## CENSUS OF INDIA 2011-PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS INDIA, KERALA STATE AND DISTRICTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>India/State/District</th>
<th>Area in sq.km</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Population in age group 0-6</th>
<th>Number of literates</th>
<th>Literacy rate (in Percentage)</th>
<th>Percentage decadal growth rate of population</th>
<th>Sex-Ratio</th>
<th>Chance of women per 1000 men</th>
<th>Sex ratio 0-6 population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>31,66,285</td>
<td>1,21,01,93,422</td>
<td>62,37,24,248</td>
<td>58,64,69,174</td>
<td>15,87,89,287</td>
<td>8,29,52,135</td>
<td>7,58,37,152</td>
<td>77,84,54,120</td>
<td>44,42,03,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1,33,87,677</td>
<td>61,20,21,990</td>
<td>1,73,66,387</td>
<td>33,22,247</td>
<td>76,95,935</td>
<td>76,26,312</td>
<td>2,82,34,227</td>
<td>1,37,55,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1,992</td>
<td>13,02,600</td>
<td>6,26,617</td>
<td>6,75,983</td>
<td>1,49,280</td>
<td>73,149</td>
<td>73,131</td>
<td>10,36,299</td>
<td>5,17,031</td>
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<tr>
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<td>25,25,637</td>
<td>11,84,012</td>
<td>13,41,625</td>
<td>2,65,276</td>
<td>3,15,189</td>
<td>3,15,087</td>
<td>21,56,575</td>
<td>10,22,972</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wayanad</td>
<td>2,131</td>
<td>8,16,558</td>
<td>4,01,314</td>
<td>4,15,244</td>
<td>89,720</td>
<td>43,944</td>
<td>43,944</td>
<td>6,49,186</td>
<td>3,09,033</td>
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<tr>
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<td>14,73,028</td>
<td>16,16,515</td>
<td>3,23,511</td>
<td>1,64,800</td>
<td>1,64,711</td>
<td>26,34,493</td>
<td>12,76,384</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malappuram</td>
<td>3,550</td>
<td>41,10,956</td>
<td>19,61,014</td>
<td>21,49,942</td>
<td>5,52,771</td>
<td>2,81,958</td>
<td>2,81,958</td>
<td>33,28,658</td>
<td>16,08,229</td>
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<td>Palakkad</td>
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<td>28,10,892</td>
<td>13,60,067</td>
<td>14,50,825</td>
<td>2,88,366</td>
<td>1,46,947</td>
<td>1,46,947</td>
<td>22,32,190</td>
<td>11,19,360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thrissur</td>
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<td>14,74,665</td>
<td>16,35,662</td>
<td>2,89,126</td>
<td>1,40,689</td>
<td>1,40,689</td>
<td>26,89,229</td>
<td>12,86,141</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ernakulam</td>
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<td>32,79,860</td>
<td>16,17,602</td>
<td>16,62,258</td>
<td>2,89,281</td>
<td>1,48,047</td>
<td>1,48,047</td>
<td>28,16,509</td>
<td>14,03,088</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idukki</td>
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<td>11,07,453</td>
<td>5,51,944</td>
<td>5,55,509</td>
<td>1,00,107</td>
<td>48,975</td>
<td>48,975</td>
<td>9,28,774</td>
<td>4,74,988</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kottayam</td>
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<td>19,79,384</td>
<td>9,70,140</td>
<td>10,09,244</td>
<td>1,68,563</td>
<td>86,113</td>
<td>86,113</td>
<td>17,45,694</td>
<td>8,59,038</td>
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<td>Alappuzha</td>
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<td>21,21,943</td>
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<td>11,61,191</td>
<td>1,86,022</td>
<td>95,556</td>
<td>95,556</td>
<td>18,63,558</td>
<td>9,85,476</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pathanamthitta</td>
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<td>5,61,620</td>
<td>6,33,917</td>
<td>91,501</td>
<td>46,582</td>
<td>46,582</td>
<td>10,70,120</td>
<td>5,03,171</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kollam</td>
<td>2,491</td>
<td>26,29,703</td>
<td>12,44,815</td>
<td>13,84,888</td>
<td>2,38,062</td>
<td>1,21,481</td>
<td>1,21,481</td>
<td>22,42,757</td>
<td>10,76,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>2,192</td>
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<td>15,84,200</td>
<td>17,23,084</td>
<td>2,90,661</td>
<td>1,47,777</td>
<td>1,47,777</td>
<td>27,95,195</td>
<td>13,58,924</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Males include others also

### Some Concepts and Definitions

**What is census?**

Population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, analyzing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specific time, to all persons in a country or a well defined part of a country. As such, the census provides a snapshot of the country’s population and housing at a given point of time.

**Out Growth (OG):** Out Growth should be a viable unit such as a village or part of a village contiguous to a statutory town and possess the urban features in terms of infrastructure and amenities such as pucca roads, electricity, taps, drainage system, education institutions, post offices, medical facilities, banks, etc.

**Urban Agglomeration (UA):** It is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs) or two more physically contiguous towns together and any adjoining urban out-growths of such towns. Examples of OGs are Railway colonies, University campuses, Port areas, that may come up near a city or statutory towns outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limit of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city.

**Literate:** A person aged 7 and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is treated as literate.

**Illiterate:** A person, who can neither read nor write or can only read but can’t write in any language, is treated as illiterate. All children of age 6 years or less, even if going to school and have picked up reading and writing are treated as illiterate.

**Sex-ratio:** It is expressed as ‘number of females per thousand males’ and this is the basic attribute for meaningful demographic analysis of the human population.

**Child Sex-ratio (0-6 years):** Child Sex-ratio (0-6 years) is the number of literates in the age group 0-6 years per thousand males of the same age group in the same population.