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Growing Old in Kerala-A Gendered Revisit

**S Irudaya Rajan
Sunitha S
Irshad C V
Steyns Paul**

The International Institute of Migration and Development, PO Box
695011, India, Phone: +91 9778 355 560,
<https://iimad.org> Email: info@iimad.org

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**IIMAD**THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
MIGRATION & DEVELOPMENT

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Authors

S Irudaya Rajan, Chair, IIMAD

Sunitha S, Senior Advisor, IIMAD

Irshad C V, Assistant Professor, VIT & SRF, IIMAD

Steyns Paul, Research Associate, IIMAD

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Steyns Paul

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Note:

This report was submitted to the State Planning Board, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. It was prepared by Project Director S. Irudaya Rajan, Chair of the International Institute of Migration and Development (IIMAD) and Honorary Professor at the Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation (GIFT), along with his team.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Rationale

Demographic shifts, including changes in population size, age structure, and spatial distribution, have accelerated the aging process globally. Population aging refers to the increasing proportion of older individuals within a population, a phenomenon observed across countries regardless of their income levels or stage of development. Aging is an inevitable process that requires resilience to manage its socio-economic and healthcare implications. According to the United Nations World Population Prospects (2024), the global population aged 60 and above is expected to double by 2050, reaching 2.1 billion. By 2030, one in six people in the world will be aged 60 years or over, with the global elderly population increasing from 1 billion in 2020 to 1.4 billion. Moreover, the number of persons aged 80 years or older is projected to triple between 2020 and 2050, reaching 426 million. A significant shift will occur in the distribution of the elderly population, as two-thirds of the world's people over 60 years will be living in low- and middle-income countries by 2050. India is also undergoing a demographic transformation, with its elderly population projected to rise from 10.1 per cent in 2021 to 23.1 per cent by 2050 (National Commission on Population, 2019).

Among Indian states, Kerala has been at the forefront of demographic transition, experiencing a rapid increase in its aging population. The demographic transition in Kerala can be compared with China's fertility trends. China witnessed fertility decline below replacement levels by 1991, primarily due to the one-child policy introduced in 1979 (Rajan, 1994). However, Kerala reached below-replacement fertility levels even earlier, in 1987, due to advancements in family planning measures and higher awareness of reproductive health (Zachariah & Rajan, 1997). According to the Census of India 2011, 12.6 per cent of Kerala's population was aged 60 and above, significantly higher than the national average of 8.6 per cent. The share of Kerala's elderly to the total elderly in India is four per cent in 2011. By 2024, Kerala's elderly population has surpassed 20 per cent, placing it on par with countries like Canada, France, and Sweden in terms of aging demographics.

1.2 Rising proportion of the Aged Population

Since 1971, Kerala has experienced a steady decline in population growth alongside a rising growth rate of the elderly population (Table 1.1). While the state recorded an annual exponential growth rate of 0.5 percent in 2011, the elderly population has been increasing at a much higher rate of 2.3 percent. The growth rate is particularly pronounced among those aged 70 and above, including the 80+ age group. As the overall population growth rate declines, the proportion of elderly individuals in Kerala continues to rise. Since the 1981 Census, the state has been adding one million elderly individuals every successive year. A notable trend within this aging population is the steady increase in the 80+ demographic, which grew by 0.1 million in each Census from 1981 to 2001, and by 0.2 million in 2011.

Table 1.1: Demographic Profile of the Elderly in Kerala, 1961-2011

Year	Number of Aged			Percentage			Exponential Growth Rate			
	(Millions)			Total			(Per cent)			
	60+	70+	80+	60+	70+	80+	60+	70+	80+	General Population
1961	0.99	0.36	0.09	5.1	1.9	0.4	-	-	-	-
1971	1.33	0.50	0.13	6.2	2.3	0.6	3.0	3.3	3.7	2.3
1981	1.91	0.71	0.19	7.5	2.8	0.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	1.8
1991	2.57	1.00	0.29	8.9	3.4	1.0	3.0	3.4	4.2	1.3
2001	3.33	1.40	0.39	10.5	4.4	1.2	2.6	3.4	3.0	0.9
2011	4.19	1.80	0.54	12.6	5.3	1.6	2.3	2.5	3.3	0.5

Source: compiled from various Censuses, 1961 to 2011

Table 1.2: Age group composition of Kerala, 1961-2011

Year	0-14	15-59	60+	80+
1961	43.3	51.6	5.1	0.4
1971	40.8	53.0	6.2	0.6
1981	35.8	56.6	7.5	0.7
1991	30.4	60.7	8.9	1.0
2001	26.1	63.4	10.5	1.2
2011	23.5	63.9	12.6	1.6

Source: Source: compiled from various Censuses, 1961 to 2011

The share of children (0-14 age group) has been steadily decreasing over the years, from 43.3 percent in 1961 to 23.5 percent in 2011. At the same time, the share of the working-age population and older adult population has been increasing (Table 1.2). This demographic shift has significant implications for the state's economy, healthcare system, and social welfare policies. One of the main reasons for the ageing population in Kerala is the success of the state's healthcare system, which has led to significant improvements in life expectancy. Kerala has one of the highest life expectancy rates in the country, with life expectancy at birth increasing from 66.1 years in 2011 to 70.5 years in 2023 for males, and from 69.3 to 73.6 years for females. The availability of primary healthcare services, accesses to safe drinking water and proper sanitation have all contributed to a decline in mortality rates, particularly among children and young adults. This has resulted in an increase in the proportion of elderly people in the population.

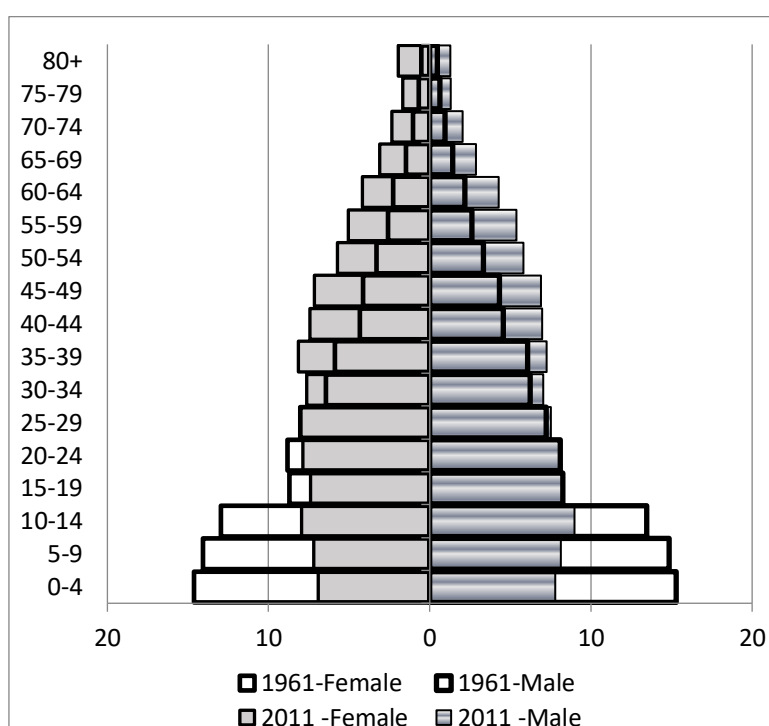
Among the older adults, a new category of population is emerging that is nonagenarians and centenarians. Oldest old category of aged are increasing over the years. The elderly between the ages of 90 and 99 are known as nonagenarians and the elderly beyond that age (100+) is known as centenarians. In 2011 Census, there were 69,720 nonagenarians and 5,431 centenarians, which was 8726 and 832 respectively in 1961. There has been a remarkable improvement in the expectation of life in Kerala among males and females. In 1951-61, the life expectancy at birth for males was 44.3 and that of females were 45.3 which increased to 54.1 and 57.4 respectively in 1961-71 and the respective figures in 1971-81 was 60.6 and 62.6. The percentage increase in the expectation of life at birth between 1951-61 and 1971-81 was 37 percent for males and 39 per cent for females (Bhat and Rajan, 1990). The grandparents and

the great grandparents increased in Kerala over the period. Most of these long lived are females. These elderly have known to the traditional healing practices and food habits that make them healthier than the younger generations.

Figure 1.1 illustrates the age sex composition of the older population in Kerala in two census years 1961 and 2011. White transparent bars indicate 1961 population in Kerala, forming a triangular shaped pyramid with a broad base and a narrow top. In contrast, grey surface bars indicate the proportion of male and female population in 2011, showing a rectangular shape with a narrow base and a broader top.

The upper section of pyramid expanded significantly over the years, notably after 30-34 age group and 60+ age group. Gender gap widens at older ages, with a higher proportion of aged women than aged men, indicating the feminization of ageing trend in 2011. Kerala has transitioned from a high fertility and mortality regime in 1961 to a low fertility and mortality regime in 2011, marking the final stages of demographic transition.

Figure 1.1: Age-sex Pyramid of Kerala, 1961 and 2011



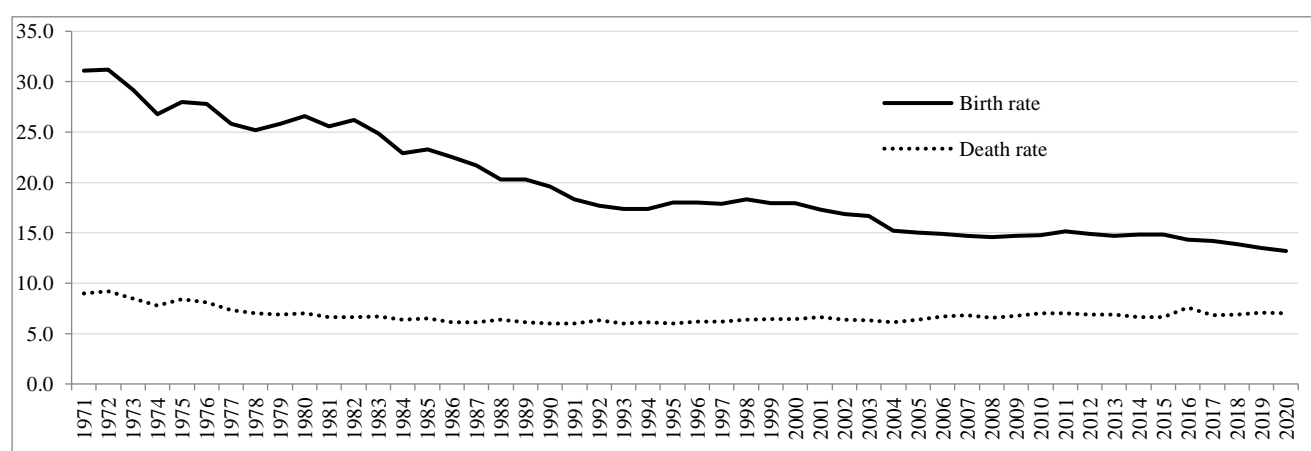
Factors Contributing to Ageing

A major factor contributing to the ageing population is the decline in fertility rates. Kerala has one of the lowest fertility rates in the country, with an average of 1.6 children per woman. This decline in fertility is mainly due to the increase in education and employment opportunities for women, which has led to a decrease in the number of children per family. The impact of mortality decline is more uneven, depending on whether the decline in mortality operates mainly at younger or at older ages. If the mortality decline is in favour of infants and children, it will make the population younger. Where mortality rates at young ages are already low, further decline has tended to affect mainly the adult and older ages, and has contributed to population ageing. However, changes in mortality may assume a greater significance for population ageing later in the demographic transition. Heavy out-migration can also be a factor

which contributes to Kerala having a relatively higher proportion of the elderly among the Indian states.

A fifty-year transition in birth and death rates in Kerala is depicted in Figure 1.2. According to the Sample Registration System (SRS), Kerala's crude birth rate was 31.1 births per 1,000 population in 1971. Since then, it has been declining, reaching 13.2 in 2020. Meanwhile, the death rate decreased from 9 per 1,000 population in 1971 to 6 per 1,000 in 1990. After that, there were some fluctuations, and by 2020, it stood at 7 per 1,000 population. Unfortunately, deaths during and after COVID-19 have not been accounted for by the Sample Registration System (SRS) due to issues like incomplete death registration, delays in reporting, and limitations in its sampling methodology.

Figure 1.2: Birth and Death Rates in Kerala, 1971-2020



Source: SRS, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

Table 1.3: Households with at least one Aged by District, 2001 and 2011

	HH with At least one Aged	
	2011	2001
Thiruvananthapuram	39.7	35.3
Kollam	40.5	37.2
Pathanamthitta	48.4	44.6
Alappuzha	45.7	43.0
Kottayam	45.8	41.7
Idukki	34.3	28.9
Ernakulam	41.2	38.1
Thrissur	43.2	41.6
Palakkad	41.3	40.1
Malappuram	35.0	35.3
Kozhikode	41.0	39.3
Wayanad	32.2	27.7
Kannur	44.7	42.6
Kasaragod	38.0	36.0
Total	41.1	38.5

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Distribution of household with at least one aged person by districts reveals that in all the districts, such households have increased over the years (Table 1.3). Highest number of such households is in Pathanamthitta district followed by Kottayam, Alappuzha and Kannur. The lowest per cent of households with at least one aged is in Wayanad followed by Idukki and Malappuram.

This aging study report builds on an earlier report submitted to the Planning Board in 2009, which examined aging trends up to the 2001 Census. That report provided a comprehensive overview of Kerala's demographic landscape, highlighting concerns related to the rising elderly population, economic dependency, healthcare needs, and social security challenges. However, with the availability of new datasets and evolving demographic dynamics, reassessing and updating these trends has become essential. This report aims to revise and expand upon previous findings, incorporating recent developments to provide a deeper understanding of Kerala's aging population and its broader implications.

1.3 Need for studying the socio-economic and demographic aspects of aging

The study of aging is critical due to the profound demographic shifts occurring in Kerala, where the proportion of the elderly population has been rising significantly. Understanding the socio-economic and demographic aspects of aging is essential for various reasons. Demographic shift from young to aged population resulted by increasing life expectancies, decline in fertility and transition in age structure. Change in family structure due to decline of joint family systems to nuclear systems and independent living among older persons has been increased in line with out-migration of younger generations for employment opportunities and better standard of living. Ageing population affects the labour market. The retirement age has not been increased for the past few years and the people not in labour force are more than the people remain in the workforce. Most of the people are working in the informal sector which may lead to a concern regarding the financial security such as pension, savings, or regular income sources and pressure on social security schemes. Geriatric healthcare needs are increasing due to a rise in chronic illnesses (diabetes, hypertension, arthritis, dementia). Healthcare accessibility, affordability, and infrastructure require attention to ensure quality care for the elderly. Mental health concerns such as depression and loneliness among the elderly necessitate social interventions. And most importantly, women face vulnerabilities due to longer life expectancy, widowhood and lower financial independence. Most variation/s in older people's health are influenced by their physical and social environments, personal characteristics, and early life experiences, rather than genetics alone.

1.4 Scope and Objectives of the Study

This study aims to update and expand upon the previous analysis by incorporating newer datasets, including: Kerala Migration Survey (KMS) 2023, Census Data (2011, projections for 2021 and beyond), National Family Health Survey (NFHS) rounds, National Sample Survey (NSS) data on elderly well-being, Indian human Development Survey (IHDS), and Longitudinal Aging Study in India (LASI).

The key objectives of this study are:

To analyze Kerala's demographic trends over the last five decades and project aging patterns for the next 40 years.

To examine changes in living arrangements among the elderly and assess the impact of migration on family structures.

To evaluate the socio-economic status of the aging population, focusing on workforce participation, financial security, and dependency ratios.

To assess the unique challenges faced by elderly women, particularly widows, in terms of economic security, social support, and healthcare access.

To provide policy recommendations based on observed trends and future projections.

1.5 Structure of the Report

The report is organized into five chapters. Chapter 1, Introduction, provides the background, rationale, and objectives of the study. Chapter 2, Demographic Trends and Projections, analyses Kerala's age structural transition over the past 50 years and projects the elderly population for the next 40 years. Chapter 3, Socio-Economic Profile of the Elderly, examines patterns of living arrangements, work participation, and financial dependency among the elderly. Chapter 4, Gendered Dimensions of Aging, focuses on elderly women, widowhood, and their socio-economic challenges. Finally, Chapter 5, Conclusion and Policy Implications, summarizes key findings and provides policy recommendations for elderly welfare and long-term planning.

CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

Population Projection – Kerala by Districts, 2011-2051

Section 1: Projection Assumptions

Kerala's population was 31.8 million in 2001, rising to 33.4 million in 2011, reflecting a decadal growth rate of 4.9 percent. In contrast, during the 1961-1971 period, the population growth rate was significantly higher at 26.3 percent. Since then, a consistent decline in the growth rate is evident, as shown in Table 2.1.1.

Table 2.1.1: Population of Kerala, 1961-2011

	KERALA	Increase	Percent Increase
1961	16903715		
1971	21347375	4443660	26.3
1981	25453680	4106305	19.2
1991	29098518	3644838	14.3
2001	31841372	2742854	9.4
2011	33406061	1564689	4.9

Source: Various Censuses, 1961-2011

In the absence of the 2021 census data, projecting the population for the next 40 years becomes crucial for effective planning and policy-making in various sectors to ensure sustainable development. The primary data source for the population projection is the 2011 census data which provides age-sex distribution of population for Kerala and its 14 districts.

Projection Method

The Component Method of population projection is utilized to project Kerala's population by age and sex composition. In this method, the age-sex distribution of the population in the base year 2011, as recorded in the Census, is projected forward. The projections cover a 40-year period from 2021 to 2051, with updates made at five-year intervals.

The starting point is the detailed age-sex distribution of Kerala's population from the 2011 Census (Table 2.1.2). This data serves as the foundation for all subsequent projections.

Table 2.1.2: Age-sex distribution of Kerala 2011 (smoothed)

	Kerala		
	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	1248881	1206751	2455632
5-9	1304598	1253162	2557760
10-14	1440472	1385223	2825695
15-19	1329734	1283522	2613256
20-24	1300229	1368337	2668566
25-29	1205279	1401500	2606779
30-34	1129436	1328598	2458034
35-39	1163074	1419258	2582332
40-44	1118631	1296356	2414987
45-49	1106793	1244162	2350955
50-54	932197	997942	1930139
55-59	862458	881753	1744211
60-64	685876	730257	1416133
65-69	459728	543439	1003167
70-74	326915	407213	734128
75-79	208542	293340	501882
80+	204569	337836	542405
All ages	16027412	17378649	33406061

Fertility and Mortality Assumptions

To project Kerala's population by age and sex composition using the Component Method, the current Birth Rate, Total Fertility Rate (TFR), and assumptions about future trends are considered. The Birth Rate in Kerala was reported as 12 births per 1,000 population in 2024. The TFR is about 1.8, which has increased from 1.7 in previous years. It is assumed that fertility will remain steady for some time and then decline (Table 2.1.3).

Table 2.1.3: Total Fertility Rate, Kerala, 2011-2051

	Variant	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046	2051
Kerala	High	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Medium	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
	Low	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5

According to the Sample Registration System of India, the birth rate for Kerala in 2020 was 13.2 per 1,000 population, while the death rate was 7 per 1,000 population. The birth rate has significantly declined from 31.1 per 1,000 population in 1971 to 13.2 in 2020. Similarly, the death rate has decreased from 9 per 1,000 population in 1971 to 7 in 2020. The birth rate has shown a steady decrease over the years, whereas the death rate has exhibited fluctuations. A key factor influencing both birth and death rates is the infant mortality rate. In Kerala, the infant mortality rate was 58 per 1,000 live births in 1971, which gradually reduced to 14 per 1,000 in 2000 and further declined to 6 per 1,000 in 2020.

In 2021, Kerala recorded 419,767 births, resulting in a birth rate of 11.9 per 1,000 population. During the same year, the state saw 339,648 deaths, which corresponds to a death rate of 9.7 per 1,000 population (Table 2.1.4).

Table 2.1.4: Age-specific Fertility Rate, 2011 and 2051

	2011	2051
15-19	0.0203	0.0116
20-24	0.1456	0.0943
25-29	0.1311	0.1047
30-34	0.0563	0.0648
35-39	0.0134	0.0198
40-44	0.0018	0.0029
45-49	0.0002	0.0004
TFR	1.8	1.5

Table 2.1.5: Expectation of Life by Sex in Kerala, 2011-2051

	Male	Female
2011	71.8	77.8
2016	72.8	78.6
2021	71.9	78.0
2026	72.7	78.4
2031	73.5	79.2
2036	74.0	79.7
2041	74.0	80.2
2046	74.5	80.7
2051	75.0	81.2

We assume that mortality rate would decline further in the coming decades and life expectancy at birth would increase. Life expectancy at birth for females would be 81.2 by 2051 (Table 2.1.5).

Migration

The net migration for Kerala is calculated by subtracting the total number of out-migrants from the total number of in-migrants. The annual gain or loss of population at the state level is computed by dividing the total net out-migrants by 10. Over the years, the number of migrants coming to Kerala from other states has been increasing. As a result of this influx, the net migration figure has approached a positive value over the period. Consequently, it is assumed that there is an annual inflow of 7,000 males and 3,000 females (Table 2.1.6).

Table 2.1.6: Assumptions about Net migration, Kerala, 2011-51

	Males	Females
2011	-49145	-138368
2021	20855	-108368
2031	90855	-78368
2041	160855	-48368
2051	230855	-18368

Sex ratio at birth

For this projection, it is assumed that there will be a constant ratio of 106 male births for every 206 births in the state. This translates to male births constituting approximately 51.4 percent of total births, while female births make up about 48.5 percent of total births.

Projections

This report presents the population projections for Kerala and its 14 districts over a 40-year period (2011–2051), based on the 2011 Census data. Some final adjustments by age are made, first, to remove irregularities in the initial census (2011) age distribution and, second, to ensure that the total of the 14 districts adds exactly to Kerala for each age group for both the sexes. The results are given in Annex table 1. The projections indicate a significant shift in population dynamics, as shown in fig 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.

Figure 2.1.1: Projected Population Growth, Kerala, 2001-2051

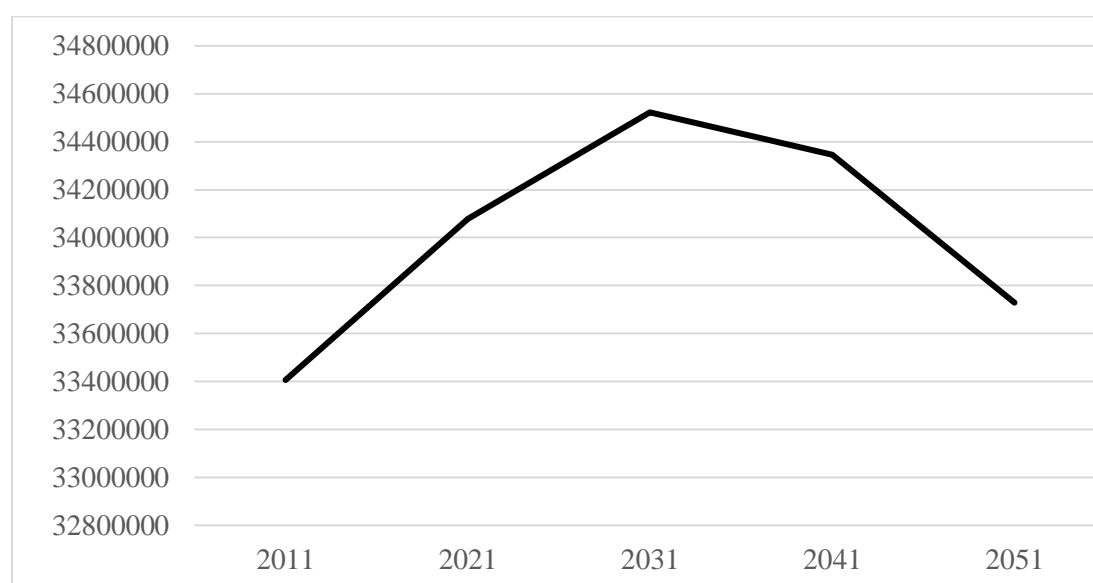
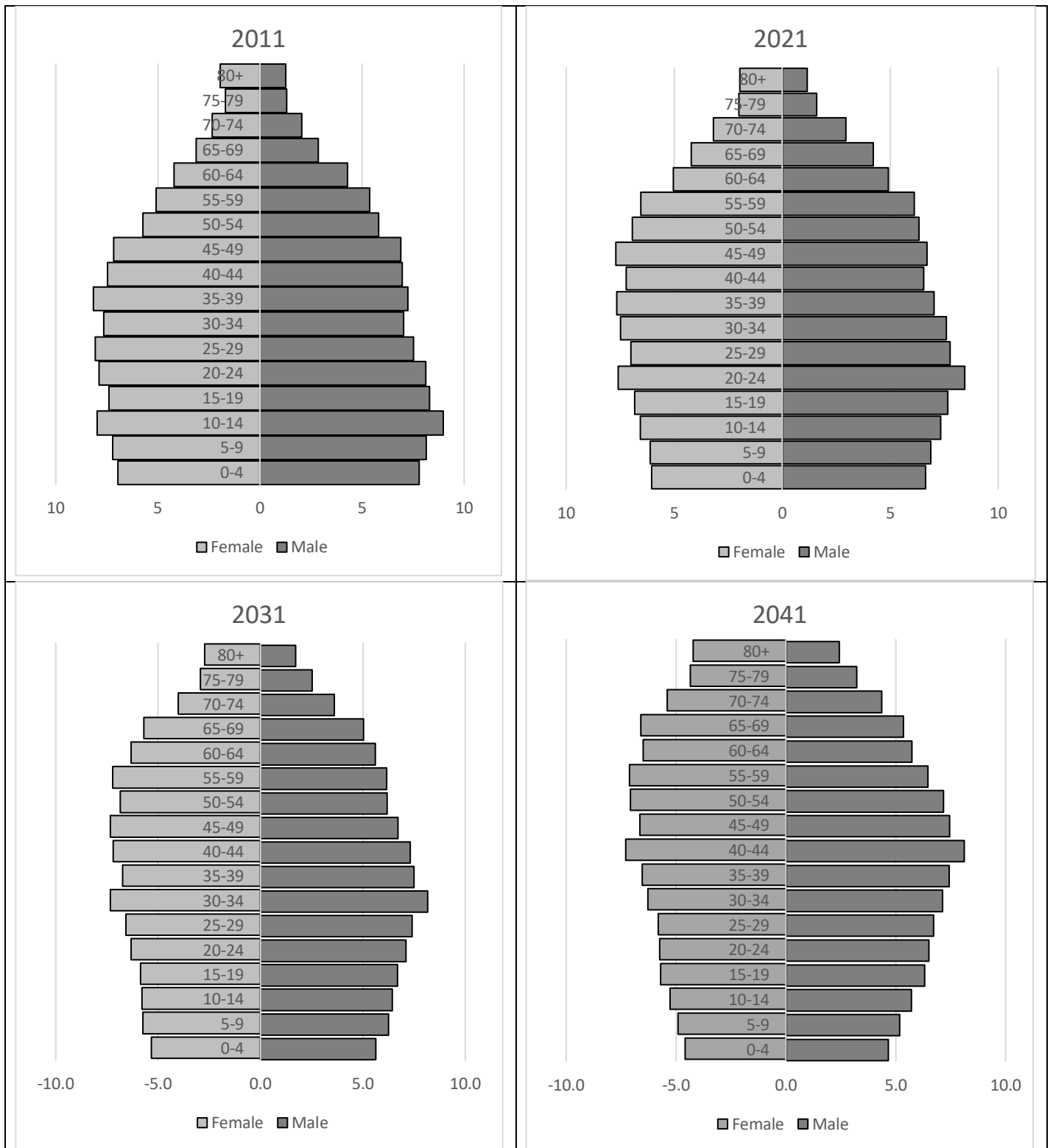
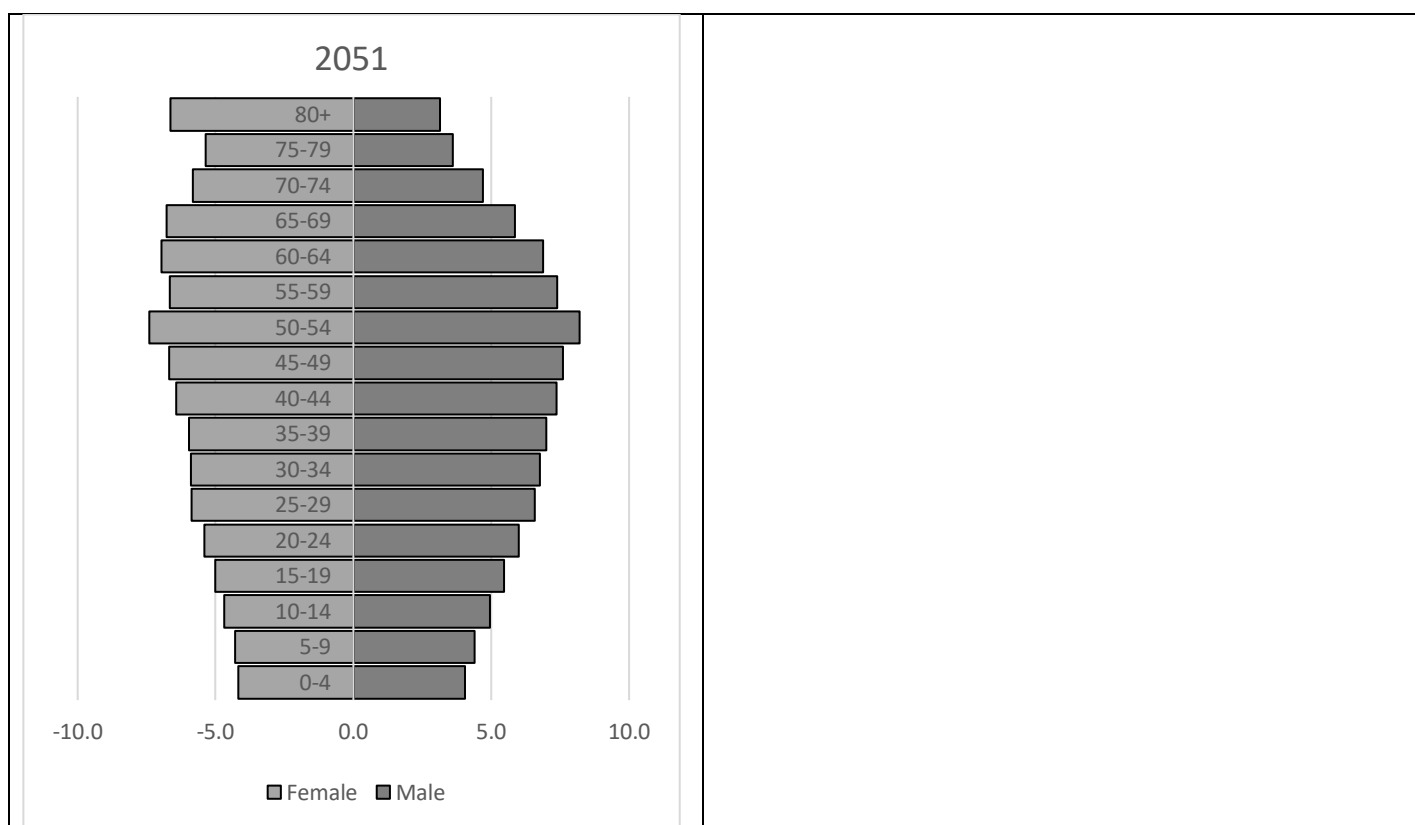


Figure 2.1.2: Age Pyramid of Kerala, 2011-2051





District-Level Projections

District-level population projections cannot be done independent of state-level projection as the population projection at the district level should add up to state-level projection. In this paper, district-level population projections are made in two steps. In the first step, total population of each district by sex (without the age breakdown) was projected using the **RATIO METHOD**. This step results in the projected male and female population of the 14 districts without the age breakdown. The method ensures that the population projection for the 14 districts adds up to the state population projection obtained earlier (Annex I).

Ratio Method

In this method, the ratio of the total population (males and females separately, without the age breakdown) in a district to the total population in the state is projected forward. The projected ratios and projected state-level population are used to derive the district-level population total for males and females. The method ensures that the total for the 14 districts equals the Kerala total in each year. By projecting the ratio of each district's population to the state's total population, it ensures that the sum of district-level populations matches the state-level projection.

District-wise Population Projections by Age and Sex

District-level age-sex projections were developed using the standard component method (the same way it was done for Kerala). These projections were adjusted to ensure that the sum of district-level age-sex groups aligned with the state-level projections. While totals for individual age groups may initially differ, prorating techniques (adjusting proportionally) were applied to equalize district and state-level age-sex distributions.

Fertility and Mortality Assumptions

Assumed fertility rates (Total Fertility Rate) are as given in Table 7 for each the 14 districts. Six districts in Central Travancore, i.e., Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, and Kottayam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam and Idukki have very low fertility rates now. Of all districts in the state, Malappuram has the highest fertility rates. Its TFR, which is estimated to be 2.2 in 2011, is assumed to decline to 2.0 by 1941-51. Assumptions about fertility decline and mortality decline for all districts are given in Table 2.1.7.

Improvements in life expectancy at birth are anticipated for all districts, with male and female life expectancy converging by 2051. For example, life expectancy in Pathanamthitta is projected to increase from 66.6 years (male) and 70.3 years (female) in 2011 to 74.4 years (male) and 79.9 years (female) by 2051.

No assumption has been made about district-level migration. Migration at the district level has not been explicitly modelled. Instead, migration effects are estimated sequentially to ensure that district-level totals align with the state-level projection. While this maintains consistency, it may not capture localized migration patterns that influence district-level demographic trends.

This is estimated sequentially so that the total projected population (all ages together) obtained by this method agrees exactly with that obtained by the Ratio Method described earlier. Thus, the sum for all districts would be exactly the same as in the Ratio Method for the district-level projection and the state-level projection. However, the sum for individual age groups need not be same as that obtained in the state-level projection. Equality for specific age groups is ensured by prorating totals in individual age-sex groups. This will make sure that the district-level projected population for each age-sex group adds up to the state-level projection.

Table 2.1.7: Proposed Assumptions (Fertility, Mortality) by Districts

Districts	Fertility Level	TFR		Expectation of life at birth			
		2011	2051	2011		2051	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
Pathanamthitta	Very Low	1.3	1.3	66.6	70.3	74.4	79.9
Alappuzha	Very Low	1.4	1.4	66.6	70.0	74.4	79.9
Kottayam	Very Low	1.4	1.4	67.6	70.5	74.4	79.9
Thiruvananthapuram	Very Low	1.4	1.4	67.2	69.5	74.4	79.9
Kollam	Very Low	1.4	1.4	66.8	70.2	74.4	79.9
Idukki	Very Low	1.4	1.4	68.0	70.4	74.4	79.9
Ernakulam	Low	1.5	1.5	68.2	71.9	74.4	79.9
Thrissur	Low	1.5	1.5	68.9	71.4	74.4	79.9
Kannur	Medium	1.6	1.5	68.3	69.7	74.4	79.9
Palakkad	Medium	1.6	1.5	68.6	72.1	74.4	79.9
Kozhikode	Medium	1.6	1.5	67.4	65.8	74.4	79.9
Wayanad	Medium	1.7	1.6	68.3	69.7	74.4	79.9
Kasaragod	High	1.8	1.6	68.0	72.3	74.4	79.9
Malappuram	Very High	2.2	2.0	68.6	72.1	74.4	79.9

Projections are based on assumptions about fertility, mortality, and migration trends, which may vary due to unforeseen socio-economic or environmental changes.

Section 2 – Projected Aged Population in Kerala

In the absence of Census 2021, it is crucial for policymakers to monitor population dynamics despite the lack of updated data. To address limitations in achieving development goals, district-level population projections have been prepared to analyze the changing trends within the elderly population.

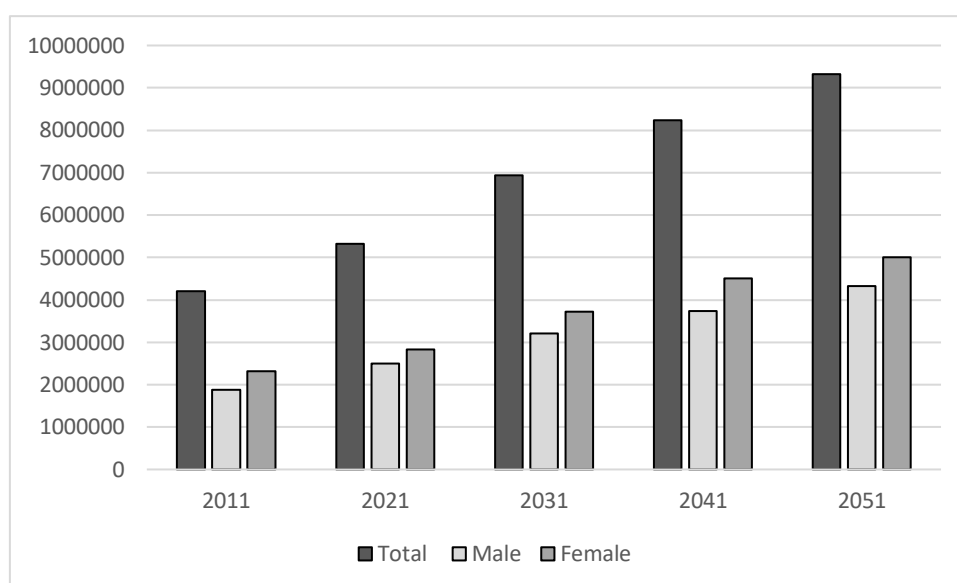
Elderly Population in Kerala

In 2011, Kerala had 4,197,715 individuals aged 60 years and above (Fig.2.2.1). By 2051, this number is projected to rise to 9,328,212, reflecting a 122 percent increase, equivalent to 2.22 times the elderly population in 2011. There has been an increase in decadal growth from 2011 to 2031, followed by a declining trend projected until 2051 (Table 2.2.1).

Table 2.2.1: Aged Population by Sex, Decadal Growth and Percent of Females, 2011-2051

Year	Total	Male	Female	Decadal Growth Rate %			% Females
				Total	Male	Female	
2011	4197715	1885630	2312085				55.1
2021	5328393	2491401	2836992	26.9	32.1	22.7	53.2
2031	6934985	3212827	3722158	30.2	29.0	31.2	53.7
2041	8240553	3737941	4502612	18.8	16.3	21.0	54.6
2051	9328212	4318389	5009823	13.2	15.5	11.3	53.7

Figure 2.2.1: Elderly Population of Kerala by Sex

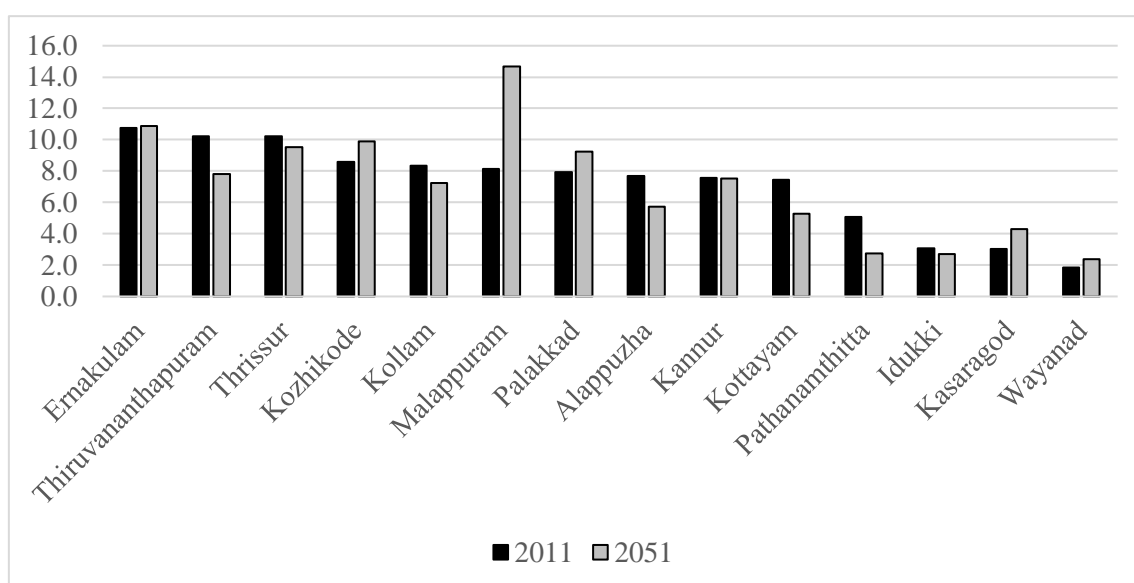


Elderly Population by District

Figure 2.2.2 illustrates the share of elderly individuals in each district as a proportion of the total elderly population in Kerala. In 2011, Ernakulam district had the largest elderly population, numbering 451,166, followed by Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur. However, projections for 2051 indicate that Malappuram will surpass Ernakulam to become the district with the highest elderly population, followed by Ernakulam, Kozhikode, and Thrissur. Wayanad is expected to continue having the lowest elderly population among Kerala's districts.

In 2011, Malappuram accounted for 8.1 percent of the state's total elderly population. By 2051, this share is projected to increase significantly, reaching 14.7 percent. Districts such as Thiruvananthapuram, Pathanamthitta, Kottayam, Alappuzha, Kollam, Thrissur, and Idukki are expected to experience a decline in their proportion of the elderly population by 2051 compared to 2011. Conversely, the share of the elderly population is projected to rise in all other districts during the same period.

Figure 2.2.2: Percent Share of the Kerala Elderly by District. 2011 and 2051



The proportion of elderly individuals, which was 12.6 percent of Kerala's total population in 2011, is projected to rise to approximately 27.7 percent by 2051, constituting more than a quarter of the state's total population (Table 2.2.2). Throughout this period, the proportion of elderly women remains higher compared to their male counterparts. In 2011, the gender gap was 1.5 percentage points, which is expected to increase to 7.5 percentage points by 2051. Pathanamthitta district had the highest proportion of elderly females in 2011, with 18.4 percent, followed by Kottayam (16.8 percent) and Alappuzha (16.0 percent). By 2051, Pathanamthitta is expected to maintain its leading position, with the proportion of elderly females rising to 34.3 percent, the highest among all districts. In 2011, Malappuram had a lower proportion of elderly females, and this trend is expected to continue in both Kollam and Malappuram by 2051. In 2011, all districts except Malappuram, Wayanad, and Kasaragod had more than 10 percent of the elderly population relative to the total population. By 2051, however, all districts, except Kollam and Malappuram, are projected to have more than 25 percent of their populations as elderly, meaning that in these districts, one-fourth of the population will be elderly.

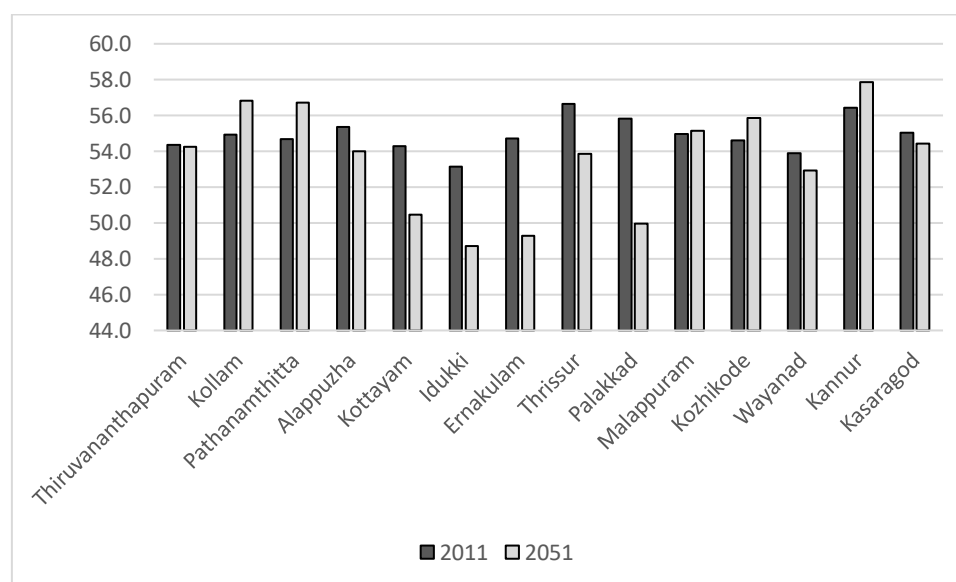
Table 2.2.2: Proportion of Elderly Population to the Total Population by Districts, 2011-2051

Total	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
Kerala	12.6	15.6	20.1	24.0	27.7
Thiruvananthapuram	13.0	15.5	19.1	21.9	24.6
Kollam	13.3	16.9	21.7	25.9	29.1
Pathanamthitta	17.8	20.8	24.9	27.6	29.8
Alappuzha	15.2	18.6	23.5	27.3	29.6
Kottayam	15.8	19.5	24.6	27.8	29.2
Idukki	11.6	16.2	22.3	27.0	29.8
Ernakulam	13.7	18.0	23.8	27.7	30.1
Thrissur	13.7	17.2	22.3	25.8	28.7
Palakkad	11.9	14.4	18.5	23.0	28.0
Malappuram	8.3	10.6	14.1	18.3	24.5
Kozhikode	11.7	14.7	19.2	23.7	27.7
Wayanad	9.6	13.0	18.1	23.4	27.7
Kannur	12.6	15.7	20.3	24.7	28.4
Kasaragod	9.8	12.6	16.9	21.7	26.9
Males					
Kerala	11.8	14.9	18.5	21.1	24.2
Thiruvananthapuram	12.4	14.7	17.4	19.2	21.4
Kollam	12.7	16.1	19.7	22.4	24.9
Pathanamthitta	17.2	19.6	22.1	23.1	25.3
Alappuzha	14.2	17.6	21.4	23.9	25.7
Kottayam	14.7	18.4	22.9	24.9	26.4
Idukki	10.9	15.7	21.1	24.8	27.4
Ernakulam	12.6	17.1	22.4	25.3	27.3
Thrissur	12.6	16.2	20.5	22.5	24.8
Palakkad	10.9	13.5	17.1	20.7	25.2
Malappuram	7.9	10.1	12.6	15.5	21.1
Kozhikode	11.1	14.4	18.0	20.9	23.9
Wayanad	9.0	12.6	17.2	21.5	24.8
Kannur	11.7	14.8	18.2	21.0	23.9
Kasaragod	9.2	11.9	15.6	19.1	23.3
Females					
Kerala	13.3	16.4	21.7	27.1	31.5
Thiruvananthapuram	13.6	16.3	20.8	24.7	28.3
Kollam	13.9	17.6	23.5	29.3	33.5
Pathanamthitta	18.4	21.8	27.6	31.9	34.3
Alappuzha	16.0	19.6	25.6	31.0	34.0
Kottayam	16.8	20.5	26.5	31.0	32.6
Idukki	12.3	16.8	23.6	29.5	32.8
Ernakulam	14.8	18.9	25.4	30.6	33.5
Thrissur	14.8	18.1	24.1	29.3	33.0
Palakkad	12.8	15.4	20.1	25.7	31.6
Malappuram	8.7	11.1	15.6	21.2	28.3
Kozhikode	12.2	14.9	20.4	26.5	31.8
Wayanad	10.1	13.3	18.9	25.5	30.9
Kannur	13.3	16.7	22.2	28.4	32.9
Kasaragod	10.4	13.2	18.2	24.4	30.8

Sex Composition of the Aged Population

By 2051, the share of elderly women is expected to increase in Pathanamthitta, Kollam, Kannur, Kozhikode, and Malappuram compared to 2011, while all other districts are projected to see a decline (Fig. 2.2.3). Despite these regional variations, elderly women are projected to outnumber elderly men in every district and across Kerala as a whole throughout the period.

Figure 2.2.3: Percent of Females among the Elderly by District, 2011 and 2051



Age Composition of the Aged Population

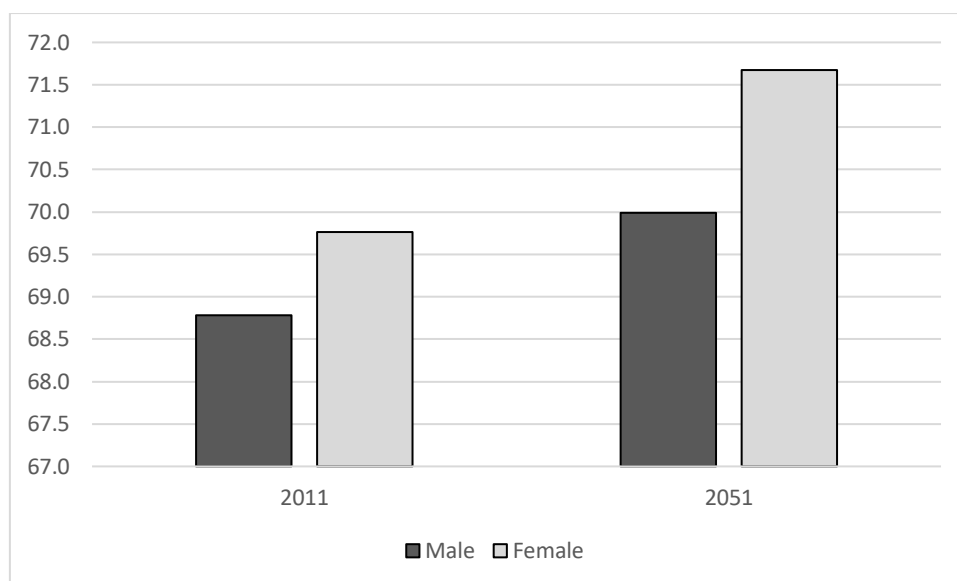
Between 2011 and 2021, the proportion of elderly individuals in the 60–64 and 70–79 age groups increased among both men and women. After 2021, a gradual rise is observed in the population of elderly men aged 70–79 and 80+, while the proportion in the 60–69 age group shows a decline (Table 2.2.3).

Table 2.2.3: Age Composition of Elderly by Sex

Male	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
60-69	60.8	61.6	57.6	52.6	52.7
70-79	28.4	30.6	33.2	35.9	34.3
80+	10.8	7.8	9.3	11.5	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female					
60-69	55.1	56.5	55.4	48.4	43.5
70-79	30.3	31.5	32.1	36.0	35.4
80+	14.6	12.0	12.6	15.6	21.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In 2011, the average age of the elderly was 68.8 years for males and 69.8 years for females. By 2051, this is projected to increase to 70 years for males and 71.7 years for females (Fig. 2.2.4).

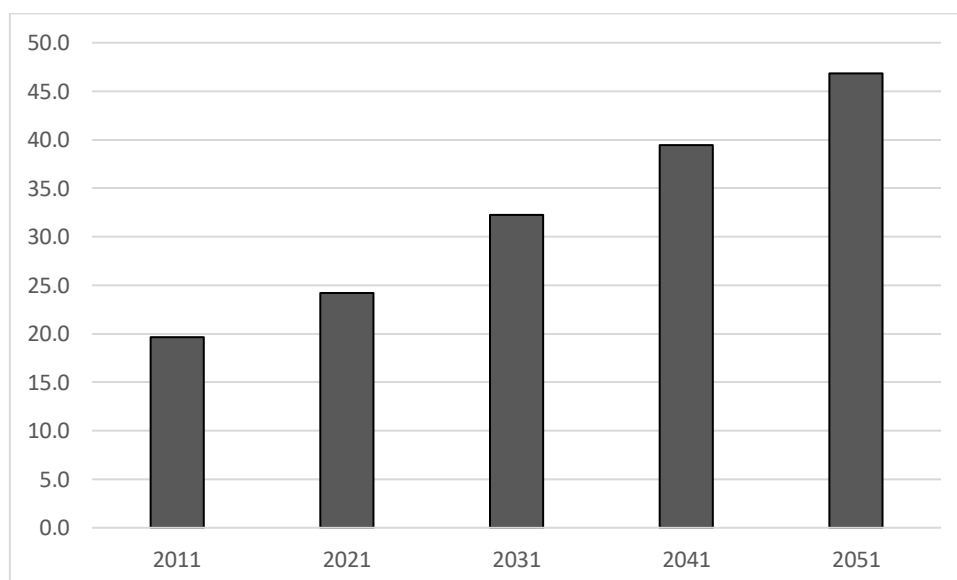
Figure 2.2.4: Average Age of Elderly, 2011 and 2051



Aged Dependency Ratio

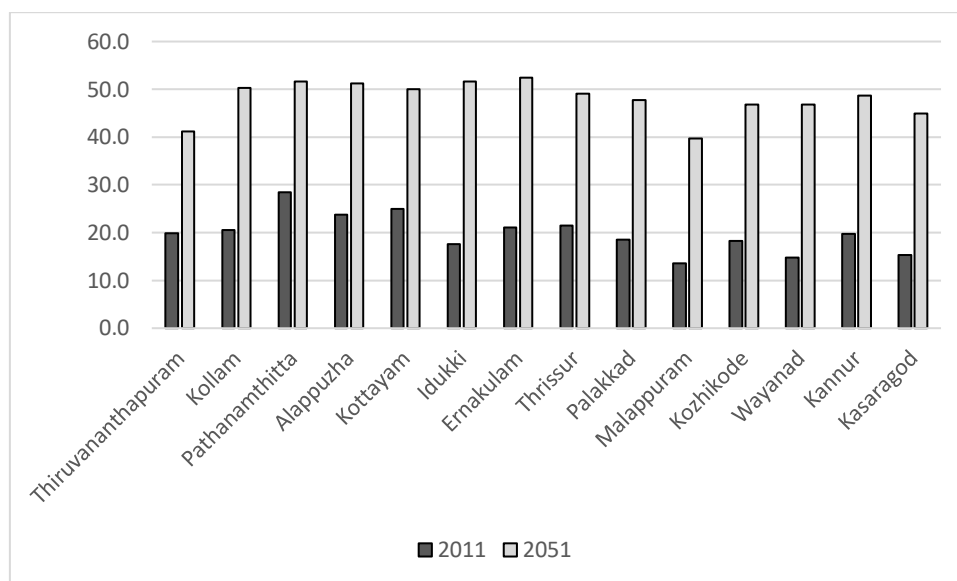
The ratio of the elderly population to the working-age population, illustrated in Figure 2.2.5, highlights the extent to which the elderly rely on the working-age population for financial support and other needs. This ratio serves as a measure of the economic burden placed on the working-age population, particularly in supporting both the young and elderly. In 2011, Kerala's old-age dependency ratio was 19.6 percent, and it is projected to rise significantly over the years, reaching 46.8 percent by 2051.

Figure 2.2.5: Old age Dependency Ratio, Kerala, 2011-2051



In 2011, Pathanamthitta had the highest old-age dependency ratio among Kerala's 14 districts at 28.4 percent (Fig. 2.2.6). By 2051, Ernakulam is projected to take the lead, with a dependency ratio of 52.4 percent. By then, nearly half of the population in all districts, except Thiruvananthapuram and Malappuram, will consist of elderly dependents. The six southern districts, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Idukki, and Ernakulam, are expected to face significant challenges related to old-age dependency by 2051.

Figure 2.2.6: Aged Dependency Ratio by Districts, 2011 and 2051



Conclusion

Kerala is projected to experience a significant increase in its aging population, necessitating efforts to create an elderly-friendly environment through the implementation of various policies and programs. However, the ongoing age structural transitions will result in a rising dependency ratio, which demands immediate attention. Both society and the government share the responsibility of managing the living conditions and coping mechanisms of the elderly in the near future. By prioritizing targeted interventions, promoting inclusivity, and ensuring sustainable resource allocation, Kerala has the potential to become a model for effectively managing demographic aging in India.

Chapter 3

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE ELDERLY

This chapter provides the socio-economic and demographic aspects of ageing in Kerala based on multiple datasets such as, Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI), National Sample Survey (NSS), India Human Development Survey (IHDS), National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and Kerala Migration Survey 2023.

Longitudinal Ageing Study in India [LASI] – Wave 1 (2017-18)

LASI was conducted between April 2017 and December 2018. The survey examined health, socioeconomic, and other relevant aspects of population ageing in India. This biennial panel survey adopted a three-stage sampling design in rural areas and a four-stage sampling design in urban areas. The study collected data from 73396 individuals aged 45+ across Indian states and union territories (including spouses irrespective of age). In Kerala, the data was collected from 1411 households. The Individual sample size includes 538 males and 671 females aged 60 years and above. Out of which 640 individuals fall in urban and 569 fall in rural regions. From the households, the survey collected data on Household Consumption, Household Assets and Debts, Household Income and Household Health Insurance. From the individuals, the survey collected data on demographics, work, retirement, pension, health, functional health, mental health, health access, health behaviour and food security, health care financing, family and social network, social connectedness etc.

The ages of older persons are divided into three categories: young-old (60–69 years), old-old (70–79 years), and oldest-old (80+ years). Table 3.1 shows the age distribution by gender, revealing that the oldest-old category is skewed toward females. In terms of residence, the young-old population is almost equally distributed between rural and urban areas, with 56.3 percent residing in rural areas and 56.2 percent in urban areas. Oldest-old population is higher in rural areas compared to their urban counterparts.

Table 3.1: Distribution of aged population by gender and place of residence

Age category	By Sex				By residence			
	Male		Female		Rural		Urban	
	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
60-69	298	57.8	382	55.1	357	56.3	323	56.2
70-79	175	32.9	200	32.4	195	31.2	180	32.7
80+	65	9.3	89	12.6	88	12.4	66	11.1
Total	538	100.0	671	100.0	640	100.0	569	100.0

The educational profile of the aged by gender reveals that a higher percentage of aged women have less than five years of schooling compared to their male counterpart (Table 3.2). There is a significant gap in the no-schooling category, with the percentage of females (18.3 per cent) being double that of males (9.2 per cent). Aged women have lower levels of education than aged men. The percentage of aged with no schooling is slightly higher in urban areas but minimal difference. A higher percentage of urban aged (30.1 per cent) have attained 10 or more years of education compared to rural aged (26.4 per cent).

Table 3.2: Educational profile of older adults by sex and place of residence

	By Sex				By residence			
	Male		Female		Rural		Urban	
	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
No schooling	53	9.2	136	18.3	99	14.2	90	14.6
Less than 5 years	126	24.7	179	29.3	157	26.2	148	27.5
5-9 years	168	29.4	194	27.6	208	33.3	154	27.8
10 or more years	191	36.7	162	24.9	176	26.4	177	30.1
Total	538	100.0	671	100.0	640	100.0	569	100.0

Table 3.3: Marital status of older adults by sex and place of residence

	By Sex				By residence			
	Male		Female		Rural		Urban	
	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Currently Married	482	87.8	298	37.0	430	63.9	350	57.3
Widowed	39	6.9	347	59.1	194	33.0	192	33.0
Others (never married/divorced/separated etc.)	17	5.3	26	3.9	16	3.0	27	4.7
Total	538	100.0	671	100.0	640	100.0	569	100.0

A significantly higher percentage of aged men are currently married compared to aged women (Table 3.3). On the other hand, 59.1 per cent of aged women are widowed compared to only 6.9 per cent of aged men. The percentage of those never married, divorced, or separated are also slightly higher among aged women than aged men and proportion is slightly higher in urban areas. Currently married aged people are higher in rural areas compared to that of urban areas. On the other hand, widowhood is prevalent in both rural and urban areas equally.

Table 3.4 represents the living arrangements of the aged by sex and place of residence. A higher percentage of aged women (8.7 per cent) are living alone compared to aged men (3.0 per cent). Majority of aged men are living with spouse and children (52.1 per cent) compared to aged women (20.2 per cent). In contrast, the percentage of aged women living children and others (45.6 per cent) is higher than that of aged men. The percentage of aged women living with others only (9.9 per cent) is slightly higher than that of aged men (6.2 per cent). The proportion of aged people living alone is higher in urban areas (6.6 per cent) than in rural areas (3.7 per cent). Aged living with spouse and children is common in rural areas whereas, aged living with children and others is common in urban areas.

Table 3.4: Living arrangement status of older adults by sex and place of residence

	By Sex				By residence			
	Male		Female		Rural		Urban	
	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Living alone	10	3.0	50	8.7	26	3.7	34	6.6
Living with spouse and/or others	186	32.2	121	15.6	168	25.7	139	22.1
Living with spouse and children	290	52.1	175	20.2	262	38.2	203	32.8
Living with children and others	33	6.5	260	45.6	147	25.9	146	29.8
Living with others only	19	6.2	65	9.9	37	6.5	47	8.6
Total	538	100.0	671	100.0	640	100.0	569	100.0

Table 3.5: Work participation status of older adults by sex

	By Sex				By residence			
	Male		Female		Rural		Urban	
	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Never worked	12	3.4	22	3.3	12	1.7	22	3.5
Homemaker	13	2.1	442	68.4	237	37.9	218	41.3
Currently not working	376	71.0	165	21.3	287	44.8	254	41.5
Currently working	137	23.5	42	7.0	104	15.5	75	13.6
Total	538	100.0	671	100.0	640	100.0	569	100.0

A very small percentage of aged have never worked, indicating that most were engaged in some form of economic activity during their lifetime (Table 3.5). Women are predominantly engaged in unpaid domestic labour, with 68.4 per cent of aged women identified as homemakers, compared to only 2.1 per cent of aged men. About 71 per cent of aged men were previously employed, in contrast to 21.3 per cent of aged women. More aged men continue to work (23.5 per cent) compared to aged women (7.0 per cent). The percentage of aged who never worked or homemakers is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. On the other hand, a higher percentage of aged people who were worked earlier or are currently working reside in rural areas.

National Sample Survey – 2017-18 (75th Round) and National Sample Survey – 2014 (71st Round)

It is a nationally representative large-scale survey conducted by the National Survey Office (NSSO). The 71st (2014) and 75th (2017 - 18) rounds provide comprehensive data on India's elderly population, offering valuable insights into their health, economic, and social conditions. For Kerala, the 71st round surveyed 1199 households in 160 rural localities and 1279

households in 160 urban localities. From the rural localities, the total number of individuals surveyed was 5484 while in urban localities it was 5745. Of this 1664 individuals were aged 60 years and above. The 75th round surveyed 299 villages and 260 urban blocks. The number of households covered in rural localities is 2392, while in urban localities, it is 2075. From the rural localities, the total number of individuals surveyed was 10682 while in urban localities it was 9119. A total of 3096 individuals among this were aged 60 years and above.

Table 3.6: Distribution of aged population by gender and place of residence

75 th round	By Sex				By residence			
	Male		Female		Rural		Urban	
Age category	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
60-69	949	63.6	974	58.7	1016	59.0	907	63.6
70-79	382	27.1	395	24.2	439	25.6	338	25.5
80+	159	9.3	227	17.1	233	15.4	153	10.9
Total	1490	100.0	1596	100.0	1688	100.0	1398	100.0
71 st round								
60-69	461	60.2	549	61.4	473	60.1	537	61.7
70-79	230	31.7	216	26.0	218	30.4	228	26.2
80+	72	8.2	136	12.7	102	9.5	106	12.1
Total	763	100.0	901	100.0	793	100.0	871	100.0

When comparing both rounds of National Sample Survey, the percentage of the oldest-old has increased over the period (Table 3.6). Aged women have a higher share in the oldest-old category (17.1 per cent in 75th round and 12.7 per cent in 71st round) in compared to aged men (9.3 per cent in 75th round and 8.2 per cent in 71st round) in both rounds. In rural and urban areas, the proportion of oldest-old category of aged population has declined in urban areas over the period, while it has significantly increased in rural areas.

A shift in the educational level of the aged population can be seen in Table 3.7. The percentage of illiterates has decreased over the period, with a more significant reduction among the aged women. Also, there has been an increase in the percentage of older adults attaining secondary and higher secondary education. However, aged women continue to have lower education levels than aged men in both rounds. There is a decline in the percentage of illiterates across both sexes and places of residence.

Table 3.7: Educational profile of older adults by sex and place of residence

	By Sex				By residence			
	Male		Female		Rural		Urban	
75th	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Illiterate	135	9.4	311	19.3	285	16.6	161	12.0
Below primary/literate	343	21.6	444	29.5	474	28.1	313	22.8
Primary	280	17.7	283	16.7	320	17.3	243	17.0
Upper primary	271	19.3	230	12.1	268	15.6	233	15.4
Secondary	243	16.2	185	12.4	215	14.0	213	14.4
Higher secondary	105	6.8	71	5.6	75	5.2	101	7.4
Graduation and above	113	9.0	72	4.4	51	3.3	134	11.0
Total	1490	100.0	1596	100.0	1688	100.0	1398	100.0
71st								
Illiterate	78	10.6	240	25.3	175	21.5	143	15.3
Below Primary/literate	193	25.3	229	28.4	226	29.3	196	24.2
Primary	150	17.9	174	19.2	157	19.1	167	18.0
Upper primary	116	17.4	124	14.9	108	15.4	132	16.9
Secondary	118	14.3	76	7.3	77	9.6	117	11.5
Higher secondary	51	7.8	27	2.5	33	3.7	45	6.3
Graduation and above	57	6.8	31	2.4	17	1.5	71	8.0
Total	763	100.0	901	100.0	793	100.0	871	100.0

Table 3.8: Marital status of older adults by sex and place of residence

	By Sex				By residence			
	Male		Female		Rural		Urban	
75 th	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Currently Married	1355	88.2	729	42.1	1147	64.4	937	63.1
Widowed	118	9.9	838	55.5	514	33.1	442	35.0
Others - never married/divorced/ Separated	17	2.0	29	2.4	27	2.5	19	1.9
Total	1490	100.0	1596	100.0	1688	100.0	1398	100.0
71st								
Currently Married	707	92.5	364	39.1	508	63.7	563	62.3
Widowed	48	6.8	514	59.2	276	35.2	286	36.3
Others [never married/divorced/ separated etc.]	8	0.7	23	1.7	9	1.1	22	1.4
Total	763	100.0	901	100.0	793	100.0	871	100.0

Table 3.8 represents the marital status of the older adults by sex and place of residence across two National Sample survey rounds. A decline in the percentage of aged men in currently married category is observed when comparing both rounds, whereas an increase is seen among the aged women. Also, the percentage of aged women in widowed category has decreased over the rounds, while among men, it has increased from 6.8 per cent to 9.9 per cent. However, widowhood remains significantly higher among women. In terms of place of residence, widowhood is more prevalent in urban areas, with 35.0 per cent of aged population widowed in the 75th round, compared to 36.3 per cent in the 71st round, indicating a slight decline.

Table 3.9: Living arrangement status of older adults by sex and place of residence

	By Sex				By residence			
	Male		Female		Rural		Urban	
	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
75th								
Living alone	13	1.3	47	5.3	33	2.9	27	4.1
Living with spouse and/or others	1103	64.5	574	30.9	914	45.8	763	48.0
Living with spouse only	238	22.2	146	10.5	213	17.0	171	14.8
Living without spouse but with children/relation/others	136	12.1	829	53.3	528	34.4	437	33.2
Total	1490	100.0	1596	100.0	1688	100.0	1398	100.0
71st								
Living alone	4	0.8	23	3.9	14	3.0	13	1.8
Living with spouse and/or others	551	63.7	272	26.4	392	44.6	431	41.4
Living with spouse only	134	26.0	79	11.1	93	17.0	120	18.8
Living without spouse but with children/relation/others	74	9.5	527	58.7	294	35.4	307	38.0
Total	763	100.0	901	100.0	793	100.0	871	100.0

More aged women (3.9 per cent) live alone compared to aged men (0.8 per cent) in 71st round and this percentage increased in 75th round. About 26 per cent of aged men lived with their spouse only, compared to 11.1 per cent of aged women in the same category in 71st round. However, this proportion decreased in 75th round to 22.2 per cent for aged men and 10.5 per cent for aged women. Overall, in 71st round, 89.7 per cent of aged men lived with their spouse, whereas 37.5 per cent of aged women lived with their spouse. In contrast, 10.3 per cent of aged men lived without a spouse compared to 62.6 per cent of aged women. In 71st round, older

adults living alone were more prevalent in rural areas (3.0 per cent), while those without a spouse were slightly more common in urban areas (Table 3.9).

Table 3.10: Work participation status of older adults by sex

	By Sex				By residence			
	Male		Female		Rural		Urban	
75th	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Self-employed [own/under an employer]	322	21.6	24	1.8	212	12.5	134	9.3
Unpaid family worker	6	0.3	8	0.7	8	0.4	6	0.6
Working	231	17.2	58	4.4	167	10.0	122	11.0
Attended domestic duties only	156	9.4	1000	61.7	635	37.8	521	36.0
Rentiers, pensioner, remittance	583	40.4	335	20.8	453	26.8	465	34.3
Others [not working due to disability, begging etc.]	192	11.2	171	10.7	213	12.5	150	8.9
Total	1490	100.0	1596	100.0	1688	100.0	1398	100.0

Work participation of the aged is an important subject of discussion, as their experiences can be effectively utilised for the benefits of future generations. Here, 40.4 per cent of aged men are rentiers, pensioners, and remittance recipients compared to 20.8 per cent of aged women in the same category (Table 3.10). Work participation rate is higher among aged men than aged women. Self-employment is higher in rural areas (12.5 per cent) than in urban areas (9.3 per cent). However, aged who are working are slightly more prevalent in urban areas (11.0 per cent) than in rural areas (10.0 per cent). Most of the aged women are engaged in domestic duties (61.7 per cent). Rentiers, pensioners, and remittance recipients are more common in among aged men and in urban areas, while rural aged people rely more on self-employment and other informal work.

Table 3.11: Economic dependence status of older adults by sex and place of residence

	By Sex				By residence			
	Male		Female		Rural		Urban	
75th	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Not dependent on others	687	49.7	125	9.8	423	27.0	389	30.8
Partially dependent on others	447	27.7	541	34.2	545	29.3	443	33.6
Fully dependent on others	356	22.7	930	56.0	720	43.7	566	35.6
Total	1490	100.0	1596	100.0	1688	100.0	1398	100.0
71st								
Not dependent on others	332	45.7	117	15.4	203	27.1	246	31.3
Partially dependent on others	172	20.8	191	22.2	177	21.0	186	22.3
Fully dependent on others	259	33.5	593	62.4	413	51.9	439	46.4
Total	763	100.0	901	100.0	793	100.0	871	100.0

Economic dependency among the aged varies significantly by sex and place of residence (Table 3.11). About 49.7 per cent of aged men and 9.8 per cent of aged women are economically independent in 75th round. There was a slight increase in the proportion of economically independent aged men (from 45.7 per cent to 49.7 per cent), while the proportion of aged women in this category decreased (from 15.4 per cent to 9.8 per cent). Full dependency decreased among both men and women, as well as in rural and urban areas. Aged people in urban areas tend to be more economically independent than their rural counterparts. While economic dependency is decreasing in both rural and urban areas, it remains more prevalent in rural areas.

Indian Human Development Survey (IHDS) – 2004-05 (Wave I) and Indian Human Development Survey (IHDS) – 2011-12 (Wave II)

IHDS is a panel study which was conducted in two phases. IHDS 1 was conducted in 2005 – 2006, and IHDS 2 followed in 2011 - 12. IHDS 3 is scheduled for release in 2025. IHDS collected data on various aspects, including the growth of the aged population, financial well-being of the aged, gender, residence, education and other socio-economic indicators. IHDS 1 surveyed 41,554 households, while IHDS 2 surveyed 42,152 households at the national level. In Kerala, for the baseline wave of IHDS, 1089 households in the rural areas and 642 households in the urban areas, constituting a total of 1731 households were surveyed. The total number of individuals surveyed is 7981, of whom 4892 were from rural areas and 3089 from urban areas.

Table 3.12: Distribution of aged population by gender and place of residence

Age category	By Sex				By residence			
	Male		Female		Rural		Urban	
Wave I	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
60-69	280	56.5	309	56.6	370	55.3	219	60.7
70-79	146	31.2	183	30.3	227	31.6	102	28.0
80+	50	12.2	71	13.1	80	13.2	41	11.3
Total	476	100.0	563	100.0	677	100.0	362	100.0
Wave II								
60-69	279	60.0	335	55.1	321	60.1	293	53.4
70-79	147	28.8	192	29.2	167	27.2	172	31.3
80+	57	11.3	102	15.7	75	12.7	84	15.3
Total	483	100.0	629	100.0	563	100.0	549	100.0

Notes: IHDS – I, an individual reported working at least 240 hours in an activity in last year was considered as working; All percentages are weighted figures; IHDS tables are generated separately (not as a panel). Second wave includes replacement sample.

Distribution of aged population by gender and place of residence exhibits that the proportion of young old is equally distributed between both sexes (table 3.12). However, in Wave II, the proportion of males increased by 3.5 per cent, while the proportion of females declined. It was also found that while in Wave I, male proportion was higher in the old-old category, females surpassed them in Wave II. Additionally, females outnumbered males in the oldest old category (80+) in both waves. Significant shifts in the residence patterns are also observed. While in wave I, the distribution of young-old population in rural areas was lower, it increased Wave II. This inverse pattern is evident in other two categories as well. In Wave II, there is also a decline in the proportion of rural old-olds and the rise in the oldest-old population residing in urban areas.

The educational profile of the older adults in wave I and wave II indicate a notable decline in the proportion of women with no schooling/ illiterate, dropping from 33.1 per cent in Wave I to 20.9 per cent in Wave II (Table 3.13). An improvement in female education is evident across all categories, with significant improvement observed in the secondary education. In Wave I, highest proportion of older adults in both rural and urban areas fell into the below primary level, with 28.5 per cent in rural areas and 25.8 per cent in urban areas. In Wave II, this proportion was 26.4 per cent and 28.8 per cent respectively. Additionally, in Wave I, the lowest proportion of aged population in both rural and urban areas in the category of higher secondary, while in Wave II, the lowest proportion in rural areas was among those with ‘graduation and above’ and lowest proportion in urban areas remained in the category of higher secondary.

Table 3.13: Educational profile of older adults by sex and place of residence

Wave I	By Sex				By residence			
	Male		Female		Rural		Urban	
	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Illiterate/no schooling	42	11.8	179	33.1	154	24.8	67	19.1
Below primary [1-4 years]	128	25.0	170	30.3	201	28.6	97	25.8
Completed 5 years	72	15.7	62	9.8	84	11.9	50	14.1
Upper primary [6-9 years]	121	26.7	105	19.1	148	22.6	78	22.4
Secondary	70	13.0	31	5.3	55	7.7	46	12.2
Higher secondary	15	2.9	7	0.9	16	1.9	6	1.6
Graduation and above	28	5.0	9	1.6	19	2.6	18	4.8
Total	476	100.0	563	100.0	677	100.0	362	100.0
Wave II								
Illiterate/no schooling	43	9.6	131	20.9	79	15.0	95	17.3
Below primary [1-4 years]	112	22.5	186	31.1	140	26.4	158	28.8
Completed 5 years	73	15.0	81	11.9	78	12.7	76	13.9
Upper primary [6-9 years]	127	26.9	135	20.9	132	23.2	130	23.7
Secondary	69	13.5	61	10.0	83	13.7	47	8.6
Higher secondary	26	5.3	22	3.4	29	4.8	19	3.5
Graduation and above	33	7.3	13	1.8	23	4.1	23	4.2
Total	483	100.0	629	100.0	564	100.0	548	100.0

The marital status of older adults reveals that, in both Wave I and Wave II, the highest proportion of males falls into the category of ‘currently married’, with 87.3 per cent in Wave I and 90.9 per cent in Wave II (Table 3.14). In contrast, the female proportion in this category is significantly lower, at 38.7 per cent in Wave I and 34.4 per cent in Wave II. A notable trend across both the waves is the significantly high proportion of widowed females, rising from 56.7 per cent in the Wave I to 59.9 per cent in Wave II. Additionally, male proportion who are never married/divorced/separated remains minimal in both waves, at 1.5 per cent and 1.0 per cent respectively. Among females, this category remains small but slightly higher than among males, with 4.6 per cent in Wave I and 5.7 per cent in Wave II. In both waves, older adults who are currently married constitute the highest proportion in both rural and urban areas. In Wave I, this proportion was 62.2 percent in rural areas and 56.4 per cent in urban areas, while in Wave II, it was 60.4 per cent and 56.6 per cent respectively.

Table 3.14: Marital status of older adults by sex and place of residence

	By Sex				By residence			
	Male		Female		Rural		Urban	
Wave I	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Currently Married	420	87.3	209	38.7	423	62.2	206	56.4
Widowed	50	11.2	325	56.7	229	34.5	146	40.9
Others [never married/divorced/separated etc.]	6	1.5	29	4.6	25	3.3	10	2.7
Total	476	100.0	563	100.0	677	100.0	362	100.0
Wave II								
Currently Married	436	90.9	227	34.4	353	60.4	310	56.5
Widowed	41	8.1	372	59.9	192	35.6	221	40.3
Others [never married/divorced/separated etc.]	6	1.0	6	5.7	19	4.0	18	3.3
Total	483	100.0	483	100.0	564	100.0	549	100.0

Table 3.15: Living arrangement status of older adults by sex and place of residence

	By Sex				By residence			
	Male		Female		Rural		Urban	
Wave I	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Living alone	6	2.7	14	2.6	15	3.0	5	1.3
Living not alone	470	97.4	549	97.4	662	97.0	357	97.4
Total	476	100.0	563	100.0	677	100.0	362	100.0
Wave II								
Living alone	1	0.8	21	2.9	9	1.7	13	2.4
Not living alone	482	99.2	609	97.1	555	98.3	536	97.6
Total	483	100.0	630	100.0	564	100.0	549	100.0

Living arrangements status of older adults indicates that the proportion of those living alone remains small in both waves (Table 3.15). While the proportion of older women living alone increased, the proportion of aged men declined significantly from 2.7 per cent in Wave I to 0.8 per cent in Wave II. Among those who are not living alone, the proportion of both sexes was same in Wave I at 97.4 per cent. But in Wave II, female proportion saw a slight decline of 0.3 per cent, while male proportion increased by 1.8 per cent. Additionally, in both waves, older adults who do not live alone constitute the highest proportion of both rural and urban residents.

Table 3.16: Work participation status of older adults by sex

	By Sex				By residence			
	Male		Female		Rural		Urban	
Wave I	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent	Number	per cent
Currently not working	317	64.0	496	87.2	510	74.4	303	83.9
Currently working	159	36.1	67	12.8	167	25.6	59	16.1
Total	476	100.0	563	100.0	677	100.0	362	100.0
Wave II								
Currently working	177	39.6	25	3.8	114	21.6	88	16.0
Unemployed	2	0.4	2	0.3	3	0.5	1	0.4
Retired	81	17.4	25	4.1	62	11.2	44	9.8
House work	4	0.9	260	41.2	116	21.5	148	23.9
Others [unfit/student etc.]	219	41.7	318	50.7	269	45.3	268	46.8
Total	483	100.0	630	100.0	564	100.0	549	100.0

Work participation status of older adults reveals that the proportion of males is significantly higher among those who are currently working, while female participation remains lower in both Wave I (12.8 per cent) and Wave II (3.8 per cent). It is also noted that a substantial proportion of older women (41.2 per cent) are engaged in housework, compared to 0.9 percent of older men. In both the waves, the majority of older adults residing in the rural areas fall into the category of ‘currently not working’. In the Wave I, various categories were explored, such as unemployed, retired, house work, others (unfit/students). More than half of the female population falls into the category of others, while 41.7 per cent of male fall into this category.

National Family Health Survey 5

This survey is conducted from 2019 to 2021 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), which collects crucial data on health. NFHS provides valuable insights into ageing trends in India, particularly regarding health, household composition, and access to healthcare. Here, a total of 8650 older adults were included in the analysis, comprising 3915 aged men and 4735 aged women in NFHS 5.

According to NFHS 5, nearly half of the households (48.1 percent) in Kerala do not have aged members. About 34 percent households consist of having two aged members. Nearly 18 percent households have two or more aged members, indicating that multigenerational co-residence with multiple elderly members is in Kerala.

Table 3.17: Household with Aged Members in Kerala, 2021

HH with Aged	Percent
No Aged	48.1
One Aged	34.4
Two Aged	16.6
Three or More Aged	0.9
Total	100.0

Source: NFHS 5

Mean age of the older persons is 69.2 ± 7.8 as more persons are concentrated in the 60-69 age group (59 percent). Gender differences are evident, with a higher percentage of women (14.4 percent) in the oldest-old category (80+), compared to men (9.8 percent).

Table 3.18: Proportion of Aged by Sex, 2021

	Male	Female	Total
60-69	61.3	57.2	59.0
70-79	28.9	28.4	28.6
80+	9.8	14.4	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The distribution of the elderly population varies across districts in Kerala. The districts of Pathanamthitta, Kottayam, and Alappuzha have higher proportions of elderly individuals, particularly in the 70+ age groups. Conversely, districts like Malappuram and Wayanad have lower proportions of elderly residents, reflecting demographic variations influenced by migration and fertility trends. Palakkad and Pathanamthitta has the highest proportion of male older adults in 80+ age group whereas, Pathanamthitta and Kottayam has the highest female older adults in 80+ age group. Proportion of young-old adults (60-69 years) are more in Kannur and Alappuzha whereas, old-old (70-79 years) and oldest old (80+ years) adults are more in Kottayam and Pathanamthitta.

Table 3.19: District-Wise Distribution of Aged Population

	Male				Female				Total			
	60-69	70-79	80+	Total	60-69	70-79	80+	Total	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Kasaragod	7.8	6.8	6.0	7.3	6.9	5.1	6.1	6.3	7.3	5.9	6.1	6.8
Kannur	8.2	6.4	6.8	7.5	7.6	6.8	7.8	7.4	7.9	6.6	7.4	7.5
Wayanad	6.4	5.8	4.2	6.0	6.8	5.6	4.8	6.2	6.6	5.7	4.6	6.1
Kozhikode	7.7	6.2	6.5	7.2	6.8	6.0	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.1	6.7	6.8
Malappuram	5.7	5.0	3.9	5.3	5.9	4.8	4.2	5.3	5.8	4.9	4.1	5.3
Palakkad	7.1	6.9	10.4	7.4	7.3	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.7	8.7	7.5
Thrissur	7.3	7.0	9.6	7.4	7.3	8.1	7.0	7.5	7.3	7.6	8.0	7.4
Ernakulam	8.0	6.6	6.2	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	7.0	7.6	6.7	6.2	7.2
Idukki	6.0	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.8	6.6	7.3	6.8	6.4	6.9	7.1	6.6
Kottayam	7.7	9.2	8.3	8.2	7.1	9.3	10.0	8.2	7.4	9.3	9.4	8.2
Alappuzha	7.8	8.3	9.9	8.1	7.8	8.6	9.2	8.2	7.8	8.4	9.5	8.2
Pathanamthitta	6.7	8.8	10.1	7.6	7.9	8.9	11.1	8.6	7.3	8.8	10.8	8.2
Kollam	6.8	8.1	6.0	7.1	6.7	8.0	6.1	7.0	6.8	8.0	6.1	7.0
Thiruvananthapuram	7.0	7.7	5.5	7.0	7.9	7.1	5.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	5.4	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Educational attainment among the elderly population exhibits clear generational differences. Among men aged 60-69, 56.3 per cent have secondary education, while only 36.9 per cent of those aged 80+ have attained this level. A similar trend is observed among women, though with lower overall education levels. The proportion of elderly women with no education is significantly higher (23.9 per cent for 80+ women), highlighting gender disparities in educational access. Most of the oldest old adults have primary education level

Table 3.20: Education Qualification of Older Adults by Age and Sex

		No education, preschool	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Don't know	Total
Male	60-69	4.8	29.0	56.3	9.4	0.5	100.0
	70-79	7.9	31.3	51.3	9.2	0.4	100.0
	80+	13.2	42.6	36.9	6.8	0.5	100.0
	Total	6.5	31.0	53.0	9.1	0.5	100.0
Female	60-69	12.9	33.5	47.1	6.4	0.2	100.0
	70-79	17.8	42.7	34.1	5.3	0.1	100.0
	80+	23.9	49.6	22.4	2.6	1.5	100.0
	Total	15.8	38.4	39.9	5.5	0.4	100.0
Total	60-69	9.1	31.4	51.4	7.8	0.3	100.0
	70-79	13.3	37.5	41.9	7.1	0.2	100.0
	80+	20.0	47.1	27.6	4.1	1.1	100.0
	Total	11.6	35.1	45.8	7.1	0.4	100.0

The marital status of elderly individuals is strongly influenced by gender. Among elderly men, 91.8 per cent are currently married, whereas only 43.7 per cent of elderly women are married. Widowhood is highly prevalent among women, with 84.6 per cent of those aged 80+ being widowed compared to 23.6 per cent of men in the same age group. Overall, 52 percent older

women are widows in contrast to only 6.4 percent of older men. These differences are due to higher female life expectancy and the tendency for men to marry younger spouses.

Table 3.21: Marital Status of Older Adults by Age and Sex

		Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Not living together	Total
Male	60-69	0.9	95.6	3.0	0.5	100.0
	70-79	1.7	89.9	8.0	0.5	100.0
	80+	2.1	74.0	23.6	0.3	100.0
	Total	1.3	91.8	6.4	0.5	100.0
Female	60-69	2.7	58.1	37.6	1.6	100.0
	70-79	3.9	31.2	63.8	1.1	100.0
	80+	2.6	11.1	84.6	1.6	100.0
	Total	3.0	43.7	51.8	1.6	100.0
Total	60-69	1.9	75.7	21.3	1.1	100.0
	70-79	2.9	58.0	38.3	0.8	100.0
	80+	2.4	33.8	62.6	1.1	100.0
	Total	2.2	65.5	31.3	1.1	100.0

To analyse the economic well-being of the older adults, wealth index has been analysed. It indicates that a higher proportion of elderly individuals belong to the richer and richest wealth quintiles. Among men, 41.5 per cent fall in the richest category, while among women, the proportion is slightly lower at 36.5 per cent. The representation of the elderly in the poorest quintile remains low (1.6 per cent), suggesting relatively better economic security, possibly due to pensions and family support. The older persons in the poorer/poorest category fall in less than 10 percent whereas the older adults under richer/ richest category are more than 70 percent. Older women are vulnerable to the economic wellbeing falling under poorer/ poorest category compared to their male counterpart with a slight gap of 2.2 points.

Table 3.22: Economic Well-being: Wealth Index of Older Adults by Age and Sex

		Poorest	Poorer	Middle	Richer	Richest	Total
Male	60-69	1.0	4.5	18.0	35.2	41.3	100.0
	70-79	1.9	5.9	16.4	32.5	43.2	100.0
	80+	1.0	5.7	16.6	39.0	37.7	100.0
	Total	1.2	5.0	17.4	34.8	41.5	100.0
Female	60-69	1.9	6.6	20.5	35.5	35.4	100.0
	70-79	1.6	7.4	19.9	34.2	37.0	100.0
	80+	2.0	5.0	18.4	34.4	40.1	100.0
	Total	1.8	6.6	20.0	35.0	36.5	100.0
Total	60-69	1.5	5.6	19.3	35.4	38.2	100.0
	70-79	1.7	6.7	18.3	33.4	39.8	100.0
	80+	1.7	5.2	17.8	36.0	39.2	100.0
	Total	1.6	5.9	18.9	34.9	38.8	100.0

More than 95 percent of the older persons have a bank account on their own even among the older persons of 80+ years. NFHS data indicates older population in Kerala which is

characterised by higher female longevity, increasing widowhood among women and significant educational disparities across age groups and gender. While economic well-being appears stable for a majority, the presence of a sizable segment with lowest wealth quintile.

Kerala Migration Survey 2023

Kerala Migration Survey 2023 was conducted by the Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation, with funding from the Department of Non-Resident Keralites' Affairs (NORKA), Government of Kerala in all the 14 districts of Kerala with 20000 households. Out of the total households, 11431 are the aged households with 15716 aged persons.

According to Kerala Migration Survey 2023, household with aged people vary in composition, ranging from no older persons to four older persons. Specifically, 42.8 percent of households have no older adult members, while 36.5 per cent have one aged member, and 19.9 per cent have two aged members. A very small proportion (0.8 per cent) of households have three or more aged members. This suggests that while many households still accommodate elderly members, a significant portion does not, indicating possible shifts in family structures and living arrangements. Another interesting fact is that 18.4 per cent of households with older persons have no adults aged between 18 and 59 years. Among these, 38.6 per cent of households have only one older adult, while 59.5 per cent have two older adult members (Table 3.23).

Table 3.23: Number and Per cent of Aged in Households, 2023

No of Aged in HH	Number	Per cent	Without Adult Member in HH
0	8569	42.8	-
1	7301	36.5	38.6
2	3987	19.9	59.5
3	131	0.7	1.8
4	12	0.1	0.1
Total	20000	100	100.0

The proportion of females increases with age, with women constituting 58.6 per cent of the population aged 80+, compared to 51.8 per cent in the 60-69 age group. Sex ratio is favourable females in all the age group and highest in oldest-old category. Overall sex ratio is 1115 aged women per 1000 aged men (Table 3.24).

Table 3.24: Age Group by Sex of the Older Adults

	Male	Female	Total	Total Sample	Sex Ratio (F/M*1000)
60-69	48.2	51.8	100.0	9200	1076
70-79	47.7	52.3	100.0	4784	1096
80+	41.4	58.6	100.0	1732	1416
Total	47.3	52.7	100.0	15716	1115

The data highlights the regional distribution of older adults across Kerala's South, Central, and North regions (Table 3.25). Among men, the highest proportion of elderly individuals (39.4 per cent) is found in the Central region, followed by the South (31.0 per cent) and North (29.6 per cent). A similar pattern is observed among women, with the Central region hosting the highest proportion (39.1 per cent).

Table 3.25: Regional Distribution of Older Adults by Age and Sex

	Age group	South	Central	North	Total
	60-69	29.9	39.3	30.8	100.0
Male	70-79	32.6	38.9	28.5	100.0
	80+	32.6	41.6	25.8	100.0
	Total	31.0	39.4	29.6	100.0
	60-69	31.4	38.6	30.0	100.0
Female	70-79	32.3	38.8	28.9	100.0
	80+	30.0	42.3	27.8	100.0
	Total	31.5	39.1	29.4	100.0
	60-69	30.7	39.0	30.4	100.0
Total	70-79	32.4	38.9	28.7	100.0
	80+	31.1	42.0	27.0	100.0
	Total	31.3	39.3	29.5	100.0

Educational attainment among older adults varies significantly by age and gender (Table 3.26). Among men, 31.8 per cent of those aged 60-69 have completed high school, whereas only 26.2 per cent of women in the same age group have attained this level. Illiteracy rates are significantly higher among women (8.1 per cent) than men (3.3 per cent). Among the 80+ age group, 17.6 per cent of women are illiterate, compared to only 5.7 per cent of men.

Table 3.26: Educational Qualification of Older Adults by Age and Sex

	Age group	Illiterate	Primary and below	Upper Primary	High School	Higher Secondary	Diploma Certificate Courses	Degree and above	Total
Male	60-69	2.9	15.1	26.5	33.8	7.0	3.9	10.7	100.0
	70-79	3.2	17.7	28.5	30.0	5.3	3.9	11.4	100.0
	80+	5.7	23.3	29.4	25.1	3.2	4.2	9.1	100.0
	Total	3.3	16.7	27.4	31.8	6.1	3.9	10.8	100.0
Female	60-69	5.8	20.6	28.8	29.4	6.7	1.1	7.7	100.0
	70-79	8.7	24.3	29.6	25.7	3.6	2.0	6.0	100.0
	80+	17.6	37.2	25.2	12.4	1.6	2.0	3.9	100.0
	Total	8.1	23.8	28.6	26.2	5.1	1.5	6.7	100.0
Total	60-69	4.4	18.0	27.7	31.5	6.8	2.5	9.2	100.0
	70-79	6.1	21.2	29.1	27.8	4.4	2.9	8.6	100.0
	80+	12.7	31.5	27.0	17.7	2.3	2.9	6.1	100.0
	Total	5.8	20.4	28.0	28.8	5.6	2.6	8.6	100.0

The data reveals significant gender differences in marital status (Table 3.27). Among young old men, 93.9 per cent are married, while only 63.5 per cent of women in the same age group are married. Widowhood is far more common among women (44.2 per cent overall) than men (6.2 per cent). This disparity increases with age, with 76.0 per cent of women aged 80+ being widowed compared to only 19.2 per cent of men. This highlights the vulnerability of elderly women and the need for enhanced social support systems.

Table 3.27: Marital Status of Older Adults by Age and Sex

	Age group	Unmarried	Married	Widow/Widower	Divorced	Separated
	60-69	2.1	93.9	3.7	0.2	0.2
Male	70-79	1.8	90.8	7.1	0.1	0.2
	80+	2.8	77.4	19.2	0.1	0.4
	Total	2.1	91.3	6.2	0.1	0.2
	60-69	3.5	63.5	31.8	0.3	0.8
Female	70-79	2.9	41.7	54.8	0.3	0.3
	80+	3.3	20.4	76.0	0.4	0.0
	Total	3.3	51.6	44.2	0.3	0.6
	60-69	2.8	78.1	18.3	0.3	0.5
Total	70-79	2.4	65.1	32.0	0.2	0.3
	80+	3.1	44.0	52.5	0.3	0.2
	Total	2.7	70.4	26.2	0.2	0.4

The labour force participation rate declines sharply with age. Among men aged 60-69, 45.8 per cent are still in the labour force, whereas only 13.5 per cent of women in the same age group are employed. By age 80+, only 7.3 per cent of men and 1.7 per cent of women remain in the labour force. This indicates a strong reliance on pensions and family support in old age, particularly among women.

Table 3.28: Economic Activity of Older Adults by Age and Sex

	Age group	In Labour force	Not in Labour force	Total
	60-69	45.8	54.2	100.0
Male	70-79	16.6	83.4	100.0
	80+	7.3	92.7	100.0
	Total	33.1	66.9	100.0
	60-69	13.5	86.5	100.0
Female	70-79	4.6	95.4	100.0
	80+	1.7	98.3	100.0
	Total	9.3	90.7	100.0
	60-69	29.0	71.0	100.0
Total	70-79	10.3	89.7	100.0
	80+	4.0	96.0	100.0
	Total	20.6	79.4	100.0

The data shows that migration patterns significantly differ by gender. Among men aged 60-69, 15.6 per cent are return emigrants, while only 1.2 per cent of women in the same age group fall into this category. Among the aged people, 6.6 percent were returned from other countries at their later ages while only 1.9 percent of the aged persons were returned from other states.

Table 3.29: Migration Status of Older Adults by Age and Sex

	Age group	Non-migrant	Return Emigrant	Return Out-migrant	Total
	60-69	81.5	15.6	2.9	100.0
Male	70-79	86.5	9.9	3.6	100.0
	80+	91.5	4.0	4.5	100.0
	Total	84.0	12.7	3.3	100.0
	60-69	98.2	1.2	0.6	100.0
Female	70-79	98.5	0.9	0.6	100.0
	80+	99.2	0.3	0.5	100.0
	Total	98.4	1.0	0.6	100.0
	60-69	90.1	8.2	1.7	100.0
Total	70-79	92.7	5.2	2.0	100.0
	80+	96.0	1.8	2.1	100.0
	Total	91.6	6.6	1.9	100.0

Health insurance coverage among older adults remains limited. Only 24.5 per cent of older adults are covered under the Kerala Social Security Mission (KASP) or Ayushman Bharat, and 30.0 per cent have other health insurance. Women, particularly in the oldest age group (80+), have the lowest coverage, increasing their vulnerability to health-related financial stress.

3.30: Proportion of Health Insurance Coverage of Older Adults by Age and Sex

	Age group	Member on KASP or Ayushman Bharat	Other Health insurance card
	60-69	25.4	31.6
Male	70-79	24.3	31.6
	80+	21.5	28.5
	Total	24.7	31.3
	60-69	25.9	29.4
Female	70-79	22.9	28.9
	80+	20.8	25.7
	Total	24.4	28.8
	60-69	25.7	30.4
Total	70-79	23.5	30.2
	80+	21.1	26.8
	Total	24.5	30.0

3.31: Proportion of Older Adults having Bank Account by Age and Sex

	Age group	Have Bank Account
	60-69	94.1
Male	70-79	94.4
	80+	91.8
	Total	94.0
	60-69	91.3
Female	70-79	89.8
	80+	82.8
	Total	89.8
	60-69	92.6
Total	70-79	92.0
	80+	86.5
	Total	91.8

Bank account ownership among older adults is relatively high, with 91.8 per cent having an account. However, there is a gender gap, with 94.0 per cent of men having bank accounts compared to 89.8 per cent of women. Pension coverage is also significant, with 69.9 per cent of older adults availing pensions. Women aged 60-69 have a slightly higher pension coverage (65.9 per cent) than men (59.1 per cent), possibly due to widow pensions.

Table 3.32: Proportion of Older Adults Availing Pension by Age and Sex

	Age group	Availing Pension
	60-69	59.1
Male	70-79	80.0
	80+	82.0
	Total	67.7
	60-69	65.9
Female	70-79	79.5
	80+	81.0
	Total	71.8
	60-69	62.6
Total	70-79	79.7
	80+	81.4
	Total	69.9

A substantial proportion of elderly individuals, particularly men, hold headship positions in their households. However, female headship increases with age, likely due to widowhood. This dynamic has implications for decision-making and financial independence among elderly women.

Table 3.33: Older Adults having Headship of the Household by Age and Sex

	aged group	Head of the Household
	60-69	88.1
Male	70-79	82.7
	80+	70.4
	Total	84.7
	60-69	31.3
Female	70-79	36.9
	80+	31.7
	Total	33.0
	60-69	58.6
Total	70-79	58.8
	80+	47.7
	Total	57.5

Table 3.34: COVID-19 and Chronic Diseases of Older Adults by Age and Sex

	aged group	Vaccinated from COVID-19	Infected by COVID-19	post Covid side effects	Have Chronic Diseases
	60-69	97.1	19.6	6.3	41.8
Male	70-79	96.6	18.7	6.2	51.9
	80+	93.6	17.6	5.9	54.7
	Total	96.6	19.1	6.2	46.1
	60-69	96.0	18.0	6.3	44.6
Female	70-79	95.0	16.9	5.2	51.2
	80+	88.2	15.9	5.0	50.5
	Total	94.7	17.4	5.8	47.3
	60-69	96.5	18.8	6.3	43.2
Total	70-79	95.8	17.7	5.7	51.5
	80+	90.4	16.6	5.4	52.3
	Total	95.6	18.2	6.0	46.7

Table 3.35: Aged Households in Kerala

Districts	Aged Households
Thiruvananthapuram	14.2
Kollam	12.5
Pathanamthitta	15.1
Alappuzha	11.4
Kottayam	10.7
Idukki	11.6
Ernakulam	10.3
Thrissur	11.3
Palakkad	11.1
Malappuram	4.8
Kozhikode	7.3
Wayanad	6.6
Kannur	10.3
Kasargod	7.9
Kerala	10.4

In KMS 2023, 4.0 per cent of the total households have an aged person living alone. Overall, 10.4 per cent of households in Kerala consist of aged persons only, with Pathanamthitta having the highest proportion (15.1 per cent) followed by Thiruvananthapuram (14.2 per cent) and Kollam (12.5 per cent). **This suggests that one in ten households in Kerala can be classified as ‘Senior only household’.** Among households with older adults, 7.0 per cent consist of individuals living alone, while 11.2 per cent include two to four aged persons living together. In some cases, both parents and their children are aged, or aged siblings live together in old age, further emphasizing the increasing prevalence of elder-exclusive households and the need for targeted support and care. About 21 per cent of the total aged are living without non-aged support.

The analysis highlights key demographic and socio-economic trends among older adults in Kerala. The increasing proportion of elderly women, higher rates of widowhood, lower educational attainment among elderly women, and the economic dependence of older adults underline the need for targeted policy interventions. Strengthening pension systems, improving access to healthcare and insurance, promoting digital and financial literacy, and addressing gender disparities in aging should be key priorities for policymakers. Additionally, the role of return migration in shaping the aging demographic in Kerala gives further attention, particularly in designing sustainable reintegration policies for return migrants.

Conclusion

The growing elderly population is reshaping Kerala’s labour market dynamics. With a shrinking working-age population, concerns arise about economic productivity and workforce sustainability. The retirement age has not been increased in recent years, leading to a scenario where the number of people exiting the labour force exceeds those remaining in employment. Furthermore, a significant proportion of Kerala’s workforce is engaged in the informal sector,

raising concerns about financial security, pension coverage, and long-term savings. The increasing dependency ratio is also exerting pressure on social security schemes and pension funds.

The decline of joint family systems and the increasing preference for nuclear families and independent living among older adults have impacted traditional caregiving structures. Out-migration of younger generations in search of employment and a better standard of living has further weakened family-based support systems. As a result, many elderly individuals face social isolation and emotional distress, necessitating stronger community-based interventions and institutional care support.

CHAPTER 4

GENDERED DIMENSIONS OF AGING

Women tend to live longer than men, leading to a higher proportion of elderly women in Kerala. However, widowhood, financial dependence, and limited access to resources make older women particularly vulnerable. There is a pressing need to enhance financial independence among elderly women, ensure gender-sensitive pension schemes, and strengthen social protection measures for their well-being. Not only has the expectation of life at birth been consistently higher for women in Kerala compared with men, but the gap has been widening. With the improvement in the expectation of life of men, the difference between men and women with regard to expectation of life at birth is expected to decrease from 3.6 years during 2001-2005 to 2.9 years during 2021-2025. Persons aged 60 are expected to live about 20 years. Females live longer than men in extreme old age and have an improvement in the life expectancy. Along with the health facilities, the nutritional status of the people in Kerala might have had an impact on the increase of old age expectation of life for both sexes. However, increasing longevity among women lead to many challenges, including widowhood and economic vulnerability. This chapter examines the gendered dimensions of ageing focusing on marital status, living arrangements, work participation and economic dependency using data from various secondary sources.

Marital Status of Aged Women

Marital status determines the well-being of older adults, as it affects economic and social support and living arrangements. Data from LASI, NSS and IHDS reveals a notable gender gap in marital status. In both NSS rounds the proportion of aged women without a spouse remaining significantly high. Aged women living alone after the loss of husband is increasing over the period, as their children left home for employment and better standard of living. While analysing the secondary datasets in various sources unveils that a higher proportion of aged men remain married compared to aged women. A significantly higher proportion of aged women are living with children and others reveals their dependency on others. A positive spark can be seen in NSS data that a slight increase in the percentage of aged women in the currently married category as there would be and occurrence of remarriage. The place of residence also influences widowhood trends, with urban areas showing a higher proportion.

According to Kerala Migration Survey 2023, among the aged women in widowhood, one out of five persons belongs to the oldest-old category and the proportion is higher in rural areas (21.7 per cent) compared to urban areas (20.3 per cent). Urban areas have a slightly higher proportion of young-old. Table 4.1 reveals the distribution of widows in districts of Kerala. The highest proportion of widows is observed in Thrissur (10.7 per cent) followed by Thiruvananthapuram (10.0 per cent) and Kannur (9.6 per cent). Although the proportion of older adults is high in Pathanamthitta, the prevalence of widows in the district is relatively lower. Central Kerala has the highest proportion of widows (37.2 per cent), while South Kerala has the lowest (30.7 per cent). The proportion of widows in South Kerala is more concentrated in rural areas, whereas North Kerala has a higher proportion of widows in urban areas.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Widows by Districts

Thiruvananthapuram	10.0
Kollam	8.6
Pathanamthitta	5.2
Alappuzha	6.8
Kottayam	5.8
Idukki	2.5
Ernakulam	9.3
Thrissur	10.7
Palakkad	8.9
Malappuram	9.3
Kozhikode	8.3
Wayanad	1.9
Kannur	9.6
Kasaragod	3.0
Total	100

Source: Kerala Migration Survey 2023

Educational Qualification of Aged Women

Data from LASI and NFHS show that older women have significantly lower educational attainment than their male counterparts, reflecting historical gender disparities in access to education. While literacy rates among elderly women have improved over generations, a considerable proportion remains without formal education. KMS data reveals that illiterate aged women are significantly higher in oldest-old category. In all the datasets, the aged women are more likely to have received lower level of education, which affects their financial independence, access to healthcare and ability to navigate the digital environment. This creates a generation gap, making communication more challenging for them.

The majority of widows have education levels between primary and secondary. The percentage of those with a degree and above is relatively small, but urban areas have a higher proportion than rural areas. About 32.7 per cent of the widows in urban areas have a high school education or higher, whereas only 24.0 per cent of widows in rural areas have the same level of education.

Table 4.2: Educational Qualification of Widows

	Rural	Urban	Total
Illiterate	12.1	10.6	11.4
Primary and below	30.8	28.0	29.6
Upper Primary	33.0	28.7	31.1
High School	18.3	23.3	20.5
Higher Secondary	1.9	3.7	2.7
Diploma Certificate Courses	1.0	1.3	1.1
Degree and above	2.8	4.4	3.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Same as Table 4.1

Economic Activity of Aged Women

Work participation of older women is considerably lower than men. In all the datasets, older women remain engaged in domestic duties. Economic dependency is more prevalent among older women. Older women face greater economic insecurity due to lower labour force participation and limited access to pensions.

Table 4.3 highlights the declining work participation among widows as age increases. The proportion of widows who are employed is higher in rural areas (9.0 per cent) compared to urban areas (6.5 per cent). More than 90 per cent of the widows are not employed in both rural and urban areas.

Table 4.3: Economic Activity of Widows

Rural	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Employed	16.3	5.5	1.1	9.0
Not Employed	83.7	94.5	98.9	91.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban				
Employed	12.9	2.3	1.2	6.5
Not Employed	87.1	97.7	98.8	93.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Same as Table 4.1

Of the total aged population residing in Senior Only Households in KMS 2023, 58.2 per cent are women. Among them, 29.5 per cent are widows. Also, over 80 percent of aged women in these households have no economic activity, indicating financial dependency. Notably, among older individuals living alone, 76.3 percent are women, highlighting their higher vulnerability and need for targeted support.

Conclusion

There are significant disparities in various aspects of ageing, including living arrangements, marital status, educational attainment, economic activity and financial dependency. Women, particularly widows, are more vulnerable to economic insecurity, lower workforce participation and higher dependency on others compared to their male counterparts. Gender-sensitive policies are needed to address the challenges by enhancing social security measures, expanding employment opportunities and promoting financial inclusion. Reducing gender disparities is essential to ensuring a dignified and secure old age for all.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The proportion of older adults in Kerala is rising, with a significant increase in the oldest-old category. Widowhood among aged women is significantly higher, and their lower levels of education and limited participation in the labour force restrict their ability to achieve financial independence, increasing their social and economic vulnerabilities. Many aged women tend to live alone or with children and other relatives, often without a spouse. While many older adults initially maintain their health and independence, ageing eventually leads to a greater need for support and assistance to ensure a dignified life. This highlights the importance of long-term care for older adults, which aims to provide high quality care and support to maintain their functional abilities, rights, and dignity until the end of life. Rajan, Shajan, and Sunitha (2020) have proposed a three-tier system for providing care to older adults, encompassing household, institutional, and societal levels. At the household level, care is primarily provided by spouses, children, siblings, and other relatives. At the institutional level, hospitals, local self-government bodies, and care homes play a role in providing care. At the societal level, care can be provided by neighbours, friends, and other non-relatives. In many cases, women within the family serve as primary caregivers.

The Kerala government has introduced several long-term care initiatives through local self-governments, including Vayomitram, Vayomadhuram, VayoAmrutham, Mandahasam Sayamprabha, and Smruthipadham (Government of Kerala, n.d.). These programs have significantly advanced the provision of long-term care services for older adults in the state. However, the ageing population in Kerala poses substantial challenges to the state's economy and social welfare policies. The increasing demand for healthcare services, pension schemes, and social security benefits places pressure on state resources, necessitating a comprehensive policy framework to address the evolving needs of the elderly population.

Kerala's ageing population is a reflection of the state's success in improving healthcare services and reducing mortality rates. However, this demographic shift also brings significant challenges that need to be addressed through appropriate policy interventions. With proper planning and effective implementation, the state can successfully manage its ageing population and enhance the quality of life for its senior citizens.

Policies should be tailored to different age groups within the elderly population. The young-old (60-69 years) group are generally more active and may seek flexible work opportunities, social engagement, and preventive healthcare. Age-specific wellness programs and initiatives promoting active ageing would be beneficial, as life expectancy continues to rise. The old-old (70-79 years) group experience increasing health challenges and require greater access to healthcare services and supportive housing. Long-term care and assisted-living options become crucial as dependency levels rise in this age group. The oldest-old (80+ years) are highly reliant on caregivers, both formal and informal. To alleviate the burden on families and improve the quality of life for this group, investments in caregiving support, financial assistance for caregivers, and enhanced healthcare services are essential.

The following sections outline key policy recommendations to ensure financial security, accessible healthcare, mental well-being, economic participation, and comprehensive care for older adults in Kerala.

Social Security and Pension: Expand the pension coverage and establish a universal social security system. A multi-tiered pension system can ensure financial security for all the aged through a public-private partnership that provides pensions and social security.

The first layer includes a government funded basic pension under the social security pension scheme for financially weaker sections. The current amount of Rs. 1600 should be increased, as the amount is insufficient to meet the basic living expenses.

Second layer consist of a mandatory occupational pension covering both formal and informal sectors. In the informal sector, welfare fund schemes should be expanded to cover all workers, particularly those in gig and service sectors.

The third layer comprises private pension schemes, such as the National Pension System (NPS), which offers tax benefits. Financial awareness programmes should be conducted to encourage youngsters to invest in mutual funds, annuities, provident funds for additional retirement income. This could reduce the dependency on government funded pensions alone.

Health Coverage: Kerala has one of the best healthcare systems in India having implemented several pioneering schemes and initiatives that were later replicated by other states. However, universal health coverage needs to be expanded, as many rural areas still face a shortage of health facilities. Strengthening telemedicine and mobile health units is essential to improve access in remote areas.

Develop affordable healthcare for all income groups. Middle class families are neither below the poverty line to qualify for free services nor wealthy enough to afford expensive private healthcare. To address this, private healthcare cost should be standardised to ensure accessibility and affordability.

Public health system can adopt a two-tier model, where economically disadvantaged older adults receive free healthcare, while the middle class can access services through a paid premium system with flexible seamless access. Additionally, a single window system should be introduced to help aged people easily navigate and select the most suitable medical branch, such as Ayurveda, Allopathy or Homeopathy, for their treatment, ensuring efficient and hassle free healthcare access.

Mental Health and Community Support: Kerala is witnessing a growing trend of older adults living alone in large homes as their children migrate to other states or countries for better opportunities. Developing mental health service and community-based programs can help them overcome isolation. These initiatives should be integrated into elder care policies, promoting social integration and strengthening support networks. Encouraging older adults to share their life experiences and knowledge with young children in daycare facilities can enhance their sense of purpose and mental well-being while fostering intergenerational bonding.

Active Ageing Initiatives: Mechanization has reduced physical effort in both public and domestic life. Earlier, people walked to their destinations, but now they rely on public or private transportation. Home appliances have made household tasks easier, further decreasing physical activity. As a result, lifestyle diseases have increased, and older adults, in particular, face health challenges due to reduced mobility. Promoting active aging is essential not only to enhance

physical well-being but also to encourage social engagement. Creating aged friendly public spaces, senior centres, and community programs can significantly improve their quality of life.

Economic Opportunities: Integrating older adults into mentorship and advisory roles allows businesses and younger employees to benefit from their knowledge and experience. Policies that promote age diversity in the workplace encourage intergenerational collaboration, creating a more balanced and inclusive work environment. The government's 'New Innings' initiative, aimed at launching new enterprises or industries by utilising the financial capacity and experience of older adults, requires greater awareness among the aged to encourage their active participation. The increasing life expectancy is feasible for senior workforce participation, flexible retirement policies and economic reintegration through entrepreneurship.

Care for Older Adults: A significant number of aged people are living alone or with spouse only. They need a special attention whenever they approach for a help. Expand home based healthcare services and telemedicine to improve access to medical care. Establish geriatric care units in hospitals with specialised doctors, counselling services and caregivers. Expand digital literacy programs to help seniors access essential online services, financial tools and telehealth platforms, ensuring greater independence and convenience. Modern technologies, such as artificial intelligence and robotics, can be leveraged to enhance elder care services, improving both efficiency and quality. Additionally, postal department staff or other field personnel can be authorized to facilitate service request bookings, reducing the need for older adults to visit Akshaya centres and other service providers, thereby making the process more accessible and hassle-free.

Aged Friendly Infrastructure Development: Many older adults face mobility challenges, yet they strive to lead self-sufficient lives. It is essential to ensure barrier-free movement in and out of their homes. To achieve this, universal design principles should be incorporated into residential buildings, including elevators, anti-slip flooring, and accessible bathrooms. Incentives should be introduced to support home modifications that enhance mobility and safety. Additionally, aged friendly parks and recreational areas should be developed with adequate seating, shaded spaces, and easy accessibility. All government offices must be redesigned to be aged friendly, incorporating ramps, handrails, designated seating areas, and accessible facilities to ensure ease of movement and comfort for older adults. All government services should be availed at their doorstep by exploiting the power of information and communication technology. Proper business process re-engineering is required for implementing such a system in a better and efficient manner. Senior-friendly signage, featuring large fonts, high contrast, and voice control system in a multilingual format, should be implemented to improve accessibility and ease of navigation in public spaces. To ensure effective implementation, an 'Aged Friendly Task Force' should be established to oversee policy execution, conduct regular audits, and address gaps in services, ensuring a truly inclusive environment for older adults.

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Annex Table 1**Table 2.1: Projected Population of Kerala by Districts, 2011-2051**

Kerala	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
Persons					
0-4	2455632	2158339	1892450	1588284	1387144
5-9	2557760	2212695	2071148	1730062	1465565
10-14	2825695	2364506	2112215	1890118	1630914
15-19	2613256	2467509	2167550	2068907	1772745
20-24	2668566	2730526	2315711	2107306	1930417
25-29	2606779	2514779	2414431	2159583	2106290
30-34	2458034	2568059	2674178	2305871	2143571
35-39	2582332	2503881	2457067	2401746	2193735
40-44	2414987	2348663	2502502	2652765	2333614
45-49	2350955	2456018	2424675	2424352	2416771
50-54	1930139	2265115	2247360	2445370	2640920
55-59	1744211	2159343	2308408	2330255	2378976
60-64	1416133	1698419	2057216	2096554	2333550
65-69	1003167	1438491	1852748	2047020	2122824
70-74	734128	1046080	1316312	1669107	1759703
75-79	501882	612011	942183	1295131	1495528
80+	542405	533392	766526	1132741	1616607
Total	33406061	34077826	34522680	34345172	33728874
Males					
0-4	1248881	1113591	979476	824862	723101
5-9	1304598	1154883	1085520	915081	782472
10-14	1440472	1228739	1120602	1013118	885575
15-19	1329734	1284848	1162377	1118986	975638
20-24	1300229	1416943	1233436	1151973	1071833
25-29	1205279	1304005	1286578	1191650	1175708
30-34	1129436	1274228	1417185	1262066	1208391
35-39	1163074	1178923	1304016	1313866	1247046
40-44	1118631	1099360	1269865	1438984	1313365
45-49	1106793	1123115	1166804	1318213	1356590
50-54	932197	1063773	1073853	1269165	1463772
55-59	862458	1026080	1070793	1144375	1319914
60-64	685876	825518	973692	1016679	1228747
65-69	459728	708487	875514	948676	1045970
70-74	326915	496131	626251	771232	836354
75-79	208542	267133	439271	571644	644613
80+	204569	194132	298099	429710	562705
Total	16027412	16759889	17383332	17700280	17841794
Females					
0-4	1206751	1044748	912974	763422	664043
5-9	1253162	1057812	985628	814981	683093
10-14	1385223	1135767	991613	877000	745339

15-19	1283522	1182661	1005173	949921	797107
20-24	1368337	1313583	1082275	955333	858584
25-29	1401500	1210774	1127853	967933	930582
30-34	1328598	1293831	1256993	1043805	935180
35-39	1419258	1324958	1153051	1087880	946689
40-44	1296356	1249303	1232637	1213781	1020249
45-49	1244162	1332903	1257871	1106139	1060181
50-54	997942	1201342	1173507	1176205	1177148
55-59	881753	1133263	1237615	1185880	1059062
60-64	730257	872901	1083524	1079875	1104803
65-69	543439	730004	977234	1098344	1076854
70-74	407213	549949	690061	897875	923349
75-79	293340	344878	502912	723487	850915
80+	337836	339260	468427	703031	1053902
Total	17378649	17317937	17139348	16644892	15887080

Thiruvananthapuram					
Persons	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
0-4	217135	248450	189683	167659	144445
5-9	227400	265681	220006	169976	155171
10-14	263543	201334	237213	183555	164313
15-19	255601	210509	253132	212422	165813
20-24	267269	244199	191214	228631	178395
25-29	259170	235437	199625	243531	205783
30-34	245670	246093	231943	183517	221446
35-39	257460	238359	223062	191560	235757
40-44	241343	224701	232252	221971	176459
45-49	245881	233799	223154	211844	183011
50-54	202535	214902	207083	217580	209440
55-59	188501	212732	210132	204477	196099
60-64	147797	165807	184396	182469	194278
65-69	108916	142247	169639	173301	172183
70-74	74755	97666	116731	135963	138812
75-79	48587	58031	82409	104618	111620
80+	49863	47011	63175	86410	113686
Total	3301426	3286958	3234849	3119484	2966711
Males					
0-4	110413	128016	97908	86706	75061
5-9	115621	138463	114964	89488	82538
10-14	134160	104450	125463	97906	88813
15-19	128836	109118	135315	114286	90789
20-24	128522	126305	101465	124275	98488
25-29	120332	120712	105640	133575	114144
30-34	114842	120398	122284	99826	124056
35-39	117701	112667	116959	103881	133202
40-44	110694	106983	116155	119580	98726
45-49	115079	108480	107717	113662	101885
50-54	96993	99902	100579	111222	115383

55-59	92191	100521	98924	100706	107554
60-64	70883	80031	86524	90030	101000
65-69	51067	69503	79922	81680	85181
70-74	34387	45996	55224	62226	66842
75-79	20907	25837	37831	45440	47792
80+	19052	16578	22698	29243	33343
Total	1581680	1613960	1625572	1603732	1564797
Females					
0-4	106722	120434	91775	80953	69384
5-9	111779	127218	105042	80488	72633
10-14	129383	96884	111750	85649	75500
15-19	126765	101391	117817	98136	75024
20-24	138747	117894	89749	104356	79907
25-29	138838	114725	93985	109956	91639
30-34	130828	125695	109659	83691	97390
35-39	139759	125692	106103	87679	102555
40-44	130649	117718	116097	102391	77733
45-49	130802	125319	115437	98182	81126
50-54	105542	115000	106504	106358	94057
55-59	96310	112211	111208	103771	88545
60-64	76914	85776	97872	92439	93278
65-69	57849	72744	89717	91621	87002
70-74	40368	51670	61507	73737	71970
75-79	27680	32194	44578	59178	63828
80+	30811	30433	40477	57167	80343
Total	1719746	1672998	1609277	1515752	1401914

Kollam	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
Persons					
0-4	178671	156734	133430	109141	93260
5-9	192169	163056	146215	118733	98310
10-14	212583	167926	149969	130108	109032
15-19	194631	181260	156366	142723	118351
20-24	199990	200982	160689	146232	129285
25-29	200121	183214	173397	152303	141436
30-34	195999	188240	192539	156069	144812
35-39	211070	188129	175028	168334	150653
40-44	194452	183434	179330	186538	153387
45-49	194270	196822	178258	168639	164642
50-54	159143	178824	171948	171143	180727
55-59	152024	175117	181498	167533	161082
60-64	117119	137457	159430	157129	159140
65-69	85585	123154	147700	158034	149105
70-74	61818	84901	104791	127272	129302
75-79	40876	51152	79421	101852	113806
80+	44854	43310	61389	90225	124447
Total	2635375	2603712	2551398	2452008	2320777
Male					

0-4	90412	80211	68032	55376	47008
5-9	97828	84370	75473	61357	50795
10-14	108465	86198	78353	68138	57327
15-19	98464	93542	82564	75416	63079
20-24	95276	103634	83971	78103	69521
25-29	89654	93777	90935	82106	76452
30-34	88104	90639	100649	83146	79065
35-39	93739	85137	91032	89891	82942
40-44	87510	83301	87658	98965	83293
45-49	89912	87956	81789	89110	89400
50-54	75243	80830	79031	84810	97039
55-59	74443	80990	81483	77672	86029
60-64	57009	64706	71855	72503	79181
65-69	39808	59384	67133	70014	68531
70-74	27361	39979	47656	55208	57720
75-79	17033	22393	35763	42597	46238
80+	16708	15548	23520	32610	40227
Total	1246969	1252595	1246897	1217022	1173847
Female					
0-4	88259	76523	65398	53765	46252
5-9	94341	78686	70742	57376	47515
10-14	104118	81728	71616	61970	51705
15-19	96167	87718	73802	67307	55272
20-24	104714	97348	76718	68129	59764
25-29	110467	89437	82462	70197	64984
30-34	107895	97601	91890	72923	65747
35-39	117331	102992	83996	78443	67711
40-44	106942	100133	91672	87573	70094
45-49	104358	108866	96469	79529	75242
50-54	83900	97994	92917	86333	83688
55-59	77581	94127	100015	89861	75053
60-64	60110	72751	87575	84626	79959
65-69	45777	63770	80567	88020	80574
70-74	34457	44922	57135	72064	71582
75-79	23843	28759	43658	59255	67568
80+	28146	27762	37869	57615	84220
Total	1388406	1351117	1304501	1234986	1146930

Pathanamthitta	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
Persons					
0-4	67358	63486	52260	40572	34639
5-9	76137	64572	58486	44217	35988
10-14	89403	62555	59401	49694	39179
15-19	84590	70969	60555	55669	42603
20-24	82850	83511	58535	56479	47728
25-29	79335	78702	66394	57513	53321
30-34	78354	77100	78228	55437	54058
35-39	87559	73666	73542	62854	54985
40-44	88168	72399	71883	73890	52657
45-49	92413	80597	68249	69103	59416
50-54	79504	80039	66315	66945	69177
55-59	78155	82244	72614	62543	63804
60-64	64795	67805	69723	59065	60178
65-69	48556	62522	67803	61626	53796
70-74	37362	46361	50522	54261	46991
75-79	28466	28639	39418	45646	42944
80+	34410	27747	33680	43692	53409
Total	1197415	1122914	1047608	959206	864873
Male					
0-4	34057	32622	26834	20749	17579
5-9	38905	33537	30394	23024	18717
10-14	45344	32226	31238	26218	20731
15-19	43433	36926	32177	29628	22847
20-24	41905	43001	30778	30375	25819
25-29	36110	41057	35192	31214	28990
30-34	34438	39566	40944	29730	29680
35-39	37506	34032	39071	33934	30436
40-44	38292	32314	37511	39269	28745
45-49	41071	34920	32052	37304	32572
50-54	36551	35089	30049	35402	37161
55-59	37296	36696	31700	29690	34758
60-64	31222	31165	30555	26882	31904
65-69	22473	29479	29784	26546	25291
70-74	17032	21673	22460	22865	20652
75-79	12307	12500	17353	18399	16900
80+	13776	10373	12887	15424	16624
Total	561718	537176	510979	476653	439406
Female					
0-4	33301	30864	25426	19823	17060
5-9	37232	31035	28092	21193	17271
10-14	44059	30329	28163	23476	18448
15-19	41157	34043	28378	26041	19756
20-24	40945	40510	27757	26104	21909
25-29	43225	37645	31202	26299	24331
30-34	43916	37534	37284	25707	24378
35-39	50053	39634	34471	28920	24549

40-44	49876	40085	34372	34621	23912
45-49	51342	45677	36197	31799	26844
50-54	42953	44950	36266	31543	32016
55-59	40859	45548	40914	32853	29046
60-64	33573	36640	39168	32183	28274
65-69	26083	33043	38019	35080	28505
70-74	20330	24688	28062	31396	26339
75-79	16159	16139	22065	27247	26044
80+	20634	17374	20793	28268	36785
Total	635697	585738	536629	482553	425467

Alappuzha	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
Persons					
0-4	134369	117445	102837	82684	71254
5-9	146650	121231	112173	91014	74606
10-14	165717	127560	112885	100728	82906
15-19	147659	139733	116817	109997	91059
20-24	146907	158228	122669	110586	100458
25-29	151120	140406	134317	114319	109400
30-34	153621	139644	152266	119730	109920
35-39	169038	143342	134787	131011	113512
40-44	163872	145048	133654	148158	118124
45-49	162651	158930	136313	130470	128602
50-54	135064	151981	136425	128109	143982
55-59	128551	147847	146921	128512	125040
60-64	107169	117620	135819	124988	119416
65-69	73999	104948	124938	128088	114442
70-74	56390	78226	89773	108412	102753
75-79	39825	44505	67634	86031	91932
80+	45191	40778	55808	77387	104689
Total	2127793	2077472	2016036	1920224	1802095
Male					
0-4	68731	60727	53540	43295	37463
5-9	75128	63370	59105	48507	40164
10-14	84366	66854	60188	54381	45381
15-19	75630	73304	62932	59898	50496
20-24	72553	82252	66090	60845	56180
25-29	69589	73494	72313	63467	61483
30-34	70511	70423	81061	66367	62368
35-39	75107	67420	72395	72491	64920
40-44	74979	68014	69106	80828	67315
45-49	75623	71890	65715	71860	72998
50-54	63928	70638	65465	67798	80246

55-59	62942	69471	67552	63273	70245
60-64	51821	56047	63678	60884	64085
65-69	34078	51150	58385	58819	56509
70-74	24986	36999	41829	49563	49062
75-79	16574	19516	31177	37534	39297
80+	16598	14796	21805	29160	36318
Total	1013144	1016365	1012336	988970	954530
Female					
0-4	65638	56718	49297	39389	33791
5-9	71522	57861	53068	42507	34442
10-14	81351	60706	52697	46347	37525
15-19	72029	66429	53885	50099	40563
20-24	74354	75976	56579	49741	44278
25-29	81531	66912	62004	50852	47917
30-34	83110	69221	71205	53363	47552
35-39	93931	75922	62392	58520	48592
40-44	88893	77034	64548	67330	50809
45-49	87028	87040	70598	58610	55604
50-54	71136	81343	70960	60311	63736
55-59	65609	78376	79369	65239	54795
60-64	55348	61573	72141	64104	55331
65-69	39921	53798	66553	69269	57933
70-74	31404	41227	47944	58849	53691
75-79	23251	24989	36457	48497	52635
80+	28593	25982	34003	48227	68371
Total	1114649	1061107	1003700	931254	847565

Kottayam	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
Persons					
0-4	120792	105050	97511	75483	66433
5-9	137344	103660	105127	85435	68385
10-14	156038	116275	101513	96345	76493
15-19	138804	132562	100383	103962	86382
20-24	129430	150943	112358	100300	97106
25-29	129881	133820	128049	99093	104493
30-34	133048	124898	145985	110598	100764
35-39	152957	125012	129207	125957	99452
40-44	156452	127420	120404	143256	110262
45-49	154314	145882	119687	126240	124925
50-54	132435	147251	120595	116656	140659
55-59	120724	142402	135715	113986	122320
60-64	97611	117210	132500	111540	110018
65-69	70859	100331	121227	119382	102547
70-74	54994	72655	90227	106702	92483
75-79	40051	43532	65400	84183	86081
80+	48819	41884	53857	77133	102888
Total	1974553	1930787	1879745	1796251	1691691
Male					

0-4	61524	54615	51257	40110	35659
5-9	69950	54506	55942	46208	37571
10-14	79175	60979	54669	52783	42722
15-19	72155	69460	54633	57455	48870
20-24	68223	78572	60849	56015	55401
25-29	63774	71392	69178	55848	59919
30-34	63596	67439	78187	61938	58337
35-39	71614	62934	71015	70301	58042
40-44	75222	62496	66839	79040	63832
45-49	74692	69857	61975	71480	71931
50-54	65275	72266	60796	66514	79740
55-59	60308	70040	66383	60552	71010
60-64	47833	58509	65961	57406	63909
65-69	33328	50242	59699	58725	54990
70-74	25031	35107	44401	52247	47038
75-79	17075	19688	31273	39131	39882
80+	19515	15984	21872	30942	38907
Total	968290	974086	974929	956695	927760
Female					
0-4	59268	50435	46254	35373	30774
5-9	67394	49154	49185	39227	30814
10-14	76863	55296	46844	43562	33771
15-19	66649	63102	45750	46507	37512
20-24	61207	72371	51509	44285	41705
25-29	66107	62428	58871	43245	44574
30-34	69452	57459	67798	48660	42427
35-39	81343	62078	58192	55656	41410
40-44	81230	64924	53565	64216	46430
45-49	79622	76025	57712	54760	52994
50-54	67160	74985	59799	50142	60919
55-59	60416	72362	69332	53434	51310
60-64	49778	58701	66539	54134	46109
65-69	37531	50089	61528	60657	47557
70-74	29963	37548	45826	54455	45445
75-79	22976	23844	34127	45052	46199
80+	29304	25900	31985	46191	63981
Total	1006263	956701	904816	839556	763931

Idukki	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
Persons					
0-4	73856	60476	52033	39677	33216
5-9	81749	61359	56234	44276	34636
10-14	91931	66992	55654	49216	38788
15-19	79768	74353	56579	53237	43187
20-24	81733	83802	61629	52644	47855
25-29	85815	72443	68394	53473	51621

30-34	83426	74262	77182	58068	51024
35-39	94495	77890	66578	64417	51780
40-44	88188	75352	68102	72516	55843
45-49	86332	84968	71068	62252	61643
50-54	72174	78276	67974	63106	68688
55-59	60844	75114	75314	64852	58166
60-64	42634	60252	67123	60241	57353
65-69	30814	47737	60919	63445	56282
70-74	22146	29961	44210	51752	48146
75-79	15180	17879	29668	40453	44042
80+	17886	15430	20778	34218	46952
Total	1108971	1056546	999439	927843	849222
Male					
0-4	37476	31540	27491	21252	18031
5-9	41778	32378	30085	24139	19241
10-14	46805	35097	30139	27182	21903
15-19	40980	39180	30970	29665	24703
20-24	41796	43870	33422	29647	27606
25-29	43372	38299	37240	30396	29935
30-34	41235	39028	41666	32664	29876
35-39	45314	40433	36362	36338	30567
40-44	43601	38287	36920	40446	32574
45-49	42443	41771	38010	35146	35978
50-54	36186	39596	35564	35280	39485
55-59	31549	37635	37916	35672	33787
60-64	21798	30694	34541	32271	32794
65-69	14261	24908	30674	32252	31349
70-74	10172	15194	22302	26329	25607
75-79	6524	8011	14882	19356	21226
80+	7517	6052	8836	14350	18658
Total	552807	541973	527020	502385	473320
Female					
0-4	36380	28936	24542	18425	15185
5-9	39971	28981	26149	20137	15395
10-14	45126	31895	25515	22034	16885
15-19	38788	35173	25609	23572	18484
20-24	39937	39932	28207	22997	20249
25-29	42443	34144	31154	23077	21686
30-34	42191	35234	35516	25404	21148
35-39	49181	37457	30216	28079	21213
40-44	44587	37065	31182	32070	23269
45-49	43889	43197	33058	27106	25665
50-54	35988	38680	32410	27826	29203
55-59	29295	37479	37398	29180	24379
60-64	20836	29558	32582	27970	24559
65-69	16553	22829	30245	31193	24933
70-74	11974	14767	21908	25423	22539
75-79	8656	9868	14786	21097	22816

80+	10369	9378	11942	19868	28294
Total	556164	514573	472419	425458	375902

Ernakulam	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
Persons					
0-4	214887	187846	172849	146592	131603
5-9	226478	192701	187491	161613	138554
10-14	252416	212258	188438	177466	155168
15-19	229760	224151	193572	192607	170666
20-24	236048	250433	212791	193422	186808
25-29	238519	227169	224669	198531	202183
30-34	239482	233515	251376	217637	202944
35-39	262908	235507	227589	229655	208107
40-44	266512	235443	233459	256369	226636
45-49	256659	257385	234010	231039	237925
50-54	215243	257650	231482	234885	262930
55-59	192307	243475	248766	231614	233753
60-64	149566	196073	241103	222730	231178
65-69	103514	164849	215844	227679	217554
70-74	79617	115244	157536	202227	192806
75-79	55961	66229	112539	156392	171267
80+	62508	61941	88487	139851	200475
Total	3282385	3361869	3422001	3420309	3370557
Male					
0-4	109490	97936	91559	78920	71916
5-9	115583	101543	100486	88518	77449
10-14	128841	111751	102165	98399	88129
15-19	118668	118145	106011	107685	98144
20-24	121202	131629	116159	109227	108273
25-29	116865	120892	122578	113085	117735
30-34	116802	123371	136464	123390	119256
35-39	124641	118769	125292	130002	123214
40-44	130458	118229	127410	143979	133326
45-49	126975	125262	121892	131628	139464
50-54	107844	129173	119906	132349	152294
55-59	97822	122795	124153	124354	137096
60-64	73605	99790	123054	118289	133327
65-69	48395	84257	109360	114819	118434
70-74	35484	55989	79246	101973	101712
75-79	23511	29719	55006	75107	81863
80+	23369	22757	35729	57023	78609
Total	1619555	1712007	1796470	1848747	1880241
Female					
0-4	105397	89910	81290	67672	59687
5-9	110895	91158	87005	73095	61105
10-14	123575	100507	86273	79067	67039
15-19	111092	106006	87561	84922	72522
20-24	114846	118804	96632	84195	78535

25-29	121654	106277	102091	85446	84448
30-34	122680	110144	114912	94247	83688
35-39	138267	116738	102297	99653	84893
40-44	136054	117214	106049	112390	93310
45-49	129684	132123	112118	99411	98461
50-54	107399	128477	111576	102536	110636
55-59	94485	120680	124613	107260	96657
60-64	75961	96283	118049	104441	97851
65-69	55119	80592	106484	112860	99120
70-74	44133	59255	78290	100254	91094
75-79	32450	36510	57533	81285	89404
80+	39139	39184	52758	82828	121866
Total	1662830	1649862	1625531	1571562	1490316

Thrissur	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
Persons					
0-4	213404	192199	167254	140215	124759
5-9	224905	195839	185182	152678	131272
10-14	250939	206857	189524	168426	145027
15-19	240061	218419	193347	186571	157544
20-24	239582	244284	203847	190785	173252
25-29	226648	232791	215196	194471	191402
30-34	217410	232309	241015	204501	195622
35-39	242395	219407	229112	215764	199209
40-44	239539	209551	227972	241097	208154
45-49	233382	232821	214062	228004	218502
50-54	194850	227208	202311	224692	241728
55-59	169084	217317	221218	207668	225422
60-64	142519	174303	209134	190901	216107
65-69	99146	142409	189696	198950	190924
70-74	77697	107968	138082	172676	162119
75-79	54048	62480	95929	135614	147513
80+	55591	58514	82101	121592	171549
Total	3121200	3174676	3204982	3174605	3100105
Male					
0-4	109272	99439	87066	73527	65834
5-9	115221	102525	97631	81535	70948
10-14	127900	108462	101161	91133	79723
15-19	121995	114466	104331	101873	87766
20-24	116408	127011	109899	105313	97358
25-29	103300	120825	115782	108377	108141
30-34	98030	115215	128383	113688	111638
35-39	106938	102093	122105	119589	114653
40-44	110154	96510	116039	131926	119274
45-49	109566	104554	102204	124953	124570
50-54	93022	106155	95501	117447	135497
55-59	82982	103198	101162	101632	126385
60-64	67499	83933	98798	91859	114939

65-69	44449	69794	89889	91281	94062
70-74	33030	50230	65319	79960	76750
75-79	21475	26812	44727	60363	63252
80+	19520	20437	31569	46384	60712
Total	1480761	1551659	1611566	1640840	1651502
Female					
0-4	104132	92760	80188	66688	58925
5-9	109684	93314	87551	71143	60324
10-14	123039	98395	88363	77293	65304
15-19	118066	103953	89016	84698	69778
20-24	123174	117273	93948	85472	75894
25-29	123348	111966	99414	86094	83261
30-34	119380	117094	112632	90813	83984
35-39	135457	117314	107007	96175	84556
40-44	129385	113041	111933	109171	88880
45-49	123816	128267	111858	103051	93932
50-54	101828	121053	106810	107245	106231
55-59	86102	114119	120056	106036	99037
60-64	75020	90370	110336	99042	101168
65-69	54697	72615	99807	107669	96862
70-74	44667	57738	72763	92716	85369
75-79	32573	35668	51202	75251	84261
80+	36071	38077	50532	75208	110837
Total	1640439	1623017	1593416	1533765	1448603

Palakkad	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
Persons					
0-4	214789	190621	165744	141462	125212
5-9	219759	195392	182908	153384	132751
10-14	244402	208523	188964	167487	147335
15-19	228727	213721	193900	184914	159375
20-24	246419	238259	206489	190887	173482
25-29	242685	222127	211622	195722	191005
30-34	211478	239232	236250	207815	197093
35-39	217510	235401	219720	212887	201903
40-44	189093	204268	235904	237100	212925
45-49	185427	209231	231009	219381	217024
50-54	145535	179665	198402	233206	239248
55-59	130229	172967	199860	225001	218279
60-64	113540	130482	166260	187966	225553
65-69	81985	109939	151771	180274	208011
70-74	59967	86275	103959	137615	160328
75-79	39408	51900	74502	108664	133880
80+	38980	44142	66113	93494	135549
Total	2809933	2932145	3033377	3077259	3078953
Male					
0-4	109047	99458	87708	76009	68354
5-9	111984	103096	97971	83873	74146

10-14	124130	109413	102421	92736	83631
15-19	115881	112459	106197	103268	91617
20-24	119956	124606	112220	107710	100533
25-29	116225	116014	115143	111437	111237
30-34	100768	120014	127495	117269	115865
35-39	100072	116115	118676	120139	119629
40-44	89737	100287	122345	132346	124847
45-49	89158	98913	117662	122677	126990
50-54	71129	87427	100468	125072	137935
55-59	63845	84892	96902	118192	125907
60-64	53347	64887	82385	97659	124166
65-69	37101	54272	74857	88391	111000
70-74	26560	40112	51138	67404	82886
75-79	16234	22612	35193	50795	62273
80+	14303	16183	25755	37003	51528
Total	1359477	1470760	1574536	1651980	1712544
Female					
0-4	105742	91163	78036	65453	56858
5-9	107775	92296	84937	69511	58605
10-14	120272	99110	86543	74751	63704
15-19	112846	101262	87703	81646	67758
20-24	126463	113653	94269	83177	72949
25-29	126460	106113	96479	84285	79768
30-34	110710	119218	108755	90546	81228
35-39	117438	119286	101044	92748	82274
40-44	99356	103981	113559	104754	88078
45-49	96269	110318	113347	96704	90034
50-54	74406	92238	97934	108134	101313
55-59	66384	88075	102958	106809	92372
60-64	60193	65595	83875	90307	101387
65-69	44884	55667	76914	91883	97011
70-74	33407	46163	52821	70211	77442
75-79	23174	29288	39309	57869	71607
80+	24677	27959	40358	56491	84021
Total	1450456	1461385	1458841	1425279	1366409

Malappuram	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
Persons					
0-4	410430	328352	309237	265617	234965
5-9	407677	325066	330074	294296	248630
10-14	424367	407115	330916	317922	282623
15-19	393320	405134	327934	339494	312381
20-24	407198	422795	409923	340034	336406
25-29	364914	390313	407884	336659	358278
30-34	300788	404123	426362	419718	358631
35-39	281762	361758	392571	417438	354703

40-44	241660	296892	405389	435491	439396
45-49	217971	277210	361057	398815	434871
50-54	172633	234732	293273	408015	449349
55-59	148153	207875	269641	358044	405718
60-64	124287	158208	221214	283046	404016
65-69	87925	127851	185940	248371	339426
70-74	57961	96525	128452	187420	248421
75-79	36808	57029	88348	136892	191046
80+	35065	43032	73915	116216	187689
Total	4112919	4544010	4962130	5303488	5586549
Male					
0-4	208805	168709	158746	136302	120508
5-9	207861	168869	171536	153808	130670
10-14	216586	210895	174059	168332	151118
15-19	198613	210209	174318	181357	169296
20-24	194514	218931	216757	183597	183880
25-29	164630	200213	215665	183464	196852
30-34	132967	195941	224456	227184	199010
35-39	121264	165594	205209	225687	198460
40-44	106715	133224	200138	233678	243715
45-49	98114	120655	168122	212739	240384
50-54	82757	104640	133706	205193	245411
55-59	73400	93993	118388	169365	220007
60-64	60480	75907	98738	130322	205305
65-69	39691	62710	82942	108250	160341
70-74	25791	45667	59789	80964	111503
75-79	15083	24289	40631	56360	76870
80+	13054	15460	28286	42679	60736
Total	1960325	2215906	2471486	2699281	2914066
Female					
0-4	201625	159643	150491	129315	114457
5-9	199816	156197	158538	140488	117960
10-14	207781	196220	156857	149590	131505
15-19	194707	194925	153616	158137	143085
20-24	212684	203864	193166	156437	152526
25-29	200284	190100	192219	153195	161426
30-34	167821	208182	201906	192534	159621
35-39	160498	196164	187362	191751	156243
40-44	134945	163668	205251	201813	195681
45-49	119857	156555	192935	186076	194487
50-54	89876	130092	159567	202822	203938
55-59	74753	113882	151253	188679	185711
60-64	63807	82301	122476	152724	198711
65-69	48234	65141	102998	140121	179085
70-74	32170	50858	68663	106456	136918
75-79	21725	32740	47717	80532	114176
80+	22011	27572	45629	73537	126953
Total	2152594	2328104	2490644	2604207	2672483

Kozhikode	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
Persons					
0-4	236655	201053	181709	152770	133335
5-9	247398	206961	196217	168275	140840
10-14	266365	230915	199393	183583	158597
15-19	245784	242887	206039	198629	174349
20-24	246751	262058	229330	201639	189641
25-29	246124	240674	241069	208130	204647
30-34	235097	241523	260422	230930	207631
35-39	242451	240569	238481	242589	214099
40-44	222697	228707	238555	261511	235951
45-49	210204	234931	236265	238148	246637
50-54	170944	212695	222101	235822	263345
55-59	154599	196529	224228	229851	236446
60-64	127986	152801	195958	209910	227758
65-69	86895	129059	170761	201522	212307
70-74	60606	94890	119336	160818	179155
75-79	41668	52553	84411	120198	150096
80+	44068	41838	65532	99555	153407
Total	3086292	3210643	3309807	3343880	3328241
Male					
0-4	120078	103295	92505	77264	67159
5-9	126113	108061	101473	86889	72809
10-14	136256	118748	104661	96282	83550
15-19	125300	125016	109638	105348	93299
20-24	116962	134982	119943	108397	102604
25-29	109585	123750	126025	113288	111547
30-34	104682	115403	135954	123412	114615
35-39	106942	107938	124591	129455	119538
40-44	102488	102678	115762	138919	129135
45-49	98307	104118	107574	126751	134486
50-54	82987	98263	101091	116427	142288
55-59	77332	91979	100134	106222	127836
60-64	63312	74197	90752	96480	113570
65-69	39402	64213	79296	89545	97934
70-74	27280	46306	56921	72646	80307
75-79	17039	23227	40349	52502	61823
80+	16878	16299	27497	39982	53804
Total	1470943	1558473	1634166	1679809	1706304
Female					
0-4	116577	97758	89204	75506	66176
5-9	121285	98900	94744	81386	68031
10-14	130109	112167	94732	87301	75047
15-19	120484	117871	96401	93281	81050
20-24	129789	127076	109387	93242	87037

25-29	136539	116924	115044	94842	93100
30-34	130415	126120	124468	107518	93016
35-39	135509	132631	113890	113134	94561
40-44	120209	126029	122793	122592	106816
45-49	111897	130813	128691	111397	112151
50-54	87957	114432	121010	119395	121057
55-59	77267	104550	124094	123629	108610
60-64	64674	78604	105206	113430	114188
65-69	47493	64846	91465	111977	114373
70-74	33326	48584	62415	88172	98848
75-79	24629	29326	44062	67696	88273
80+	27190	25539	38035	59573	99603
Total	1615349	1652170	1675641	1664071	1621937

Wayanad	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
Persons					
0-4	65137	52695	47551	37891	32407
5-9	69806	53681	50807	42326	33944
10-14	77486	61293	50337	46527	38355
15-19	63974	65876	51377	49759	42747
20-24	66474	73295	58537	49253	46848
25-29	70284	60264	62902	50221	49970
30-34	65698	62615	70086	57056	49432
35-39	67914	66154	57474	61284	50357
40-44	57743	61575	59545	68140	56830
45-49	55444	63420	62614	55577	60748
50-54	43024	53205	57673	57026	66894
55-59	36308	50081	58436	59086	53800
60-64	28332	37277	47414	52923	53693
65-69	19061	29530	42220	51061	53214
70-74	12698	20633	28423	37930	44019
75-79	8549	11481	19049	29126	37021
80+	9490	8995	14314	23063	35486
Total	817422	832070	838759	828249	805765
Male					
0-4	33093	27095	24375	19405	16609
5-9	35690	27960	26400	22092	17835
10-14	39519	31667	26499	24628	20515
15-19	32455	34191	27365	26597	23188
20-24	31967	37841	30859	26635	25654
25-29	33398	30989	33258	27442	27529
30-34	31363	30498	36780	30816	27530
35-39	32281	31814	30113	33160	28308
40-44	28524	29758	29529	36484	31521
45-49	27143	30412	30612	29744	33678
50-54	21763	26479	28301	28838	36538
55-59	18469	24610	28273	29363	29335
60-64	14195	18888	23666	26255	27499

65-69	8809	14921	20562	24604	26474
70-74	5744	10129	14084	18465	21385
75-79	3527	5087	9146	13289	16639
80+	3745	3406	5859	9295	13209
Total	401685	415745	425681	427112	423446
Female					
0-4	32044	25600	23176	18486	15798
5-9	34116	25721	24407	20234	16109
10-14	37967	29626	23838	21899	17840
15-19	31519	31685	24012	23162	19559
20-24	34507	35454	27678	22618	21194
25-29	36886	29275	29644	22779	22441
30-34	34335	32117	33306	26240	21902
35-39	35633	34340	27361	28124	22049
40-44	29219	31817	30016	31656	25309
45-49	28301	33008	32002	25833	27070
50-54	21261	26726	29372	28188	30356
55-59	17839	25471	30163	29723	24465
60-64	14137	18389	23748	26668	26194
65-69	10252	14609	21658	26457	26740
70-74	6954	10504	14339	19465	22634
75-79	5022	6394	9903	15837	20382
80+	5745	5589	8455	13768	22277
Total	415737	416325	413078	401137	382319

Kannur	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
Persons					
0-4	197282	159886	138327	118337	100028
5-9	190031	167569	150242	127773	107095
10-14	208468	187939	155327	136582	120264
15-19	195950	181326	162902	148395	129534
20-24	200121	199446	182363	153262	138030
25-29	198053	186763	175939	160579	149571
30-34	195704	190816	193865	179298	154371
35-39	194828	188675	181083	172907	161558
40-44	179946	185681	184569	190184	179266
45-49	173196	184318	181596	176713	172042
50-54	142753	168072	176937	178497	187476
55-59	129713	158855	173054	173057	171779
60-64	108383	125847	152912	164182	168989
65-69	73405	107788	137258	153406	156945
70-74	55925	81299	98882	124743	137945
75-79	38382	46131	72330	97482	113148
80+	40862	42522	61857	90003	125650
Total	2523002	2562933	2579443	2545400	2473691
Male					
0-4	100003	81566	70201	59706	50056
5-9	96523	86367	77157	65657	54940

10-14	106491	96422	80713	71093	62780
15-19	99473	93211	85511	77908	68542
20-24	95220	102787	95053	81309	73655
25-29	86920	95749	91721	85951	80202
30-34	85514	91587	101071	95146	83589
35-39	84348	83475	94124	91665	88179
40-44	80211	81803	89721	100488	96808
45-49	79036	80124	81271	93188	92597
50-54	66989	75081	78717	87843	100085
55-59	62672	72274	75380	78156	91401
60-64	51234	58639	67908	73221	83352
65-69	32505	51082	61128	65783	70112
70-74	24240	36916	44256	53114	59324
75-79	15286	18956	31694	39623	44253
80+	14780	14427	22146	30782	38992
Total	1181445	1220466	1247772	1250633	1238867
Female					
0-4	97279	78320	68126	58631	49972
5-9	93508	81202	73085	62116	52155
10-14	101977	91517	74614	65489	57484
15-19	96477	88115	77391	70487	60992
20-24	104901	96659	87310	71953	64375
25-29	111133	91014	84218	74628	69369
30-34	110190	99229	92794	84152	70782
35-39	110480	105200	86959	81242	73379
40-44	99735	103878	94848	89696	82458
45-49	94160	104194	100325	83525	79445
50-54	75764	92991	98220	90654	87391
55-59	67041	86581	97674	94901	80378
60-64	57149	67208	85004	90961	85637
65-69	40900	56706	76130	87623	86833
70-74	31685	44383	54626	71629	78621
75-79	23096	27175	40636	57859	68895
80+	26082	28095	39711	59221	86658
Total	1341557	1342467	1331671	1294767	1234824

Kasaragod	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051
Persons					
0-4	110867	94046	82025	70184	61588
5-9	110257	95927	89986	76066	65383
10-14	122037	106964	92681	82479	72834
15-19	114627	106609	94647	90528	78754
20-24	117794	118291	105337	93152	85123
25-29	114110	110656	104974	95038	93180
30-34	102259	113689	116659	105497	95823
35-39	99985	110012	108833	105089	97660
40-44	85322	98192	111484	116544	107724
45-49	82811	95704	107333	108127	106783

50-54	64302	80615	94841	109688	117277
55-59	55019	76788	91011	104031	107268
60-64	44395	57277	74230	89464	105873
65-69	32507	46127	67032	81881	96088
70-74	22192	33476	45388	61316	76423
75-79	14073	20470	31125	47980	61132
80+	14818	16248	25520	39902	60731
Total	1307375	1381091	1443106	1476966	1489644
Male					
0-4	56480	48362	42254	36241	31864
5-9	56413	49838	46903	39986	34649
10-14	62434	55577	48873	43907	39252
15-19	57851	55621	50415	48602	43002
20-24	55725	61522	55971	50525	46861
25-29	51525	56842	55908	52000	51542
30-34	46584	54706	61791	57490	53506
35-39	45607	50502	57072	57333	54956
40-44	40046	45476	54732	63036	60254
45-49	39674	44203	50209	57971	59657
50-54	31530	38234	44679	54970	64670
55-59	27207	36986	42443	49526	58564
60-64	21638	28125	35277	42618	53716
65-69	14361	22572	31883	37967	45762
70-74	9817	15834	21626	28268	35566
75-79	5967	8486	14246	21148	26305
80+	5754	5832	9640	14833	21038
Total	628613	678718	723922	756421	781164
Female					
0-4	54387	45684	39771	33943	29724
5-9	53844	46089	43083	36080	30734
10-14	59603	51387	43808	38572	33582
15-19	56776	50988	44232	41926	35752
20-24	62069	56769	49366	42627	38262
25-29	62585	53814	49066	43038	41638
30-34	55675	58983	54868	48007	42317
35-39	54378	59510	51761	47756	42704
40-44	45276	52716	56752	53508	47470
45-49	43137	51501	57124	50156	47126
50-54	32772	42381	50162	54718	52607
55-59	27812	39802	48568	54505	48704
60-64	22757	29152	38953	46846	52157
65-69	18146	23555	35149	43914	50326
70-74	12375	17642	23762	33048	40857
75-79	8106	11984	16879	26832	34827
80+	9064	10416	15880	25069	39693
Total	678762	702373	719184	720545	708480

Annex Table 2

Population of Kerala by Age and Sex for Districts

A:1961 Census

Age	Thiruvananthapuram			Kollam			Alappuzha		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	134687	130774	265461	151898	148142	300040	128612	123772	252384
5-9	131203	129613	260816	148609	145032	293641	133879	129797	263676
10-14	117354	117479	234833	132018	129315	261333	122601	121299	243900
15-19	76209	82552	158761	80818	86734	167552	71173	77743	148916
20-24	74582	78727	153309	78764	84250	163014	68027	77305	145332
25-29	67127	70016	137143	71415	76188	147603	60449	71573	132022
30-34	54665	53871	108536	61056	59994	121050	54444	58637	113081
35-39	52429	50057	102486	59974	55813	115787	58154	57998	116152
40-44	36556	35624	72180	40791	38854	79645	39413	38953	78366
45-49	36461	34860	71321	41396	38980	80376	42398	41917	84315
50-54	26076	25218	51294	29479	28585	58064	31217	31149	62366
55-59	21911	21481	43392	26137	25332	51469	27210	28429	55639
60-64	15973	16763	32736	18887	18676	37563	20399	21130	41529
65-69	10318	11011	21329	12874	13043	25917	14557	15422	29979
70+	14156	16415	30571	18344	19416	37760	20695	22465	43160
ANS	177	186	363	197	217	414	207	228	435
Total	869884	874647	1744531	972657	968571	1941228	893435	917817	1811252

Age	Kottayam			Ernakulam			Thrissur		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	132597	129248	261845	142207	138389	280596	126087	123006	249093
5-9	132400	130083	262483	138481	132537	271018	114784	110805	225589
10-14	112795	111453	224248	119691	118233	237924	107396	106295	213691
15-19	71868	74621	146489	74663	78131	152794	64883	72883	137766
20-24	75916	77530	153446	78995	82744	161739	60975	78005	138980
25-29	69210	69478	138688	68831	73852	142683	51969	67562	119531
30-34	56995	52164	109159	59306	58419	117725	46755	56874	103629
35-39	56219	49366	105585	58691	55610	114301	45157	51504	96661
40-44	37133	31837	68970	41946	38494	80440	35666	38975	74641
45-49	38392	33451	71843	40752	38946	79698	33639	37686	71325
50-54	27771	23766	51537	30063	29686	59749	27528	30426	57954
55-59	23825	21385	45210	24532	25667	50199	21108	23645	44753
60-64	17071	15761	32832	19644	20892	40536	18506	21334	39840
65-69	12380	11943	24323	13499	14533	28032	12383	14247	26630
70+	17803	17976	35779	19699	22298	41997	17796	21733	39529
ANS	205	238	443	248	234	482	104	146	250
Total	882580	850300	1732880	931248	928665	1859913	784736	855126	1639862

Age	Palakkad			Kozhikode			Kannur		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	130215	129883	260098	199445	194887	394332	132986	130325	263311
5-9	118521	115227	233748	190113	181527	371640	133314	127222	260536
10-14	115844	115642	231486	182581	173811	356392	116737	114518	231255
15-19	75077	85101	160178	106065	111796	217861	69232	73298	142530
20-24	67895	82550	150445	104494	114824	219318	68704	79292	147996
25-29	58321	74290	132611	92583	107625	200208	64339	76495	140834
30-34	50699	60927	111626	82473	88880	171353	56055	61520	117575
35-39	49857	54550	104407	76465	76386	152851	50511	51943	102454
40-44	42857	45914	88771	65412	61807	127219	40162	41714	81876
45-49	36280	38296	74576	54183	50908	105091	36407	36907	73314
50-54	31157	35265	66422	45374	44640	90014	29817	32328	62145
55-59	22521	24320	46841	30580	29698	60278	21991	22458	44449
60-64	22463	26675	49138	28176	31352	59528	21161	22668	43829
65-69	12499	14277	26776	17459	18465	35924	13169	13351	26520
70+	17280	21711	38991	25073	29249	54322	19876	21437	41313
ANS	260	192	452	498	360	858	206	151	357
Total	851746	924820	1776566	1300974	1316215	2617189	874667	905627	1780294

B: 1971 Census

Age	Thiruvananthapuram			Kollam			Alappuzha		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	139109	139163	278272	157420	154270	311690	129973	125725	255698
5-9	144519	141156	285675	164425	159655	324080	137704	131955	269659
10-14	151459	148086	299545	170817	167098	337915	142596	139575	282171
15-19	121635	133254	254889	134143	145543	279686	116352	127559	243911
20-24	107474	111079	218553	109905	112001	221906	97203	103481	200684
25-29	77629	78919	156548	75912	79461	155373	59709	66177	125886
30-34	67617	64578	132195	66446	69092	135538	53230	59809	113039
35-39	65895	66798	132693	71665	72432	144097	60870	68318	129188
40-44	49906	49269	99175	55948	55390	111338	50235	52110	102345
45-49	50586	46131	96717	58963	52206	111169	56346	53603	109949
50-54	33530	32092	65622	37753	35523	73276	37509	36033	73542
55-59	29107	28427	57534	33934	32386	66320	33112	34119	67231
60-64	21252	22276	43528	24003	24978	48981	25762	27004	52766
65-69	15301	17982	33283	18603	19728	38331	19715	21264	40979
70-74	9886	11834	21720	12267	12298	24565	12727	14762	27489
75-79	5565	6596	12161	7080	8170	15250	8156	8662	16818
80+	4685	5771	10456	6395	6844	13239	6843	7462	14305
ANS	21	19	40	41	26	67	40	22	62
Total	1095176	1103430	2198606	1205720	1207101	2412821	1048082	1077640	2125722

Age	Kottayam			Ernakulam			Thrissur		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	138369	136254	274623	155450	154682	310132	145221	142513	287734
5-9	142315	139363	281678	158772	154228	313000	145821	141308	287129
10-14	140712	138743	279455	161972	156351	318323	146041	143269	289310
15-19	113690	122142	235832	129312	135330	264642	108574	121711	230285
20-24	102127	97962	200089	117723	111083	228806	86462	101214	187676
25-29	69303	68776	138079	79357	77462	156819	54839	69648	124487
30-34	60109	57667	117776	70218	68318	138536	52932	65556	118488
35-39	61102	62537	123639	71921	71485	143406	56422	68805	125227
40-44	49581	45250	94831	57346	53089	110435	47959	53295	101254
45-49	51469	43966	95435	57942	51780	109722	47532	49505	97037
50-54	33245	28807	62052	38519	36090	74609	35015	38408	73423
55-59	29097	26127	55224	32750	32948	65698	29134	31032	60166
60-64	22027	20203	42230	25240	25936	51176	25363	28634	53997
65-69	16371	16779	33150	18594	21561	40155	16470	20904	37374
70-74	11031	11029	22060	12520	13752	26272	11456	13746	25202
75-79	7970	7937	15907	7692	8926	16618	7309	8710	16019
80+	6410	6613	13023	6551	8153	14704	6175	7737	13912
ANS	37	14	51	67	58	125	49	28	77
Total	1054965	1030169	2085134	1201946	1181232	2383178	1022774	1106023	2128797

Age	Palakkad			Malappuram			Kozhikode		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	114394	113038	227432	147349	142477	289826	148879	144471	293350
5-9	112999	112522	225521	134260	128992	263252	146515	141732	288247
10-14	107699	108787	216486	126954	125397	252351	139122	136494	275616
15-19	83031	89736	172767	90709	97798	188507	109445	112994	222439
20-24	68968	75008	143976	80345	87818	168163	103349	101271	204620
25-29	51778	61776	113554	55246	67528	122774	67357	71094	138451
30-34	45776	52460	98236	47621	55596	103217	58931	60017	118948
35-39	48287	54280	102567	51681	57345	109026	61401	64595	125996
40-44	40925	42944	83869	41621	41616	83237	49334	47627	96961
45-49	38603	37509	76112	36136	35901	72037	48988	44552	93540
50-54	31702	32091	63793	30560	30720	61280	35524	32759	68283
55-59	22860	23925	46785	20209	20313	40522	27980	25208	53188
60-64	20853	23931	44784	19449	22345	41794	23483	23326	46809
65-69	13341	15201	28542	11821	13379	25200	16714	17109	33823
70-74	9655	11570	21225	7279	8570	15849	9098	10333	19431
75-79	4788	5855	10643	4172	5615	9787	6058	7581	13639
80+	3872	5099	8971	4062	5399	9461	5519	7266	12785
ANS	40	39	79	41	38	79	67	56	123
Total	819571	865771	1685342	909515	946847	1856362	1057764	1048485	2106249

Age	Kannur		
	Male	Female	Total
0-4	165594	161053	326647
5-9	170274	167458	337732
10-14	158681	154032	312713
15-19	120207	124140	244347
20-24	104313	111115	215428
25-29	73235	82300	155535
30-34	64576	69032	133608
35-39	68388	74050	142438
40-44	54303	55334	109637
45-49	52022	49551	101573
50-54	38547	37922	76469
55-59	29858	29697	59555
60-64	27037	28793	55830
65-69	18732	19943	38675
70-74	12335	12928	25263
75-79	7317	7830	15147
80+	6798	7569	14367
ANS	121	79	200
Total	1172338	1192826	2365164

C: 1981 Census

Age	Thiruvananthapuram			Kollam			Alappuzha		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	130590	128407	258997	145640	142307	287947	109893	108770	218663
5-9	138273	134215	272488	156990	151663	308653	122960	118834	241794
10-14	152941	151117	304058	180650	179065	359715	145101	142033	287134
15-19	149591	161279	310870	160285	179094	339379	134113	146539	280652
20-24	137344	153032	290376	142684	156027	298711	115687	128850	244537
25-29	118098	124830	242928	115323	122649	237972	91597	101331	192928
30-34	92365	89168	181533	88190	86571	174761	71070	73594	144664
35-39	78140	77549	155689	77974	79785	157759	58138	64717	122855
40-44	59082	58814	117896	61556	62494	124050	51607	54376	105983
45-49	58518	59338	117856	66770	66721	133491	56118	61296	117414
50-54	42711	43228	85939	51333	48810	100143	46441	46929	93370
55-59	35969	37060	73029	42557	42603	85160	43036	43588	86624
60-64	33712	35173	68885	36499	35453	71952	34688	36317	71005
65-69	23429	26168	49597	26203	29500	55703	26694	31179	57873
70-74	13337	17144	30481	15985	18623	34608	16393	19505	35898
75-79	7971	10745	18716	10138	12818	22956	12018	13641	25659
80+	6918	9267	16185	9868	10440	20308	10731	12084	22815
ANS	161	428	589	33	349	382	122	155	277
Total	1279150	1316962	2596112	1388678	1424972	2813650	1146407	1203738	2350145

Age	Kottayam			Idukki			Ernakulam		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	77263	74043	151306	52549	51953	104502	120562	115728	236290
5-9	88667	86781	175448	59294	58868	118162	132216	128641	260857
10-14	106267	104358	210625	61616	61201	122817	161433	158461	319894
15-19	98611	106577	205188	54643	59622	114265	145348	158498	303846
20-24	92795	95265	188060	56071	57301	113372	138378	139187	277565
25-29	73961	71331	145292	48171	43362	91533	111423	108843	220266
30-34	54148	50296	104444	32409	27042	59451	88489	78223	166712
35-39	44828	47214	92042	27898	26873	54771	71744	71658	143402
40-44	38824	38352	77176	21581	19753	41334	60033	56284	116317
45-49	40609	40927	81536	23315	21221	44536	60783	60596	121379
50-54	33000	31460	64460	17056	13925	30981	46966	45429	92395
55-59	27811	26403	54214	13207	10412	23619	40757	40183	80940
60-64	22811	23613	46424	9812	8659	18471	31259	33211	64470
65-69	18461	20084	38545	7404	6845	14249	24872	29240	54112
70-74	12522	12903	25425	4331	3866	8197	15456	17892	33348
75-79	9069	9993	19062	2809	2906	5715	10104	12225	22329
80+	8765	9319	18084	2802	2798	5600	9320	11754	21074
ANS	50	61	111	31	30	61	31	67	98
Total	848462	848980	1697442	494999	476637	971636	1269174	1266120	2535294

Age	Thrissur			Palakkad			Malappuram		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	120236	115830	236066	118550	116990	235540	170186	164731	334917
5-9	134116	131142	265258	124569	122676	247245	166762	160104	326866
10-14	166909	162287	329196	130838	129917	260755	170844	167758	338602
15-19	144871	160726	305597	109336	124728	234064	130850	141075	271925
20-24	112549	134415	246964	88925	98188	187113	105037	117790	222827
25-29	81039	99670	180709	72316	82162	154478	76369	95588	171957
30-34	66374	77079	143453	60376	63787	124163	63362	70795	134157
35-39	55557	71385	126942	55358	62284	117642	59359	69930	129289
40-44	52366	60189	112555	47158	47853	95011	46914	50909	97823
45-49	55792	61490	117282	47385	47944	95329	49458	48167	97625
50-54	43833	49032	92865	35752	36106	71858	35813	36088	71901
55-59	37574	39705	77279	30135	30551	60686	24793	26720	51513
60-64	33201	39077	72278	29677	34063	63740	29157	31205	60362
65-69	24241	31489	55730	19693	23035	42728	19479	22408	41887
70-74	15309	20269	35578	12233	15119	27352	10683	12996	23679
75-79	9276	12597	21873	6336	8088	14424	5956	7923	13879
80+	8323	11391	19714	5446	6662	12108	5588	7582	13170
ANS	109	95	204	113	50	163	168	154	322
Total	1161675	1277868	2439543	994196	1050203	2044399	1170778	1231923	2402701

Age	Kozhikode			Wayanad			Kannur		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	125944	121970	247914	34606	33874	68480	171584	168525	340109
5-9	138066	135726	273792	37548	36783	74331	181694	175518	357212
10-14	149699	145955	295654	36475	36033	72508	180385	176581	356966
15-19	125685	132447	258132	29646	31035	60681	156487	166389	322876
20-24	108144	113189	221333	29264	29436	58700	129500	141351	270851
25-29	86316	92554	178870	25572	23801	49373	105696	116560	222256
30-34	72997	71332	144329	19101	15724	34825	83260	86090	169350
35-39	60424	64286	124710	16635	14582	31217	71093	77601	148694
40-44	49089	48480	97569	12002	10572	22574	59095	61301	120396
45-49	49287	50953	100240	12117	10855	22972	60476	65545	126021
50-54	37769	38713	76482	8657	7932	16589	46263	47830	94093
55-59	31127	30760	61887	7080	5848	12928	37816	36279	74095
60-64	28338	30262	58600	6407	5117	11524	34907	36736	71643
65-69	21292	24870	46162	4235	3659	7894	25246	28936	54182
70-74	12557	14520	27077	2213	2026	4239	16449	18304	34753
75-79	7898	9360	17258	1344	1202	2546	9869	11210	21079
80+	6535	8444	14979	1320	1232	2552	8685	10064	18749
ANS	242	35	277	39	54	93	73	69	142
Total	1111409	1133856	2245265	284261	269765	554026	1378578	1424889	2803467

D: 1991 Census

Age	Thiruvananthapuram			Kollam			Pathanamthitta		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	135940	130250	266190	106110	99260	205370	49950	47570	97520
5-9	136571	132751	269322	110206	109849	220055	51933	49453	101386
10-14	142430	140880	283310	128010	123300	251310	57530	55690	113220
15-19	139070	149547	288617	119860	130186	250046	55430	57930	113360
20-24	145851	163917	309768	122508	142430	264938	54512	63510	118022
25-29	135368	152459	287827	107018	118321	225339	47314	55536	102850
30-34	119201	121638	240839	90040	90803	180843	38401	45028	83429
35-39	116256	114184	230440	88300	85064	173364	41057	44675	85732
40-44	85834	77282	163116	63775	59583	123358	30810	32073	62883
45-49	73710	71294	145004	58167	59637	117804	29117	31238	60355
50-54	53439	54796	108235	44608	44335	88943	25747	26640	52387
55-59	45517	53048	98565	40489	44965	85454	24234	27336	51570
60-64	42230	45540	87770	35436	37293	72729	22070	22350	44420
65-69	32500	37060	69560	27700	31100	58800	17964	19270	37234
70-74	19107	22570	41677	15993	18710	34703	10890	12097	22987
75-79	11590	14880	26470	9680	12260	21940	8027	9220	17247
80+	10060	13972	24032	11300	13580	24880	9750	10800	20550
ANS	2920	2988	5908	3610	4080	7690	1440	1740	3180
Total	1447594	1499056	2946650	1182810	1224756	2407566	576176	612156	1188332

Age	Alappuzha			Kottayam			Idukki		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	80320	76070	156390	73690	66550	140240	49570	46580	96150
5-9	85299	83319	168618	74301	76168	150469	52719	52605	105324
10-14	98480	95990	194470	84440	83260	167700	53920	54570	108490
15-19	97365	103453	200818	88540	92470	181010	54290	57600	111890
20-24	99527	114285	213812	98925	103976	202901	60045	63786	123831
25-29	88328	96493	184821	85103	88390	173493	54304	55267	109571
30-34	73405	76068	149473	74443	68449	142892	43760	41020	84780
35-39	74872	76989	151861	69237	67539	136776	43994	39165	83159
40-44	55864	52440	108304	51171	47679	98850	30511	24952	55463
45-49	46390	47072	93462	43850	44031	87881	26461	24760	51221
50-54	37594	38803	76397	37800	37038	74838	19189	18520	37709
55-59	35685	41669	77354	34260	35760	70020	18303	16460	34763
60-64	34306	39572	73878	30030	29606	59636	13675	12650	26325
65-69	29353	34260	63613	23780	25951	49731	10180	9559	19739
70-74	16538	19444	35982	15530	16660	32190	5950	6030	11980
75-79	10398	13945	24343	10940	13374	24314	3990	3970	7960
80+	10171	13110	23281	12910	14420	27330	4261	3970	8231
ANS	1990	2350	4340	3910	4090	8000	750	730	1480
Total	975885	1025332	2001217	912860	915411	1828271	545872	532194	1078066

Age	Ernakulam			Thrissur			Palakkad		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	113300	108200	221500	118940	112200	231140	117990	115290	233280
5-9	118051	114155	232206	127821	122313	250134	132160	129597	261757
10-14	135460	131587	267047	136490	136810	273300	133380	135720	269100
15-19	135520	143620	279140	137120	146754	283874	121504	135151	256655
20-24	158545	162324	320869	143199	162450	305649	109026	125965	234991
25-29	137913	141969	279882	117599	132290	249889	94837	106000	200837
30-34	116860	108495	225355	96047	103025	199072	77673	78168	155841
35-39	110415	103855	214270	86365	95810	182175	73808	80938	154746
40-44	82779	71911	154690	68301	74372	142673	60480	57640	118120
45-49	69029	67967	136996	58767	66579	125346	53724	56489	110213
50-54	56756	54961	111717	50778	60177	110955	43173	44330	87503
55-59	49460	51632	101092	47491	54398	101889	38350	40841	79191
60-64	40129	44513	84642	42205	49323	91528	34874	39202	74076
65-69	32629	38588	71217	31400	39489	70889	25837	30802	56639
70-74	20833	23430	44263	20735	26346	47081	16946	21310	38256
75-79	12960	17140	30100	12410	17932	30342	9390	11060	20450
80+	14760	19290	34050	13495	18920	32415	9490	12850	22340
ANS	3250	4950	8200	3520	5440	8960	3180	5060	8240
Total	1408649	1408587	2817236	1312683	1424628	2737311	1155822	1226413	2382235

Age	Malappuram			Kozhikode			Wayanad		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	200870	191740	392610	121490	117640	239130	33910	32430	66340
5-9	209124	201510	410634	138165	131605	269770	38655	38480	77135
10-14	205630	199410	405040	147932	141398	289330	39540	39040	78580
15-19	166456	174402	340858	141313	143172	284485	35054	37000	72054
20-24	148672	166132	314804	137580	149503	287083	37008	36502	73510
25-29	110297	136245	246542	111644	125598	237242	32024	32593	64617
30-34	82547	95100	177647	94477	93485	187962	25750	23110	48860
35-39	85540	98995	184535	90690	93293	183983	25486	23527	49013
40-44	64557	65582	130139	70023	65657	135680	18480	14820	33300
45-49	57775	62229	120004	56737	59285	116022	14587	13737	28324
50-54	43848	46437	90285	43602	44778	88380	11123	9520	20643
55-59	36270	39300	75570	37140	42195	79335	9104	8390	17494
60-64	35572	39291	74863	35097	39105	74202	7867	7430	15297
65-69	26377	30147	56524	28165	33290	61455	5730	5960	11690
70-74	15250	17970	33220	17220	19490	36710	3600	3460	7060
75-79	8115	10420	18535	9940	12742	22682	1700	2041	3741
80+	8550	10760	19310	9470	12870	22340	2030	1890	3920
ANS	2830	2380	5210	2080	2070	4150	310	240	550
Total	1508280	1588050	3096330	1292765	1327176	2619941	341958	330170	672128

Age	Kannur			Kasaragod		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	104580	101140	205720	58430	53700	112130
5-9	119810	118426	238236	64658	65142	129800
10-14	134380	130480	264860	67130	66193	133323
15-19	118752	122303	241055	57100	58377	115477
20-24	109400	122918	232318	51004	59132	110136
25-29	95092	106442	201534	45889	50951	96840
30-34	79740	80277	160017	34346	35946	70292
35-39	73908	78116	152024	33509	34334	67843
40-44	56334	56221	112555	25111	23889	49000
45-49	47558	51830	99388	22082	22480	44562
50-54	37839	40990	78829	17761	17277	35038
55-59	34667	39078	73745	14434	15421	29855
60-64	30237	34720	64957	13317	13932	27249
65-69	23334	28188	51522	9610	10511	20121
70-74	14257	17880	32137	6374	6660	13034
75-79	9270	11960	21230	3568	4010	7578
80+	8460	10830	19290	3350	3600	6950
ANS	1220	1090	2310	1130	1150	2280
Total	1098838	1152889	2251727	528803	542705	1071508

E: 2001 Census

	Thiruvananthapuram			Kollam			Pathanamthitta		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	135607	130492	266099	109215	104891	214106	46524	45119	91643
5-9	126937	122585	249522	97795	93698	191493	44228	42878	87106
10-14	145039	139178	284217	113075	109188	222263	53922	52146	106068
15-19	137914	138566	276480	111653	114126	225779	50133	49033	99166
20-24	136891	153808	290699	115503	129523	245026	48208	52396	100604
25-29	132931	152776	285707	108410	125845	234255	44682	54424	99106
30-34	125504	139745	265249	98246	111589	209835	41722	52052	93774
35-39	126298	140077	266375	96816	109303	206119	42940	52368	95308
40-44	105682	109700	215382	79790	84474	164264	37342	42055	79397
45-49	106580	107686	214266	82740	83719	166459	39493	43559	83052
50-54	77204	76821	154025	61574	60563	122137	31590	32885	64475
55-59	61164	64256	125420	48017	52019	100036	24994	28248	53242
60-64	51111	58735	109846	40867	46578	87445	23874	26111	49985
65-69	40948	51166	92114	34231	42231	76462	20965	24772	45737
70-74	26777	33422	60199	23194	28530	51724	16180	18590	34770
75-79	16534	21447	37981	14525	18750	33275	10919	13068	23987
80+	14788	22256	37044	12943	19767	32710	11109	14430	25539
ANS	2008	1723	3731	1027	793	1820	573	484	1057
Total	1569917	1664439	3234356	1249621	1335587	2585208	589398	644618	1234016

	Alappuzha			Kottayam			Idukki		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	84596	81398	165994	78791	76201	154992	49778	48421	98199
5-9	75632	72224	147856	71134	68460	139594	43744	42347	86091
10-14	88017	83976	171993	81133	78564	159697	48953	47240	96193
15-19	85548	84745	170293	77192	75557	152749	48596	48228	96824
20-24	88389	96648	185037	79685	81311	160996	51795	53934	105729
25-29	84242	101248	185490	80885	88510	169395	53465	55627	109092
30-34	80491	92819	173310	80156	83714	163870	48401	48180	96581
35-39	78358	89983	168341	77512	81745	159257	47329	48344	95673
40-44	67013	71177	138190	67680	65374	133054	39685	37135	76820
45-49	69578	72008	141586	65991	64914	130905	38482	35909	74391
50-54	53951	52310	106261	50841	48335	99176	27382	23608	50990
55-59	38786	42379	81165	37794	39228	77022	19503	19611	39114
60-64	37084	44458	81542	33850	37134	70984	15603	16026	31629
65-69	31573	40032	71605	29095	34726	63821	12818	14676	27494
70-74	22191	28928	51119	22419	26067	48486	9166	9673	18839
75-79	15422	20222	35644	15103	18336	33439	5706	6175	11881
80+	12774	19226	32000	15057	20048	35105	5757	6960	12717
ANS	884	850	1734	608	496	1104	519	445	964
All ages	1014529	1094631	2109160	964926	988720	1953646	566682	562539	1129221

	Ernakulam			Thrissur			Palakkad		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	126364	120773	247137	122854	117711	240565	117755	113997	231752
5-9	113050	108698	221748	114915	111104	226019	109557	106209	215766
10-14	127091	121765	248856	133930	129291	263221	135008	130981	265989
15-19	126272	124441	250713	132124	133811	265935	134267	139785	274052
20-24	135009	137502	272511	126462	139067	265529	120847	131628	252475
25-29	132687	144714	277401	118511	138577	257088	105935	120937	226872
30-34	134547	137955	272502	115542	131102	246644	90463	101125	191588
35-39	128610	134023	262633	109503	127500	237003	89759	102040	191799
40-44	110876	104595	215471	92524	98865	191389	72756	73861	146617
45-49	107124	101994	209118	88128	92953	181081	72374	74347	146721
50-54	80901	74565	155466	69179	72926	142105	55008	56135	111143
55-59	57800	59554	117354	49844	58374	108218	44810	49508	94318
60-64	49557	56029	105586	47361	59383	106744	40969	48081	89050
65-69	40932	51127	92059	39277	52452	91729	31391	39756	71147
70-74	29630	36720	66350	28243	37535	65778	21157	27227	48384
75-79	19129	25204	44333	17471	25359	42830	12657	16853	29510
80+	17656	26759	44415	14866	24996	39862	10916	16751	27667
ANS	1162	983	2145	1318	1174	2492	1356	1276	2632
All ages	1538397	1567401	3105798	1422052	1552180	2974232	1266985	1350497	2617482

	Malappuram			Kozhikode			Wayanad		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	205595	197028	402623	129975	125357	255332	39348	37817	77165
5-9	190493	183816	374309	119783	114948	234731	33305	32475	65780
10-14	234365	224265	458630	140686	132939	273625	39156	37479	76635
15-19	213737	219365	433102	141850	142388	284238	38937	39590	78527
20-24	186217	189018	375235	136908	148108	285016	39401	42430	81831
25-29	131827	158731	290558	118759	137897	256656	37562	38296	75858
30-34	105693	133835	239528	107677	120526	228203	31004	30630	61634
35-39	102992	132277	235269	100847	118048	218895	30709	30679	61388
40-44	79613	87728	167341	83757	86729	170486	23985	22080	46065
45-49	78428	85792	164220	82566	84739	167305	23103	21732	44835
50-54	60073	60546	120619	65594	62631	128225	16369	13735	30104
55-59	46081	51528	97609	46253	49727	95980	10978	11061	22039
60-64	41796	47305	89101	39526	44697	84223	9459	9791	19250
65-69	34809	42763	77572	34438	44949	79387	7175	8715	15890
70-74	19559	24173	43732	22021	27761	49782	4578	5412	9990
75-79	11446	15288	26734	14601	18923	33524	3017	3443	6460
80+	10340	16072	26412	12751	18203	30954	2851	3656	6507
ANS	1512	1365	2877	1366	1203	2569	336	325	661
All ages	1754576	1870895	3625471	1399358	1479773	2879131	391273	389346	780619

	Kannur			Kasaragod		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	104086	100012	204098	58999	56460	115459
5-9	98758	94896	193654	56348	54164	110512
10-14	116857	113161	230018	66610	63185	129795
15-19	119619	122270	241889	66744	68015	134759
20-24	115360	124090	239450	59792	64060	123852
25-29	98508	115036	213544	48501	56672	105173
30-34	85265	101417	186682	41096	45967	87063
35-39	81703	98737	180440	41402	46452	87854
40-44	67328	74351	141679	32366	32763	65129
45-49	66777	73080	139857	30657	31691	62348
50-54	51866	54893	106759	23169	22866	46035
55-59	38621	43843	82464	17023	19240	36263
60-64	34169	40015	74184	15119	17448	32567
65-69	29515	39662	69177	12504	15317	27821
70-74	20023	26279	46302	8155	9812	17967
75-79	12262	16736	28998	4766	5727	10493
80+	11226	16865	28091	4311	5679	9990
ANS	874	796	1670	521	477	998
All ages	1152817	1256139	2408956	588083	615995	1204078