tends to lead to a rise in migration, since a certain threshold of wealth is necessary to enable people to assume the costs and risks of migrating. With increasing wealth and the establishment of migrant networks, an increasing proportion of the population can migrate, the selectivity of migration tends to decrease, and this process of “development” initially tends to lead to an increasing diffusion of migration across communities. Only at later stages of development, does emigration tend to decrease and do regions and countries tend to transform from net labor exporters to net labor importers”. Massey (2003) further gives illustrations by pointing out countries like Spain, Italy, Greece, Ireland, Malaysia, Taiwan, and South Korea which used to be located on global “labour frontiers,” which has shifted further since then.

There is greater mobility from less developed to more developed regions, in other words, the level of development of the original place is considered for emigration. The state is also reported to have a high degree of urbanization with about half of the population being

urbanized. The lower income differentials for unskilled labours and the development happening in recent years, especially the high per capita income and human development indices are giving evidence for migration hump theory. However, the speed of growth in forming an inverted U-shaped curve will be at a much slower rate as skilled workers tend to migrate to the west. The inadequate employment for skilled labours in Kerala is pushing people outside its boundaries for better opportunities. However, they are also sceptical in reaching the skills and demands which global market demand.

Rajan and Mishra (2018) articulate that the characteristics of the working age population, the migration prone age group of 15-29 accounted for 47.7 percent of the labour force in 1961, rising to a maximum of 52.7 percent in 1981 and which declined continuously to reach 36.9 percent in 2011. Kerala's demographic dividend seems to have not benefitted the State's economy directly, due to its high unemployment, but it pushed the unemployed and under-employed to move out both internally within India and externally, outside India since 1971. (Rajan & Mishra, 2018) . Decline in working population limited the window of opportunities which in turn limits the flow of emigration. Since 1971, the rate of annual population growth has been declining, and in 2011, the growth rate for males was 0.35 percent per year as against the same for females being 0.60 percent per year. The shrinking population due to low fertility or low fertility due to migration is inter-related. Kerala's demographic dividend seems to have not benefitted the State's economy directly due to its high unemployment, but in turn, it pushed the unemployed and under-employed to move both internally and externally. Since 1971, Kerala was referred to as money order economy only to be replaced later with remittance led economy based on currently remittances alone contributing equivalent to 35 per cent of the state income.

The persistent anti-citizenship policies of the Gulf, facilitates faster return migration towards the state. To envision migration to the future

may not be satisfactory for out-migration especially towards outside India, but it may increase the immigration and return migration as well. At the beginning of the fifth stage of the demographic transition, it is not easy to predict the upcoming migratory future, but the chances of decreasing may perhaps happen. The skilled and the higher educated youngsters of the state, migrate more to the western countries, where they feel more stable socio-economically. The emigration shifts from unskilled to skilled emigrants chiefly by women to the western countries, can increase. The male emigration through marriages indicates this assumption more rampant.

Earlier it was not the same, as the unskilled labour migration was prevalent then, but the emigration is depleting since the last two decades. Moreover, people were ready for unskilled or semi-skilled work despite the social stigma attached to it. But presently the rigidity of the stigma crashed out, and Kerala became a place with high wages for unorganized, and unskilled employers. Push factors at the Origin also determiners emigration, and it is to be noticed that unskilled labour migration has reduced. This is due to lowered income difference between Kerala and Gulf Countries. The overflow of North Indian migrants into Kerala, underlining this situation as the local labourer is bound to get opportunities very easily. The increasing number of migrants going for higher education and white collared jobs are opening for new employment prospects that a developed state is requiring. The increasing trend of nurses and engineering employments are favourable for them (Massey, 2003).

8. CONCLUSION

KMS 2018 has confirmed the trend that was observed in the last round – that emigration from Kerala is falling and return migration is on the rise. The long history of migration from Kerala to the Gulf is in its last phase. However, remittances to the state have increased. This is due to the fact that Keralites in the gulf have climbed the social ladder and

are earning higher wages, allowing them to remit more. Thanks to the weakening rupee, families in Kerala remit more.

The last 20 years of KMS proved that 40 percent of total remittances to the state is used in housing and construction . With the recent devastating floods, and the massive loss of physical capital and land value, migration can be conjectured to increase at least in the short run. The importance for Emigration for Kerala could not been more important for Kerala now than ever. The successful Malayali emigrants and the influential diaspora are a major support for the state at this time of need. The extraordinary support Kerala received from other sovereign states with large diaspora populations such as in the Middle East, multinational corporations employing Malayalis, and by the diaspora itself was notable. Emigrants, return migrants and diasporas are also the largest contributors to the Chief Minister's Disaster Relief Fund (CMDRF). However, it is obvious that the long-term future of the state of Kerala is going to be less dependent on emigration and remittances. With an unfavourable demographic dividend, it is impossible for Kerala to regain the dominance it had in migration to the Gulf. Although there is still a possibility of improving skilled migration to the developed nations in the West, recent international events of cultural backlash such as Brexit and the Trump presidency have made it harder in general.

A vibrant domestic economy is the only solution to deal with the change in migratory patterns. The first step may be to create an inclusive society for return migrants. This will improve trust in the government which will urge the migrant community to invest more in social schemes and policies. These investments, coupled with creative solutions such as low-cost housing, digital infrastructure in education and health care, and an overall engagement with the migrant community will help chart a new growth path for the state — one that relies more on the strengths of the domestic economy. Migrants should also be urged to make smarter investments such as in shares and other financial instruments. Kerala

already has a big problem waiting to erupt because of the high rate of investment in non-performing assets such as land and gold.

With emigration rates revealing a continued decrease in the last few years, the next major aspect is in-migration into the state from other parts of the country. It is estimated that there are close to 3 million internal migrants in Kerala, from the states of West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. In-migration to the state is on the rise as Kerala has the best wage rates in the country in the unorganised sector. However, it is to be seen if Kerala would be able to maintain the status of a prosperous state and maintain high wages that attract these in-migrants due to the impact of the floods. Therefore, the cause and effect of the floods on emigration, remittance, return and replacement migration are serious issues that need to be researched and understood.

Finally, it is time to contemplate on the pronounced change that migration has brought to the social fabric of the state. During the earlier days, migration helped reduce income, wealth and socio-economic inequalities in Kerala. It also levelled class structures, social hierarchies and differences in religion and caste. However, today, there is a feeling in Kerala that migration is widening these differences. It is also true that the social costs of migration is gaining influence in public discourse. Women, children and the elderly left behind deal with many issues such as loneliness, anxiety and depression. Family planning is harder among migrant families and have nudged fertility rates in Kerala on a downward spiral. Return migrants also suffer from many ailments owing to their difficult working conditions in the Gulf. The KMS 2018 panel survey will answer questions on these issues.

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Annex Table 1: Estimated Number of EMI, REM, OMI and ROM, 2018

Taluk	HH 2018	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
Thiruvananthapuram	901226	93662	137007	2521	11470
Chirayinkeezhu	173433	47088	77972	0	6863
Nedumangad	181880	31924	32038	867	2516
Thiruvananthapuram	306500	2918	3625	546	896
Neyyattinkara	239413	11732	23372	1108	1195
Kollam	733443	165504	240527	15578	30082
Karunagappally	119289	36310	43334	2976	2976
Kunnathur	55391	10366	19542	0	2518
Pathanapuram	124853	13155	58018	4666	5644
Kottarakkara	165075	22727	47128	3260	9524
Kollam	268836	82945	72505	4675	9420
Pathanamthitta	344770	54506	109836	16258	34552
Thiruvalla	63741	26093	35665	5227	10514
Mallappally	37968	7416	7123	0	3002
Ranni	55816	3979	17932	1163	3696
Kozhenchery	98960	11853	26363	4182	7489
Adoor	88284	5165	22752	5686	9851
Alappuzha	579222	99929	136857	65708	66670
Cherthala	145185	10853	13260	12865	4999
Ambalappuzha	120026	19372	23317	5144	7009
Kuttanad	48716	9780	12825	8707	4387
Karthikappally	113367	25844	23127	10621	20223
Chengannur	56270	13130	25884	12715	18014
Mavelikkara	95659	20950	38444	15656	12038
Kottayam	531773	41775	166625	12457	31931
Meenachil	107233	7359	32168	8021	8815
Vaikom	83138	3496	22329	883	2724
Kottayam	171614	16284	76541	1476	13905
Changanassery	97436	8406	18540	1709	6488
Kanjirappally	72352	6230	17047	368	0
Idukki	291768	6137	32893	4782	16578
Devikulam	46391	0	0	0	0
Udumbanchola	115220	3996	14277	0	6620
Thodupuzha	87059	705	8940	1410	2395
Peerumade	43098	1437	9677	3372	7563
Ernakulam	917791	23929	53418	1912	10973
Kunnathunad	130488	3068	6295	0	1256

Aluva	130664	5239	6370	914	2663
Paravur	116732	3858	3066	0	964
Kochi	135385	4455	16624	998	1475
Kanayannur	247800	4577	15089	0	3455
Muvattupuzha	90756	2733	5974	0	1161
Kothamangalam	65967	0	0	0	0
Thrissur	864478	94279	241150	16175	45738
Talappilly	169447	22224	54288	5419	8296
Chavakkad	124792	32355	84647	3200	10244
Thrissur	244847	12094	25324	4571	17540
Kodungallur	87938	10170	11900	0	2044
Mukundapuram	237455	17437	64990	2984	7615
Palakkad	731342	57664	89065	14285	50455
Ottappalam	236649	30465	45970	8344	8123
Mannarkad	95881	4821	13620	303	1227
Palakkad	166167	7021	10345	3934	9788
Chittur	116526	4455	7684	1172	20733
Alathur	116119	10903	11445	532	10585
Malappuram	964032	309881	406054	4218	37216
Ernad	218378	60398	74551	0	7258
Nilambur	142619	45552	47536	1469	7014
Perinthalmanna	145246	43145	61822	0	974
Tirur	207475	75664	107752	0	4793
Tirurangadi	161666	58749	72758	802	7939
Ponnani	88649	26373	41634	1946	9239
Kozhikode	816481	151417	160691	18505	78536
Vadakara	176069	29155	71720	582	17254
Quilandy	199191	47159	58124	3294	12036
Kozhikode	441221	75102	30847	14628	49247
Wayanad	210956	12046	30650	1117	4573
Mananthavady	66049	1742	10786	0	620
Sulthanbathery	78583	4313	9087	701	2103
Vythiri	66324	5992	10777	416	1850
Kannur	643604	94457	249834	14637	80591
Taliparamba	199766	23734	45277	4026	24614
Kannur	195091	50704	136284	4369	24011
Thalassery	248747	20020	68273	6242	31965
Kasaragod	315776	89610	67281	2507	24722
Kasaragod	153814	50115	32626	1987	10406
Hosdurg	161962	39496	34656	520	14317
Total	8846662	1294796	2121887	190659	524088

Annex Table 2: Migration Estimates by Districts and Taluks in Kerala, 2018

District/ Taluk	REM	EMI	NRK	Percent NRK population	NRK/100 HH	REM/100 HH	EMI/100 HH
Thiruvananthapuram	93662	137007	230669	6.9	25.6	10.4	15.2
Chirayinkeezhu	47088	77972	125060	19.6	72.1	27.2	45.0
Nedumangad	31924	32038	63962	9.8	35.2	17.6	17.6
Thiruvananthapuram	2918	3625	6543	0.6	2.1	1.0	1.2
Neyyattinkara	11732	23372	35104	3.9	14.7	4.9	9.8
Kollam	165504	240527	406031	15.2	55.4	22.6	32.8
Karunagappally	36310	43334	79644	18.0	66.8	30.4	36.3
Kunnathur	10366	19542	29908	14.7	54.0	18.7	35.3
Pathanapuram	13155	58018	71173	16.4	57.0	10.5	46.5
Kottarakkara	22727	47128	69855	11.8	42.3	13.8	28.5
Kollam	82945	72505	155450	15.5	57.8	30.9	27.0
Pathanamthitta	54506	109836	164342	14.0	47.7	15.8	31.9
Thiruvalla	26093	35665	61758	28.6	96.9	40.9	56.0
Mallappally	7416	7123	14539	11.0	38.3	19.5	18.8
Ranni	3979	17932	21911	11.4	39.3	7.1	32.1
Kozhanchery	11853	26363	38216	11.6	38.6	12.0	26.6
Adoor	5165	22752	27917	9.2	31.6	5.9	25.8
Alappuzha	99929	136857	236786	11.1	40.9	17.3	23.6
Cherthala	10853	13260	24113	4.3	16.6	7.5	9.1
Ambalappuzha	19372	23317	42689	9.2	35.6	16.1	19.4
Kuttanad	9780	12825	22605	12.2	46.4	20.1	26.3
Karthikappally	25844	23127	48971	12.1	43.2	22.8	20.4
Chengannur	13130	25884	39014	20.3	69.3	23.3	46.0
Mavelikkara	20950	38444	59394	17.8	62.1	21.9	40.2
Kottayam	41775	166625	208400	10.5	39.2	7.9	31.3
Meenachil	7359	32168	39527	9.7	36.9	6.9	30.0
Vaikom	3496	22329	25825	8.3	31.1	4.2	26.9
Kottayam	16284	76541	92825	14.6	54.1	9.5	44.6
Changanassery	8406	18540	26946	7.5	27.7	8.6	19.0
Kanjirappally	6230	17047	23277	8.4	32.2	8.6	23.6
Idukki	6137	32893	39030	3.6	13.4	2.1	11.3
Devikulam	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Udumbanchola	3996	14277	18273	4.3	15.9	3.5	12.4
Thodupuzha	705	8940	9645	2.9	11.1	0.8	10.3
Peerumade	1437	9677	11114	6.8	25.8	3.3	22.5
Ernakulam	23929	53418	77347	2.3	8.4	2.6	5.8
Kunnathunad	3068	6295	9363	1.9	7.2	2.4	4.8
Aluva	5239	6370	11609	2.4	8.9	4.0	4.9
Paravur	3858	3066	6924	1.6	5.9	3.3	2.6
Kochi	4455	16624	21079	4.1	15.6	3.3	12.3
Kanayannur	4577	15089	19666	2.2	7.9	1.8	6.1
Muvattupuzha	2733	5974	8707	2.5	9.6	3.0	6.6
Kothamangalam	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thrissur	94279	241150	335429	10.4	38.8	10.9	27.9

Talappilly	22224	54288	76512	11.6	45.2	13.1	32.0
Chavakkad	32355	84647	117002	24.2	93.8	25.9	67.8
Thrissur	12094	25324	37418	4.1	15.3	4.9	10.3
Kodungallur	10170	11900	22070	6.9	25.1	11.6	13.5
Mukundapuram	17437	64990	82427	9.6	34.7	7.3	27.4
Palakkad	57664	89065	146729	5.0	20.1	7.9	12.2
Ottappalam	30465	45970	76435	7.7	32.3	12.9	19.4
Mannarkad	4821	13620	18441	4.5	19.2	5.0	14.2
Palakkad	7021	10345	17366	2.7	10.5	4.2	6.2
Chittur	4455	7684	12139	2.7	10.4	3.8	6.6
Alathur	10903	11445	22348	4.8	19.2	9.4	9.9
Malappuram	309881	406054	715935	15.9	74.3	32.1	42.1
Ernad	60398	74551	134949	13.3	61.8	27.7	34.1
Nilambur	45552	47536	93088	14.9	65.3	31.9	33.3
Perinthalmanna	43145	61822	104967	15.7	72.3	29.7	42.6
Tirur	75664	107752	183416	18.3	88.4	36.5	51.9
Tirurangadi	58749	72758	131507	16.7	81.3	36.3	45.0
Ponnani	26373	41634	68007	16.9	76.7	29.8	47.0
Kozhikode	151417	160691	312108	9.6	38.2	18.5	19.7
Vadakara	29155	71720	100875	14.1	57.3	16.6	40.7
Quilandy	47159	58124	105283	13.9	52.9	23.7	29.2
Kozhikode	75102	30847	105949	6.0	24.0	17.0	7.0
Wayanad	12046	30650	42696	5.1	20.2	5.7	14.5
Mananthavady	1742	10786	12528	4.6	19.0	2.6	16.3
Sulthanbathery	4313	9087	13400	4.4	17.1	5.5	11.6
Vythiri	5992	10777	16769	6.2	25.3	9.0	16.2
Kannur	94457	249834	344291	13.2	53.5	14.7	38.8
Taliparamba	23734	45277	69011	8.7	34.5	11.9	22.7
Kannur	50704	136284	186988	23.0	95.8	26.0	69.9
Thalassery	20020	68273	88293	8.8	35.5	8.0	27.4
Kasaragod	89610	67281	156891	11.3	49.7	28.4	21.3
Kasaragod	50115	32626	82741	11.3	53.8	32.6	21.2
Hosdurg	39496	34656	74152	11.3	45.8	24.4	21.4
Total	1294796	2121887	3416683	9.9	38.6	14.6	24.0

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Main Module

Schedule No.	FSU	Sample Household Number



Kerala Migration Survey 2018

DEPARTMENT OF NORKA, GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

AND

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

Total Number of household members (Block 2)	MIGRATION STATUS: Write the number of Migrants (EMI, REM, OMI, ROM)			
	EMI (Block 7)	REM (Block 5)	OMI (Block 7)	ROM (Block 5)

BLOCK 1: BASIC INFORMATION

1	District		Code	
2	Taluk		Code	
3	Name of City/Town/ Panchayat			
4	Locality (Rural-1, Urban-2)			
5	Ward Name			
6	House Number			
7	Address			
8	Name of Informant		Age	
9	Phone Number			

Details about visits to the household	1	2
Date (s) of Interview	____/____/____	____/____/____
Time Taken	hr :.....min	hr :.....min
Name of Investigator		
Name of the Supervisor		
Name of Editor		

Note: the informant should be the responsible person of the household

BLOCK 2: HOUSEHOLD DETAILS (Excluding EMI and OMI)

SECTION 2: HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (Continuation of Form and Only)															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Sl No	Name of household members (write in Capital letter) (Head of the HH first)	Relation to HH (code)	Gender (M-1, F-2, Others -3)	DOB mm yyyy	Place of Birth (Code)	Education (code)	Economic Activity (code)	If student, type of Institution (Code)	Occupation (code*)	Hours Worked per day	Days Worked per week	Monthly Salary	Marital Status (code)	Married women whose husband residing outside India (Y-1, N- 2)	
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
	Codes:														
	Column -2	Column - 6	Column - 6	Column - 6	Column - 6	Column - 6	Column - 6	Column - 6	Column - 7	Column - 7	Column - 7	Column - 7	Column - 7	Column - 7	
1 - Head of the HH	0 -	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), B-Pharm, BHMS, BAMS	18 - PG (MA, MSc, MCom etc)	19 - Professional PG (MTech, MBA, MCA, MLISc, MSW, MCI, BED, MED, LLM, MD, MS, Medical PG Diploma, MDS, MLT, MSC (N)	20 - M.Phil, Ph.D etc.	21 - Others (specify)	22 - Illiterate	23 - Literate without school education	24 - Too young to work	25 - Disabled	
2 - Husband/Wife	Preprimary	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	13 - Class 13	
3 - Unmarried children															
4 - Married children															
5 - Son-in-law/ Daughter-in-law															
6 - Grandchild															
7 - Father/Mother/ Mother-in-law															
8 - Brother/ Sister															
9 - Servant															
10 - Others															

*codes are given in separate sheet

BLOCK 4: HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

1.	Do the HH have a ration card? (1.Yes, 2.No)	
2.	If yes, what is the colour? 1. Yellow 2. Pink 3. Blue 4. White	
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/tile roof, tiled floor) 2 - Very Good (2 bed rooms with attached bathrooms, concrete/tile 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 - Kutchra (Mud walls, Mud floor & Thatched roof)	
5.1	Type of House ownership? (1 – Own, 2 – Rented, 3 – Leased, 4 – Quarters, 5 - Others)	
5.2	Does the HH own the house elsewhere (Yes – 1, No – 2)	
5.3	Did you take any loan from Govt. or Bank or any other institution to construct or buy your house? (Yes – 1, No – 2)	
5.4	What is the approximate cost of construction of this house? 1 - < 1 lakh, 2 – 1 lakh to 5 lakhs, 3 – 5 lakhs to 20 lakhs, 4 – 20 lakhs to 50 lakhs, 5 – above 50 lakhs	
6.1	Does any member of this household own land? (Yes – 1, No – 2)	
6.2	Does any member of this household own land elsewhere (Yes – 1, No – 2)	
6.3	If Yes for either Q 6.1 or 6.2, Total land owned in 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	Mobile Phone	
7.5	Television (If Yes, enter code 10 for CRT (Old) TV or 11 for Flat Screen)	
7.6	Refrigerator	
7.7	Washing Machine	
7.8	Microwave Oven	
7.9	Computer / Laptops	
7.10	Net connection	
7.11	Air Conditioner (A/C)	
7.12	Inverter	
8	What is your religion? (Hindu – 1, Christian – 2, Muslim – 3, Others – 4)	
8.1	If Hindu, which caste do you belong to? (Nair – 1 Ezhava – 2 Brahmin – 3 Nadar – 4 Viswakarma – 5 Barber/Washerman – 6 Scheduled Caste/Tribe – 7 Others (Specify) – 8)	
8.2	If Christian, which denomination do you belong to ? (Syrian Malabar Catholic (RC) – 1 Malankara Syrian Catholic (Reeth) – 2 Latin Catholic – 3 Jacobite Syrian – 4 Orthodox Syrian – 5 Marthoma Syrian – 6 C.S.I. – 7 S C (Dalit) – 8 Pentacost, Brotherin – 9 Others (Specify) – 10)	
8.3	If Muslim, which sect do you belong to: 1 – Shia, 2 – Sunni, 3 – Others (specify)	

9	Consumption Expenditure	Last Month	Last Year
9.1	Expenditure for Food Items		
9.2	Non-food Items		
9.3	Medical Expenses		
9.4	Education Expenses		
9.5	Total Expenditure in a month		
10	Total Income in a month		
11	Total Savings in a year		
12	Total Investment		
13	Total Debt, if any,		
14	To your best knowledge, in the last six months, have you or anyone else in your household thought about getting a job in a foreign country? 1 – Yes, 2 – No If Yes, Proceed to Block 17 A of Pre-departure Module		

15	If NO to Q14, then ask: Why is no one from your household interested in getting a job in a foreign country? Instructions to interviewers: do not read options but listen and record choices. Multiple reasons are allowed – after recording all reasons, ask to rank in order of importances.		
	Items	Choice	Rank
15.1	Prefer to work in Kerala		
15.2	Prefer to work in other states in India		
15.3	Don't know anyone who is working outside India		
15.4	Don't know about job opportunities outside India		
15.5	Don't know how to apply for jobs outside India		
15.6	Emigration expenses are too expensive		
15.7	Prefer to be close to family in Kerala		
15.8	Working conditions outside India is worse than in Kerala		
15.9	Living conditions outside India is worse than in Kerala		
15.10	Others (specify): _____		

FSU		Serial No. Sample HH															
BLOCK 5: RETURN MIGRATION (Both REM and ROM)																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6.1	6.2	6.3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sl.No from Block 2	Name of the person	Month and year in which the person first migrate d outside Kerala mm yyyy	Where was first destination? (Within India -1, Outside India - 2)	Where did person first migrate to? (State/ Country code)*	While Outside Kerala – Before Returning			Where was the person living before returning to Kerala (State/ Country code)	When did the person come back to Kerala last (Month and year)	Reason for Return (Code)	Had any Disease / accident, while abroad (1 – Yes, 2 – No)	If Yes, what was it? (Code)	Where did you take the treatment from? (1- Destination 2-Kerala 3- Both)	Is this related to your nature of work (1- Yes 2 - No)	Nature of work place (code)		
					Economic Activity (Code)	Industry (Code)	Occupation (Code)									Monthly income (Rs)	

Column 10: 1- to retire, 2 – lost job/laid off, 3 – Missed family, 4 – illness, 5 –to care for elderly, 6 – accomplished goals for migration, 7 – prefer to work in Kerala, 8 – others (specify) _____

Column 12: 1- Stomach pain, 2 – Back Pain / Body Pain, 3 – Skin Problem, 4 – Allergy, 5 – Blood Pressure, 6 – Diabetes, 7 – Kidney Problem, 8 – Cancer, 9 – accident, 10 - Any Other(Specify)

Column 15: 1- Office, 2- Shop, 3- Construction site, 4- House, 5- Factory, 6- Farm, 7- Open space, 8- Workshop, 9- Others, specify _____)

BLOCK 5A: COST OF OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Next, we like to document the various expenses incurred in sending a member to work outside India. Please begin with the most recent migration episode followed by previous migration of members.

		Refer to the most recent migration episode			
		REM 1	REM 2	REM 3	REM 4
1	PID from Block 2 (REM)				
1.1	Which year did person migrate? (yyyy)				
1.2	Payment to Recruitment agency/agent				
1.3	Other intermediaries (agents, friends, etc)				
1.4	Passport				
1.5	Visa Expenses				
1.6	Air Ticket				
1.7	Emigration Clearance				
1.8	Medical Test				
1.9	Any other (Specify) _____				
1.10	Total Amount spent/paid for emigration? (In Rs.):				
2	Sources of Financing Emigration (Yes – 1, No – 2)	If yes, in Rs?			
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 6A: For Returned Emigrants (International Migration)

Migrant Post-Departure Questionnaire (Individual)

I'd first like to ask you some questions about how you decided to work in a different country.

RECRUITMENT [RC= *Receiving Country*]

1	PID of the Person from block 2	
2	Name of Person:	
2.1	When did you go to RC ?	
3	In the six months prior to moving to [RC], did you talk to anyone about moving to a different country for work? 1 - Yes, 2 – No. If no, go to Block 6B	
4	If yes, Who did you talk to? (<i>Read all responses and write as many as apply.</i>) 1-Parent, 2-Brother or Sister, 3-Wife or husband, 4-Child, 5-Other family member, 6-Coworker , 7-Friend, 8-Neighbour , 9 - Some other person (Please specify _____) 10 - An agent/agency , 11 - A government agency, 12 - Other (Please specify _____)	
5	Among them, whose information was the most valuable to you? 1-Parent, 2-Brother or Sister, 3-Wife or husband, 4-Child, 5-Other family member, 6-Coworker , 7-Friend, 8-Neighbour , 9 - Some other person (Please specify _____) 10 - An agent/agency , 11 - A government agency, 12 - Other (Please specify _____)	
6	Is this (person/agency) from: (<i>Read all responses and write only one</i>) 1-Your home village, 2- A neighbouring village in the same district 3 - A neighbouring district, 4 - A place in another district, 5- Others	
7	About how often did you see this person? (<i>Read all responses and write only one</i>)	

	1 - Every day, 2 - Once a week, 3 - Once a month, 4 - Once a year, 5 - Other (Please specify _____)	
8	If Q 4 = 10 or 11, How did you learn about the agent/agency? (<i>Do not read responses; write response that most closely corresponds to respondent's answer</i>) 1 - Agent/agency contacted you, 2 - Family member/relative told you, 3 - Previous employer told you, 4 - Coworker told you, 5 - Advertisement, 6 - I knew the agent/agency already, 7 - Other (Please specify _____)	

BLOCK 6B: PRE MIGRATION PREPARATIONS

There are many things one might need to prepare before traveling abroad. I am going to ask you about some of the things you may have prepared before you migrated.

		Passport	Visa
9	Did anyone provide you with help in obtaining _____ 1-Yes, 2 -No		
10	Who provided you with help? (Choose all that apply.) 1-Family member/relative, 2 - Friend, 3 - Agent/Agency, 4 - Government official, 5 - Other (Please Specify: _____)		
11	How much money did you have to pay to obtain it? Amount: _____		
12	How long did it take you to receive your passport/visa after you applied?	____ Months ____ Days	____ Months ____ Days
13	Did you need a medical report or police report? 1 -Yes, I needed both 2 - Yes, I needed a medical report only 3 - Yes, I needed a police report only , 4 - No, neither. If code is 4, go to Q. 14		
		Medical Report	Police Report
13.1	Did anyone provide you with help in obtaining a Medical Report or Police Report 1 -Yes, 2 - No		
13.2	Who provided you with help? (<i>Choose all that apply.</i>) i. Family member or relative, Friend ii. Agent/Agency, Government official iii. Other (Please Specify: _____)		
13.3	How much money did you have to pay? Amount: _____		
13.4	How long did it take to receive your report after you applied?	____ Months ____ Days	____ Months ____ Days

14	Did you have to attend an interview with your employer? No	1 -Yes, 2 -	
15	Did you prepare for the interview? No	1 -Yes, 2 -	
16	Did you seek help in preparing for the interview? No	1 -Yes, 2 -	

17	Who did you seek help from? (<i>Choose all that apply.</i>) 1 - Family member/relative, 2 – Friend, 3 - Agent/Agency 4 - Government official, 5 - Other (Please Specify: _____)	
18	Aside from what we have just talked about, was there anything else you needed to prepare before leaving? -Yes, 2 - No	1
19	Did anyone provide you with help in preparing these other items? - Yes, 2 - No	1 -Yes, 2
20	Who provided you with help? Select all that apply. 1 -Family member/relative, 2 –Friend, 3 -Agent/Agency, 4 -Government official, 5 - Other	
21	How much money did you have to pay? Amount:	

BLOCK 6C: COSTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Moving to a foreign country may involve a number of costs. I am going to ask about how you raised the money to pay those costs.

22	How much did you pay in total for getting job in [RC]? This would cover payments made to recruitment agency or agents, visa, passport, air-ticket, medical test, emigration clearance and any other expenses to migrate. Amount:	
23	How did you get money to pay for moving to a job in [RC]? (<i>Choose all that apply</i>) 1 - Own savings, 2 - Family savings, 3 - Took out a loan or borrowed money, 4 - Sold property or other assets, 5 - Employer helped to cover costs, 6 – Others If answer is not 3, skip to Block 6D	
24	If Q.23 = 3, How much did you borrow in total? Amount:	

People can borrow money from a number of different places. I am going to ask about some of the people or organizations from which you may have borrowed money or taken out a loan.

		Family member /relative	Friend	Bank	Agent or agency	Money Lender	Anyone else
24.1	Did you borrow money from (1-Yes, 2 -No)						
24.2	How much did you borrow (Amount:)						
24.3	Did you pay interest on this loan? (1-Yes, 2 -No)						
24.4	If yes, How much interest did you pay? (Amount:)						
24.5	Have you already paid back? (1-Yes, 2 -No)						
24.6	If no, How much do you still owe (Amount:)						
24.7	How long it will take to pay back (mm/yyyy)	__Month s __Year s	__Mont hs __Yea rs	__Mont hs __Yea rs	__Mont hs __Yea rs	__Mont hs __Yea rs	__Mont hs __Year s

BLOCK 6D: NET WORKS

Next, I am going to ask about people you may have known, who have had the experience of working in a foreign country.

25	In the year before you moved to [RC], did you know anyone who had moved abroad for work? 1 –Yes, 2 - No . If no, skip to Block 6E		
		RC	Another country
25.1	Thinking about the people you knew in the year before moving to [RC], how many worked in (write only one) 20 or more persons - 1, 10 to 19 persons - 2, 6 to 9 persons - 3 , 2 to 5 persons - 4, 1 person - 5 None - 6		
26	Thinking about the people you already knew in [RC] What was his or her relationship to you? <i>(Write response that most closely corresponds to respondent's answer)</i> 1- Father, 2 - Father in law, 3 – Brother, 4 - Brother in law, 5 – Sister, 6 - Sister in law, 7 – Cousin, 8 – Aunt, 9 – Uncle, 10 – Friend, 11 – Neighbor, 12 - Fellow villager/townsperson, 13 – Coworker, 14 – Employer, 15 - Other (Please specify: _____)		
27	To the best of your knowledge, What did they do in their job?		
28	What do you think was this person's experience of living in [RC]? 1 - Very bad, 2 - Fairly bad, 3 - Neither good nor bad, 4 - Fairly good, 5 - Very good		

BLOCK 6E: EXPECTATIONS

Now I'm going to ask you about some of the expectations you may have had for your job and your experience in the [RC], both before and after your move.

		Before your move	After your move
29	What kind of work were you doing? (Occupation Code)		
30	How much do you think a person doing your job earns in a month? Amt:		
31	How many hours a day do you think a person doing your job work? _____hours per day		
32	How many days in a week do you think a person doing your job work? _____ days per week		
33	For moving to [RC], did you receive a verbal or written contract? 1 - Written contract in Arabic, 2 Written contract in English 3- Verbal agreement, 4 - No agreement		
34	Before you moved to [RC], were you informed of your hours and wages? 1 –Yes, 2 - No		
35	Do you have the job that was promised to you in the contract? 1-Yes, 2-No, 3-Somewhat		
36	Compared to what was promised in your contract, were your earnings higher, lower or about equal to what was promised in your contract? 1 – Higher, 2- Lower, 3 - About the same		
37	Compared to what was promised in your contract, were your weekly work hours higher, lower or about equal to what was promised in your contract? 1- Higher, 2- Lower, 3 - About the same		
38	If you were working higher, were you provided with incentives? 1 –Yes, 2 - No		

39	Sometimes there are risks in moving to a foreign country. I'm going to list some things that can happen to people while they are in a foreign country. For each of these, please tell whether you think each thing is extremely unlikely, unlikely, likely, or very unlikely to happen to you. Would you say that... <i>(Read each statement)</i> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Extremely unlikely</th> <th>Unlikely</th> <th>Likely</th> <th>Very Likely</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Have your passport taken away</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Not enjoy your job</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Fall ill</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Become injured</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. Die</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Extremely unlikely	Unlikely	Likely	Very Likely	a. Have your passport taken away					b. Not enjoy your job					c. Fall ill					d. Become injured					e. Die																
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c. Fall ill																																															
d. Become injured																																															
e. Die																																															
40	People have many different experiences when moving to a new country. I'm going to list some experiences and feelings people may have after moving to a new country. For each of these, think about your own experiences and please tell whether each thing is never true, seldom true, sometimes true, often true, or almost always true. <i>(Read each statement)</i> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Never True</th> <th>Seldom True</th> <th>Sometimes True</th> <th>Often True</th> <th>Almost Always True</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Do not enjoy your job?</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Do not enjoy living in [RC]?</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Do not get along with your employers or coworkers?</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Miss your family?</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. Feel that you are unable to get ahead in life?</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. Feel that you do not earn enough money to send home?</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Never True	Seldom True	Sometimes True	Often True	Almost Always True	a. Do not enjoy your job?						b. Do not enjoy living in [RC]?						c. Do not get along with your employers or coworkers?						d. Miss your family?						e. Feel that you are unable to get ahead in life?						f. Feel that you do not earn enough money to send home?					
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BLOCK 6F: HYPOTHETICALS

I am going to ask you to reflect on your decisions in the process of moving abroad.

41	If you moved for work again, would you use an agent/agency? 1 -Definitely yes, 2 - Probably yes, 3 - Might or might not 4 - Probably not, 5 - Definitely not	
If you had gone through an agent/agency, proceed the following questions		
42	If you had not used an agent/agency, would you have found the job you have now? 1 - Definitely yes, 2 - Probably yes, 3 - Might or might not 4 - Probably not, 5 - Definitely not	
43	If you had not used an agent/agency, would your salary be higher, lower or about the same as the one you're earning? 1 – Higher, 2 – Lower, 3 - Same	

BLOCK - 7: INTER STATE AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION (Excluding Foreign Citizenship) (EMI and OMI)																								
FSU			Serial No.			Sample HH																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	15	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	16	
Sl No	Name of persons (including women and children) who were members of this Household at any time now living outside Kerala (in India or abroad more than a period of 6 months)	Relation of the person to the head of the HH (Code of column 2)	Sex (M-1, F - 2)	DOB (M & Y)	Current residence code (Within India - 1/Outside India - 2)	State/ Country where the person is currently residing (code)	When did the person go outside Kerala for the first time? (M & Y)	Age at which the person first went	Educational status at time of migration (Code)	Marital status at the time of migration (Code)	Current Marital Status(Code)	Current educational status(Code)	In Kerala – Before Migration For Employed Persons				Outside Kerala – After Migration For Employed Persons				Reason for Migration (code)			
													Economic Activity(Code)	Employment status (Code)	Industry (Code)	Occupation(Code)	Monthly Income	Economic Activity(Code)*	Employment status (Code)	Industry (Code)	Occupation(Code)	Monthly Income		
71																								
72																								
73																								
74																								
75																								

*If Column 15 is coded 10, please fill up the schedule for Student's Migration;
 If emigrant is a woman and column 15 has coded 1 to 7, please fill up the schedule for Women Migration
 Column 16: 1 –Better job opportunity, 2 – Employment, 3 – Seeking jobs, 4 – Marriage, 5 – Education, 6 – Family migration, 7- Financial problem, 8 – Family pressure, 9 – Others. Column 14.1: 1- Employer, 2- Employee, 3- Independent worker

BLOCK 8: REMITTANCE DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS

		Emigrants				Out-migrants			
		EMI 1	EMI 2	EMI 3	EMI 4	OMI 1	OMI 2	OMI 3	OMI 4
	PID from Block 7								
1	Mode of Remittance (code)								
2	Periodicity of Money receiving from abroad (code)								
3	Cash Remittance (in 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	Start new business / expand or enlarge existing business								
3.8	Donation to temple / church / mosque, other religious / Charitable organizations								
3.9	Purchase of gold								
3.10	Cash in hand								
3.11	Others (specify)								
4	Total Money value of goods received as gifts (in Rs.)								

		Emigrants				Out-migrants			
		EMI 1	EMI 2	EMI 3	EMI 4	OMI 1	OMI 2	OMI 3	OMI 4
5	Special remittance to buy house/ land/ car (in Rs.)								
6	Total money value of special remittances not included above (in Rs.)								
6.1	Medical aid								
6.2	To pay dowry								
6.3	For education								
6.4	Pay back debt								
6.5	Investment in stock market								
6.6	Any Other (specify)								
7	Total Remittances (in Rs.)								

Codes for Question 1: 1 – Bank, 2 – Money Exchange, 3 – through relatives/friends, 4 – Own visit by emigrant, 5 – Others specify

Codes for Question 2: 1 – Monthly, 2 – Quarterly, 3 – Half yearly, 4 – Annually, 5 – No fixed pattern

BLOCK 9: COST OF OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Next, we like to document the various expenses incurred in sending a member to work outside India. Please begin with the most recent migration episode followed by previous migration.

		Refer to the most recent migration episode			
		EMI 1	EMI 2	EMI 3	EMI 4
1	PID from Block 7 (EMI)				
1.1	Which year did person migrate? (yyyy)				
1.2	Payment to Recruitment agency/agent				
1.3	Other intermediaries (agents, friends, etc)				
1.4	Passport				
1.5	Visa Expenses				
1.6	Air Ticket				
1.7	Emigration Clearance				
1.8	Medical Test				
1.9	Any other (Specify)_____				
1.10	Total Amount spent/paid for emigration? (In Rs.):				
2	Sources of Financing Emigration (Yes – 1, No – 2)		If yes, in Rs?		
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 10: STUDENT MIGRATION

Particulars of persons from the HH who are now studying outside Kerala in India or abroad
(code 10 in col. 15 in block 7)

		Student 1	Student 2	Student 3
1	Sl.No. in Block 7			
2	Name of the Student			
3	Where studying (State/Country Code)			
4	When did the person go outside Kerala for the first time for studying? (month and year)	___/___/___	___/___/___	___/___/___
5	Course of Study (nursing, engineering, MBBS etc.) - Write			
6	Course duration (in years)			
7	Receiving any scholarship (1 – Y, 2 – N)			
7.1	If yes, Specify which scholarship?			
7.2	If yes, Amount per year/ semester in Rs.			
8	Cost of Study			
8.1	Capitation Fee			
8.2	Tuition Fee (per semester / year)			
8.3	Caution Deposit			
8.4	Travel Cost (monthly)			
8.5	Boarding Fee (Rent + Food) (monthly)			
8.6	Other costs (monthly)			
8.7	Total Costs			
9	Did you apply for a loan from any banks to meet the cost of your child (ren)'s Education outside Kerala? If so, what was result? (Not applied for a loan - 1, Yes, applied but did not receive any loan - 2, Yes, applied and received a loan - 3)			
9.1	If you received bank loan for your child 's education, what was the amount of the loan. Rs.			
9.2	Name of Bank you received the loan from			
9.3	At what interest rate?			
10	Did you approach any agent to get admission to the school/college or get a loan for any other help (Yes - 1, No - 2)			
10.1	If yes, How much did you pay to the agent for his/her services Rs.			

Block 11: WOMEN'S EMIGRATION
(Economic Activity coded 1 to 7 in column 15 of Block 7)

1	Sl. No. from Block 7		
2	Name of Emigrant		
3	When did she reach the current destination (month and year)		
4	What is she doing?		
5	Nature of Job (1-Regular long term employee with monthly salary, 2- self employed, 3-Business, 4- others)		
6	What is the category of the employer (1- Government/Public sector, 2- Foreign establishment, 3- Establishment of Nationals, 4- Establishment of Keralite /Indian, 5- Others (Specify)		
7	How many hours she works per day?		
8	How many days she worked during the last month		
9	Is the employer gives annual leave with salary (Y- 1,N- 2)		
9.1	If yes, how many days in a year?		
10	What are the non-wage benefits she receives now? (may answer more than one) (1-Food, 2-Shelter, 3- Gratuity, 4- Medical benefits, 5- Free Air Ticket, 6- Family visa, 7 - Any other (specify), 9 – None)		
11	Did she get offered salary? (Y- 1,N- 2)		
12	If married, do her husband and children accompanied her? (Y- 1,N- 2)		
12.1	If children are not with her, where are the children residing? (1 – with grandparents, 2 –with father, 3- in boarding, 4 – with others)		
13	What amount of money required to meet her expenses per month		
14	Is she aware of the Indian embassy in destination country and its contact information? (Y – 1, N – 2)		
15	Did she face any problem with the employer? (Y -1, N-2)		
16	If yes, what was the problem? (1 –harsh behaviour, 2 – overtime work, 3 - gender discrimination, 4 – misbehaviour of the employer, 5- any other)		
17	Is she satisfied with the current position/status/ living? (Y – 1, N – 2)		
18	Does she wish to come back and do job in Kerala? (Y- 1,N- 2)		
19	If yes to Q.18, Reason (1 – The destination country is not much attractive than earlier, 2 – not getting the salary offered, 3 – better wages in Kerala, 4 – any other)		
20	Has she come back if similar job opportunities and comparable wages (if not equal) as abroad are offered within India (Y – 1, N – 2)		

'FSU Serial No. Sample HH

GENDER MODULE

BLOCK 12: GENERAL INFORMATION (Women in the age group 18 to 49 years)

1	Name of the Respondent		2	Sl. No. of the respondent from Block 2	
For the woman whose husband is abroad					
3	Name of the husband		4	Sl. No. of the husband from block 7	
For the woman whose husband is with her					
5	Name of the husband		6	Sl. No. of the husband from block 2	

		At the time of Marriage		After Marriage	
		Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife
5	Age at Marriage				
6	Year of Marriage				
7	Education (Code)				
8	Economic Activity (Code)				
9	Occupation (Code)				
10	Where was husband living(In Kerala - 1, Outside Kerala but within India - 2, Outside India - 3)				
11	If code 2 or 3 for Q10, write State/ Country Code				
12	When did he go abroad (Year)				

BLOCK 13: INCOME

1	Do you know how much money your husband earns? 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?	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)	

This Question is exclusively for the Women whose husband is abroad		
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.....)	

Block 14: AUTONOMY

1	Are you staying with (1) your parents or (2) In-laws or (3) Independently or (4) Others?						
2	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)						
2.1	If yes to Q.2, what is the type of property owned? (1- Land, 2-House, 3-Others, specify.....)						
3	Who usually makes the following decision? (1 - Respondent, 2 - husband, 3 - respondent & husband jointly, 4 – others)						
3.1	Who decides how the money will be used?						
3.2	Decision about health care for yourself?						
3.3	Decision about major household purchase?						
3.4	Decision about making purchase for daily household needs?						
3.5	Decisions about visits to your family or relatives?						
3.6	Decisions about when to have children?						
3.7	Decisions about how many children to have?						
4	Do you have any money of your own that you alone can decide how to use? (Y-1, N-2)						
5	Do you have a bank or savings account that you yourself use? (Y –1 N – 2)						
6	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)						
6.1	To the market	6.4	To pay bills				
6.2	To the hospital	6.5	To recreation (park, Cinema, etc.)				
6.3	To the school	6.6	Any other specify.....				
7	I'd like to ask about how you make decisions with your spouse: Put ✓ mark in appropriate column		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
7.1	When I make decisions with my spouse, my spouse considers my opinion.						
7.2	My spouse seeks out my opinion for decisions we make together.						
7.3	Usually when I make decisions with my spouse, my spouse will listen to my opinion, but will make decisions as he sees fit.						
7.4	I generally have more say than my spouse when we make decisions together.						

8	To what extent is the following statement true	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
8.1	I am afraid to disagree with my husband because he will be angry with me?					
8.2	I feel uncomfortable giving my opinion in front of my husband					
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)					
		While husband abroad		While he is here		
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)					

BLOCK 15: 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 Children 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													

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 15 *Continued...*

2.1	Do you want any more children than the number you currently have? 1- Yes 2- No			
2.2	(if yes, how many)?	Male	Female	Total
3	Have you ever had a pregnancy that was 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. 3.5			
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? 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 , (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-within Hours 2- within Days 3- within 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	Current Contraceptive Use: Please tell for each one of them whether you or your partner currently use any of these to avoid pregnancy		Use 1 -Yes 2 -No	
1.	Coitus interruptus or withdrawal			
2.	Rhythm / periodic abstinence			
3.	Sterilization of the woman (tuballigation)			
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			

BLOCK 16: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

This Block is exclusively for the Women whose husband is abroad

1	Do you feel that your children will fare better in their studies if your husband is around? (Yes -1, No -2, Not applicable -3)			
2	In the absence of your husband do you feel any of the following problems? (Yes -1, No -2)			
2.1	Loneliness		2.5	Bringing up children
2.2	Added responsibility		2.6	Financial adjustments
2.3	Insecurity		2.7	Others
2.4	Health of parents / in-laws			
3	If yes to Q. 2.5, nature of problems (Yes -1, No -2)			
3.1	Disobedience		3.4	Lack of interest in studies
3.2	Misbehavior		3.5	Money mishandling
3.3	Stubbornness		3.6	Others (specify)
4	What is the nature of relationship with your in laws? (Excellent -1, Normal -2, Strained -3)			
4.1	If code 3 to Q.4, what is the main reason? (1 - Financial issues, 2 -Disciplining children, 3 -Typical in law problems, 4-Basic misunderstandings, 5 - Others.....)			
5	In case somebody in the family has to be taken to hospital urgently, who does it? (1 - Myself , 2 - My parents, 3 - My in laws, 4 - Other members)			
6	During your husband's absence, you might have had both good and bad experiences in your Life. Please specify good experiences & bad experiences. Indicate your choice by ranking the priorities.			
	6.1 Good experiences		6.2 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	
7	All things considered how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life these days? (1 - Extremely satisfied, 2 - Very satisfied, 3 - Satisfied, 4 - Neutral, 5 - Dissatisfied, 6 - Very dissatisfied, 7 - Extremely dissatisfied)			
8	All things considered how satisfied or dissatisfied are you that your husband has migrated to work outside Kerala? (1 - Extremely satisfied, 2 - Very satisfied, 3 - Satisfied, 4 - Neutral, 5 - Dissatisfied, 6 - Very dissatisfied, 7 - Extremely dissatisfied)			
9	If you have a daughter of marriageable age, who would you like her to get married to? (1 - A person with in Kerala, 2 - A person outside Kerala but with in India, 3 - A person outside India, 4 - No Opinion)			

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Block 17 A: Pre-departure Module

If anyone else in your household thought about getting a job in a foreign country, please ask the following. RC – Receiving Country

0	PID of the Person from block 2	
1	Name of the Person	
2	In the last six months, have you thought about getting a job in a foreign country? 1 - Yes, I am thinking about it 2 - Yes, I am searching for a job 3 - Yes, I have already found a job and am waiting for a contract 4 - Yes, I have a contract and am planning to depart	
3	Where are you thinking about going? (Country code) (RC)	
4	In the last six months, have you talked to anyone about migrating to a different country? 1 – Yes, 2 – No. If no, go to Block 17B	
5	If yes, Who did you talk to? (Read all responses and write as many as apply.) 1-Parent, 2-Brother or Sister, 3-Wife or husband, 4-Child, 5-Other family member, 6-Coworker, 7-Friend, 8-Neighbor, 9 - Some other person (Please specify _____) 10 - An agent/agency, 11 - A government agency, 12 - Other (Please specify _____)	
6	In general, whose information was the most valuable to you? 1-Parent, 2-Brother or Sister, 3-Wife or husband, 4-Child, 5-Other family member, 6-Coworker, 7-Friend, 8-Neighbor, 9 - Some other person (Please specify _____) 10 - An agent/agency, 11 - A government agency, 12 - Other (Please specify _____)	
7	If Q 5 = 10 or 11, How did you know about the agent/agency? (Do not read responses; write response that most closely corresponds to respondent's answer) 1 - Agent/agency contacted you, 2 - Family member/relative told you, 3 - Previous employer told you, 4 - Coworker told you, 5 - Advertisement, 6 - I knew the agent/agency already, 7 - Other (Please specify _____)	
8	Have you received any help from an agent/agency to prepare for your trip abroad? (Check all that apply) 1-No, 2-Yes, I received help to obtain a contract, 3-Yes, I received help to obtain my passport, 4-Yes, I received help to complete my medical tests, 5-Yes, I received help to purchase my plane tickets	

Block 17 B: COSTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Moving to a foreign country may involve a number of costs. I am going to ask about how you raised the money to pay those costs.

9	How will you obtain funds to cover the costs of moving to a job in? (Choose all that apply) 1 - Own savings, 2 - Family savings, 3 - Take out a loan or borrow money 4 - Sell property or other assets, 5 - Employer will help to cover costs 6 - Other. → If 3 is selected, proceed to Q 10 → Otherwise, proceed to Q 13 of Block 17 C	
10	How much do you expect to borrow in total? At least _____, not more than _____	
11	Who do you expect to borrow the money from? (Choose all that apply) 1 - Family/relatives 2 - Friends 3 - Agent/Agency 4 - Bank 5 - Other (Please Specify: _____)	
12	How long do you think it will take to pay back your loans? Prompt: Do you think you would be able to pay back your loans within one year? Within two years? How many months? _____ years _____ months	

Block 17 C: NETWORKS

Next, I am going to ask about people you may know, who have had the experience of working in a foreign country.

13	Do you know anyone who has migrated abroad for work within the last year? 1 - Yes 2 - No	
14	Thinking about all the people you know who have worked in another country in the past year. How many do you know? (Read all responses and write only one) 1 - 20 or more, 2 - 10 to 19, 3 - 6 to 9, 4 - 2 to 5 5 - 1	
15	Thinking about these people who had worked in another country, how many people are in [RC in Question 3]	
16	Thinking about the people you already knew in [RC], please think about the person you are closest to. What is their relationship to you? (Circle response that most closely corresponds to respondent's answer) 1 - Mother, 2 - Mother in law, 3 - Father, 4 - Father in law, 5 - Brother 6 - Brother in law, 7 - Sister, 8 - Sister in law, 9 - Cousins, 10 - Aunt 11 - Uncle, 12 - Friend, 13 - Neighbor, 14 - Fellow villager/townsperson 15 - Coworker, 16 - Employer, 17 - Other	
17	To the best of your knowledge, what did they do in their job?	
18	In general, how much money do you think this person earns in a month in [RC]?	
19	In general, how many hours a week do you think this person works in [RC]?	
20	What do you think about this person's experience of living in [RC]? Do you think it was a 1 - Very bad, 2 - Fairly bad, 3 - Neither good nor bad, 4 - Fairly good 5 - Very good	

Block 17 D: EXPECTATIONS

Now I'm going to ask you about some of the expectations you may have for your job and your experiences abroad.

21	What kind of work do you expect to do? (Occupation code)	
	In [RC in question 3], how much do you think a person doing the job you expect to do earns in a month? Amount: _____	
22	In [RC], how much do you think a person doing the job you expect to do works? _____ hours per week	
	If respondent says they have already found a job abroad.	
23	How much do you expect to pay in total for getting this job in [RC]? This may cover payments made to recruitment agency or agents, visa, passport, air-ticket, medical test, emigration clearance and any other expenses to migrate. Amount: _____	
24	Have you received a verbal or written contract for your move to [RC]? 1 - Written contract, 2 - Verbal agreement, 3 - No agreement	
25	Were you informed of your hours and wages? 1 - Yes, 2 - No	
26	Based on the contract, how much do you expect to earn? Amt: _____	
27	Based on the contract, how many hours do you expect to work? _____ hours per week	

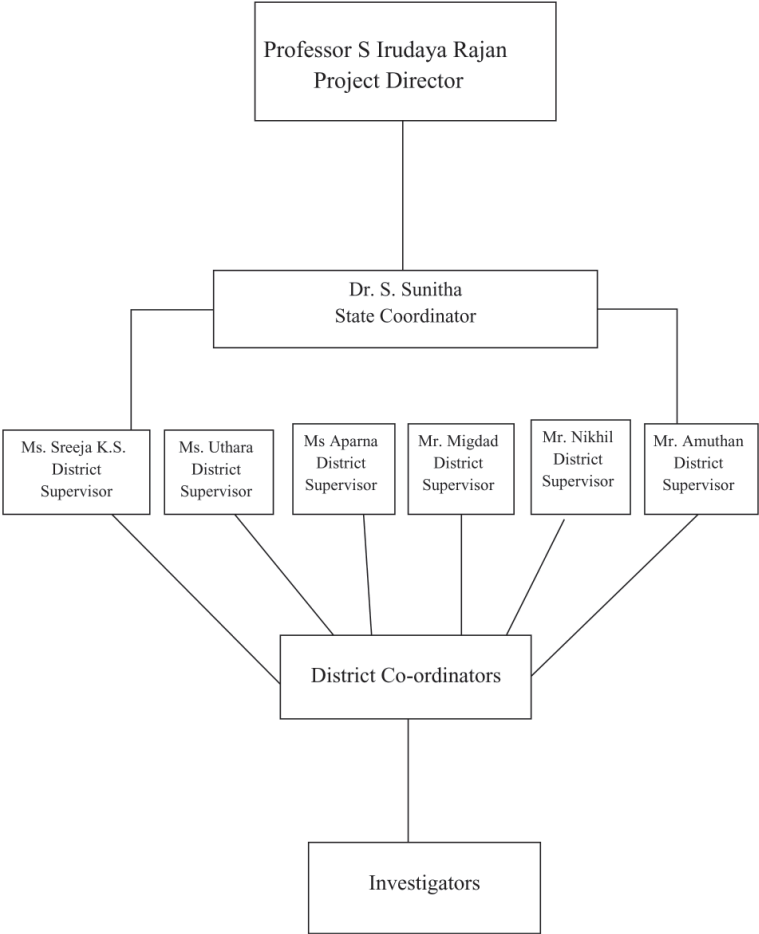
There are sometimes risks in moving to a foreign country. I'm going to list some things that can happen to people while they are in a foreign country. For each of these, please tell whether you think each thing is extremely unlikely, unlikely, likely, or very unlikely to happen to you. Would you say that... *((Read categories for each statement until respondent catches on, then reach each statement))*

28.	Extremely unlikely	Unlikely	Likely	Very Likely
1. Have your passport taken away				
2. Not enjoy your job				
3. Fall ill				
4. Become injured				
5. Die				

People have many different experiences when moving to a new country. I'm going to list some things that people can feel or experience when they move to a new country. For each of these, please tell whether you think each thing is extremely unlikely, unlikely, likely, or very unlikely to happen to you. Would you say that it is *((Read categories for each statement until respondent catches on, then reach each statement))*

29.	Extremely likely	Unlikely	Likely	Very Likely
1. Do not enjoy your job?				
2. Do not enjoy living in [RC]?				
3. Do not get along with your employers or coworkers?				
4. Miss your family?				
5. Feel that you are unable to get ahead in life?				
6. Feel that you do not earn enough money to send home?				

Organizational Structure



List of District Co-ordinators

Sl.No.	Districts	District Co-ordinators
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Sayed Migdad, Aparna K, Sreeja KS, Amuthan S
2	Kollam	Sreekantan Chettiyyar, Vivek S.S., Shaji S.L.
3	Pathanamthitta	Shaji S.L., Sreekantan Chettiyyar
4	Alappuzha	Nalini Amma, Maya Devi K.
5	Kottayam	Anooja T.H., Syam Ganesh
6	Idukki	Sonnet K. Jose
7	Ernakulam	Akhil M. Anand, Sunila P.S.
8	Thrissur	K. Surendran
9	Palakkad	Divya V
10	Malappuram	Shibin Dev V., Rashid K.T.
11	Kozhikode	Mohanam E.K., Jessy, Geetha
12	Wayanad	Jishnu K.R., Nandakumar L., Shamnad K.K. Jithesh U.
13	Kannur	Kanakam M., Rema V., Sasidharan C.K.
14	Kasaragod	Mohanam C.K., Rema V

PUBLICATIONS

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