

Measuring Migration Statistics and SDGs

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Introduction

- **NSSO under Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is responsible for conducting nation-wide large scale sample surveys on various socio-economic aspects, such as, employment, consumer expenditure, education, health, unorganised manufacturing and services, migration, etc., to provide the database needed for development, research, policy formulation and economic planning**
- Data on migration particulars were collected by NSSO starting from 9th round (May-August, 1955) as part of its employment and unemployment surveys to assess the volume and structure of migration in India.
- In NSS 9th round, 11th round (August, 1956 to January, 1957) and 12th round (March - August 1957) of survey, migration particulars were collected for the labour force population only.

Introduction...

- From 13th round (September 1957 to May 1958) onwards, more detailed information on migration has been collected.
- In 28th round (October 1973 – June 1974) on birth, death, morbidity and disability, migration particulars of the usual members of the sample households were also collected.
- Data on migration were collected during:
 - 38th round (January 1983 - December 1983)
 - 43rd round (July 1987 - June 1988)
 - 49th round (January – June 1993)
 - 55th round (July, 1999-June, 2000)
 - 64th round (July, 2007 to June, 2008)).

Major National Acts in India related to Migration

- **Inter-State Migration Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of service) Act, 1979**
(to regulate the conditions of inter-state labourers reducing fraud/exploitation of Indian workers recruited to work overseas)
- **Emigration Act, 1983**
(to regulate emigration with the goal of reducing)

Few concepts used in Census of India 2011...

- **Questions related to Migration**

- Birth place
- Place of last residence
- Reason for migration
- Duration of stay since migration (in year)

- **Reasons for migration**

- Work/employment
- Business
- Education
- Marriage
- Moved after birth
- Moved with household
- Any other

Migration in NSS 64th Round

- Household characteristics/person characteristics (education/industry/occupation)
- Information on migration particulars was collected on the following broad aspects:
 - household (HH) migration
 - out-migrants
 - migrants
 - remittance from migrants and use of remittances by the households
 - short-term migrants

Migration in NSS 64th Round...

- **Covered aspects on *HH migration particulars*:**
 - location of last usual residence,
 - pattern of migration (temporary/permanent)
 - reason for migration
- **Covered aspects on *Out-migrants*:**
 - present place of residence,
 - reason for migration,
 - period since leaving the household,
 - whether presently engaged in any economic activity,
 - whether sent remittances,
 - number of times and amount of remittances sent during last 365 days

Migration in NSS 64th Round...

- **Collected information from *Migrants*:**
 - reason for migration
 - period elapsed since migration,
 - location of last usual place of residence,
 - usual activity at the time of migration,
 - whether a return migrant, etc.
- ***Collected information regarding remittances received by households:***
 - whether the household received remittances from out-migrants during the last 365 days,
 - number of such remittances,
 - amount of such remittances

Migration in NSS 64th Round...

- **Collected information on short-term movements:**
 - For the household members who had stayed away from the hh during the last 365 days, for employment or in search of employment for a period of 30 days to 6 months information was collected on the following aspects:
 - number of spells of duration of 15 days or more for which stayed away from the household,
 - destination during the longest spell
 - industry of work

Few concepts used in NSS

Household (HH):

- A group of person normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household.
- The word "normally" means that temporary visitors and guests (whose total period of stay in the household is expected to be less than 6 months) are excluded but temporary stay-aways (whose total period of stay in the household is expected to be less than 6 months) are included.
- A child residing in a hostel for studies is excluded from the household of his/her parents, but a resident employee or resident domestic servant or paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) is included in the employer/host's household.

Few concepts used in NSS...

- **Household (HH):**
- "Living together" is usually given more importance than "sharing food from a common kitchen" in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria are in conflict; however, in the special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or a different house) due to space shortage, the household formed by such a person's family members is taken to include that person also.
- Each inmate of a mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, hostel, etc., is considered as a single-member household except that a family living in a hotel (say) is considered as one household only; the same applies to residential staff of such establishments.
- Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes, etc., are considered as members of the households to which they last belonged.

Few concepts used in NSS...

- **Usual place of residence (UPR):** Place (village/town) where the person had stayed continuously for a period of six months or more
- **Migrant:** HH member whose last usual place of residence (UPR), anytime in the past, was different from the present place of enumeration
- **Return Migration:** Returning back of a migrant to earlier usual place of residence (whether the place of enumeration was usual place of residence).
- **Short-term migrants:** Person stayed away from his/her village/town for a period of 1 month or more but less than 6 months during the last 365 days for employment or in search of employment

Few concepts used in NSS...

- **Destination of the short-term migrants:** Place in which the short-term migrant had stayed for the longest period, considering all his spells of staying away
- **Migrant household:** If the entire household had moved to the current place of residence during the last 365 days is considered as a migrant household.
- **Out-migrant:** Any former member of a household who left the household, any time in the past, for stay outside the village/ town was considered as out-migrant provided he/she was alive on the date of survey.
- **Migration Rate:** Number of migrants per 1000 of persons.
- **Net migration:** Number of in-migrants net of out-migrants per 1000 of persons (whole household migrated not included)
- ***Nature of Movement:*** temporary/permanent in nature.

Few concepts used in NSS...

- ***Migration streams and internal migrants:***
 - same district: rural
 - same district: urban
 - same state but another district: rural
 - same state but another district: urban
 - rural
 - another state: urban
 - another country
- ***Remittances:*** These are the transfers, either in cash or in kind, to the households by their former members who had migrated out. For the purpose of this survey, the former household members who had migrated out any time in the past were only considered and the transfers by them during the last 365 days were treated as remittances. However, if such transfers were in the form of loans, these were not considered as remittances.
- ***Frequency of remittances:*** During the last 365 days

Survey design issues ...

➤ Two stage stratified sampling:

1st stage: villages/urban blocks, 2nd stage: households

➤ For adequate representation of sample for different categories of migrants at 2nd stage

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

Findings of NSS 64th Round...

Migration rate (%), 2007-08

	Rural	Urban	Total
male	5.4	25.9	10.9
female	47.7	45.6	47.2
male+female	26.1	35.4	28.5

Source: NSS Report No. 533: Migration in India: 2007-08

Findings of NSS 64th Round...

Percentage of Migrants from rural areas to urban areas due to employment related reasons during 2007-08

all-India

Number of migrants in urban areas from rural areas (in million)	55.65
Percentage of migrants in urban areas from rural areas due to employment related reasons (in million)	25.2

Findings of NSS 64th Round...

Percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration during 2007-08

All-India

Reason for migration	Male	Female	Total
<i>employment related reasons</i>	45.6	1.1	9.9
studies	8.2	1.0	2.4
<i>forced migration</i>	2.4	0.4	0.8
marriage	4.4	83.6	68.1
migration of parent/ earning member of the family	24.1	10.7	13.4
Others	15.3	3.2	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Findings of NSS 64th Round...

Number of return migrants per 100 migrants,
2007-08

all-India

Rural	Male	23.7
	Female	10.7
	person	12.0
Urban	Male	11.7
	Female	10.4
	person	10.9
Rural+urban	Male	16.1
	Female	10.6
	person	11.6

Findings of NSS 64th Round...

Percentage distribution of migrant households by location of last usual place of residence, all-India

	present place of residence		
	rural	urban	Anywhere in India
Rural areas of same state	61.0	43.3	52.0
Urban areas of same state	17.1	28.9	23.1
sub-total : same state	78.0	72.2	75.1
Rural areas of other states	9.1	13.5	11.3
Urban areas of other states	11.5	13.9	12.7
sub-total : another state	20.6	27.4	24.1
sub-total: rural	70.1	56.8	63.3
sub-total: urban	28.6	42.8	35.8
Other countries	0.3	0.3	0.3

SDG indicators related to Migration

Target	Indicator
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination
	10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

SDG indicator relating to Migration

Target	Indicator
Goal 8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All	
8.8 Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment	Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP



THANK YOU