



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

MIGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT - UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN KERALA 2007 - 2008

**NSS 64th ROUND
(July 2007 - June 2008)**



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Preface

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, through its National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has been regularly involved in the conduct of socio-economic surveys, in an effort to determine various migration and employment related information in the population. Such surveys are also collected at the state levels to determine a clearer picture among the urban and rural population in the state. The sampling design, schedules and instructions from the national level surveys are employed as such during the conduct of the survey at the state levels. This report summarizes the results obtained from the 64th round of National Sample Survey (NSS) carried out in Kerala.

The movement of population from one destination to another has an impact on the standard of living and the economic development of a region. To study this factor further the data based on 'Employment and Unemployment and Migration Survey' collected by the Department of Economics and Statistics as part of the 64th round (July 2007-June 2008) National Sample Survey has been used.

This report on Migration in Kerala consists of seven chapters and three appendices. Chapter 1 is an introduction to the report. In the chapter 2 a detailed explanation of different terms and concepts related to the survey topic is presented. Chapters 3 to 7 cover important observations obtained from this survey namely household migration, migration rate, short-term migration rate, out-migration employment and unemployment characteristics of the State. Appendices A, B and C present the source tables, sample design and estimation procedure and the exact copy of the schedule 10.2 respectively.

The success of this survey is attributed to the dedicated effort of the supervisors, field staff and report writers. The contribution of the supervisors, field staff, report writers and all other staff in the Directorate is highly appreciated. Above all, the technical assistance provided by NSSO, Government of India and the support extended by the sample households is acknowledged.

I hope that this report will provide useful input to the planners, policy makers, academicians and researchers working towards the development of society. Any suggestions on improvement of the report contents are looked forward to.

Place: Thiruvananthapuram

Date: 24.05.2013

V. Ramachandran

Director

HIGHLIGHTS

- Proportion of households migrated to rural areas was nearly 2 percent while in urban area, 4 percent of the households migrated out of all urban households
- Migration of households was mainly confined to within State: 80 percent of the migrant households in rural areas and 77 percent of the migrant households in the urban areas had last usual place of residence within the state
- Migration of households in both the rural and urban areas was dominated by the migration of households from rural areas. Nearly 53 percent urban migrant households migrated from rural areas and 14 percent rural migrant households migrated from urban areas
- In both rural and urban areas majority of the households migrated due to employment related reasons. 69 percent migrant households in rural areas and about 85 percent in urban areas migrated due to employment related reasons
- In Kerala 30 percent of the persons were migrants. In rural and urban sector the migration rate was 29 and 30 percent respectively.
- In rural and urban sector the migration rate was very high for females at 43 percent in rural areas and 39 percent in urban areas.
- The migration rate in Pathanamthitta district was very high (nearly 40 percent) as compared to other districts and the minimum migration rate was reported in Alappuzha district (21 percent).
- Migration rate was found to be lowest for bottom MPCE quintile class in both rural and urban areas and there was an increasing trend in rate of migration with the increase in level of living, with the migration rate attaining peak in top quintile class
- The highest migration rate for both the rural females (about 41 percent) and rural males (36 percent) was reported for Primary or Middle educational level.
- In Kerala about 95 percent and 98 percent of total rural and urban migrants were internal migrants
- Among the migrants in the rural areas, nearly 75 per cent had migrated from the rural areas and 20 per cent had migrated from the urban areas, whereas among the

migrants in the urban areas, nearly 62 per cent migrated from the rural areas and 36 per cent from urban areas

- Rural to rural migration was the most dominant migration stream with nearly 61 percent of the total internal migrants
- The main reason for female migration in both rural and urban sector was marriage while employment related reasons was the most prominent reason of migration of males
- In Kerala, short-term migration rate was dominant among males in comparison to females
- In both the rural and urban areas majority of the short-term migrants were involved in non-agriculture industry division accounting for around 64 percent and around 92 percent respectively
- The main reason for out migration among males in the rural and urban areas was reported to be employment related reasons which accounted for nearly 82 percent of the out-migrants from rural areas and 80 percent of the out-migrants from urban areas
- For female out-migrants from both rural and urban areas, the reason for out migration was marriage, which accounted for nearly 83 percent and 79 percent from both rural and urban areas respectively
- Among the rural and urban male out-migrants greater proportions (about 94 percent) were economically active in other countries while about 78 percent were economically active in Kerala

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Chaper 1

INTRODUCTION

Migration is defined as the movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a permanent or semi-permanent residence. In this survey, the word movement indicates a change in the usual place of residence of an individual. If the last usual place of residence of a household member is different from the present place of enumeration, then the person is considered as a migrant. The reasons for migration can be classified into two so called 'push factors' and 'pull factors'. The factors, which may be social, personal, political or natural, that force persons to change their last usual place of residence to the present place of enumeration are called Push factors. On the other hand such factors that influence persons to change their place of residence are called pull factors. Migration due to pull factors is usually for the purpose of attaining a better standard of living, a better job, better education or political and religious freedom. There may be other sub-types of movements in which household members show a tendency to return back to their last usual place of residence within a short period. The persons involved in such types of movements are termed as short-term migrants or seasonal migrants.

NSS 64th round survey was conducted during July 2007 to June 2008 in order to record various migration particulars occurred in Kerala, which included household migration, migration rate in the state, short-term migration rate and out-migration rate. The study on these characteristics were very helpful to understand the motivation of individuals to change their last UPR to the present UPR, reasons of migrations, period elapsed since migration, usual activity of the individuals at the time of migration, nature of movements, changes in the standard of living of the migrated household members, their employment or educational related improvements. Moreover, this survey helped us to get an idea about inter or intra migration with respect to states and districts and also the different types of migration streams. Another important aspect revealed through this survey was the information on return migration.

All this information was recorded by applying the schedule 10.2 of NSS 64th round survey on a sample size of 3547 and 1918 households in 356 panchayat wards and 192 urban blocks of the state, respectively, from July 2007 to June 2008. Three second stage stratifications were made in order to get adequate representation of samples for different categories of migrants, especially to collect information on remittances from out-migrants, short-term migration and migration for employment related reasons.

While collecting information on migration through this survey an importance was given to record the standard of living of the migrated households as well as the migrated individuals. The distribution of population by income level was considered as an indicator for this purpose and this was collected through a separate work-book within schedule 10.2. Based on this worksheet an estimate of the monthly per capita consumer expenditure for each household was calculated, which led to arrange the households and persons in the hierarchy of their standards of living.

Another significant point to be noted is that all estimates given in this report are expressed as ratios and the estimates of aggregates may be used only to combine the ratios and not for generating estimates of absolute numbers for a characteristic. The detailed tables given in Appendix A are generally presented as 'per 1000 distribution' and so the figures are rounded off to the nearest integer. If the sample size is greater than zero and the estimate obtained is less than 0.5, then the rounded values will be recorded as zeros.

The report on Migration in Kerala consists of seven chapters, including the present introductory chapter, and three appendices. In the chapter 2 a detailed explanation of different terms and concepts related to the survey topic has been included. The important observations obtained from this survey are explained in chapter 3 to chapter 6. In chapter three, household migration and its different characteristics are discussed and their estimated values are given. Chapter 4 contains information on migration rate and estimated number of migrants in different categories in connection with different aspects pertaining to migrants. A detailed portrayal of short term migration rate and its relevant topics are discussed in chapter 5. One of the main focuses of the survey was to obtain information on out-migrants which is explained with corresponding estimated figures in chapter six. Chapter 7 gives a detailed picture of employment and unemployment characteristics of the state in terms of basic approaches of usual status, current weekly status and current daily status. The detailed tables which were the main indicators of this report are presented in Appendix A. Appendix B covers detailed description of the sample design and estimation procedure used for the survey. An exact copy of the schedule 10.2, which was used to record information on migration particulars in the survey, is given in Appendix C.

Chapter 2

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The 64th round (July 2007- June 2008) survey of NSS was conducted for getting information on various aspects of employment and unemployment situations and different characteristics of migration particulars in Kerala. All this information is collected through the Employment-Unemployment schedule (schedule 10.2). The different terms and concepts used in this survey are described in the following sections.

1.1 Household

A group of persons who normally lived together and took food from a common kitchen constituted a household. The adverb “normally” means that temporary visitors and guests (whose total period of stay in the household was expected to be less than 6 months) were excluded but temporary stay-aways (whose total period of absence from the household was expected to be less than 6 months) were included. Thus a child residing in a hostel for studies was excluded from the household of his/her parents, but a resident domestic servant or paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) was included in the employer’s/host’s household. “Living together” was given more importance than “sharing food from a common kitchen” in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria were in conflict. However, in the special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or a different house) due to shortage of space, the household formed by such a person’s family members was taken to include the person also. Each inmate of a hotel, mess, boarding-lodging house, hostel, etc., was considered to be a single-member household except that a family living in a hotel (say) was considered one household only. The same principle was applicable for the residential staff of such establishments. The size of a household is the total number of persons in the household.

1.2 Age (years)

The age in completed years, as on the date of survey, of the household members were recorded.

1.3 Household type

The household types were assigned on the basis of the sources of the household's income during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey. For this purpose, only the household's income from economic activities was considered. The income of servants and paying guests was not taken as the income of the household. Household types have been arranged as follows:

For **rural** areas, household types (codes are given in brackets) were as follows:

Self-employed in:

- agriculture (4)
- non-agriculture (1)

Rural labour:

- agricultural labour (2)
- other labour (3)
- residual other households (9)

For **urban** areas, the household types (codes are given in brackets) were as follows:

- self-employed (1)
- regular wage/salary earning (2)
- casual labour (3)
- residual other households (9)

1.3.1 Procedure for assigning household type codes in rural sector

For a rural household, if a single source contributed 50% or more of the household's income from economic activities during the last 365 days, the type code (1, 2, 3, 4 or 9) corresponding to that source was assigned. For a household to be classified as 'agricultural labour' or 'self-employed in agriculture' (code 2 or 4) its income from that source must be 50% or more of its total income. If there is no such source yielding 50% or more of the household's total income, code 1, 3 or 9 was given according to the following procedure:

To be classified as self-employed in non-agriculture (code 1), the household's income from that source must be greater than its income from rural labour (all wage-paid manual labour) as well as that from all other economic activities put together (a three-way division is to be considered here).

A household not getting code 1, 2 or 4 is to be classified as other labour (code 3) if its income from rural labour was greater than that from self-employment as well as that from other economic activities. All other households were given type code 9.

The different urban household type codes correspond to four sources of household income, unlike the rural sector where five sources were considered. An urban household was assigned the type code 1, 2, 3 or 9 corresponding to the major source of its income from economic activities during the last 365 days. For a household, which did not have any income from economic activities, type code 9 (residual other households) was assigned.

1.4 Monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE)

For a household, this is the total consumer expenditure over all items divided by the household size and expressed on a per month (30 days) basis.

1.5 Decile classes of MPCE

The first decile of the distribution of MPCE over the population of any region or domain is the level of MPCE below which 10 per cent of the population lie, the second decile, the level below which 20 per cent of the population lie, and so on. Thus, the population can be divided into 10 “decile classes of MPCE” such as MPCE up to the 1st decile, from 1st decile to the 2nd decile, from the 2nd decile to the 3rd decile, and so on.

1.6 Quintile classes of MPCE

The population of any region or domain can be divided into five quintile classes of MPCE, where the 1st quintile of the distribution of MPCE means the level of MPCE below 20 per cent of the population lie, the second quintile, the level below which 40 per cent of the population lie, and so on.

1.7 Procedure for collecting monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE)

A worksheet was used for collection of information on household consumer expenditure in Schedule 10.2 to get a proxy for total household consumer expenditure. The approximate value of consumer expenditure obtained through the worksheet has been used for studying migration characteristics of the household members. The worksheet contained 19 different components of household consumer expenditure. Two reference periods viz., 30 days and 365 days were used to record consumption of different groups of items.

1.8 General educational level

A person was considered as literate if he/she could both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language. For all the individuals who were found to be literate, the general level of education was collected in terms of highest level of education successfully completed. Highest level of education successfully completed by each member of the household was decided by considering his/ her all general/ technical/ vocational educational level and was recorded in terms of 13 categories viz. (i) not literate, (ii) literate without any schooling, (iii) literate without formal schooling: (a) Non-formal Education Courses (NFEC)/ Alternative Innovative Education Programme (AIEP), (b) Total Literacy Campaign (TLC)/ Adult Literacy Centres (AEC), (c) others; literate with formal schooling including EGS: (iv) below primary, (v) primary, (vi) upper primary/middle, (vii) secondary, (viii) higher secondary, (ix) diploma/certificate course, (x) graduate, and (xi) postgraduate and above. The criterion for deciding primary, upper primary/ middle, secondary, etc., levels were the same that had been followed in the concerned states/union territories. The category ‘diploma or certificate course’ meant diploma or certificate courses in general education, technical education or vocational education, which was below graduation level. Diploma or certificate courses in general education, technical education or vocational education, which was equivalent to graduation level, was considered under the category ‘graduate’. Similarly, diploma or certificate courses in general education, technical education or vocational education,

which were equivalent to post-graduation level and above were considered under the category 'post-graduate and above'.

1.9 Economic activity

The entire spectrum of human activity falls into two categories – economic activities and non-economic activities. Any activity resulting in production of goods and services that add value to national product was considered as an economic activity for the survey on employment & unemployment and migration particulars. Such activities included production of all goods and services for market (i.e., for pay or profit) including those of government services, and, the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets.

The term 'economic activity' in this survey is defined as

- (i) all the market activities performed for pay or profit which result in production of goods and services for exchange.
- (ii) of the non-market activities,
 - (a) all the activities relating to the primary sector (i.e. industry Divisions 01 to 14 of NIC-2004) which result in production (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.) of primary goods for own consumption and
 - (b) activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets, which include production of fixed assets includes construction of own houses, roads, wells, etc., and of machinery, tools, etc., for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction in the capacity of either a labourer or a supervisor.

Activities like prostitution, begging, etc., which though fetched earnings, were not considered as economic activities. Moreover, activity status of a person was judged irrespective of the situation whether such activity was carried out illegally in the form of smuggling or not.

1.10 Activity status

It is the activity situation in which a person was found during the reference period with regard to the person's participation in economic and non-economic activities. According to this, a person could be in one or a combination of the following three broad activity statuses during a reference period:

- (i) working or being engaged in economic activity (work) as defined above,
- (ii) being not engaged in economic activity (work) but either making tangible efforts to seek 'work' or being available for 'work' if 'work' is available and
- (iii) being not engaged in any economic activity (work) and also not available for 'work'.

Broad activity statuses mentioned in (i) and (ii) above are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force,

broad activity status (i) and (ii) were associated with 'employment' and 'unemployment', respectively.

1.11 Usual principal activity status

The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively longer time (i.e., major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey was considered as the *usual principal activity status* of the person. The detailed usual principal activity categories used in the survey (along with the codes assigned to them as indicated in brackets) are stated below:

- (i) Working or being engaged in economic activities (*employed*):
 - (a) *worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as own account worker (11);*
 - (b) *worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as employer (12);*
 - (c) *worked as helper in household enterprises (unpaid family worker) (21);*
 - (d) *worked as regular salaried/wage employee (31);*
 - (e) *worked as casual wage labour (i) in public works (41), (ii) in other types of work (51);*
 - (f) *did not work owing to sickness though there was work in household enterprise(61);*
 - (g) *did not work owing to other reasons though there was work in household enterprise(62);*
 - (h) *did not work owing to sickness but had regular salaried/wage employment (71);*
 - (i) *did not work owing to other reasons but had regular salaried/wage employment (72);*
- (ii) not working but seeking/available for work (or unemployed)
 - (a) *sought work or did not seek but was available for work (for usual status approach) (81)*
 - (b) *sought work (for current weekly status approach)(82)*
 - (c) *did not seek but was available for work (for current weekly status approach)(82)*
- (iii) not engaged in work and also not available for work (not in labour force):
 - (a) *attended educational institutions (91);*
 - (b) *attended domestic duties only (92);*
 - (c) *attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle-feed, etc.) sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use (93);*
 - (d) *rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc. (94);*
 - (e) *not able to work due to disability (95);*
 - (f) *beggars, prostitutes (96); and*
 - (g) *others (97)*
 - (h) *did not work owing to sickness (for casual workers only)(98)*
 - (i) *Children of age 0-4 years*

1.12 Workers (or employed)

Persons, who were engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, abstained from work for reason of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work, constituted workers. Unpaid helpers who assisted in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities were also considered as workers. Relevant activity status codes within 11 to 51 were assigned for workers in the usual status. Workers were further categorized as *self-employed* (relevant activity status codes: 11, 12, 21), *regular salaried/wage employee* (relevant activity status codes: 31), and *casual wage labour* (relevant activity status codes: 41 and 51).

1.13 Seeking or available for work (or unemployed)

Persons who, owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing conditions of work and remuneration, were considered as those 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed). Activity status code 81 was assigned for unemployed.

1.14 Labour force

Persons who were either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constituted the labour force. Persons with activity status codes 11 – 81 constituted the labour force.

1.15 Not in labour force

Persons who were neither 'working' nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the reference period were considered as 'not in labour force'. Persons under this category are students, those engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young persons, prostitutes, etc. and casual labourers not working due to sickness. Activity status codes 91-95, 97 and 99 were for persons belonging to category 'not in labour force'.

1.16 Self-employed

Persons who operated their own farm or non-farm enterprises or were engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners were deemed to be self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of the self employed is that they have *autonomy* (decide how, where and when to produce) and *economic independence* (in respect of choice of market, scale of operation and finance) for carrying out their operation.

Categories of self-employed persons: Self-employed persons were categorised as follows:

- (i) **own-account workers:** those self-employed persons who operated their enterprises on their own account or with one or a few partners and who, during the reference period, by and large, ran their enterprise without hiring any labour. They could, however, have had unpaid helpers to assist them in the activity of the enterprise;
- (ii) **employers:** those self-employed persons who worked on their own account or with one or a few partners and, who, by and large, ran their enterprise by hiring labour; and
- (iii) **helpers in household enterprise:** those self-employed persons (mostly family members) who were engaged in their household enterprises, working full or part time and did not receive any regular salary or wages in return for the work performed. They did not run the household enterprise on their own but assisted the related person living in the same household in running the household enterprise.

1.17 Regular wage/salaried employee

These were persons who worked in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and, in return, received salary or wages on a regular basis (i.e. not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract). This category included not only persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.

1.18 Casual wage labourer

A person who was casually engaged in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and, in return, received wages according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract, was a casual wage labourer.

1.19 Industry of the work activity

To record the industry of work, the classification of NIC- 2004 was used.

1.20 Usual subsidiary economic activity status

A person may be engaged in a relatively longer period during the last 365 days in some economic (non-economic) activity and for a relatively minor period, which is not less than 30 days (not necessarily for a continuous period), in another economic activity (any economic activity). The economic activity, which was pursued for a relatively minor period *but not simultaneously with principal activity*, was considered as his/her subsidiary economic activity

Or

A person may be pursuing an economic activity (non-economic activity) almost throughout the year in the principal status and also simultaneously pursuing another economic activity (any economic activity) for a relatively shorter time in a subsidiary

capacity. The economic activity, which was pursued for a relatively shorter time, was considered as his/her subsidiary economic activity.

1.21 Current weekly activity status

The current weekly activity status of a person is the activity status obtaining for a person during a reference period of 7 days preceding the date of survey. It is decided *on the basis of a certain priority cum major time criterion*.

1.22 Current daily activity status

The activity pattern of the population, particularly in the informal sector, is such that during a week, and sometimes, even during a day, a person could pursue more than one activity. Moreover, many people could even undertake both economic and non-economic activities on the same day of a reference week. The current daily activity status for a person was determined on the basis of his/her activity status on each day of the reference week *using a priority-cum-major time criterion* (day to day labour time disposition). Time disposition was recorded for every member of the sample households. This involved recording of different activities pursued by the members along with the time intensity in quantitative terms for each day of the reference week. The different activities were identified and recorded in terms of 'activity status' and 'industry' codes for persons in urban areas and 'activity status', 'industry' and 'operation' codes for persons in rural areas. The description (and codes used) of current daily activity statuses is the same as those of current weekly activity status. The following points were considered for assigning the time intensity and determining the current daily status of a person:

- (i) Each day of the reference week was looked upon as comprising either two 'half days' or a 'full day' for assigning the activity status. For recording time disposition for activities pursued by a person in a day, an intensity of 1.0 was given against an activity that was done for 'full day' and an intensity of 0.5 against the activity which was done for 'half day'.
- (ii) A person was considered 'working' (employed) for the full day if he/she had worked for 4 hours or more during the day.
- (iii) If a person was engaged in more than one of the economic activities for 4 hours or more on a day, he/she was assigned two out of the various economic activities on which he/she devoted relatively longer time on the reference day. In such cases, an intensity of 0.5 was given for each of these two economic activities.
- (iv) If the person had worked for 1 hour or more but less than 4 hours, he/she was considered 'working' (employed) for half-day and 'seeking or available for work' (unemployed) or 'neither seeking nor available for work' (not in labour force) for the other half of the day depending on whether he was seeking/available for work or not.
- (v) If a person was not engaged in any 'work' even for 1 hour on a day but was seeking/available for work for 4 hours or more, he was considered 'unemployed'

for the entire day. But if he was 'seeking/available for work' for more than 1 hour and less than 4 hours only, he was considered 'unemployed' for half day and 'not in labour force' for the other half of the day.

- (vi) A person who neither had any 'work' to do nor was available for 'work' even for half a day was considered 'not in labour force' for the entire day and was assigned one or two of the detailed non-economic activity statuses depending upon the activities pursued during the reference day.

The current weekly status of a person is derived from the intensities assigned for the daily activities performed by a person during the 7 days of the reference week.

1.23 Manual work

A job essentially involving physical labour was considered as manual work. However, jobs essentially involving physical labour but also requiring a certain level of general, professional, scientific or technical education were not termed as 'manual work'. On the other hand, jobs not involving much of physical labour and at the same time not requiring much educational (general, scientific, technical or otherwise) background were treated as 'manual work'. Thus, engineers, doctors, dentists, midwives, etc., were not considered manual workers even though their jobs involve some amount of physical labour. But, peons, chowkidars, watchman, etc., were considered manual workers even though their work might not involve much physical labour. A few examples of manual workers are cooks, waiters, building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, barbers, beauticians, watchmen, gate keepers, agricultural labourers, plantation labourers and related workers

1.24 Rural labour

Manual labour working in agricultural and /or non-agricultural occupations *in return for wages* paid either in cash or in kind (excluding exchange labour), either of casual or regular basis, and *living in rural areas*, was taken as rural labour.

1.25 Wage paid-manual labour

A person who did manual work in return for wages in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind (excluding exchange labour) was considered as a wage paid manual labour. Salaries were also counted as wages. A person who was self-employed in manual work was *not treated* as a wage paid manual labour.

1.26 Agricultural labour

A person was considered as engaged as agricultural labour, if he/she followed one or more of the following agricultural occupations in the capacity of a wage paid manual labour, whether paid in cash or kind or both:

- (i) farming,
- (ii) dairy farming,
- (iii) production of any horticultural commodity,

- (iv) raising of livestock, bees or poultry,
- (v) any practice performed on a farm as incidental to or in conjunction with farm operations (including forestry and timbering) and the preparation for market and delivery to storage or to market or to carriage for transportation to market of farm produce.
- (vi) Further, 'carriage for transportation' referred *only to the first stage of the transport* from farm to the first place of disposal.

Working in fisheries was *excluded* from agricultural labour.

1.27 Wage and salary earnings

Information on wage and salary earnings was collected separately for each of the wage/salaried work recorded for a person in a day. Here, earnings referred to the wage/salary income (and not total earnings taking into consideration of all other activities done) received/receivable for the wage/salaried work done during the reference week by a wage/salaried employee and casual labourer. The wage/ salary received or receivable may be in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind. While recording the earnings following conventions were followed.

- (i) The wages in kind were evaluated at the current retail price.
- (ii) Bonus and perquisites such as free accommodation, reimbursement on expenditure for medical treatment, free telephones, etc. evaluated at the cost of the employer or at retail prices and duly apportioned for the reference week were also included in earnings.
- (iii) Amount receivable as 'over-time' for the additional work done beyond normal working time was excluded.

It may be noted that in the survey, at most two activities could be recorded for a person in a day. Therefore, it is possible that a person might have carried out two or more wage/salaried activities in a day, but only one activity or two activities at the most, depending upon the time spent on those activities, was recorded. In that case, the wage/salary income only from that activity(s) was collected and recorded separately, and not the total income of the person from all the activities done for the entire day.

1.28 Usual place of residence (UPR)

Usual place of residence (UPR) of a person was defined as a place (village/town) where the person had stayed continuously for a period of six months or more.

1.29 Migrant

A household member whose last usual place of residence (UPR), anytime in the past, was different from the present place of enumeration was considered as a migrant member in a household.

1.30 Return Migration

A phenomenon in which the migrants return back to their earlier usual place of residence is termed as *return migration*. In other words those migrants who had reported that the present place of enumeration was UPR any time in the past was considered as *return migrant*.

1.31 Short-term migrants

Persons who do not change their UPR but undertake *short-term* movements, that is, who had stayed away from the village/town for a period of 1 month or more but less than 6 months during the last 365 days for employment or in search of employment. Such persons have been referred to as *short-term migrants*.

1.32 Destination of the short-term migrants

Destination of the *short-term migrants* referred to as the place in which the *short-term migrant* had stayed for the longest period, considering all his *spells* of staying away. A period of staying away from the village/town for a period of 15 or more was termed as a *spell*.

1.33 Industry of work of the short-term migrants

For the *short-term migrants* who had worked (i.e., who were engaged in economic activities) during the period of staying away from the village/town, the industry of work (2-digit of NIC 2004) were recorded. In case the *short term migrants* had worked in different industries (2-digit of NIC 2004), the code corresponding to the industry of the longest duration of work was recorded.

1.34 Migrant household

If the entire household, as was being enumerated had moved to the place of enumeration during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey, it was considered as a migrant household. If one member of the household had moved ahead of other members to the present household and others had joined later (but all of them during the reference year) such households were also considered as migrant households. Where some members of the household were born or married into households which had moved, during the last 365 days, the entire household was treated as migrated to the place of enumeration.

1.35 Out-migrant

Any former member of a household who left the household, any time in the past, for stay outside the village/ town was considered as out-migrant provided he/ she was alive on the date of survey.

1.36 Reason for migration

The reasons for migration, which are to be collected in codes, are as follows:

- (i) *In search of employment*: Persons, who were not already in employment at the time of leaving the last UPR, when migrated to another village/ town in search of employment were considered as migrated in search of employment.

- (ii) *In search of better employment*: These included those persons who were employed at the time of leaving last UPR, but had come to the place of enumeration in search of better employment, in terms of emoluments, job satisfaction, etc..
- (iii) *To take up employment / better employment*: The first two cases are different from this one because it related to persons who had come to the place of enumeration to *take up employment*. These persons were not in search of employment but were offered jobs or were offered better jobs than the one they were having at the time of leaving last UPR.
- (iv) *Business*: Those who had migrated to start a new business or due to shifting of the existing business were considered as migrated for business.
- (v) *Transfer of service/ contract*: Transfer of service/ contract included persons who as part of the employment contract or service liability migrate from one place of posting to another.
- (vi) *Proximity to place of work*: This included persons who had moved in order to be nearer to their places of work. These were the people who moved to another village/ town with the explicit purpose of avoiding or reducing commuting to place of work or other similar reasons and formed a separate category from the persons who had migrated to *take up employment/ better employment*.
- (vii) *Studies*: Students and others had left their UPR for studies were classified under who this category. If a person changed UPR to pursue his/her studies and at the same time looked for employment, which was the case in many occasions, the factor which was basic for his/her change of residence were considered.
- (viii) *Natural disaster (earthquake, drought, flood, tsunami, etc.)*: Persons who had migrated due to natural disaster caused by earthquake, drought, flood, cyclone, tsunami, etc., were covered under this category.
- (ix) *Social/ political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.)*: Migration arising out of social or political problems such as riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc. were included under this category.
- (x) *Displacement by development project*: Sometime undertaking development projects, such as construction of dams, power plants, or starting a new factory, etc., might result in eviction of persons and those affected by such displacements may migrate to other village/ town. Such types of migration were included in this category.
- (xi) *Acquisition of own house/ flat*: Persons who had moved to a place to stay in a house/ flat acquired by them were categorized in this category.
- (xi) *Housing problems*: Certain persons moved from metropolitan cities or large towns to nearby smaller towns or other areas due to the problems of getting suitable accommodation, poor amenities, or high rent, etc. Such persons were classified under this reason

- (xii) *Health care*: Persons sometimes moved from one place to another due to the availability of better medical facilities for treatment or conditions, unsuitable weather in the last UPR. They were covered under this reason.
- (xiii) *Post retirement*: Sometimes after retirement, persons might leave UPR either to stay in their native place or in some other place chosen by him/ her. If the reason for migration was due to retirement from employment they were categorized here.
- (xiv) *Marriage*: A substantial number of women in India change their UPR after marriage. Person, whose change in UPR occurred exclusively due to marriage were covered here.
- (xv) *Migration of parent/ earning member of the family*: In many cases, the members were passive movers in the sense that they changed UPR because the parent or earning member changed UPR. Such migrants were categorized here.
- (xvi) *Others*: Reasons for migration which could not be classified into any of the above categories were included.

1.37 Nature of Movement

The nature of movement of the migrants was recorded to find out whether the migration was temporary or permanent in nature. The migration was treated as a temporary, if the migrant intended to move again to the last usual place of residence or to any other place. If the migrant, in normal course, was likely to stay at the place of enumeration and did not plan to move out of the place of enumeration, it was treated as a permanent migration. Those who migrated temporarily, were further categorized in two groups, viz., those with *expected duration of stay less than 12 months* and those with *expected duration of stay 12 months or more*.

1.38 Migration streams and internal migrants

In the present survey, information on *location of last usual place of residence* was collected from each of the sample migrants, in terms of 7 categories, specifying, whether, he/she had migrated from the rural/urban areas, same district/other district, same State/other State or from other countries. It may be noted that migrants in any area may be (i) from within the State, (ii) from other States, or (iii) from another country. Total migrants considering the migration streams (i) and (ii) together constitute the volume of internal migrants.

1.39 Migration Rate

Migration rate, for any category of persons (say for rural or urban, male or female), has been estimated as the number of migrants belonging to that category per 1000 of persons in that category.

1.40 Net migration

Net migration for any region, may be defined as the difference between in-migration and out-migration. The number of net migrants per 1000 of population gives the net migration rate.

1.41 Remittances

These are the transfers, either in cash or in kind, to the households by their former members who had migrated out. For the purpose of this survey, the former household members who had migrated out any time in the past were only considered and the transfers by them during the last 365 days were treated as remittances. However, if such transfers were in the form of loans, these were not considered as remittances. The valuation of the remittances received in kind was done by considering the market value of the kind remittance received by the household. If the cash remittances were in any foreign currency, exchange value of the cash remittances in Indian Rupee were arrived at to determine the amount of remittances.

1.42 Frequency of remittances

Frequency of remittances referred to the number of times remittances were sent by the out-migrants during the last 365 days to their former households from which they had out-migrated.

Chapter 3

HOUSEHOLD MIGRATION

A change in the usual place of residence of an individual is termed as migration. Migration related information collected during the survey helps us to understand various aspects pertaining to household migration, out-migrants, migration rate, return migrants, short-term migrants and so on. In this chapter we will be discussing household migration and related information such as location of last usual place of residence, pattern of migration, reason for migration and magnitude of migration.

1.1 Household migration

Migrant households are households which have moved to the place of enumeration during the last 365 days before the date of survey. Further, those households, whose members had moved to the place of enumeration in a phased manner but started and completed their journeys during the reference period, were also considered as migrant households. The information collected on household migration includes migrated households in different social groups, location of last usual place of residence, pattern of migration and reason for migration.

1.2 Migrant households in different social groups

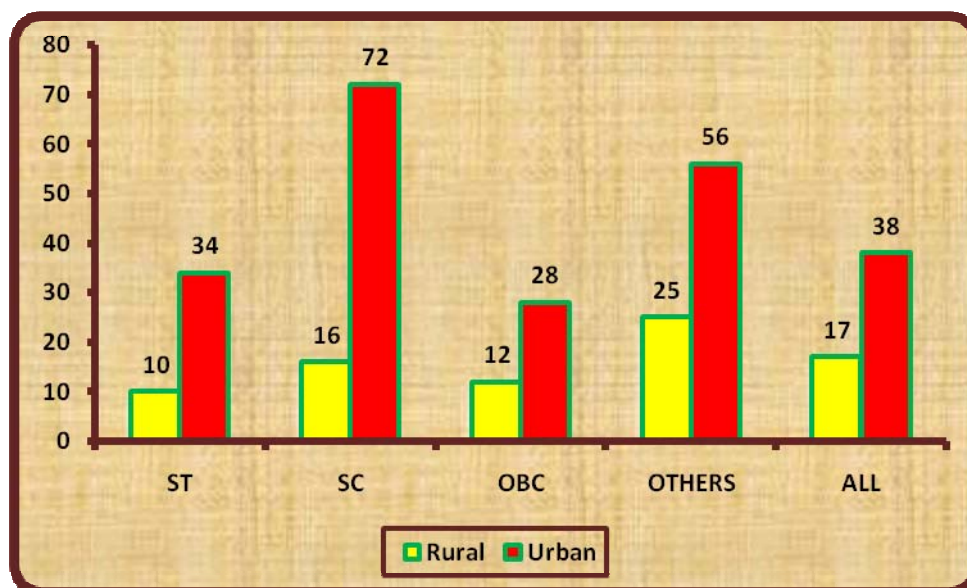
The Statement 1.2.1 below presents the number of migrant households per 1000 households with respect to the social groups in the rural and urban areas for Kerala and India. The results for Kerala and India are against the data collected in the 64th round of NSS survey.

Statement 1.2.1: Number of migrant household per 1000 households in each social group

Social Group	Rural		Urban		Rural + Urban	
	Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
ST	10	19	34	62	19	23
SC	16	11	72	28	18	14
OBC	12	12	28	34	16	17
OTHERS	25	15	56	33	32	22
ALL	17	13	38	33	22	19

The results have also been graphically presented for better understanding.

Figure 1.2.1: Number of migrant household per 1000 households by social group



The different social groups considered are Scheduled Tribe (ST), Scheduled Caste (SC), Other Backward Classes (OBC) and Others. It can be seen that around 4 percent households are migrant households in urban areas while in rural areas it is around 2 percent. The proportion of migrant households in the rural and urban areas at the all-India level however is around 1 percent and 3 percent respectively.

While considering the migrant household counts in the rural area with respect to the different social groups, it can be seen that for Kerala the majority of migrant households was reported for the Others category (around 3%), followed by SC social group (around 2%), while for India it was reported for the ST group (around 2%). In the urban area, the majority number of migrant households in Kerala belonged to SC social group (around 7%), followed by Others group (around 6%), while in India the majority was reported in the ST social group (around 6%).

1.3 Location from which households migrated

An important aspect of household migration data is the information about the location of last usual place of residence, that is, the place from which the household moved to the place of enumeration. This information provides the pattern of migration stream of the migrant households. The following Statement 1.3.1, presents the distribution (per 1000) of migrant households by location of last usual place of residence. The statement gives the number of households per 1000 that migrated from one location to another within the state and from other states and also from other countries.

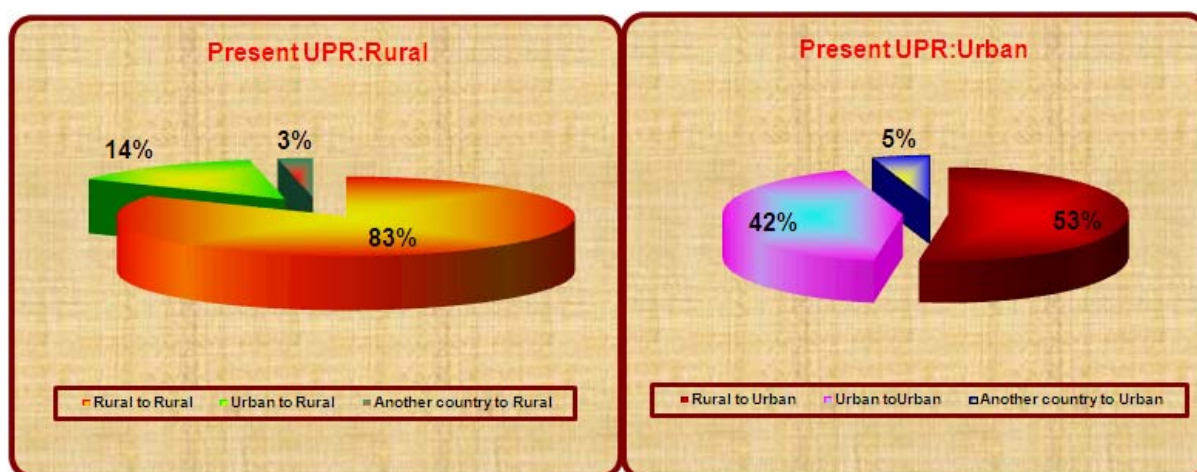
Statement 1.3.1: Distribution (per 1000) of migrant households by location of last usual place of residence.

Location of last usual place of residence	Present place of residence		
	Rural	Urban	Anywhere in Kerala
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Rural areas of same state	707	454	607
2. Urban areas of same state	88	317	178
Subtotal (1 & 2): same state	795	771	785
3. Rural areas of other states	128	72	106
4. Urban areas of other states	52	105	73
Subtotal (3 & 4): another state	180	177	179
Subtotal (1 & 3): Rural	835	526	713
Subtotal (2 & 4): Urban	140	422	251
Other countries	25	52	36
all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000

It can be seen that the majority of the migration has been within state among which nearly 80 percent of migrant households have migrated to rural areas while about 77 percent have migrated to urban areas. Further, it can be seen that the highest migration within state has been from rural to rural areas followed by rural to urban areas. While considering intra-state rural migration, it can be seen that 89 percent have migrated from rural areas while remaining 11 percent migrated from urban areas. Further, for the intra-state urban migration, it can be seen that 59 percent of households migrated from rural areas while remaining 41 percent migrated from urban areas. The data for migration from other states to Kerala shows that the migration from other states to rural and urban locations in Kerala has been almost equal (around 18%). The majority of migration can be seen to happen from rural areas in other states to rural areas in Kerala, followed by migration from urban areas in other states to urban areas in Kerala. For the inter-state rural migration, it can be seen that 71 percent have migrated from rural areas while remaining 29 percent have migrated from urban areas. The data for inter-state urban migration shows that 41 percent of the migrant households in urban areas had migrated from rural areas, while 59 percent migrated from urban areas. It can be seen that in both intra-state and inter-state migration, the migration from urban to rural areas has been considerably less.

The data for migration from other countries has also been collected and it can be noted that the migration from other countries is reported to be less, with migration to rural areas being around 3 percent and to urban areas being around 5 percent. Further, while considering the migration to rural areas as a whole irrespective of inter or intra-state data, it can be seen that nearly 84 percent households have migrated from rural areas and 14 percent have migrated from urban areas. The data for migration to urban areas shows that nearly 53 percent have migrated from rural areas and about 42 percent households have migrated from urban areas. It can be seen that the majority migration is reported from rural to rural location followed by rural to urban location. The least number of migrations has been seen to happen from urban to rural location.

Figure 1.3.1: Distribution (per 1000) of migrant households by location of last UPR



1.4 Reason for household migration

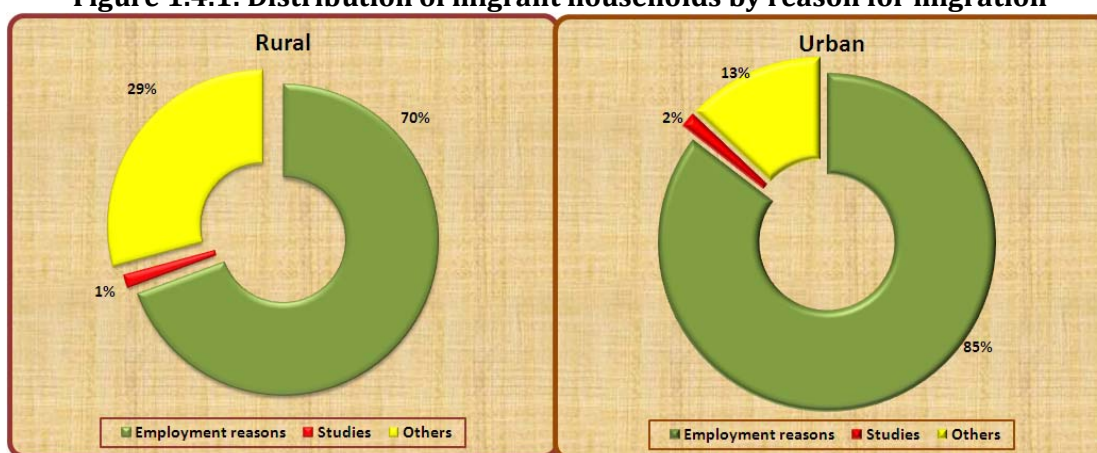
The number of household migrants per 1000 households with respect to the reasons of migration, in rural and urban locations in Kerala was also estimated. The subsections considered for the reasons for migration are namely employment related reasons, studies, forced migrations and other reasons.

Statement 1.4.1: Distribution (per 1000) of migrant households by reason for migration

Sl. No.	Reason for migration	Present place of residence		
		Rural	Urban	Anywhere in Kerala
	Employment related reasons			
1	in search of employment	66	172	108
2	in search of better employment	67	82	74
3	Business	5	61	27
4	to take up employment/better employment	475	351	426
5	transfer of service/ contract	75	162	109
6	proximity to place of work	6	26	14
7	Subtotal (1-6)	694	854	758
8	Studies	14	15	14
	Forced migration			
9	natural disaster	0	0	0
10	social/political problem	0	0	0
11	displacement by development projects	0	0	0
12	subtotal (9-11)	0	0	0
	Others			
13	acquisition of own house/flat	140	0	85
14	housing problems	60	17	43
15	health care	0	0	0
16	post retirement	7	13	9
17	marriage	65	18	46
18	others	20	83	45
19	Subtotal (13 - 18)	292	131	228
20	all (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000

It can be seen from the subtotals for the different categories that in both rural and urban areas in Kerala, majority of the households migrated due to employment related reasons. This accounted for nearly 69 percent migrant households in rural areas and about 85 percent in urban areas. This was followed by the other reasons category which accounted for nearly 29 percent and 13 percent migrant households in rural and urban areas respectively. Further, the migrations for study related reasons were reported to be nearly 1.4 percent and 1.5 percent in rural and urban areas respectively. It can be seen that no forced migration was reported in both rural and urban areas during this survey period. It can be noted that the migrations due to employment reasons has been more to urban areas. While number of migrations due to other reasons has been more to rural areas.

Figure 1.4.1: Distribution of migrant households by reason for migration



The employment related category comprised of six reasons among which the majority of the migrations was found to be “to take up employment/better employment” in both rural and urban areas. Among the migrant households in the rural area which migrated due to employment reasons nearly 68 percent of the migrations was to take up employment or better employment. This was followed by the migration due to transfer of service/contract which accounted for nearly 11 percent of the migrant households under this category. While among the migrant households in urban areas, this accounted for nearly 41 percent of the migrations. In the urban areas this was followed by migrations in search of employment (nearly 20%) and migration due to transfer of service/contract (about 19%).

Chapter 4

MIGRANTS

An individual whose last usual place of residence was different from the present place of enumeration was considered as migrant, where; the usual place of residence (UPR) of a person was defined as a place (village/town) where the person had stayed continuously for a period of six months or more. A change in the usual place of a residence of an individual occurred due to many factors, in which some of them compelled the household member to change UPR while others impelled persons due to its striking benefits. Different aspects of migrants, that is, migration rate, migration rate based on MPCE quintile classes, educational level of migrants, nature of movements of migrants, different migration streams, reasons for migration, changes in the usual activity status of migrants before and after migration and finally return migration have been considered here. All the tables attached here are abstracts of the detailed tables given in Appendix A and in some cases all India estimates (based on NSSO Report No. 533) were referred to.

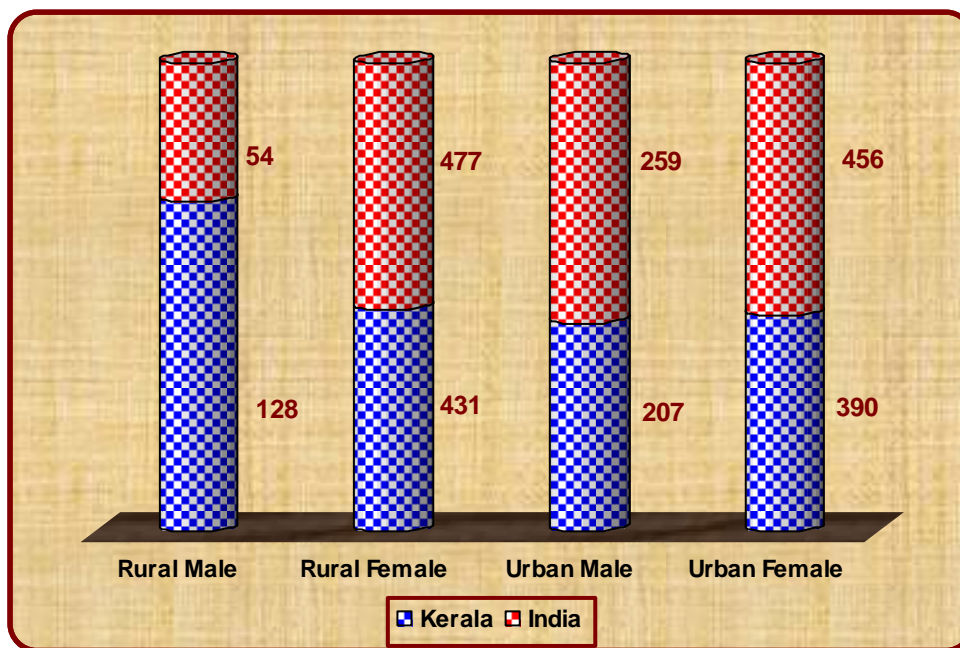
1.1 Migration Rate

Migration rate for a category is estimated as the number of migrants belonging to that category per 1000 of persons in that category. The estimated migration rate for rural and urban areas with respect to gender has been presented in Statement 1.1.1 below.

Statement 1.1.1: Migration rate (per 1000 persons)

Category of migrants	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Male	128	207	145
Female	431	390	422
Male + Female	285	301	289

In the above statement, the migration rate is found to be higher in urban areas when compared to rural areas by only 1 percent. Further, it can be seen that in both the urban and rural areas the migration rate is reported to be higher for females. The migration rate for females in the rural areas is reported to be about 43 percent while for males it is found to be around 13 percent. In the urban areas, the migration rate for females is 39 percent while for males it is around 21 percent. However the migration rate for males is higher in urban areas in comparison to rural areas by nearly 7 percent, while for females the migration rate is higher in rural areas in comparison to urban areas by around 4 percent.

Figure 1.1.1: Migration rate (per 1000 persons)

1.2 District Level Migration Rate

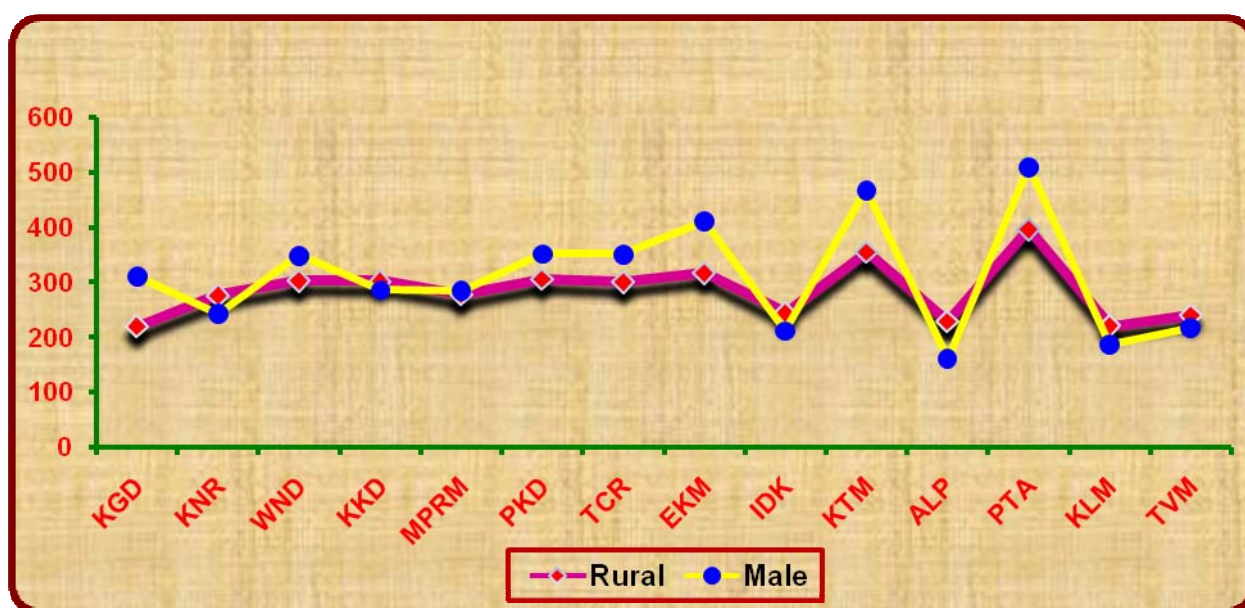
District wise migration rate estimation has been presented in the following Statement 4.2.1

Statement 1.2.1: Migration rate (per 1000 persons) for each district

Districts	Migration rate (per 1000 persons)		
	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
Kasargode	220	311	232
Kannur	276	243	268
Wayanad	303	349	306
Kozhikode	302	286	297
Malappuram	278	285	278
Palakkad	306	352	310
Thrissur	300	351	309
Ernakulam	317	411	359
Idukki	244	212	243
Kottayam	355	468	370
Alappuzha	229	161	207
Pathanamthitta	396	510	403
Kollam	222	187	216
Thiruvananthapuram	240	218	233
Kerala	285	301	289

It can be seen that the migration rate for both urban and rural areas taken together is reported to be the highest in Pathanamthitta district (around 40 percent), while the least is reported in Alappuzha district (around 21 percent). The estimated migration rate for rural (nearly 40 percent) and urban areas (nearly 51 percent) separately is also found to be highest in the Pathanamthitta district. In the rural areas, the least migration rate is reported for Kasargode district (22 percent) while in the urban areas, Alappuzha district reported least migration rate (around 16 percent). This data has also been presented as a line graph.

Figure 1.2.1: Migration rate (per 1000 persons) for each district



1.3 Distribution (per 1000) of migrants and 'all' persons for each category of persons

The total population is divided into different categories based on sector (Rural and Urban) and gender. Based on this division it may be of interest to know the share of different categories of migrants and persons in the state. Study on this aspect of migration helps us to get the extent of migrants in that category of persons.

Statement 1.3.1: Distribution (per 1000) of migrants for each category of persons

Category of persons	Distribution of migrants (per 1000)	Distribution of 'all' persons (per 1000)
Rural male	167	378
Rural female	610	409
Rural Male + Female	777	787
Urban Male	75	103
Urban Female	148	110
Urban Male + Female	223	213
All	1000	1000

It can be seen that around 79 percent of the people in the state lived in rural areas while the estimated migrants in the rural areas was around 78 percent. In the urban areas the distribution was nearly 21 percent and 22 percent respectively. In the rural and urban areas, the female migrants were more than the male migrants which accounted for around 78 percent of the migrants in the rural areas and around 66 percent migrants in the urban areas. It can be further observed that though the proportion of rural females in the whole population was around 41 percent, they constituted the majority of migrants which accounted for around 61 percent. While considering the data for urban females, it can be further seen that the share of urban females in the population was only 11 percent, while their proportion among migrants was about 15 percent. In light of the proportion of rural and urban males, it can be seen that their proportion in the population was about 38 percent and 10 percent respectively, while their share in the migration was about 17 percent and 8 percent respectively.

1.4 Migration rates across different MPCE levels

Study of migration characteristics with respect to MPCE quintile classes helps to study the variation of such characteristics with variation in MPCE and standard of living of the migrants. Estimated values based on MPCE level facilitate to arrange the persons and households with respect to their standard of living. The below Statement 1.4.1 presents the migration rates in the rural, urban and the combined rural/urban areas across the different monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) levels.

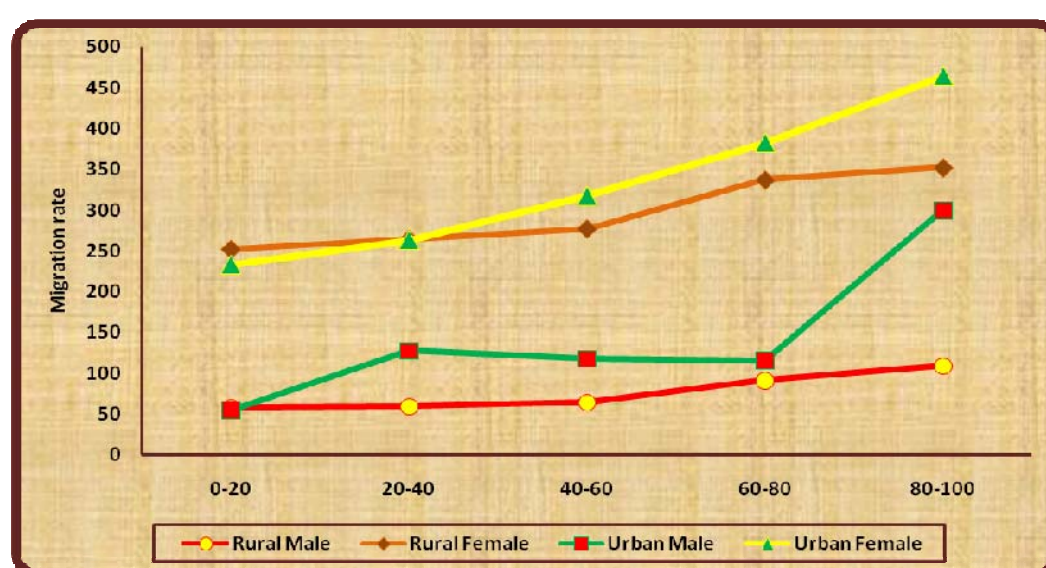
Statement 1.4.1: Migration rates for different MPCE quintile class and per 1000 distribution of migrants by quintile classes

Rural						
MPCE quintile class	Migration rate			Per 1000 distribution of migrants		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
0-20	59	252	161	164	174	172
20-40	58	263	164	171	176	175
40-60	64	277	175	177	178	178
60-80	91	337	216	223	222	222
80-100	110	352	237	265	250	253
All groups	128	430	285	1000	1000	1000
Urban						
MPCE quintile class	Migration rate			Per 1000 distribution of migrants		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
0-20	55	233	149	97	140	126
20-40	128	263	197	153	156	155
40-60	118	317	221	156	192	180
60-80	116	382	248	172	222	205
80-100	300	464	384	422	290	334

All groups	207	390	301	1000	1000	1000
Rural + Urban						
MPCE quintile class	Migration rate			Per 1000 distribution of migrants		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
0-20	58	248	158	143	167	161
20-40	73	264	171	165	172	170
40-60	76	285	185	171	181	178
60-80	96	346	223	207	222	220
80-100	151	375	268	314	258	271
All groups	145	422	289	1000	1000	1000

For a household, MPCE is the total consumer expenditure over all items divided by the household size and expressed on a per month (30 days) basis. The migration rates presented is higher for females in both urban and rural areas for all the MPCE quintile classes in comparison to male migration rate. Furthermore, it can be seen that for both males and females in the rural and urban areas there appears to be an increasing trend in the migration rate from lowest to highest MPCE quintile classes. In the rural areas it can be seen that the migration rate for females is nearly 25 percent in the bottom MPCE quintile class and it increases to around 35 percent in the top quintile class. The rural male migration rate was around 6 percent and 11 percent in the bottom and top quintile classes respectively. The urban male and female migration rates in the bottom quintile class were reported to be nearly 6 percent and 23 percent respectively. The corresponding migration rates in the top quintile class were nearly 30 and 46 percent respectively.

Figure 1.4.1: Migration rates for different MPCE quintile class



Further it can be seen that the increase in migration rate from bottom to top quintile class is higher for females in rural areas, while it is higher in males in the urban

areas. While considering both the urban and rural areas together, an increasing trend is seen in the migration rates for both males and females from bottom to top quintile classes. Higher migration rates are reported for females in all the quintile classes. Further the increase in migration rates from bottom to top quintile class is higher for females when considering rural and urban areas together.

1.5 Migrants and their level of general education

It is of interest to analyze the migration among rural and urban males and females in light of the general education level of migrants. General level of education was recorded in terms of highest level of education successfully completed by an individual. The general education levels considered are Not literate, literate but below primary, Primary or middle, Secondary and Higher Secondary, Diploma/Certificate and Graduate or Above.

Statement 1.5.1: Distribution (per 1000) of migrants by general education level

Category of persons	General Education Level						
	Not literate	Literate but Below Primary	Primary or Middle	Secondary and Higher Secondary	Diploma/Certificate	Graduate and Above	All
Rural male	102	126	360	207	88	117	1000
Rural female	85	108	408	250	47	102	1000
Rural male + female	89	112	398	241	55	105	1000
Urban male	71	100	347	235	60	187	1000
Urban female	53	89	318	292	38	210	1000
Urban male + female	59	92	328	273	45	203	1000

It can be seen that rural male migration was higher than female rural migration in the not literate (about 10 percent), literate but below primary (about 13 percent), diploma/ certificate (about 9 percent) and graduate or above (about 12 percent) educational levels, while female migration rate was higher for the primary or middle (about 41 percent) and secondary and higher secondary (about 25 percent) educational levels. The highest migration rate for both the rural females and rural males was reported for Primary or Middle educational level. While considering the urban migrant population, it can be observed that the male migration is higher than female migration rate in the not literate case.

1.6 Nature of movement of the migrants

Information on the nature of movement of the migrants was collected to find out whether the migration was temporary or permanent in nature. The migration was treated as temporary, if the migrant intended to move again to the last usual place of residence or to any other place. If the migrant, in the normal course, was likely to stay at the place of enumeration and did not plan to move out of the place of enumeration, it

was treated as a permanent migration. The data for rural and urban migration with respect to nature of movements has been represented in the below Statement 1.6.1.

Statement 1.6.1: Distribution (per 1000) of migrants by nature of movements

Category of migrants	Temporary with duration of stay		Permanent	All (incl.n.r.)
	Less than 12 months	12 months or more		
Rural Male	27	140	833	1000
Rural Female	13	56	931	1000
Rural Person	16	74	910	1000
Urban Male	44	328	628	1000
Urban Female	17	147	836	1000
Urban Person	26	208	766	1000
Rural + Urban Male	32	198	770	1000
Rural + Urban Female	13	74	913	1000
Rural + Urban Male + Female	18	104	878	1000

It can be seen that the movement was of permanent nature for about 88 percent of migrants. There was found to be a difference between rural and urban migrants with respect to the permanent nature of movement, with 91 percent permanent movement being reported among rural migrants while nearly 77 percent was reported among urban migrants. The permanent migration was found to be higher among females in comparison to males in both rural and urban areas. It was reported to be nearly 93 percent in rural areas and nearly 84 percent in urban areas. The above statement also presents the distribution of migrants with respect to temporary nature of movement which has been further categorized into less than 12 months and 12 months or more of stay in the present place of residence. It has been observed that majority of the migrants (about 10 percent) who had moved temporarily were likely to continue staying in the present place of residence for 12 months or more. Among the rural migrants, 14 percent of males and about 6 percent of females had migrated temporarily with the intention of staying in the present place of residence for more than 12 months. In the urban areas, about 33 percent of male migrants and about 15 percent of female migrants had migrated temporarily with the expected duration of stay in the present place of residence for 12 months. The temporary migration for both less than 12 months and 12 months or more of expected stay has been higher for male migrants in comparison to female migrants. The proportion of male migrants in both rural and urban areas with expected duration of stay being less than 12 months was nearly 3 percent while only about 1 percent of female migrants in both rural and urban areas had moved with expected duration of stay less than 12 months.

1.7 Migration by location of last usual place of residence

The information on the location of last usual place of residence for each category of migrants was also collected. The last UPR was classified based on whether the

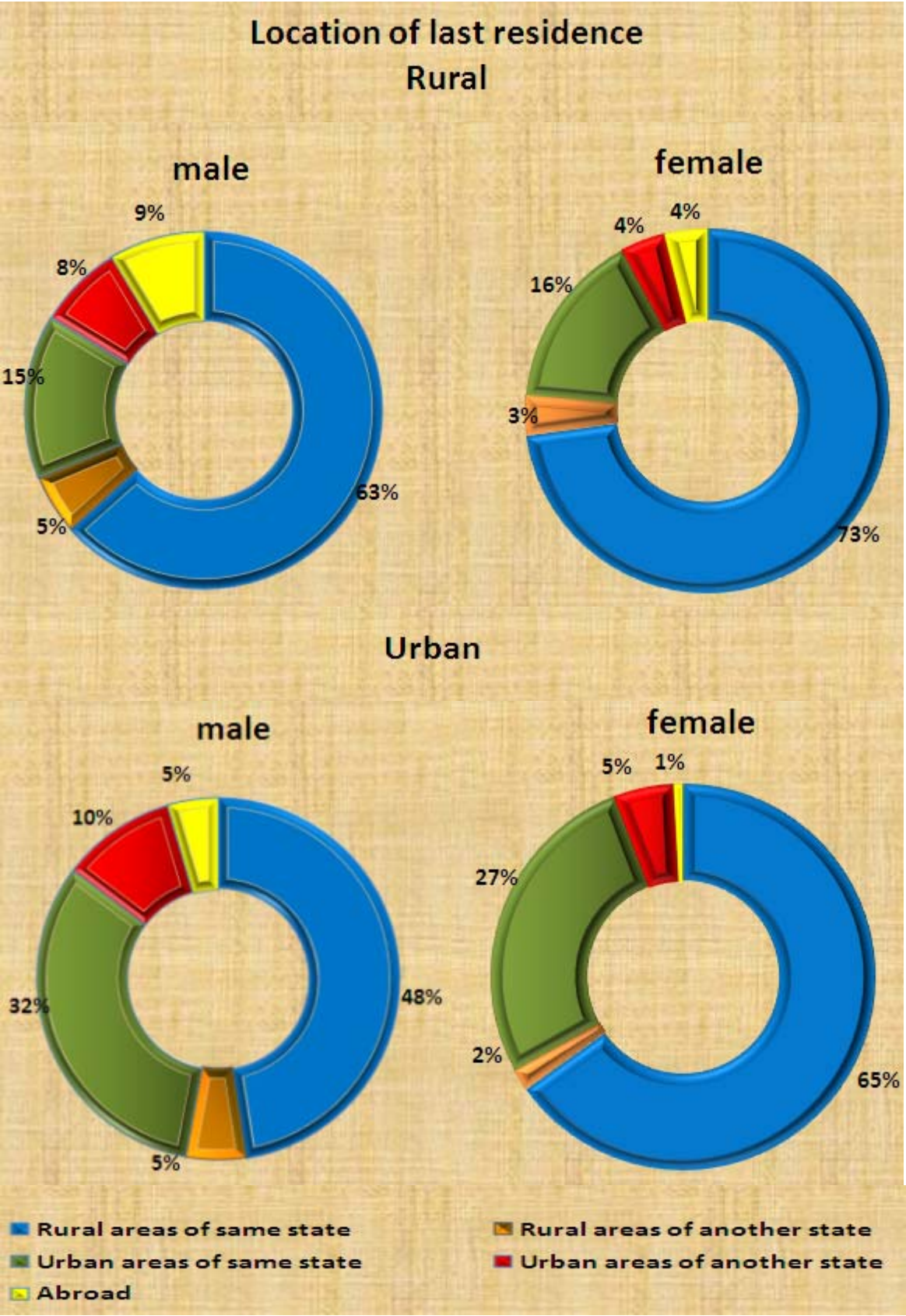
migrant had migrated from rural/urban areas, same district/other district, same state/other state or from other countries. The movements of household members may be (i) from within the State, (ii) from other States, or (iii) from another country. Total migrants considering the migration streams (i) and (ii) together constitute the volume of internal migrants. The data corresponding to the seven categories for male and female migrants in rural and urban areas has been presented in the Statement 1.7.1 below.

Statement 1.7.1: Distribution (per 1000) of migrants by location of last UPR

Category of migrants	Last usual place of residence in							
	Rural areas of			Urban areas of			Other countries	All (incl.n.r.)
	Same state		Other states	Same state		Other states		
	Same district	Other district		Same district	Other district			
Rural Male	456	178	54	89	60	77	86	1000
Rural Female	584	144	36	102	56	40	38	1000
Rural Person	556	152	40	100	56	48	48	1000
Urban Male	266	209	54	216	108	102	45	1000
Urban Female	475	176	18	198	75	50	8	1000
Urban Person	405	187	30	204	86	68	20	1000
Rural + Urban Male	397	187	54	131	72	85	74	1000
Rural + Urban Female	562	150	32	121	60	42	33	1000
Rural + Urban Male + Female	522	158	38	125	63	52	42	1000

It can be seen from the above representation that internal migrants accounted for about 95 percent and 98 percent of total rural and urban migrants respectively. The proportion of migration from rural and urban areas of the same district was reported to be about 66 percent of rural migrants and nearly 61 percent of urban migrants. The proportion of migration from rural and urban areas of other districts in the same state was reported to be about 21 percent of rural migrants and nearly 27 percent of urban migrants. While the proportion of migration from rural and urban areas of the other states was reported to be about 9 percent of rural migrants and nearly 10 percent of urban migrants. Intra-district migration was more prominent among rural migrants in comparison to urban migrants while inter-district, intra-state and inter-state migration was more prominent among urban migrants in comparison to rural migrants.

Figure 1.7.1: Distribution (per 1000) of migrants by location of last usual place of residence for each category of persons



1.8 Rural-urban migration streams

A migration stream describes the net flow of people moving into or out of an area and there are four types of migration streams, namely rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban. The distribution of internal migrants by four types of migration streams were discussed in the following section.

Statement 1.8.1: Distribution (per 1000) of internal migrants over the four types of rural-urban migration streams

Category of migrants	Migration stream				
	Rural to Rural	Rural to Urban	Urban to Rural	Urban to Urban	All
Male	514	169	176	141	1000
Female	635	165	135	65	1000
Person	606	166	145	83	1000

The results show that rural to rural migration was the most dominant migration stream accounting for nearly 61 percent of the total internal migrants followed by rural to urban migration (nearly 17 percent) and urban to rural migration (about 15 percent). Urban to urban migration was reported to be the least at 8 percent of total internal migrants. For both male and female internal migrants, rural to rural migration was the most dominant migration stream with 51 percent of male internal migrants and nearly 64 percent of female internal migrants in this stream. Here it can be seen that proportion of female migration was higher in the rural to rural stream in comparison to male migration while proportion of male migration was higher in the urban to rural and urban to urban streams.

1.9 Inter-district and inter-state migration for different migration streams

Internal migration means that both last UPR and present UPR are within the same country. Distribution of internal migrants by last usual place of residence for each migration stream described in the previous section has been presented in the Statement 1.9.1 below. The data pertaining to intra-district, inter-district and inter-state movement of population helps in understanding the mobility behavior among the various migration streams.

Statement 1.9.1: Distribution (per 1000) of internal migrants by last usual place of residence for each component of rural-urban migration streams

Category of migrants	Last usual place of residence			
	Within state		Between states	All
	Same district	Different districts		
Rural to Rural	744	202	54	1000
Rural to Urban	492	275	233	1000
Urban to Rural	651	301	48	1000
Urban to Urban	570	240	190	1000

The data shows that intra-district migration accounted for majority of migrations in every migration stream in comparison to inter-district and inter-state migration

streams. The intra-district migration was most dominant in the rural to rural migration stream (about 74 percent), followed by urban to rural migration stream (about 65 percent), urban to urban (57 percent) and rural to urban (about 49 percent) migration streams. A slightly different trend was observed in the inter-district migration which was most dominant in the urban to rural migration stream (about 30 percent). The share of intra-state migrants in the urban to rural and rural to rural migration streams was almost the same at around 95 percent. The proportion of intra-state migrants in the urban to urban and rural to urban streams was reported to be 81 percent and nearly 77 percent respectively. The data also showed that inter-state migration was most dominant in the rural to urban stream (about 23 percent) followed by urban to urban (19 percent) migration stream.

1.10 Reason for migration

The reason for migration for each migrant was enumerated and recoded into 17 different reason codes. Further to this, the reasons were categorized into employment related reasons and forced migration. In the following Statement 1.10.1, it may be seen that reasons against serial numbers 1 to 6 are classified as 'employment related reasons' and those against serial numbers 9 to 11 have been classified here as 'forced migration'.

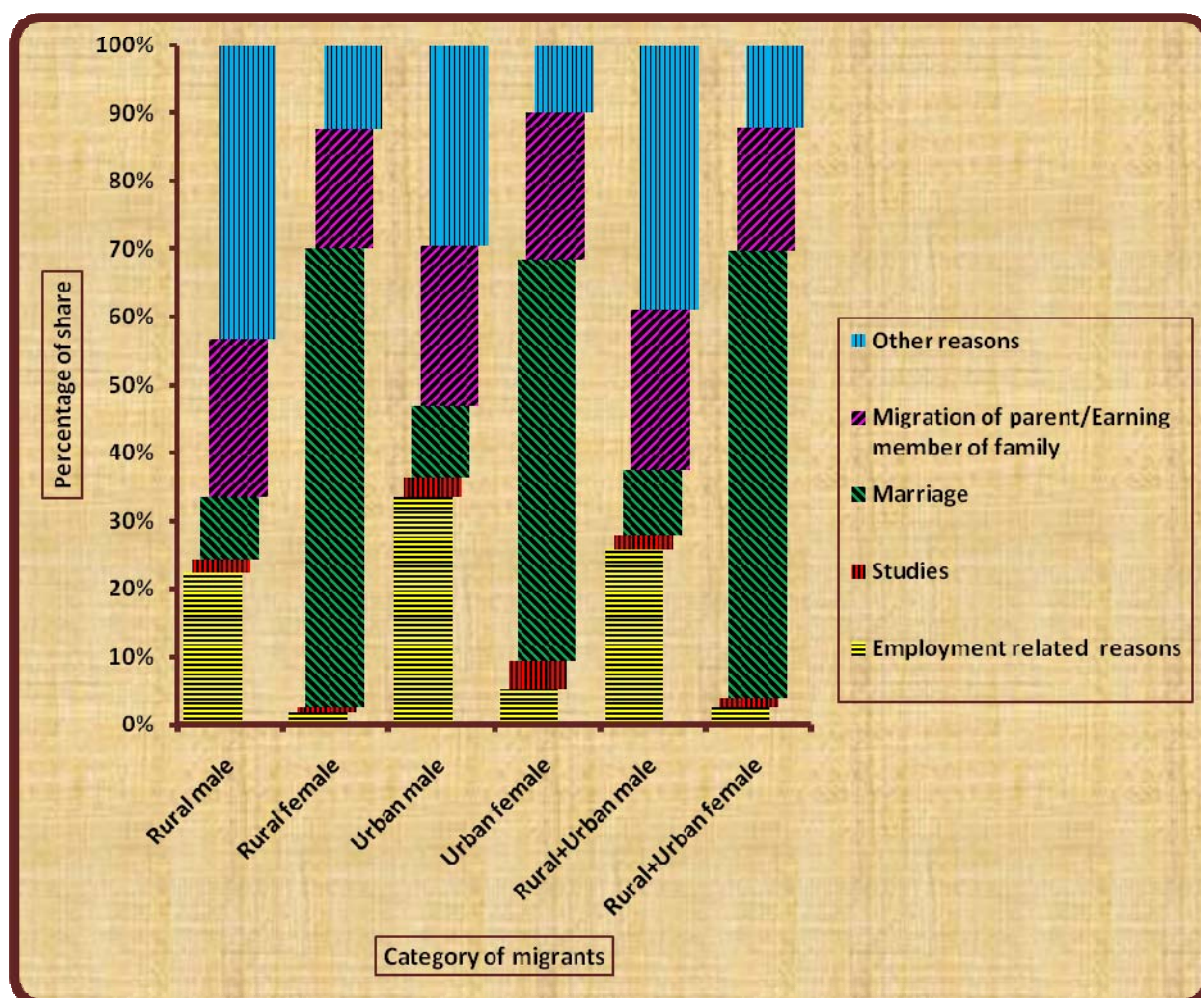
Statement 1.10.1: Distribution (per 1000) of migrants by reason for migration

Statement 1.16.1 Distribution (per 1000) of migrants by Reason for migration										
Sl.No	Reason for migration	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Employment related reasons										
1	In search of employment	39	2	10	61	10	27	45	3	13
2	In search of better employment	50	1	11	53	5	21	51	2	13
3	Business	20	1	5	45	2	16	29	1	8
4	To take up employment/better employment	70	5	19	82	8	33	73	6	22
5	Transfer of service/ contract	20	4	7	73	18	36	36	7	14
6	Proximity to place of work	24	4	9	21	9	13	23	5	9
7	Subtotal (1-6)	223	17	61	335	52	146	257	24	79
8	Studies	19	8	11	28	41	37	22	15	16
Forced migration										
9	Natural disaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Social/political problem	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
11	Displacement by development projects	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
12	Subtotal (9-11)	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0
13	Acquisition of own house/flat	139	27	51	18	17	17	102	25	44
14	Housing problems	73	33	42	66	30	42	70	33	43
15	Health care	59	44	47	3	7	6	42	37	38
16	Post retirement	65	4	17	12	5	6	48	3	15
17	Marriage	93	675	550	105	591	428	96	658	523

Sl.No	Reason for migration	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
18	Migration of parent/earning member of the family	232	175	187	237	217	224	236	183	195
19	Others	93	16	33	190	35	88	122	21	45
20	Subtotal (13 - 19)	754	974	927	631	902	813	717	960	903
21	All (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

A different pattern for the reason for migration for males and females has been observed. The main reason for female migration was observed to be marriage which accounted for about 66 percent of urban and rural female migration, followed by migration of parent/earning member of the family, which accounted for about 18 percent of total urban and rural female migrants. The other reasons for migration accounted very less in comparison to these two reasons for female migration. For urban females, marriage accounted for about 59 percent of urban female migration, followed by about 22 percent due to migration of parent/earning member of the family. However, about 68 percent of rural female migration was due to marriage, followed by about 18 percent due to migration of parent/earning member of the family. It should be noted that proportion of female migrants due to employment related reasons was only about 2 percent, which was the most prominent reason of migration for males. About 26 percent of urban and rural male migration was due to employment related reasons. Among the urban males who migrated, around 34 percent accounted it to employment related reasons and around 24 percent accounted it to migration of parent/earning member of the family. The main reason for rural male migration was stated to be migration of parent/earning member of the family (around 23 percent) and was closely followed by employment related reasons (around 22 percent). Among the male and female migrants in both urban and rural areas, an equal proportion of about 2 percent had migrated for study related reasons, while this reason accounted for about 4 percent of the urban female and about 3 percent of the urban male migration. Further, about 1 percent of rural female and about 2 percent of rural male migrations were attributed to this reason. A graphical representation of this information has been presented subsequently.

Figure 1.10.1: Distribution (per 1000) of migrants by reason for migration



The below Statement 1.10.2 gives a comparison on the distribution of migrants by broad reason for migration in Kerala and India.

Statement 1.10.2: Distribution (per 1000) of migrants by broad reasons for migration in Kerala and India

Reason for migration	Kerala : Migrated in				India :Migrated in			
	Rural areas		Urban areas		Rural areas		Urban areas	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment related reasons	223	17	335	52	286	7	557	27
Studies	19	8	28	41	107	5	68	22
Marriage	93	675	105	591	94	912	14	608
Migration of parent/earning member of the family	232	175	237	217	221	44	252	294
Other reasons	433	125	295	99	292	32	109	49
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

It can be observed that male migration in the rural and urban areas were attributed mostly to the employment related reasons at both the state and India level. Furthermore, the migration due to this reason was higher in the urban areas in

comparison to rural areas. About 56 percent of urban male migration at the all India level and around 34 percent at the state level was due to employment related reasons. While considering the female migration, it can be seen that at the all India level in both the rural and urban areas, the main reason was found to be marriage and proportion in rural areas outnumbered the proportion in the urban areas. A similar trend was observed in the data for the state of Kerala.

1.11 Changes in activity status with migration

Activity status is broadly defined as the activity situation in which a person was found during the reference period with regard to the person's participation in economic and non-economic activities. Data pertaining to the activity status of the migrant before and after migration has been tabulated in the Statement 1.11.1. This representation helps in analyzing changes in the activity status of the migrants before and after migration. The change in activity status is presented with respect to male and female migrants in both rural and urban areas. The activity status is categorized into self employed, regular employees, casual labour, unemployed and not in labour force.

Statement 1.11.1: Distribution (per 1000) of migrants by their usual principal activity status before and after migration for different categories of migrants

Usual principal activity status	Category of migrants					
	Male		Female		Person	
	Before migration	After migration	Before migration	After migration	Before migration	After migration
Rural						
Self employed	136	241	23	70	48	107
Regular employees	249	137	51	64	94	79
Casual labour	251	258	44	103	88	136
Worker	636	635	118	178	229	277
Unemployed	29	37	88	71	75	63
Not in labour force	335	328	794	751	696	660
All (incl. n.r)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Urban						
Self employed	129	205	25	40	60	95
Regular employees	325	271	80	103	162	159
Casual labour	176	166	11	38	67	82
Worker	630	642	116	181	288	336
Unemployed	48	36	98	67	81	56
Not in labour force	322	322	786	752	631	608
All (incl. n.r)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Rural + Urban						
Self employed	134	230	24	64	50	104
Regular employees	273	178	57	72	109	98

Usual principal activity status	Category of migrants					
	Male		Female		Person	
	Before migration	After migration	Before migration	After migration	Before migration	After migration
Casual labour	228	230	37	91	83	124
Worker	634	638	117	178	242	289
Unemployed	35	36	90	70	78	62
Not in labour force	331	326	793	752	680	649
All (incl. n.r)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

It may be noted that the proportion of self employed after migration has shown an increase among the male and female migrants in both the rural and urban areas in comparison to the before migration data. In the rural areas there was an increase of 10 percent in the proportion of self employed males, while, there was an increase in around 5 percent of self employed females. However, in the urban areas an increase of 7 percent in proportion of self employed males was reported while the increase in proportion of self employed females was reported to be very less (about 1 percent). The proportion of regular employees after migration showed a decreasing trend for rural male (about 11 percent) and urban male (about 6 percent) migrants while it showed a slight increase for rural female (about 1 percent) and urban female (about 2 percent) migrants.

The change in proportion of rural male migrants after migration with respect to the activity status casual labour is found to be negligible. Further, only a slight change in proportion of around 1 percent was reported for urban male migrants with respect to this activity. When considering the change in proportion of rural female migrants with respect to casual labour, an increase of around 6 percent is noted. However, there is an increase of about 2 percent in the proportion of urban female migrants involved in casual labour. When considering the worker class as a whole, an increase in proportion after migration is noted among female migrants in both the rural and urban areas. The proportion of unemployed among male migrants in rural areas has increased by 1 percent while it has decreased by 1 percent in urban areas. Among the females, however, there has been a decrease of 2 percent and 3 percent in proportion of unemployed in rural and urban areas respectively. The proportion of rural male, rural female and urban female migrants decreased after migration with respect to the activity status “not in labour force”. The proportion of urban male migrants in this category remained unchanged.

1.12 Return migration

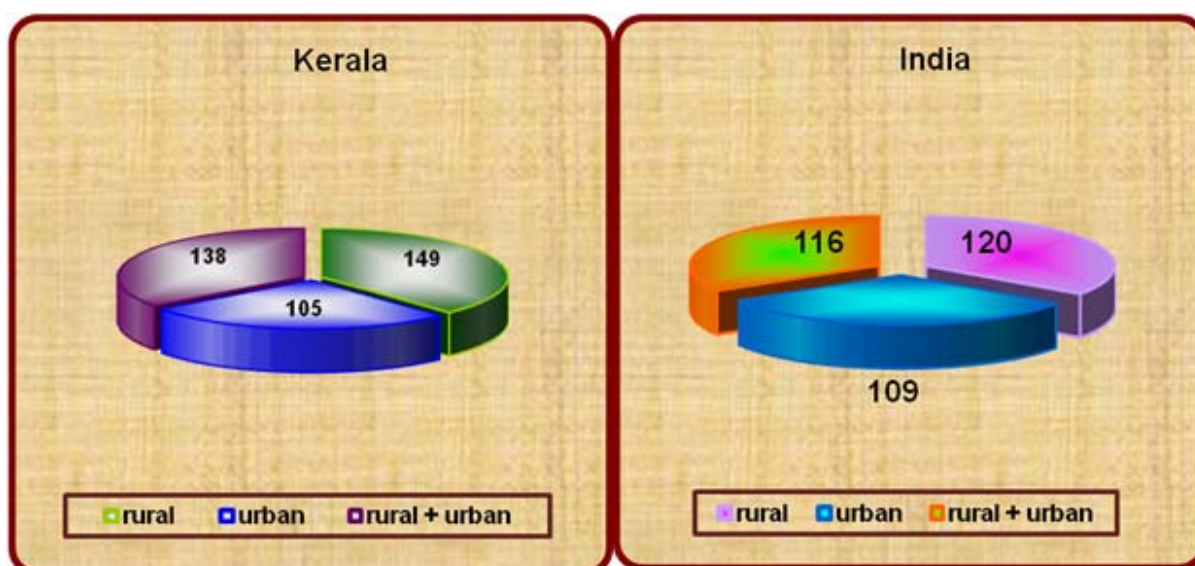
Return migration is defined as the event in which the migrants return to their earlier usual place of residence, from which they had migrated sometime in the past and individuals involved in return migration are called return migrants. A comparison on the number of male and female return migrants in rural and urban migration for India and Kerala is discussed here.

Statement 1.12.1: Number of return migrants per 1000 migrants in Kerala and in India

Category of persons	Kerala	India
Rural Male	237	237
Rural Female	128	106
Rural Person	149	120
Urban Male	148	117
Urban Female	87	104
Urban Person	105	109
Rural + Urban Male	118	161
Rural + Urban Female	105	106
Rural + Urban Male + Female	138	116

It can be observed that the rate of return migration was significantly higher for males in both the rural (about 24 percent) and urban (about 15 percent) areas. Thus male return migrants outnumbered female return migrants in both rural and urban areas. It can be further noted that the rate of return migration is higher for males and females in rural areas. A similar trend was reported at the all India level. This disparity in the return migration rate among males and females could be attributed to the main reason for migration for males and females. It was noted in the earlier sections that the predominant reason for female migration is marriage wherein the possibility of return to the earlier place of residence is negligible. The main reason for migration among males was, however, reported to be employment related reasons and there possibility of return to original place of residence is more.

Figure 1.12.1: Number of return migrants per 1000 migrants in Kerala and in India



1.13 Return migration for different types of migration streams

The distribution of return migrants with respect to migration streams namely rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural, urban to urban, another country to rural and another country to urban have been studied and are discussed below.

Statement 1.13.1: Distribution (per 1000) of return migrants by migration streams

Category of return migrants	Migration stream						
	Rural to Rural	Rural to Urban	Urban to Rural	Urban to Urban	Another country to Rural	Another country to Urban	All
Male	544	104	111	158	55	28	1000
Female	764	59	84	85	8	0	1000
Male +Female	701	72	92	106	21	8	1000

From the above statement it can be seen that the proportion of female return migrants (about 76 percent) was higher by 22 percent than proportion of male return migrants (about 54 percent) in the rural to rural migration stream while it was lower in all other migration streams. It can be further noted that the proportion of male return migrants was higher by 7 percent than the female return migrants in the urban to urban migration stream. In the other country to rural migration stream, it can be seen that proportion of male return migrants (about 6 percent) is higher than proportion of female migrants (about 1 percent) by about 5 percent. The proportion of male return migrants is higher than proportion of female migrants by less than 5 percent in each of the other migration streams.

Further to the above data, the distribution of urban and rural return migrants with respect to the period since migrated has been discussed. Period since migrated is the number of years for which the migrant has stayed in the present place of residence without further change in the UPR. The period since migrated would be the number of

years since the migrant migrated to the present place of residence to the time of survey. The period since migration has been classified into 9 categories.

Statement 1.13.2: Distribution (per 1000) of return migrants by period since migrated

Period since migrated (years)	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
0	52	162	74
1	82	65	79
2	51	134	67
3	56	58	57
4	92	182	109
5	30	53	35
6-9	156	56	135
10-15	180	160	176
16 and above	301	130	268
All years (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000

The highest proportion (around 30 percent) of rural migrants was reported for the period of migration which extended for 16 years and more while, highest proportion (around 18 percent) of urban migrants was reported for the period of migration which extended for 4 years. It can be seen that for the period of migration which extended for 16 years and more, a significantly higher proportion of rural migrants (about 30 percent) had stayed in the present place of residence in comparison to the proportion of urban migrants (13 percent). While considering the shorter duration of stay in the present place, that is, 5 years and less, the proportion of urban migrants (about 65 percent) was higher than the proportion of rural migrants (about 36 percent).

Chapter 5

SHORT-TERM MIGRANTS

A short-term migrant is a person who moves to a place or who had stayed away other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of one month or more but less than six months during the last 365 days for employment or in search of employment. A change in UPR for the purpose of recreation, holiday, visits to friends or relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage is not considered as short-term migration. The period of staying away from the present UPR was determined if the household member had stayed away continuously for a period of 15 days or more. This continuous period of 15 days or more is termed as a spell. Based on this concept, different characteristics of short-term migration, such as short term migration rate, destination of the short term migrants, usual activity status of short term migrants and industry of work for those who worked during short term migration are presented in the following sections.

1.1 Short-term migration rate

Short-term migration rate, for any category of persons or sector is the magnitude of short term migrants belonging to that category per 1000 of persons in that category. The short-term migration rate among rural and urban areas for males and females was determined and is recorded below.

Statement 1.1.1: Number of short term migrants per 1000 persons

Sector	Male	Female	Male + Female
Rural	7	2	4
Urban	6	1	4
Rural + Urban	7	2	4

The above statement shows that short term migration for employment related reasons has been found to be a rare event in the population. However, for the collected information it was noted that in both the rural and urban areas, short-term migration was dominant among males in comparison to females. The difference in the short-term migration rates between rural and urban areas was also negligible.

1.2 Destination of the short-term migrant

The place where, the *short-term migrant* had stayed for the longest period considering all his spells of staying away from the village/town during last 365 days was termed as the destination of the *short-term migrant*. The below Statement 1.2.1 presents the destination of short-term migrants in the rural and urban areas. The destination has been categorized into rural and urban areas within the same district, in other districts within same state and in other states and also as another country.

Statement 1.2.1: Distribution (per 1000) of short term migrants by destination

Destination during longest spell	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Same district:			
Rural	266	42	223
Urban	83	104	87
Same state but another district			
Rural	66	217	95
Urban	154	274	177
Another state:			
Rural	56	16	47
Urban	159	191	165
Another country	218	156	206
All	1000	1000	1000

It can be observed that among short term migrants in the rural areas, the highest proportion (about 27 percent) was found to have the destination during longest spell in rural areas of the same districts , followed by other countries (about 22 percent). Urban area in another district of the same state and in other states was destination for almost equal proportion (about 16 percent) of short-term migrants. While, for the short-term migrants in urban areas, the destination was reported to be urban area in the same state but another district for around 27 percent of urban short-term migrants.

1.3 Usual principal activity status of the short-term migrants

The usual principal activity status of the short-term migrants was also determined to study the activity status of the short-term migrants in the rural and urban areas. The different activity status considered were self employed, regular employees, casual labour, unemployed and not in labour force. The first three categories were further grouped into Worker group.

Statement 1.3.1: Distribution (per 1000) of short term migrants by usual principal activity status

Usual principal activity status	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Self employed	127	117	126
Regular employees	142	352	182
Casual labour	331	113	289
Worker	600	579	597
Unemployed	245	243	244
Not in labour force	155	178	159
all	1000	1000	1000

It can be seen that in the rural areas, the highest proportion of short-term migrants belonged to the worker group which accounted for 60 percent, followed by the unemployed category which accounted for 25 percent of the short-migrants. In the urban areas also a similar trend was noticed. The worker category accounted for about

58 percent of the short-migrants while unemployed category accounted for about 24 percent of the short-migrants.

1.4 Industry of work of the short-term migrants

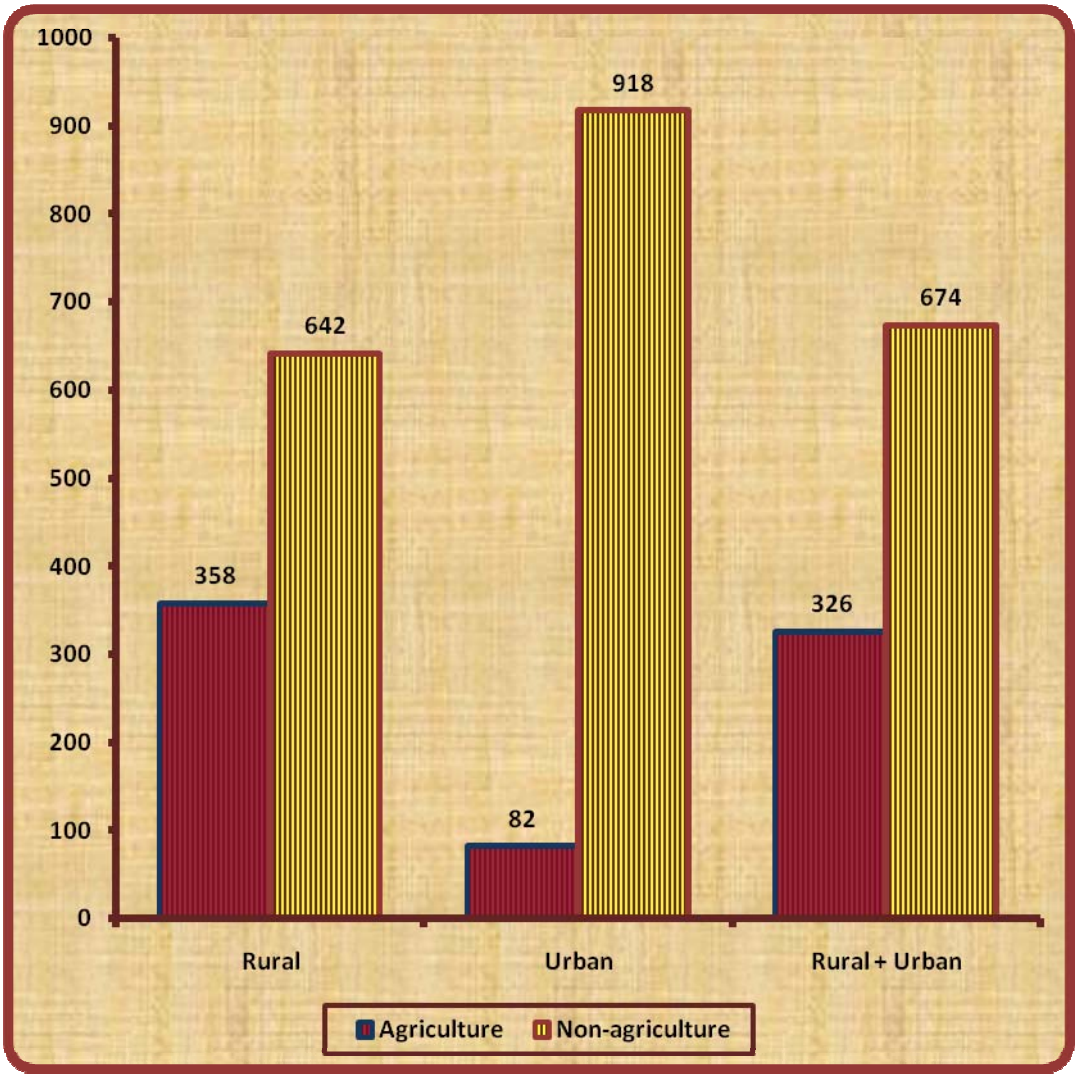
The industry of work referred to the industry (2 digit of NIC-2004) in which the short-term migrant had worked for the longest duration. The information regarding the industry of work at the destination of the longest spell of stay of the short-term migrants was also collected. The distribution per 1000 of short-term migrants in rural and urban areas has been presented below.

Statement 1.4.1: Distribution (per 1000) of short term migrants by industry of work

Broad industry division of work	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Agriculture, etc (01-05)	358	82	326
Mining and quarrying (10-14)	0	0	0
Manufacturing (15-37)	134	49	124
Electricity, water and gas (40-41)	3	7	4
Construction (45)	66	106	70
Trade, hotel & restaurant (50-55)	194	230	198
Transport (60-64)	42	166	56
Other services (65-99)	204	359	222
Non agriculture (10-99)	642	918	674
All (01-99)	1000	1000	1000

The industry of work has been broadly classified into Agriculture and Non agriculture industry. It can be seen that in both the rural and urban areas majority of the short-term migrants were involved in non-agriculture industry division accounting for around 64 percent and around 92 percent respectively. Among the rural short-term migrants around 36 percent had worked in agriculture based industry while among the urban short-term migrants this accounted for only around 8 percent.

Figure 1.4.1: Short-term migrants in agriculture and non-agriculture sector



Chapter 6

OUT- MIGRANTS

One of the most important characteristics of migration particulars was the information on out-migration. Any former member of the household who left the household, any time in the past, for outside the village/town was considered as out-migrant provided he/she was alive on the date of survey. Different aspects pertaining to out-migrants were discussed here concerning present place of residence, reason for out-migration, whether engaged in economic activities, amount of remittances sent by the out-migrants during last 365 days to their former households. Information related to the use of remittances sent by such type of out-migrants, by the receiving household was also collected. Another striking point noted was that the information on out-migration was recorded only for those household members who had left the household for stay outside the state during the last 5 years before the date of survey. A detailed description on out-migrants and its characteristics have been discussed in the following sections.

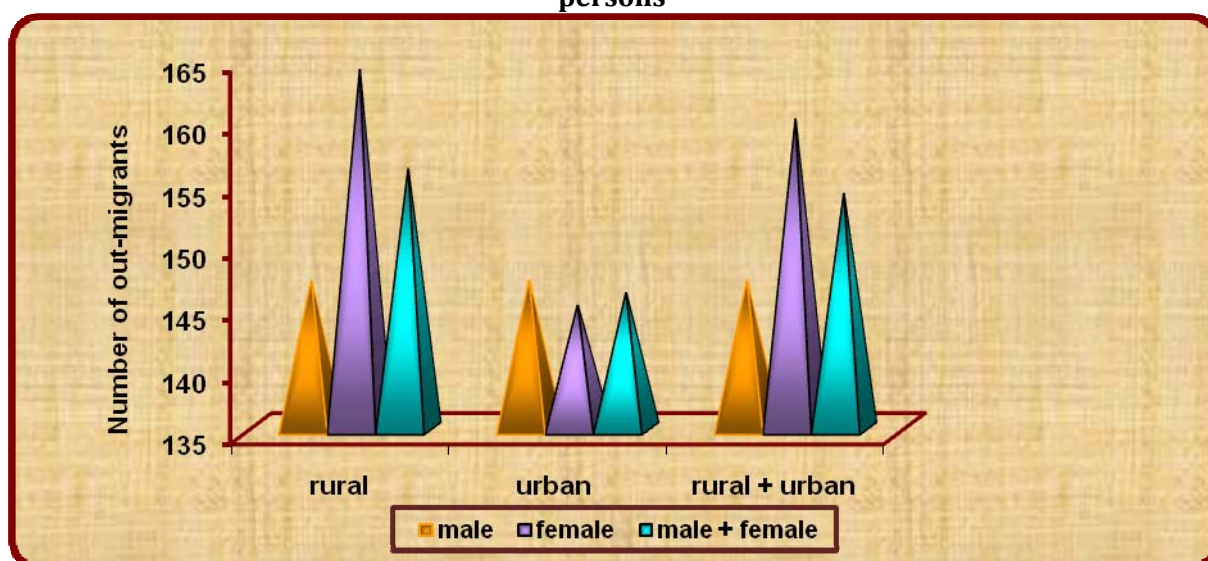
1.1 Rate of out-migration

The rate of out-migration has been defined as the number of out-migrants per 1000 persons. The out-migration rates for males and females among rural and urban population has been presented in the following statement.

Statement 1.1.1: Number of out-migrants per 1000 persons

Category of out-migrants	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Male	147	147	147
Female	164	145	160
Male + Female	156	146	154

Figure 1.1.1: Number of out migrants per 1000 persons



It can be seen that among the rural and urban population, the rate of out-migration for males has been equal at around 15 percent. However, the out-migration

1.2 Reason for out-migration

Statement 1.2.1: Distribution of out-migrant by reason for migration

[illegible]

The main reason for out migration among males in the rural and urban areas was reported to be employment related reasons. It was found that about 82 percent of rural male out-migrants migrated due to employment related reasons while among urban male migrants this accounted for 80 percent migrations. Marriage was the main reason for out-migration among rural and urban females. This accounted for about 83 percent migrations among rural female migrants and about 79 percent migrations among urban female migrants. Studies were the reason for migrations for a higher proportion for the urban population (about 8 percent for males and about 6 percent for females) than the rural population (about 3 percent for both males and females). Forced migration was negligible among the urban and rural population.

1.3 Engagement in economic activities and remittances sent by the out-migrants

It has been observed that employment related reasons were the cause of majority of out-migration among males and thus, it was of interest to determine the engagement of out-migrants in economic activities. The number of remitter out-migrants was also considered during this analysis. The following statement is presented with the aim of determining the number of economically active and remitter out-migrants among rural and urban migrants. This has been further nested based on gender and the present UPR, which has been categorized into Kerala and Other Countries.

Statement 1.3.1: Number of economically active out-migrants (per 1000 out-migrants) and number of remitter out-migrants (per 1000 out-migrants) separately for each UPR

Category of out-migrants	Number of economically active out-migrants (per 1000 out migrants)			Number of remitter out-migrants (per 1000 out migrants)		
	Present place of residence of the out-migrants			Present place of residence of the out-migrants		
	Kerala	Another country	All (incl.n.r.)	Kerala	Another country	All (incl.n.r.)
Rural Male	789	924	872	505	902	731
Rural Female	106	627	134	32	344	49
Rural Person	288	909	468	160	844	358
Urban Male	751	916	845	448	843	678
Urban Female	129	495	166	47	189	61
Urban Person	318	852	497	169	743	362
Rural + Urban Male	776	936	866	493	889	720
Rural + Urban Female	110	587	140	35	297	52
Rural + Urban Male + Female	294	896	474	162	821	359

It can be noted that among the rural and urban male out-migrants a greater proportion (about 94 percent) were economically active in other countries while about 78 percent were economically active in Kerala. The proportion of remitter migrants among the rural and urban male out-migrants who presently resided in another country was about 89 percent while those who resided in Kerala was about 49 percent. The proportion of economically active male rural and urban out-migrants residing in other countries was almost the same at about 92 percent. The proportion of rural remitter out-migrants (about 90 percent) residing in other countries was higher than urban

remitter out-migrants (about 84 percent). The proportion of rural and urban male remitter out-migrants was however lower than the number of economically active out-migrants

Among the rural and urban female out-migrants it can again be seen that higher proportion of economically active and remitter out-migrants resided in other countries compared to Kerala, though it was quite low compared to the data corresponding to the male out-migrants. Further the proportion of economically active and remitter female out-migrants residing in other countries was higher for rural females. Among female out-migrants in both urban and rural areas there was a great difference in proportion of economically active and remitter out-migrants residing in other countries.

1.4 Frequency and amount of remittances

The earlier section gave an overview of the proportion of remitter rural and urban out-migrants with respect to the present UPR and it was observed that the proportion of remitter out-migrants was higher for out-migrants residing in other countries. In this section, the frequency of remittance and the remittance received is discussed. The frequency of remittance is the average number of times the household had received remittance from the out-migrants during the last 365 days and the amount of remittance is the average amount of remittance received by the households, during the last 365 days, from its out-migrants.

Statement 1.4.1: Frequency of remittances (no.) and amount of remittance (Rs.00) by out-migrants during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey separately for each UPR

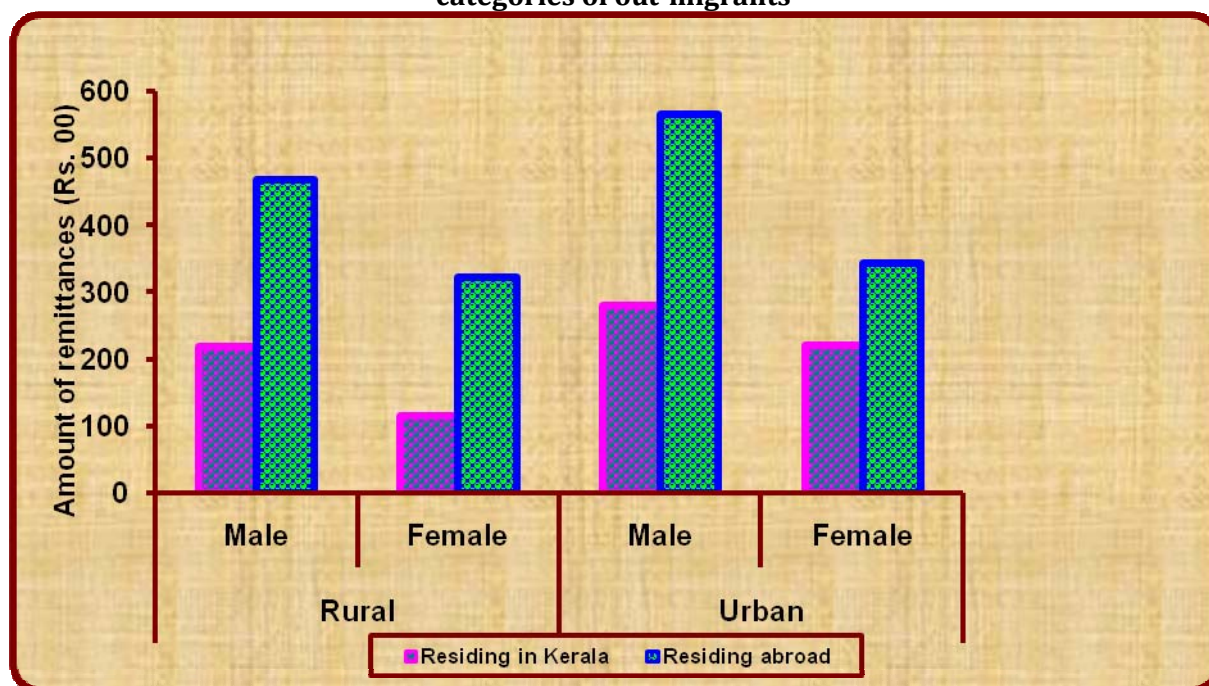
Category of out-migrants	Present place of residence of the out-migrants					
	Kerala		Another country		All (incl.n.r.)	
	Frequency of remittances (no.)	Remittance per out-migrant(Rs.00)	Frequency of remittances (no.)	Remittance per out-migrant(Rs.00)	Frequency of remittances (no.)	Remittance per out-migrant(Rs.00)
Rural						
Male	7	217	7	462	7	391
Female	5	114	5	322	5	194
Male + Female	7	202	7	456	7	376
Urban						
Male	6	280	6	565	6	487
Female	5	220	4	342	4	258
Male + Female	6	268	6	556	6	467
Rural + Urban						
Male	7	229	7	484	7	410
Female	5	140	5	326	5	208
Male + Female	7	215	6	477	7	394

The above statement reveals that the frequency of remittances received from rural out-migrants was same irrespective of the present UPR. On an average the number of remittances received during the last 365 days from rural male out-migrant residing in

Kerala or another country was 7 each while it was 5 each for rural female out-migrants. For the urban population, it was seen that the average number of remittances received from male out-migrants residing in Kerala or other countries was the same at 6. In the corresponding data for females the frequency was 5 from out-migrants residing in Kerala and it was 4 from out-migrants residing in other countries.

While considering the amount of remittances, it was seen that the remittances from outside India was higher than remittances from within Kerala. Furthermore, the remittances were higher for males than females in both rural and urban areas. It can be observed that on an average the remittances received from male out-migrants from rural and urban areas and rural female out-migrants residing in other countries was almost twice the amount received from their counterparts residing in Kerala. However, this difference was less between the urban female out-migrants residing abroad and in Kerala.

Figure 1.4.1: Amount of remittances (Rs.00) sent during the last 365 days by different categories of out-migrants



1.5 Incidence of out-migration and of receipt of remittances

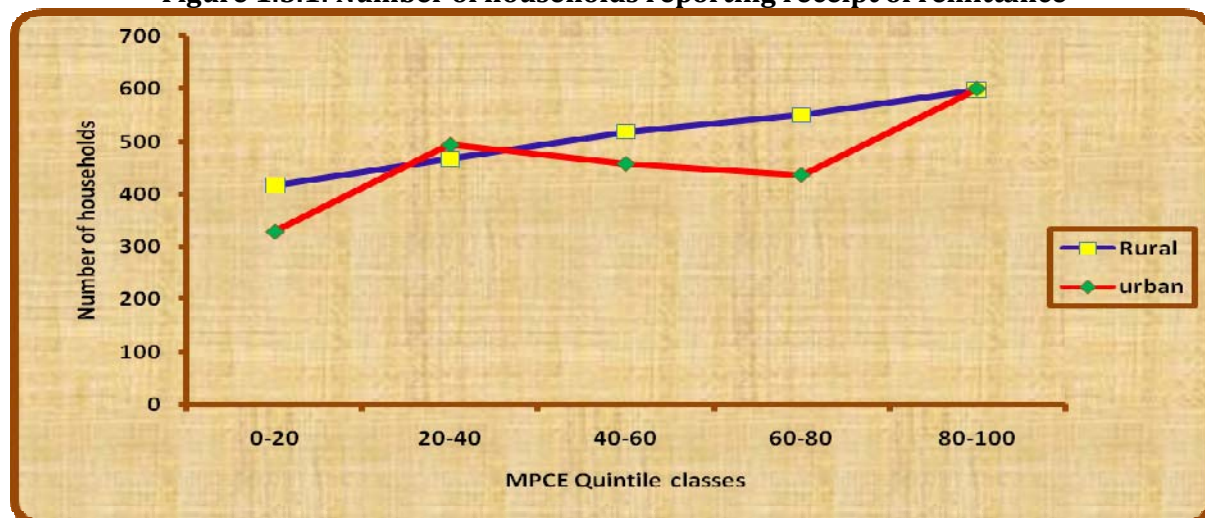
The proportion of households reporting out-migrants, receipt of remittances and the average amount of remittance received per reporting household has been presented below for rural and urban households in reference to the MPCE quintile class.

Statement 1.5.1: Proportion of households reporting out-migrants, reporting receipt of remittance and average remittance received (Rs.00)

MPCE quintile class	No. of households reporting out-migrant per 1000 household	No. of households reporting out-migrant to another country per 1000 household reporting out-migrant	No. of households received remittance per 1000 household reporting out-migrant	Average amount of remittance received (Rs.00) per reporting household
Rural				
0-20	282	360	416	289
20-40	279	376	467	418
40-60	336	414	519	416
60-80	384	392	551	444
80-100	503	475	599	518
All groups	374	421	537	453
Urban				
0-20	313	316	329	456
20-40	282	371	494	475
40-60	323	430	458	559
60-80	333	350	437	621
80-100	438	499	600	661
All groups	351	417	494	596

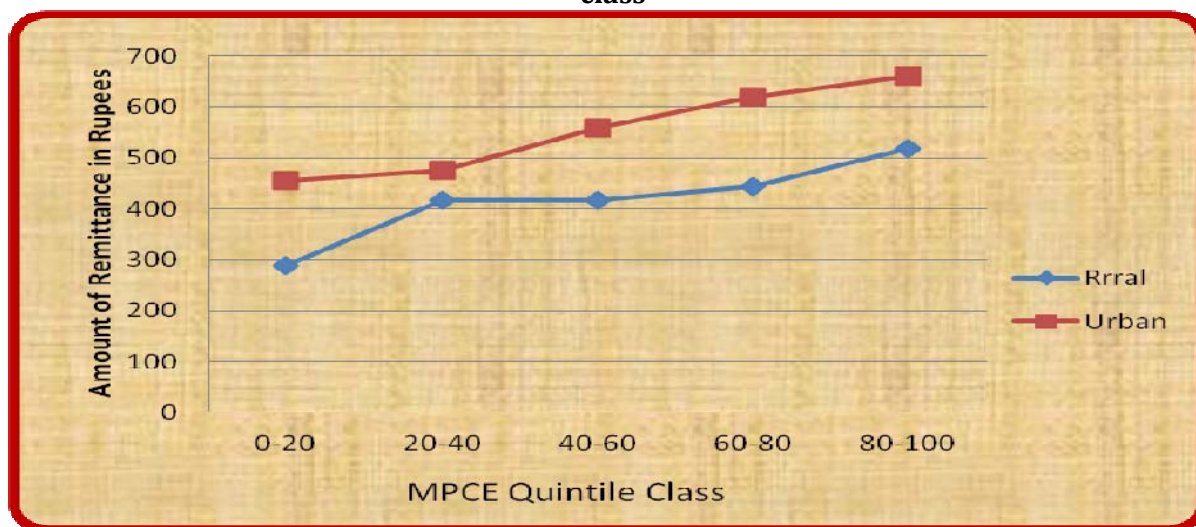
It can be noted that the proportion of households reporting out-migrant in the rural areas was dominant for the 80-100 quintile class (about 50 percent), followed by the 60-80 quintile class (about 38 percent) and 40-60 class (about 34 percent). Among the urban households, the 80-100 quintile class was dominant at around 44 percent, followed by 60-80 quintile class at 33 percent.

Figure 1.5.1: Number of households reporting receipt of remittance



The proportion of households reporting out-migrant to another country was dominant in the 80-100 MPCE quintile class for both the rural households (about 48 percent) and the urban households (about 50 percent). Further this class was dominant with respect to the proportion of out-migrant households who had received remittances and also the average amount of remittance received among both urban and rural households. It can be seen that the average amount of remittance received was very less in the bottom MPCE class (only about Rs. 2900) among the rural households, while the top class received about Rs. 52000 from remittances.

Figure 1.5.2: Average remittance received (Rs.00) from out-migrants in relation to MPCE class



An increasing trend in the proportion of rural out-migrant households receiving remittance is seen with respect to the increasing MPCE quintile classes. An increasing trend is also observed with respect to the average amount of remittance received by urban out-migrant households with increase in the MPCE quintile classes, with the bottom class receiving about Rs. 46000 and top class receiving about Rs 66000.

1.6 Household consumer expenditure and receipt of remittances

The average household consumer expenditure during the last 365 days, proportion of households (per 1000) receiving remittance and average amount of remittance received per households was further estimated in relation to the different social groups namely ST, SC, OBC and others for rural and urban households.

Statement 1.6.1: Average household consumer expenditure (Rs.), proportion of households receiving remittance and average amount of remittance received by social group

Type of estimate	Household social group				
	ST	SC	OBC	OTHERS	ALL
Rural					
Average household consumer expenditure during last 365 days per household (Rs)	31286	45763	53015	60845	54592

Type of estimate	Household social group				
	ST	SC	OBC	OTHERS	ALL
Average household consumer expenditure during last 365 days per household receiving remittances (Rs)	42795	45090	60309	60282	59888
proportion of household receiving remittance per 1000 households	42	54	220	212	201
Average amount (Rs.) of remittance received during last 365 days per household	723	1396	10591	8819	9084
Average amount (Rs.) of remittance received during last 365 days per household reporting receipt of remittance	17261	26042	48035	41577	45277
Urban					
Average household consumer expenditure during last 365 days per household (Rs)	101485	60700	69140	85018	74306
Average household consumer expenditure during last 365 days per household receiving remittances (Rs)	75885	82733	77869	93323	83261
proportion of household receiving remittance per 1000 households	60	67	186	171	173
Average amount (Rs.) of remittance received during last 365 days per household	159	3069	10949	10665	10323
Average amount (Rs.) of remittance received during last 365 days per household reporting receipt of remittance	2661	46040	58775	62393	59618

On considering the rural households, it can be seen that average household consumer expenditure during the last 365 days was the highest in for the 'Others' category of social groups. The average household consumer expenditure during last 365 days per household receiving remittances was almost similar for the OBC and the other category of the social groups. Further the proportion of households receiving remittances was also the highest in the OBC and other categories in the rural areas. The average amount (Rs.) of remittance received during last 365 days per household and the average amount (Rs.) of remittance received during last 365 days per household reporting receipt of remittance was found to be dominant in the OBC category.

The proportion of households receiving remittance per 1000 households, the average amount of remittance received during last 365 days per household and the average amount of remittance received during last 365 days per household reporting receipt of remittance was found to be the least for the ST category. It was seen that the difference from the other social groups was very high.

Among the urban areas, however, the average household consumer expenditure during last 365 days per household was highest for the ST category. The highest average household consumer expenditure during last 365 days per household receiving remittances was, however, the least for this category. Here again, the proportion of households receiving remittances was dominant in the OBC category, followed by the other category. The average amount of remittance received during last 365 days per household was highest for OBC category while, the average amount of remittance received during last 365 days per household reporting receipt of remittance was dominant in the 'Other' category.

For the rural households, the proportion of household receiving remittance per 1000 households, the average amount of remittance received during last 365 days per household and the average amount of remittance received during last 365 days per household reporting receipt of remittance was reported to be the least for the ST category.

1.7 Use of remittances

The purposes for which the remittances received was used in the rural and urban households have been estimated in the below statement. It can be seen that about 80 percent of households in the rural areas and about 76 percent of the households in the urban areas used the remittance received on food items. A significant proportion of households in both rural (about 47 percent) and urban (about 39 percent) areas used the amounts received, for health care. About 41 percent of the rural households and about 45 percent of the urban households spent the remittance on education of the household members. A significant proportion of rural (about 45 percent) and urban households (about 33 percent) also spent the money received on other items of household consumer expenditure.

Statement 1.7.1: Proportion of households (per 1000) using remittance received from out-migrants for specific purpose

Use of remittances (code*):	Purpose for which remittance	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
	For household consumer expenditure			
1	On food items	804	757	795
2	Education of household members	406	451	415
3	Household durable	115	118	115
4	Marriage and other ceremonies	61	69	63

Use of remittances (code*):	Purpose for which remittance	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
5	Healthcare	474	388	458
6	Other items of household consumer expenditure	451	334	428
7	Subtotal (1 to 6)	965	938	959
8	For improving housing condition	49	60	51
9	Debt repayment	102	121	106
10	Financing working capital	6	2	5
11	Initiating new entrepreneurial activity	0	0	0
13	Saving / investment	84	157	98
14	Others	35	79	44
19	Any (incl. n.r.)	1000	1000	1000
	No. of households reporting receipt of remittance per 1000 households	201	173	195

Chapter 7

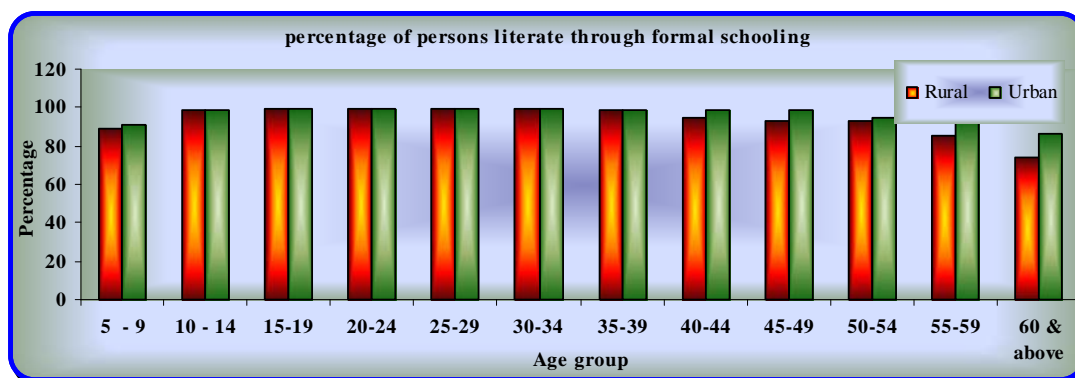
Employment and Unemployment

In this survey, in addition to data on migration particulars, information was collected regarding the employment-unemployment characteristics of the state. This chapter deals with the employment-unemployment estimates measured in terms of the three basic approaches of usual status, current weekly status and current daily status and their patterns along with their correlates. A detailed explanation of items/concepts, based on which estimates have been generated is given in the chapter entitled 'Concepts and Definitions'. The detailed tables, related to employment and unemployment characteristics, obtained from the survey are presented in the Appendix B. The chapter is organized into four sections. To study the employment-unemployment situation, it is necessary to have an idea on educational level of the population. Therefore, information on educational level of different age groups of population is presented in section one. The second section highlights the estimates of employment indicators, measured in terms of the three basic approaches of usual status, current weekly status and current daily status and their patterns along with their correlates. The section three discusses the wages received by the employees, for work during the reference week. The discussion on unemployment rate appears in section four.

6.1. Educational Status of Population

The educational level attained by a person is highly related with his or her employment status. In this survey, a person was considered as literate if he/she could both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language. It is seen that during 2007-08, about 94 per cent of rural and 97 per cent of urban people (5 years and above) in Kerala were literate, that is, they could read and write a simple sentence in any language with understanding. Chart 6.1.1 gives the percentage of persons aged 5 years and above by the status of their literacy, separately for rural and urban areas of Kerala. The chart shows that the proportion of illiterates among the persons of age 60 years and above is generally higher than among the person of age between 5 and 59 years. This indicates that over the generations, more and more people are becoming literate.

Chart 6.1.1 Percentage of persons literate through formal schooling



Per 1000 distribution of persons of age 5 years and above by levels of general and technical education for different age groups is given in table 2 of Appendix B. The level of general education of a member of the household refers to the highest course successfully completed by him/her. Main observation made from the table is that, around 93% of rural and 96% of urban people had formal schooling.

6.2. Estimates of Employment

The main objective of this survey was to measure the extent of employment and unemployment by the three reference periods of (i) one year, (ii) one week, and (iii) each day of the week. Based on these three reference periods three different measures, termed as usual status (US), current weekly status (CWS), and the current daily status (CDS), are arrived at. With respect to these reference periods, each individual is classified into one of three possible broad activities on the major time criterion, namely, engaged in economic activity (or employed), unemployed (seeking and/or available for work) and out of labour force. The first two categories constitute the labour force, while work force consists of only the first category. The main statistical indicators on employment generated through this survey are Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and Worker Population Ratio (WPR). Labour force participation rate is defined as the proportion of persons/person days in the labour force. Similarly, the proportion of persons/person-days employed to total is referred to as worker-population ratio (WPR). In this section, the estimates of employment in the above three reference periods are discussed.

6.2.1 Labour Force Participation Rate

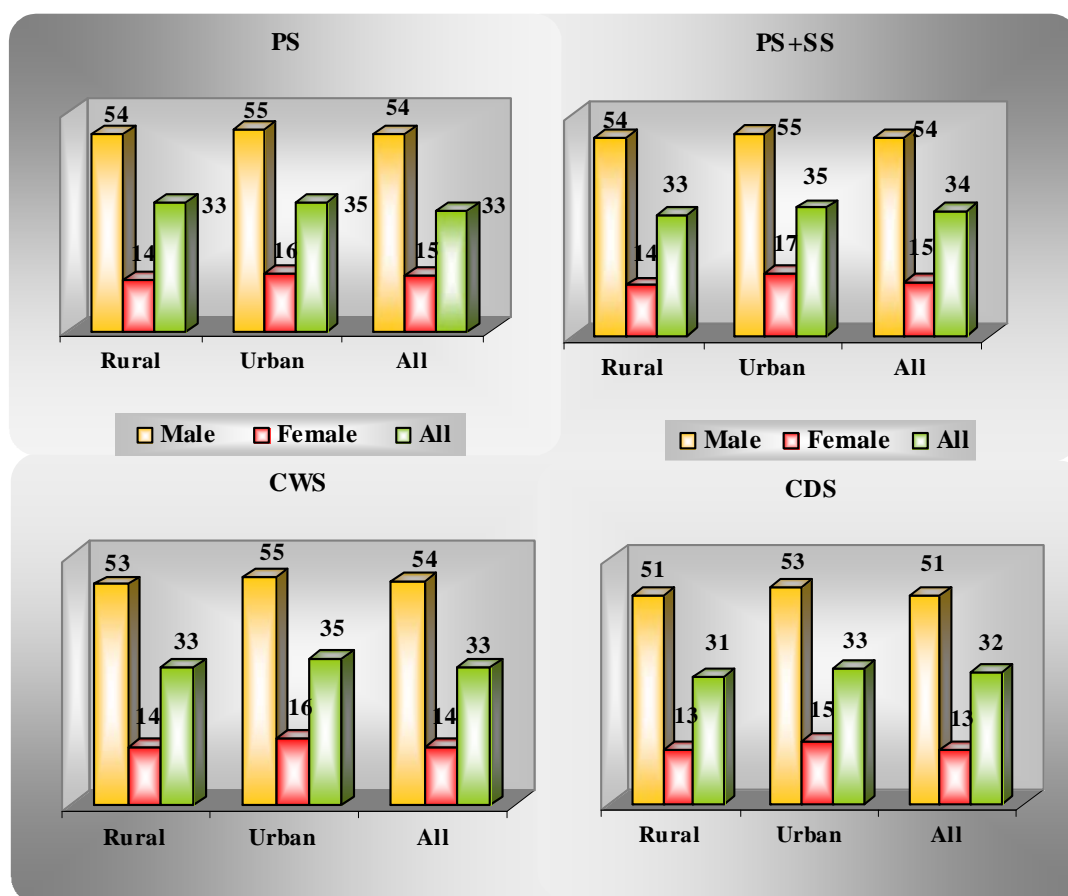
Features of labour force have been discussed here in usual status, current weekly status and current daily status. In respect of US approach which is based on major time criteria, the indicators are measured in the usual principal status (PS) and subsidiary status (SS). Based on the three approaches used in the classification of activity statuses of the persons surveyed, four different estimates of the employed can be generated. These estimates are,

- i. number of persons employed according to the usual principal status (ps) i.e. by considering usual principal activity only,
- ii. number of persons employed according to the usual status (ps+ss) i.e. by considering usual principal and subsidiary activity together,
- iii. number of persons employed according to the current weekly status approach, and
- iv. number of person-days employed according to the current daily status approach

The LFPR in the above four approaches at the rural and urban level are presented in chart 6.2.1. According to the PS approach, 33 per cent of rural and 35 per cent of urban population in Kerala belonged to the labour force. LFPR was significantly lower for females than for males in both rural and urban areas. As per the PS approach, it was about 54 per cent for rural male and 55 per cent for urban male. For females, LFPR was 14 per cent in rural areas and 16 per cent in urban areas. LFPR in PS+SS (principal status and subsidiary status combined) and CWS approaches are almost same as that of LFPR in the PS.

The usual status approach adopted for classification of the population is unable to capture changes in the activity pattern caused by seasonal fluctuations. But the estimates obtained by adopting the current daily status approach is expected to reflect even the changes that take place during a week. The estimates of the employed based on current daily status give the average daily picture of employment. LFPR in CDS approach was 31 per cent in rural and 33 per cent in urban sectors of Kerala, which was nearly 2 percentage point lower than the LFPR obtained in PS. For rural areas, in CDS, male LFPR was nearly 51 per cent compared to 13 per cent for female and in urban areas, male LFPR was nearly 53 per cent compared to 15 per cent for female.

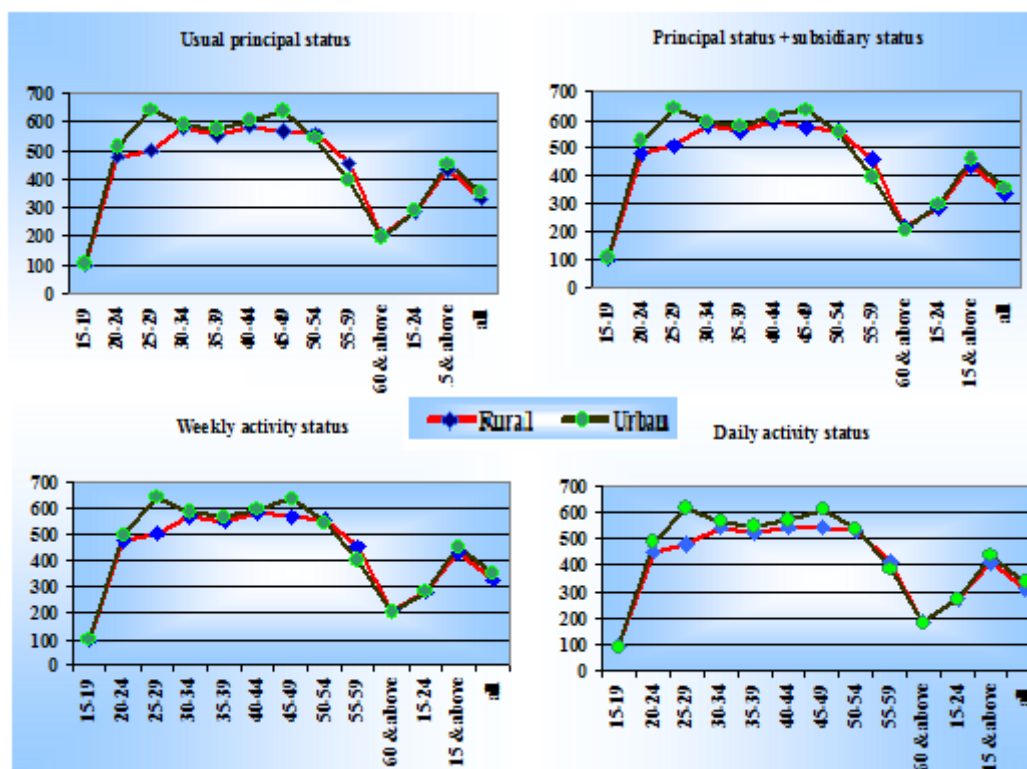
Chart 6.2.1 : LFPR in different approaches



6.2.2 Age specific Labour Force Participation Ratio

The number of persons employed in a particular age-group per 1000 persons in that age-group is defined as the age specific labour force participation ratio (ASLFPR). Based on the age recorded, the ASLFPRs are estimated for broad age groups for the principal status (PS) workers, usual status (PS+SS) workers, current weekly status (CWS) workers and current daily status (CDS) workers. The LFPR in different approaches for different age groups at the rural and urban level are presented in chart 6.2.2. It is seen that for rural areas, the ASLFPR is found to be the highest in the age group 40-44 years followed 30-34 years and in urban areas, ASLFPR was highest in 25-29 age group followed by 45-49. According to PS, the ASLFPR for highest ASLFPR age group was 59 per cent in rural and 64 per cent in urban areas. Another important point to be noted is that, both in rural and urban Kerala, the proportion of child (below age 15) labour was insignificant. According to PS, about 2 out of every 1000 children (below 15 years) in rural are estimated to have some economic activities to earn their livelihood. The detailed tables in the Appendix B provide ASLFPRs for 5-yearly age groups.

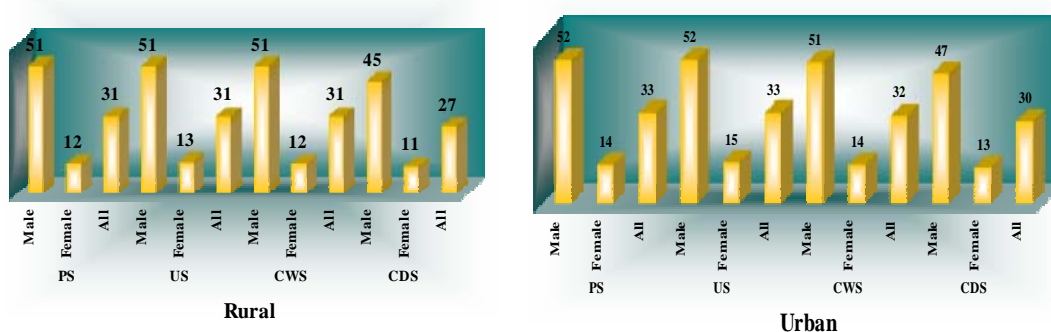
Chart 6.2.2 : LFPR in different approaches for different age groups



6.2.3 Worker Population Ratio

The number of persons employed per 1000 persons is referred to as worker-population ratio (WPR). As like in LFPR, four different estimates of WPR is also arrived based on the three approaches used in the classification of activity statuses of the persons surveyed. The estimates of WPR in PS, PS+SS, CWS and CDS for rural and urban sectors of Kerala are presented in chart 6.2.3

Chart 6.2.3 : WPR in different approaches



According to the PS approach, 31 per cent of rural and 33 per cent of urban population in Kerala were employed during the survey period. As like in LFPR, in both the sectors of Kerala, the WPR of male was more than four times greater than that of female. As per the PS approach, it was about 51 per cent for rural male and 52 per cent for urban male. For females, LFPR was 12 per cent in rural areas and 14 per cent in urban areas. The difference between the WPRs according to principal status (ps) and current daily status approach is found to be 5 percentage points and about 3 percentage point in rural and urban areas, respectively. The difference for males was 6 percentage points in rural areas and 5 percentage point in urban areas. In case of females, this difference both in rural and urban areas was 1 percentage. The detailed tables in the Appendix A provide age specific WPRs for 5-yearly age groups.

6.2.4 Education Level Specific Usual Status WPR

The number of persons who are usually employed in a particular education category per 1000 persons in that education category is defined as the education level specific worker population ratio. Such ratios have been worked out for persons of age 15 years and above and for the youth, i.e., for persons of age 15-29 years. For working out such education specific worker population ratios, persons are classified into 8 categories viz., 'not literate', 'literate and up to primary', 'middle', 'secondary', 'higher secondary', 'diploma/certificate', 'graduate', 'post graduate and above' and 'secondary & above'. The relevant worker population ratios for rural and urban Kerala according to usual status (ps+ss) are shown in Table 6.2.4.

For persons in the age group 15 years and above in rural and urban areas, the WPR was found to be highest for educational level postgraduate and above (R-55%, U-65%) followed by the education levels 'diploma/certificate' (R-50%, U-58%) and middle (R-47%, U-49%). Whereas for the youth, i.e., for persons of age 15-29 years, WPR was highest among literate & up to primary (R-47%, U-66%) followed by middle school (39%) in rural and diploma/certificate (63%) in urban.

Table 6.2.4 Education level specific usual status WPR (per 1000)

Educational Level	Age Group								
	15-29			15+			All		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Rural									
not literate	363	397	373	513	209	302	135	99	115
literate & upto primary	856	237	474	717	216	433	395	139	261
Middle school	706	117	391	802	150	474	673	125	397
secondary	464	34	224	635	73	348	635	73	348
higher secondary	367	30	126	436	64	237	436	64	237
diploma/certificate	705	165	301	611	315	499	611	315	499
graduate	690	112	235	688	238	453	688	238	453
post graduate and above	490	208	213	683	466	552	683	466	552
secondary & above	477	56	200	598	121	353	598	121	353
all	571	87	277	689	160	407	510	125	310
Urban									
not literate	982	30	608	441	176	244	68	62	64
literate & upto primary	809	295	656	692	151	383	333	91	208
Middle school	676	114	444	807	172	494	674	144	413
secondary	432	35	302	653	103	387	653	103	387
higher secondary	254	105	251	519	124	291	519	124	291
diploma/certificate	379	333	632	675	421	582	675	421	582
graduate	438	223	598	686	323	494	686	323	494
post graduate and above	584	368	621	872	497	647	872	497	647
secondary & above	383	128	362	646	204	417	646	204	417
all	494	127	395	699	184	427	524	146	330

There were substantial gender differentials in WPR for different levels of education in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, nearly 69 per cent of the males of ages 15 years and above with education level of 'graduate' were employed while only 24 per cent for females of ages 15 years and above were employed in the same educational category. In the urban areas, 69 per cent males and 32 per cent females with educational level 'graduate' were employed in the same age group. Significant gender differential in WPRs existed even for those with higher level of general education, such as 'graduate' or 'post graduate and above', in both the rural and urban areas. In rural areas, among males with educational level post graduate and above, 68 per cent were employed and this was

47 per cent for females. In urban areas, WPR for this level of general education was 87 per cent and 50 per cent respectively.

6.2.5 Industrial Distribution of Usually Employed

In this survey information relating to the sector (industry) of employment in which a person was working has been collected for the persons categorized as employed. In case of usually employed, this information was collected for both the principal status (ps) as well as subsidiary status (ss) workers. Chart 6.2.5 gives the distribution of the usually employed (ps+ss) by three broad group of industry, i.e., primary, secondary and tertiary. The corresponding results, for broad industry divisions, for rural and urban Kerala are shown in Table 7 of Appendix A. In the present survey, industry classification followed was NIC 2004.

Chart 6.2.5 Proportion of usually employed by broad groups of industry

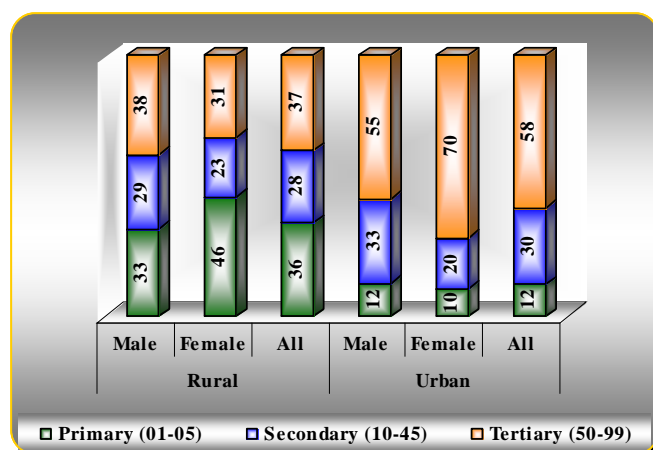


Chart 6.2.5 shows that, during 2007-08, in rural Kerala, among usually employed persons, about 36 per cent were in primary sector (agriculture sector), 28 per cent were in secondary sector (manufacturing and construction) and 37 per cent were in tertiary sector (service). Whereas in urban Kerala, more than half (58 per cent) of the employed were in service sector, around 30 per cent were in secondary sector and only 12 per cent were in agriculture sector.

The gender difference in sector of employment was not highly significant. In rural, 33 per cent of male and 46 per cent of female employed were in agriculture sector. While percentage of employed among male and female in secondary sector was 29 per cent and 23 per cent respectively. Compared to this, the proportion of employed in service sector was 38 per cent among male and 31 per cent among female. Whereas in urban sector, the share of employment in the agricultural sector for both males and females were the least (male-12% & female-10%). The secondary sector accounted 33%

of male and 20% of female workers and the service sector accounted for the highest proportion of urban male (55%) and female (70%) employed.

6.3 Wage Rates of Employees

Data on the average wage earnings per day received by casual labourers and regular wage/salaried persons during each of the seven days of the reference week were collected in this survey. It may be noted that regular wage/salaried earners, generally, receive bonus and perquisites such as free accommodation, reimbursement of expenditure for medical treatment, free telephones, etc. and those are evaluated at the cost to the employer or at retail prices and duly apportioned for the reference week and also included in their earnings. In contrast, casual labourers are not entitled to the additional benefits besides wage/salaried those are enjoyed by the regular wage/salary workers.

Table 6.3.1 Average wage Rs(0.00) per day received by regular wage/salaried employees of age group 15-59 years, for different broad groups of general education

Education Level	Rural			Urban			All		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
not literate	160.71	64.24	67.08	111.77	228.57	171.03	119.32	88.26	92.73
literate & upto middle	155.34	77.99	134.63	191.95	92.25	167.46	165.47	81.62	143.52
Secondary & higher secondary	223.16	149.98	207.81	300.46	141.45	255.44	246.68	146.61	223.31
diploma/certificate	287.89	243.00	273.23	410.03	325.96	342.81	328.86	226.45	296.11
Graduate and above	323.87	319.56	322.17	439.32	390.38	396.62	371.86	322.68	350.93
all	236.18	206.26	227.12	337.88	246.39	304.81	270.23	222.16	254.67

Table 6.3.1 gives the average wage rates for regular wage/salaried employees. The average wage rate for regular wage/salaried employees was Rs. 236.18 for males and Rs. 206.26 for females (rural) and Rs. 337.88 for the males and Rs. 246.39 for the females (urban). Data indicates that the gender (male-female) disparities in average wage received by regular wage employee is much higher in urban compared to rural. The male-female differential was Rs. 91.49 in urban and Rs. 29.92 in rural. Another important point to be noted is that, the average wage received showed an increasing tendency with education.

Table 6.3.2 Average daily wages for casual workers of age group 15-59 years

Sector	Male	Female	Person
Rural	146.16	79.73	134.02
Urban	147.41	80.83	138.36
All	146.83	80.39	133.32

Table 6.3.2 presents wage rates, for casual labourers. Here the male–female disparity in wage rate was almost equal in rural and urban areas. In the rural sector, on an average, Rs. 146.16 was earned in a day by a male casual labourer whereas a female casual labourer earned Rs. 79.73 a day – showing a difference of about Rs. 66.43. A male casual labourer in the urban areas earned Rs. 147.41 in a day and a female, Rs. 80.83 in a day. In the urban sector, the difference was of the order of Rs. 66.88.

6.4. Estimates of Unemployment

As in the case of employed, for unemployed also, three kinds of estimates are obtained following the three different approaches. These are:

- i) number of persons usually unemployed based on ‘usual status’ approach,
- ii) number of persons unemployed on an average in a week, based on the current ‘weekly status’(cws) approach, and
- iii) number of person-days unemployed on an average during the reference period of seven days preceding the date of survey, based on the current ‘daily status’(cds) approach.

The first estimate relates to persons unemployed for a relatively longer period during the reference period of last 365 days and approximates to an indicator of the chronic unemployment. Two estimates of the usually unemployed are presented – usually unemployed in terms of their principal status (ps) and usually unemployed excluding the subsidiary status workers (usual adjusted). Some of the unemployed identified on the basis of principal status might be working in a subsidiary capacity. Hence the unemployment rate derived on the basis of usual status adjusted is expected to be lower than that based on principal status. The other estimate, i.e., the one based on current weekly status, gives the average weekly picture of unemployment during the survey year and covers both chronic unemployment and intermittent unemployment caused by seasonal and short-run fluctuations in the employment of those categorised as usually employed. The third estimate based on the current daily status concept considers person-days and gives average level of unemployment on a day during the survey year. It captures three aspects of unemployment, viz.: (a) the unemployed days of the chronically unemployed, (b) the unemployed days of the usually employed who become seasonally unemployed during the reference week by priority criterion and (c) the (intra-week) unemployed days of those classified as employed according to the priority criterion of current weekly status approach. Hence, this estimate may be considered as the most inclusive rate of unemployment.

6.4.1 Unemployment Rates

Unemployment rate is taken as the number of persons unemployed per thousand persons in the labour force (employed and unemployed taken together). Table 6.4.1 gives the unemployment rate (per 1000) for different approaches. As per the table, the unemployment rate according to usual status (ps+ss), was 69 in the rural areas and 66 in the urban areas. Both for males and females, the unemployment rates were found to be higher in rural areas than in the urban areas. Unemployment rates according to usual status for males were 51, both in rural and urban areas. And for females these were 128 and 114 for rural and urban areas respectively. Another important observation made from the table is that, in both the sectors of Kerala, the unemployment rates for females are found to be higher than that for males.

Table 6.4.1 Unemployment rate (per 1000) according to different approaches

	Rural			Urban			All		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
PS	52	131	70	51	116	67	52	127	69
PS+SS	51	128	69	51	114	66	51	125	68
CWS	54	133	71	60	109	72	55	127	71
CDS	114	148	121	102	129	108	111	143	118

Unemployed person-day rates (CDS) were substantially higher than the rates obtained on the basis of usual status approach or current weekly status approach, thereby indicating a high degree of seasonal and intra-seasonal unemployment. As per cds approach, the unemployment rates was 121 and 108 in rural and urban areas respectively, as compared to 69 in the usual approach in the rural areas and 66 in the urban areas. The corresponding rates in the cws approach were 71 and 72, respectively.

APPENDIX A

Detailed Tables

APPENDIX A: Detailed Tables

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Table 1: Number of villages/ blocks, households and persons surveyed by districts

Districts	number of surveyed		number of surveyed households in		persons surveyed					
	villages	blocks	rural	urban	rural			urban		
					male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Kasargode	16	8	160	80	444	472	916	198	195	393
Kannur	20	24	200	240	410	487	897	451	573	1024
Wayanad	12	4	112	40	272	279	551	85	85	170
Kozhikode	20	24	200	240	385	451	836	559	633	1192
Malappuram	36	8	360	80	900	995	1895	202	242	444
Palakkad	36	12	360	120	730	858	1588	227	274	501
Thrissur	36	20	360	200	709	798	1507	383	434	817
Ernakulam	24	28	240	278	448	432	880	487	490	977
Idukki	16	4	160	40	338	322	660	71	83	154
Kottayam	24	8	240	80	493	471	964	123	137	260
Alappuzha	24	12	236	120	426	508	934	236	260	496
Pathanamthitta	20	4	200	40	337	410	747	73	80	153
Kollam	36	12	359	120	596	688	1284	218	243	461
Thiruvananthapuram	36	24	360	240	689	774	1463	459	476	935
Kerala	356	192	3547	1918	7177	7945	15122	3772	4205	7977

Table 2: Sample number of out-migrants, migrant households and migrants

	sample number of out-migrants						sample number of migrant households		sample number migrants					
	rural			urban					rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	rural	urban	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Kerala	1971	1432	3403	1012	648	1660	145	138	889	2573	3462	744	1525	2269

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution of migrant households by reason for migration

reason for migration (code *)	Rural			Urban			All		
	Per 1000 distribution of migrant households	no. of migrant households		Per 1000 distribution of migrant households	no. of migrant households		Per 1000 distribution of migrant households	no. of migrant households	
		estd. (00)	sample		estd. (00)	sample		estd. (00)	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
01	66	63	25	172	105	33	108	168	58
02	67	65	18	82	50	17	74	115	35
03	5	4	3	60	37	13	27	41	16
04	475	448	56	351	215	38	426	663	94
05	75	71	12	162	99	17	109	170	29
06	6	5	2	26	16	4	14	22	6
07	14	13	1	15	9	1	14	22	2
08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	140	132	5	0	0	0	85	132	5
13	60	57	6	18	11	4	43	67	10
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	7	6	1	13	8	1	9	14	2
16	65	61	4	18	11	1	46	72	5
19	20	19	12	83	51	9	45	70	21
n.r.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
all	1000	944	145	1000	612	138	1000	1556	283
no. of migrant hhd. per 1000 hhd.	17	X	x	38	x	x	22	x	X
estd. no. of migrant hhs (00)	944	X	x	612	x	x	1559	x	X
sample no. of migrant hhs.	145	X	x	138	x	x	283	x	X

* reason for migration (code):

in search of employment –01, in search of better employment – 02, business – 03, to take up employment / better employment – 04, transfer of service/ contract – 05, proximity to place of work – 06, studies – 07, natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.) –08, social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.) –10, displacement by development project – 11, acquisition of own house/ flat – 12, housing problems – 13, health care – 14, post retirement –15, marriage – 16, others –19.

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of migrant households by pattern of migration for each location of last usual place of residence

Rural

location of last usual place of residence*	pattern of migration*				no. of migrant households	
	temporary (1)	permanent (2)	n.r. (4)	all (5)	estimated (00) (6)	sample (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
same district:						
rural (1)	522	478	0	1000	340	51
urban (2)	723	277	0	1000	36	8
all (1 or 2)	541	459	0	1000	376	59
same state but another district:						
rural (3)	598	402	0	1000	327	46
urban (4)	667	333	0	1000	47	12
all (3 or 4)	607	393	0	1000	374	58
same state:						
rural (1 or 3)	559	441	0	1000	667	97
urban (2 or 4)	691	309	0	1000	83	20
all (1, 2, 3 or 4)	574	426	0	1000	750	117
another state:						
rural (5)	679	321	0	1000	121	16
urban (6)	846	154	0	1000	49	7
all (5 or 6)	727	273	0	1000	170	23
another country (7)	763	237	0	1000	24	5
n.r. cases of last upr	0	0	0	1000	0	0
all (incl. n.r.)	606	394	0	1000	944	145
estd. no. of migrant hhs (00)	572	372	0	944	x	x
sample no. of migrant hhs.	91	54	0	145	x	x

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of migrant households by pattern of migration for each location of last usual place of residence

Urban

location of last usual place of residence*	pattern of migration*				no. of migrant Households	
	temporary (1)	permanent (2)	n.r. (4)	all (5)	estimated (00) (6)	Sample (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
same district:						
rural (1)	760	240	0	1000	81	35
urban (2)	721	279	0	1000	59	22
all (1 or 2)	744	256	0	1000	140	57
same state but another district:						
rural (3)	663	337	0	1000	197	32
urban (4)	952	48	0	1000	135	21
all (3 or 4)	780	220	0	1000	332	53
same state:						
rural (1 or 3)	691	309	0	1000	278	67
urban (2 or 4)	882	118	0	1000	194	43
all (1, 2, 3 or 4)	769	231	0	1000	472	110
another state:						
rural (5)	679	321	0	1000	44	12
urban (6)	720	280	0	1000	64	8
all (5 or 6)	703	297	0	1000	108	20
another country (7)	71	929	0	1000	32	8
n.r. cases of last upr	0	0	0	0	0	0
all (incl. n.r.)	721	278	0	1000	612	138
estd. no. of migrant hhs (00)	442	170	0	612	x	X
sample no. of migrant hhs.	100	38	0	138	x	X

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of migrant households by pattern of migration for each location of last usual place of residence

Rural + Urban						
location of last usual place of residence*	pattern of migration*				no. of migrant Households	
	temporary (1)	permanent (2)	n.r. (4)	all (5)	estimated (00) (6)	Sample (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
same district:						
rural (1)	567	433	0	1000	421	87
urban (2)	722	278	0	1000	94	30
all (1 or 2)	596	404	0	1000	516	117
same state but another district:						
rural (3)	622	378	0	1000	524	78
urban (4)	879	121	0	1000	182	33
all (3 or 4)	689	311	0	1000	706	111
same state:						
rural (1 or 3)	598	402	0	1000	945	164
urban (2 or 4)	825	175	0	1000	277	63
all (1, 2, 3 or 4)	649	351	0	1000	1222	227
another state:						
rural (5)	679	321	0	1000	165	28
urban (6)	775	225	0	1000	113	15
all (5 or 6)	778	282	0	1000	278	43
another country (7)	366	634	0	1000	56	13
n.r. cases of last upr	0	0	0	0	0	0
all (incl. n.r.)	652	348	0	1000	1556	283
estd. no. of migrant hhs (00)	1014	542	0	1556	x	x
sample no. of migrant hhs.	191	93	0	284	x	x

Table 5: Number of households reporting out-migrant per 1000 households, number of households receiving remittance per 1000 households reporting out-migration, average amount of remittance received (Rs.) per reporting household for each MPCE quintile class

Rural quintile groups on MPCE	no. of households reporting out- migrant per 1000 household	no. of households reporting out- migrant to another country per 1000 household reporting out- migrant	no. of households received remittance per 1000 household reporting out- migrant	average amount of remittance received (Rs.) per reporting household	number of households reporting out-migrant		number of households reporting out-migrant to another country		number of households reporting receipt of remittance	
					estd. (00)		estd. (00)		estd. (00)	
					sample		sample		Sample	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0-20	282	360	416	28851	2540	198	914	103	1057	121
20-40	279	376	467	41778	2617	229	984	115	1224	151
40-60	336	414	519	41602	3518	333	1455	180	1826	231
60-80	384	392	551	44433	4598	427	1803	222	2531	302
80-100	503	475	599	51825	7775	759	3697	424	4658	588
all classes	374	421	537	45277	21047	1946	8853	1044	11296	1393

Table 5: Number of households reporting out-migrant per 1000 households, number of households receiving remittance per 1000 households reporting out-migration, average amount of remittance received (Rs.) per reporting household for each MPCE quintile class

Urban										
quintile groups on MPCE	no. of households reporting out- migrant per 1000 household	no. of households reporting out- migrant to another country per 1000 household reporting out- migrant	no. of households received remittance per 1000 household reporting out- migrant	average amount of remittance received (Rs.) per reporting household	number of households reporting out-migrant		number of households reporting out-migrant to another country		number of households reporting receipt of remittance	
					estd. (00)	sample	estd. (00)	sample	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0-20	313	316	329	45558	662	124	209	73	218	68
20-40	282	371	494	47491	720	161	268	88	356	113
40-60	323	430	458	55887	1010	192	434	121	462	146
60-80	333	350	437	62058	1185	187	415	92	519	129
80-100	438	499	600	66113	2013	309	1005	171	1207	235
all classes	351	417	494	59618	5590	973	2330	545	2762	691

Table 5: Number of households reporting out-migrant per 1000 households, number of households receiving remittance per 1000 households reporting out-migration, average amount of remittance received (Rs.) per reporting household for each MPCE quintile class

Rural + Urban

quintile groups on MPCE	no. of households reporting out- migrant per 1000 household	no. of households reporting out- migrant to another country per 1000 household reporting out- migrant	no. of households received remittance per 1000 household reporting out- migrant	average amount of remittance received (Rs.) per reporting household	number of households reporting out-migrant		number of households reporting out-migrant to another country		number of households reporting receipt of remittance	
					estd. (00)	sample	estd. (00)	sample	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0-20	287	351	398	31705	3202	322	1123	176	1275	189
20-40	280	375	473	43065	3338	390	1251	203	1580	264
40-60	333	417	506	44487	4527	525	1889	301	2289	377
60-80	373	384	527	47430	5783	614	2218	314	3050	431
80-100	488	480	599	54765	9788	1068	4701	595	5865	823
all classes	369	420	528	48094	26638	2919	11183	1589	14058	2084

Table 6: Number of households reporting use of remittance per 1000 household receiving remittance for each quintile group on MPCE

Rural																		
quintile groups on MPCE	no. of hhd. reporting receipt of remittance per 1000 households	number of households reporting use of remittance per 1000 households reporting receipt of remittance															number of households reporting receipt of remittance	
		use of remittance (code *)															estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	01	02	03	04	05	06	any of 01 to 06	07	08	10	11	12	19	any (incl. n.r.)	(16)	(17)	(18)
0-20	117	809	303	99	30	470	472	928	66	117	0	0	66	9	1000		1057	121
20-40	130	888	48	0	63	64	19	986	41	72	3		0	46	13	00	1224	151
40-60	174	793	401	86	17	514	435	986	50	116	0	0	108	51	1000		1826	231
60-80	212	802	377	135	85	460	502	941	50	117	19	0	75	16	1000		2531	302
80-100	301	787	437	135	72	444	426	983	47	92	4	0	93	52	1000		4658	588
all groups	201	804	406	115	61	474	451	965	49	102	6	0	84	35	1000		11296	1393
estd. (00) no. of hhs / hhs. reporting use**	11296	9085	4588	1297	692	5359	5098	10885	558	1149	69	0	946	400	11296		x	x
sample no. of hhs./hhs. reporting use**	1393	1117	528	176	91	684	653	1343	68	141	7	0	117	56	1393		x	x

* *use of remittances (code*)*:

for household consumer expenditure: on food items – 01, education of household members- 02, , household durable –03, marriage and other ceremonies – 04, health care- 05, others items on household consumer expenditure- 06;

for improving housing condition (major repairs, purchase of land and buildings, etc.)- 07, debt repayment- 08, financing working capital – 10, initiating new entrepreneurial activity – 11, saving/investment – 12, others – 19.

Table 6: Number of households reporting use of remittance per 1000 household receiving remittance for each quintile group on MPCE

Urban																	
quintile groups on MPCE	no. of hhd. reporting receipt of remittance per 1000 households	number of households reporting use of remittance per 1000 households reporting receipt of remittance														number of households reporting receipt of remittance	
		use of remittance (code *)														estd. (00)	sample
		01	02	03	04	05	06	any of 01 to 06	07	08	10	11	12	19	any (incl. n.r.)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
0-20	103	910	564	123	0	247	270	994	0	166	0	0	116	97	1000	218	68
20-40	140	910	456	27	12	434	431	985	23	144	5	0	113	16	1000	356	113
40-60	148	764	445	87	35	428	357	972	63	105	0	0	135	92	1000	462	146
60-80	146	766	423	82	143	453	366	922	64	116	0	0	108	71	1000	519	129
80-100	263	678	444	171	81	357	294	909	78	115	2	0	207	94	1000	1207	235
all groups	173	757	451	118	69	388	334	938	60	121	2	0	157	79	1000	2762	691
estd. (00) no. of hhs / hhs. reporting use**	2762	2091	1247	325	192	1073	922	2592	164	335	5	0	433	219	2762	x	x
sample no. of hhs./hhs reporting use**	691	524	284	90	36	259	264	644	38	77	2	0	120	55	691	x	x

* *use of remittances (code*)*:

for household consumer expenditure: *on food items – 01, education of household members- 02, , household durable –03, marriage and other ceremonies – 04, health care- 05, others items on household consumer expenditure- 06;*
for improving housing condition (major repairs, purchase of land and buildings, etc.)- 07, debt repayment- 08, financing working capital – 10, initiating new entrepreneurial activity – 11, saving/investment – 12, others – 19.

Table 6: Number of households reporting use of remittance per 1000 household receiving remittance for each quintile group on MPCE

Rural + Urban																	
quintile groups on MPCE	no. of hhd. reporting receipt of remittance per 1000 households	number of households reporting use of remittance per 1000 households reporting receipt of remittance														number of households reporting receipt of remittance	
		use of remittance (code *)														estd. (00)	sample
		01	02	03	04	05	06	any of 01 to 06	07	08	10	11	12	19	any (incl. n.r.)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
0-20	114	827	348	103	25	437	437	939	55	125	0	0	74	24	1000	1275	189
20-40	132	893	450	45	51	445	445	986	37	89	4	0	61	14	1000	1580	264
40-60	168	787	410	86	21	496	419	947	53	114	0	0	113	59	1000	2289	377
60-80	196	796	385	126	95	459	479	972	52	117	16	0	81	26	1000	3050	431
80-100	293	764	438	143	74	426	399	953	54	97	4	0	116	60	1000	5864	823
all groups	195	795	415	115	63	458	428	959	51	106	5	0	98	44	1000	14058	2084
estd. (00) no. of hhs / hhs. reporting use**	14058	11176	5835	1622	884	6432	6020	13477	722	1484	74	0	1380	619	14058	x	x
sample no. of hhs./hhs reporting	2084	1641	812	266	127	943	917	1987	106	218	9	0	237	111	2084	x	x

* *use of remittances (code*)*:

for household consumer expenditure: *on food items – 01, education of household members- 02, , household durable –03, marriage and other ceremonies – 04, health care- 05, others items on household consumer expenditure- 06;*

for improving housing condition (major repairs, purchase of land and buildings, etc.)- 07, debt repayment- 08, financing working capital – 10, initiating new entrepreneurial activity – 11, saving/investment – 12, others – 19.

Table 7: Average consumer expenditure (E/ E1) (Rs.) during the last 365 days, proportion of households receiving remittance during the last 365 days (P) and average amount of remittance received per households receiving remittance (A) (Rs.) for each quintile group on MPCE and household social group

Rural								
quintile groups on MPCE	type of estimate	household social group				number households reporting receipt of remittance		
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	all	estimated.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0-20	E	21549	30986	34430	35402	33646	1057	121
	Er	0	24833	45474	43595	44244		
	P	0	41	150	78	117		
	A	0	591	4376	2584	3381		
	Ar	0	14568	29132	33076	28851		
20-40	E	50644	42853	46186	43565	45205	1224	151
	Er	9828	32616	49685	41002	47167		
	P	81	58	160	90	130		
	A	1048	1462	7487	2067	5444		
	Ar	13000	25345	46823	23025	41778		
40-60	E	31572	46579	50205	52018	50074	1826	231
	Er	61344	44500	55140	47759	52588		
	P	28	61	187	196	174		
	A	676	1349	9066	5570	7254		
	Ar	24000	22062	48588	28361	41602		
60-80	E	52396	49422	55979	55460	55320	2531	302
	Er	52396	54195	58362	55132	57235		
	P	1000	38	251	183	212		
	A	17339	1362	12288	6591	9403		
	Ar	17339	36117	48951	35985	44433		
80-100	E	72842	70475	72357	78496	75024	4658	588
	Er	0	74503	73473	68152	71086		
	P	0	76	324	303	301		
	A	0	2765	17581	14910	15620		
	Ar	0	36255	54329	49273	51825		
All classes	E	31286	45763	53015	60845	54592	11296	1393
	Er	42795	45090	60309	60282	59888		
	P	42	54	220	212	201		
	A	723	1396	10591	8819	9084		
	Ar	17261	26042	48035	41577	45277		
estd.number of households (00) reporting receipt of remittance	x	24	278	7232	3762	11296	x	x
sample number of households reporting receipt of remittance	x	6	46	861	480	1393	x	x

1. E= (monthly consumer expenditure per household for the households belonging to a particular quintile class)*12
2. Er = (monthly consumer expenditure per household receiving remittance for the households belonging to a particular quintile class)*12
3. P = Proportion of household receiving remittance per 1000 households
4. A= Average amount (Rs.) of remittance received per household
5. Ar = Average amount (Rs.) of remittance received per household reporting receipt of remittance

Table 7: Average consumer expenditure (E/ E1) (Rs.) during the last 365 days, proportion of households receiving remittance during the last 365 days (P) and average amount of remittance received per households receiving remittance (A) (Rs.) for each quintile group on MPCE and household social group

Urban								
quintile groups on MPCE	type of estimate	household social group					number households reporting receipt of remittance	
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	All	estimated. (00)	sample
0-20	E	30926	35110	44995	39206	42943	218	68
	Er	0	0	54428	45588	53067		
	P	0	0	125	69	103		
	A	0	0	5565	3462	4690		
	Ar	0	0	44678	50394	45558		
20-40	E	46145	51325	55828	45454	54094	356	113
	Er	39888	33120	59441	51825	57559		
	P	20	16	150	171	140		
	A	299	221	7217	7998	6631		
	Ar	15000	14042	48194	46725	47491		
40-60	E	61142	62165	60621	55896	59013	462	146
	Er	28346	50012	69341	57256	66101		
	P	112	5	195	105	148		
	A	980	434	11914	4281	8256		
	Ar	8750	81200	61189	40802	55887		
60-80	E	109400	69723	72833	64675	70213	519	129
	Er	0	83557	74489	71388	73878		
	P	0	83	154	147	146		
	A	0	2299	8890	11034	9034		
	Ar	0	27770	57729	75181	62058		
80-100	E	150634	104408	100410	125501	113579	1207	235
	Er	85344	88696	99753	116239	106896		
	P	123	517	285	236	263		
	A	123	30606	19124	15612	17378		
	Ar	1000	59226	67005	66060	66113		
All classes	E	101485	60700	69140	85018	74306	2762	691
	Er	75885	82733	77869	93323	83261		
	P	60	67	186	171	173		
	A	159	3069	10949	10665	10323		
	Ar	2661	46040	58775	62393	59618		
estd.number of households (00) reporting receipt of remittance	x	5	63	1749	944	2762	x	x
sample number of households reporting receipt of remittance	x	5	12	434	240	691	x	x

1. E = (monthly consumer expenditure per household for the households belonging to a particular quintile class)*12
2. Er= (monthly consumer expenditure per household receiving remittance for the households belonging to a particular quintile class)*12
3. P = Proportion of household receiving remittance per 1000 households
4. A= Average amount (Rs.) of remittance received per household
5. Ar= Average amount (Rs.) of remittance received per household reporting receipt of remittance

Table 7: Average consumer expenditure (E/ E1) (Rs.) during the last 365 days, proportion of households receiving remittance during the last 365 days (P) and average amount of remittance received per households receiving remittance (A) (Rs.) for each quintile group on MPCE and household social group

Rural + Urban

quintile groups on MPCE	type of estimate	household social group				number households reporting receipt of remittance		
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	all	estimated. (00)	sample
0-20	E	21915	31377	36546	36331	35412	1275	189
	Er	0	24833	47013	44036	45750		
	P	0	37	145	76	114		
	A	0	535	4614	2798	3630		
	Ar	0	14568	31805	36910	31705		
20-40	E	50036	44278	48465	44407	47104	1580	264
	Er	10948	32642	51877	44075	49510		
	P	72	51	158	104	132		
	A	947	1253	7423	3088	5698		
	Ar	13074	24755	47131	29753	43065		
40-60	E	32787	49367	52408	53155	52130	2289	377
	Er	56544	44603	58245	49481	55317		
	P	32	51	188	170	168		
	A	689	1253	9668	5192	7484		
	Ar	21782	24755	51344	30617	44487		
60-80	E	85684	49367	60093	57326	58378	3050	431
	Er	52396	44603	61028	57881	60065		
	P	416	51	227	176	196		
	A	7214	1185	11458	7491	9318		
	Ar	17339	23166	50403	42612	47430		
80-100	E	113520	54266	78479	90313	83856	5864	823
	Er	85344	66161	78665	78144	78456		
	P	64	48	315	286	293		
	A	64	1586	17918	15086	16023		
	Ar	1000	32715	56834	52761	54765		
All classes	E	40254	73368	56604	66586	58944	14058	2084
	Er	48509	79996	63728	66912	64479		
	P	44	114	213	202	195		
	A	651	5139	10670	9258	9358		
	Ar	14739	45146	50126	45754	48094		
estd.number of households (00) reporting receipt of remittance	x	29	342	8981	4706	14058	x	x
sample number of households reporting receipt of remittance	x	11	58	1295	720	2084	x	x

1. E = (monthly consumer expenditure per household for the households belonging to a particular quintile class)*12
2. Er= (monthly consumer expenditure per household receiving remittance for the households belonging to a particular quintile class)*12
3. P = Proportion of household receiving remittance per 1000 households
4. A= Average amount (Rs.) of remittance received per household
5. Ar= Average amount (Rs.) of remittance received per household reporting receipt of remittance

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of out-migrants by reason for migration

reason for migration (code *)	Rural male			Rural female			Rural male + female		
	Per 1000 distribution of out-migrants	Number of out-migrant		Per 1000 distribution of out- migrants	Number of out-migrant		Per 1000 distribution of out- migrants	Number of out-migrant	
		Estimated(00)	Sample		Estimated(00)	Sample		Estimated(00)	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
01	234	4025	497	27	570	60	121	4595	557
02	115	1984	267	12	254	20	59	2238	287
03	8	132	15	1	26	2	4	158	17
04	445	7651	926	29	613	93	217	8264	1019
05	17	288	61	5	95	8	10	383	69
06	3	52	6	2	36	4	2	88	10
07	29	491	31	31	647	52	30	1138	83
08	1	25	1	0	0	0	1	25	1
10	1	20	1	2	33	2	1	53	3
11	2	29	1	1	20	2	1	49	3
12	23	390	35	3	61	6	12	451	41
13	27	462	19	9	195	10	17	657	29
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	2	32	2	0	0	0	1	32	2
16	42	723	47	832	17344	1090	475	18067	1137
17	25	427	40	32	660	60	29	1087	100
19	27	468	20	14	296	22	20	764	42
n.r.	0	7	2	0	4	1	0	11	3
all	1000	17206	1971	1000	20854	1432	1000	38060	3403
estd. no. of out-migrant (00)	17206	x	x	20854	x	x	38060	x	x
sample no. of out-migrant .	1971	x	x	1432	x	x	3403	x	x

* reason for migration (code):

in search of employment –01, in search of better employment – 02, business – 03, to take up employment / better employment – 04, transfer of service/ contract – 05, proximity to place of work – 06, studies – 07, natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.) –08, social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.) –10, displacement by development project – 11, acquisition of own house/ flat – 12, housing problems – 13, health care – 14, post retirement –15, marriage – 16, migration of parent/earning member of the family –17, others –19.

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of out-migrants by reason for migration for each age group of the out-migrant

reason for migration (code *)	Urban male			Urban female			Urban male + female		
	Per 1000 distribution of out-migrants	Number of out-migrant		Per 1000 distribution of out- migrants	Number of out-migrant		Per 1000 distribution of out- migrants	Number of out-migrant	
		Estimated(00)	Sample		Estimated(00)	Sample		Estimated(00)	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
01	167	788	223	13	66	21	88	854	244
02	238	1132	215	21	103	15	128	1235	230
03	12	55	12	0	0	0	6	55	12
04	337	1596	418	39	192	42	185	1788	460
05	42	197	28	0	0	0	20	197	28
06	4	20	2	9	44	3	7	64	5
07	81	383	29	63	312	28	72	695	57
08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	32	151	19	0	0	0	16	151	19
13	26	121	13	1	5	3	13	126	16
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
16	21	99	20	792	3921	475	415	4020	495
17	32	150	26	54	270	54	43	420	80
19	6	27	3	7	33	5	6	60	8
n.r.	2	8	2	1	6	2	1	14	4
all	1000	4728	1012	1000	4952	648	1000	9680	1660
estd. no. of out-migrant (00)	4728	x	x	4952	x	x	9680	x	x
sample no. of out-migrant .	1012	x	x	649	x	x	1660	x	x

* reason for migration (code):

in search of employment –01, in search of better employment – 02, business – 03, to take up employment / better employment – 04, transfer of service/ contract – 05, proximity to place of work – 06, studies – 07, natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.) –08, social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.) –10, displacement by development project – 11, acquisition of own house/ flat – 12, housing problems – 13, health care – 14, post retirement –15, marriage – 16, migration of parent/earning member of the family –17, others –19.

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of out-migrants by reason for migration for each age group of the out-migrant

reason for migration (code *)	Per 1000 distribution of out-migrants	All- male		All - female			All- male + female		
		Number of out-migrant		Per 1000 distribution of out- migrants	Number of out-migrant		Per 1000 distribution of out- migrants	Number of out-migrant	
		Estimated(00)	Sample		Estimated(00)	Sample		Estimated(00)	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
01	219	4813	720	25	636	81	114	5449	801
02	142	3116	482	14	357	35	73	3473	517
03	9	187	27	1	26	2	5	213	29
04	422	9247	1344	31	805	135	211	10052	1479
05	22	485	89	4	95	8	12	580	97
06	3	72	8	3	80	7	3	152	15
07	40	874	60	37	959	80	38	1833	140
08	1	25	1	0	0	0	1	25	1
10	1	20	1	1	33	2	1	53	3
11	1	29	1	1	20	2	1	49	3
12	25	541	54	2	61	6	13	602	60
13	27	583	32	8	200	13	14	783	45
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	2	33	4	0	0	0	1	33	4
16	37	822	67	824	21265	1565	463	22087	1632
17	26	577	66	36	930	114	32	1507	180
19	23	495	23	13	329	27	17	824	50
n.r.	1	15	4	1	10	3	1	25	7
all	1000	21934	2983	1000	25807	2080	1000	47741	5063
estd. no. of out-migrant (00)	21934	x	x	25807	x	x	47741	x	x
sample no. of out-migrant .	2983	x	x	2080	x	x	5063	x	x

* reason for migration (code):

in search of employment –01, in search of better employment – 02, business – 03, to take up employment / better employment – 04, transfer of service/ contract – 05, proximity to place of work – 06, studies – 07, natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.) –08, social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.) –10, displacement by development project – 11, acquisition of own house/ flat – 12, housing problems – 13, health care – 14, post retirement –15, marriage – 16, migration of parent/earning member of the family –17, others –19.

Table 9: Per 1000 distribution of out-migrants by period since leaving the household (years)

period since leaving the household (years)	Per 1000 distribution of out-migrants	Rural- male		Rural - female			Rural - male + female		
		Number of out-migrant		Per 1000 distribution of out-migrants	Number of out-migrant		Per 1000 distribution of out-migrants	Number of out-migrant	
		Estimated(00)	Sample		Estimated(00)	Sample		Estimated(00)	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0-4	556	9580	1204	312	6527	499	422	16107	423
5-9	196	3380	325	194	4050	301	194	7430	195
10-14	111	1902	219	158	3286	209	136	5187	136
15-19	67	1146	111	127	2646	161	100	3792	100
20-24	45	771	66	105	2185	132	78	2956	78
25-29	13	225	24	57	1194	66	36	1419	37
30-34	7	118	12	23	474	33	16	592	16
35-39	2	28	4	16	334	20	10	362	9
40-44	3	56	6	3	56	7	3	112	3
45 & above	0	0	0	5	102	4	5	102	3
All ages (incl. n.r.)	1000	17206	1971	1000	20854	1432	1000	38060	3403
estd. no. of out-migrant (00)	17206	x	x	20854	x	x	38060	x	x
sample no. of out-migrant .	1971	x	x	1432	x	x	3403	x	x

Table 9: Per 1000 distribution of out-migrants by period since leaving the household (years)

period since leaving the household (years)	Per 1000 distribution of out-migrants	Urban- male		Urban - female			Urban - male + female		
		Number of out-migrant		Per 1000 distribution of out-migrants	Number of out-migrant		Per 1000 distribution of out-migrants	Number of out-migrant	
		Estimated(00)	Sample		Estimated(00)	Sample		Estimated(00)	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0-4	517	2443	565	356	1764	257	435	4207	822
5-9	184	871	180	216	1071	147	201	1942	327
10-14	169	799	141	166	822	99	167	1621	240
15-19	36	172	54	93	459	57	65	631	111
20-24	67	317	48	81	400	46	74	717	94
25-29	12	56	13	53	264	24	33	320	37
30-34	14	65	10	22	109	12	18	174	22
35-39	0	0	0	6	29	4	3	29	4
40-44	1	5	1	7	34	2	4	39	3
45 & above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All ages (incl. n.r.)	1000	4728	1012	1000	4952	648	1000	9680	1660
estd. no. of out-migrant (00)	4728	x	x	4952	x	x	9680	x	x
sample no. of out-migrant .	1012	x	x	648	x	x	1660	x	x

Table 9: Per 1000 distribution of out-migrants by period since leaving the household (years)

period since leaving the household (years)	Per 1000 distribution of out-migrants	All- male		All - female			All - male + female		
		Number of out-migrant		Per 1000 distribution of out-migrants	Number of out-migrant		Per 1000 distribution of out-migrants	Number of out-migrant	
		Estimated(00)	Sample		Estimated(00)	Sample		Estimated(00)	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0-4	548	12023	1769	321	8291	756	426	20314	2525
5-9	194	4251	505	198	5121	448	196	9372	953
10-14	123	2701	360	159	4108	308	143	6809	668
15-19	60	1318	165	120	3105	218	93	4423	383
20-24	50	1088	114	100	2585	178	77	3673	292
25-29	13	281	37	57	1458	90	36	1739	127
30-34	8	183	22	23	583	45	16	766	67
35-39	1	28	4	14	363	24	8	391	28
40-44	3	61	7	4	90	9	3	151	16
45 & above	0	0	0	4	102	4	2	102	4
All ages (incl. n.r.)	1000	21934	2983	1000	25806	2080	1000	47740	5063
estd. no. of out-migrant (00)	21934	x	x	25806	x	x	47740	x	x
sample no. of out-migrant .	2983	x	x	2080	x	x	5063	x	x

Table 10: Number of out-migrants engaged in economic activity, number of out-migrants sending remittance per 1000 out-migrants, average number and amount (Rs. 00) of remittances sent during the last 365 days for different periods elapsed since the out-migrants left the household

Rural

period since leaving the household (years)	present place of residence											average amount of remittance sent (Rs.00)
	Kerala(1, 2, 3)				another country (4)				all (incl. n.r.)			
	no. engaged in eco. acti. per 1000 out-migrants	no. per 1000 migrants sending remittance	average no. of times remittance sent	average amount of remittance sent (Rs. 00)	no. engaged in eco. acti. per 1000 out-migrants	no. per 1000 migrants sending remittance	average no. of times remittance sent	average amount of remittance sent (Rs.00)	no. engaged in eco. acti. per 1000 out-migrants	no. per 1000 out-migrants sending remittance	average no. of times remittance sent	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0-4	373	237	6	181	896	833	6	411	584	478	6	344
5-9	283	130	6	174	896	808	7	473	459	325	7	388
10-14	248	121	7	249	996	948	8	582	411	302	8	477
15-19	253	121	8	200	933	890	8	543	379	264	8	415
20-24	201	105	8	312	936	846	7	562	272	178	8	431
25-29	208	91	10	313	772	772	6	341	272	168	8	328
30 years and above	155	96	8	188	800	800	7	545	218	169	8	389
all ages (incl. n.r.)	288	160	7	202	909	844	7	456	468	358	7	376
estd.out-migrants sending remittances (00)	x	4313	x	x	x	9301	x	x	x	13613	x	x
Estd. No. of times remittances sent	x	x	2937839	x	x	x	6141050	x	x	x	9078889	
Estd. Amount of remittances(Rs.00)	x	x	x	87061736	x	x	x	424393036	x	x	x	511454772
sample out-migrants remittances sent	x	589	x	x	x	1070	x	x	x	1659	x	x
sample no. of times remittances sent	x	x	3864	x	x	x	7265	x	x	x	11129	x

Note:

Kerala (1,2,3) = Same state and within the country, Same state but another country, 3= Outside the state

Table 10: Number of out-migrants engaged in economic activity, number of out-migrants sending remittance per 1000 out-migrants, average number and amount (Rs. 00) of remittances sent during the last 365 months since they left the household

Urban	present place of residence											
	Kerala (1, 2, 3)				another country (4)				all (incl. n.r.)			
period since leaving the household (years)	no. engaged in eco. acti. per 1000 out-migrants	no. per 1000 migrants sending remittance	average no. of times remittance sent	average amount of remittance sent (Rs. 00)	no. engaged in eco. acti. per 1000 out-migrants	no. per 1000 migrants sending remittance	average no. of times remittance sent	average amount of remittance sent (Rs.00)	no. engaged in eco. acti. per 1000 out-migrants	no. per 1000 migrants sending remittance	average no. of times remittance sent	average amount of remittance sent (Rs.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0-4	372	228	6	300	810	729	6	588	544	425	6	495
5-9	318	127	6	295	839	700	6	491	486	312	6	438
10-14	327	144	6	192	926	760	7	547	525	348	7	449
15-19	240	156	8	276	845	845	7	590	351	286	7	449
20-24	258	171	6	162	982	898	5	423	492	406	5	349
25-29	140	25	2	46	890	463	10	626	262	97	8	499
30 years and above	233	74	11	124	1000	1000	9	1016	400	275	10	828
all years (incl. n.r.)	318	169	6	268	852	743	6	556	497	362	6	467
estd.out-migrants sending remittances (00)	x	1082	x	x	x	2422	x	x	X	3505	x	x
Estd. No. of times remittances sent	x	x	640896	x	x	x	1467462	x	X	x	2108357	x
Estd. Amount of remittances(Rs.00)	x	x	x	29032734	x	x	x	134766837	X	x	x	163799570
sample out-migrants remittances sent	x	290	x	x	x	569	x	x	X	859	x	x
ample no. of times remittances sent	x	x	1806	x	x	x	3738	x	X	x	5544	x

Note:Kerala (1,2,3) = Same state and within the country, Same state but another country, 3= Outside the state

Table 10 -Number of out-migrants engaged in economic activity, number of out-migrants sending remittance per 1000 out-migrants, average number and amount (Rs. 00) of remittances sent during the last 365 days for different periods elapsed since the out-migrants left the household

Rural + Urban

period since leaving the household (years)	present place of residence												number of out- migrant		number of out- migrant sending remittance	
	Kerala (1, 2, 3)				another country (4)				all (incl. n.r.)							
	no. engaged in eco. acti. per 1000 out- migrants	no. per 1000 out- migrants sending remittance	average no. of times remitt- ance sent	average amount of remitt- ance sent (Rs. 00)	no. engaged in eco. acti. per 1000 out- migrants	no. per 1000 out- migrants sending remittance	average no. of times remitt- ance sent	average amount of remitt- ance sent (Rs.00)	no. engaged in eco. acti. per 1000 out- migrants	no. per 1000 out- migrants sending remittance	average no. of times remitt- ance sent	average amount of remitt- ance sent (Rs.00)	estimated (00)	sample	estimated (00)	sample
0-4	372	235	6	205	878	812	6	444	576	467	6	372	20314	2525	9492	1460
5-9	290	130	6	197	883	783	7	477	464	322	7	398	9372	953	3019	434
10-14	265	126	7	235	974	887	8	572	439	313	7	469	6809	668	2128	318
15-19	251	126	8	213	920	884	8	550	375	267	8	420	4423	383	1180	150
20-24	210	116	7	277	957	869	7	499	315	222	7	402	3673	292	817	95
25-29	196	80	10	299	801	696	7	387	270	155	8	347	1739	127	270	36
30 years and above	154	90	9	184	844	844	7	675	234	179	9	487	1410	115	212	25
all years (incl. n.r.)	294	162	7	215	896	821	6	477	473	359	7	394	47740	5063	17118	2518
estd.out-migrants sending remittances (00)	x	5395	x	x	x	11723	x	x	x	17118	x	x	x	x	x	x
Estd. No. of times remittances sent	x	x	3578735	x	x	X	7608511	x	x	X	11187247	x	x	x	x	x
Estd. Amount of remittances(Rs.00)	x	X	x	116094469	x	X	x	559159873	x	x	x	675254342	x	x	x	x
sample out- migrants remittances sent	x	879	x	x	x	1639	x	x	x	209	2518	x	x	x	x	x
sample no. of times remittances sent	x	x	5670	x	x	X	11003	x	x	x	x	16673	x	x	x	x

Note:

Kerala (1,2,3) = Same state and within the country, Same state but another country, 3= Outside the state

Table 11: Per 1000 distribution of persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment by quintile groups for each present usual activity category

Rural + Urban`		Male									
usual (ps) status and industry		no. of persons who stayed away from the village/town per 1000 persons	average no. spells of staying out side vill./block	quintile groups						persons*	
				0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	all groups	estimated (00)	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
self-emp(11-21)	agri (01-05)	7	1	9	304	214	122	351	1000	48	20
	non-agri(10-93)	5	3	140	136	480	0	244	1000	81	47
	all(01-93)	6	2	91	199	380	46	284	1000	129	67
regular wage/salaried (31)	agri (01-05)	4	2	30	150	460	360	0	1000	50	22
	non-agri(10-99)	13	2	127	109	459	156	149	1000	124	69
	all(01-99)	13	2	133	108	456	155	147	1000	174	91
casual labour (41 & 51)	agri (01-05)	5	2	418	329	154	15	83	1000	75	40
	non-agri(10-99)	10	2	398	200	194	20	188	1000	273	119
	all(01-99)	8	2	402	229	185	19	165	1000	348	159
total employed (11-51)	agri (01-05)	6	2	267	316	176	56	185	1000	173	61
	non-agri(10-99)	10	2	270	161	325	62	184	1000	478	256
	all(01-99)	9	2	269	190	297	61	184	1000	651	317
unemployed (81)	x	66	2	83	125	407	75	311	1000	278	167
not in labour force	students (91)	1	3	41	77	623	61	198	1000	50	19
	others (92-99)	1	2	37	348	414	0	201	1000	38	20
	all (91-99)	1	3	39	195	533	34	199	1000	88	39
all (11-99)		7	2	198	173	347	62	220	1000	1017	523
estimated (00) no. of persons*		1017	x	201	175	353	65	223	1017	x	x
estimated (00) no. of spells **		x	206866	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
sample no. of persons*		523	x	107	93	194	31	98	523	x	x
estimated (00) no. of spells **		x	1166	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Note *: persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment.

Table 11: Per 1000 distribution of persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment by quintile groups for each present usual activity category

Rural + Urban		Female									
usual (ps) status and industry		no. of persons who stayed away from the village/town per 1000 persons	average no. spells of staying out side vill./block	quintile groups					persons*		
				0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	all groups	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
self-emp(11-21)	agri (01-05)	17	1	0	42	670	0	288	1000	17	3
	non-agri(10-93)	0	1	48	117	140	378	317	1000	12	2
	all(01-93)	7	1	35	42	636	0	287	1000	29	5
regular wage/salaried (31)	agri (01-05)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0
	non-agri(10-99)	9	1	213	86	428	44	229	1000	60	29
	all(01-99)	9	1	213	86	428	44	229	1000	60	29
casual labour (41 & 51)	agri (01-05)	2	2	723	183	0	0	94	1000	9	6
	non-agri(10-99)	3	2	48	562	324	0	67	1000	13	5
	all(01-99)	2	2	325	406	191	0	78	1000	22	11
total employed (11-51)	agri (01-05)	5	1	169	75	513	0	243	1000	26	10
	non-agri(10-99)	6	1	184	169	411	37	200	1000	85	35
	all(01-99)	5	1	178	137	446	24	214	1000	111	45
unemployed (81)	x	12	3	146	102	551	0	202	1000	35	21
not in labour force	students (91)	0	4	159	0	624	44	172	1000	18	11
	others (92-99)	1	2	387	44	104	0	465	1000	98	23
	all (91-99)	1	2	351	37	186	7	419	1000	116	34
all (11-99)		2	2	251	88	344	13	304	1000	262	100
estimated (00) no. of persons*		262	x	65	23	91	3	80	262	x	x
estimated (00) no. of spells **		X	48079	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x
sample no. of persons*		100	x	17	10	45	3	25	100	x	x
estimated (00) no. of spells **		X	207	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x

Note *: persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment.

Table 11: Per 1000 distribution of persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment by quintile groups for each present usual activity category

Rural + Urban		Male + Female		quintile groups							
usual (ps) status and industry		no. of persons who stayed away from the village/town per 1000 persons	average no. spells of staying out side vill./block	persons*						persons*	
status	industry			0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	all groups	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
self-emp(11-21)	agri (01-05)	9	1	6	205	385	76	328	1000	77	23
	non-agri(10-93)	5	3	139	137	440	41	243	1000	81	49
	all(01-93)	6	2	74	170	434	37	284	1000	158	72
regular wage/salaried (31)	agri (01-05)	3	2	30	150	460	360	0	1000	50	22
	non-agri(10-99)	12	2	149	103	451	128	169	1000	183	98
	all(01-99)	12	2	154	103	449	127	168	1000	233	120
casual labour (41 & 51)	agri (01-05)	4	2	449	314	138	13	84	1000	84	46
	non-agri(10-99)	9	2	382	216	200	19	182	1000	285	124
	all(01-99)	7	2	398	239	186	18	160	1000	369	170
total employed (11-51)	agri (01-05)	6	2	244	260	253	43	199	1000	211	71
	non-agri(10-99)	9	2	259	162	336	59	185	1000	549	291
	all(01-99)	8	2	256	183	318	55	188	1000	760	362
unemployed (81)	x	44	2	90	123	423	67	298	1000	313	188
not in labour force	students (91)	1	3	72	56	624	56	191	1000	59	30
	others (92-99)	1	2	289	129	192	0	390	1000	137	43
	all (91-99)	1	2	216	105	336	19	324	1000	206	73
all (11-99)		4	2	209	156	347	52	237	1000	1279	623
estimated (00) no. of persons*		1279	x	267	199	443	67	303	1279	x	x
estimated (00) no. of spells **		X	254945	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
sample no. of persons*		623	x	124	103	239	34	123	623	x	x
estimated (00) no. of spells **		X	1373	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Note *: persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment.

Table 12: Per 1000 distribution of persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment by general education level for each present usual activity category

Rural + Urban Male

usual (ps) status and industry		general educational level						persons*		
		not literate (01)	literate but below primary (02-06)	primary or middle (07, 08)	secondary and higher secondary (10, 11)	diploma/ certificate (12)	graduate and above (13, 14)	all (incl. n.r.) (9)	estimated (00) (10)	sample (11)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
self-emp(11-21)	agri (01-05)	0	110	593	175	14	108	1000	48	20
	non-agri(10-93)	0	10	320	495	8	167	1000	81	47
	all(01-93)	0	47	422	376	10	145	1000	129	67
regular wage/salaried (31)	agri (01-05)	0	0	285	682	10	23	1000	50	22
	non-agri(10-99)	0	0	244	304	138	314	1000	124	69
	all(01-99)	0	0	250	302	136	312	1000	174	91
casual labour (41 & 51)	agri (01-05)	48	75	700	177	0	0	1000	75	40
	non-agri(10-99)	32	27	499	438	3	0	1000	273	119
	all(01-99)	36	37	543	382	2	0	1000	348	159
total employed (11-51)	agri (01-05)	28	88	662	175	5	42	1000	173	82
	non-agri(10-99)	17	16	388	403	48	128	1000	478	235
	all(01-99)	20	29	440	359	40	112	1000	651	317
unemployed (81)	x	12	7	168	398	311	104	1000	278	167
not in labour force	students (91)	0	29	66	373	352	180	1000	50	19
	others (92-99)	75	0	342	538	0	45	1000	38	20
	all (91099)	33	16	185	389	313	64	1000	88	39
all (11-99)		18	22	344	372	138	106	1000	1017	523
estimated (00) no. of persons*		19	23	350	378	140	107	1017	x	x
sample no. of persons*		8	12	197	189	53	64	523	x	x

Note *: persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment.

Table 12: Per 1000 distribution of persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment by general education level for each present usual activity category

Rural + Urban Female

usual (ps) status	status and industry	general educational level							persons*	
		not literate (01)	literate but below primary (02-06)	primary or middle (07, 08)	secondary and higher secondary (10, 11)	diploma/ certificate (12)	graduate and above (13, 14)	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
self-emp(11-21)	agri (01-05)	0	173	218	609	0	0	1000	17	3
	non-agri(10-93)	0	268	507	174	0	51	1000	12	2
	all(01-93)	0	190	374	385	0	51	1000	29	5
regular wage/salaried (31)	agri (01-05)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	non-agri(10-99)	0	4	182	208	18	588	1000	60	29
	all(01-99)	0	4	182	208	18	588	1000	60	29
casual labour (41 & 51)	agri (01-05)	205	205	407	183	0	0	1000	9	6
	non-agri(10-99)	19	159	348	474	0	0	1000	13	5
	all(01-99)	84	84	757	75	0	0	1000	22	11
total employed (11-51)	agri (01-05)	48	48	861	43	0	0	1000	26	9
	non-agri(10-99)	0	4	326	171	15	484	1000	85	36
	all(01-99)	16	20	508	127	10	319	1000	111	45
unemployed (81)	x	0	0	120	220	161	499	1000	35	21
not in labour force	students (91)	0	0	509	416	0	75	1000	18	11
	others (92-99)	389	29	184	298	2	98	1000	98	23
	all (91099)	328	24	235	317	1	95	1000	116	34
all (11-99)		153	19	334	224	26	244	1000	262	100
estimated (00) no. of persons*		40	5	88	58	7	64	262	x	x
sample no. of persons*		4	4	32	25	9	26	100	x	x

Note *: persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment.

Table 12: Per 1000 distribution of persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment by general education level for each present usual activity category

Rural + Urban Male + Female

usual (ps) status and industry		general educational level						persons*		
		not literate (01)	literate but below primary (02-06)	primary or middle (07, 08)	secondary and higher secondary (10, 11)	diploma/ certificate (12)	graduate and above (13, 14)	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
self-emp(11-21)	agri (01-05)	0	126	495	289	10	80	1000	65	23
	non-agri(10-93)	0	43	344	454	7	152	1000	93	49
	all(01-93)	0	55	396	357	8	184	1000	158	72
regular wage/salaried (31)	agri (01-05)	0	0	285	682	10	23	1000	50	22
	non-agri(10-99)	0	1	224	273	99	403	1000	184	98
	all(01-99)	0	1	233	278	106	382	1000	234	120
casual labour (41 & 51)	agri (01-05)	64	89	669	178	0	0	1000	84	46
	non-agri(10-99)	32	33	492	440	3	0	1000	286	124
	all(01-99)	38	40	556	364	2	0	1000	370	170
total employed (11-51)	agri (01-05)	32	82	688	158	4	36	1000	199	91
	non-agri(10-99)	15	14	379	368	42	182	1000	563	271
	all(01-99)	19	28	450	325	36	142	1000	762	362
unemployed (81)	x	11	6	163	378	294	148	1000	313	188
not in labour force	students (91)	0	22	183	384	259	152	1000	68	30
	others (92-99)	301	22	228	365	1	83	1000	136	43
	all (91099)	200	21	213	348	136	82	1000	204	73
all (11-99)		46	22	342	342	114	134	1000	1279	623
estimated (00) no. of persons*		59	28	437	437	147	171	1279	x	x
sample no. of persons*		12	16	229	214	62	90	623	x	x

Note *: persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment.

Table 13: Per 1000 distribution of persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment and worked by broad industry division of work for each quintile group on MPCE

broad industry division of work for the longest duration of work	no. of person worked per 1000 person who stayed away from the village	quintile groups						persons*	
		0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	all groups	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
agriculture, etc. (01-05)	226	340	507	516	136	309	358	233	68
mining & quarrying (10-14)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
manufacturing (15-37)	84	271	88	46	26	95	134	87	26
electricity , water and gas (40-41)	2	10	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
construction (45)	41	54	125	84	47	18	66	43	29
trade, hotel & restaurant (50-55)	122	198	199	237	197	133	194	126	69
transport (60-64)	27	53	31	7	79	22	42	27	15
other services (65-99)	129	73	50	110	516	423	204	133	40
non-agriculture (10-99)	405	660	493	484	864	691	642	418	180
all (01-99)	631	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	651	248
estimated (00) no. of persons*	651	218	127	94	114	98	651	x	x
sample no. of persons*	248	80	58	40	34	36	248	x	x

Note *: persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment.

Table 13: Per 1000 distribution of persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment and worked by broad industry division of work for each quintile group on MPCE

Urban Male + Female									
broad industry division of work for the longest duration of work	no. of person worked per 1000 person who stayed away from the village	quintile groups						persons*	
		0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	all groups	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
agriculture, etc. (01-05)	28	34	51	364	290	6	82	7	12
mining & quarrying (10-14)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
manufacturing (15-37)	17	223	34	0	0	18	49	4	6
electricity , water and gas (40-41)	2	0	0	46	0	0	7	1	1
construction (45)	37	368	166	202	0	0	106	9	10
trade, hotel & restaurant (50-55)	80	187	632	74	318	202	230	20	20
transport (60-64)	58	0	0	0	0	309	166	14	1
other services (65-99)	124	188	117	313	391	464	358	31	26
non-agriculture (10-99)	317	966	949	636	710	994	918	78	64
all (01-99)	345	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	85	76
estimated (00) no. of persons*	85	14	9	13	4	46	85	x	x
sample no. of persons*	76	21	18	15	7	15	76	x	x

Note *: persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment.

Table (13): Per 1000 distribution of persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment and worked by broad industry division of work for each quintile group on MPCE

Rural+Urban		Male + Female							
broad industry division of work for the longest duration of work	no. of person worked per 1000 person who stayed away from the village	quintile groups						persons*	
		0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	all groups	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
agriculture, etc. (01-05)	188	322	478	498	142	213	326	240	80
mining & quarrying (10-14)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
manufacturing (15-37)	71	269	84	41	25	71	124	91	32
electricity , water and gas (40-41)	2	9	0	6	0	0	4	3	2
construction (45)	41	73	128	98	45	12	70	52	39
trade, hotel & restaurant (50-55)	114	198	226	217	201	155	198	146	89
transport (60-64)	33	50	29	6	76	113	56	42	16
other services (65-99)	128	79	54	134	512	436	222	163	66
non-agriculture (10-99)	388	678	522	502	858	787	674	496	244
all (01-99)	576	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	736	324
estimated (00) no. of persons*	736	232	136	106	118	144	737	x	x
sample no. of persons*	324	101	76	55	41	51	324	x	x

Note *: persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment.

Table 14: Per 1000 distribution of persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment by destination during the longest spell for each usual activity status and industry

Rural		Male + Female										
usual (ps) status and industry		destination during longest spell**							persons*			
		same district		same state but another district		another state		another country	all (incl. n.r.)	per 1000 distribution of persons*	estd (00) sample	
		rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	(7)			(12)	(13)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
self-emp(11-21)	agri (01-05)	690	26	56	7	92	78	51	1000	72	75	20
	non-agri(10-93)	274	51	65	104	51	149	306	1000	55	57	34
	all(01-93)	510	37	60	49	74	109	161	1000	127	132	54
regular wage/salaried(31)	agri (01-05)	134	218	230	290	60	46	22	1000	52	50	22
	non-agri(10-99)	29	122	140	274	59	274	102	1000	90	97	58
	all(01-99)	29	121	139	272	67	272	101	1000	142	147	80
casual labour (41 & 51)	agri (01-05)	381	7	32	146	374	36	24	1000	79	81	39
	non-agri(10-99)	344	169	51	244	18	114	61	1000	252	260	98
	all(01-99)	353	131	46	220	103	95	52	1000	331	341	137
total employed (11-51)	agri (01-05)	525	16	43	79	245	56	36	1000	203	206	81
	non-agri(10-99)	236	140	80	236	35	169	104	1000	397	414	190
	all(01-99)	309	109	71	196	88	140	87	1000	600	620	271
unemployed (81)	x	8	16	11	84	5	268	607	1000	245	253	135
not in labour force	students (91)	287	23	297	108	43	124	117	1000	35	36	22
	others (92-99)	570	105	85	97	0	37	107	1000	120	123	30
	all (91-99)	505	86	134	99	10	57	110	1000	155	159	52
all (11-99)		266	83	66	154	56	159	218	1000	1000	1032	458
estimated (00) no. of persons*		274	85	68	159	57	164	225	1032	x	x	x
sample no. of persons*		69	22	41	97	35	100	94	458	x	x	x

Table 14: Per 1000 distribution of persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment by destination during the longest spell for each usual activity status and industry

Urban		Male + Female										
usual (ps) status and industry		destination during longest spell**							all (incl. n.r.)	per 1000 distribution of persons*	persons*	
		same district		same state but another district		another state		another country (7)			estd (00)	sample
		rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
self-emp(11-21)	agri (01-05)	159	250	88	24	0	479	0	1000	24	6	4
	non-agri(10-93)	129	20	54	581	121	96	0	1000	93	23	14
	all(01-93)	131	37	0	238	112	132	0	1000	117	29	18
regular wage/salaried(31)	agri (01-05)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	non-agri(10-99)	21	103	149	397	2	225	103	1000	352	86	41
	all(01-99)	21	103	149	397	2	225	103	1000	352	86	41
casual labour (41 & 51)	agri (01-05)	198	311	0	116	0	0	375	1000	12	3	7
	non-agri(10-99)	15	489	59	120	22	142	153	1000	101	25	26
	all(01-99)	35	470	53	119	20	127	176	1000	113	28	33
total employed (11-51)	agri (01-05)	183	148	140	71	0	227	231	1000	36	9	11
	non-agri(10-99)	39	160	116	378	26	187	94	1000	545	134	81
	all(01-99)	44	164	112	367	25	189	99	1000	579	143	92
unemployed (81)	x	8	27	184	147	8	317	310	1000	243	60	52
not in labour forece	students (91)	19	15	830	35	0	0	102	1000	122	30	8
	others (92-99)	225	33	11	428	0	109	195	1000	57	14	13
	all (91-99)	81	20	582	154	0	33	130	1000	178	44	21
all (11-99)		42	104	217	274	16	191	156	1000	1000	247	165
estimated (00) no. of persons*		10	26	54	68	4	47	39	247	x	x	x
sample no. of persons*		21	16	11	47	4	31	35	165	x	x	x

Table 14: Per 1000 distribution of persons who stayed away from the village/town for 30 days or more but less than 6 months for employment or in search of employment by destination during the longest spell for each usual activity status and industry

Rural + Urban

Male + Female

usual (ps) status and industry		destination during longest spell**							all (incl. n.r.)	per 1000 distribution of persons*	persons*	
		same district		same state but another district		another state		another country			estd (00)	Sample
		rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	(7)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
self-emp(11-21)	agri (01-05)	650	43	58	8	85	108	47	1000	63	81	24
	non-agri(10-93)	231	42	62	245	72	133	216	1000	63	80	48
	all(01-93)	440	37	49	84	81	113	131	1000	126	161	72
regular wage/salaried(31)	agri (01-05)	134	218	230	290	60	46	22	1000	39	50	22
	non-agri(10-99)	25	113	144	333	32	251	103	1000	143	183	99
	all(01-99)	26	114	143	319	42	254	102	1000	182	233	121
casual labour (41 & 51)	agri (01-05)	374	18	31	145	360	35	37	1000	66	84	46
	non-agri(10-99)	314	198	52	233	18	117	69	1000	223	285	124
	all(01-99)	328	158	47	212	97	98	62	1000	289	369	170
total employed (11-51)	agri (01-05)	510	22	47	79	234	63	44	1000	168	215	71
	non-agri(10-99)	187	145	89	272	33	174	102	1000	429	548	291
	all(01-99)	258	120	79	229	76	149	89	1000	597	763	362
unemployed (81)	x	8	18	45	96	6	278	549	1000	244	313	188
not in labour force	students (91)	163	19	543	74	23	67	110	1000	52	66	30
	others (92-99)	534	97	77	132	0	45	116	1000	107	137	43
	all (91-99)	411	71	234	111	8	52	114	1000	159	203	73
all (11-99)		223	87	95	177	48	165	206	1000	1000	1279	623
estimated (00) no. of persons*		285	111	122	226	61	211	263	1279	x	x	X
sample no. of persons*		90	38	52	144	39	131	129	623	x	x	x

Table 15: Per 1000 distribution of migrants by usual principal activity category after migration for each usual activity before migration

Rural		Male												per 1000 distribution of migrants	no. of migrants per 1000 persons	no. of migrants	
usual activity before migration		usual principal activity after migration														estd. (00)	sample
status	industry	self-emp(11-21)		regular wage/salaried (31)		casual labour (41, 51)		total employed (11-51)		unemployed (81)	not in labour force						
		agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)	agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)	agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)	agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)		students (91)	others (92-99)	all (11-99 and n.r.)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
self-emp(11-21)	agri (01-05)	541	188	0	2	149	74	690	264	0	10	36	1000	64	8	955	37
	non-agri(10-93)	18	786	0	113	0	0	18	899	16	0	68	1000	72	9	1088	57
	all(01-93)	200	578	0	74	52	26	251	678	10	3	57	1000	136	17	2043	94
regular wage/salaried (31)	agri (01-05)	39	89	21	608	1	71	60	768	22	0	150	1000	33	4	501	14
	non-agri(10-99)	602	0	267	0	106	8	974	8	0	0	18	1000	216	28	3240	157
	all(01-99)	76	83	37	568	8	67	121	718	20	0	141	1000	249	32	3741	171
casual labour (41 & 51)	agri (01-05)	177	70	0	10	469	103	646	184	0	0	170	1000	79	10	1180	80
	non-agri(10-99)	27	38	0	71	19	779	46	888	14	0	51	1000	172	22	2580	168
	all(01-99)	79	49	0	50	174	545	253	645	9	0	92	1000	251	32	3760	248
total employed (11-51)	agri (01-05)	275	87	20	8	383	91	678	186	0	2	134	1000	176	23	2636	131
	non-agri(10-99)	30	150	8	277	10	418	48	845	17	0	90	1000	460	59	6908	383
	all(01-99)	95	133	11	206	108	332	214	671	13	0	102	1000	636	82	9544	514
unemployed (81)		11	17	0	349	122	229	132	596	165	0	107	1000	29	4	429	64
not in labour forece	students (91)	43	24	0	90	2	137	45	251	34	660	9	1000	196	25	2940	165
	others (92-99)	69	99	0	21	68	72	137	191	18	137	516	1000	139	18	2084	146
	all (91099)	56	63	0	54	36	103	93	220	26	390	271	1000	335	43	5024	311
all (11-99)		106	135	11	126	62	196	178	457	37	157	171	1000	1000	128	14997	889
estd. no. of migrants (00)		1588	2025	157	1888	929	2945	2674	6858	548	2347	2570	14997	x	x	x	x
sample no. of migrants		59	84	3	158	72	177	134	419	50	140	146	889	x	x	x	x

Table 15: Per 1000 distribution of migrants by usual principal activity category after migration for each usual activity before migration

Rural		Female															
usual activity before migration				usual principal activity after migration										no. of migrants			
status	industry	self-emp(11-21)		regular wage/salaried (31)		casual labour (41, 51)		total employed (11-51)		unemployed (81)	not in labour force		all (11-99 and n.r.)	per 1000 distributi on of migrants	no. of migrants per 1000 persons	estd. (00)	sample
		agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)	agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)	agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)	agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)		students (91)	others (92-99)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
self-emp(11-21)	agri (01-05)	198	0	0	0	15	0	212	0	0	0	788	1000	8	3	443	6
	non-agri(10-93)	60	739	0	0	0	0	60	739	0	4	197	1000	15	7	838	14
	all(01-93)	99	531	0	0	4	0	103	531	0	3	364	1000	23	10	1281	20
regular wage/ salaried (31)	agri (01-05)	5	17	0	557	0	8	5	582	21	0	392	1000	15	6	791	4
	non-agri(10-99)	0	0	332	0	330	0	662	0	0	0	338	1000	36	16	1988	65
	all(01-99)	5	15	40	491	39	7	84	512	19	0	385	1000	51	22	2779	69
casual labour (41 & 51)	agri (01-05)	47	1	0	5	787	24	833	30	0	0	137	1000	26	11	1416	107
	non-agri(10-99)	0	0	0	0	0	389	0	389	0	0	611	1000	18	8	959	25
	all(01-99)	40	1	0	4	675	76	715	81	0	0	204	1000	44	19	2375	132
total employed (11-51)	agri (01-05)	52	1	0	312	436	22	488	335	0	0	177	1000	49	20	2650	117
	non-agri(10-99)	15	156	16	4	0	98	323	258	12	1	406	1000	69	30	3785	104
	all(01-99)	38	60	10	122	450	51	497	233	5	0	265	1000	118	50	6435	221
unemployed (81)		0	22	0	35	0	0	0	57	463	1	478	1000	88	38	4821	67
not in labour forece	students (91)	0	35	0	55	28	12	28	101	37	266	568	1000	148	64	8074	285
	others (92-99)	29	14	1	20	29	25	59	59	10	12	860	1000	646	278	35361	2000
	all (91099)	25	16	1	24	29	24	55	64	13	41	826	1000	794	342	43435	2285
all (11-99)		51	19	5	59	67	36	123	55	71	117	634	1000	1000	430	54691	2573
estd. no. of migrants (00)		2780	1050	266	3228	3685	1956	6731	3006	3863	6393	34698	54691	x	X	x	X
sample no. of migrants		61	38	3	106	137	61	201	205	62	118	1987	2573	x	X	x	X

Table 15: Per 1000 distribution of migrants by usual principal activity category after migration for each usual activity before migration

Rural		Male + Female																	
usual activity before migration				usual principal activity after migration										no. of migrants					
status	industry	self-emp(11-21)		regular wage/salaried (31)		casual labour (41, 51)		total employed (11-51)		unem ployed (81)	not in labour force		all (11-99 and n.r.)	per 1000 distributi on of migrants	no. of migrants per 1000 persons	estd. (00)	sample		
		industry										students (91)						others (92-99)	
		agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)	agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)	agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)	agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)		agri (01-05)								non-agri (10-93)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)		
self-emp(11-21)	agri (01-05)	449	137	0	2	113	54	562	193	0	7	237	1000	20	6	1398	40		
	non-agri(10-93)	32	770	0	75	0	0	32	846	11	1	111	1000	28	8	1926	71		
	all(01-93)	168	563	0	51	37	18	205	632	7	3	152	1000	48	14	3324	114		
regular wage/ salaried (31)	agri (01-05)	28	66	14	592	2	51	44	709	21	0	226	1000	19	5	1292	18		
	non-agri(10-99)	317	0	298	0	212	4	827	4	0	0	169	1000	75	21	5228	222		
	all(01-99)	52	61	38	542	18	47	108	650	20	0	222	1000	94	27	6520	240		
casual labour (41 & 51)	agri (01-05)	95	26	0	7	669	53	764	87	0	0	149	1000	37	11	2596	187		
	non-agri(10-99)	23	33	0	62	17	728	40	824	13	0	124	1000	51	15	3539	193		
	all(01-99)	63	29	0	32	378	354	441	415	6	0	138	1000	88	25	6135	380		
total employed (11-51)	agri (01-05)	145	37	17	249	400	51	502	337	0	1	160	1000	76	22	5286	248		
	non-agri(10-99)	27	151	6	6	8	343	41	778	16	0	165	1000	153	44	10693	487		
	all(01-99)	74	105	10	175	236	227	320	508	10	0	163	1000	229	65	15979	735		
unemployed (81)		3	21	0	117	32	60	35	198	385	1	381	1000	75	22	5250	131		
not in labour forece	students (91)	13	32	0	65	20	49	33	146	36	384	402	1000	158	45	11014	450		
	others (92-99)	31	19	1	20	31	28	63	67	11	19	841	1000	537	153	37445	2146		
	all (91099)	28	21	1	27	30	31	59	79	14	74	775	1000	695	199	48459	2596		
all (11-99)		63	44	6	73	66	70	135	142	63	125	535	1000	1000	285	69688	3462		
estd. no. of migrants (00)		4368	3075	423	5116	4614	4901	9405	9864	4411	8740	37268	69688	x	X	x	X		
sample no. of migrants		120	122	6	264	209	238	335	624	112	258	2133	3462	x	X	x	X		

Table 15: Per 1000 distribution of migrants by usual principal activity category after migration for each usual activity before migration

Urban Male		usual principal activity after migration												no. of migrants			
usual activity before migration																	
status	industry	self-emp(11-21)		regular wage/salaried (31)		casual labour (41, 51)		total employed (11-51)		unemployed (81)	not in labour force		all (11-99 and n.r.)	per 1000 distributi on of migrants	no. of migrants per 1000 persons	estd. (00)	sample
		industry									students (91)	others (92-99)					
		agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)	agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)	agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)	agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
self-emp(11-21)	agri (01-05)	634	59	0	0	0	10	634	69	0	0	296	1000	17	4	110	10
	non-agri(10-93)	0	905	0	29	0	0	0	934	2	0	64	1000	112	23	748	91
	all(01-93)	45	845	0	27	0	1	45	872	2	0	80	1000	129	27	858	101
regular wage/ salaried (31)	agri (01-05)	0	805	0	0	0	0	0	805	0	0	195	1000	2	1	13	3
	non-agri(10-99)	21	54	0	749	0	13	21	816	0	67	96	1000	323	67	2158	165
	all(01-99)	23	54	0	747	0	13	23	814	0	67	96	1000	325	68	2171	168
casual labour (41 & 51)	agri (01-05)	2	22	0	156	764	20	766	198	0	0	36	1000	29	6	191	36
	non-agri(10-99)	0	11	0	162	0	782	0	956	1	0	43	1000	147	31	982	102
	all(01-99)	0	13	0	162	120	662	120	837	1	0	42	1000	176	37	1173	138
total employed (11-51)	agri (01-05)	138	29	0	123	603	18	741	170	0	0	89	1000	47	10	314	49
	non-agri(10-99)	10	211	0	407	0	268	10	887	1	31	72	1000	583	121	3888	358
	all(01-99)	19	198	0	386	44	250	63	834	1	29	73	1000	630	131	4202	407
unemployed (81)		16	212	0	522	0	76	16	810	16	22	136	1000	48	10	322	79
not in labour forece	students (91)	0	36	0	150	1	14	1	201	52	665	82	1000	174	36	1163	129
	others (92-99)	4	88	0	59	1	70	4	217	14	330	434	1000	148	31	985	129
	all (91099)	2	59	0	109	1	39	2	208	35	515	240	1000	322	67	2148	258
all (11-99)		18	187	0	271	23	143	41	601	36	196	127	1000	1000	207	6672	744
estd. no. of migrants (00)		120	1248	0	1810	152	952	272	4010	237	1307	846	6672	x	X	x	X
sample no. of migrants		19	114	0	195	29	117	48	426	17	137	116	744	x	X	x	X

Table 15: Per 1000 distribution of migrants by usual principal activity category after migration for each usual activity before migration

Urban		Female															
usual activity before migration				usual principal activity after migration										no. of migrants			
status	industry	self-emp(11-21)		regular wage/salaried (31)		casual labour (41, 51)		total employed (11-51)		unemployed (81)	not in labour force		all (11-99 and n.r.)	per 1000 distributi on of migrants	no. of migrants per 1000 persons	estd. (00)	sample
		industry									students (91)	others (92-99)					
		agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)	agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)	agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)	agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
self-emp(11-21)	agri (01-05)	65	0	0	935	0	0	65	935	0	0	0	1000	4	2	48	2
	non-agri(10-93)	0	195	0	0	0	0	0	195	0	0	805	1000	21	8	284	5
	all(01-93)	5	181	0	67	0	0	5	248	0	0	747	1000	25	10	332	8
regular wage/ salaried (31)	agri (01-05)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	non-agri(10-99)	0	58	0	705	0	0	0	764	1	0	236	1000	80	31	1058	84
	all(01-99)	0	58	0	705	0	0	0	764	1	0	236	1000	80	31	1058	84
casual labour (41 & 51)	agri (01-05)	90	62	0	0	517	45	608	107	0	0	286	1000	6	3	85	31
	non-agri(10-99)	0	0	0	19	0	868	0	887	0	0	113	1000	5	2	68	15
	all(01-99)	55	37	0	7	313	370	368	415	0	0	217	1000	11	5	153	46
total employed (11-51)	agri (01-05)	90	60	0	28	502	43	592	131	0	0	277	1000	10	4	133	33
	non-agri(10-99)	0	61	0	570	0	105	0	736	1	0	263	1000	106	41	1410	105
	all(01-99)	14	61	0	483	80	95	95	639	0	0	265	1000	116	45	1543	138
unemployed (81)		0	5		612	0	26	0	642	166	0	192	1000	98	38	1298	58
not in labour forece	students (91)	2	48	0	78	0	8	2	134	9	542	313	1000	146	57	1943	209
	others (92-99)	3	28	0	35	6	23	9	86	9	35	861	1000	640	250	8498	1120
	all (91099)	3	31	0	43	5	21	8	95	9	121	768	1000	786	307	10441	1329
all (11-99)		5	35	0	103	12	26	17	164	67	126	626	1000	1000	390	13282	1525
estd. no. of migrants (00)		62	464	0	1368	164	348	226	2180	889	1673	8314	13282	x	x	x	X
sample no. of migrants		9	34	0	149	20	37	29	220	33	138	1105	1525	x	x	x	X

Table 15: Per 1000 distribution of migrants by usual principal activity category after migration for each usual activity before migration

Urban		Male + Female															
usual activity before migration				usual principal activity after migration										no. of migrants			
status	industry	self-emp(11-21)		regular wage/salaried (31)		casual labour (41, 51)		total employed (11-51)		unemployed (81)	not in labour force		all (11-99 and n.r.)	per 1000 distributi on of migrants	no. of migrants per 1000 persons	estd. (00)	Sample
		agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)	agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)	agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)	agri (01-05)	non-agri (10-93)		students (91)	others (92-99)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
self-emp(11-21)	agri (01-05)	559	51	0	124	0	9	559	184	0	0	257	1000	8	2	158	12
	non-agri(10-93)	0	811	0	25	0	0	0	836	2	0	162	1000	52	16	1032	97
	all(01-93)	40	757	0	32	0	1	40	790	2	0	169	1000	60	18	1190	109
regular wage/ salaried (31)	agri (01-05)	0	805	0	0	0	0	0	805	0	0	195	1000	1	1	13	3
	non-agri(10-99)	12	56	0	731	0	8	12	794	0	39	154	1000	161	49	3216	249
	all(01-99)	13	56	0	730	0	8	13	793	0	39	154	1000	162	50	3229	252
casual labour (41 & 51)	agri (01-05)	51	44	0	70	628	33	679	148	0	0	174	1000	14	4	276	67
	non-agri(10-99)	0	10	0	144	0	793	0	947	1	0	52	1000	63	16	1050	117
	all(01-99)	13	19	0	124	166	592	180	735	1	0	84	1000	67	20	1326	184
total employed (11-51)	agri (01-05)	114	44	0	76	553	30	666	151	0	0	183	1000	22	7	447	82
	non-agri(10-99)	7	168	0	455	0	220	7	843	1	22	128	1000	266	80	5298	463
	all(01-99)	18	155	0	417	56	201	73	773	1	22	133	1000	288	87	5745	545
unemployed (81)		7	100		571	0	48	7	719	98	10	166	1000	81	25	1620	137
not in labour forece	students (91)	1	44	0	104	0	10	2	158	25	587	229	1000	156	47	3106	338
	others (92-99)	3	33	0	37	6	27	9	98	9	60	824	1000	475	143	9483	1249
	all (91099)	2	35	0	53	5	23	7	111	13	180	689	1000	631	190	12589	1587
all (11-99)		9	86	0	159	16	65	25	310	56	149	459	1000	1000	301	19954	2269
estd. no. of migrants (00)		182	1712	0	3178	316	1300	498	6190	1126	2980	9160	19954	x	x	x	X
sample no. of migrants		28	148	0	344	49	154	77	646	50	275	1221	2269	x	x	x	X

Table 16 : Per 1000 distribution of return migrants by location of last residence for each period since migrated

Rural		Male + Female											
period since migrated (years)	per 1000 distribution of return migrants	no. of return migrants per 1000 migrants	Location of last residence									number of return migrants	
			same district		same state but another district		another state		another country (7)	n.r.	all	estimated. (00)	sample
			rural (1)	urban (2)	rural (3)	urban (4)	rural (5)	urban (6)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
0	52	277	574	46	44	21	14	114	187	0	1000	365	89
1	82	217	434	23	144	48	142	54	155	0	1000	574	73
2	51	147	460	138	114	48	5	144	91	0	1000	356	53
3	56	191	649	116	61	0	35	4	136	0	1000	392	29
4	92	308	723	0	100	33	2	39	103	0	1000	640	40
5	30	131	546	0	209	0	0	67	179	0	1000	210	16
6-9	154	206	686	0	34	0	126	58	96	0	1000	1074	75
10-15	180	161	568	63	159	2	85	16	108	0	1000	1252	71
16 and above	301	97	703	26	164	5	58	2	42	2	1000	2090	132
n.r.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
all years (incl. n.r.)	1000	149	630	35	122	12	67	36	97	0	1000	6953	578
estd.no. of return migrants (00)	X	X	4382	246	849	86	466	251	673	0	6953	x	x
sample no. of return migrants	x	X	290	20	79	33	45	47	64	0	578	x	x

Table 16: Per 1000 distribution of return migrants by location of last residence for each period since migrated

Urban		Male + Female											
period since migrated (years)	per 1000 distribution of return migrants	no. of return migrants per 1000 migrants	Location of last residence									number of return migrants	
			same district		same state but another district		another state		another country (7)	n.r.	all	estimated. (00)	Sample
			rural (1)	urban (2)	rural (3)	urban (4)	rural (5)	urban (6)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
0	162	366	10	937	11	17	2	0	23	0	1000	270	36
1	65	99	65	538	9	209	5	39	135	0	1000	108	30
2	134	131	175	4	23	28	5	718	47	0	1000	224	29
3	58	140	213	523	6	61	6	192	0	0	1000	97	19
4	182	302	917	2	41	28	0	12	0	0	1000	304	14
5	53	150	499	5	465	0	0	32	0	0	1000	88	17
6-9	56	46	370	0	46	305	4	27	248	0	1000	93	16
10-15	160	101	292	183	159	44	27	274	23	0	1000	267	47
16 and above	131	40	326	239	241	0	0	174	20	0	1000	218	35
n.r.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
all years (incl. n.r.)	1000	105	345	278	97	53	6	182	39	0	1000	1671	243
estd.no. of return migrants (00)	x	X	576	465	162	88	10	304	65	0	1671	x	x
sample no. of return migrants	x	X	77	43	28	30	13	35	17	0	243	x	x

Table 16: Per 1000 distribution of return migrants by location of last residence for each period since migrated

Rural + Urban			Male + Female											
period since migrated (years)	per 1000 distribution of return migrants	no. of return migrants per 1000 migrants	Location of last residence								n.r.	all	number of return migrants	
			same district		same state but another district		another state		another country (7)	estimated. (00)			Sample	
			rural (1)	urban (2)	rural (3)	urban (4)	rural (5)	urban (6)						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
0	74	309	334	425	30	19	9	65	117	0	1000	635	125	
1	79	183	392	87	123	74	120	52	152	1	1000	682	103	
2	67	143	350	86	79	40	5	366	74	0	1000	580	82	
3	57	179	562	197	50	12	29	41	109	0	1000	490	48	
4	109	306	786	1	81	31	1	30	70	0	1000	944	54	
5	35	136	532	2	285	0	0	56	126	0	1000	298	33	
6-9	135	161	661	0	35	24	116	55	108	0	1000	1167	91	
10-15	176	146	519	84	159	9	75	62	93	0	1000	1519	118	
16 and above	268	85	667	46	171	4	53	18	40	0	1000	2308	167	
n.r.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
all years (incl. n.r.)	1000	138	575	82	117	20	55	64	86	0	1000	8624	821	
estd.no. of return migrants (00)	x	X	4958	711	1012	174	476	555	738	0	8624	x	X	
sample no. of return migrants	x	X	367	63	107	63	58	82	81	0	821	x	X	

Table 17: Per 1000 distribution migrants by reason for migration for each location of last residence code

Rural reason for migration code	Male								no. of migrants	
	location of last residence code								Estimated(00)	sample
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	All		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)
01	22	11	41	115	82	55	10	39	579	70
02	33	145	120	9	91	41	45	50	744	66
03	2	150	23	33	7	0	2	20	317	29
04	10	45	242	156	295	108	78	70	1043	150
05	20	13	27	108	21	20	4	20	297	56
06	14	26	37	3	2	13	1	24	353	33
07	3	0	24	0	2	25	0	19	288	10
08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	212	14	99	6	64	0	0	139	2083	58
13	75	0	37	0	0	14	54	73	1089	33
14	10	144	7	5	0	212	262	59	882	24
15	2	44	0	49	184	342	226	65	980	29
16	339	388	116	417	95	0	0	93	1388	110
17	113	17	172	7	142	117	0	232	3498	140
19	144	2	54	92	11	53	318	93	1393	78
n.r.	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	4	63	3
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	14997	889
per 1000 dist. of migrants	456	93	178	55	54	76	117	1000	X	X
estd. no of migrants (00)	6839	1399	2668	829	816	1150	1296	14997	X	X
Sample no. of migrants	381	39	210	61	62	66	70	889	X	X

Note: location of last residence code: *rural areas of same district-1, urban areas of same district-2, rural areas of same state but another district-3, urban areas of same state but another district-4, rural areas of another state-5, urban areas of another state-6, another country-7.*

Table 17: Per 1000 distribution migrants by reason for migration for each location of last residence for each household social group

reason for migration code	Female							no. of migrants		
	location of last residence code									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	all	Estimated(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)
01	2	2	2	31	7	18	11	2	80	27
02	0	0	1	16	31	4	0	1	48	12
03	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	54	6
04	7	0	9	7	0	25	10	5	283	42
05	1	8	9	35	2	8	0	4	201	36
06	16	2	18	6	2	0	0	4	239	128
07	1	0	0	0	0	110	0	8	448	9
08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	23	5	36	6	5	10	0	27	1481	52
13	17	0	9	0	31	92	0	33	1821	38
14	2	0	0	5	0	28	411	44	2412	6
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	4	192	2
16	866	930	756	580	388	319	33	675	36953	1886
17	40	29	148	213	534	358	0	175	9545	260
19	19	0	11	100	0	27	402	16	891	64
n.r.	5	5	1	0	0	1	0	1	34	1
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	54961	2573
per 1000 dist. of migrants	685	120	169	66	42	46	45	1000	X	X
estd. no of migrants (00)	31900	5600	7885	3087	1972	2163	2084	54691	X	X
sample no. of migrants	2001	107	306	43	51	53	12	2573	X	X

Note: location of last residence code: *rural areas of same district-1, urban areas of same district-2, rural areas of same state but another district-3, urban areas of same state but another district-4, rural areas of another state-5, urban areas of another state-6, another country-7.*

Table 17: Per 1000 distribution migrants by reason for migration for each location of last residence for each household social group

Rural		Male + Female								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	all	Estimated(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)
01	4	6	16	74	42	32	10	10	659	97
02	5	24	42	13	62	20	40	11	792	78
03	0	38	8	17	4	0	2	5	371	35
04	7	9	88	84	140	60	71	19	1326	192
05	3	11	18	73	12	13	3	7	498	92
06	16	7	20	4	2	6	0	9	592	161
07	2	0	9	0	1	74	0	11	736	19
08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	49	8	54	6	32	6	0	51	3564	110
13	25	0	22	0	19	58	49	42	2910	71
14	3	23	4	5	0	104	277	47	3294	30
15	0	8	0	25	92	147	217	17	1172	31
16	794	835	538	496	234	189	3	550	38341	1996
17	49	28	155	107	354	256	0	187	13043	400
19	36	0	25	96	6	35	326	33	2284	142
n.r.	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	97	4
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	69688	3462
per 1000 dist. of migrants	556	100	151	56	40	48	49	1000	X	X
estd. no of migrants (00)	38739	6999	10553	3916	2788	3313	3380	69688	X	X
sample no. of migrants	2382	146	516	104	113	119	82	3462	X	X

Note: location of last residence code: rural areas of same district-1, urban areas of same district-2, rural areas of same state but another district-3, urban areas of same state but another district-4, rural areas of another state-5, urban areas of another state-6, another country-7.

Table 17: Per 1000 distribution migrants by reason for migration for each location of last residence for each household social group

Urban		Male								
reason for migration code	location of last residence code							no. of migrants		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	all	Estimated(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)
01	25	49	45	22	99	55	43	61	405	76
02	16	14	48	21	233	138	10	53	353	64
03	12	19	8	44	81	0	29	45	302	30
04	78	3	226	144	267	56	228	82	546	84
05	66	51	128	253	10	249	24	73	484	88
06	36	51	33	11	11	0	0	21	138	27
07	1	1	47	116	0	184	0	28	190	12
08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	1	0	21	0	0	0	2	11	3
12	51	33	20	0	0	0	0	18	118	16
13	210	145	26	0	22	33	0	66	437	46
14	0	1	0	0	0	62	42	3	24	4
15	28	0	18	0	4	75	147	12	83	16
16	228	170	52	16	92	1	0	105	697	58
17	192	236	301	263	181	90	0	237	1587	156
19	56	225	49	87	1	56	476	190	1269	62
n.r.	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	4	28	2
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6672	744
per 1000 dist. of migrants	266	216	209	108	54	102	45	1000	X	X
estd. no of migrants (00)	1772	1439	1396	720	363	681	301	6672	X	X
sample no. of migrants	198	161	156	73	80	54	24	744	X	X

Note: location of last residence code: rural areas of same district-1, urban areas of same district-2, rural areas of same state but another district-3, urban areas of same state but another district-4, rural areas of another state-5, urban areas of another state-6, another country-7.

Table 17: Per 1000 distribution migrants by reason for migration for each location of last residence for each household social group

Urban		Female								
reason for migration code	location of last residence code								no. of migrants	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)
01	13	1	1	26	16	20	32	10	128	29
02	3	9	7	11	0	0	0	5	63	13
03	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	2	25	6
04	8	4	19	0	0	14	0	8	103	32
05	21	7	19	5	4	32	0	18	240	40
06	7	16	20	2	16	2	0	9	114	58
07	1	73	20	0	1	160	0	41	548	14
08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	1
11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
12	15	16	20	0	0	0	0	17	220	25
13	31	47	0	0	0	40	0	30	403	41
14	0	0	8	0	0	42	0	7	88	4
15	0	0	0	0	43	2	0	5	41	2
16	791	569	532	295	365	34	0	591	7851	877
17	99	115	300	580	532	574	826	217	2884	298
19	12	134	49	81	23	80	142	35	511	77
n.r.	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	48	4
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	13282	1525
per 1000 dist. of migrants	475	199	176	75	18	51	8	1000	X	X
estd. no of migrants (00)	6306	2636	2340	993	233	675	99	13282	X	X
sample no. of migrants	833	297	211	81	46	54	3	1525	X	X

Note: location of last residence code: rural areas of same district-1, urban areas of same district-2, rural areas of same state but another district-3, urban areas of same state but another district-4, rural areas of another state-5, urban areas of another state-6, another country-7.

Table 17: Per 1000 distribution migrants by reason for migration for each location of last residence for each household social group

Urban		Male + Female								
reason for migration code	location of last residence code							no. of migrants		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	all	Estimated(00)	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)
01	15	15	19	24	71	33	43	27	533	105
02	5	10	23	16	155	72	9	21	416	77
03	2	6	7	20	54	0	28	16	327	36
04	19	4	102	66	178	30	218	33	649	116
05	28	20	63	119	8	134	23	36	724	128
06	12	25	25	6	13	2	0	13	252	85
07	1	52	30	53	0	172	0	37	738	26
08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	1
11	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	1	15	7
12	21	21	20	0	0	0	0	17	338	41
13	60	76	10	0	14	38	0	42	840	87
14	0	0	5	0	0	44	40	6	112	8
15	4	0	7	0	17	42	141	6	124	18
16	696	450	340	167	183	19	0	428	8548	935
17	114	153	300	435	298	348	37	224	4471	454
19	19	158	49	84	8	64	461	88	1780	139
n.r.	3	4	0	1	0	2	0	4	76	6
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	19954	2269
per 1000 dist. of migrants	405	204	187	86	30	68	20	1000	X	X
estd. no of migrants (00)	8078	4075	3736	1713	596	1356	400	19954	X	X
sample no. of migrants	1029	458	367	154	126	108	27	2269	X	X

Note: location of last residence code: *rural areas of same district-1, urban areas of same district-2, rural areas of same state but another district-3, urban areas of same state but another district-4, rural areas of another state-5, urban areas of another state-6, another country-7.*

Table 17: Per 1000 distribution migrants by reason for migration for each location of last residence for each household social group

Rural + Urban		Sex: Male								
reason for migration code	location of last residence code								no. of migrants	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	All	Estimated(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)
01	23	38	42	49	84	55	14	23	984	146
02	29	45	94	18	156	95	41	29	1097	130
03	4	53	17	41	41	0	5	4	619	59
04	24	15	239	148	279	78	96	24	1589	234
05	29	40	63	210	16	151	6	29	781	144
06	18	44	34	8	6	6	1	18	491	60
07	2	0	31	81	1	113	0	2	478	22
08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	1	0	14	0	0	0	0	11	3
12	179	28	70	2	38	0	0	179	2201	74
13	103	115	33	0	15	25	48	103	1526	79
14	8	52	4	2	0	124	236	8	906	28
15	8	12	6	15	102	190	217	8	1063	45
16	316	219	93	135	82	1	0	316	2085	168
17	126	174	219	187	173	102	0	126	5085	296
19	130	162	54	89	7	59	337	130	2662	140
n.r.	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	91	5
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	21669	1633
per 1000 dist. of migrants	397	131	187	72	54	85	74	1000	X	X
estd. no of migrants (00)	8611	2838	4064	1549	1179	1831	1597	21669	X	X
sample no. of migrants	577	200	366	134	142	120	94	1633	X	X

Note: location of last residence code: rural areas of same district-1, urban areas of same district-2, rural areas of same state but another district-3, urban areas of same state but another district-4, rural areas of another state-5, urban areas of another state-6, another country-7.

Table 17: Per 1000 distribution migrants by reason for migration for each location of last residence for each household social group

Rural + Urban		Female								
reason for migration code	location of last residence code							no. of migrants		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	all	estimated	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)
01	3	1	2	28	10	24	12	3	208	56
02	1	5	2	13	22	2	0	2	111	25
03	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	1	79	12
04	7	2	12	2	0	26	10	6	386	74
05	4	7	12	12	2	15	0	7	441	76
06	14	9	14	3	6	1	0	5	353	186
07	1	40	6	0	0	150	0	15	996	23
08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	5
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
12	24	11	24	2	4	5	0	25	1701	77
13	20	25	6	0	22	70	0	33	2224	79
14	2	0	2	1	0	28	389	37	2500	10
15	0	0	0	0	12	1	126	3	233	4
16	854	738	693	367	381	165	31	658	44804	2763
17	50	78	190	487	533	463	44	183	12429	558
19	19	70	32	86	7	47	388	21	1402	141
n.r.	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	82	5
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	67973	4098
per 1000 dist. of migrants	562	121	150	60	32	42	33	1000	X	X
estd. no of migrants (00)	38206	8236	10225	4080	2205	2838	2183	67973	X	X
sample no. of migrants	2834	404	517	124	97	107	15	4098	X	X

Note: location of last residence code: rural areas of same district-1, urban areas of same district-2, rural areas of same state but another district-3, urban areas of same state but another district-4, rural areas of another state-5, urban areas of another state-6, another country-7.

Table 17: Per 1000 distribution migrants by reason for migration for each location of last residence for each household social group

Rural + Urban		Male +Female								
reason for migration code	location of last residence code							no. of migrants		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	all	Estimated(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)
01	6	10	16	38	51	32	14	13	1192	202
02	5	15	35	15	97	42	37	13	1208	155
03	1	19	7	19	23	0	5	8	698	71
04	9	5	92	71	154	43	88	22	1975	308
05	8	15	30	106	10	74	5	14	1222	220
06	15	17	21	5	6	3	1	9	844	246
07	1	30	15	39	1	122	0	16	1474	45
08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	5
11	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	15	7
12	44	15	40	2	18	5	0	44	3902	151
13	31	46	20	0	15	49	43	43	3750	158
14	3	12	3	1	0	74	251	38	3406	38
15	1	4	2	7	65	88	208	15	1296	49
16	778	612	478	257	218	98	3	523	46889	2931
17	62	100	204	345	334	312	4	195	17514	854
19	35	96	36	87	7	58	341	45	4064	281
n.r.	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	173	10
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	89642	5731
per 1000 dist. of migrants	522	124	159	63	38	52	42	1000	X	X
estd. no of migrants (00)	46817	11074	14289	5629	3384	4669	3780	89642	X	X
sample no. of migrants	3411	604	883	258	239	227	109	5731	X	X

Note: location of last residence code: rural areas of same district-1, urban areas of same district-2, rural areas of same state but another district-3, urban areas of same state but another district-4, rural areas of another state-5, urban areas of another state-6, another country-7.

Table 18: Per 1000 distribution of migrants by general educational level

Sector- Rural	Male						
	general educational level						
	not literate (01)	literate but below primary (02-06)	primary or middle (07, 08)	secondary and higher secondary (10, 11)	diploma/ certificate (12)	graduate and above (13, 14)	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Per 1000 distribution of migrants	102	126	360	207	88	117	1000
estd. no. of migrants (00)	1534	1882	5403	3104	1312	1762	14997
sample no. of migrants	50	90	378	238	47	86	889
Female							
Per 1000 distribution of migrants	85	108	408	250	47	102	1000
estd. no. of migrants (00)	4631	5912	22326	13699	2547	5576	54691
sample no. of migrants	185	250	1176	670	52	240	2573
Male + Female							
Per 1000 distribution of migrants	89	112	398	241	55	105	1000
estd. no. of migrants (00)	6165	7794	27729	16803	3859	7338	69688
sample no. of migrants	235	340	1554	908	99	326	3462
Sector- Urban							
Male							
Per 1000 distribution of migrants	71	100	347	235	60	187	1000
estd. no. of migrants (00)	475	670	2318	1559	402	1248	6672
sample no. of migrants	48	55	266	198	27	150	744
Female							
Per 1000 distribution of migrants	53	89	318	292	38	210	1000
estd. no. of migrants (00)	698	1178	4229	3880	504	2793	13282
sample no. of migrants	68	120	552	472	32	281	1525
Male + Female							
Per 1000 distribution of migrants	59	92	328	273	45	203	1000
estd. no. of migrants (00)	1173	1848	6547	5439	906	4041	19954
sample no. of migrants	116	175	818	670	59	431	2269

Table 19: Proportion (per 1000) of non-migrants and migrants in each district

Rural Districts	Male						Female					
	Proportion (per 1000 of)		Estimated (00)		Sample		Proportion (per 1000 of)		Estimated (00)		sample	
	non- migrants	migrants	persons	migrants	persons	migrants	non- migrants	migrants	persons	migrants	persons	migrants
Kasargode	891	109	4501	491	444	24	681	319	5027	1604	472	143
Kannur	888	112	8820	986	410	50	567	433	9888	4177	487	148
Wayanad	829	171	4687	803	272	56	551	449	4236	1903	279	113
Kozhikode	843	157	9620	1506	385	56	562	438	10252	4486	451	235
Malappuram	876	124	15985	1984	900	79	576	424	16761	7104	995	205
Palakkad	896	104	11962	1246	730	64	522	478	14080	6724	858	240
Thrissur	892	108	9458	1017	709	13	526	474	10433	4940	798	354
Ernakulam	844	156	9990	1554	448	150	518	482	9804	4724	432	142
Idukki	913	87	5975	519	338	38	578	422	5297	2234	322	248
Kottayam	859	141	6597	1074	493	33	487	513	8013	4110	471	132
Alappuzha	904	96	6720	646	427	36	652	348	7532	2618	508	254
Pathanamthitta	721	279	5785	1335	337	75	453	547	6345	3468	410	119
Kollam	894	106	7975	842	596	107	674	326	8930	2914	688	129
Thiruvananthapuram	891	109	9158	994	689	108	643	357	10332	3685	774	111
Kerala	872	128	117233	14997	7178	889	569	431	126930	54691	7945	2573

Table 19: Proportion (per 1000) of non-migrants and migrants in each district

Rural	All					
Districts	Proportion (per 1000 of)		Estimated (00)		Sample	
	non-migrants	migrants	persons	migrants	persons	migrants
Kasargode	780	220	9528	2095	916	167
Kannur	724	276	18708	5163	897	198
Wayanad	697	303	8923	2706	551	169
Kozhikode	698	302	19872	5992	836	291
Malappuram	722	278	32746	9088	1895	284
Palakkad	694	306	26042	7970	1588	304
Thrissur	700	300	19891	5957	1507	367
Ernakulam	683	317	19794	6278	880	292
Idukki	756	244	11272	2753	660	286
Kottayam	645	355	14610	5184	964	165
Alappuzha	771	229	14252	3264	935	290
Pathanamthitta	604	396	12130	4803	747	194
Kollam	778	222	16905	3756	1284	236
Thiruvananthapuram	760	240	19490	4679	1463	219
Kerala	715	285	244163	69688	15123	3462

Table 19: Proportion (per 1000) of non-migrants and migrants in each district

Urban Districts	Male						Female					
	Proportion (per 1000 of)		Estimated (00)		Sample		Proportion (per 1000 of)		Estimated (00)		sample	
	non- migrants	migrants	persons	migrants	persons	migrants	non- migrants	migrants	persons	migrants	persons	migrants
Kasargode	729	271	702	190	198	28	648	352	687	242	195	57
Kannur	823	177	2774	492	451	109	706	294	3578	1052	573	146
Wayanad	633	367	128	47	85	35	655	345	534	184	85	52
Kozhikode	794	206	4437	912	559	72	630	370	4264	1579	633	129
Malappuram	797	203	1470	298	202	30	648	352	1819	640	242	138
Palakkad	874	126	1191	150	227	27	451	549	1365	749	274	131
Thrissur	876	124	2373	294	383	25	420	580	2357	1367	434	124
Ernakulam	715	285	7935	2263	488	128	460	540	7763	4195	489	144
Idukki	867	133	181	24	71	29	712	288	191	55	83	47
Kottayam	629	371	1225	454	154	36	414	586	1015	595	169	134
Alappuzha	889	111	3199	356	236	30	793	207	3403	704	260	72
Pathanamthitta	608	392	393	154	73	32	380	620	426	264	80	163
Kollam	872	128	1590	204	218	65	761	239	1783	426	243	58
Thiruvananthapuram	818	182	4576	834	459	98	748	252	4874	1230	476	130
Kerala	793	207	32174	6672	3804	744	610	390	34059	13282	4236	1525

Table 19: Proportion (per 1000) of non-migrants and migrants in each districts

Diistricts	Urban		All			
	Proportion (per 1000 of)		Estimated (00)		Sample	
	non-migrants	migrants	persons	migrants	persons	migrants
Kasargode	689	311	1389	432	393	85
Kannur	757	243	6352	1544	1024	255
Wayanad	651	349	662	231	170	87
Kozhikode	714	286	8701	2491	1192	201
Malappuram	715	285	3289	938	444	168
Palakkad	648	352	2556	899	501	158
Thrissur	649	351	4730	1661	817	149
Ernakulam	589	411	15698	6458	977	272
Idukki	788	212	372	79	154	76
Kottayam	532	468	2240	1049	323	170
Alappuzha	839	161	6602	1060	496	102
Pathanamthitta	490	510	819	418	153	195
Kollam	813	187	3373	630	461	123
Thiruvananthapuram	782	218	9450	2064	935	228
Kerala	699	301	66233	19954	8040	2269

Table 19: Proportion (per 1000) of non-migrants and migrants in each district

All	Male						Female					
Districts	Proportion (per 1000 of)		Estimated (00)		Sample		Proportion (per 1000 of)		Estimated (00)		sample	
	non-migrants	migrants	persons	migrants	persons	migrants	non-migrants	migrants	persons	migrants	persons	migrants
Kasargode	869	131	5203	681	642	52	677	323	5714	1846	667	200
Kannur	872	128	11594	1478	861	159	612	388	13466	5229	1060	294
Wayanad	823	177	4815	850	357	91	562	438	4770	2087	364	165
Kozhikode	828	172	14057	2418	944	128	582	418	14516	6065	1084	364
Malappuram	869	131	17455	2282	1102	109	583	417	18580	7744	1237	343
Palakkad	894	106	13153	1396	957	91	516	484	15445	7473	1132	371
Thrissur	889	111	11831	1311	1092	38	507	493	12790	6307	1232	478
Ernakulam	787	213	17925	3817	936	278	492	508	17567	8919	921	286
Idukki	912	88	6156	543	409	67	583	417	5488	2289	405	295
Kottayam	805	195	7822	1528	647	69	479	521	9028	4705	640	266
Alappuzha	899	101	9919	1002	663	66	696	304	10935	3322	768	326
Pathanamthitta	759	241	6178	1489	410	107	449	551	6771	3732	490	282
Kollam	891	109	9565	1046	814	172	688	312	10713	3340	931	187
Thiruvananthapuram	867	133	13734	1828	1148	206	677	323	15206	4915	1250	241
Kerala	855	145	149407	21669	10982	1633	578	422	160989	67973	12181	4098

Table 19: Proportion (per 1000) of non-migrants and migrants in each district

All Districts	All					
	Proportion (per 1000 of)		Estimated (00)		Sample	
	non-migrants	migrants	persons	migrants	persons	migrants
Kasargode	768	232	10917	2527	1309	252
Kannur	732	268	25060	6707	1921	453
Wayanad	694	306	9585	2937	721	256
Kozhikode	703	297	28573	8483	2028	492
Malappuram	722	278	36035	10026	2339	452
Palakkad	690	310	28598	8869	2089	462
Thrissur	691	309	24621	7618	2324	516
Ernakulam	641	359	35492	12736	1857	564
Idukki	757	243	11644	2832	814	362
Kottayam	630	370	16850	6233	1287	335
Alappuzha	793	207	20854	4324	1431	392
Pathanamthitta	597	403	12949	5221	900	389
Kollam	784	216	20278	4386	1745	359
Thiruvananthapuram	767	233	28940	6743	2398	447
Kerala	711	289	310396	89642	23163	5731

Table 20: Per 1000 distribution of migrants by location of last residence for each quintile group on MPCE

Rural		Male														
quintile groups on MPCE	per 1000 dist. of migrants	no. of mig. per 1000 persons by nature of mov.				location of last residence									no. of migrants	
		temporary		permanent	All (incl. n.r.)	same district		same state but another district		another state		another countr y	n.r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
		dur. of stay stay <12 mon.	dur. >=12 months			rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0-20	164	3	11	45	59	709	35	124	25	52	1	53	0	1000	2455	106
20-40	171	1	7	50	58	669	52	145	19	13	17	85	0	1000	2565	109
40-60	177	1	6	56	63	529	67	236	4	51	25	88	0	1000	2655	111
60-80	223	1	23	67	91	620	12	189	28	75	43	33	0	1000	3339	195
80-100	265	3	39	68	110	324	36	356	27	83	36	138	0	1000	3983	368
all groups	1000	12	35	81	128	456	89	178	60	54	77	86	0	1000	14997	889
estd. No. of migrants	X	402	2099	12496	14997	6839	1339	2668	899	816	1150	1296	0	14997	X	X
Sample no. of migrants	X	74	306	509	889	381	39	210	61	62	66	70	0	889	X	X

Note: location of last residence code: rural areas of same district-1, urban areas of same district-2, rural areas of same state but another district-3, urban areas of same state but another district-4, rural areas of another state-5, urban areas of another state-6, another country-7.

Table 20: Per 1000 distribution of migrants by location of last residence for each quintile group on MPCE

Rural		Female															
quintile groups on MPCE	per 1000 distribution of migrants	no. of mig. per 1000 persons by nature of mov.					location of last residence									no. of migrants	
		temporary		permanent	All (incl. n.r.)	same district		same state but another district		another state		another country	n.r.	all	estimated (00)	sample	
		dur. of stay <12 mon.	dur. >=12 months			rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban						
																	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
0-20	174	2	11	239	252	928	18	43	0	10	1	0	0	1000	9507	455	
20-40	176	0	8	256	264	855	65	75	0	3	1	0	0	1000	9623	378	
40-60	178	0	5	271	277	854	37	92	0	14	2	0	0	1000	9741	462	
60-80	222	0	16	321	337	817	52	94	3	16	13	5	0	1000	12162	551	
80-100	250	1	36	315	352	669	50	209	16	27	24	5	0	1000	13658	727	
all groups	1000	5	24	401	430	583	102	144	56	36	40	38	0	1000	54691	2573	
estd. No. of migrants	X	683	3071	50937	54691	31900	5600	7885	3087	1972	2163	2084	0	54691	X	X	
Sample no. of migrants	X	28	225	2320	2573	2001	107	306	43	51	53	12	0	2573	X	X	

Note: location of last residence code: rural areas of same district-1, urban areas of same district-2, rural areas of same state but another district-3, urban areas of same state but another district-4, rural areas of another state-5, urban areas of another state-6, another country-7.

Table 20: Per 1000 distribution of migrants by location of last residence for each quintile group on MPCE

Rural		Male +Female															
quintile groups on MPCE	per 1000 distribution of migrants	no. of mig. per 1000 persons by nature of mov.				location of last residence										no. of migrants	
		temporary		permanent	all (incl. n.r.)	same district		same state but another district		another state		another country	n.r.	all	estimated (00)	sample	
		dur. of stay <12 mon.	dur. >=12 months			rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
0-20	172	2	11	148	161	890	21	57	5	17	1	9	0	1000	11962	561	
20-40	175	0	8	156	164	823	63	87	4	5	4	15	0	1000	12188	487	
40-60	178	1	6	169	175	798	43	117	1	20	6	15	0	1000	12396	573	
60-80	222	1	19	196	216	776	44	114	8	28	19	10	0	1000	15501	746	
80-100	253	2	37	198	237	594	47	241	19	39	26	34	0	1000	17641	1095	
all groups	1000	4	21	260	285	556	100	151	56	40	48	48	0	1000	69688	3462	
estd. No. of migrants	X	1085	5170	63433	69688	38739	6999	10553	3916	2788	3313	3380	0	69688	X	X	
Sample no. of migrants	X	102	531	2829	3462	2382	146	516	104	113	119	82	0	3462	X	X	

Note: location of last residence code: rural areas of same district-1, urban areas of same district-2, rural areas of same state but another district-3, urban areas of same state but another district-4, rural areas of another state-5, urban areas of another state-6, another country-7.

Table 20: Per 1000 distribution of migrants by location of last residence for each quintile group on MPCE

Urban		MALE															
quintile groups on MPCE	per 1000 distribution of migrants	no. of mig. per 1000 persons by nature of mov.					location of last residence									no. of migrants	
		temporary		permanent (3)	all (incl. n.r.)	same district		same state but another district		another state		another country	n.r.	all	estimated (00)	sample	
		dur. of stay stay <12 mon.	dur. >=12 months			rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban						
		(1)	(2)			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)						(7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
0-20	97	4	19	32	55	418	201	181	2	190	2	6	0	1000	650	62	
20-40	153	20	24	84	128	260	309	367	26	23	2	13	0	1000	1020	115	
40-60	156	1	56	62	118	331	243	182	28	49	109	58	0	1000	1043	146	
60-80	172	5	51	60	116	320	136	201	219	77	46	2	0	1000	1146	150	
80-100	422	10	117	173	300	213	132	258	130	140	106	22	0	1000	2813	271	
all groups	1000	9	68	130	207	266	216	209	108	54	102	45	0	1000	6672	744	
estd. No. of migrants	X	294	2188	4190	6672	1772	1439	1396	720	363	681	301	0	6672	X	X	
Sample no. of migrants	X	53	323	368	744	196	161	156	73	80	54	24	0	744	X	X	

Note: location of last residence code: rural areas of same district-1, urban areas of same district-2, rural areas of same state but another district-3, urban areas of same state but another district-4, rural areas of another state-5, urban areas of another state-6, another country-7.

Table 20: Per 1000 distribution of migrants by location of last residence for each quintile group on MPCE

Urban		Female															
quintile groups on MPCE	per 1000 distribution of migrants	no. of mig. per 1000 persons by nature of mov.					location of last residence									no. of migrants	
		temporary		permanent (3)	all (incl. n.r.) (6)	same district		same state but another district		another state		another country (7)	n.r. (14)	all (15)	estimated (00) (16)	sample (17)	
		dur. of stay stay <12 mon. (1)	dur. >=12 months (2)			rural (7)	urban (8)	rural (9)	urban (10)	rural (11)	urban (12)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
0-20	140	0	7	226	233	712	145	124	11	0	8	0	0	1000	1856	235	
20-40	156	18	14	231	263	662	182	125	10	6	15	0	0	1000	2070	270	
40-60	192	0	57	260	317	615	218	111	27	11	19	0	0	1000	2552	331	
60-80	222	2	59	320	382	560	186	194	28	19	13	0	0	1000	2946	306	
80-100	290	6	108	350	464	388	172	186	120	46	87	1	0	1000	3858	383	
all groups	1000	9	68	130	390	475	199	176	75	18	51	8	0	1000	13282	1525	
estd. No. of migrants	X	230	1954	11098	13282	6306	2636	2340	993	233	675	99	0	13282	X	X	
Sample no. of migrants	X	40	269	1216	1525	833	297	211	81	46	54	3	0	1525	X	X	

Note: location of last residence code: rural areas of same district-1, urban areas of same district-2, rural areas of same state but another district-3, urban areas of same state but another district-4, rural areas of another state-5, urban areas of another state-6, another country-7.

Table 20: Per 1000 distribution of migrants by location of last residence for each quintile group on MPCE

Urban Male +Female																
quintile groups on MPCE	per 1000 distribution of migrants	no. of mig. per 1000 persons by nature of mov.				location of last residence									no. of migrants	
		temporary		permanent	all (incl. n.r.)	same district		same state but another district		another state		another country	n.r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
		dur. of stay <12 mon.	dur. >=12 months			rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0-20	126	2	13	134	149	660	155	134	10	33	7	1	0	1000	2506	297
20-40	155	19	18	160	197	536	222	201	15	12	11	4	0	1000	3090	385
40-60	180	1	56	164	221	542	224	129	27	21	42	15	0	1000	3595	477
60-80	205	4	55	190	248	504	174	196	72	33	20	1	0	1000	4092	456
80-100	334	8	112	263	384	321	157	213	124	82	94	9	0	1000	6671	654
all groups	1000	8	63	230	301	405	204	187	86	30	68	20	0	1000	19954	2269
estd. No. of migrants	X	524	4142	15288	19954	8078	4075	3736	1713	596	1356	400	0	19954	X	X
Sample no. of migrants	X	93	592	1584	2269	1029	458	367	154	126	108	27	0	2269	X	X

Note: location of last residence code: rural areas of same district-1, urban areas of same district-2, rural areas of same state but another district-3, urban areas of same state but another district-4, rural areas of another state-5, urban areas of another state-6, another country-7.

Table 20: Per 1000 distribution of migrants by location of last residence for each quintile group on MPCE

Rural + Urban		Male														
quintile groups on MPCE	per 1000 distribution of migrants	no. of mig. per 1000 persons by nature of mov.				location of last residence									no. of migrants	
		temporary		permanent	all (incl. n.r.)	same district		same state but another district		another state		another country	n.r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
		dur. of stay <12 mon.	dur. >=12 months			rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0-20	143	3	13	42	58	649	69	136	20	81	1	43	0	1000	3105	168
20-40	165	5	11	58	73	517	147	227	22	17	12	58	0	1000	3585	224
40-60	171	1	17	58	76	462	126	218	12	50	54	78	0	1000	3698	257
60-80	207	2	29	66	96	542	44	192	77	75	44	25	0	1000	4485	345
80-100	314	5	56	90	151	276	77	314	71	107	66	88	0	1000	6796	639
all groups	1000	5	29	112	145	397	131	187	72	54	85	74	0	1000	21669	1633
estd. No. of migrants	X	696	4287	16686	21669	8611	2838	4064	1549	1179	1831	1579	0	216699	X	X
Sample no. of migrants	X	127	629	877	1633	577	200	366	134	142	120	94	0	1633	X	X

Note: location of last residence code: rural areas of same district-1, urban areas of same district-2, rural areas of same state but another district-3, urban areas of same state but another district-4, rural areas of another state-5, urban areas of another state-6, another country-7.

Table 20: Per 1000 distribution of migrants by location of last residence for each quintile group on MPCE

Rural + Urban		Female														
quintile groups on MPCE	per 1000 distribution of migrants	no. of mig. per 1000 persons by nature of mov.				location of last residence								no. of migrants		
		temporary		permanent	all (incl. n.r.)	same district		same state but another district		another state		another country	n.r.	all	estimated (00)	sample
		dur. of stay <12 mon.	dur. >=12 months			rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0-20	167	2	10	237	248	884	44	59	3	8	2	0	0	1000	11363	690
20-40	172	4	9	251	264	814	90	86	2	4	4	0	0	1000	11693	648
40-60	181	0	16	269	285	797	80	97	7	13	6	0	0	1000	12293	793
60-80	222	1	25	321	346	758	83	117	9	17	13	4	0	1000	15108	857
80-100	258	2	51	322	375	598	81	203	43	32	40	4	0	1000	17516	1110
all groups	1000	6	31	385	422	562	121	150	60	32	42	33	0	1000	67973	4098
estd. No. of migrants	X	913	5025	62035	67973	38206	8236	10225	4080	2205	2838	2183	0	67973	X	X
Sample no. of migrants	X	68	494	3536	4098	2834	404	517	124	97	107	15	0	4098	X	X

Note: location of last residence code: rural areas of same district-1, urban areas of same district-2, rural areas of same state but another district-3, urban areas of same state but another district-4, rural areas of another state-5, urban areas of another state-6, another country-7.

Table 20: Per 1000 distribution of migrants by location of last residence for each quintile group on MPCE

Rural + Urban		Male +Female															
quintile groups on MPCE	per 1000 distribution of migrants	no. of mig. per 1000 persons by nature of mov.					location of last residence									no. of migrants	
		temporary		permanent (3)	all (incl. n.r.)	same district		same state but another district		another state		another country (7)	n.r.	all	estimated (00)	sample	
		dur. of stay stay <12 mon. (1)	dur. >=12 months (2)			rural (1)	urban (2)	rural (3)	urban (4)	rural (5)	urban (6)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
0-20	161	2	11	145	158	844	48	72	6	21	2	7	0	1000	14468	858	
20-40	170	4	10	157	171	752	102	115	6	6	6	12	0	1000	15278	872	
40-60	178	1	17	168	185	732	89	120	8	20	15	15	0	1000	15991	1050	
60-80	220	1	27	195	223	712	75	133	23	29	20	8	0	1000	19593	1202	
80-100	271	3	53	212	268	512	80	233	50	52	47	26	0	1000	24312	1749	
all groups	1000	5	30	254	289	522	125	159	63	38	52	42	0	1000	89642	5731	
estd. No. of migrants	X	1609	9312	78721	89642	46817	11074	14289	5629	3384	4669	3780	0	89642	X	X	
Sample no. of migrants	X	195	1123	4413	5731	3411	604	883	258	239	227	109	0	5731	X	X	

Note: location of last residence code: *rural areas of same district-1, urban areas of same district-2, rural areas of same state but another district-3, urban areas of same state but another district-4, rural areas of another state-5, urban areas of another state-6, another country-7.*

Table (21): Number of villages/ blocks, households and persons surveyed by districts										
Districts	number of surveyed		number of surveyed		persons surveyed					
	villages	blocks	households in		rural			urban		
			rural	urban	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Kasargode	16	8	160	80	444	472	916	198	195	393
Kannur	20	24	200	240	410	487	897	451	573	1024
Wayanad	12	4	112	40	272	279	551	85	85	170
Kozhikode	20	24	200	240	385	451	836	559	633	1192
Malappuram	36	8	360	80	900	995	1895	202	242	444
Palakkad	36	12	360	120	730	858	1588	227	274	501
Thrissur	36	20	360	200	709	798	1507	383	434	817
Ernakulam	24	28	240	278	448	432	880	487	490	977
Idukki	16	4	160	40	338	322	660	71	83	154
Kottayam	24	8	240	80	493	471	964	123	137	260
Alappuzha	24	12	236	120	426	508	934	236	260	496
Pathanamthitta	20	4	200	40	337	410	747	73	80	153
Kollam	36	12	359	120	596	688	1284	218	243	461
Thiruvananthapuram	36	24	360	240	689	774	1463	459	476	935
Kerala	356	192	3547	1918	7177	7945	15122	3772	4205	7977

Table (22R) Per 1000 distribution of persons of age 5 years and above by levels of general and technical education for different age groups															
Sector: RURAL Sex: ALL															
age-group (years)	level of education												Per 1000 distribution of persons of age 5 years and above	Persons of age 5 years and above	
	general education					technical education									
	not literate	literate without any schooling	literate without formal schooling	literate through formal schooling	all (including n.r)	no technical education	degree		diploma\certificate			all (including n.r)			
							graduate	post graduate	below graduate	graduate	post graduate				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
5-9	91	2	11	892	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	80	18062	1136
10-14	9	0	7	984	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	102	23096	1228
15-19	3	1	0	997	1000	997	0	0	3	0	0	1000	97	21883	1241
20-24	5	0	2	993	1000	952	2	4	41	0	0	1000	93	21133	1447
24-29	10	0	4	987	1000	962	5	1	25	0	7	1000	80	18162	1299
30-34	9	0	0	991	1000	965	0	0	34	0	0	1000	79	17996	1065
35-39	11	1	4	985	1000	984	2	0	12	2	0	1000	79	17934	939
40-44	30	10	3	957	1000	990	0	0	10	0	0	1000	78	17679	887
45-49	49	5	9	937	1000	975	8	0	8	9	0	1000	76	17325	1017
50-54	55	3	4	938	1000	988	1	0	9	2	0	1000	60	13505	944
55-59	130	10	10	850	1000	992	1	0	7	0	0	1000	49	11096	817
60& above	228	21	5	745	1000	998	0	0	2	0	0	1000	127	28792	1910
15-24	4	0	1	995	1000	975	1	2	22	0	0	1000	190	43016	2688
15-29	6	0	2	992	1000	971	2	2	23	0	2	1000	270	61178	3987
15+	58	6	4	932	1000	981	2	1	15	1	1	1000	818	185504	11566
7+	51	5	4	940	1000	984	2	1	13	1	1	1000	968	219514	13488
all(5+)	56	5	5	934	1000	984	2	1	12	1	1	1000	1000	226662	13930
Estimated persons(00)	12674	1113	1068	211749	226662	223053	347	114	2781	235	133	226662	X	X	X
Sample persons	771	67	67	13017	13930	13679	34	10	187	15	5	13930	X	X	X

Table (22U)		Per 1000 distribution of persons of age 5 years and above by levels of general and technical education for different age groups													
		Sector URBAN													
age-group (years)	level of education												Per 1000 distribution of persons of age 5 years and above	Persons of age 5 years and above	
	general education					technical education								Estd.(00)	Sample
	not literate	literate without any schooling	literate without formal schooling	literate through formal schooling	all (including n.r)	no technical education	degree		diploma\certificate			all (including n.r)			
							graduate	post graduate and above	below graduate	graduate	post graduate and above				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
5-9	58	5	4	915	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	85	5187	637
10-14	12	0	0	988	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	88	5418	631
15-19	4	0	0	996	1000	993	0	0	7	0	0	1000	102	6242	633
20-24	6	0	1	993	1000	939	35	0	19	7	0	1000	87	5309	680
24-29	2	0	0	998	1000	938	21	3	27	8	3	1000	75	4605	657
30-34	2	0	5	993	1000	914	4	4	51	18	8	1000	81	4966	582
35-39	9	0	3	988	1000	954	5	9	22	9	0	1000	89	5476	593
40-44	12	0	4	983	1000	976	5	0	13	3	3	1000	75	4580	496
45-49	14	1	0	985	1000	952	6	0	42	0	0	1000	76	4668	512
50-54	34	7	5	954	1000	971	9	2	12	1	5	1000	65	3988	495
55-59	50	7	4	939	1000	966	1	6	10	16	1	1000	48	2923	425
60& above	116	15	9	860	1000	971	10	3	15	2	0	1000	130	7972	1036
15-24	5	0	1	994	1000	968	16	0	13	3	0	1000	188	11551	1313
15-29	4	0	0	995	1000	960	17	1	17	5	1	1000	263	16156	1970
15+	29	3	3	964	1000	958	10	3	22	6	2	1000	827	50729	6109
7+	26	3	3	968	1000	964	8	2	19	5	1	1000	968	59387	7125
all(5+)	30	3	3	962	1000	966	8	2	18	5	1	1000	1000	61333	7377
Estimated persons(00)	1823	192	197	59025	61333	59224	497	135	1100	291	86	61333	X	X	X
Sample persons	284	30	25	7029	7377	7162	36	12	122	31	14	7377	X	X	X

Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual principal activity category for each age group																				
Table (23R)		age group (years)																persons		
Usual principal activity status	Industry	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	15-24	15 & above	n.r	all	estd.(00)	sample
11-21	01-05	I	0	2	0	6	12	28	53	54	45	92	75	72	3	42	0	32	7750	552
11-21	10-45	0	0	0	6	16	11	14	19	23	21	40	13	4	11	15	0	12	2841	155
11-21	50-93	0	0	0	4	25	51	86	61	70	97	45	63	39	14	51	0	39	9520	544
11-21	01-93	0	0	2	11	48	74	128	132	147	163	177	151	115	29	108	0	82	20110	1251
31	01-05	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	8	2	9	0	0	1	2	0	2	445	22
31	10-45	0	0	0	1	17	16	26	13	17	21	9	6	2	9	12	0	9	2288	143
31	50-99	0	0	0	3	41	64	82	94	85	79	94	31	5	22	53	0	40	9882	658
31	01-99	0	0	0	6	57	80	112	109	111	102	112	37	6	31	68	0	52	12615	823
41	x	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	266	18
51	01-05	0	0	0	13	57	70	110	133	150	158	158	170	58	35	98	0	75	18208	967
51	10-45	0	0	0	22	114	140	137	96	125	102	67	62	15	67	84	0	64	15616	801
51	50-99	0	0	0	22	61	83	57	68	47	39	38	31	8	41	44	0	33	8115	457
51	01-99	0	0	0	57	233	293	303	297	321	299	263	263	81	143	226	0	172	41939	2225
41 & 51	01-99	0	0	0	57	233	293	305	300	324	302	265	263	83	144	228	0	173	42205	2243
11-51	01-05	0	0	2	14	63	82	142	188	215	206	259	245	132	39	143	0	109	26506	1545
11-51	10-45	0	0	0	29	148	167	178	131	164	146	118	81	21	87	113	0	86	20907	1113
11-51	50-99	0	0	0	30	127	198	224	222	202	215	177	125	51	78	148	0	113	27517	1659
11-51	01-99	0	0	2	73	338	447	545	542	582	567	554	452	205	203	404	0	307	74930	4317
81	x	0	0	0	26	141	55	36	13	4	2	2	1	2	82	30	0	23	5609	509
11-81	x	0	0	2	99	479	502	580	555	586	569	556	453	206	286	434	0	330	80539	4826
91	x	0	932	980	793	204	21	4	6	10	0	1	0	1	503	121	0	254	61906	3535
92	x	0	3	8	94	270	444	370	388	350	377	356	355	370	181	332	0	253	61845	4018
93	x	0	0	0	6	35	20	25	29	28	38	30	26	10	20	23	0	18	4331	289
94	x	0	0	0	0	3	7	11	11	14	6	32	106	120	2	32	0	25	5991	589
95	x	0	14	4	7	5	5	8	8	8	9	21	48	225	6	44	0	35	8555	473
97	x	0	51	7	1	4	0	2	3	4	1	3	12	68	2	13	0	14	3495	200
99	x	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	72	17501	1193
91-99	x	1000	1000	998	901	521	498	420	445	414	431	444	547	794	714	566	1000	670	163624	10297
11-99	x	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	244163	15123
Per 1000 dist.of persons		72	74	95	90	87	74	74	73	72	71	55	45	118	176	760	62	1000	X	
estd. Persons (00)		17501	18062	23096	21883	21133	18162	17996	17934	17679	17325	13505	11096	28792	43016	185504	15136	244163	X	X
sample persons		1193	1136	1228	1241	1447	1299	1065	939	887	1017	944	817	1910	2688	11566	1026	15122	X	X

Table (23U) Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual principal activity category for each age group																				
Usual Principal activity (ps)	industry	age group (years)																persons		
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	15-24	15 & above	n.r	all	estd.(00)	sample
11-21	01-05	0	0	0	2	6	4	28	20	13	9	19	13	22	4	14	0	11	698	112
11-21	10-45	0	0	0	0	12	31	10	70	31	12	29	33	18	5	24	0	18	1196	119
11-21	50-93	0	0	0	4	21	64	99	119	118	134	129	83	67	12	80	0	61	4036	429
11-21	01-93	0	0	0	6	39	99	138	209	163	155	177	129	107	21	117	0	90	5930	660
31	01-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
31	10-45	0	0	0	0	12	25	48	14	15	47	29	53	4	6	21	0	17	1083	91
31	50-99	0	0	0	14	95	162	176	170	168	199	194	67	20	51	118	0	91	5968	685
31	01-99	0	0	0	14	107	187	224	184	183	246	223	120	23	57	139	0	107	7052	777
41	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	41	4
51	01-05	0	0	0	6	20	56	37	25	59	63	64	55	26	13	38	0	29	1914	207
51	10-45	0	0	0	46	121	130	121	83	99	95	70	35	25	80	80	0	62	4061	390
51	50-99	0	0	0	11	69	81	49	69	103	70	8	55	12	38	50	0	38	2522	262
51	01-99	0	0	0	63	210	267	208	178	261	229	143	144	63	130	167	0	129	8497	859
41 & 51	01-99	0	0	0	63	210	267	212	178	261	232	143	144	64	130	168	0	130	8538	863
11-51	01-05	0	0	0	8	26	59	65	45	72	72	83	68	49	16	52	0	40	2618	322
11-51	10-45	0	0	0	46	145	186	179	167	145	154	128	121	47	91	125	0	97	6340	600
11-51	50-99	0	0	0	29	185	307	330	358	389	406	332	205	98	101	248	0	191	12562	1378
11-51	01-99	0	0	0	84	356	553	574	570	606	632	543	393	194	209	424	0	328	21520	2300
81	x	0	0	0	22	156	89	19	3	1	4	1	0	3	84	30	0	23	1536	246
11-81	x	0	0	0	106	512	642	592	573	607	637	544	393	197	292	454	0	351	23056	2546
91	x	0	929	996	845	212	15	3	2	3	2	0	1	2	554	129	0	255	16755	1895
92	x	0	14	1	44	254	326	363	385	340	338	391	380	386	141	314	0	244	15995	2091
93	x	0	0	0	0	8	9	29	27	27	7	24	16	12	4	15	0	12	779	121
94	x	0	3	0	5	12	5	2	5	8	4	30	147	155	8	39	0	31	2013	392
95	x	0	6	0	0	0	2	11	6	8	12	11	57	211	0	41	0	32	2119	239
97	x	0	48	2	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	6	37	1	7	0	9	617	93
99	x	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	65	4294	600
91-99	x	1000	1000	1000	894	488	358	408	427	393	363	456	607	803	708	546	1000	649	42571	5431
11-99	x	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	65627	7977
Per 1000 dist.of persons		65	79	83	95	81	70	76	83	70	71	61	45	121	176	773	58	1000	X	
estd. Persons (00)		4294	5187	5418	6242	5309	4605	4966	5476	4580	4668	3988	2923	7972	11551	50729	3786	65627	X	
sample persons		600	637	631	633	680	657	582	593	496	512	495	425	1036	1313	6109	511	7977	X	X

Table(24R)		Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual activity category taking also into consideration the subsidiary economic status of persons categorized 'not working' in the principal status for each age group																		
		age group (years)															persons			
Usual Principal activity (ps)	industry	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	15-24	15 & above	n.r	Total	estd.(00)	sample
11-21	01-05	0	0	2	0	6	13	28	54	59	47	98	77	75	3	43	0	33	8091	586
11-21	10-45	0	0	0	6	16	11	14	19	23	21	40	13	4	11	15	0	12	2843	156
11-21	50-93	0	0	0	4	26	52	86	62	70	98	45	63	40	15	52	0	39	9619	551
11-21	01-93	0	0	2	11	48	76	128	136	152	165	183	153	120	29	111	0	84	20553	1293
31	01-05	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	8	2	9	0	0	1	2	0	2	445	22
31	10-45	0	0	0	1	17	16	26	13	17	21	9	6	2	9	12	0	9	2288	143
31	50-99	0	0	0	3	41	64	82	94	85	79	94	36	5	22	54	0	41	9934	659
31	01-99	0	0	0	6	57	80	112	109	111	102	112	42	6	31	68	0	52	12667	824
41	x	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	266	18
51	01-05	0	0	0	13	57	70	110	133	150	158	158	170	58	35	98	0	75	18208	967
51	10-45	0	0	0	23	114	140	137	98	125	102	67	62	15	68	85	0	64	15686	803
51	50-99	0	0	0	22	61	83	57	69	47	39	38	31	10	41	44	0	34	8215	461
51	01-99	0	0	0	59	233	293	303	300	321	299	263	263	84	144	227	0	172	42109	2231
41 & 51	01-99	0	0	0	59	233	293	305	303	324	302	265	263	85	145	228	0	174	42375	2249
11-51	01-05	0	0	2	14	63	82	142	190	220	207	265	247	135	39	145	0	110	26847	1579
11-51	10-45	0	0	0	31	148	167	178	133	164	146	118	81	21	88	113	0	86	20980	1116
11-51	50-99	0	0	0	30	127	199	224	225	202	216	177	130	55	78	150	0	114	27768	1671
11-51	01-99	0	0	2	75	339	449	545	549	587	569	560	458	211	204	407	0	310	75595	4366
81	x	0	0	0	26	141	55	36	12	4	2	2	1	2	82	30	0	23	5570	505
11-81	x	0	0	2	101	479	504	580	560	591	571	562	459	213	287	437	0	332	81165	4871
91	x	0	932	980	791	204	21	4	6	10	0	1	0	1	502	121	0	253	61870	3533
92	x	0	3	8	94	270	443	370	383	345	375	353	355	366	181	330	0	252	61427	3988
93	x	0	0	0	6	35	20	25	29	28	38	30	26	10	20	23	0	18	4331	289
94	x	0	0	0	0	3	7	11	11	14	6	29	99	118	2	31	0	24	5820	576
95	x	0	14	4	7	5	5	8	8	8	9	21	48	225	6	44	0	35	8555	473
97	x	0	51	7	1	4	0	2	3	4	1	3	12	68	2	13	0	14	3495	200
99	x	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	17501	1193
91-99	x	1000	1000	998	899	521	496	420	440	409	429	438	541	787	713	563	0	668	162998	10252
11-99	x	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	244163	15123
Per 1000 dist.of persons		72	74	95	90	87	74	74	73	72	71	55	45	118	176	760	0	1000	X	
estd. Persons (00)		17501	18062	23096	21883	21133	18162	17996	17934	17679	17325	13505	11096	28792	43016	185504	0	244163	X	
sample persons		1193	1136	1228	1241	1447	1299	1065	939	887	1017	944	817	1910	2688	11566	0	15123	X	

Table(24U)		Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual activity category taking also into consideration the subsidiary economic status of persons categorized 'not working' in the principal status for each age group																		
Usual Principal activity (ps)	industry	age group (years)															persons			
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	15-24	15 & above	n.r	Total	estd.(00)	sample
11-21	01-05	0	0	0	2	6	4	28	20	13	9	19	13	23	4	14	0	11	704	117
11-21	10-45	0	0	0	0	20	31	10	70	35	12	29	33	18	9	25	0	19	1259	123
11-21	50-93	0	0	0	4	21	64	99	119	118	134	129	83	71	12	80	0	62	4076	433
11-21	01-93	0	0	0	6	47	99	138	209	167	156	177	130	112	25	119	0	92	6039	673
31	01-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
31	10-45	0	0	0	0	12	25	48	14	15	47	29	53	4	6	21	0	17	1083	91
31	50-99	0	0	0	14	95	162	176	170	168	199	194	67	20	51	118	0	91	5969	686
31	01-99	0	0	0	14	107	187	224	184	183	246	223	120	24	57	139	0	107	7053	778
41	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	41	4
51	01-05	0	0	0	6	20	56	37	25	59	63	64	55	26	13	38	0	29	1914	207
51	10-45	0	0	0	46	121	130	121	83	99	95	78	35	26	80	81	0	62	4097	392
51	50-99	0	0	0	11	69	81	49	69	104	70	8	55	12	38	50	0	39	2528	263
51	01-99	0	0	0	63	210	267	208	178	262	229	151	144	64	130	168	0	130	8539	862
41 & 51	01-99	0	0	0	63	210	267	212	178	262	232	151	144	65	130	169	0	131	8580	866
11-51	01-05	0	0	0	8	26	59	65	45	72	72	83	68	50	16	52	0	40	2624	327
11-51	10-45	0	0	0	46	153	186	179	167	149	154	136	121	47	95	127	0	98	6439	606
11-51	50-99	0	0	0	29	185	307	330	358	390	406	332	205	103	101	249	0	192	12609	1384
11-51	01-99	0	0	0	84	364	553	574	570	611	633	551	394	200	213	427	0	330	21672	2317
81	x	0	0	0	22	156	89	19	3	1	4	1	0	3	84	30	0	23	1536	246
11-81	x	0	0	0	106	520	642	592	574	612	637	552	394	203	296	457	0	354	23208	2563
91	x	0	929	996	845	212	15	3	2	2	2	0	1	2	554	129	0	255	16749	1894
92	x	0	14	1	44	245	326	363	385	336	337	391	379	386	137	312	0	243	15927	2085
93	x	0	0	0	0	8	9	29	27	27	7	24	16	12	4	15	0	12	778	120
94	x	0	3	0	5	12	5	2	5	8	4	22	147	149	8	38	0	29	1935	383
95	x	0	6	0	0	0	2	11	6	8	12	11	57	211	0	41	0	32	2119	239
97	x	0	48	2	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	6	37	1	7	0	9	617	93
99	x	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	4294	600
91-99	x	1000	1000	1000	894	480	358	408	426	388	363	448	606	797	704	543	0	646	42419	5414
11-99	x	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	65627	7977
Per 1000 dist.of persons		65	79	83	95	81	70	76	83	70	71	61	45	121	176	773	0	1000	X	
estd. Persons (00)		4294	5187	5418	6242	5309	4605	4966	5476	4580	4668	3988	2923	7972	11551	50729	0	65627	X	
sample persons		600	637	631	633	680	657	582	593	496	512	495	425	1036	1313	6109	0	7977	X	

Table (25R): Per 1000 distribution of persons by current weekly activity for each age group																			
current weekly activity		age group (years)																	
status	industry	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & above	15-24	15 & above	n.r	All	sample
11-62	01-05	0	0	2	0	7	11	26	50	56	43	98	84	70	3	42	0	32	546
11-62	10-45	0	0	0	6	16	11	17	19	24	21	39	16	4	11	16	0	12	162
11-62	50-93	0	0	0	4	24	51	83	70	67	97	43	58	41	14	52	0	39	548
11-62	01-93	0	0	2	11	47	73	126	139	148	161	181	158	115	29	109	0	83	1256
31-72	01-05	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	7	3	9	0	0	1	2	0	2	23
31-72	10-45	0	0	0	1	23	16	26	12	19	21	9	10	2	12	13	0	10	155
31-72	50-99	0	0	0	3	37	65	79	96	84	75	98	35	6	20	53	0	40	653
31-72	01-99	0	0	0	6	60	82	109	110	110	100	116	46	8	33	69	0	52	831
41	x	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	12
42	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
51	01-05	0	0	0	13	57	69	113	132	148	156	152	154	58	35	97	0	73	948
51	10-45	0	0	0	23	112	141	129	93	120	101	65	58	15	67	82	0	62	788
51	50-99	0	0	0	22	62	80	56	57	49	45	35	31	7	42	43	0	33	448
51	01-99	0	0	0	58	231	290	299	282	318	302	252	243	80	143	222	0	168	2184
41,42&51	01-99	0	0	0	58	231	292	300	285	321	305	254	244	81	143	223	0	169	2201
11-72	01-05	0	0	2	15	64	80	143	184	214	203	259	239	129	39	141	0	107	1521
11-72	10-45	0	0	0	31	152	170	174	127	163	143	115	85	21	90	112	0	85	1113
11-72	50-93	0	0	0	29	123	196	219	222	201	217	176	124	53	75	147	0	112	1649
11-72	01-93	0	0	2	75	339	446	536	534	578	565	551	447	204	204	401	0	305	4288
81&82	X	0	0	0	24	137	56	33	17	4	2	6	6	2	80	31	0	23	505
11-82	X	0	0	2	99	476	503	569	551	583	567	556	454	207	284	432	0	328	4793
91	X	0	927	976	790	203	20	1	1	4	0	3	0	1	501	119	0	252	3509
92	X	0	7	16	97	277	447	387	402	364	381	364	373	389	185	343	0	262	4216
93	X	0	0	0	7	36	22	22	30	32	40	32	30	13	21	25	0	19	315
94	X	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	3	3	17	92	98	1	24	0	18	418
95	X	0	14	1	7	5	3	8	9	8	8	20	47	224	6	44	0	34	464
97	X	0	53	6	1	2	2	4	1	4	0	5	4	68	2	12	0	14	209
98	X	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	6
99	X	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	1193
91-99	X	1000	1000	998	901	524	497	431	449	417	433	444	546	793	716	568	0	672	10330
11-99	X	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	15122
estd.persons(00)		17501	18062	23096	21883	21133	18162	17996	17934	17679	17325	13505	11096	28792	43016	185504	0	244163	
sample persons		1193	1136	1228	1241	1447	1299	1065	939	887	1017	944	817	1910	2688	11566	0	15122	

Table (25U): Per 1000 distribution of persons by current weekly activity for each age group																				
current weekly activity		age group (years)																	persons	
status	industry	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 +	15-24	15 +	n.r	All	estd	sample
11-62	01-05	0	0	0	2	6	4	28	19	12	9	19	13	22	4	14	0	10	688	109
11-62	10-45	0	0	0	0	13	19	10	71	35	12	29	33	18	6	23	0	18	1168	124
11-62	50-93	0	0	0	4	23	64	96	118	129	135	127	85	69	13	81	0	62	4092	433
11-62	01-93	0	0	0	6	42	86	134	207	176	156	175	131	109	23	117	0	91	5948	666
31-72	01-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
31-72	10-45	0	0	0	0	12	23	51	17	15	47	29	34	4	6	21	0	16	1053	90
31-72	50-99	0	0	0	10	93	163	176	164	168	201	193	86	20	48	118	0	91	5961	682
31-72	01-99	0	0	0	11	105	185	228	181	183	247	223	120	23	54	138	0	107	7015	773
41	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	36	3
42	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	01-05	0	0	0	6	20	56	37	25	59	63	53	55	26	13	37	0	28	1865	205
51	10-45	0	0	0	43	101	145	103	75	99	95	70	41	24	69	77	0	59	3881	382
51	50-99	0	0	0	15	72	80	54	72	94	72	22	54	14	41	52	0	40	2632	264
51	01-99	0	0	0	64	193	281	194	173	252	231	145	149	63	123	165	0	128	8377	851
41,42&51	01-99	0	0	0	64	193	281	198	173	252	234	145	149	63	123	166	0	128	8414	854
11-72	01-05	0	0	0	8	26	59	65	44	70	73	71	68	48	16	50	0	39	2554	316
11-72	10-45	0	0	0	43	126	186	169	164	149	157	128	108	45	81	121	0	94	6137	598
11-72	50-93	0	0	0	29	188	307	326	353	391	408	343	224	103	102	250	0	193	12685	1379
11-72	01-93	0	0	0	81	340	553	560	561	611	637	543	400	196	200	421	0	326	21376	2293
81&82	x	0	0	0	19	156	89	26	13	5	4	2	0	6	82	33	0	25	1661	251
11-82	x	0	0	0	100	497	642	586	574	616	641	545	400	202	282	454	0	351	23038	2544
91	X	0	938	992	850	224	18	6	0	0	3	0	0	5	562	131	0	258	16905	1894
92	X	0	6	5	49	264	325	362	389	344	333	395	380	397	148	318	0	246	16176	2177
93	X	0	0	0	0	8	10	29	29	27	9	25	20	13	4	16	0	12	815	138
94	X	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	2	2	3	23	138	136	2	32	0	25	1645	289
95	X	0	8	0	0	0	2	10	6	8	12	11	57	208	0	41	0	32	2097	238
97	X	0	48	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	36	2	6	0	9	591	92
98	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	66	5
99	X	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	4294	600
91-99	X	1000	1000	1000	900	503	358	414	426	384	359	455	600	798	718	546	0	649	42590	5433
11-99	X	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	65627	7977
estd.persons(00)		4294	5187	5418	6242	5309	4605	4966	5476	4580	4668	3988	2923	7972	11551	50729	0	65627	X	X
sample persons		600	637	631	633	680	657	582	593	496	512	495	425	1036	1313	6109	0	7977	X	X

Table (26R): Per 1000 distribution of persons by current daily activity for each age group																				
current weekly activity		age group (years)																	Person days	
status	industry	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 +	15-24	15 +	n.r	All	estd	sample
11-62	01-05	0	0	2	0	5	11	25	47	44	43	89	71	62	2	37	0	28	48471	3480
11-62	10-45	0	0	0	7	16	10	15	16	23	19	39	16	4	11	15	0	11	19537	1059
11-62	50-93	0	0	0	3	23	48	80	67	67	91	44	55	39	13	49	0	37	63939	3658
11-62	01-93	0	0	2	10	43	69	120	131	134	153	171	142	104	26	101	0	77	131947	8197
31-72	01-05	0	0	0	1	0	1	9	3	8	5	9	0	0	1	3	0	2	4258	235
31-72	10-45	0	0	0	1	23	16	26	12	19	21	9	10	2	12	13	0	10	17345	1063
31-72	50-99	0	0	0	3	37	65	74	95	83	75	98	35	6	20	52	0	40	68071	4526
31-72	01-99	0	0	0	6	60	82	109	110	110	101	116	46	8	33	69	0	52	89674	5824
41	x	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1475	77
42	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	403	35
51	01-05	0	0	0	10	52	62	102	111	123	133	124	121	44	31	81	0	62	105218	5609
51	10-45	0	0	0	18	90	120	110	78	96	84	55	45	13	53	68	0	52	88447	4521
51	50-99	0	0	0	21	56	73	49	46	47	41	33	24	4	39	38	0	29	49425	2807
51	01-99	0	0	0	50	198	255	262	234	266	258	211	190	61	123	187	0	142	243089	12937
41,42&51	01-99	0	0	0	50	199	256	264	237	269	261	213	191	63	123	189	0	143	244967	13049
11-72	01-05	0	0	2	12	57	74	136	161	178	181	222	192	107	34	122	0	93	158650	9351
11-72	10-45	0	0	0	26	129	147	153	108	138	125	104	72	19	77	97	0	74	126100	6692
11-72	50-93	0	0	0	28	116	186	203	208	197	207	175	114	49	71	140	0	106	181435	10991
11-72	01-93	0	0	2	66	302	407	493	478	513	515	501	378	175	182	359	0	273	466588	27069
81&82	x	0	0	0	29	150	74	52	48	33	27	33	35	12	88	50	0	38	64353	4797
11-82	x	0	0	2	95	452	481	545	525	546	543	533	414	187	270	409	0	311	530941	31866
91	X	0	924	972	787	205	20	1	3	4	0	3	2	1	501	119	503	251	429029	24467
92	X	0	7	16	102	297	468	407	424	395	401	382	406	404	198	362	4	277	473551	30892
93	X	0	0	0	7	36	22	22	31	34	42	33	30	14	21	26	0	20	33544	2276
94	X	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	4	3	19	93	100	1	24	0	18	31487	2977
95	X	0	14	1	7	5	3	8	9	8	8	20	47	224	6	44	7	35	59068	3273
97	X	0	56	10	3	3	2	3	1	5	2	6	5	69	3	13	30	15	25924	1623
98	X	0	0	0	0	1	2	11	2	3	1	4	3	0	0	2	0	2	3036	130
99	X	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	456	72	122507	8351
91-99	X	1000	1000	998	905	548	519	455	475	454	457	467	586	813	730	591	1000	689	1178146	73987
11-99	X	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1709087	105853
estd.person days		122507	126431	161672	153180	147930	127135	125969	125532	123755	121272	94487	77673	2E+05	301109	1298477	232387	1709087	X	X
sample person days		8351	7952	8596	8687	10129	9093	7455	6566	6209	7119	6607	5719	13370	18816	80954	15134	105853	X	X

Table (26U): Per 1000 distribution of persons by current daily activity for each age group																				
current weekly activity		age group (years)																	person - days	
status	industry	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 +	15-24	15 +	n.r	All	estd	sample
11-62	01-05	0	0	0	1	6	3	25	14	9	8	18	13	23	3	12	0	9	4347	731
11-62	10-45	0	0	0	0	13	19	11	68	33	15	29	35	17	6	23	0	18	8069	834
11-62	50-93	0	0	0	4	23	60	96	107	124	133	123	83	60	13	77	0	59	27236	2910
11-62	01-93	0	0	0	6	41	83	131	189	167	155	170	132	100	22	112	0	86	39652	4475
31-72	01-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7
31-72	10-45	0	0	0	0	12	23	51	17	15	47	29	34	4	6	21	0	16	7368	630
31-72	50-99	0	0	0	10	93	163	176	164	168	201	193	86	20	48	118	0	91	41730	4774
31-72	01-99	0	0	0	11	105	185	228	181	183	247	223	120	23	54	138	0	107	49104	5411
41	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	254	21
42	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	01-05	0	0	0	4	16	50	33	25	43	55	47	44	17	9	30	0	23	10774	1136
51	10-45	0	0	0	35	74	123	84	65	81	78	60	33	16	53	62	0	48	22056	2240
51	50-99	0	0	0	14	68	69	48	65	88	63	14	52	11	39	46	0	36	16408	1684
51	01-99	0	0	0	53	158	241	166	154	212	196	122	129	43	101	139	0	107	49239	5060
41,42&51	01-99	0	0	0	53	158	241	170	154	212	198	122	129	43	101	139	0	108	49493	5081
11-72	01-05	0	0	0	5	21	53	58	39	52	63	65	57	39	13	43	0	33	15128	1880
11-72	10-45	0	0	0	36	99	164	151	151	129	142	118	102	36	65	106	0	82	37747	3718
11-72	50-93	0	0	0	29	183	292	320	335	380	396	331	222	90	100	240	0	186	85374	9368
11-72	01-93	0	0	0	69	304	509	529	525	561	601	514	381	166	177	389	0	301	138249	14966
81&82	x	0	0	0	24	184	109	37	25	28	17	22	5	17	98	47	0	37	16778	2227
11-82	x	0	0	0	94	488	618	566	549	589	618	536	386	182	275	437	0	337	155027	17193
91	X	0	934	987	845	222	21	6	2	3	5	0	0	5	559	131	540	257	118031	13182
92	X	0	7	6	58	274	341	381	409	365	350	404	390	406	157	331	4	257	118176	15769
93	X	0	0	0	0	8	10	29	29	27	9	25	20	13	4	16	0	12	5728	975
94	X	0	0	1	0	4	2	0	2	2	3	23	138	141	2	33	0	26	11837	2053
95	X	0	8	0	0	0	2	10	6	8	14	11	57	208	0	41	4	32	14744	1668
97	X	0	51	6	4	3	1	0	3	3	1	0	6	40	3	8	29	11	4951	732
98	X	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	4	1	0	3	5	0	2	0	2	839	69
99	X	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	422	65	30057	4200
91-99	X	1000	1000	1000	906	512	382	434	451	411	382	464	614	818	725	563	1000	663	304363	38647
11-99	X	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	459391	55839
estd.person days		30057	36308	37924	43692	37162	32238	34759	38329	32063	32676	27913	20461	55807	80854	355102	62812	459391	X	X
sample person days		4200	4459	4417	4431	4760	4599	4074	4151	3472	3584	3465	2975	7252	9191	42763	8036	55839	X	X

Table(27R): Per 1000 distribution of persons by current weekly activity status for persons with different usual activity status (ps+ss)																	
Sector: RURAL																	
usual Activity (ps+ss)	current weekly activity status												per 1000 distribution of persons	persons			
	11-62	31,71,72	41,42&51	11-72	81-82	11-82	91	92&93	98	91-98	91-99	11-99		estd.(00)	sample		
11-21	958	4	3	965	0	966	0	22	0	34	34	1000	84	20576	1294		
31	8	977	15	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	52	12667	824		
41&51	8	8	963	980	8	988	1	5	4	12	12	1000	174	42414	2250		
11-51	267	169	544	979	5	984	1	9	2	16	16	1000	310	75657	4368		
81	0	0	12	12	944	956	12	20	4	44	44	1000	23	5569	504		
11-81	248	157	507	913	69	982	1	10	2	18	18	1000	333	81226	4872		
91	0	0	2	2	0	2	983	13	0	998	998	1000	253	61870	3534		
92&93	1	0	0	2	1	3	4	990	0	997	997	1000	269	65723	4273		
91-97	1	0	1	2	1	3	421	466	0	997	997	1000	596	1E+05	9057		
91-99	1	0	1	2	1	3	376	416	0	890	997	1000	667	2E+05	10250		
11-99	83	52	170	305	23	328	252	281	1	600	672	1000	1000	2E+05	15122		
estd.pers(00)	20273	12811	41387	74471	5711	80182	61421	68645	240	146480	163981	244163	X	X	X		
sample persons	1257	832	2201	4290	505	4795	3511	4526	7	9134	10327	15122	X	X	X		

Table(27U): Per 1000 distribution of persons by current weekly activity status for persons with different usual activity status (ps+ss)															
Sector:		URBAN													
usual activity (ps+ss)	current weekly activity status												per 1000 distribution of persons	persons	
	11-62	31,71,72	41,42&51	11-72	81-82	11-82	91	92&93	98	91-98	91-99	11-99		estd.(00)	sample
11-21	964	1	13	978	0	979	0	12	0	21	21	1000	93	6094	675
31	0	990	9	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	107	7053	778
41&51	5	3	959	966	17	983	2	6	5	17	17	1000	131	8581	867
11-51	272	323	385	980	7	987	1	6	2	13	13	1000	331	21728	2320
81	0	0	0	0	957	957	17	26	0	43	43	1000	23	1536	246
11-81	254	302	360	916	69	985	2	7	2	15	15	1000	354	23265	2566
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	6	0	1000	1000	1000	255	16749	1894
92&93	0	0	2	2	1	3	10	986	0	997	997	1000	254	16682	2203
91-97	1	0	1	2	1	3	443	442	1	997	997	1000	580	38069	4811
91-99	1	0	1	2	1	3	398	397	0	896	997	1000	646	42362	5411
11-99	91	107	128	326	25	351	258	259	1	584	649	1000	1000	65627	7977
estd.pers(00)	5948	7015	8414	21376	1661	23038	16905	16991	66	38296	42590	65627	X	X	X
sample persons	666	773	854	2293	251	2544	1894	2315	5	4833	5433	7977	X	X	X

Table(28R): Per 1000 distribution of person-days by current daily activity status for persons with different usual activity status (ps+ss)															
Sector: RURAL															
usual activity (ps+ss)	current daily activity status												per 1000 distribution of persons	persons	
	11-62	31,71,72	41,42&51	11-72	81-82	11-82	91	92&93	98	91-98	91-99	11-99		estd.(00)	sample
11-21	889	4	4	897	11	908	1	71	0	92	92	1000	84	20576	1294
31	8	977	15	999	0	999	0	1	0	1	1	1000	52	12667	824
41&51	9	8	814	831	90	921	2	64	9	79	79	1000	174	42414	2250
11-51	248	169	460	877	53	931	2	55	5	69	69	1000	310	75657	4368
81	0	0	12	12	917	929	12	47	4	71	71	1000	23	5569	504
11-81	231	157	429	818	113	931	2	55	5	69	69	1000	333	81226	4872
91	0	0	1	1	0	1	980	14	0	999	999	1000	253	61870	3534
92&93	1	0	0	1	1	2	4	991	0	998	998	1000	269	65723	4273
91-97	0	0	1	2	0	2	420	468	0	998	998	1000	596	145436	9057
91-99	0	0	1	1	0	2	375	417	0	891	998	1000	667	162937	10250
11-99	77	52	143	273	38	311	251	297	2	618	689	1000	1000	244163	15122
est.per-days(00)	131947	89674	244967	466588	64353	530941	429029	507095	3036	1055639	1178146	1709087	X	X	X
sample per-days	8197	5824	13049	27069	4797	31866	24467	33168	130	65636	73987	105853	X	X	X

Table(28U): Per 1000 distribution of person-days by current daily activity status for persons with different usual activity status (ps+ss)															
Sector: URBAN															
usual activity (ps+ss)	current daily activity status												per 1000 distribution of persons	persons	
	11-62	31,71,72	41,42&51	11-72	81-82	11-82	91	92&93	98	91-98	91-99	11-99		estd.(00)	sample
11-21	912	1	14	927	6	933	0	46	0	67	67	1000	93	6094	675
31	0	990	9	999	0	999	0	0	0	1	1	1000	107	7053	778
41&51	8	3	802	813	103	916	6	59	11	84	84	1000	131	8581	867
11-51	259	323	323	905	42	948	3	37	5	52	52	1000	331	21728	2320
81	0	0	0	0	948	948	17	35	0	52	52	1000	23	1536	246
11-81	242	302	302	846	102	948	4	36	4	52	52	1000	354	23265	2566
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	987	8	0	1000	1000	1000	255	16749	1894
92&93	0	0	2	2	0	3	10	986	0	997	997	1000	254	16682	2203
91-97	1	0	1	2	1	3	441	443	1	997	997	1000	580	38069	4811
91-99	1	0	1	2	1	2	396	398	0	896	998	1000	646	42362	5411
11-99	86	107	108	301	37	337	257	270	2	597	663	1000	1000	65627	7977
est.per-days(00)	39652	49104	49493	138249	16778	155027	118031	123904	839	274306	304363	459391	X	X	X
sample per-days	4475	5411	5081	14966	2227	17193	13182	16744	69	34447	38647	55839	X	X	X

Table(29R): Per 1000 distribution of person-days by current daily activity status for persons with different current weekly activity status															
Sector: RURAL															
Current weekly status	current daily activity status												per 1000 distribution of persons	persons	
	11-62	31,71,72	41,42&51	11-72	81-82	11-82	91	92&93	98	91-98	91-99	11-99		estd.(00)	sample
11-21,61,62	923	0	1	925	11	936	1	55	0	64	64	1000	83	20273	1257
31,71,72	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	52	12811	832
41,42,51	3	0	845	848	84	932	2	58	5	68	68	1000	170	41387	2201
11-72	253	172	470	895	50	945	2	47	3	55	55	1000	305	74471	4290
81,82	0	0	0	0	964	964	0	36	0	36	36	1000	23	5711	505
11-82	235	160	436	831	115	946	1	47	2	54	54	1000	328	80182	4795
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	996	1	0	1000	1000	1000	252	61421	3511
92,93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	281	68645	4526
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1	240	7
91-98	0	0	0	0	0	0	418	469	2	1000	1000	1000	600	146480	9134
91-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	419	1	893	1000	1000	672	163981	10327
11-99	77	52	143	273	38	311	251	297	2	618	689	1000	1000	244163	15122
est.per-days(00)	131947	89674	244967	466588	64353	530941	429029	507095	3036	1055639	1178146	1709087	X	X	X
sample per-days	8197	5824	13049	27069	4797	31866	24467	33168	130	65636	73987	105853	X	X	X

Table(29U): Per 1000 distribution of person-days by current daily activity status for persons with different current weekly activity status															
Sector: URBAN															
Current weekly status	current daily activity status												per 1000 distribution of persons	persons	
	11-62	31,71,72	41,42&51	11-72	81-82	11-82	91	92&93	98	91-98	91-99	11-99		estd.(00)	sample
11-21,61,62	946	0	0	946	6	952	1	35	1	48	48	1000	91	5948	666
31,71,72	0	1000	0	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	107	7015	773
41,42,51	5	0	840	845	88	933	4	53	6	67	67	1000	128	8414	854
11-72	265	328	331	924	36	960	2	31	3	40	40	1000	326	21376	2293
81,82	0	0	0	0	975	975	0	13	0	25	25	1000	25	1661	251
11-82	246	304	307	857	104	961	2	30	2	39	39	1000	351	23038	2544
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	995	2	0	1000	1000	1000	258	16905	1894
92,93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	999	0	1000	1000	1000	259	16991	2315
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1	66	5
91-98	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	444	2	1000	1000	1000	584	38296	4833
91-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	395	400	2	899	1000	1000	649	42590	5433
11-99	86	107	108	301	37	337	257	270	2	597	663	1000	1000	65627	7977
est.per-days(00)	39652	49104	49493	138249	16778	155027	118031	123904	839	274306	304363	459391	X	X	X
sample per-days	4475	5411	5081	14966	2227	17193	13182	16744	69	34447	38647	55839	X	X	X

Table(30R): Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual subsidiary economic activity for each usual principal activity															
Sector: RURAL															
usual principal activity (ps)		no subs. Eco.act	usual subsidiary economic activity										per 1000 dist. of persons	persons	
			self emp.(11,12,21)			regular employed (31)			casual labour (41,51)			total			
status	sector		agri	non-agri	all	agri	non-agri	all	agri	non-agri	all				estd.(00)	sample
11-21	agri	943	32	14	46	0	0	0	5	5	10	1000	32	7750	552
11-21	non-agri	963	23	13	36	0	0	0	0	2	2	1000	51	12361	699
11-21	all	955	26	13	40	0	0	0	2	3	5	1000	82	20110	1251
31	agri	998	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1000	2	445	22
31	non-agri	988	10	0	10	0	2	2	0	0	0	1000	50	12170	801
31	all	989	9	0	9	0	2	2	0	0	0	1000	52	12615	823
41&51	agri	959	21	4	24	0	0	0	7	9	16	1000	75	18312	971
41&51	non-agri	985	4	3	7	0	0	0	3	5	8	1000	98	23893	1272
41&51	all	974	11	3	15	0	0	0	5	7	12	1000	173	42205	2243
11-51	agri	955	24	7	30	0	0	0	7	8	14	1000	109	26506	1545
11-51	non-agri	980	10	5	15	0	1	1	1	3	4	1000	198	48424	2772
11-51	all	971	15	5	21	0	0	0	3	5	8	1000	307	74930	4317
81	X	993	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	6	1000	23	5609	509
91	X	999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1000	254	61906	3535
92-93	X	994	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1000	271	66176	4307
94-99	X	995	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1000	146	35542	2455
91-99	X	996	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1000	670	163624	10297
11-99	X	988	6	2	8	0	0	0	1	2	3	1000	1000	244163	15123
Estd. persons(00)		241336	1473	507	1981	2	81	83	246	516	763	244163	X	X	X
Sample persons		14941	115	26	141	2	3	5	12	24	36	15123	X	X	X

Table(30U): Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual subsidiary economic activity for each usual principal activity															
Sector: URBAN															
usual principal activity (ps)		no subs. Eco.act	usual subsidiary economic activity										per 1000 dist. of persons	persons	
			self emp.(11,12,21)			regular employed (31)			casual labour (41,51)			total			
status	sector		agri	non-agri	all	agri	non-agri	all	agri	non-agri	all			estd.(00)	sample
11-21	agri	992	8	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	11	698	112
11-21	non-agri	979	4	17	21	0	0	0	0	1	1	1000	80	5232	548
11-21	all	980	4	15	19	0	0	0	0	1	1	1000	90	5930	660
31	agri	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1	1
31	non-agri	995	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	107	7051	776
31	all	995	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	107	7052	777
41&51	agri	998	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1000	29	1919	209
41&51	non-agri	974	5	0	5	0	0	0	2	19	21	1000	101	6619	654
41&51	all	979	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	15	17	1000	130	8538	863
11-51	agri	996	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1000	40	2618	322
11-51	non-agri	983	4	5	9	0	0	0	1	7	8	1000	288	18902	1978
11-51	all	985	4	5	9	0	0	0	1	6	7	1000	328	21520	2300
81	X	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	23	1536	246
91	X	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	255	16755	1895
92-93	X	996	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	256	16773	2212
94-99	X	991	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	1000	138	9043	1324
91-99	X	996	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1000	649	42571	5431
11-99	X	993	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	1000	1000	65627	7977
Estd. persons(00)		65142	90	205	294	0	1	1	16	174	189	65627	X	X	X
Sample persons		7930	17	17	34	0	1	1	3	9	12	7977	X	X	X

Table (31R):Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual activity category taking into consideration the subsidiary economic status of persons categorised 'not working' in the principal status for each general educational level														
Sector: RURAL		Age: 0-14												
usual activit (ps+ss)		general education level											persons	
		not literate	literate and upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma/ Certificate course	graduate	post graduate & above	secondary and above	n.r.	all	estd.(00)	sample
11-21	01-05	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	1
11-21	10-93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-21	01-93	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	1
31	01-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	10-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	01-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	01-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	10-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	01-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41&51	01-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-51	01-05	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	1
11-51	10-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-51	01-99	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	1
81	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-81	x	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	1
91	x	46	936	988	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	673	39458	2271
92	x	0	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	242	19
93	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	x	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	339	14
97	x	40	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1083	59
99	x	895	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	844	298	17501	1193
91-99	x	1000	999	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	999	58623	3556
11-99	x	1000	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	58658	3557
per 1000 dist.		301	500	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1000	X	X
estd.pers(00)		17683	29333	11274	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	58658	X	X
sample persons		1178	1783	571	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	3557	X	X

Table (31U):Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual activity category taking into consideration the subsidiary economic status of persons categorised 'not working' in the principal status for each general educational level															
Sector: URABN		Age: 0-14													
Usual Activit (ps+ss)		general education level											persons		
		not literate	literate and upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	Diploma /certificate course	graduate	post graduate & above	secondary and above	n.r.	all	estd.(00)	sample	
11-21	01-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11-21	10-93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11-21	01-93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	01-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	10-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	01-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
41	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
51	01-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
51	10-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
51	01-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
41&51	01-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11-51	01-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11-51	10-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11-51	01-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
81	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11-81	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
91	x	32	933	996	0	0	0	0	0	0	324	686	10218	1215	
92	x	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	79	6	
93	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
94	x	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	2	
95	x	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	33	2	
97	x	50	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	259	43	
99	x	911	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	288	4294	600	
91-99	x	1000	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	14898	1868	
11-99	x	1000	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	14898	1868	
per 1000 dist.		274	519	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1000	X	X	
estd.pers(00)		4081	7731	2790	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	14898	X	X	
sample persons		577	949	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	1868	X	X	

Table (32R):Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual activity category taking into consideration the subsidiary economic status of persons categorised 'not working' in the principal status for each general educational level														
Sector: RURAL														
Age: 15-24														
usual activit (ps+ss)		general education level											persons	
		not literate	literate and upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma/c ertificate course	graduate	post graduate & above	secondary and above	n.r.	all	estd.(00)	sample
11-21	01-05	0	0	0	6	2	0	9	0	5	0	3	134	11
11-21	10-93	0	62	23	29	15	54	26	3	25	0	26	1109	72
11-21	01-93	0	62	23	36	17	54	35	3	30	0	29	1242	83
31	01-05	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	29	3
31	10-99	0	7	32	14	25	141	44	131	31	0	30	1309	130
31	01-99	0	8	32	16	25	141	44	131	32	0	31	1338	133
41	x	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1
51	01-05	0	233	53	23	8	18	4	0	16	0	35	1494	88
51	10-99	121	234	208	89	23	29	26	0	55	0	109	4709	261
51	01-99	121	467	262	111	32	47	30	0	71	0	144	6203	349
41&51	01-99	121	467	262	111	33	47	30	0	71	0	145	6216	350
11-51	01-05	0	233	54	31	10	18	13	0	21	0	39	1656	102
11-51	10-99	121	303	264	132	65	225	96	133	112	0	166	7140	464
11-51	01-99	121	536	318	163	75	243	109	133	133	0	204	8796	566
81	x	0	27	41	51	86	277	288	349	106	0	82	3539	274
11-81	x	121	563	359	214	161	520	397	482	239	0	287	12335	840
91	x	25	49	384	605	681	333	363	433	586	0	502	21614	1217
92	x	0	315	230	164	129	122	190	85	151	0	181	7767	556
93	x	0	0	18	14	29	25	39	0	22	0	20	856	44
94	x	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	75	12
95	x	630	58	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	263	11
97	x	224	14	0	2	0	0	6	0	2	0	2	106	8
99	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91-99	x	879	437	641	786	839	480	603	518	761	0	713	30681	1848
11-99	x	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	43016	2688
per 1000 dist. estd.pers(00)		4 169	34 1474	312 13410	316 13593	217 9336	44 1880	63 2708	10 445	650 27962	0 0	1000 43016	X X	X X
sample persons		8	84	841	820	563	139	205	28	1755	0	2688	X	X

Table (32U):Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual activity category taking into consideration the subsidiary economic status of persons categorized 'not working' in the principal status for each general educational level														
Sector: URBAN										Age: 15-24				
usual activit (ps+ss)		general education level											persons	
		not literate	literate and upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma/certificate course	graduate	post graduate & above	secondary and above	n.r.	all	estd.(00)	sample
11-21	01-05	0	99	5	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	4	44	8
11-21	10-93	0	115	26	16	19	0	28	0	17	0	21	247	26
11-21	01-93	0	214	32	16	20	0	32	0	18	0	25	291	34
31	01-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	10-99	212	11	53	13	55	177	202	63	59	0	57	658	84
31	01-99	212	11	53	13	55	177	202	63	59	0	57	658	84
41	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	01-05	0	14	23	0	15	71	0	0	9	0	13	146	20
51	10-99	506	331	215	134	33	50	1	0	74	0	118	1360	120
51	01-99	506	345	238	135	48	121	1	0	83	0	130	1506	140
41&51	01-99	506	345	238	135	48	121	1	0	83	0	130	1506	140
11-51	01-05	0	113	29	1	16	71	4	0	10	0	16	190	28
11-51	10-99	718	456	294	163	107	227	231	63	150	0	196	2265	230
11-51	01-99	718	569	322	164	123	298	235	63	160	0	213	2455	258
81	x	0	0	29	46	55	263	402	348	106	0	84	965	123
11-81	x	718	569	351	209	179	561	638	411	266	0	296	3420	381
91	x	245	191	417	687	705	323	243	166	616	0	554	6398	652
92	x	24	233	214	98	105	116	79	420	107	0	137	1580	256
93	x	0	0	8	5	1	0	0	2	2	0	4	43	9
94	x	0	0	7	1	11	0	39	0	9	0	8	95	10
95	x	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
97	x	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	12	3
99	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91-99	x	282	431	649	791	821	439	362	589	734	0	704	8131	932
11-99	x	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	11551	1313
per 1000 dist.		5	17	265	316	270	28	83	16	713	0	1000	X	X
estd.pers(00)		57	194	3061	3645	3119	327	960	187	8238	0	11551	X	X
sample persons		12	30	356	393	333	48	121	20	915	0	1313	X	X

Table (33R):Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual activity category taking into consideration the subsidiary economic status of persons categorized 'not working' in the principal status for each general educational level														
Sector: RURAL														
Age: 15-29														
usual activit (ps+ss)		general education level											persons	
		not literate	literate and upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma/certificate course	graduate	post graduate & above	secondary and above	n.r.	all	estd.(00)	sample
11-21	01-05	0	5	8	9	1	0	5	0	5	0	6	365	30
11-21	10-93	0	60	34	35	24	73	63	16	37	0	37	2253	147
11-21	01-93	0	65	42	43	25	73	68	16	42	0	43	2618	177
31	01-05	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	29	3
31	10-99	13	4	34	27	39	149	122	198	55	0	45	2766	259
31	01-99	13	5	34	28	39	149	122	198	55	0	46	2795	262
41	x	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	3
51	01-05	216	212	72	22	16	14	3	0	17	0	45	2759	165
51	10-99	144	193	243	131	45	64	41	0	86	0	143	8765	504
51	01-99	360	404	315	152	61	78	44	0	102	0	188	11524	669
41&51	01-99	360	404	315	152	62	78	44	0	103	0	189	11539	672
11-51	01-05	216	217	79	32	17	14	9	0	23	0	52	3152	198
11-51	10-99	157	257	312	192	109	287	226	213	177	0	226	13799	913
11-51	01-99	373	474	391	224	126	301	235	213	200	0	277	16951	1111
81	x	6	14	31	54	91	262	209	235	102	0	74	4531	395
11-81	x	378	488	422	278	217	563	444	448	302	0	351	21482	1506
91	x	12	26	255	454	557	264	230	392	444	0	360	22000	1243
92	x	163	414	295	250	194	154	279	160	228	0	259	15815	1101
93	x	0	12	18	16	29	19	34	0	22	0	20	1228	79
94	x	0	0	5	1	3	0	9	0	2	0	3	196	30
95	x	336	52	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	351	20
97	x	110	7	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	106	8
99	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91-99	x	622	512	578	722	783	437	556	552	698	0	649	39696	2481
11-99	x	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	61178	3987
per 1000 dist.		6	47	332	296	189	40	75	15	616	0	1000	X	X
estd.pers(00)		344	2847	20306	18125	11559	2477	4579	940	37680	0	61178	X	X
sample persons		18	171	1309	1114	738	197	366	74	2489	0	3987	X	X

Table (33U):Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual activity category taking into consideration the subsidiary economic status of persons categorized 'not working' in the principal status for each general educational level														
Sector: URBAN Age: 15-29														
usual activit (ps+ss)		general education level											persons	
		not literate	literate and upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma/certificate course	graduate	post graduate & above	secondary and above	n.r.	all	estd.(00)	sample
11-21	01-05	0	44	7	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4	61	12
11-21	10-93	0	119	57	45	26	1	37	0	33	0	42	685	77
11-21	01-93	0	164	64	45	27	1	39	0	34	0	46	746	89
31	01-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	10-99	177	58	65	24	72	264	260	426	108	0	94	1520	191
31	01-99	177	58	65	24	72	264	260	426	108	0	94	1520	191
41	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	01-05	9	139	54	2	13	54	6	0	8	0	25	403	52
51	10-99	422	249	238	187	55	41	8	0	98	0	144	2333	232
51	01-99	431	389	292	188	67	95	14	0	106	0	169	2736	284
41&51	01-99	431	389	292	188	67	95	14	0	106	0	169	2736	284
11-51	01-05	9	184	61	2	14	54	8	0	9	0	29	463	64
11-51	10-99	599	426	360	256	152	306	304	426	239	0	281	4538	500
11-51	01-99	608	610	421	257	166	359	312	426	248	0	310	5001	564
81	x	0	46	23	45	85	273	285	195	114	0	85	1376	204
11-81	x	608	656	444	302	251	632	598	621	362	0	395	6377	768
91	x	205	85	274	556	598	243	148	83	468	0	400	6465	668
92	x	51	254	266	137	140	112	216	280	157	0	191	3083	485
93	x	0	0	7	4	1	0	13	12	5	0	5	87	21
94	x	0	0	5	1	10	13	25	5	9	0	7	119	20
95	x	136	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	5
97	x	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	3
99	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91-99	x	392	344	556	698	749	368	402	379	638	0	605	9779	1202
11-99	x	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	16156	1970
per 1000 dist.		4	27	291	279	228	27	112	32	678	0	1000	X	X
estd.pers(00)		69	433	4706	4508	3676	436	1807	522	10948	0	16156	X	X
sample persons		15	70	569	512	422	74	241	67	1316	0	1970	X	X

Table (34R):Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual activity category taking into consideration the subsidiary economic status of persons categorized 'not working' in the principal status for each general educational level Sector: RURAL Age: 15-59														
usual activit (ps+ss)		general education level											persons	
		not literate	literate and upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma/cer tificate course	graduate	post graduate & above	secondary and above	n.r.	all	estd.(00)	sample
11-21	01-05	60	49	37	39	28	33	16	7	32	0	38	5885	384
11-21	10-93	28	70	69	72	54	131	117	30	76	0	71	11189	626
11-21	01-93	88	119	106	111	82	164	133	37	108	0	109	17074	1010
31	01-05	11	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	444	21
31	10-99	23	21	41	72	81	275	282	502	132	0	77	12036	785
31	01-99	35	27	45	73	81	275	282	502	132	0	80	12480	806
41	x	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	223	16
51	01-05	332	231	119	45	14	8	5	0	28	0	105	16526	869
51	10-99	78	163	221	123	58	61	40	15	88	0	148	23175	1233
51	01-99	409	393	340	168	72	70	45	15	116	0	253	39700	2102
41&51	01-99	410	396	342	169	73	70	45	15	117	0	255	39923	2118
11-51	01-05	404	286	161	85	42	41	21	7	60	0	146	22916	1277
11-51	10-99	129	256	333	267	194	468	440	547	296	0	297	46561	2657
11-51	01-99	533	541	494	352	236	508	460	554	357	0	443	69477	3934
81	x	2	4	15	34	69	164	122	128	66	0	35	5514	504
11-81	x	535	546	509	386	306	672	582	682	423	0	479	74991	4438
91	x	7	5	96	231	396	152	111	161	246	0	143	22374	1259
92	x	290	369	347	339	256	140	244	156	287	0	323	50656	3310
93	x	33	35	25	23	26	20	18	0	22	0	26	4053	271
94	x	8	16	14	12	16	16	40	0	17	0	16	2435	257
95	x	113	24	6	6	0	0	0	0	3	0	11	1735	93
97	x	14	5	2	3	0	0	5	0	2	0	3	467	28
99	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91-99	x	465	454	491	614	694	328	418	318	577	0	521	81721	5218
11-99	x	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	156712	9656
per 1000 dist.		27	186	347	228	106	27	64	15	440	0	1000	X	X
estd.pers(00)		4243	29124	54385	35797	16572	4292	10011	2288	68960	0	156712	X	X
sample prsns		273	1776	3267	2122	1069	326	670	153	4340	0	9656	X	X

Table (34U):Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual activity category taking into consideration the subsidiary economic status of persons categorized 'not working' in the principal status for each general educational level														
Sector: URBAN		Age: 15-59												
usual activit (ps+ss)		general education level											persons	
		not literate	literate and upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma/c ertificate course	graduate	post graduate & above	secondary and above	n.r.	all	estd.(00)	sample
11-21	01-05	37	16	27	5	3	0	2	0	3	0	12	524	79
11-21	10-93	47	117	111	130	75	61	108	106	106	0	108	4624	484
11-21	01-93	84	133	138	135	78	61	110	106	109	0	120	5148	563
31	01-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
31	10-99	91	62	78	100	143	507	380	555	228	0	161	6864	747
31	01-99	91	62	78	100	143	507	380	555	228	0	161	6865	748
41	x	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	36	3
51	01-05	154	103	64	11	18	20	2	0	10	0	40	1703	186
51	10-99	134	215	246	156	52	57	18	0	82	0	148	6325	627
51	01-99	288	319	310	167	69	77	20	0	92	0	188	8028	813
41&51	01-99	288	323	310	167	69	77	22	0	92	0	189	8065	816
11-51	01-05	191	120	91	16	20	20	4	0	13	0	52	2228	267
11-51	10-99	271	398	435	386	269	626	508	661	416	0	417	17849	1860
11-51	01-99	462	518	526	401	290	646	512	661	429	0	470	20077	2127
81	x	0	6	10	26	53	101	97	67	56	0	35	1513	242
11-81	x	462	524	536	428	343	746	609	728	485	0	505	21590	2369
91	x	32	7	103	264	365	89	47	35	214	0	152	6514	677
92	x	322	401	322	277	258	124	284	222	263	0	299	12773	1726
93	x	41	25	22	9	12	28	6	4	10	0	16	679	105
94	x	13	16	7	14	16	12	50	10	23	0	17	731	144
95	x	129	24	8	9	1	0	3	0	4	0	9	405	44
97	x	0	3	1	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	2	65	8
99	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91-99	x	538	476	464	572	657	254	391	272	515	0	495	21166	2704
11-99	x	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	42756	5073
per 1000 dist.		12	128	295	224	141	28	135	37	564	0	1000	X	X
estd.pers(00)		534	5491	12599	9556	6031	1187	5758	1599	24132	0	42756	X	X
sample prsns		107	693	1469	1134	689	143	647	191	2804	0	5073	X	X

Table (35R):Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual activity category taking into consideration the subsidiary economic status of persons categorized 'not working' in the principal status for each general educational level														
		Age: 15+												
Sector: RURAL		general education level											persons	
usual activit (ps+ss)		not literate	literate and upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma/certificate course	graduate	post graduate & above	secondary and above	n.r.	all	estd.(00)	sample
11-21	01-05	50	55	42	46	30	42	15	15	37	0	43	8055	585
11-21	10-93	15	64	68	72	55	132	114	30	77	0	67	12463	707
11-21	01-93	65	119	110	118	85	174	129	45	113	0	111	20518	1292
31	01-05	4	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	445	22
31	10-99	10	17	39	68	80	260	274	492	126	0	66	12222	802
31	01-99	14	20	43	68	80	260	274	492	126	0	68	12667	824
41	x	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	266	18
51	01-05	181	175	112	43	14	8	5	0	27	0	98	18208	967
51	10-99	42	116	207	118	57	58	45	15	86	0	129	23901	1264
51	01-99	222	291	319	161	71	66	50	15	113	0	227	42109	2231
41&51	01-99	223	294	321	162	72	66	50	15	114	0	228	42375	2249
11-51	01-05	235	235	159	90	44	50	21	15	64	0	145	26812	1578
11-51	10-99	66	198	315	259	193	450	433	537	289	0	263	48748	2787
11-51	01-99	302	433	474	348	237	499	453	552	353	0	407	75560	4365
81	x	1	4	14	32	68	155	118	126	63	0	30	5570	505
11-81	x	302	437	487	380	305	654	571	678	417	0	437	81129	4870
91	x	3	3	90	218	389	144	108	158	236	0	121	22412	1262
92	x	339	371	352	337	257	133	239	153	285	0	330	61185	3969
93	x	16	27	23	23	26	19	17	0	22	0	23	4331	289
94	x	36	37	25	28	24	51	59	10	32	0	31	5820	576
95	x	261	91	17	10	0	0	1	0	6	0	44	8216	459
97	x	43	33	6	3	0	0	5	0	2	0	13	2411	141
99	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91-99	x	698	563	513	620	695	346	429	322	583	0	563	104375	6696
11-99	x	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	185504	11566
per 1000 dist.		58	237	316	205	91	24	56	13	388	0	1000	X	X
estd.pers(00)		10816	44030	58625	37968	16873	4541	10318	2332	72033	0	185504	X	X
sample prsns		672	2709	3588	2307	1091	347	693	159	4597	0	11566	X	X

Table (35U):Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual activity category taking into consideration the subsidiary economic status of persons categorized 'not working' in the principal status for each general educational level														
Sector: URBAN		Age: 15+												
usual activit (ps+ss)		general education level											persons	
		not literate	literate and upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma/certificate course	graduate	post graduate & above	secondary and above	n.r.	all	estd.(00)	sample
11-21	01-05	16	23	25	5	4	16	3	0	5	0	14	704	117
11-21	10-93	17	97	112	130	78	66	115	108	109	0	105	5335	556
11-21	01-93	33	120	137	135	82	82	118	108	114	0	119	6039	673
31	01-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
31	10-99	33	46	73	92	141	434	355	539	214	0	139	7052	777
31	01-99	33	46	73	92	141	434	355	539	214	0	139	7053	778
41	x	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	41	4
51	01-05	103	73	60	10	17	17	2	0	9	0	38	1914	207
51	10-99	75	142	224	150	50	49	17	0	79	0	131	6625	655
51	01-99	178	214	284	159	68	66	18	0	88	0	168	8539	862
41&51	01-99	178	217	284	160	68	66	20	0	89	0	169	8580	866
11-51	01-05	119	96	85	15	21	33	5	0	14	0	52	2624	327
11-51	10-99	125	287	409	372	270	549	488	647	403	0	375	19048	1990
11-51	01-99	244	383	494	387	291	582	494	647	417	0	427	21672	2317
81	x	0	5	9	25	51	86	91	63	53	0	30	1536	246
11-81	x	244	388	503	412	342	668	584	710	469	0	457	23208	2563
91	x	12	5	93	241	354	76	43	33	199	0	129	6532	679
92	x	393	416	330	278	257	123	280	225	261	0	312	15847	2079
93	x	24	17	24	9	12	24	6	4	9	0	15	778	120
94	x	52	37	16	45	19	109	78	28	49	0	38	1920	381
95	x	242	118	30	15	7	0	5	0	9	0	41	2086	237
97	x	33	19	3	1	10	1	3	0	3	0	7	358	50
99	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91-99	x	756	612	497	588	658	332	416	290	531	0	543	27521	3546
11-99	x	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	50729	6109
per 1000 dist.		29	181	278	207	122	27	122	34	512	0	1000	X	X
estd.pers(00)		1459	9200	14106	10482	6206	1389	6175	1712	25964	0	50729	X	X
sample prsns		233	1119	1665	1286	720	169	710	207	3092	0	6109	X	X

Table (36R):Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual activity category taking into consideration the subsidiary economic status of persons categorized 'not working' in the principal status for each general educational level														
Sector: RURAL Age: ALL														
usual activit (ps+ss)		general education level											persons	
		not literate	literate and upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma/cer tificate course	graduate	post graduate & above	secondary and above	n.r.	all	estd.(00)	sample
11-21	01-05	19	34	35	46	30	42	15	15	37	0	33	8091	586
11-21	10-93	6	38	57	72	55	132	114	30	77	0	51	12463	707
11-21	01-93	25	72	92	118	85	174	129	45	113	0	84	20553	1293
31	01-05	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	445	22
31	10-99	4	10	33	68	80	260	274	492	126	0	50	12222	802
31	01-99	5	12	36	68	80	260	274	492	126	0	52	12667	824
41	x	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	266	18
51	01-05	69	105	94	43	14	8	5	0	27	0	75	18208	967
51	10-99	16	70	173	118	57	58	45	15	86	0	98	23901	1264
51	01-99	84	175	268	161	71	66	50	15	113	0	172	42109	2231
41&51	01-99	85	176	269	162	72	66	50	15	114	0	174	42375	2249
11-51	01-05	89	142	133	90	44	50	21	15	64	0	110	26847	1579
11-51	10-99	25	119	264	259	193	450	433	537	289	0	200	48748	2787
11-51	01-99	115	261	397	348	237	499	453	552	353	0	310	75595	4366
81	x	0	3	12	32	68	155	118	126	63	0	23	5570	505
11-81	x	115	263	409	380	305	654	571	678	417	0	332	81165	4871
91	x	29	376	235	218	389	144	108	158	236	156	253	61870	3533
92	x	129	224	297	337	257	133	239	153	285	0	252	61427	3988
93	x	6	16	20	23	26	19	17	0	22	0	18	4331	289
94	x	14	22	21	28	24	51	59	10	32	0	24	5820	576
95	x	111	54	14	10	0	0	1	0	6	0	35	8555	473
97	x	41	25	5	3	0	0	5	0	2	0	14	3495	200
99	x	555	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	844	72	17501	1193
91-99	x	885	737	591	620	695	346	429	322	583	1000	668	162998	10252
11-99	x	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	244163	15122
per 1000 dist.		117	300	286	156	69	19	42	10	295	2	1000	X	X
estd.pers(00)		28499	73364	69898	37968	16873	4541	10318	2332	72033	369	244163	X	X
sample prsns		1850	4492	4159	2307	1091	347	693	159	4597	25	15122	X	X

Table (36U):Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual activity category taking into consideration the subsidiary economic status of persons														
categorized 'not working' in the principal status for each general educational level														
Sector: URBAN														
Age: ALL														
usual activit (ps+ss)		general education level											persons	
		not literate	literate and upto primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma/c ertificate course	graduate	post graduate & above	secondary and above	n.r.	all	estd.(00)	sample
11-21	01-05	4	13	21	5	4	16	3	0	5	0	11	704	117
11-21	10-93	5	53	94	130	78	66	115	108	109	0	81	5335	556
11-21	01-93	9	65	114	135	82	82	118	108	114	0	92	6039	673
31	01-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
31	10-99	9	25	61	92	141	434	355	539	214	0	107	7052	777
31	01-99	9	25	61	92	141	434	355	539	214	0	107	7053	778
41	x	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	41	4
51	01-05	27	40	50	10	17	17	2	0	9	0	29	1914	207
51	10-99	20	77	187	150	50	49	17	0	79	0	101	6625	655
51	01-99	47	116	238	159	68	66	18	0	88	0	130	8539	862
41&51	01-99	47	118	238	160	68	66	20	0	89	0	131	8580	866
11-51	01-05	31	52	71	15	21	33	5	0	14	0	40	2624	327
11-51	10-99	33	156	341	372	270	549	488	647	403	0	290	19048	1990
11-51	01-99	64	208	413	387	291	582	494	647	417	0	330	21672	2317
81	x	0	3	7	25	51	86	91	63	53	0	23	1536	246
11-81	x	64	211	420	412	342	668	584	710	469	0	354	23208	2563
91	x	27	429	242	241	354	76	43	33	199	324	255	16749	1894
92	x	104	230	276	278	257	123	280	225	261	0	243	15927	2085
93	x	6	9	20	9	12	24	6	4	9	0	12	778	120
94	x	14	21	14	45	19	109	78	28	49	0	29	1935	383
95	x	69	64	25	15	7	0	5	0	9	0	32	2119	239
97	x	45	14	3	1	10	1	3	0	3	0	9	617	93
99	x	671	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	65	4294	600
91-99	x	936	789	580	588	658	332	416	290	531	1000	646	42419	5414
11-99	x	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	65627	7977
per 1000 dist.		84	258	257	160	95	21	94	26	396	5	1000	X	X
estd.pers(00)		5539	16931	16896	10482	6206	1389	6175	1712	25964	297	65627	X	X
sample prsns		810	2068	1978	1286	720	169	710	207	3092	29	7977	X	X

able(37R): Average wage/salary earnings (Rs.0.00) per day received from regular wage/salaried employment (31,71 & 72) according to current daily status by industry of work and broad education level								
Sector: RURAL							Age: 15-59 years	
industry of work (division as per NIC-2004)	general education level						person-days	
	not literate	literate and upto middle	secondary & higher secondary	diploma/certificate course	graduate & above	all(incl. n.r.)	estd.(00)	sample
agriculture(01-05)	65.5	109.19	82.86	0	0	102.88	3113	151
mining and quarrying (10-14)	0	128.57	114.29	0	178.57	151.8	476	21
manufacturing (15-22)	63.41	99.72	135.71	888.54	250	128.04	7514	448
manufacturing (23-37)	160.71	161.41	247.93	323.74	492.27	269.55	5196	294
electricity, gas & water(40-41)	0	256.05	0	0	243.19	244.35	480	42
construction (45)	0	179.17	295.51	241.15	226.59	232.79	3431	244
trade, hotel & restaurant (50-55)	0	102.68	141.97	131.79	183.26	130.84	12595	1009
transport & storage etc.(60-64)	0	178.95	228.97	363.28	157.9	214.76	7648	469
services (65-74)	0	127.95	259.1	379.4	333.19	285.78	6520	455
services (75-93)	71.43	154.7	225.88	262.57	336.88	272.85	40749	2516
private hhs. With emp. Persons (95)	0	99.66	100	0	0	99.67	216	28
others (99)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
non - agriculture(10-99)	67.84	137.74	208.7	273.23	322.17	231.82	84825	5526
all (01-99)	67.08	134.63	207.81	273.23	322.17	227.12	87938	5677
est.per-days(00)	1033	24658	26707	8265	27276	87938	X	X
sample per-days	49	1547	1722	574	1785	5677	X	X

Table(37U): Average wage/salary earnings (Rs.0.00) per day received from regular wage/salaried employment (31,71 & 72) according to current daily status by industry of work and broad education level

Sector: URBAN							Age: 15-59 years	
industry of work (division as per NIC-2004)	general education level						person-days	
	not literate	literate and upto middle	secondary & higher secondary	diploma/certificate course	graduate & above	all(incl. n.r.)	estd.(00)	sample
agriculture(01-05)	0	0	0	0	300	300	6	7
mining and quarrying (10-14)	0	0	750	0	196.43	319.07	171	14
manufacturing (15-22)	0	137.25	170.57	571.43	360.13	212.93	2402	161
manufacturing (23-37)	64.29	164.59	352.37	473.94	767.59	423.29	4011	364
electricity, gas & water(40-41)	0	0	0	400	0	400	3	7
construction (45)	0	176.8	330.54	203.95	413.02	324.57	980	77
trade, hotel & restaurant (50-55)	157.14	169.4	180.55	274.26	268.04	200.79	10356	1036
transport & storage etc.(60-64)	0	239.64	326.26	857.14	306.66	286.69	3624	364
services (65-74)	0	165.45	383.01	179.81	482.22	433.96	8286	868
services (75-93)	228.57	129.55	238.3	295.82	352.64	293.69	17895	2282
private hhs. With emp. Persons (95)	0	97.85	339.29	0	285.71	211.27	70	35
others (99)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
non - agriculture(10-99)	171.03	167.46	255.44	342.81	386.65	304.81	47797	5208
all (01-99)	171.03	167.46	255.44	342.81	386.62	304.81	47804	5215
est.per-days(00)	338	9220	12684	4047	21515	47804	X	X
sample per-days	21	952	1498	364	2380	5215	X	X

Table(38R): Average wage/salary earnings (Rs.0.00) per day received from regular wage/salaried employment (31,71 & 72) according to current daily status by industry of work and broad education level								
Sector: RURAL						Age: 15+ years		
industry of work (division as per NIC-2004)	general education level						person-days	
	not literate	literate and upto middle	secondary & higher secondary	diploma/certificate course	graduate & above	all(incl. n.r.)	estd.(00)	sample
agriculture(01-05)	65.5	109.22	82.86	0	0	102.92	3119	158
mining and quarrying (10-14)	0	128.57	114.29	0	178.57	151.8	476	21
manufacturing (15-22)	63.41	98.19	135.71	888.54	250	125.86	7844	469
manufacturing (23-37)	160.71	161.26	247.93	323.74	492.27	269.38	5203	301
electricity, gas & water(40-41)	0	256.05	0	0	243.19	244.35	480	42
construction (45)	0	178.79	295.51	241.15	226.59	232.55	3438	251
trade, hotel & restaurant (50-55)	0	101.41	141.97	131.79	183.26	129.14	13155	1044
transport & storage etc.(60-64)	0	178.64	228.97	363.28	157.9	214.56	7660	476
services (65-74)	0	127.95	251.68	379.4	333.01	282.69	6797	469
services (75-93)	46.84	152.04	225.88	262.57	336.88	271.28	41100	2558
private hhs. With emp. Persons (95)	0	99.66	100	0	0	99.67	216	28
others (99)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
non - agriculture(10-99)	66.54	135.18	208.76	273.23	322.15	229.62	86370	5659
all (01-99)	66.21	132.49	207.88	273.23	322.15	225.07	89489	5817
est.per-days(00)	1059	25905	26981	8265	27279	89489	X	X
sample per-days	56	1666	1729	574	1792	5817	X	X

Table(38U): Average wage/salary earnings (Rs.0.00) per day received from regular wage/salaried employment (31,71 & 72) according to current daily status by industry of work and broad education level								
Sector: URBAN						Age: 15+ years		
industry of work (division as per NIC-2004)	general education level						person-days	
	not literate	literate and upto middle	secondary & higher secondary	diploma/certificate course	graduate & above	all(incl. n.r.)	estd.(00)	sample
agriculture(01-05)	0	0	0	0	300	300	6	7
mining and quarrying (10-14)	0	0	750	0	196.43	319.07	171	14
manufacturing (15-22)	0	130.77	170.57	571.43	360.13	208.78	2477	175
manufacturing (23-37)	64.29	164.59	352.37	473.94	767.59	423.29	4011	364
electricity, gas & water(40-41)	0	0	0	400	0	400	3	7
construction (45)	0	146.43	330.54	203.95	413.02	300.17	1106	84
trade, hotel & restaurant (50-55)	157.14	171.12	180.73	274.26	268.04	200.76	10618	1085
transport & storage etc.(60-64)	0	237.5	326.26	857.14	306.66	285.36	3659	371
services (65-74)	0	165.45	382.58	179.81	482.22	433.85	8289	875
services (75-93)	225.08	128.4	246.49	295.82	354.16	293.12	18691	2394
private hhs. With emp. Persons (95)	0	97.85	339.29	0	285.71	211.27	70	35
others (99)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
non - agriculture(10-99)	169.79	165.04	257.55	342.81	386.94	302.88	49096	5404
all (01-99)	169.79	165.04	257.55	342.81	386.91	302.88	49103	5411
est.per-days(00)	342	10068	12850	4047	21796	49103	X	X
sample per-days	28	1071	1526	364	2422	5411	X	X

Table(39R): Average wage/salary earnings (Rs.0.00)per day received by casual wage employment (41,42,51) according to current daily status by industry of work for different age groups

Sector: RURAL								
status	industry of work (division as per NIC-2004)	age group (in years)					person-days	
		5-14	15-59	60+	15+	all(5+)	estd.(00)	sample
41	X	0	73.44	21.6	62.84	62.84	1475	77
42	X	0	107.14	0	107.14	107.14	403	35
51	agriculture(01-05)	0	115.71	128.19	116.76	116.76	104347	5496
	mining and quarrying (10-14)	0	155.32	103.57	154.62	154.62	2378	132
	manufacturing (15-22)	0	92.57	103.87	93.08	93.08	16147	967
	manufacturing (23-37)	0	135.5	71.43	132.74	132.74	6687	386
	electricity, gas & water(40-41)	0	136.08	0	136.08	136.08	628	26
	construction (45)	0	170.25	431.6	177.09	177.09	62883	3096
	trade, hotel & restaurant (50-55)	0	125.31	21.43	125.27	125.27	22782	1352
	transport & storage etc.(60-64)	0	159.27	187.54	159.54	159.54	18979	1009
	services (65-74)	0	159.91	0	159.91	159.91	1617	65
	services (75-93)	0	108.11	134.45	109.8	109.8	4709	278
	private hhs. With emp. Persons (95)	0	78.22	70.41	76.29	76.29	1331	110
	others (99)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	non - agriculture(10-99)	0	147.12	256.56	149.91	149.91	138142	7418
	all (01-99)	0	134.38	168.43	136.09	136.09	240611	12802
41,42&51	all	0	134.02	164.79	135.59	135.59	242489	12914
est.per-days(00)		0	230164	12325	242489	242489	X	X
sample per-days		0	12237	677	12914	12914	X	X

Table(39U): Average wage/salary earnings (Rs.0.00)per day received by casual wage employment (41,42,51) according to current daily status by industry of work for different age groups

Sector: URBAN

status	industry of work (division as per NIC-2004)	age group (in years)					person-days	
		5-14	15-59	60+	15+	all(5+)	estd.(00)	sample
41	X	0	176.65	0	176.65	176.65	254	21
42	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	agriculture(01-05)	0	108.52	109.51	108.6	108.6	10829	1148
	mining and quarrying (10-14)	0	197.89	128.57	189.42	189.42	71	15
	manufacturing (15-22)	0	115.22	130.05	115.54	115.54	4827	551
	manufacturing (23-37)	0	144.75	212.33	149.83	149.83	3039	360
	electricity, gas & water(40-41)	0	168.97	0	168.97	168.97	103	14
	construction (45)	0	174.72	148.63	173.51	173.51	13960	1296
	trade, hotel & restaurant (50-55)	0	124.93	268.83	126.8	126.8	7302	824
	transport & storage etc.(60-64)	0	149.75	100	149.73	149.73	4835	449
	services (65-74)	0	142.86	107.14	133.69	133.69	105	14
	services (75-93)	0	130.72	176.44	133.67	133.67	2856	300
	private hhs. With emp. Persons (95)	0	67.99	70.71	68.49	68.49	927	70
	others (99)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	non - agriculture(10-99)	0	146.31	157.9	146.76	146.76	38026	3893
	all (01-99)	0	138.14	138.93	138.18	138.18	48601	5019
41,42&51	All	0	138.36	138.93	138.39	138.39	48855	5040
est.per-days(00)		0	46477	2378	48855	48855	X	X
sample per-days		0	4791	249	5040	5040	X	X

Appendix-B

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

Appendix-B

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

The National Sample Survey (NSS), set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods, carried out its sixty-fourth round survey from 1st July 2007 to 30th June 2008. The subjects covered in the 64th round of NSS were 'Employment-Unemployment and Migration', 'Participation and Expenditure on Education', and 'Household Consumer Expenditure'.

2. Period of survey and work programme:

The period of survey was of one year duration starting on 1st July 2007 and ending on 30th June 2008. The survey period of this round were divided into four sub-rounds of three months' duration each as follows:

- sub-round 1 : July - September 2007
- sub-round 2 : October - December 2007
- sub-round 3 : January - March 2008
- sub-round 4 : April - June 2008

In each of these four sub-rounds equal numbers of sample villages/ blocks (FSUs) were allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs **over** the entire survey period. Attempts were made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it was allotted.

3. Schedules of enquiry:

During this round, the following schedules of enquiry were canvassed:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| Schedule 0.0 | : List of households |
| Schedule 10.2 | : Employment & unemployment and migration particulars |
| Schedule 25.2 | : Participation and expenditure in education |
| Schedule 1.0 | : Household consumer expenditure |

4. Sample design

4.1 Outline of sample design:

A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 64th round survey. The first stage units (FSUs) were the 2001 Census Panchayat wards in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. However, for the newly declared towns

and outgrowths (OGs) in Census 2001 for which UFS had not yet been done (i.e. non-UFS towns), each individual town/ OG was considered as an FSU. The ultimate stage units were households in both the sectors. It was recognised that in large FSUs, listing of all households to prepare the ultimate stage sampling frame would not be feasible, and the sample design provided for such FSUs to be split by the survey personnel into a number of parts depending on the approximate population found therein, two parts to be randomly selected from these, and the sample of households to be drawn from these two parts only.

4.2 Sampling frame for first stage units:

For the rural sector, the sampling frame consisted of the list of 2001 Census Panchayat wards. For the urban sector, it consisted of the list of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks and non-UFS (newly declared) towns/ OGs.

5. Stratification

Within each district of a State/ UT, generally speaking, two basic strata were formed: i) a rural stratum comprising all rural areas of the district and (ii) an urban stratum comprising all the urban areas of the district.

6. Sub-stratification

6.1 Rural sector

If r was the sample size allocated to a rural stratum, the number of sub-strata formed was $r/4$. The villages within a district as per frame were first arranged in ascending order of population. Then sub-strata 1 to $r/4$ were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of villages of the arranged frame and the sub-strata had more or less equal population.

6.2 Urban sector

If the sample size for an urban stratum was u , $u/4$ sub-strata were formed. The towns within a district were first arranged in ascending order of population. Next, UFS blocks of each town were arranged by IV unit no. \times block no. in ascending order. From this arranged frame of UFS blocks of all the towns, $u/4$ sub-strata were formed in such a way that each sub-stratum had more or less the same number of FSUs.

7. Allocation of total sample to States and UTs

The total number of sample FSUs was allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per Census 2001 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/ UT. While doing so, the resource availability in terms of number of field investigators was borne in mind.

8 Allocation to strata

Within each sector of a State/ UT, the sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population as per Census 2001. Allocations at stratum level were adjusted to a multiple of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4.

9 Selection of FSUs

From each sub-stratum of a district of rural sector, four FSUs were selected with Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the population as per Census 2001. For the urban sector, four FSUs were selected from each sub-stratum by Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) for UFS towns and by PPSWR for non-UFS towns, size being the population as per Census 2001. Within each sub-stratum, the sample of FSUs to be surveyed was drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples in both the rural and urban sectors.

10 Selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks

Large FSUs having approximate present population of 1200 or more were divided into a suitable number of 'hamlet-groups' in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks' in the urban sector as stated below.

Approximate present population of the sample village	No. of hgs to be formed
Less than 1200	1
1200-1799	3
1800-2399	4
2400-2999	5
And so on	...

For rural areas of Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamlet groups formed was as follows.

Approximate present population of the sample village	No. of hgs to be formed
Less than 600	1
600 to 899	3
600-899	4
900-1199	5
And so on	...

Two hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb) were selected from a large FSU wherever hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks had been formed, by SRSWOR. Listing and selection of the households was done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks, named sample hg/sb 1 and 2. In FSUs without hg/ sb formation, the entire FSU was treated as sample hg/sb 1.

11. Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households for Schedule 10.2

The listed households were stratified into three second-stage strata and the number of households selected for survey in each second-stage stratum was as shown below:

SSS 1:	households having at least one out-migrant and received at least one remittance from him/ her during last 365 days
SSS 2:	remaining households having at least one other type of migrants, including temporary out-migrants, for employment purpose
SSS 3:	other households

12. Selection of households

For the survey on employment & unemployment and migration particulars (Schedule 10.2), 10 households were selected from each sample FSU. In both rural and urban areas, in case no hamlet-group/sub-block formation was done in the FSU, the number of households selected from the second stage strata SSS1, SSS2 and SSS3 were 2, 4 and 4, respectively. In case hamlet-groups/sub-blocks were formed in the village/block, the number of households selected from the second stage strata SSS1,

SSS2 and SSS3 were 1, 2 and 2, respectively, for each of the hamlet-groups/sub-blocks. The sample households from each of the second stage strata were selected by SRSWOR.

13. Estimation Procedure

13.1 Notations

s = subscript for s -th stratum

t = subscript for t -th sub-stratum

m = subscript for sub-sample ($m = 1, 2$)

i = subscript for i -th FSU [village (panchayat ward)/ block/ non-UFS town or OG]

d = subscript for a hamlet-group/ sub-block ($d = 1, 2$)

j = subscript for j -th second stage stratum in an FSU/ hg/sb ($j = 1, 2$ or 3)

k = subscript for k -th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/hg/sb

D = total number of hg's/ sb's formed in the sample village (panchayat ward) / block/ non-UFS town or OG

$D^* = 1$ if $D = 1$

$= D/ 2$ for FSUs with $D > 1$

N = total number of FSUs in any urban (UFS) sub-stratum

Z = total size of a rural sub-stratum or urban sub-stratum of non-UFS towns or OGs (= sum of sizes for all the FSUs of a sub-stratum)

z = size of sample village/ non-UFS town or OG used for selection.

n = number of sample village/ block/ non-UFS town or OG surveyed including zero cases but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and sub-stratum.

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of a village/ block/ non-UFS town or OG/ hamlet-group/ sub-block of sample FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of a village/ block/ non-UFS town or OG/ hamlet-group/ sub-block of sample FSU

x, y = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation

\hat{X}, \hat{Y} = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y

Under the above symbols,

$y_{stmidjk}$ = observed value of the characteristic y for the k -th household in the j -th second stage stratum of the d -th hg/ sb ($d = 1, 2$) of the i -th FSU belonging to the m -th sub-sample for the t -th sub-stratum of s -th stratum;

However, for ease of understanding, a few symbols have been suppressed in following paragraphs where they are obvious.

13.2 Estimation of Aggregates for a particular sub-sample and stratum:

13.2.1 Estimate for a sub-stratum in rural areas:

- (i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_i} D_i^* \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

- (ii) For all selected households

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

13.2.2 Estimate for a sub-stratum in urban areas:

- (i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} D_i^* \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right] \text{ for UFS sub-stratum,}$$

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_i} D_i^* \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right] \text{ for non-UFS sub-stratum}$$

- (iii) For all selected households

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

13.2.3 Estimate for a stratum of a sub-sample:

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_t \hat{Y}_{st}$$

13.2.4 Overall Estimate for Aggregates::

Overall estimate for aggregates for a stratum (s Y) based on two sub-samples is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{sm}$$

13.3 Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State level:

The overall estimate \hat{Y} at the State level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates \hat{Y}_s over all strata belonging to the State

13.4 Estimates of Ratios:

Let \hat{Y} and \hat{X} be the overall estimate of the aggregates Y and X for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State.

Then the combined ratio estimate (\hat{R}) of the ratio ($R = \frac{Y}{X}$) will be obtained as $\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$

13.5 Estimates of Error: The estimated variances of the above estimates will be as follows:

13.5.1 For aggregate \hat{Y} :

$$\hat{V}ar(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s \hat{V}ar(\hat{Y}_s)$$

Where $\hat{V}ar(\hat{Y}_s)$ are as given below.

13.5.1.1 For strata with PPSWR selection at first stage:

$$\hat{V}ar_{ppswr}(\hat{Y}_s) = \left[\sum_t \frac{1}{n_{st}(n_{st}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} \left(\frac{Z_{st} \hat{Y}_{sti}}{Z} - \hat{Y}_{st} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\text{Where } \hat{Y}_{sti} = \sum_j Y_{stij},$$

$$\hat{Y}_{stij} = D_{sti}^* \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

13.5.1.2 For strata with SRSWOR selection at first stage:

$$\hat{V}ar_{srswor}(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_t \frac{1}{4} (\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2,$$

Where \hat{Y}_{st1} and \hat{Y}_{st2} are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum 's' and sub-stratum 't'.

13.5.2 For ratio \hat{R} :

$$\hat{M}SE(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{(\hat{X})^2} \left[\sum_s \hat{M}SE_s(\hat{R}) + \sum_{s'} \hat{M}SE_{s'}(\hat{R}) \right]$$

Where s, s' indicate respectively the strata with PPSWR and SRSWOR selection at first stage.

13.5.2.1 For strata with PPSWR selection at first stage:

$$M\hat{S}E_s(\hat{R}) = \sum_t \frac{1}{n_{st}(n_{st}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} \left[\frac{Z_{st}}{Z_{sti}} (\hat{Y}_{sti} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{sti}) - (\hat{Y}_{st} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{st}) \right]^2$$

Where

$$\hat{Y}_{sti} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_{stij}$$

$$\hat{X}_{sti} = \sum_j \hat{X}_{stij}$$

$$\hat{Y}_{sti} = D_{sti}^* \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{si1j}} y_{i1jk} + \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{si2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

$$\hat{X}_{sti} = D_{sti}^* \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{si1j}} x_{i1jk} + \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{si2j}} x_{i2jk} \right]$$

13.5.2.2 For strata with SRSWOR selection at first stage:

$$M\hat{S}E_{s'}(\hat{R}) = \sum_t \frac{1}{4} \left[(\hat{Y}_{s't1} - Y_{s't2})^2 + \hat{R}^2 (\hat{X}_{s't1} - \hat{X}_{s't2})^2 - 2\hat{R} (\hat{Y}_{s't1} - Y_{s't2}) (\hat{X}_{s't1} - \hat{X}_{s't2}) \right]$$

Where $\hat{Y}_{s't1}$ and $\hat{Y}_{s't2}$ are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum 's'' and sub-stratum't'.

13.6 Estimates of RSE:

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{V}\hat{a}r(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{M\hat{S}E(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

APPENDIX C

SCHEDULE 10.2

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT AND MIGRATION PARTICULARS

RURAL	*
URBAN	

CENTRAL	*
STATE	

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
SIXTY FOURTH ROUND: JULY 2007 – JUNE 2008
SCHEDULE 10.2: EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT AND MIGRATION
PARTICULARS**

[0] descriptive identification of sample household	
1. state/u.t:	5. hamlet name:
2. district:	6. ward /inv. unit /block:
3. tehsil/town * :	7. name of head of household:
4. village name:	8. name of informant:

[1] identification of sample household									
item no.	item	code				item no.	item	code	
1.	ser. no. of sample village/ block					11.	sub-sample		
2.	round number	6		4		12.	FOD sub-region		
3.	schedule number	1	0	2		13.	sample hg/sb number (1/2)		
4.	sample (central-1, state-2)					14.	second-stage stratum		
5.	sector (rural-1, urban-2)					15.	sample household number		
6.	state-region					16.	ser. no. of informant (as in col.1, bl. 4)		
7.	district					17.	response code		
8.	stratum					18.	survey code		
9.	sub-stratum					19.	reason for substitution of original household (code)		
10.	sub-round								

CODES FOR BLOCK 1

Item 17: **response code** : informant: co-operative and capable -1, co-operative but not capable -2, busy -3, reluctant - 4, others - 9

Item 18: **survey code** : original – 1, substitute – 2, casualty – 3

Item 19: **reason for substitution of original household** : informant busy -1, members away from home -2, informant non-cooperative -3, others - 9

* tick mark (✓) may be put in the appropriate place.

[2] particulars of field operation														
sl. no.	item		investigator/ senior investigator				superintendent / senior superintendent				other supervisory officer			
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)				(5)			
1.	i) name (block letters)													
	ii) code													
2.	date(s) of :		DD		MM		YY		DD		MM		YY	
	(i) survey/inspection													
	(ii) receipt													
	(iii) scrutiny													
	(iv) despatch													
3.	number of additional sheets attached													
4.	total time taken to canvass	Schedule 10.2 block 7 of schedule 10.2												
5.	(in minutes)													
6.	signature													

[8] remarks by investigator/ senior investigator

[9] comments by superintendent / senior superintendent

[10] comments by other supervisory officer

[3] household characteristics												
1.	household size						9.			location of last usual place of residence (code)		
2.	principal industry (NIC-2004)	description:						10.	if code 1 in item 8,	pattern of migration (code)		
		code (5-digit)								11.	reason for migration (code)	
3.	principal occupation (NCO-2004)	description:						12.		whether any former member of the household migrated out any time in the past (yes - 1, no - 2)		
		code (3-digit)										
4.	household type (code)						13.	if 1 in item 12, number of members who migrated out		male		
5.	religion (code)						14.			female		
6.	social group (code)						15.	amount of remittances received during the last 365 days (Rs.) (to be copied from entry against srl. no. 99, col.10 of bl. 3.1)				
7.	land possessed as on date of survey (code)						16.	if entry > 0 in item 15, use of remittances (maximum three codes in descending order of amount used)				
8.	whether the household migrated to the village/town of enumeration during the last 365 days. (yes- 1, no- 2)						17.	monthly household consumer expenditure (Rs.) (to be copied from item 23, block 7)				

Note: 1 acre = 0.4047 hectare, 1 hectare = 10, 000 square metre

Codes for Block 3

item 4: household type:

for rural areas: self-employed in non-agriculture-1, agricultural labour-2, other labour-3, self-employed in agriculture-4, others-9.

for urban areas: self-employed-1, regular wage/salary earning-2, casual labour-3, others-9.

item 5: religion: Hinduism-1, Islam-2, Christianity-3, Sikhism-4, Jainism-5, Buddhism-6, Zoroastrianism-7, others-9.

item 6: social group: scheduled tribe-1, scheduled caste-2, other backward class-3, others-9.

item 7: land possessed (area in hectare):

less than 0.005	01	2.01 - 3.00	07
0.005 - 0.01	02	3.01 - 4.00	08
0.02 - 0.20	03	4.01 - 6.00	10
0.21 - 0.40	04	6.01 - 8.00	11
0.41 - 1.00	05	greater than 8.00	12
1.01 - 2.00	06		

item. (9): location of last usual place of residence: same district: rural-1, urban-2; same state but another district: rural-3, urban-4; another state: rural-5, urban-6; another country-7.

item. (10): pattern of migration: temporary-1, permanent - 2

item. (11): reason for migration:

in search of employment -01, in search of better employment - 02, business - 03, to take up employment / better employment - 04, transfer of service/ contract - 05, proximity to place of work - 06, studies - 07, natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.) -08, social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.) -10, displacement by development project - 11, acquisition of own house/ flat - 12, housing problems - 13, health care - 14, post retirement -15, marriage - 16, others -19.

Item 16: use of remittances:

for household consumer expenditure: on food items - 01, education of household members- 02, household durable -03, marriage and other ceremonies - 04, health care- 05, others items on household consumer expenditure- 06;

for improving housing condition (major repairs, purchase of land and buildings, etc.) - 07, debt repayment- 08, financing working capital - 10, initiating new entrepreneurial activity - 11, saving/investment - 12, others - 19.

[B.1] particulars of out-migrants who migrated out any time in the past (i.e., for households with entry 1 in item 12 bl. 3)									
srl. no	sex (male-1, female-2)	present age (years)	present place of residence (code)	reason for migration (code)	period since leaving the household (years)	whether presently engaged in any economic activity (yes-1, no-2, not known-9)	whether sent remittances during the last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	if 1 in column 8,	
								number of times remittances sent during the last 365 days	amount of remittances sent during the last 365 days (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
01.									
02.									
03.									
04.									
05.									
06.									
07.									
08.									
09.									
10.									
11.									
12.									
13.									
14.									
15.									
99. total									

Codes for Block 3.1

col. (4): **present place of residence** : same state and within the same district – 1, same state but another district – 2, outside the state – 3; another country – 4, not known – 9

col. (5): **reason for migration**:

in search of employment –01, in search of better employment – 02, business – 03, to take up employment / better employment – 04, transfer of service/ contract – 05, proximity to place of work – 06, studies – 07, natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.) –08, social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.) –10, displacement by development project – 11, acquisition of own house/ flat – 12, housing problems – 13, health care – 14, post retirement –15, marriage –16, migration of parent/earning member of the family–17, others –19.

Codes for Block 4

col. (3): *relation to head:*

self-1, spouse of head-2, married child-3, spouse of married child-4, unmarried child-5, grandchild-6, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law-7, brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives-8, servants/employees/other non-relatives-9.

col. (6): *marital status:*

never married-1, currently married-2, widowed-3, divorced/separated-4.

col. (7): *educational level - general:*

not literate -01, literate without any schooling: 02, literate without formal schooling: literate through NFEC/AIEP -03, literate through TLC/AEC -04, others -05; literate with formal schooling including EGS: below primary -06, primary -07, upper primary / middle -08, secondary -10, higher secondary -11, diploma/certificate course -12, graduate -13, postgraduate and above -14.

col. (8): *educational level - technical:*

no technical education -1, technical degree (graduate level) in agriculture/ engineering/ technology/ IT/medicine/management, etc.-2; technical degree (postgraduate and above level) in agriculture/ engineering/ technology/ IT/ medicine/ management, etc.-3; diploma or certificate (below graduate level) in agriculture/ engineering/ technology/IT/ medicine/ management, etc. -4; diploma or certificate (graduate level) in agriculture/ engineering/ technology/IT/ medicine/ management, etc. -5; diploma or certificate (postgraduate and above level) in agriculture/ engineering/ technology/IT/ medicine/ management, etc. -6;

col. (9): *status:*

worked in h.h. enterprise (self-employed): own account worker -11, employer-12, worked as helper in h.h. enterprise (unpaid family worker) -21; worked as regular salaried/ wage employee -31, worked as casual wage labour: in public works -41, in other types of work -51; did not work but was seeking and/or available for work -81, attended educational institution -91, attended domestic duties only -92, attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use -93, rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc. -94, not able to work due to disability -95, others (including begging, prostitution, etc.) -97.

col. (11): *industry: 5-digit code as per NIC -2004.*

col. (12): *occupation: 3-digit code as per NCO -2004*

col. (14): *status: codes as in col. 9 of this block (only codes 11 to 51 are applicable here).*

col. (16): *industry: 5-digit code as per NIC-2004.*

col. (17): *occupation: 3-digit code as per NCO-2004.*

Codes for Block 5

col. (4) and (18): *status:*

codes 11, 12, 21, 31, 51 and 91-95, 97 of col. (9), block 4 and also the following codes: worked as casual wage labour in public works other than NREG public works - 41, worked as casual wage labour in NREG public works - 42, had work in h.h. enterprise but did not work due to: sickness -61, other reasons -62; had regular salaried/wage employment but did not work due to: sickness -71, other reasons - 72; sought work -81, did not seek but was available for work -82, did not work due to temporary sickness (for casual workers only) -98.

col. (5): *industry division: 2-digit division codes as per NIC-2004.*

col. (6): *operation (for rural areas only): manual work in cultivation: ploughing -01, sowing -02, transplanting -03, weeding -04, harvesting -05, other cultivation activities -06; manual work in other agricultural activities: forestry -07, plantation -08, animal husbandry -10, fisheries -11, other agricultural activities -12; manual work in non-agricultural activities -13, non-manual work in: cultivation -14, activities other than cultivation -15.*

col. (19): *industry: 5-digit code as per NIC-2004..*

col. (20): *occupation: 3-digit code as per NCO-2004.*

Codes for Block 6

col. (5): *destination during longest spell*: same district: rural-1, urban-2; same state but another district: rural-3, urban-4; another state: rural-5, urban-6; another country-7.

col. (6) and col. (15): *industry division*: 2- digit division codes as per NIC-2004

col. (9) *nature of movement*:

temporary: with expected duration of stay less than 12 months - 1, with expected duration of stay 12 months or more - 2; permanent - 3

col. (11): *location of last upr*:

same district: rural-1, urban-2; same state but another district: rural-3, urban-4; another state: rural-5, urban-6; another country-7.

col. (13): *state/u.t. code*:

Andhra Pradesh	....28	Gujarat	....24	Madhya Pradesh	....23	Punjab	....03	West Bengal	....19
Arunachal Pradesh	....12	Haryana	....06	Maharashtra	....27	Rajasthan	....08	A & N Islands	....35
Assam	....18	Himachal Pradesh	....02	Manipur	....14	Sikkim	....11	Chandigarh	....04
Bihar	....10	Jammu & Kashmir	....01	Meghalaya	....17	Tamil Nadu	....33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	....26
Chhattisgarh	....22	Jharkhand	....20	Mizoram	....15	Tripura	....16	Daman & Diu	....25
Delhi	....07	Karnataka	....29	Nagaland	....13	Uttaranchal	....05	Lakshadweep	....31
Goa	....30	Kerala	....32	Orissa	....21	Uttar Pradesh	....09	Pondicherry	....34

country code:

Afghanistan - 41, Bangladesh- 42, Bhutan- 43, Maldives- 44, Nepal - 45, Pakistan- 46, Sri Lanka -47, Gulf Countries (Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, UAE and other countries of the region)- 48, Other Asian Countries- 49, USA- 50, Canada- 51, Other Countries of North and South America- 52, UK- 53, Other Countries of Europe- 54, Countries of Africa- 55, Rest of the World- 99.

col. (14): *usual activity (ps) at the time of leaving last upr*:

worked in h.h. enterprise (self-employed): own account worker -11, employer-12, worked as helper in h.h. enterprise (unpaid family worker) -21; worked as regular salaried/ wage employee -31, worked as casual wage labour: in public works -41, in other types of work -51; did not work but was seeking and/or available for work -81, attended educational institution -91, attended domestic duties only -92, attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use -93, rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc. -94, not able to work due to disability -95, others (including begging, prostitution, etc.) -97.

col. (16): *reason for leaving the last usual place of residence*:

in search of employment -01, in search of better employment - 02, business - 03, to take up employment / better employment - 04, transfer of service/ contract - 05, proximity to place of work - 06, studies - 07, natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.) -08, social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.) -10, displacement by development project - 11, acquisition of own house/ flat - 12, housing problems - 13, health care - 14, post retirement -15, marriage -16, migration of parent/earning member of the family-17, others -19.

[illegible]

[7] household consumer expenditure			
srl. no.	item group	value of consumption (Rs) during	
		last 30 days	last 365 days
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	cereals & cereal products (includes muri, chira, masida, raji, noodles, bread (bakery), barley, cereal substitutes, etc.)		
2.	pulses & pulse products (includes soyabean, gram products, besan, sattu, etc.)		
3.	milk and milk products (includes milk condensed/powder, baby food, ghee, butter, ice-cream, etc.)		
4.	edible oil and vanaspathi		
5.	vegetables, fruits & nuts (includes garlic, ginger, mango, banana, coconut, dates, kishmish, monacca, other dry fruits, etc.)		
6.	egg, fish & meat		
7.	sugar (includes gur, candy (misri), honey, etc.)		
8.	salt & spices and other food items (includes beverages such as tea, coffee, fruit juice and processed food such as biscuits, cake, pickles, sauce, cooked meals, dry chillies, curry powder, etc.)		
9.	pan, tobacco & intoxicants		
10.	fuel & light		
11.	entertainment (includes cinema, picnic, sports, club fees, video cassettes, cable charges, etc.)		
12.	personal care and effects, toilet articles and other sundry articles (includes spectacles, torch, umbrella, lighter, toothpaste, hair oil, shaving blades, electric bulb, tubelight, glassware, bucket, washing soap, agarbati, insecticide, etc.)		
13.	consumer services and conveyance (includes domestic servant, tailoring, grinding charges, telephone, legal expenses, pet animals porter charges, diesel, petrol, school bus/van, etc.)		
14.	rent/ house rent, consumer taxes and cesses (includes water charges, etc.)		
15.	medical expenses (non-institutional)		
16.	sub-total (items 1 to 15)		
17.	medical (institutional)		
18.	tuition fees & other fees, school books & other educational articles (includes private tutor, school/college fees, newspaper, library charges, stationery, internet charges, etc.)		
19.	clothing, bedding and footwear		
20.	durable goods		
21.	sub-total (items 17 to 20)		
22.	average monthly expenditure for items 17 to 20 $[(\text{item 21} \times (30 \div 365))]$		
23.	monthly household consumer expenditure (item 16 + item 22)		