

Collection and compilation of migration statistics in India

Introduction

- Mobility is an integral part of human existence. Due to rapid economic growth and globalization, mobility has increase in many folds and it has a great impact on socio economic condition of a country
- it is duty of national statistical office to produce an accurate, up-to-date comprehensive migration statistics to support and formulation of economic and social policies by the government and for decision making by a variety of national and international entities

- India has well-established systems of collection of migration statistics.
- The Migration Statistics are compiled primarily in two dimensions: Migration within country and migration from or to other country (termed as **international migration**).
- There are three major sources of collection and compilation of official Migration Statistics in India. These are
 - Large scale sample surveys
 - Population censuses
 - Administrative sources (Statistics only for restricted use and available in public domain)

Migration Data through large scale sample survey

- The large scale sample survey in India on migration particulars is conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The NSSO is a subordinate office of National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
- National Sample Survey office (NSSO) often in its employment-unemployment survey collects data on migration. The reasons of migration may be employment (focus on remittance), social, cultural, political and personal.

- The latest survey to collect the data on migration particulars was conducted during 1 July 2007-30 June 2008 (64th Round of NSSO Survey's).
- In NSSO surveys, those movements which resulted in change of the usual place of residence (UPR) of the individuals were treated as migration and a household member whose last usual place of residence (UPR) was different from the present place of enumeration was considered a migrant.
 - UPR:-In this survey, usual place of residence (UPR) of a person was defined as a place (village/ town) where the person had lived continuously for a period of six months or more

Methods of data collection: The survey used interview method using a schedule for data collection on life time migration from a sample of randomly selected households.

Sampling design: A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the survey.

Sample Size-: At all India level, 12688 First Stage Units (7984 villages and 4704 urban blocks) were allocated for survey. A sample of 10 households was planned for survey from each selected village and urban block. A total of 125578 households (79091 in rural areas and 46487 in urban areas) were actually surveyed during the survey, covering 374294 numbers of persons in rural area and 197960 persons in urban areas.

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

Migrant household: If the entire household, as was being enumerated had moved to the place of enumeration during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey, it was considered as a migrant household.

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.

Details of migration particulars collected during the survey

- Household Migration of last usual place residence, pattern of migration (temporary or permanent), reasons for migration.
- Information for the out-migrants, like present place of residence of the out-migrants by age and sex, reason for migration, period elapsed since leaving the erstwhile household, whether engaged in economic activities, frequency and amount of remittances sent during the last 365 days.

- Detailed information on the migrants relating to the nature of movement, last UPR, period elapsed since leaving the last usual place of residence (UPR), usual activity status at the time of leaving last UPR reason for migration.
- Persons stayed away from the village/ town for 1 month or more but less than 6 months during the last 365 days for employment or in search of employment (short-term migrants) destination during longest spell, industry of work.
- The NSSO publish survey results in form of reports. All reports and unit level data are in public domain. The procedure for obtaining NSS report may be seen at www.mospi.gov.in.

Thank You