



**YOUNG LIVES INDIA**

unicef  | for every child

# UNDERSTANDING CHILD MIGRATION IN INDIA

**Research Report**  
March 2020

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	1
Chapter 1: Introduction	3
Chapter 2: Trends and Patterns in Internal Migration	7
Chapter 3: Reasons for Migration	20
Chapter 4: Economic Well-Being	33
Chapter 5: Vulnerability amongst Child Migrants	37
Chapter 6: Conclusion	44
Chapter 7: Policy Recommendations	46
<i>References</i>	50
<i>Annexure A</i>	53
<i>Annexure B</i>	69
<i>Annexure C</i>	88
<i>Annexure D</i>	89

## List of Tables

Table No.	Titles	Page No.
1.1	Definitions of Migration Use in Data Sources	5
2.1	Number and Percentage of Child Migrants (Aged 0-19 Years), Census 1991, 2001 & 2011	11
2.2	Literacy Rate of Migrant and Non-Migrant Children by Gender and Place of Residence, Census 2001 (%)	14
2.3	Literacy Rate of Migrant Children vis-à-vis Non-Migrant Children by Gender and Place of Residence, Census 2011 (%)	14
2.4	Percentage of Ever-Married Migrants Aged 10-19 Years, Census 2001	15
2.5	Percentage of Ever-Married Migrants Aged 10-19 Years, Census 2011	15
3.1	Reasons for Migration (%) Across Age Groups Using Census 2001, 2011 and NSSO 64 <sup>th</sup> (2007-08)	24
3.2	Reasons for Migration (%) by Streams for Children, Census 2001	31
3.3	Reasons for Migration (%) by Streams for Children, Census 2011	32
4.1	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) in INR by Migration Status of the Households	34
4.2	Average MPCE by MPCE Terciles for All Migrant and Non-Migrant Households	34
4.3	Distribution of Migrant and Non-Migrant Households by MPCE Terciles	35
4.4	MPCE (INR) by Reasons for Migration Amongst Migrant Households	36
5.1	Levels of Vulnerability Amongst Migrant Children Aged 6-18 years Old as Associated with Different Clusters	41
5.2	Clusters (Vulnerability) by Reasons for Migration Amongst Children Aged 6-18 Years Old	42
5.3	Levels of Vulnerability Amongst Non-Migrant Children Aged 6-18 Years Old as Associated with Different Clusters	42

## List of Tables in Annexures

<b>ANNEXURE A</b>		
<b>Table No.</b>	<b>Titles</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
A1	Number and Percentage of Migrants Over Three Census Periods (1991, 2001 & 2011)	<b>53</b>
A2	Literacy Rate of Migrant Population vis-à-vis Non-Migrant Population by Gender and Place of Residence, Census 2001	<b>53</b>
A3	Literacy Rate of Migrant Population vis-à-vis Non-Migrant Population by Gender and Place of Residence, Census 2011	<b>53</b>
A4	Marital Status of Migrants (All Ages and Duration of Residence 0-9 Years) Census 2001	<b>54</b>
A5	Marital Status of Migrants (All Ages and Duration of Residence 0-9 Years), Census 2011	<b>54</b>
A6	Distribution of Migrants in India by Location (%), Census 1991–2011	<b>54</b>
A7	Distribution of Migrants in India by Different Streams (%), Census 1991–2011	<b>55</b>
A8	Flow of Migration by Duration, Gender, and Place of Residence (%), Census 2001, 2011	<b>56</b>
A9	Percentage of Child Migrants (0-19 Years) vis-à-vis All Migrants, Census 1991, 2001 & 2011	<b>57</b>
A10	Growth of Child Migrants by Gender, India (%), Census 1991-2001	<b>57</b>
A11	Growth of Child Migrants by Gender, India (%), Census 2001-2011	<b>57</b>
A12	Levels of Literacy Amongst Literate Child Migrants (%) Census 2001	<b>57</b>
A13	Levels of Literacy Amongst Literate Child Migrants (%), Census 2011	<b>58</b>
A14	Percentage of Child Migrants vis-à-vis Total Child Population, Census 2001	<b>58</b>
A15	Percentage of Child Migrants vis-à-vis Total Child Population, Census 2011	<b>58</b>
A16	Percentage of Child Migration by Location, Census 2001	<b>58</b>
A17	Percentage of Child Migration by Location, Census 2011	<b>59</b>
A18	Distribution of Child Migrants in India by Different Migration Streams (%), Census 2001	<b>59</b>
A19	Distribution of Child Migrants in India by Different Migration Streams (%), Census 2011	<b>59</b>
A20	Flow of Child Migration by Duration of Stay (%), Census 1991	<b>60</b>

Table No.	Titles	Page No.
A21	Flow of Child Migration by Duration of Stay (%), Census 2001	61
A22	Flow of Child Migration by Duration of Stay (%), Census 2011	62
A23	Number and Percentage of Migrants of All Ages, Census 1991	63-64
A24	Number and Percentage of Migrants of All Ages, Census 2001	64-65
A25	Number and Percentage of Migrants of All Ages, Census 2011	65-66
A26	Number and Percentage of Child Migrants Aged 0-19 Years by Gender and State/UT, Census 1991	66-67
A27	Number and percentage of child migrants aged 0-19 years by Gender and State/UT, Census 2001	67-68
A28	Number and Percentage of Child Migrants Aged 0-19 Years by Gender and State/UT, Census 2011	68

## List of Tables in Annexures

<b>ANNEXURE B</b>		
<b>Table No.</b>	<b>Titles</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
B1	Reasons for Migration Across All Ages (%), Census 1991, 2001, 2011 and NSSO 64 <sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)	<b>69</b>
B2	Reasons for Migration by Place of Residence (%), NSSO-64th Round (2007-08)	<b>70</b>
B3	Reasons for Migration by Place of Residence (%), Census 2001 and 2011	<b>71</b>
B4	Reasons for Migration by Religion (%), NSSO 64 <sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)	<b>72</b>
B5	Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Reason for Migration (All Ages), Census 2001	<b>73-76</b>
B6	Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Reason for Migration (All Ages), Census 2011	<b>77-79</b>
B7	Reasons for Migration by Place of Residence and Gender (0-19 Years) (%), Census 2001	<b>80</b>
B8	Reasons for Migration by Place of Residence and Gender (0-19 Years) (%), Census 2011	<b>81</b>
B9	Reasons for Migration by Caste, NSSO 64 <sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)	<b>82-83</b>
B10	Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Reason for Migration in the age group 0-19, Census 2001	<b>84-85</b>
B11	Percentage of Distribution of Migrants by Reason for Migration in the Age Group 0-19, Census 2011	<b>86-87</b>

## List of Tables in Annexures

ANNEXURE C and D		
Table No.	Titles	Page No.
C1	MPCE for Different Types of Migrant and Non-Migrant Households by Background Characteristics, NSSO 64 <sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)	88
D1	Results of Logistic Regression Analysis Considering Full Vaccination as Outcome Variable Amongst Children (0-5 Years), NFHS-4, 2015-16	89
D2	Results of Logistic Regression Analysis Considering Diarrhoea as Outcome Variable Amongst Children (0-5 Years), NFHS-4, 2015-16	90
D3	Results of Logistic Regression Analysis Considering Underweight as Outcome Variable Amongst Children (0-5 Years), NFHS-4, 2015-16	91
D4	Results of Logistic Regression Analysis Considering Stunting as Outcome Variable Amongst Children (0-5 Years), NFHS-4, 2015-16	92
D5	Results from Logistic Regression Analysis Predicting Likelihood of being Engaged in Work Amongst Children (6-14 Years), NSSO-64th Round, 2007-08	93
D6	Results from Logistic Regression Analysis Predicting Likelihood of Being Engaged in Work Amongst Children (15-18 Years), NSSO-64th Round, 2007-08	94

## List of Figures

Figure No.	Titles	Page No.
2.1	Literacy Rate Amongst Migrants and Non-Migrants by Gender All Ages, Census 2001 (%)	9
2.2	Literacy Rate Amongst Migrants and Non-Migrants by Gender All Ages, Census 2011 (%)	9
2.3	Percentage Share of Child Migrants Among Migrants of all Ages, Census 2011	12
2.4	Percentage Share of Boys and Girls Among Child Migrants, Census 1991-2011	12
2.5	Share of Child Migrants (in Millions) Out of Total Migrant Population, Census 2001-2011	12
2.6	Percentage of Child Migrants Across Age Groups (0-14 and 15-19 Years), Census 1991-2011	13
2.7	Literacy Rate Amongst Migrant and Non-Migrant Children (0-19 Years), Census 2001	13
2.8	Literacy Rate Amongst Migrant and Non-Migrant Children (0-19 Years), Census 2011	13
2.9	Percentage Share of Married Girls Amongst Migrant Girls Aged 10–19 Years, Census 2011	16
2.10	Percentage of Child Migrants (Boys and Girls) in India by Migration Streams (Census 2001)	17
2.11	Percentage of Child Migrants (Boys and Girls) in India by Migration Streams in Age Group 0-19 (Census 2011)	17
2.12	Top Five States with Highest Percentage of In-Migrant Children (0-14 Years and 15-19 Years), Census 2001	18
2.13	Top Five States with Highest Percentage of In-Migrant Children (0-14 Years and 15-19 Years), Census 2011	19
3.1	Percentage Share of Migrant Girls (15–19 Years) Who Cited Marriage as Reason for Migration, Census 2011	25
3.2	Reasons for Migration by Gender (%), Census 2001 & NSSO-64th Round (2007-08)	26
3.3	Reasons for Migration by Gender (%), Census 2011	26
3.4	Percentage Share of Migrant Boys Who Moved with Their Households, Census 2011	26
3.5	Percentage Share of Rural Migrant Girls (15–19 Years) Who Cited Marriage as Reason for Migration, Census 2011	27
3.6	Reasons for Migration (%) by Location (0-18 Years) NSSO-64th Round (2007-08)	28
3.7	Percentage Share of Migrant Children Who Moved with Households by Location, Census 2001 and NSSO-64 <sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)	28



3.8	Percentage Share of Migrant Children Who Moved with Households by Location, Census 2011	<b>28</b>
3.9.1	Reasons for Migration (%) by Social Group (0-18 Years) NSSO-64 <sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)	<b>29</b>
3.9.2	Reasons for Migration (%) by Religion (0-18 Years) NSSO-64 <sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)	<b>30</b>
3.10	Percentage of Children Citing Education as Reason for Migration (NSSO 64th Round)	<b>30</b>
3.11	Percentage of Children Citing Marriage as Reason for Migration (6-18 Years), NSSO 64th Round	<b>31</b>

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Young Lives report entitled “Understanding Child Migration in India” uses secondary data from major survey data sets such as Census (1999, 2001 and 2011), NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08) and NFHS-4 (2015-16) to study internal child migrants in India. These child migrants are diverse in nature and encompass those that may move with families or move independently for studies, work or marriage.

This foundational analysis of children’s migration captures their socio-economic characteristics, the impact of migration on children and the nature of vulnerabilities associated with their migration journeys.

In India, as per Census 2011, one of out of every five migrants is a child and it is home to 92.95 million migrant children, with girls constituting more than half (47.05 million) this population. Findings reveal that amongst child migrants (0-19 years), the number of migrant girls remains marginally higher, comprising 55.4 percent of all child migrants as per Census 1991, 51.7 percent as per Census 2001, and 50.6 percent as per Census 2011. While boys (up to 19 years) constituted over 31 percent of total male migrants(all ages), girls comprised approximately 14 percent of total female migrants across the three Census of 1991, 2001 and 2011.

More than five out of ten (56 percent) child migrants moved to rural locations while more than four out of ten (44 percent) amongst them moved to urban areas (Census 2011). As per Census 2011, the share of boys amongst urban child migrants (0-19 years), was higher (46.8 percent) as against girls (41.2 percent). In rural areas it was the opposite as migrant girls constituted a greater share (58.7 percent) as compared to migrant boys (53.2 percent).

As per Census 2011, Goa has the largest percentage of in-migrant children (0-19 years) amounting to approximately 80.7 percent (0.34 million) of the total child population of the State. The other four States with the highest percentage of in-migration amongst children (0-19) includes Kerala (55.7 percent, 5.81 million), Maharashtra (37.2 percent, 15.08 million), Tamil Nadu (34.4 percent, 8.01 million), and Andhra Pradesh (33.5 percent, 10.01 million). Specifically, for older adolescents (15-19 years), while Goa (78.8 percent) and Kerala (54.1 percent) remain the top two States, for in-migration (Arunachal Pradesh 40.3 percent) and (Maharashtra, 39.7 percent) occupy third and fourth position, while Andhra Pradesh (36.2 percent) remains in fifth position with the largest percentage of in-migrant children.

Based on Census 2011, we find that 50.7 percent of children (0-19 years) either moved with the household or migrated after birth followed by the next highest category ‘others’, which basically refers to no specific reason for migration cited by almost 38.2 percent of migrant children (Census, 2011). The third major reason for children’s migration in the age group 0-19 years was marriage (6.4 percent) which accounts for key reason for migration of more than a third of girls aged 15-19 years (34.9 percent). The fourth reason that emerges is migration for education, cited by only 3.4 percent children.

NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08), also highlights “moved with household” to be the most cited reason for migration amongst children aged 0-18 years old. This is higher for the 0-5 age group (78.4 percent) and 6-14 age group (67.2 percent) and gets reduced to 41.4 percent amongst older adolescents aged 15-18 years. The second most cited reason for migration amongst children of age 0-18 years was studies (16.8 percent), followed by marriage (11.8 percent) and ‘other reasons’ constituted 6.8 percent. The reasons for migration according to NSSO, 64<sup>th</sup> Round vary substantially across gender, location, caste and religion and have been further exemplified in the report.

The analysis exemplifies diversity in economic well-being amongst migrants belonging to bottom, middle and top terciles in the NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round 2008 data. The study has used household’s monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) as a proxy of economic well-being of households by migrant status. Findings reveal that there is marginal difference (INR 12) in MPCE between migrant (INR 478) and non-migrant households (INR 466) belonging to bottom tercile, though overall MPCE remains significantly higher amongst migrant households compared to non-migrant households. For households belonging to the middle tercile, the difference in MPCE is relatively larger (INR 26) with the most striking difference (INR 521) found amongst households belonging to the top tercile households.

NFHS-4 (2015-16) data reveals that migrant children (0-5 year) are less likely to receive full vaccination compared to non-migrant children, but this association is not statistically significant. On the other hand, underweight, stunting and prevalence of diarrhoea are found to be more prevalent amongst non-migrant children. Migrant children are 8 percent less likely to be stunted as well as 15 percent less likely to have diarrhoea and be underweight as compared to non-migrant children. This indicates that migrant children are relatively better off than the non-migrant children in terms of health-related outcome variables defined for the age-group 0-5 years. While comparing migrant and non-migrant children aged 6-18 years old, using NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round data, reveals that children living in the least poor cluster are substantially better off than children from the poorest cluster in terms of better MPCE, better educational attendance and less engagement in work.

One third of both migrant and non-migrant children in the poorest cluster are from SC/ST population and are largely rural, compared to the least poor cluster, which has less than 1 percent of children belonging to SC/ST households and is mainly urban-based.

While children in the poorest migrant households might have better MPCE than non-migrant households, migrant children in the age group 6-18 years are more vulnerable because they are engaged in more child labour and less educational opportunities with 22.1 percent of children 6-18 years not enrolled in educational institutions and 11.0 percent children (6-18 years) working.

The key policy recommendations emanating from the secondary analysis include the need for (i) better planning and governance focussed on child migrants, (ii) targeted intervention in migration hot-spots, (iii) addressing data gaps related to child migrants, (iv) focusing and collecting data related to independent child migrants, (v) multi-pronged strategy to address diverse needs of child migrants, (vi) increased efforts to prevent child labour, (vii) prevention of child marriage and (viii) developing a comprehensive research agenda for child migration.

# INTRODUCTION

## 1. Introduction

*“Children have become an important part of large-scale population movements currently involving millions of people and are likely to be increasingly affected in the next decades as a result of globalisation, socio-economic change and climate change. Yet, in debates on both child protection and migration, children who move or are left behind are largely invisible.*

*As a result, policy responses to support these vulnerable children are fragmented and inconsistent”.*

As stated above by Dottridge (2013), international as well as national debates on migration have paid scant regard to children<sup>1</sup>. There are various definitions of child migrants and the Tenth European Council on the Rights of the Child defines children in migration as those:

*‘in search of survival, security, improved standards of living, education, economic opportunities, protection from exploitation and abuse, family reunification or a combination of these factors. They may travel with their family or independently (unaccompanied child) or with an extended family or a non-family member (separated child)’* (European Forum on the Rights of the Child, p.4).

At a global level, the difficulty in estimating the number of internal child migrants<sup>2</sup> makes it difficult to *analyse and assess* the impact of child migration on children’s education, health, well-being and mortality. UNICEF (2016) notes that across the globe, 50 million children have migrated and at the end of 2015, some 17 million children were displaced by violence and conflict within their own countries.

This report limits itself to analysing internal child migrants in India who may move independently for studies, work or marriage or may move with families. Nonetheless, it is critical to recognise child migrants not only as a numerically important population, but also to acknowledge their agency and role as negotiators and creators of culture.

From the limited scholarship available, it is relevant to note that majority of children who migrate, are doing so within and between countries of the global South (Dottridge, 2013). As per the UNESCO Global Education Monitoring Report (2019), the largest internal migration occurs in low and middle-income countries, particularly China and India. A longitudinal analysis based on the Young Lives study found that between one-third and one-half of young people aged 15-19 in Ethiopia, India, Vietnam and Peru migrated at least once between 2009 and 2013 (Gavonel, 2017). Researchers have also highlighted that migration leads to vulnerability and a loss of well-being for migrant children as well as an increased risk of morbidity (Kouider, *et al.*, 2014; Rosado, *et al.*, 2013; Washbrook, *et al.*, 2012). UNESCO (2019) highlights that children of migrant parents may benefit from stability and remittances, but their education and well-being often suffer.

<sup>1</sup> As per Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, children are defined as “individuals below the age of 18” however review of international and national statistics reveal lack of disaggregated data specifying 0-18 as an age group.

<sup>2</sup> The data available on child migration globally is limited to international migration. As per the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA, 2017) there has been a substantial increase in unaccompanied children migrating across borders and the number of children aged 19 or below domiciled in a country other than the one in which they were born. As of 2017, this figure has been estimated at 36 million.

Migration studies have historically assumed that children's migration is a result of their parents' decision to move and is based on the normative construct that children are 'dependent' 'non-productive' family members whose parents 'provide' for their needs. This fails to account for the lived experiences of many 'Independent Child Migrants', who migrate without parents or guardians, resulting in very different childhood experience (Whitbread & Hashim, 2005; Hashim & Thorsen, 2011). The lack of longitudinal data often inhibits age specific analysis of migratory pathways. Though the Young Lives longitudinal study captures migratory trajectories of children over time, the analysis from the panel data has been excluded in this report.

## 1.1 Indian Context

Migration is an important phenomenon in India from an economic, political and public health point of view, which has a decisive influence on people's lives (Bhagat, 2010; Kumar *et al.*, 2008). Census 2001 recorded that in India there were 314.54 million internal migrants of which female migrants (all ages) constituted 70.3 percent while child migrants (up to 19 years) comprised 19.2 percent<sup>3</sup>.

A large body of literature in India has examined the characteristics of migrants and the reasons attributable for decision to migrate and has drawn inference on the economic well-being of migrants in a broader context (Keshari & Bhagat, 2012; Mahapatro, 2012; Mitra & Murayama, 2009; Kundu & Sarangi, 2007; Kundu & Saraswati, 2012). However, as observed globally, children within migration studies have rarely been a focus and there is a shortage of research on child migration in India.

Given that large numbers of children are both directly and indirectly affected by migration of adults in their families (i.e. children either accompany their parents, migrate independently or get left behind), it is crucial to examine existing data sources to assess the effect of migration on various developmental aspects of children.

## 1.2 Internal Child Migration in India

The current study aims at a foundational analysis of children's migration and their socio-economic characteristics, the impact of migration on children and the nature of vulnerabilities associated with their migration journeys.

Additionally, data gaps identified whilst undertaking this study will be useful to inform UNICEF's advocacy on better data collection on child migration in national surveys as well as the need for policy makers to acknowledge child migrants as an important target group. The analysis would also identify gaps in knowledge and provide recommendations for designing further research to get deeper insights into the issue of child migration.

The study is aimed to specifically study trends and patterns related to internal migration<sup>4</sup> of children, drawing on review and analysis of secondary data sources available. The present study has the following four objectives:

1. To study trends of internal migration amongst the Indian population (across all ages) between Census 1991, Census 2001 and Census 2011 and analyse specific migratory pattern amongst children (up to 19 years), based on differing age-groups, gender, location and educational level/s.

<sup>3</sup> Census 2011 data only provides information for female migrants of all ages and not for children (up to 19 years). As per Census 2011, there were 455.78 million internal migrants of which 67.9 percent were female.

<sup>4</sup> In-migration or internal migration is defined as number of migrated people counted at their place of enumeration, while out-migration is defined as movement of people out of a place. Henceforth, in this study, "migration" will be used to refer to in-migration.

2. To explore the reasons for migrations by different background variables, with special emphasis on children (under age 19), by analysing National Sample Surveys 64<sup>th</sup> Round (NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round), Census 2001 and Census 2011.
3. To examine the level of economic well-being as measured by monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) data by migrant and non-migrant households and thereby to study the characteristics of migrant and non-migrant households with focus on children by analysing (NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round), and;
4. To analyse vulnerability amongst child migrants by analysing National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4) and NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round.

As stated above, the study analyses the Census data along with NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round, NFHS-4, and IHDS-II (collectively referred to as “Data Sources”) to understand child migration in India. While the Data Sources provide a wealth of information on migration, different surveys do not have a common definition to identify a “migrant” (refer to Table 1.1).

**Table 1.1: Definitions of Migration Use in Data Sources**

Dataset	Migration Definition
Census of India	Census of India provides two definitions of “migrant”- place of birth definition and place of last residence definition.  When a person is enumerated in Census at a place (i.e., village or town or rural or urban) different from her/his last place of residence, s/he would be considered as migrant by place of residence.  When a person enumerated at place different from his/her place of birth, s/he would be considered as a migrant by place of birth
National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)	A household member whose last usual place of residence (UPR), any time in the past, was different from the place of enumeration was considered as a migrant member in a household.
National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4)	All eligible men and women were asked “How long have you been living continuously in (name of the current place of residence)”. The question recorded responses as number of years (1, 2, 3,...., etc.), always and visitors. Those who responded in number of years considered as a migrant.
India Human Development Survey-II (IHDS-II) (2011-12)	For the individuals residing in the household, respondents were asked, “Have you or any member of your household left to find seasonal/short term work during last five years and returned to live here?”

The study relies upon data collected from various rounds of Census (including Census, 2011) and NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08). One of the main lacunae in the Census and NSSO survey<sup>5</sup> is the failure to adequately capture seasonal and/ or short-term migration. This failure to adequately capture short term or circular migration in turn translates under reporting of migration amongst the poor, especially the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) categories. As pointed out by ICSSR (2012), the Census and NSSO survey coverage is best for permanent migrants and reasonably adequate for semi-permanent migrants.

The fact that only one primary reason of migration is captured for households, creates difficulties in getting a true picture pertaining to major drivers of migration. A majority of migrants (all ages) report moving on account of marriage (46.3 percent as per Census 2011) in sharp contrast to a mere 10.0 percent of migrants reporting migration due to employment related reasons. Failure to take cognisance of secondary reasons for migration, may well be the reasons for migration amongst

<sup>5</sup> As per the NSSO-64th Round, a short-term migrant is one who has “stayed away from the village/town for a period of one month or more but less than 6 months during the last 365 days of employment or in search of employment”. This definition leads to an underestimation of short-term migrants as in many cases, the seasonal cycle is longer than six months and further, as entire households and not just individuals participate in seasonal migration. Additionally, the NSSO-64th Round does not include seasonal migrants from rural non-agricultural households (Chandrashekhar & Sharma, 2014).

women in India being dominated by reasons related to marriage and work-related reasons not getting captured.

Analysis related to child migrants threw up further data challenges<sup>6</sup>. For instance, both Census (1991, 2001, 2011) and NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round do not provide any direct question on whether child migrants moved alone through age-filtering. As a result, analysis related to independent migrants amongst children and reasons associated with this category cannot be undertaken. Furthermore, NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round captured only those migrant households which had moved within the last 365 days, which is an insufficient time period to study migration at household level.

In addition to discussing the shortcomings described above, with specific respect to migration, Deshingkar & Akter (2009) have pointed out that migration streams for illegal activities (i.e. trafficking and child labour) are not captured in surveys<sup>7</sup>. An ILO South Asia report on child labour and children in employment (Khan & Lyon, 2015) states that according to conservative estimates, there are 16.7 million 5-17 years old engaged in child labour in South Asia and in absolute terms, child labourers from 5-17 years age group are the highest in India (5.8 million).

---

<sup>6</sup> Census 1991 data is not available in readable format and there exists discrepancy in terms of series title, as well as national and state level data. Further data structure challenges related to age of child migrants in Census 2001 data exists for instance, in D5 series (reason for migration) age group is given in format as 0-14, 15-19 etc. while in D10 series (marital status of migrant) age group is mentioned as 0-9, 10-14 15-19 etc. Therefore, it is not possible to deal with reason for migration and marital status for age groups 10-14 and 15-19 separately.

<sup>7</sup> While Census 2001 reports only 12.66 million as working children, other agencies have reported significantly higher number of working children. The Global March and the International Center on Child Labor and Education (ICCLE) who have estimated that there are roughly 25-30 million child workers in India while according to the Human Rights Watch more than 100 million could be working because so many who are no longer enrolled are likely to be working.

# TRENDS AND PATTERN IN INTERNAL MIGRATION

## HIGHLIGHTS

As per Census 2011:

- In India every fifth migrant is a child.
- India is home to 92.95 million migrant children, with girls constituting more than half (47.05 million) the migrant population.
- Approximately five out of 10 migrant girls constituting almost 6.39 million (10-19 years) were reported to be married.
- A larger number of migrant children are living in rural areas (56.0 percent) than urban areas (44.0 percent).
- Rural-rural migration is the most common stream of flow for child migrants, while urban to urban migration is the second most preferred stream of migration.

### 2.1 Introductions and Data Source

This section highlights the trends seen in internal migration in India. Data from Census 1991, 2001 and 2011 has been used to analyse migration trends over the span of three decades, across all ages and also for profiling migratory patterns amongst children<sup>8</sup> (up to 19 years).

The study analyses migration on the basis of 'place of last residence'<sup>9</sup>. Percentage of migrants is defined as the total number of migrant persons expressed as a percentage of total population. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Percentage of migrants} = \frac{\text{Total number of migrants}}{\text{Total number of persons}} \times 100$$

Percentage of migration by gender, age, place of residence is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Percentage of migrants by specific category} \\ & \text{(Gender, Age, Place of residence)} \\ & = \frac{\text{Total number of migrants in a particular category}}{\text{Total number of persons in that category}} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

Growth of migrants is defined as percentage increase in the number of migrants from the reference period. It is calculated as follows:

<sup>8</sup> Census of India records data for the age groups of 0-9, 10-14 and 15-19 years, accordingly for the purposes of this section, children are defined as those up to 19 years of age.

<sup>9</sup> While Census of India provides for two distinct definitions of migration- by place of birth and place of last residence, the study has relied upon the place of last residence definition as it is akin to the migration definition provided by the NSSO. It is relevant to note that the NSSO definition distinguishes itself from the Census, as it is defined as a place where one has stayed continuously for six months or more.



$$\text{Growth of Migrants} = \frac{\text{Number of migrants in census year } t - \text{Number of migrants in census year } (t-1)}{\text{Number of migrants in year } (t-1)} \times 100$$

Here, *t* is the current Census year  
*t* – 1 is the previous Census year

## 2.2 Overall Trends

In India, the volume of migration has registered an increase akin to many developing nations (Lusome and Bhagat, 2006). As per Census 2011, there are 455.78 million migrants in India. A comparison between Census 2001 and 2011 reveals that within a span of a decade, India has seen an additional 141.24 million internal migrants across all ages. (Refer to Table A1 in Annexure A).

The percentage of internal migrants over the span of three decades (1991- 2001-2011) continues to grow from 27.7 percent (Census 1991) to 30.6 percent (Census 2001) and has further increased to 37.6 percent (Census 2011). It is important to note that during the period 2001-2011 internal migration growth was 44.9 percent while overall growth in population was 17.7 percent.

Therefore, given the scale of internal migration in India, it is critical for the policy discourse to analyse the impact of migration in relation to India’s commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals.

## 2.3 Migration Trends by Gender, Educational Level, Place of Residence, Marital Status and Streams and Duration Across All Ages

### 2.3.1 Gender

In India, women form a large majority of the migrant population principally on account of exogamous marriages. Fulford (2015) notes that the percentage of female migrants is more than double the percentage of male migrants - largely due to high incidences of marriage migration. This is substantiated by Census 2011 data, wherein amongst total migrants in the country, 309.64 million (67.9 percent) are women, while 146.14 million male migrants constitute the remaining 32.1 percent (Refer to Table A1 in Annexure A).

### 2.3.2 Educational Levels

Literacy rate is defined as the percentage of people aged seven and above who can read and write with understanding in any language by the corresponding age group. It is calculated as:

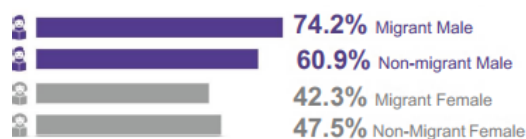
$$\text{Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of people aged 7 and above who can read and write}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

The literacy rate for India was 64.8 percent, as per Census 2001 and 74 percent according to Census 2011. The average literacy rate<sup>10</sup> for migrants was 51.7 percent while for non-migrants it was 55.7 percent according to Census 2001. As per Census 2011 as well, the literacy rate for migrants was lower (61.3 percent), than non-migrants (64.1 percent). Disaggregated data by gender reveals that in both Census (2001 & 2011) migrant women have lower literacy rates in comparison to non-

<sup>10</sup> Ideally while calculating literacy rate, the “total population” figure in the denominator should exclude those in the age group of 0-6 years however as Census data for migrants does not provide disaggregated data for the age group of 0-6 years for the purposes of calculation, we have taken the total population as the base denominator for all calculations pertaining to literacy rate.

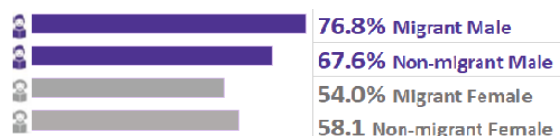
migrant women; whereas migrant men have higher literacy rates in comparison to non-migrant men (Refer to Fig 2.1 and 2.2).

**Figure 2.1:** Literacy Rate Amongst Migrants and Non-Migrants by Gender All Ages (%)



Census of India 2001

**Figure 2.2:** Literacy Rate Amongst Migrants and Non-Migrants by Gender All Ages (%)



Census of India 2011

The literacy rate increased across rural and urban areas, for both migrants and non-migrants across the two Census (from 2001 to 2011). However, both Census (2001 & 2011) had higher literacy rate amongst the urban population of migrants and non-migrants, in comparison to the rural population of migrants and non-migrants. Overall literacy rate amongst urban and rural migrants was higher in comparison to the urban and rural non migrants in both Census (2001 & 2011). A detailed analysis of literacy rate of migrant and non-migrant by gender and location has been provided in Table A2 and Table A3 of Annexure A.

**2.3.3 Marital Status**

As per Census 2001<sup>11</sup>, amongst all migrants, 69.3 percent were ever married<sup>12</sup> (45.3 percent male and 81.3 percent female migrants); whereas this percentage slightly decreased to 67.5 percent in Census 2011 (44.9 percent male and 78.9 percent female) (Refer to Table A4 and A5 in Annexure A).

**2.3.4 Place of Migration**

The rural share (70 percent, 66.9 percent and 61 percent as per Census 1991, 2001 & 2011 respectively) of all in-migrants in India, remained much higher as compared to the urban share (30.8 percent 33.1 percent and 39 percent as per Census 1991, 2001 & 2011 respectively). This was despite, a slight decline (9 percentage points) in the rural share and a steady increase in the urban share (9 percentage points) between Census 1991 to 2011. Chandrasekhar, Naik & Rao (2017) have also pointed out that the total number of migrants residing in rural and urban India has increased steadily over successive decades.

As mentioned earlier, while the rate of migration has increased from 27.7 percent (Census 1991) to 37.6 percent (Census 2011), there was a corresponding increase in the percentage of rural in-migrants (26.1, 28.3, 33.4 percent as per Census 1991, 2001, and 2011 respectively) though it remained below the national average. On the contrary the increase in the rate of urban migrants from 32.3 percent (Census, 1991), to 36.4 percent (Census, 2001), to 47.1 percent (Census, 2011) has been greater than the national average. It is relevant to note that during the decadal Census period

<sup>11</sup> Of the last three Census periods, only Census 2001 and Census 2011 data provide marital status of the migrants.

<sup>12</sup> Ever married includes currently married, widowed, divorced and separated across all ages and who have a duration of residence of 0 to 9 years only

between 2001 to 2011, the rate of urban migrants jumped by 10.7 percentage points (Refer to Table A1 in Annexure A).

### 2.3.5 Migration Flow & Streams

Analysis of migration flows across the three decadal Census periods, reveals that intra-district migration remained almost the same across Census 1991(62.1 percent), 2001(61.5 percent) and 2011(60.9 percent). Inter-district migration decreased from 26.1 percent to 23.7 percent (from Census 1991 to 2001) but increased again to 25.9 percent as per Census 2011. Inter-state migration increased from Census 1991 to 2001 (11.8 to 13.1 percent) but declined to 11.9 percent again as per Census 2011(Refer to Table A6 in Annexure A). Lusome & Bhagat (2006) have suggested that the rise in inter-state migration could be on account of creation of the three new States in 2000<sup>13</sup>.

To understand the distribution of migrants across the four streams of migration (Rural to Rural; Rural to Urban; Urban to Urban; and Urban to Rural) the percentage distribution of migrants has been calculated in Table A7, in Annexure A. Percentage distribution of migrants by a stream is defined as percentage of migrants in a particular stream by total migrants. The following formula is used to calculate percentage distribution of migrants:

$$\text{Percentage by stream of migrants} = \frac{\text{Total migrants by stream}}{\text{Total migrants}} \times 100$$

Rural-rural migration is highest across all the streams and is followed by rural-urban migration. Though rural-rural migration has decreased significantly from 64.2 percent to 47.3 percent (from Census 1991 to 2011), there was marginal decrease in rural-urban migration; while urban-urban migration increased significantly from 11.7 to 17.4 percent (from Census 1991 to 2011) (Refer to Table A7, in Annexure A).

### 2.3.6. Duration of Stay

Review of Census data reveals that from 2001 to 2011<sup>14</sup>, migration has remained almost the same according to duration of stay, except for migration with duration of less than a year, where it increased very minimally (one percent) as per Census 2011. Migration with duration of ten or more years, remains the highest approximately 54.2 and 52.9 percent across Census 2001 and 2011 respectively. It is important to note that migration with unclassified duration also remains high in both Census 2001 (14.5 percent) and 2011(16 percent). (Refer to Table A8, in Annexure A).

### 2.3.7. Migration Hot-Spots

As per Census 1991, the top five States<sup>15</sup> with highest percentage of in-migrant population are as follows: Goa (45.4 percent, 0.53 million), Himachal Pradesh (35.6 percent, 1.84 million), Punjab (34.3 percent, 6.96 million), Arunachal Pradesh (33.8 percent, 0.29 million) and Gujarat (33.1 percent, 13.66 million) While percentage of in-migrants in Uttar Pradesh is lower (21.4 percent) than the national average (27.7 percent), the absolute number of in-migrant (29.76 million) is the highest, amongst all states and UTs (Refer to Table A23, in Annexure A).

The top five states (excluding UTs) with highest percentage of migrant population as per Census 2001, are Goa (58.3 percent, 0.78 million), Maharashtra (43.1 percent, 41.72 million), Gujarat (37.9

<sup>13</sup> Three new states formed are Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Uttarakhand.

<sup>14</sup> The required data from Census 1991 is not available in the public domain.

<sup>15</sup> UT's have not been included

percent, 19.22 million), Punjab (37.7 percent, 9.18 million) and Arunachal Pradesh (37.5 percent, 0.41 million) (Refer to Table A24, in Annexure A).

As per Census 2011, the top five states (excluding the UT’s) with the highest migrant populations are Goa (78.2 percent, 1.14 million), Kerala (53.5 percent, 17.86 million), Maharashtra (51.1 percent, 57.37million) and Punjab (49.5 percent, 13.73 million). At the fifth place both Andhra Pradesh (45.4 percent, 38.36 million) and Arunachal Pradesh (45.6 percent, 0.63 million) have similar percentage of migrant population (Refer to Table A 25, in Annexure A).

## 2.4. Child Migrants - Overall Trends

Moving the analysis to focus specifically on children, Census 2011 reveals that there are approximately 92.95 million child migrants (0-19 years) in India. When compared to Census 2001, the analysis reveals that within a span of a decade, there has been an increase of 32.70 million child migrants (Refer to Table 2.1) and the absolute number of child migrants doubled between 1991 and 2011.

It is critical to note that amongst total migrants in the country, child migrants constituted about 19 percent (Census 1991 and Census 2001) and 20.4 percent as per Census 2011 (Refer to Table A9, in Annexure A).

As a proportion/share of all children (up to 19 years) child migrants constituted 11.3 percent (44.35 million), 13 percent (60.25 million) and 18.9 percent (92.95million) respectively a per Census 1991, 2001 and 2011 thereby showing an increasing trend (Refer to Table 2.1).

**Table 2.1: Number and Percentage of Child Migrants (Aged 0-19 Years), Census 1991, 2001 & 2011**

Category	Age-group	1991			2001			2011		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total number of children	0-14	31,23,64,662	16,17,27,446	15,06,37,216	36,36,10,812	18,94,87,322	17,41,23,490	372444116	19,43,51,375	17,80,92,741
	15-19	7,90,34,929	4,22,31,074	3,68,03,855	10,02,15,890	5,39,39,991	4,62,75,899	120526449	6,39,82,396	5,65,44,053
	0-19	39,13,99,591	20,39,58,520	18,74,41,071	46,38,26,702	24,34,27,313	22,03,99,389	492970565	25,83,33,771	23,46,36,794
Number of child migrants	0-14	2,81,20,757	1,45,05,538	1,36,15,219	3,98,34,320	2,08,28,596	1,90,05,724	63756613	3,32,19,352	3,05,37,261
	15-19	1,62,29,762	52,85,955	1,09,43,807	2,04,21,657	82,66,134	1,21,55,523	29202399	1,26,83,733	1,65,18,666
	0-19	4,43,50,519	1,97,91,493	2,45,59,026	6,02,55,977	2,90,94,730	3,11,61,247	92959012	4,59,03,085	4,70,55,927
Percentage of child migrants	0-14	9.0	9.0	9.0	11.0	11.0	10.9	17.1	17.1	17.1
	15-19	20.5	12.5	29.7	20.4	15.3	26.3	24.2	19.8	29.2
	0-19	11.3	9.7	13.1	13.0	12.0	14.1	18.9	17.8	20.1

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of children.  
Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 and 2011

Review of Census data also reveals that out of total children (0-14 years), the percentage of child migrants increased significantly from 9 percent (28.12 million) as per Census 1991 to 17.1 percent (63.75million), as per Census 2011. For children between ages of 15-19 years the percentage increased from 20.5 percent (16.22 million) as per Census 1999 to 24.2 percent (29.20 million) as per Census 2011. Thus, the percentage of migrant children is always higher for the 15-19 age group in comparison to the 0-14 age group. Even though absolute numbers are higher for the 0-14 years age group (63.75 million, as per Census 2011) as compared to the 15-19 years age group (29.20 million, as per Census 2011). The fact that children are moving in large numbers, builds on existing

qualitative studies that have pointed out that the decision to migrate has many individual, family, and community level influences (Crivello, 2011).

Figure 2.3: Percentage Share of Child Migrants Among Migrants of all Ages

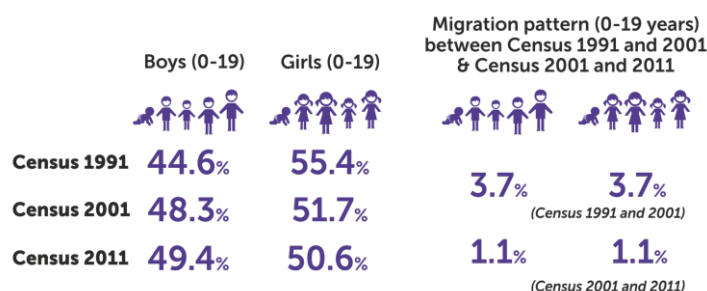


## 2.5 Trends of Child Migrants

### 2.5.1 Gender

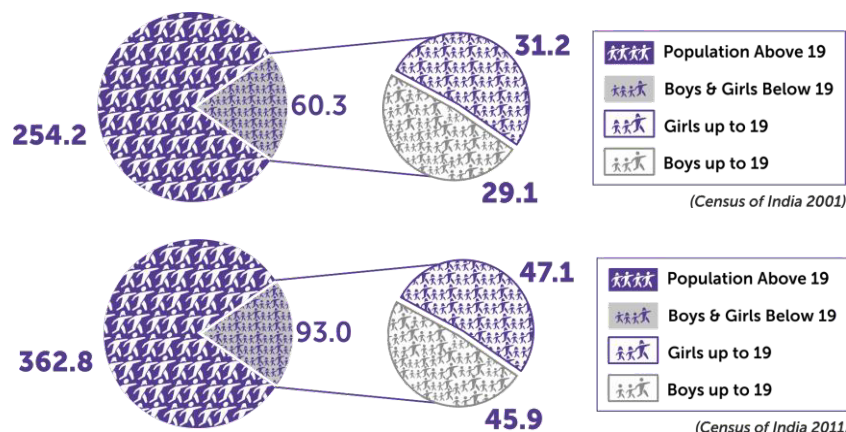
Akin to the situation seen amongst migrants of all ages, girl migrants remain higher in numbers amongst child migrants. Girls (0-19 years) comprise 55.4, 51.7 and 50.6 percent of all child migrants as per Census 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively.

Figure 2.4: Percentage Share of Boys and Girls Among Child Migrants



They constituted 24.55 million, 31.16 million, 47.05 million of migrants of all ages, as per Census 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively (Refer to Figure 2.4). There is only a slight difference left between the boys and girl child migrants as per Census 2011.

Figure 2.5: Share of Child Migrants (in Millions) Out of Total Migrant Population

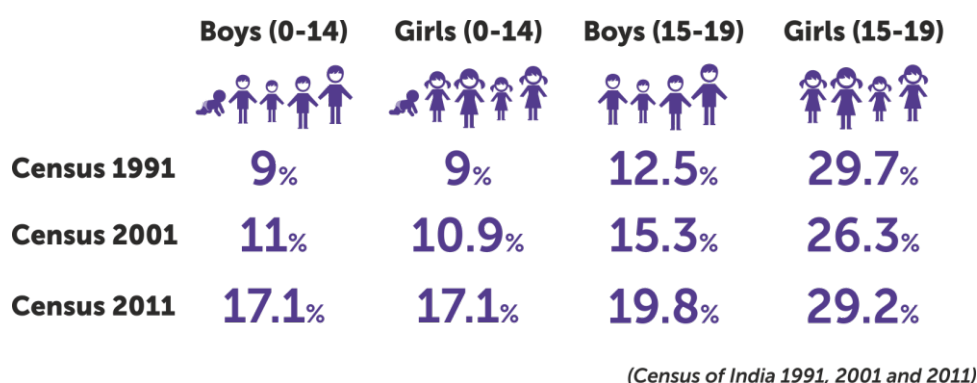


It is relevant to note that boys (up to 19 years) constituted approximately 31 percent of all male migrants (all ages) as per Census 1991, 2001, and 2011. Girls, on the other hand, constituted approximately 14 percent of female migrants (all ages) in the same period (Refer to Table A9, in Annexure A).

An analysis of the migration growth percentage over two Census (1991 to 2001) reveals that while migration amongst boys (0-14 years) grew at 43.6 percent, it was much higher amongst migrant boys in the 15-19 years age group 56.4 percent. On the other hand, migration amongst girls grew at 39.6 percent amongst 0-14 years age group and only at 11.1 percent for the 15-19 years girl migrants (Refer to Table A10, in Annexure A).

Decadal migration growth rate between Census 2001 and 2011, reveals that while migration amongst boys (0-14 years) grew at 59.5 percent, the growth rate for the 15-19 years age group was 53.4 percent. Similarly, the growth rate for migrant girls (0-14 years) at 60.7 percent was much higher than the growth rate amongst girl migrants in the 15-19 years age group (35.9 percent)- though the latter was much higher than the previous decade (Refer to Table A11 in Annexure A).

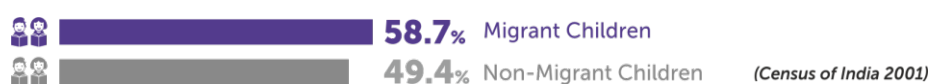
**Figure 2.6: Percentage of Child Migrants Across Age Groups (0-14 and 15-19 Years)**



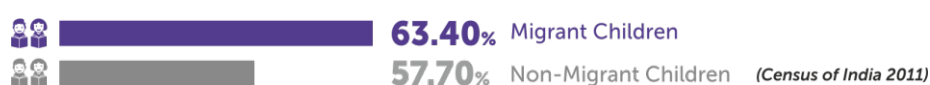
### 2.5.2 Education

Comparison of literacy rates amongst child migrants and non-migrants (up to 19 years) between Census 2001 and 2011 and reveals that within a span of a decade, literacy has increased 4.7 percentage points amongst child migrants and 8.3 percentage points amongst child non-migrants. However, as per Census 2011, literacy rate/s reveals that literacy rate amongst child migrants (up to 19 years) is higher (63.4 percent) than amongst non-migrants (57.7 percent) (Refer to Figure 2.7, 2.8 and Table 2.2, 2.3).

**Figure 2.7: Literacy Rate Amongst Migrant and Non-Migrant Children (0-19 Years)**



**Figure 2.8: Literacy Rate Amongst Migrant and Non-Migrant Children (0-19 Years)**



Gender analysis also shows that both boy and girl migrants have higher literacy rates (64.2 and 62.6 percent respectively) compared to their non-migrant counterparts (59.1 and 56.2 percent respectively) as per Census 2011 (Refer to Table 2.3).

Further bifurcation by age group reveals that literacy rate remains higher amongst migrant children aged 0-14 years (52.3 percent), than non-migrant children (48.4 percent). This is reversed in the 15-19 years age group; wherein lower literacy levels are seen amongst migrant children (87.5 percent) in comparison to non-migrant children (89.2 percent) as per Census 2011 (Table 2.2).

**Table 2.2: Literacy Rate of Migrant and Non-Migrant Children by Gender and Place of Residence, Census 2001(%)**

Age-group	Place of residence	Migrant Children			Non-migrant Children		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
0-14	Rural	47.1	50.0	44.0	39.8	42.6	36.8
	Urban	55.8	56.9	54.5	48.5	49.0	47.8
	Total	50.6	52.8	48.2	41.7	44.0	39.2
15-19	Rural	65.4	86	55.8	77.4	82.3	70.4
	Urban	88.9	91.5	85.9	88.6	89.9	87.1
	Total	74.5	88.8	64.8	80.5	84.3	75.5
0-19	Rural	53.4	58.8	49	46.8	50.7	42.3
	Urban	66.6	68.4	64.7	58	58.9	57
	Total	58.7	63.1	54.6	49.4	52.6	45.8

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of migrant/non-migrant children in the respective age group.

Source: Census 2001

**Table 2.3: Literacy Rate of Migrant Children vis-à-vis Non-Migrant Children by Gender and Place of Residence, Census 2011(%)**

Age-group	Place of residence	Migrant Children			Non-migrant Children		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
0-14	Rural	50.6	51.1	50	48.1	48.8	47.2
	Urban	54.4	55	53.8	49.7	49.9	49.4
	Total	52.3	52.9	51.7	48.4	49.1	47.7
15-19	Rural	83.1	92.7	77.4	88.3	90.0	86
	Urban	93.4	94.7	92	91.9	92.2	91.6
	Total	87.5	93.7	82.8	89.2	90.6	87.6
0-19	Rural	60.9	61.5	60.3	56.9	58.6	55.1
	Urban	66.5	67.1	65.9	60.3	60.8	59.9
	Total	63.4	64.2	62.6	57.7	59.1	56.2

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of migrant/non-migrant children in the respective age group.

Source: Census 2011

However, more migrant children (22.5 percent) are completing secondary schooling<sup>16</sup> in comparison to non-migrant children (15 percent) according to an analysis of Census 2011 data (Refer to Table A13 in Annexure A).

<sup>16</sup> Please note that this does not include diploma, technical diploma and graduation degree.

### 2.5.3. Marital Status

As per Census 2001<sup>17</sup>, 39.3 percent of child migrants were married, while less than 4.8 percent of non-migrant children were reported to be married in the age group 10-19 years. Gender analysis shows that while six out of every ten migrant girls (61.7 percent) (10-19 years) were married, less than one out of every ten non-migrant girls had tied the knot (7 percent). These percentages highlight the continuation of child marriage amongst girls. Very few boys amongst migrants and non-migrant groups were reported to be married (2.9 percent) in this age group- girls (Refer to Table 2.4)<sup>18</sup>.

**Table 2.4: Percentage of Ever-Married Migrants Aged 10-19 Years, Census 2001<sup>19</sup>**

Gender	Child Population			Child Migrants			Child Non-Migrants		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total population	225062748	119572868	105489880	16576946	6335278	10241668	208485802	113237590	95248212
Number Ever-married	16535542	3521921	13013621	6507218	190004	6317214	10028324	3331917	6696407
Percent of Ever-married	7.3	2.9	12.3	39.3	2.9	61.7	4.8	2.9	7.0

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of migrant/non-migrant children in the respective age group.  
Source: Census of India 2001

Census 2011 also reveals a similar pattern, wherein a third of migrant children (33.5 percent) were reported to be married, while only 4.5 percent of non-migrant children were married (10-19 years). Amongst girls in this age group, 52.7 percent of migrant girls were married as compared to only 6.2 percent of non-migrant girls. There was an increase in the percentage of migrant boys getting married as per Census 2011(3.9) in comparison to Census 2001(2.9 percent).

**Table 2.5: Percentage of Ever-Married Migrants Aged 10-19 Years, Census 2011**

Gender	Child Population			Child Migrants			Child Non-Migrants		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total population	253235661	133401231	119834430	19986390	7857189	12129201	233249271	125544042	107705229
Number Ever-married	17256458	4214984	13041474	6698451	307575	6390876	10558007	3907409	6650598
Percent of Ever-married	6.8	3.2	10.9	33.5	3.9	52.7	4.5	3.1	6.2

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of migrant/non-migrant children in the respective age group.  
Source: Census of India 2011

Although more than half the migrant girls were married as per Census 2011, a slight decrease from Census 2001 has been observed (Refer to Table 2.5). Notwithstanding, the fact that 6.39 million girl migrants were married between the ages of 10-19 years, which constituted approximately 52.7 percent of migrant girls, is extremely alarming and requires policy attention.

<sup>17</sup> Census does not report marriages under 10 years of age, accordingly incidences of marriage amongst migrants between 10-19 years of age has been analysed.

<sup>18</sup> While child marriage should be calculated for age-group 0-20 in case of boy child and age-group 0-17 in case of girl child, owing to the Census data on marital status being available for age-groups 10-19, 20-24, the incidence of child marriage among the child migrants is reviewed for 10-19 age-group.

<sup>19</sup> Computed using Census Table C-2 for general population and D-10 for migrant population.



**Figure 2.9:** *Percentage Share of Married Girls Amongst Migrant Girls Aged 10–19 Years*



*Five Out of 10 Migrant Girls Were Married in the Age Group 10-19 (Census of India 2011)*

#### 2.5.4. Place of Residence

Migrant children (0-19 years), formed a smaller proportion of the rural population of children (14.6 percent) as compared to the migrant children in urban areas (30.2 percent) as per Census 2011.

However, amongst the total child migrants (0-19 years), child migrants enumerated in rural areas was higher (56 percent) in comparison to urban areas (44 percent) as per Census 2011. This was similar to Census 2001 data, wherein 59.9 percent child migrants were enumerated in rural areas and 40.1 percent were enumerated in urban areas.

As per Census 2011, the share of boys amongst urban child migrants (0-19 years), was higher (46.8 percent) as against girls (41.2 percent). In rural areas it was the opposite - migrant girls constituted a greater share (58.7 percent) as compared to migrant boys (53.2 percent) (Refer to Table A17 in Annexure A).

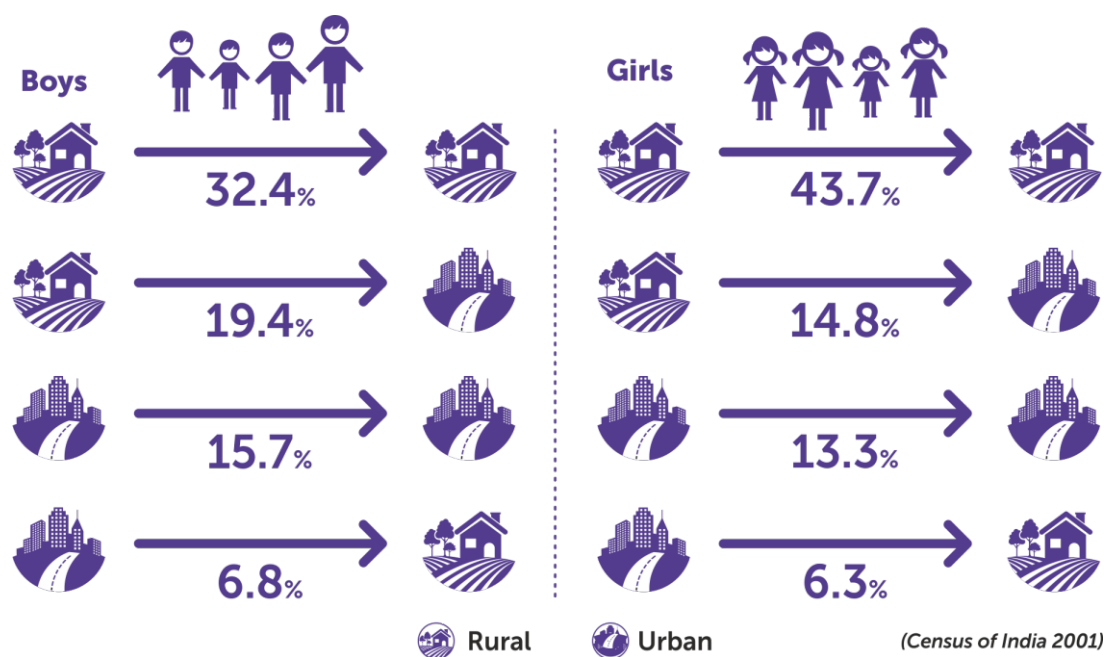
#### 2.5.5. Migration Stream

Similar to migration pattern/s across all ages, rural to rural migration is the most dominant stream amongst children (31.4 percent), followed by urban to urban migration (21.3 percent) and then rural to urban migration at 15.5 percent as per Census 2011. Rural to rural migration decreased by 6.9 percentage points between Census 2001 and 2011 (Refer to Table A18 and A19 in Annexure A). Urban to rural migration forms the lowest proportion of child migration accounting for only 10.8 percent of all child migration as per Census 2011. It is important to note that unclassified<sup>20</sup> rural and urban child migrants form a substantial proportion of child migrants (13.9 percent of rural child migrants and 7.2 percent of child migrants in urban areas) in the age group 0-19. This means a large number of migrant children remain unaccounted as per Census 2011.

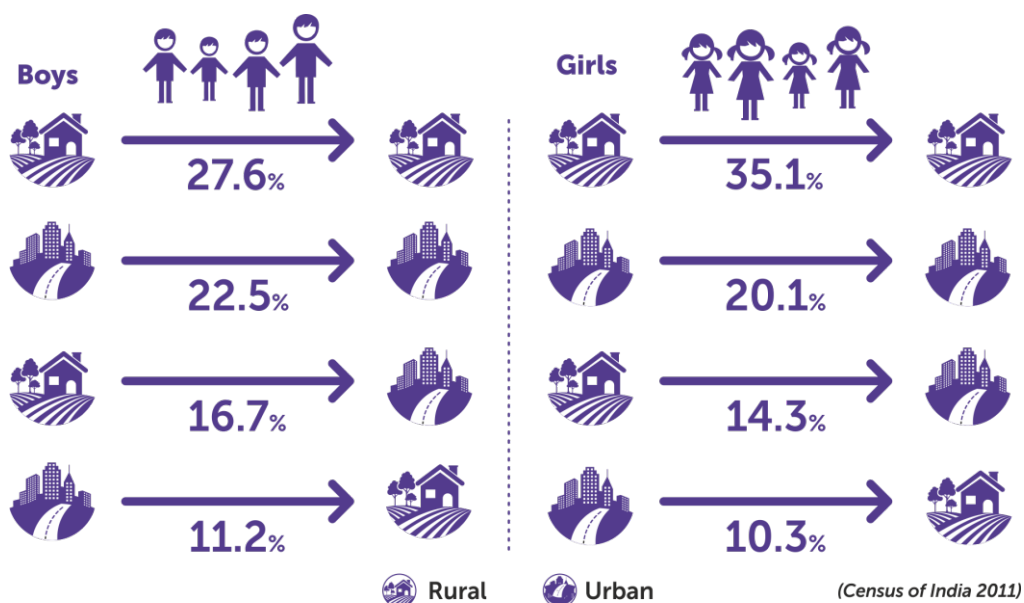
Further, gender disaggregated analysis of migration stream is given below in Figure 2.10 and 2.11. As compared to boys (27.6 percent), higher percentage of girls (35.1 percent) move from rural to rural area while higher percentage of boys (16.7 percent) move from rural to urban area than girls (14.3 percent) according to Census 2011 analysis.

<sup>20</sup> Migrant with unclassified migration stream refers to the those who did not respond where they moved (rural/um) and from where.

**Figure 2.10:** Percentage of Child Migrants (Boys and Girls) in India by Migration Streams (Census 2001)



**Figure 2.11:** Percentage of Child Migrants (Boys and Girls) in India by Migration Streams in Age Group 0-19 (Census 2011)



**2.5.6. Migration by Duration of Stay**

A significant number of migrant children migrated for the duration of 1-4 years (38.8 percent, 30 percent and 24.2 percent as per Census 1991, 2001, and 2011 respectively). Census 2001 records nearly 7.2 percent of child migrants moving for less than a year, which increased to 8.7 percent as per Census 2011<sup>21</sup>. The percentage of child migrants increased marginally from 16.1 percent to 19.2

<sup>21</sup> Lakshadweep (22 percent), Daman & Diu (18.5 percent), and Haryana (14 percent) are the top three states.

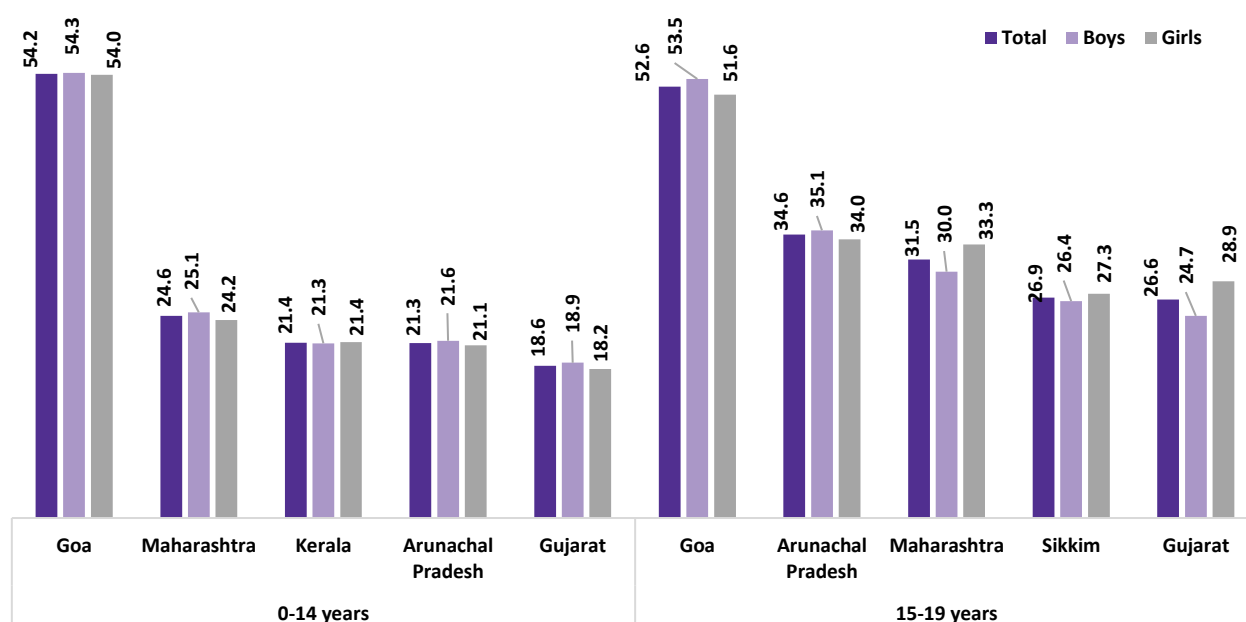
percent in the category of migration with duration of over 10 years, between Census 2001 and Census 2011<sup>22</sup> (Refer to Table A20, A21 and A22, in Annexure A).

### 2.5.7. Migration Hot-Spots

Amongst all the States (excluding UT's) as per Census 1991, Goa reported the highest percentage of child migration (up to 19 years) with 37.6 percent migrants, followed by Arunachal Pradesh (19.6 percent), Maharashtra (19.1 percent), Kerala (18.3 percent) and Karnataka (17.1 percent) (Refer to Table A26 in Annexure A). As per Census 2001 and 2011 Goa continued to have the largest percentage of in-migrant children constituting approximately 53.7 percent and 80.7 percent respectively of children aged 0-19 years. According to Census 2011, Kerala (55.7 percent), Maharashtra (37.2 percent), Tamil Nadu (34.4 percent), Andhra Pradesh (33.5 percent) and Arunachal Pradesh (31.9 Percent) were the next four state/s with the highest child migration for this age group. Further disaggregation of the data by ages 0-14 and 15-19 years also reveals that Goa remains the state with highest percentage of child migration in these age groups (Refer to Table A27 & A28 in Annexure A, Figure 2.12).

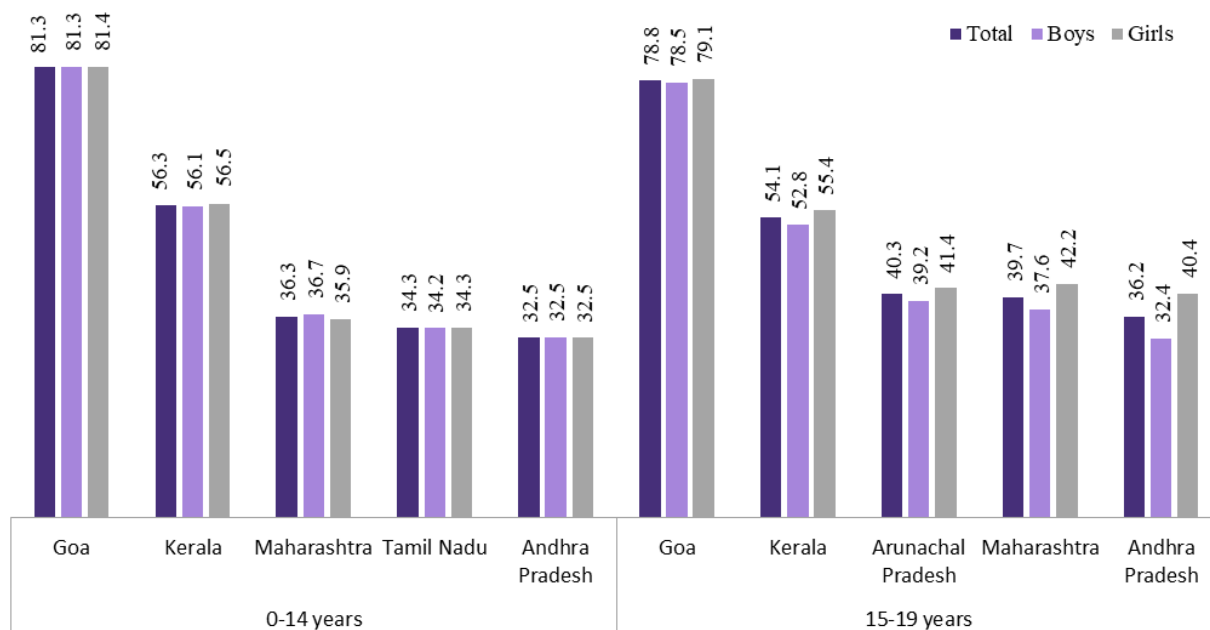
As per Census 2011, Daman & Diu (52.2 percent), Puducherry (51.6 percent) and Chandigarh (36.9 percent) had the maximum percentage of child in-migrants amongst UT's.

**Figure 2.12: Top Five States with Highest Percentage of In-Migrant Children (0-14 Years and 15-19 Years), Census 2001**



<sup>22</sup> Goa (31 percent), Pondicherry (27 percent), Kerala (27 percent) are the top three states.

**Figure 2.13:** Top Five States with Highest Percentage of In-Migrant Children (0-14 Years and 15-19 Years), Census 2011



## HIGHLIGHTS

As per Census 2011

- The primary reason for migration is moving with household/after birth (50.7 percent) of migrant children (0-19 years) as per Census 2011.
- More than 3 out of 10 migrant girls (15-19 years) stated marriage as the key reason for migration as per Census 2011
- Nearly 17 percent children migrated for reasons associated with education (0-18 years) as per NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round

### 3.1 Introduction

Migration occurs when several factors work together and these factors may vary across contexts (Bhagat and Mohanty, 2009). According to push-pull<sup>23</sup> hypothesis of migration, people migrate because of preferable environment and living conditions such as climate, housing, schools, modern amenities, and other community facilities at the destination, and in some cases, migration may be forced.

Children who migrate may come from all kinds of social, economic, educational and ethnic backgrounds. Their stories are diverse, and they may have moved for a plethora of reasons which range from adverse circumstances such as forced child labour and trafficking to uplifting circumstances related to educational pursuits and escaping conflict.

### 3.2 Data Sources and Methods

In this section, reasons for migration, across all ages have been analysed using NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round<sup>24</sup> as well as Census of India datasets 1991, 2001 and 2011, whereas reasons for migration amongst children have only been analysed using NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round (0 to 18 years), Census 2001 and Census 2011 (0 to 19 years). In addition, IHDS-II dataset has been explored to examine reasons for migration amongst short-term migrants.

NSSO: From the NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round data, reasons for migrations amongst children aged 0 to 18 for a total sample of 221,973 children has been studied (this constitutes 38.8 percent of the total sampled individuals). NSSO collected information on reasons for migration at both household and member (individual) level. The report has used *reason for leaving the last usual place of residence* variable for examining, reasons for migration amongst children aged 0-18 years. Univariate analysis is carried out to analyse the reasons for migrations amongst children falling in different age-groups and by socio-demographic characteristics as well as for all members in the households.

<sup>23</sup> Ravenstien (1885) was the earliest migration theorist to formulate that migration was governed by a "push-pull" process; that is, unfavourable conditions in one place "push" people out, and favourable conditions in an external location "pull" them towards a new destination.

<sup>24</sup> This NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round data is being used. NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round supplies the best data available on migration which can also be analysed for determining vulnerability by income groups.

Census: It is relevant to note that in Census 1991, under the reason of migration, the following categories have been captured i.e. employment, business, education, family moved, marriage, natural calamities like drought, floods, etc. and others. However, in Census 2001 and Census 2011, under reason for migration, ‘natural calamities’ has been removed, but two new categories ‘moved after birth’ and ‘moved with household’ have been added. To calculate the percentage of migrants who responded for a particular reason, the following formula was used:

*Percentage reason for migration*

$$= \frac{\text{Number of migrant responded for particular reason}}{\text{Total Migrant}} \times 100$$

Reasons for migration for all ages have been analysed using all three Census rounds 1991, 2001 and 2011. However, for reasons related to child migration, the analysis draws upon Census 2001 and Census 2011 data, since age-segregated data on reasons for migration has not been provided by Census 1991.

IHDS-II: India Human Development Surveys II (2011-12) is a multi-topic survey designed to examine changes in livelihoods and lifestyles of Indian households<sup>25</sup>. Of special interest are the 72,209 children (0-18 years) who were part of the study across States and UTs<sup>26</sup>. IHDS-II data has been analysed using univariate and bivariate techniques. Percentage of children according to place of migration (same State, another State and abroad) has been analysed by gender of children (0-18 years).

The rationale behind using the aforesaid datasets is that each dataset provides some unique information and gives a broader perspective on the reasons behind migration. For instance, while NSSO provides an analysis of reasons by different background variables at individual level, Census is able to give an overview at an aggregate level.

### 3.3 Reasons for Migration Across Ages

Marriage remains the main reason for migration across all three Census and NSSO 64<sup>th</sup>. While 68.4 percent of the sample population cited marriage as the reason for migration (NSSO 64<sup>th</sup>), a lower 56.1, 49.6, and 46.3 percent cited the same, as per Census 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively. Moving with household was cited as the next most important reason for migration, with 15.3 percent citing this as per Census 1991, which declined marginally during 2001 and rose again by approximately one percent in 2011, whereas 13.4 percent cited this as main reason as per NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round. The next major reason compelling individuals to move was work/employment/business and this increased marginally over the period from 1991 to 2001 from 8.8 percent to 10.4 percent and thereafter decreased from 10.4 percent to 9.9 percent between Census 2001 and 2011 respectively.

NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round also collected data on migration due to social, post retirement, health and displacement issue which together constitute 2.9 percent. Highlighting a major data gap ‘Other reasons’ constituted 15, 20.2 and 20.7 percent as reported by Census 1991, 2001 and 2011

<sup>25</sup> It includes 42,152 households (27,579 rural and 14,573 urban) and covers 204,569 individuals across all states and union territories (UTs) of India except Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

<sup>26</sup> In IHDS for the individuals still residing in the household, respondents were asked, “Have you or any member of your household left to find seasonal/short term work during last five years and returned to live here?” In addition, this data set also captures *place of migration (same State/ UT, another State/ UT and abroad)* as well as if they migrated alone or with family.

respectively. (Table B1 of Annexure B summarises the reasons for migration based on Census 1991, 2001, 2011 and NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round for all ages).

### 3.3.1 Gender

Reasons for migration when viewed from the perspective of gender across all ages, reveals that across the three Census, male migrants have moved primarily for work<sup>27</sup>, followed by reasons such as moving with the households, studies and marriage. However, if the categories of ‘moved after birth’ and ‘moved with the household’ are combined together, then this becomes the major reason for migration (34 percent) rather than work (25.8 percent) amongst male migrants (Census 2011).

Women primarily moved for marriage, followed by reasons associated with moving with household, other reasons and lastly for work, across the three Census rounds as well as NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round. Similar to the aforesaid research findings, three-fourth of female migrants (76.1 percent) as per Census 1991 moved for marriage, which decreased to 69.6 percent as per Census 2001 and decreased further to 66.5 percent as per Census 2011. Over the decade Census 2001-2011, a considerable increase in absolute numbers citing employment as reason for migration by women is noticed- from 3.67 million (1.9 percent) to 6.40 million (2.4 percent) women. The NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round data reveals that 84 percent women cite marriage as a reason for migration and that marriage migration at 72.2 percent was highest for Muslim households across all age groups (Refer to Table B1 and B4, in Annexure B).

### 3.3.2 Location

As per NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round, 83 percent of rural and 38.5 percent of urban migrant population quoted marriage as the principal reason for migration. In sharp contrast migration with family was cited by 27.9 percent of urban migrants and 6.4 percent of rural migrants. Work related reasons were cited by 22.9 percent urban and 3.7 percent of rural migrants (Refer to Table B2, in Annexure B). As per Census 2001 more people across ages were migrating for work or employment, from urban areas (19.7 percent) than persons from rural areas (4.4 percent). As per 2011 Census data, this trend continued and 17.3 percent people from urban areas migrated for work as compared to only 3.9 percent from rural areas (Refer to Table B3, in Annexure B).

### 3.3.3 Variation of In-Migrants Across States

The analysis of State differentials for reason for migration using Census 2001 and 2011 data (Refer to Table B5, B6 in Annexure B) reveals that except for Pondicherry, all UTs reported more than 45 percent of male in-migrants, moving to the current location for work and employment. In contrast, percentage of female in-migrant who moved for work/employment was comparatively low across all States and UTs. As per Census 2011, Maharashtra had the highest number of in-migrants for work/employment (7.90 million), which has increased from 6.90 million as per Census 2001. Gujarat received the highest in-migrant numbers for business with 0.87 million persons as per Census 2001 which declined to 0.60 million as per Census 2011.

## 3.4 Reasons for Children’s Migration

Reasons for migration of children have been compared across NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round, Census 2001 and Census 2011. As mentioned earlier, according to Census 2001 and Census 2011, children include individuals in the 0 to 19 age group and reasons for migration are calculated accordingly. However, in the NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round, children are referred to as those between 0 to 18 age group.

<sup>27</sup> Even though we acknowledge the ample evidence in Feminist Literature on women’s migration for marriage is tied to labour circulation and that Census data underreports women’s economic participation and contribution; in this report we adhere to the Census definition.

Since Census does not have a specific question related to whether children moved alone, we can only examine whether children moved without family<sup>28</sup> by excluding those who cited moved with household, marriage and ‘other’ as reasons for migration. However, it is important to highlight that all child migrants who moved without household members cannot be considered as ‘*independent migrants*’, since there is likelihood for some children who moved for work/employment, business or education to be accompanied by extended family numbers and friends while others may have migrated alone.

According to Census 2001, 47 percent child migrants cited reasons related to ‘moved with households/after birth’, in contrast to only 18.7 percent of migrants across all ages. A similar trend is observed based on Census 2011<sup>29</sup>, wherein 50.7 percent child migrants (0-19 years) cited reasons related to ‘moved with household/after birth’ in contrast to only 21.9 percent migrants of all ages moving with households. It is not surprising to note that more than half the child migrants in the age group 0-14 years moved with households compared to close to a third in the age group 15-19 years, since younger children are more likely to move with family as per both Census 2001 and 2011.

According to NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round, “moved with household” was 78.4 percent for the 0-5 age group, 67.2 percent for the 6-14 age group, which reduced to 41.4 percent amongst 15-18 age group, reflecting the declining trend of moving with the household as the age of the child increases (Refer to Table 3.1).

It is relevant to note that ‘others’ is also a category under reasons for migration in Census, which accounted for more than a third (38.0 percent) of migrant children as per Census 2001. As per 2011 (38.2 percent) in the 0-19 years age group also cited this reason. However, no elaboration has been provided in the Census data as to what is subsumed under the category of ‘others’- which means that reasons for migration for one of every five migrant children remains a mystery in Census 2011. As per (Refer to table B7 and B8 in Annexure B).

The third major reason of children’s migration was marriage (6.4 percent) as per Census 2011, with one out of every five children (20.0 percent) citing this as major reason for migration in the 15 to 19 age group (while a very miniscule percentage (0.2 percent) cited this reason in the under 15 years age group (Refer to Table 3.1). NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round data also revealed that marriage as a reason for migration stood at 11.8 percent (0-18 age group), with 29.3 percent of migrants in 15 -18 age group citing it as key reason for migration, compared to only 0.5 percent for the 6 to 14 years age group (Refer to Section 2.5.3 for detailed discussion).

Amongst reasons for migration related to children (0-19 years) as per Census 2011 data, 4.7 percent of migrant children did not cite marriage, other reasons and moving with household as primary reason for migration; thereby allowing us to assume that these migrant children (approximately 4.33 million)- moved without household members. Amongst the age group 15-19 years, 9.5 percent (2.77 million) moved without household, while this was only 2.5 percent (1.55 million) for those below 14 years of age.

<sup>28</sup> Moved without family or moved without household includes reasons in search of employment, in search of better employment, business, to take up employment / better employment, transfer of service/ contract, proximity to place of work, studies, natural disaster, social/political problems, displacement by development project, acquisition of own house/flat, housing problems, health care and post retirement.

<sup>29</sup> Under the reasons for migration, moved after birth have been combined with moved with household.



**Table 3.1: Reasons for Migration (%) Across Age Groups Using Census 2001, Census 2011 and NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> (2007-08)**

Reasons for Migration		NSSO-64 <sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)									Census 2001						Census 2011														
Census	NSSO	Below 18 years			15 to 18 years			6 to 14 years			0 to 5 years			0 to 19 years			15-19 years			0-14 years			0 to 19 years			15-19 years			0-14 years		
		Total (%)	Boy (%)	Girls (%)	Total (%)	Boy (%)	Girls (%)	Total (%)	Boy (%)	Girls (%)	Total (%)	Boy (%)	Girls (%)	Total (%)	Boy (%)	Girls (%)	Total (%)	Boy (%)	Girls (%)	Total (%)	Boy (%)	Girls (%)	Total (%)	Boy (%)	Girls (%)	Total (%)	Boy (%)	Girls (%)			
Work/Employment/business	In search of employment; In search of better employment; To take up employment/ better employment; Transfer of service/contract; Proximity to place of work, business	2.6	4.6	0.6	5.9	13.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.5	0.9	5.4	10.9	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.9	0.7	3.4	5.8	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.3
Education	Education	16.8	21.2	12.5	15.8	25.1	9.4	21.0	23.2	18.4	3.0	4.0	1.7	3.2	4.5	2.0	5.4	9.1	2.9	2.0	2.7	1.3	3.4	3.9	2.9	6.1	8.1	4.5	2.1	2.3	2.0
Natural calamities**	Natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami)	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0																		
Marriage	Marriage	12.0	0.5	23	29	0.9	49	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.1	19.0	28.0	0.3	46.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	6.4	0.2	12.5	20.0	0.6	34.9	0.2	0.0	0.4
Moved with household/after birth	Moved after birth													20.4	22.3	18.7	10.8	14.8	8.1	25.3	25.2	25.5	27.0	28.8	25.3	15.9	20.0	12.8	32.1	32.1	32.1
	Moved with household	58.4	63.1	53.8	41.4	51.0	34.7	67.2	67.1	67.3	78.4	76.9	80.1	26.6	28.5	24.7	21.6	28.5	16.9	29.1	28.6	29.7	23.7	25.6	21.9	22.5	28.0	18.3	24.3	24.7	23.9
	Social/political problems (riots, terrorism etc.); Displacement by development project; Acquisition of own house/flat; Housing problems; Health care; Post retirement	3.0	3.6	2.5	2.4	3.9	1.4	3.1	2.9	3.2	5.1	5.4	4.5																		
Others	Others	6.8	6.2	7.3	4.6	5.1	4.3	7.1	5.3	9.2	13.0	13.0	13.0	38.0	41.1	35.2	29.0	37.0	24.0	42.7	43.0	42.4	38.2	39.7	36.7	32.0	37.4	27.8	40.9	40.5	41.4

Note: Age group 0-14 includes 0-5 also. Using census 2001 data, we can't split migration data of under 6 from 0-14 age group.  
 Source: Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011 and NSSO 64th Round.

The fourth major reason cited by only 3.4 percent children as per Census 2011 was migration for education. NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round on the other hand, reports a much higher proportion of children migrating for studies (16.8 percent).

The fifth reason for children migration was related to work/employment/business. As per Census 2001, 2.1 percent of all children (0-19 years), 5.4 percent (15-19 years) and 0.5 percent (under 15 years) cited this reason. While as per Census 2011, 1.3 percent of all children (0-19 years), 3.4 percent (15-19 years) and 0.3 percent (under 15 years) cited this reason. Following a similar trend, NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round, cited 2.6 percent of all children (0-18 years), 6 percent children in the 15-18 age group and 0.5 percent in 6 -14 age group migrating for work.

### 3.4.1 Children’s Migration by Gender

Though 6.31 million migrant girls in the age group 10-19 years were found to be ever married as per Census 2001, 18.5 percent (0-19 years) or 5.76 million girls cited marriage as the reason for migration.<sup>30</sup> (Refer Section 2.5.3) A further bifurcation of age shows that 46 percent girls (15-19 years) and 0.7 percent in the under 15 years cited marriage as a reason for moving.

Similarly, as per Census 2011, though 6.39 million migrant girls were ever married (10-19 age group), 12.5 percent of the girls (0-19 years) or 5.90 million cited marriage as primary reason for migration. The percentage of girls citing marriage as reason for migration was higher in the 15-19 age group (35 percent) compared to only 0.4 percent in the age group 0-14 years. These figures raise concerns about continued incidence of child marriage amongst girls.

**Figure 3.1: Percentage Share of Migrant Girls (15–19 Years) Who Cited Marriage as Reason for Migration**

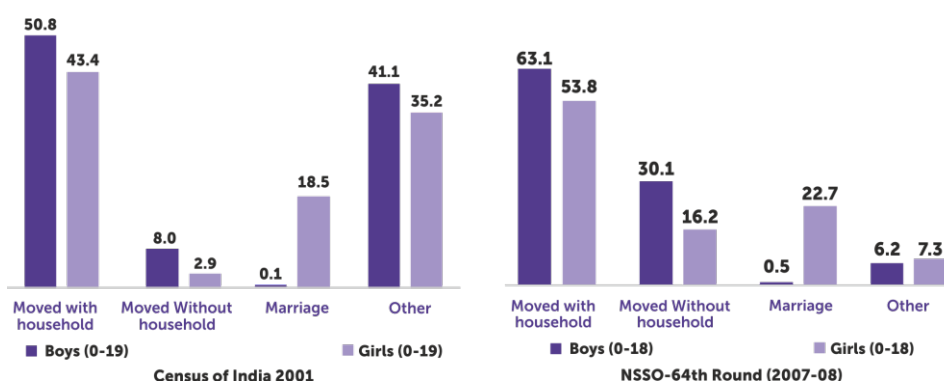


**Nearly One-third Migrant Girls (15-19 Years) Cited Marriage as Reason for Migration (Census of India 2011)**

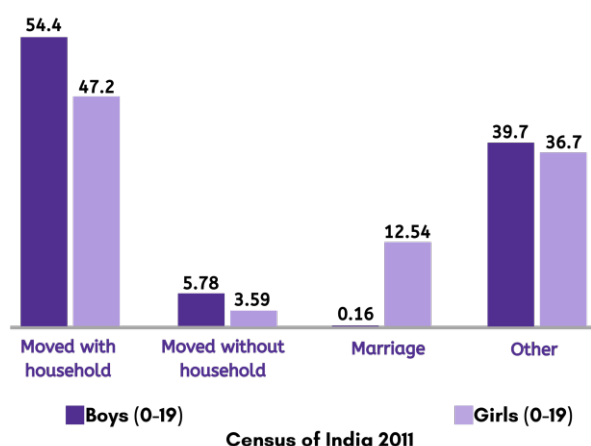
The NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round survey reveals similar trends (refer to Figure 3.2). When disaggregated by age, NSSO data shows that 49 percent girls (15-18 years) moved on account of marriage, while 0.6 percent girls in the age group 6 to 14 years cited “marriage” as a reason for moving. Review of data of Census 2001, 2011 and NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round revealed that a very small percentage of boys cited marriage as a reason for migration (Refer to Table 3.1).

<sup>30</sup> It is relevant to note that Census captures status of marriage amongst children in the age group 10-19 (with no reporting below the age of 10). However, the reasons for migration is recorded for all age groups including 0-9 years. Therefore, all reasons for migration are estimated for 0-19 years for child migrants, including those citing marriage as the primary reason for migration.

**Figure 3.2:** *Reasons for Migration by Gender (%), Census 2001 & NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)*



**Figure 3.3:** *Reasons for Migration by Gender (%), Census 2011*



As per Census 2001, 43.4 percent girl migrants in the age group of 0-19 years as compared to 50.8 percent boys, migrated with households<sup>31</sup>, which emerged as the second most cited reason for migration. This increased to 47.2 percent of migrant girls (0-19 years) as compared to 54.4 percent boys in the same age group according to Census 2011. Approximately one third of the girl child migrants in the age group 15-19 years moved with household as compared to 48 percent boys (Refer to Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3).

**Figure 3.4:** *Percentage Share of Migrant Boys Who Moved with Their Households*



*Approximately Five out of every 10 Migrant Boys (15 – 19 Years)  
Moved with their Households (Census of India 2011)*

Desegregation of the NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round survey for children in 0-18 age group by gender also reveals that, more boys (63.1 percent) than girls (53.8 percent) cited household or parental movement as the most important reason for migration (Refer to Table 3.1).

<sup>31</sup> Moved with household also includes children who moved after birth.

Age wise disaggregation of Census 2011 data shows no gender differential amongst the 0 to 14 years age group citing employment related reasons for migration i.e. similar percentage of boys (0.4 percent) and girls (0.3 percent) gave this reason. However, the gender difference was much higher in the 15 to 19 age group (boys constitute 5.8 percent and girls only 1.6 percent). This highlights the gendered labour market transitions that adolescents make during this phase of childhood. Gender differential is also evident in relation to migration for education with 3.9 percent boys citing this as the main reason for migration as compared to about 2.9 percent girls (0-19 years) with a still higher differential of 4 percentage points emerging in favour of boys in the age group 15-19 years (Census, 2011).

The analysis of the India Human Development Survey-II (2011-12) reveals interesting patterns of independent migration among children aged 0-18 years. While 57 percent of boys migrated alone, 6.3 percent boys migrated with spouse, 18.3 percent with spouse and children and rest with some other person (18.4 percent). On the other hand, majority of the girls (59.3 percent) moved with spouse and children, 6.7 percent only with spouse, 25.1 percent moved alone and 8.9 percent with others. This corresponds with the Census 2001 figures which showed that approximately 61 percent of all girl migrants below 19 were married and once again raises concerns about teenage marriage and subsequent pregnancy.

**3.4.2 Reasons for Children’s Migration by Place of Residence**

According to Census 2001, more girls cited moving on account of marriage in rural areas (59.3 percent) than in urban areas (15.9 percent) in the 15-19 years age group. The Census 2011 data revealed a similar trend though there was a slight decrease with 47.7 percent from rural areas and 13.2 percent girls from urban areas in the 15-19 years age group citing marriage as primary reason for migration.

Amongst the under 15 age group, 1.1 percent girls in rural and 0.1 percent in urban areas cited marriage as reason for migration in Census 2001, while this reduced to 0.6 percent and 0.2 percent for rural and urban areas respectively according to Census 2011 (Refer to Table B7 and B8 of Annexure B).

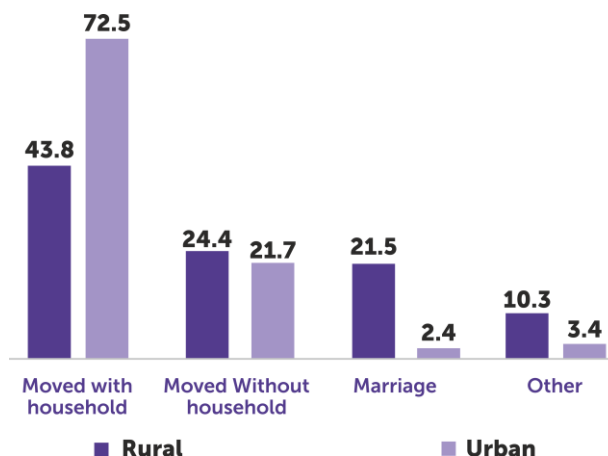
**Figure 3.5: Percentage Share of Rural Migrant Girls (15–19 Years) Who Cited Marriage as Reason for Migration**



**Five out of 10 Rural Migrant Girls (15-19 Years) Cited Marriage as Reason for Migration (Census of India 2011)**

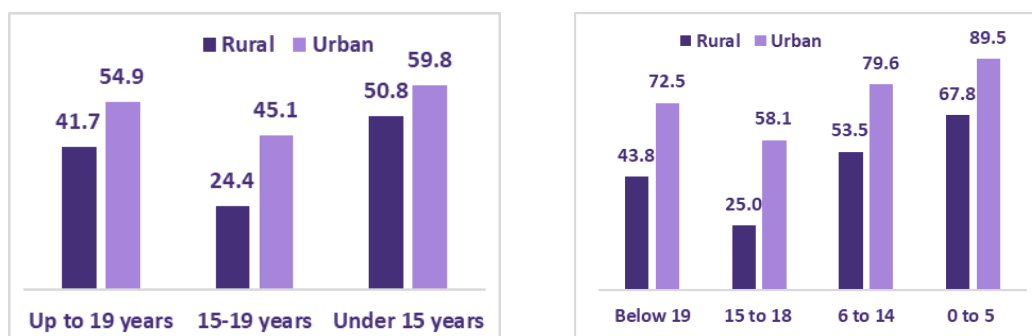
As per the NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round as well, marriage was the second highest reason for migration in children from rural areas (21.5 percent) (Figure 3.6) with more than half the children (52.1 percent) in 15 to 18 age group moving due to marriage (Refer to Table B2).

*Figure 3.6: Reasons for Migration (%) by Location (0-18 Years) NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)*



As per Census 2001, reasons related to migration with household was cited by more children (54.9 percent) in urban areas as compared to children in rural areas (41.7 percent). Census 2011 data revealed a similar trend as more children (57.1 percent) in urban areas, as compared to children in rural areas (45.8 percent) cited migration with household as a reason for moving (Figure 3.7 and Figure 3.8).

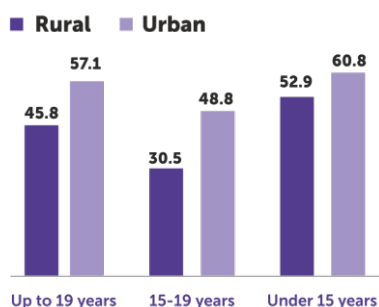
*Figure 3.7: Percentage Share of Migrant Children Who Moved with Households by Location, Census 2001 and NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)*



Source: Census of India 2001

Source: NSSO – 64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)

*Figure 3.8: Percentage Share of Migrant Children Who Moved with Households by Location, Census 2011*



Source: Census of India 2011

The NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round data also reveals that more children in urban areas (72.5 percent) were moving with household members than children in rural areas (43.8 percent). This is seen across all age groups, though it is highest amongst the youngest children (Figure 3.6).

Two percent children migrated for work/employment/business to urban areas as compared to 0.8 percent to rural areas, as per the Census 2011 figures. This was much higher for the 15-19 age group in urban areas (5.2 percent) particularly for boys (8 percent), reflecting their entry into labour force during late adolescence (Refer to Table B8 of Annexure B).

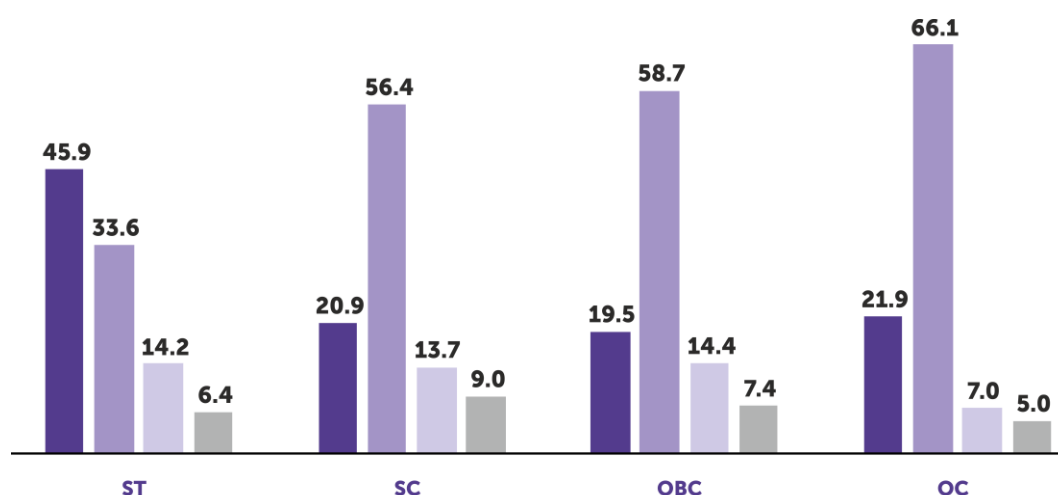
Analysis of NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round data for children below 18 years reveals a distinct pattern with more children in rural areas (18.9 percent) than in urban areas (14.7 percent) moving for educational reasons. In the 6 to 14 age group, a very interesting finding that emerges from this analysis is that, more than double rural children (29.6 percent) are found to migrate due to “studies” as compared to urban children (13.3 percent), reflecting the growing aspirations of rural households for a better education (Refer to Table B2 in Annexure B).

### 3.4.3 Reasons for Children’s Migration by Social Group and Religion

As per NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round, “moving due to migration of parent/earning member of the household” emerged as the principal reason for migration across all caste-groups. This reason was cited by 56.4 percent of children from Scheduled Caste (SC), 58.7 percent of children from Other Backward Classes (OBC), 66.1 percent of children from Other Classes (OC’s) and 33.6 percent of children belonging to Scheduled Tribe (ST) in the age group 0-18 years (Refer to Table B9 in Annexure B).

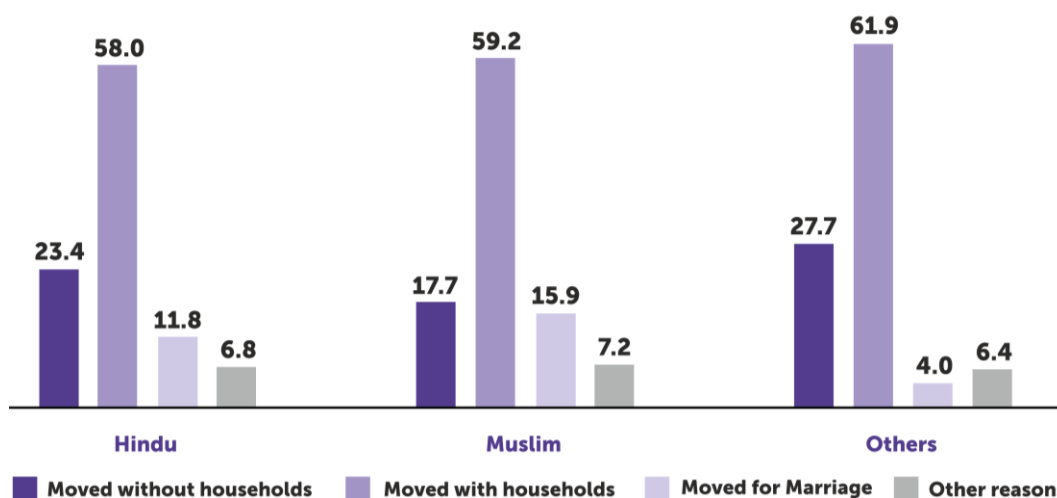
Based on NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round, marriage was cited as the main reason for migration by 14.2 percent ST, 13.7 percent SC, 14.4 percent OBC and 7 percent OC’s in the age group 0-18 years (Figure 3.9.1).

**Figure 3.9.1: Reasons for Migration (%) by Social Group (0-18 Years) NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)**



Source: NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)

**Figure 3.9.2: Reasons for Migration (%) by Religion (0-18 Years) NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)**



Source: NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)

Analysis of NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round by caste- with respect to ‘education’ as a reason for migration for the 6 to 14 age group reveals that 56.6 percent ST children, cited “studies” as key reason for migration (Figure 3.10). Lack of quality education facilities in many tribal areas may well be the reason for migration of ST children at elementary level, though the percentage of ST children decreases in the 15-18 age group (secondary school level) by close to half (24.4 percent). Also, other than OC’s, all the other social groups show a decrease in migration due to studies in the 15 to 18 years age group (Figure 3.10).

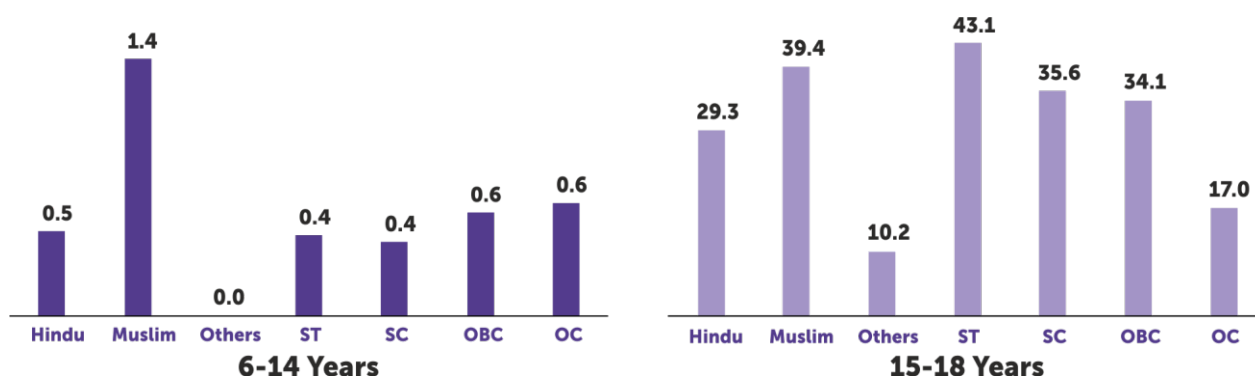
**Figure 3.10: Percentage of Children Citing Education as Reason for Migration (NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round)**



Source: NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round

The highest percentage of children in the age group 15-18 citing marriage as key reason for migration occurred amongst Muslims (39.4 percent) and Scheduled Tribes (43.1 percent) (Figure 3.11).

**Figure 3.11: Percentage of Children Citing Marriage as Reason for Migration (6-18 Years), NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round**



Source: NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round 2007-08

### 3.4.4 Children’s Migration Streams

An analysis of migration streams based on Census 2001 and Census 2011 data reveals education as a key reason for migration. It is particularly high amongst the 15-19 years age group in the rural-urban stream. On the other hand, ‘moving with household’ and ‘moving after birth’ remained the major reason for migration pertaining to rural-urban, urban-rural as well as urban to urban streams, particularly for the 0-14 years age group. Also, migration for marriage increases significantly amongst the 15 to 19 age group across streams and is particularly high for the rural to rural stream, where more than half the children aged 15-19 cited ‘marriage’ as a key reason for migration as per Census 2001; whereas 42 percent cited marriage as key reason as per Census 2011 (Refer to Table 3.2 and Table 3.3).

**Table 3.2: Reasons for Migration (%) by Streams for Children, Census 2001**

Reasons for Migration	Rural-Rural			Rural-Urban			Urban-Rural			Urban-Urban		
	0-14	15-19	0-19	0-14	15-19	0-19	0-14	15-19	0-19	0-14	15-19	0-19
Work/Employment/Business	0.7	3.9	2.0	0.9	14.4	5.9	0.2	3.7	1.1	0.3	5.0	1.8
Education	3.6	4.1	3.8	3.2	10.9	6.1	1.6	7.4	3.1	0.9	7.5	3.0
Marriage	0.9	51.6	21.4	0.1	10.8	4.1	0.1	18.3	4.8	0.0	5.8	1.8
Moved after birth	35.0	11.1	25.4	24.4	10.1	19.1	56.3	28.3	49.1	29.8	16.1	25.5
Moved with household	31.6	14.4	24.7	51.0	37.9	46.2	27.9	27.6	27.9	44.3	43.3	44.0
Others	28.3	14.8	22.9	20.4	15.9	18.7	13.8	14.6	14.0	24.8	22.4	24.0

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of migrant children in the respective age group.  
Source: Census of India 2001



**Table 3.3: Reasons for Migration (%) by Streams for Children, Census 2011**

Reasons for Migration	Rural-Rural			Rural-Urban			Urban-Rural			Urban-Urban		
	0-14	15-19	0-19	0-14	15-19	0-19	0-14	15-19	0-19	0-14	15-19	0-19
<b>Work/Employment/Business</b>	0.4	2.5	1.2	0.5	8.5	3.4	0.2	2.1	0.6	0.4	3.3	1.2
<b>Education</b>	4.1	5.1	4.5	3.4	10.8	6.0	1.0	6.0	2.1	1.1	7.2	2.9
<b>Marriage</b>	0.5	41.7	16.0	0.1	9.9	3.6	0.1	11.8	2.7	0.1	4.8	1.4
<b>Moved after birth</b>	44.7	18.2	34.8	26.2	12.1	21.2	61.6	37.1	56.1	30.6	17.5	26.8
<b>Moved with household</b>	21.2	14.1	18.5	48.4	41.4	45.9	14.7	18.3	15.5	36.5	38.2	37.0
<b>Others</b>	29.1	18.4	25.1	21.4	17.2	19.9	22.4	24.6	22.9	31.4	29.0	30.7

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of migrant children in the respective age group.

Source: Census of India 2011

### 3.4.5 Variation of In-Migrants Across States for Children

The analysis of the India Human Development Survey-II (2011-12) reveals that more than 85 percent girls (0-18 years old) migrated within the state whereas only 12.6 percent moved to another State. In contrast, about 56 percent of boys (up to 18 years) of age migrated to another state and 43 percent moved within the State.

As per Census 2001, the top five states (excluding UTs) that report a high percentage of girls (0-19 years) migrating because of marriage are Bihar (50 percent), Jharkhand (40.4 percent), Rajasthan (36.8 percent), Madhya Pradesh (32.8 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (28.8 percent). Similarly, as per Census 2011, the states which reported a high percentage of girl migrants moving (0-19 years) because of marriage were Bihar (37.1 percent), Jharkhand (36.4 percent), Rajasthan (31.9 percent), Uttar Pradesh (22.8 percent) and West Bengal (22 percent).

For all children (0 -19 years) amongst States (excluding UTs) the maximum movement due to migration of parent / earning member of the household was reported from Haryana (48.5 percent), Uttaranchal (47.8 percent), Mizoram (47 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (43.3 percent), followed by Chhattisgarh (42.4 percent) as per Census 2001. Whereas as per Census 2011, Uttaranchal (51.7 percent), Haryana (43.7 percent), Himachal Pradesh (38.2 percent), Chhattisgarh (38.1 percent), and Mizoram (35.8 percent) reported the maximum movement due to migration of parent /earning member of the household on the age group 0-19 years.

According to Census 2001, Maharashtra had the highest number of in-migrant children (3 percent) 0.32 million children of which 0.26 million were boys, that moved for work/employment/business. This reduced to 1.7 percent or 0.25 million children, out of which 0.20 million were boy in-migrants seeking work as per Census 2011 (Refer to Table B10 and B11 of Annexure B).

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE), as an indicator for economic well-being, is significantly higher amongst migrant households (INR 1,295) compared to non-migrant households (INR 807).
- Significant difference in MPCE is found amongst migrant across lowest, middle as well as top tercile.
- Lowest MPCE is observed amongst ST and Muslim migrant households located in rural areas.
- Highest MPCE is amongst households who cited transfer of service/ contract as main reason for migration

### 4.1 Introduction

According to OECD (2011), income and wealth are important components of individual well-being. In general, within society at a given point of time, income is positively related to reported subjective well-being, so that individuals with a higher income tend to report higher subjective well-being than those with a lower income (OECD 2013). However, in the context of migration, there is no common consensus on whether economic well-being of migrant households is better than non-migrant households.

In this section, based on NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round, we study the relative economic differences between migrant and non-migrant households with a focus on households with children in the age group 0-18 years. The study examines the level of economic well-being as measured by monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) for migrant and non-migrant households.

### 4.2 Data Source and Methods

We draw upon NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round, which was conducted during July 2007 to June 2008 in 28 States and seven UTs and covered a total of 125,578 households<sup>32</sup> across urban and rural locations<sup>33</sup>. We have used household's monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE)<sup>34</sup> as a proxy of economic well-being of households by migrant status. In addition, households have been categorised into three terciles based on MPCE. Households belonging to the bottom and top MPCE terciles represent the poorest and the richest households respectively.

There are several demographic factors such as social group or caste as well as location (urban/ rural) that affect economic condition of families, which have also been studied.

32 As per NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round, of the 125,578 households, 4371 were migrant households and 121,207 were non-migrant households.

33 Migration status of the households is defined from the question "whether the household migrated to the village / town of enumeration during the last 365 days (yes = 1 and no = 2)". The response 'yes' is considered as the migrant households. In other words, these households can also be called as recent in-migrant households.

34 MPCE is defined as the expenditure on food and non-food items (sum of expenditure on both food and non-food items in last 30 days) / household size and is therefore calculated at the household level i.e., 'a person's MPCE is understood as that of the household to which he or she belongs' (NSS-MOPSI, 2010)

Since the report focuses on child migrants, households have been further disaggregated into the following categories: (1) all households with at least one child in the age group 0-18 (2) households with *only* one child aged 0-18 (3) households with two children aged 0-18 and (4) households with at least three children aged 0-18. The aforesaid households have been categorised by migrant status. It is important to note that 73 percent of all households across rural and urban locations are found to have at least one child aged 0-18.

### 4.3 Findings

#### 4.3.1 Poverty and Migration

The relationship between poverty and migration is a contested subject. Many scholars ascribe to the view that the poorest people migrate for survival and this mobility is generally in the form of short-term migration (Kundu and Sarangi, 2007; Skeldon, 2002). However, there are challenges to the aforesaid conventional binary approach where distress and development-induced migratory movements are viewed as dichotomous situations. A new paradigm is emerging - which views migration as an important exit route from poverty, including for the chronically poor, irrespective of the initial characteristics of distress influencing mobility (Shah *et al.*, 2018).

The results in this study show that in general, MPCE is higher amongst migrant households compared to non-migrant households. This holds true across all types of households (Table 4.1). Overall, the analysis conducted reveals that MPCE is significantly higher amongst migrant households (INR 1,295) than non-migrant households (INR 807) with a gap of INR 488 between migrant and non-migrant households. Interestingly the gaps in MPCE between the two categories of households, rural and urban becomes narrower as households size increases from one to at least three children (INR 133), though it favours migrant households.

**Table 4.1: Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) in INR by Migration Status of the Households**

Migration-Status	All households***	Households with one child below 19	Households with two children below 19	Households with at least three children below 19	Total number of households
Migrants	1295	1591	1129	757	4,371
Non-migrants	807	1008	864	624	121,207
Difference in MPCE (INR)	488	583	265	133	-

Source: NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)

t-test: significance level =  $p^{***} < 0.01$

Table 4.2 examines whether there are any significant differences between migrant and non-migrant households by MPCE terciles.

**Table 4.2: Average MPCE by MPCE Terciles for all Migrant and Non-Migrant Households**

MPCE terciles	MPCE (INR)		
	Migrant	Non-migrant	Difference in MPCE
Bottom	478	466	12
Middle	809	783	26
Top	2,214	1,693	521

Source: NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)

**Table 4.3: Distribution of Migrant and Non-Migrant Households by MPCE Terciles**

MPCE tercile	All households***		Households with one child 0-18 ***		Households with two children 0-18***		Households with at least three children 0-18***	
	Migrant	Non-migrant	Migrant	Non-migrant	Migrant	Non-migrant	Migrant	Non-migrant
Bottom	32.6	47.7	26.6	32.4	29.7	41.1	49.9	63.4
Middle	25.2	33.1	18.0	36.8	33.8	35.8	33.4	28.5
Top	42.2	19.2	55.4	30.8	36.5	23.1	16.7	8.1

Pearson Chi-square test of significance:  $p^{***}<0.01$

On examining MPCE terciles for migrant and non-migrant household, the analysis reveals that there is significant difference (INR 12) in MPCE between migrant (INR 478) and non-migrant households (INR 466) belonging to bottom tercile. On the other hand, for households belonging to the middle tercile, the difference in MPCE is relatively larger (INR 26). The most striking difference (INR 521) is found between migrant and non-migrant households belonging to the top tercile households, which suggests that there exists a significant differential in favour of migrants amongst top tercile households.

Table 4.3 further highlights that 42.2 percent of migrant households feature amongst top MPCE tercile, compared to less than one in five (19.2 percent) non-migrant households. Conversely, 47.7 percent of the non-migrant households belong to the bottom MPCE tercile as compared to only 32.6 percent migrant households. This evidence substantiates Singh (2009) who notes that the relationship between poverty and migration is not clearly observed as middle- and higher-income groups show higher propensity to migrate.

#### 4.3.2 MPCE and Number of Children in Household

Further analysis by number of children within households demonstrates that as the number of children in the households increase – amongst both migrant and non-migrant households, these households constitute a smaller proportion of the top tercile. In other words, households with three and more children are found in larger numbers in bottom tercile for both migrant and non-migrant households (Table 4.3).

The study also compares MPCE based on different household characteristics, i.e. location, caste and religion (Refer to Table C1 in Annexure C). Findings reveal that MPCE is significantly higher amongst urban migrant households (INR 1866) compared to rural migrant households (INR 857). This is also true for other three types of households based on number of children aged 0-18 across migrant and non-migrant households. However, it is interesting to note that the gaps in MPCE between urban and rural households not only narrows down with households having more children aged 0-18 but also between migrant and non-migrant households.

#### 4.3.3 MPCE and Caste

Caste is perceived to have an important relationship with the migration particularly in the rural areas (Mosse *et al.*, 2005; Vijay, 2005). Caste-wise<sup>35</sup> analysis reveals that migrant households have better

<sup>35</sup> Caste in India is divided into four official categories - Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Other Castes.

economic indicators as calculated by MPCE across all caste groups, with Others Caste being most prosperous. The lowest MPCE is observed amongst STs for all households (INR 808 for migrant and INR 598 for non-migrant ST households) (Refer to Table C1 in Annexure C).

#### 4.3.4 MPCE and Religion

Comparison of MPCE across households by religious affiliations and migrant status, reveals that households belonging to Other religions<sup>36</sup> have the highest MPCE irrespective of migrant status, while Muslim households have the lowest MPCE (Refer to Table C1 in Annexure C).

#### 4.3.5 MPCE and Reasons for Migration

Table 4.4 provides an analysis of MPCE and reasons for migration given at the household level (not to be confused with individual reasons for migration). The highest MPCE is observed amongst household which cited “transfer of service / contract” as the main reason for migration (INR 1936), followed by those that cited “studies” (INR 1787) and migration for health care (INR 1509). Lowest MPCE is observed amongst the households which cited “displacement by development project” (INR 678), followed by ‘natural disaster” (INR 764) and “socio/political problems” (INR 825). It is important to keep in mind that the households that have been captured by NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round are related to migration that has taken place within the last 365 days. The analysis clearly reveals that households with jobs that entailed transfers, were the economically better off and those that migrated due to displacement and socio-political problems were the poorest.

**Table 4.4: MPCE (INR) by Reasons for Migration Amongst Migrant Households**

Reasons for migration	All migrant households	Households with one child 0-18 years	Households with two children 0-18 years	Households with at least three children 0-18 years
In search of employment	922	1222	806	596
In search of better employment	912	1105	920	736
Business	1002	1366	1022	686
To take up employment/ better employment	1162	1381	1216	820
Transfer of service/contract	1936	2057	2042	1380
Proximity to place of work	1386	1499	1327	989
Studies	1787	1820	1310	799
Natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami etc)	764	564	801	803
Social/political problems (riots, terrorism etc)	825	992	1375	616
Displacement by development project	678	924	618	906
Acquisition of own house/flat	1210	1605	1209	882
Housing problems	932	1320	908	732
Health care	1509	1610	3145	728
Marriage	1116	1302	1563	602
Others	1143	1276	1199	728

Source: NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)

<sup>36</sup> Other religion includes Christianity, Buddhism, Sikhism, Jainism etc.

# VULNERABILITIES AMONGST CHILD MIGRANTS

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Young migrant children (0-5 years) are less likely to be fully immunised compared to non-migrant children.
- Migrant children are 15 percent less likely to be underweight and suffer from diarrhoea and 8 percent less likely to be stunted than non-migrant children.
- Non-migrant children in the age groups 6-14 and 15-18 years are 49 percent and 40 percent respectively less likely to be engaged in work activities than migrant children.
- While comparing migrant and non-migrant children aged 6-18 years old, k-means clustering analysis reveals that there are vast differences observed between the poorest and least poor clusters amongst households.
- The poorest household (Cluster 1) amongst both migrants and non-migrants comprise of a third of SC/ST child population and are largely rural compared to the least poor household that are urban based and comprise less than one percent belonging to SC/ST households.

## 5.1 Introduction

There is a growing interest in understanding how migration impacts the lives of child migrants. Given that children are amongst the most vulnerable groups in society, migration impacts on their education, health, well-being and mortality needs to be carefully analysed. For some children migration may bring with it serious risks and for others it may open horizons. Factors that influence the nature of migration and its outcome include the age of the young person when the migration occurred, the socio-economic status of the family, opportunities and living conditions that exist in the destination location.

We have evidence that deprivation in the early years has long term consequences and this section focuses on health outcomes for children aged 0-5, as well as key factors such as engagement in paid work for children aged 6-14 and 15-18 to determine child level outcomes.

## 5.2 Data Source

This chapter unlike the earlier one that looked at MPCE based on household level data from NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round, examines vulnerability amongst children based on both NFHS-4 and NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round child outcomes at different ages.

*NFHS-4 (2015-16)*: For examining the vulnerability amongst migrant children aged 0-5, data from NFHS-4 has been used which covers 699,686 ever-married women of age 15-49 and 112,122 men of age 15-54 respectively from 640 districts of 29 states and 7 UTs in India (IIPS and ORC Macro, 2017).

The rationale behind using NFHS-4 dataset for the study of child migration lies in the fact that this large sample survey has vital information on child health related variables that are suitable for understanding vulnerability amongst young children aged 0-5. Migration is not the focus of this survey; therefore, migration information is not directly collected for every member of household. However, all eligible men and women were asked “*How long have you been living continuously in (name of the current place of residence)*”. The question recorded responses as number of years (1, 2, 3...., etc.), always and visitors. This study did not consider, mother’s migration status as a proxy measure for children’s migration because in NFHS-4, around 90 percent of the women migrated due to marriage. Therefore, father’s migration status considered as a proxy measure for children’s migration status. Fathers stating ‘always’ have been considered as ‘non-migrant’ and visitors have been dropped from the analysis. It is also important to note here that fathers of children who reported duration of stay of more than 5 years, were dropped from the analysis. Thus, based on the father’s migration status, the final working sample size for children under 6 years is 37,534.

*NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round*: To examine the vulnerability status of the migrant children aged 6-14 and 15-18 years old, the study relies on the data provided by the NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round. The total sample size related to both migrant and non-migrant children is 157,957.

### 5.3 Methods

Both bivariate and multivariate analysis has been carried out in this section to examine the level of vulnerability amongst children. Vulnerability is defined mostly in terms of poverty (MPCE from NSSO) or absence of a development indicator (NFHS-4) based on the logic that vulnerability is a forward-looking concept, as it measures “exposure to poverty rather than the poverty outcome itself” (Dercon, 2001).

The analysis also compares migrant and non-migrant children against certain health, education and child protection indicators to get a deeper insight into which group of children is more vulnerable compared to others. It pertains to children who are in the early childhood phase (0-5 years) as well as middle childhood (6-14 years) and late adolescence (15-18 years).

#### 5.3.1 Children Aged Between 0-5 years

As mentioned before, NFHS-4 datasets have been used for examining the vulnerability amongst the children belonging to this age-group. Four indicators or dependent variables were selected for assessing vulnerability amongst the children: (i) access to full vaccination (BCG, DPT, Polio and Measles – yes/ no), (ii) stunting status (yes/ no), (iii) underweight (yes/no) and (iv) prevalence of diarrhoea (yes/ no).

Since these indicators of vulnerability are binary in nature, four separate binary logistic regression models have been undertaken in order to examine the likelihood of access to immunisation, prevalence of stunting<sup>37</sup>, underweight<sup>38</sup> and diarrhoea amongst migrant and non-migrant children, after controlling for a set of predictor variables.

<sup>37</sup> **Underweight**: weight for age < -2 standard deviations (SD) of the WHO Child Growth Standards median

<sup>38</sup> **Stunting**: height for age < -2 SD of the WHO Child Growth Standards median

### 5.3.2 Children Aged 6-14 Years and 15-18 Years Old

To examine the vulnerability status of migrant children aged 6-14 years and 15-18 years, the study relies upon data from the NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round. The dependent child protection variable used to assess the vulnerability level amongst children is engagement in work activities<sup>39</sup> (yes = 1, no = 0). Two binary logistic regressions are carried out to predict the likelihood of being engaged in work activities amongst migrant and non-migrant children and are separately carried out for each age-group, after controlling for a set of socio-economic predictors.

### 5.3.3 Children Aged 6- 18 Years

NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round is used to profile migrant and non-migrant children aged 6-18 using k-means clustering technique<sup>40</sup> to assess the relative vulnerability amongst the children based on the indicators: MPCE, child-age, child's educational level, household size and household type<sup>41</sup>.

## 5.4 Findings

### 5.4.1. Vulnerability Amongst Children Aged 0-5 Years Old

The relationship between migration status and four child level outcome variables, which are defined as access to full vaccination (BCG, DPT, Polio, & Measles), stunting, underweight and diarrhoea, has been examined by carrying out four binary logistic regression analysis separately after controlling for selected background variables such as gender, place of residence, caste, mother's educational level and wealth index. Table D1 (see Annexure D) reveals that migrant children are less likely to receive full vaccination compared to non-migrant children, but this association is not statistically significant. On the other hand, without controlling for wealth, stunting and prevalence of diarrhoea are found to be inversely and significantly associated with migrant children (refer to Table D2, D3 and D4 in Annexure D). Migrant children are 8 percent less likely to be stunted and 15 percent less likely to have diarrhoea and underweight as compared to non-migrant children. This indicates that migrant children are better off than the non-migrant children in terms of health-related outcome variables defined for the age-group 0-5 years. The binary logistic regression for each of the wealth terciles (bottom, middle and upper) for each of the outcome variables provides a different picture.

Findings show that the migrant children from all wealth terciles are found less likely to have diarrhoea, though significant association is visible only amongst the middle wealth tercile children. In case of stunting, while migrant children from middle wealth tercile households are 14 percent more likely to be stunted than the non-migrant children- those from bottom and top wealth tercile households are slightly less likely to be stunted than non-migrant children. It is important to note the significant association of location (urban setting being better), caste (with SC children being most vulnerable) and positive correlation between maternal education on the four health indicators that we have analysed. Maternal education has a complex yet crucial role in child health and development since with higher health literacy and better knowledge of child's nutritional needs, the mother is likely to be able to negotiate and access health care services when required.

<sup>39</sup> Engagement in work is defined from work-status of the individual members based on working in enterprise (self-employed, worked as helper in household enterprise (unpaid family worker) -21; worked as regular salaried/ wage employee -31, worked as casual wage labour: in public works -41, in other types of work -51;

<sup>40</sup> K-means clustering is a partitioning technique which is able to divide  $n$  observations (number of migrant children in this case) into  $k$  clusters. Each cluster is homogeneous in nature, i.e., sharing similar characteristics. After obtaining the required clusters, a socio-economic profiling is carried out to get an idea about the nature of each cluster. A comparative analysis of these clusters is helpful in understanding the relative vulnerability status associated with each cluster. Furthermore, these clusters are also examined by the reasons for migration to study any association between the vulnerability level and the reasons for migration linked with children.

<sup>41</sup> Household type for rural areas: self-employed in non-agriculture-1, agricultural labour-2, other labour-3, self-employed in agriculture-4, others-9 and household type for urban areas: self-employed-1, regular wage/salary earning-2, casual labour-3, others-9.



#### **5.4.2. Children Aged 6-14 Years Old**

Given that several research studies have shown the negative association between child labour and educational outcomes (Ahmad, 2011, Singh and Mukherjee, 2017), association between migration status and child labour has been analysed. Findings from the logistic regression to predict likelihood of 6-14-year olds migrant and non-migrant children being engaged in job/ paid work/ helper in family enterprise. Table D5 (in Annexure D) reveals that after controlling for other socio-economic variables, non-migrant children are 49 percent less likely to be engaged in work activities than migrant children. In other words, migrant children appear more vulnerable compared to non-migrant children in this age with higher probability of being engaged in work, despite the Right to Education (Free & Compulsory) Act and The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016.

The regression results also reveal that boys, ST and Muslim children and those belonging to the poorest tercile are more likely to be engaged in child labour.

Therefore, with a focus on the most vulnerable children it is absolutely imperative that implementation of Right to Education Act is undertaken with rigour and inter-district and inter-state migrant children are tracked based on Unique Identification Numbers, as they migrate with and without their parents, to ensure they have access to an inclusive quality education they deserve and do not get involved in child labour which is detrimental to their educational success.

#### **5.4.3 Children Aged 15-18 Years Old**

Another binary logistic regression analysis has been carried out to predict the likelihood of being engaged in work activities amongst children aged 15-18 years old (Refer to Table D6 in Annexure D). Findings reveal that after controlling for background variables, non-migrant children are 40 percent less likely to be engaged in work activities than migrant children, with the association statistically significant for gender, caste, location, religion and MPCE terciles. The regression results reveal that boys, ST, rural and Muslim children and those belonging to the poorest tercile are most likely to be working. These findings are extremely important since early transition to the labour market may imply that children do not get the opportunity to complete secondary education nor acquire the skills needed for entering the workforce.

#### **5.4.4 Children 6-18 Years Old**

Besides examining age-disaggregate analysis using NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> datasets, the study examines vulnerability status for all children aged 6-18 years and an attempt is made to analyse vulnerability status amongst migrant and non-migrant children. Select indicators from NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round are relied upon and we use a *k*-means clustering technique to undertake a relative vulnerability assessment of migrant and non-migrant children. First, based on *k*-means clustering, all children are categorised into six homogeneous clusters. As mentioned in the methods section, children in individual cluster share similar characteristics. After obtaining six clusters, a socio-economic profiling is carried out to assess the characteristics of each cluster. Then, a comparative analysis of the clusters is made to understand the differences that exist across clusters and finally a relative vulnerability assessment across clusters has been made.

### 5.5 Levels of Vulnerabilities Amongst Migrant Children


After the socio-economic profiling of the six clusters, the most vulnerable cluster has been identified and termed as Cluster 1 (Table 5.1). This cluster for migrants is characterized by an average MPCE of INR 573/-, 13 years as the mean age of the household/s, with only 61 percent of the children attending educational institutes, which is the lowest across clusters. Further analysis reveals that this cluster is populated by 36 percent SC/ST children, 71 percent rural children and 19 percent of the children engaged in work.

As evident from Table 5.1, Cluster/s 2 to 5 are found to be relatively less vulnerable than Cluster 1, with Cluster 6 emerging as the least vulnerable. Cluster 6 is characterized by an average MPCE of INR 12,694/- (i.e. more than 27 times that of Cluster 1) average age of the children is 15 and has less than 1 percent of SC/ST population. Cluster 6 is also characterized by 27 percent of rural population, 97 percent of the children attending educational institutes and only 3 percent children engaged in work.

**Table 5.1: Levels of Vulnerability Amongst Migrant Children Aged 6-18 Years Old as Associated with Different Clusters**

Clusters	Average monthly per capita income	Average age of children	Percent of SC/ST population	Percent Rural	Percent attended educational institutes	Percent engaged in work
1	573	13	35.8	70.5	61.3	19.0
2	1,089	13	21.3	35.3	79.1	10.0
3	1,794	14	16.8	18.9	88.5	5.9
4	2,870	14	7.1	10.2	94.2	4.3
5	5,037	14	4.1	20.1	88.1	9.0
6	12,694	15	0.4	27.3	97.1	3.0

Most vulnerable



Least vulnerable

Source: NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)

This analysis highlights the variability and diversity that exists even amongst migrant children. While children in Cluster 1 i.e. the poorest households are largely rural and approximately one in five children in the age 6-18 are likely to be working and only six out of ten children studying. On the other hand, in the richest cluster i.e. Cluster 6, majority are urban- based, almost every child is likely to be studying and very few children (3 percent) are likely to be engaged in work.

A further examination of these clusters by reasons for migration given by children in the age-group 6-18 is undertaken to get an insight into why these children migrated (Refer to Table 5.2) It is noted that in Cluster 1, ‘migration with parents’ (40.7 percent), is found to be the most cited reason, followed by marriage’ (22.0 percent), ‘studies’ (17.6 percent), ‘and employment related reason (1.8 percent). On the other hand, the least vulnerable or richest cluster is mostly characterized by migrant children who moved due to the studies (60 percent), followed by migration with parents (18.2 percent). It is important to note that in Cluster 5 and 6 no child gave marriage as a reason for migration. This distinction between the clusters clearly demonstrates the lack of homogeneity amongst migrant children with diverse factors leading to migration of children. This is often overlooked by researchers.

**Table 5.2: Clusters (Vulnerability) by Reasons for Migration Amongst Children Aged 6-18 Years Old**

Clusters	Level of vulnerability	Migration with parents	For Studies	Employment related	Marriage
1	Most ↓ Least	47.0	17.6	1.8	22.0
2		65.3	16.8	3.8	6.9
3		64.7	20.9	4.6	3.0
4		63.7	25.4	3.5	1.2
5		45.6	41.8	8.2	0.0
6		18.2	60.0	0.2	0.0

Source: NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)

**Table 5.3: Levels of Vulnerability Amongst Non-Migrant Children Aged 6-18 Years Old as Associated with Different Clusters**

Clusters	Average monthly per capita income	Average age of children	Percent of SC/ST population	Percent Rural	Percent attended educational institutes	Percent engaged in work
1	486	11	35.4	88.6	74.1	12.2
2	860	12	22.3	70.2	83.0	9.5
3	1,504	12	13.7	40.0	92.2	3.9
4	2707	13	8.9	17.3	96.3	1.7
5	5,668	13	1.0	21.8	96.7	2.2
6	22,769	11	0.0	0.9	100.0	0.0

Source: NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)

## 5.6 Non-Migrant Children

In order to compare heterogeneity amongst non-migrant children, *k*-means clustering is once again carried out to obtain six clusters. Table 5.3 highlights characteristics of Cluster 1, i.e., (most vulnerable cluster) to Cluster 6 (least vulnerable). The analysis reveals that the most vulnerable cluster of non-migrant children is more vulnerable than Cluster 1 of migrant children in terms of MPCE. The average MPCE amongst the non-migrant children in cluster 1 is INR 486 compared to INR 573 MPCE amongst migrant children.

Though no differences in percentage of SC/ST population (35.4 percent) is observed but percentage of children who attended educational institutes amongst non-migrant children in Cluster 1 is much higher (74.1 percent) compared to the migrant children (61.3 percent) and number of children engaged in work is less (12 percent vis-a-vis 19 percent). However, it is relevant to note that more non-migrant children live in rural areas (88.6 percent) compared to migrant Cluster 1 children (70.5 percent), which might explain the difference in MPCE.

The analysis shows evidence that migrant children in early childhood are less likely to be stunted, underweight and suffer from diarrhoea. However, migrant children in the age group 0-5 are less likely to be vaccinated in comparison to non-migrant children. Further, results from the regression related to migrant children belonging to the age-groups 6-14 and 15-18, finds them more likely to be engaged in child labour as compared to non-migrant children considering.

While comparing migrant and non-migrant children aged 6-18 years old, *k*-means clustering analysis reveals that vast intra- group variations exist between the clusters. Children living in the least poor cluster (Cluster 6) are substantially better off than children from the poorest cluster (Cluster 1) in terms of better MPCE, better educational attendance and less engagement in work. Both migrant and non-migrant Cluster 1 are characterised by more than one-third of the children from SC/ST population and are largely rural, compared to Cluster 6, which has less than 1 percent of children belonging to SC/ST and is mainly urban-based. In short, the children in the poorest migrant households, might have better MPCE but the children are definitely more vulnerable because of being engaged in more work and less educational opportunities. This is further substantiated by the fact that reasons for migration amongst Cluster 6 were more for pursuing studies whereas migrant children in Cluster 1 gave migration with parents and marriage as key reasons for moving.

### Every Fifth Migrant is a Child

An additional 141.24 million internal migrants across all ages were recorded by Census 2011, which recorded 455.78 million migrants in India, in comparison to Census 2001. Census 2011 analysis reveals that every fifth migrant is a child (0-19 years), which amounts to 92.95 million migrants across all ages. For the same age group migrant girls form a majority (50.6 percent) of migrant children, comprising 47.05 million as per Census 2011. Approximately five out of ten child migrants live in rural locations and girls comprise a larger proportion (58.7 percent) of the total migrant girls. On the other hand, boy migrants form a greater proportion of urban migrants (46.8 percent) compared to girl migrants (41.3 percent).

As per Census 2011, Goa continues to have the largest percentage of in-migrant (0-19 years) children amounting to approximately 80.7 percent (0.35 million) of child migrants within the state. The other four States (excluding UTs) with the highest percentage of in-migration amongst children (0-19) includes Kerala (55.7 percent, 5.81 million), Maharashtra (37.2 percent, 15.08 million), Tamil Nadu (34.3 percent, 8.01 million), and Andhra Pradesh (33.5 percent, 10.01 million).

#### 6.1 Reasons for Migration

As per Census 2011 moving with household combined with moving after birth (50.7 percent) comprised the main reason cited for migration by children (0-19 years), followed by the next highest category 'other', which basically refers to no specific reason for migration cited by almost 38.2 percent of migrant children. The third major reason of children's migration was marriage (6.4 percent) for children aged 0-19 years, though this remained a key reason cited by girls aged 15-19 years (34.9 percent) according to Census 2011. NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round also highlights "moved with household" to be the most cited reason for migration amongst children aged 0-18 years old. The second most cited reason was studies (16.8 percent), followed by marriage (12 percent) and 'other reasons' constituted 6.8 percent for this age-group. The reasons for migration vary substantially across gender, location, caste and religion.

#### 6.2 Vulnerabilities Amongst Migrant Children

Heterogeneity amongst migrant households is highlighted by the analysis related to economic well-being of bottom, middle and top terciles. The study has used household's monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) as a proxy of economic well-being of households by migrant status. Though marginal difference (INR 12) in MPCE exists between migrant (INR 478) and non-migrant households (INR 466) belonging to bottom tercile, overall MPCE remains significantly higher amongst migrant households compared to non-migrant households.

Vulnerability analysis using binary logistic (NFHS-4) related to children aged 0-5 years old, reveals that migrant children are relatively better off than the non-migrant children in terms of certain health-related outcome variables (stunting, underweight and prevalence of diarrhoea), though they are less likely to receive full vaccination compared to non-migrant children.

Further intra-group diversity is revealed by k-means clustering analysis using NSSO 64th round (6-18 years) between the poorest and least poor cluster amongst migrant and non-migrant children. Children living in the least poor cluster (Cluster 6) are substantially better off than children from the poorest cluster (Cluster 1) in terms of better MPCE, better educational attendance and less engagement in work. Both migrant and non-migrant Cluster 1 (poorest) are characterised by more than one-third comprising SC/ST children and are largely rural, compared to Cluster 6 (least poor), which has less than 1 percent of children belonging to SC/ST households and is mainly urban-based. In short, children in the poorest migrant households, might have better MPCE than non-migrant households, but older children (6-18 years) are definitely more vulnerable because of being engaged in more child labour and less educational opportunities. We find that 22.1 percent migrant children are not enrolled in educational institutions while 11.0 percent (6-18 years) are working, revealing their vulnerability.

The key policy recommendations emanating from the secondary analysis from various data sources such as Census, NSSO and NHFS are as follows:

### **7.1 Better Planning & Governance Focussed on Child Migrants**

The secondary analysis from Census, 1999, 2001 and 2011 as well as NSSO, 2007-08 clearly highlights that migration mobility amongst Indians is on the rise. This is also true for internal migration amongst children and adolescents. This migration both within state/s and between state/s and UT's requires detailed planning to ensure that all children get access to services and are provided optimal opportunities for overall development. It is important for the State/s and UT's to not only devise better means of tracking these children but also to devise governance strategy for in-migrants.

### **7.2 Targeted Intervention in Migration Hot-Spots**

As per Census 2011, the State/s (excluding UTs) with highest percentage of in-migration for children include Goa, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh. These state/s need to pay specific attention to needs of child migrants, particularly those from the poorest quartiles and develop robust policies for this population.

Given the rapid urbanisation in India, special attention will need to be paid by urban planners to ensure that child migrants (especially among the poorest tercile households and those living in slums) are made an integral part of urban development planning and implementation, so that their developmental needs including safety and skill development are met effectively.

### **7.3 Address Data Gaps Related to Child Migrants**

Overall, the study of child migration is limited by the lack of applicable data that would connect characteristics and activities of young people before and after migration, in order to capture their trajectories. National and micro surveys need to specifically gather data on child migrants so that better planning can be undertaken to address their needs. The fact that only one primary reason of migration is captured for each household member including children, creates difficulties in getting a true picture pertaining to drivers of migration. Therefore, more categories for reasons for migrations need to be captured. A large proportion of girl migrants report moving on account of marriage (34.9 percent for girls aged 15-19 years as per Census 2011) in sharp contrast to a mere 1.6 percent of girl migrants reporting migration due to employment related reasons.

Failure to take cognisance of secondary reasons which are often work-related, may well be the reasons for migration amongst girls in India being dominated for reasons related to marriage. One of the main lacunae in the Census and NSSO survey is the failure to adequately capture seasonal and/ or short-term migration. This failure to adequately capture short term or circular migration in turn translates to under reporting of migration amongst the poor, especially the scheduled caste (SC) and scheduled tribe (ST) children. Besides this, 'other

reasons' form a large proportion of responses as reported by Census, which needs further elaboration in the forthcoming Census so as to counter missing data.

In addition to the shortcomings described above, migration streams for illegal activities (i.e. trafficking and child labour) are not captured in any of the surveys. Despite recognising that children's migrations are controlled by significant adults as well as communities and labour market structures, it is important to focus on them as active agents in migration processes. This means prioritising children's own perspectives in migration research and policy and drawing upon their experiences as migrants. To address this, we need to evolve a research agenda on child migration and undertake longitudinal and qualitative studies to garner deeper insight into long term effects of migration and capture voices of these migrant children.

#### **7.4 Need to Focus and Collect Data on Independent Child Migrants**

Migration studies have historically assumed that children's migration is a result of their parents' decision to move and is based on the normative construct that children are 'dependent' 'non-productive' family members whose parents 'provide' for their needs. This fails to account for the lived experiences of many 'Independent Child Migrants', who migrate without parents or guardians, resulting in very different childhood experience. They may also encounter new environments, ideas, and peers at a developmental juncture where exposure to novel experiences may be especially influential on life course trajectories. The lack of longitudinal data often inhibits age specific analysis of migratory pathways. Though the Young Lives longitudinal study captures migratory trajectories of children over time, the analysis from the panel data has been excluded in this report.

#### **7.5 Multi-Pronged Strategy to Address Diverse Needs of Child Migrants**

Given the diverse nature of drivers of child migration ranging from accompanying parents who are seasonal labour migrants to independent child migrants on the move looking for jobs or better educational opportunities, a multi-pronged strategy to address migration of children is necessary. Migration with households emerges as the predominant reason for more than half of under-15 children, however, this trend declines as children grow above 15 years of age (NSSO, 2007-08). Migrating with household/parent, marriage, education and work/employment are the major reasons for migration of children. These reasons overlap with other dimensions such as gender, age group, caste, place of residence, wealth index and streams of migration, thereby increasing the complexity of the phenomenon of child migration. Given the diverse nature of drivers of child migration, it is critical to formulate a multi-pronged strategy to address migration of children.

#### **7.6 Important to Prevent Children from Child Labour**

As per Census 2011, 0.26 percent of all migrant children in the age group of 0-14 years are engaged in work/ employment while an additional 0.05 percent are engaged in business. Though this appears to be a small percentage, this equates to a significant number of children (i.e. 1,97,64,550) working in this age group. The evidence from this analysis highlights that despite higher MPCE in migrant households compared to non-migrant households, migrant children from the poorest households are more likely to be involved in child labour and be deprived from educational opportunities, thereby making them more vulnerable. This finding is an extremely important contribution to the poverty-migration debate. While migration may be a route out of poverty, children of migrant households may well be at risk of being excluded from a better future - if efforts are not made to ensure that they complete secondary schooling.



Data from Census 2021 will be useful to analyse the impact of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 on the incidences of child labour.

### **7.7 Prevention of Child Marriage Needs Policy Attention**

Child marriage is still a major reason for migration amongst poorest rural girls and this is an area that requires particular policy attention, given that the most vulnerable girls may find themselves in a new household without the necessary agency to make important life choices for themselves. A national campaign to prevent child marriage and reform in the education curriculum to build life skills and greater awareness about the adverse effects of child marriage may be seen as necessary.

### **7.8 Address Vulnerability of Migrant Children**

Migration is known to influence the lives of children. Not only do migrant children lose the protection of their social networks back home, their well-being is often jeopardized as they migrate.

A comparison by the household's monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) tercile between migrant and non-migrant households suggests that the migrants are substantially better-off than non-migrants if they belong to top MPCE tercile households, although this gap narrows down as household size increases from one to three children. This difference between migrant and non-migrant households diminishes through the middle and bottom tercile households. Further, disaggregation by social groups shows that 'Other Caste' households are wealthier compared to SC, ST and OBCs. Muslim households have the lowest MPCE for all migrant households and that children belonging to these households are more likely to be engaged in child labour.

It is extremely important that various stakeholders including government departments at Central, State and District level (e.g. health, women and child development, education, water-sanitation, urban and rural development and labour), child rights organisations and Panchayati Raj Institutions come together to pay special attention to emerging needs of child migrants of different ages and ensure access to services.

There is a need for targeted intervention for some very vulnerable social groups e.g. SC and ST children as well as Muslims to ensure that children get access to services. For example, with respect to education it is critical to provide residential schools to vulnerable children particularly if their parents are constantly involved in seasonal migration. Furthermore, rural children must be provided incentives to continue secondary education and the curriculum in schools should be 'vocationised' so that they learn necessary skills and do not end up in the informal sector taking up unskilled work like their parents, leading to intergenerational transmission of poverty.

## 7.9 Develop a Research Agenda for Child Migration

Based on the findings of increasing child migration in the country and reasons and vulnerabilities associated with the same - it is critical for researchers, civil society and policy makers to come together to develop a research agenda for child migration. It is important to ensure that mixed-method research is encouraged in order to capture diverse facets of child migration including vulnerabilities of children across different wealth terciles and contexts. Most vulnerable groups of child migrants must also remain a focus e.g. children in forced work, trafficked children etc.

Despite recognising that children's migration is controlled by significant adults as well as communities and labour market structures, it is important to focus on them as active agents in migration processes. This means prioritising children's own perspectives in migration research and policy and drawing upon their experiences as migrants. To address this, we need to evolve a research agenda on child migration and undertake longitudinal and qualitative studies to garner deeper insight into long term effects of migration and capture voices of these migrant children.

## References

- Ahmad, N. (2011). Child labour: ground realities of Indian labour laws. *Commonwealth Law Bulletin*, 37(1), 61-74.
- Bhagat R.B. (2010). Internal migration in India: Are the underprivileged migrating more? *Asia Pacific Population Journal*, 25 (1), 31-49.
- Bhagat, R.B., & Mohanty, S. (2009). Emerging pattern of urbanization and contribution of migration in urban growth in India. *Asian Population studies*, 5(1), 5-20.
- Chandrasekhar, S., Naik, M., & Roy, S.N. (2017). *On the Importance of Triangulating Datasets to Examine Indians on the Move* (Working Paper 20). Mumbai: Strengthen and Harmonize Research and Action on Migration in the Indian Context (SHRAMIC), Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research. Retrieved from: <http://www.shram.org/uploadFiles/20170919114606.pdf>
- Chandrashekhar, S., & Sharma, A. (2014). *Urbanization and Spatial Patterns of Internal Migration in India*. Mumbai: Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research.
- Chandrasekhar, S., Das, M., & Sharma, A. (2015). Short-term Migration and Consumption Expenditure of Households in Rural India. *Oxford Development Studies, Taylor & Francis Journals*, 43(1), 105-122.
- Crivello, G. (2011). Becoming Somebody: youth transitions through education and migration in Peru. *Journal of Youth Studies*, 14 (4), 395-411.
- Dercon, S. (2001). *Assessing Vulnerability to Poverty*. London: Department of Economics, Oxford University.
- Deshingkar P., & Akter S. (2009). *Migration and Human development in India* (Research paper 2009/13). UNDP.
- Dottridge, M. (2013). *Introduction to six articles by members of the research subgroup of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Children on the Move*. IOM.
- Fulford, S.L. (2015). *Marriage migration in India: Vast varied and misunderstood* (Working Paper 820). Boston: Boston College Department of Economics [https://www.bc.edu/content/dam/files/schools/cas\\_sites/economics/pdf/workingpapers/wp820.pdf](https://www.bc.edu/content/dam/files/schools/cas_sites/economics/pdf/workingpapers/wp820.pdf)
- Gavonel, M.F. (2017). *Patterns and Drivers of Internal Migration Among Youth in Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam* (Working Paper 169). UK: Young Lives, University of Oxford
- Hashim, I., & Thorsen, D. (2011). *Child Migration in Africa*. Uppsala, Sweden: Palgrave Macmillan. Retrieved from <http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:387010/FULLTEXT01.pdf>
- ICSSR. (2012). *Internal Migration in India Initiative: National Workshop on Internal Migration and Human Development in India*. New Delhi: UNESCO & UNICEF.
- IIPS, & ORC Macro. (2017). *National Family Health survey 2015-16*. Mumbai: International Institute for population Sciences and ORC Macro international.
- Keshari, K., & Bhagat, R.B. (2012). Temporary and Seasonal Migration: Regional Pattern, Characteristics and Associated Factors. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 47(4).

- Khan, S., Lyon, S. (2015). *Measuring children's work in South Asia: Perspectives from national household surveys*. New Delhi: ILO.
- Kouider, E. B., Koglin, U., & Petermann, F. (2014). Emotional and behavioral problems in migrant children and adolescents in Europe: A systematic review. *European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 23(6), 373-391.
- Kumar, U.M., Mc Nay, K., & Castaldo, A. (2008). *Women's migration, urban poverty and child health in Rajasthan* (Working Paper No. T-26). Brighton: Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalization and Poverty, University of Sussex
- Kundu, A., & Sarangi, N. (2007). Migration, Employment Status and Poverty. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 42(4).
- Kundu, A., & Saraswati, L.R. (2012). Migration and Exclusionary Urbanisation in India. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 47, 6-27.
- Lusome, R., & Bhagat, R.B. (2006, June). *Trends and Patterns of Internal Migration in India, 1971-2001*. Paper presented in IASP Conference, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
- Mahapatro, S.R. (2012, June). *The Changing Pattern of Internal Migration in India*. Paper presented at the European Population Conference 2012, Stockholm. Retrieved from: <http://epc2012.princeton.edupapers/121017>
- Mitra, A., & Murayama, M. (2009). Rural to Urban Migration: A District-Level Analysis for India. *International Journal of Migration, Health and Social Care*, 5(2), 35-52. DOI:10.1108/17479894200900011
- Mosse, D., Gupta, S., & Shah, V. (2005). On the Margins in the City: Adivasi Seasonal Labour Migration in Western India. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 40(28), 3025-3038. DOI: 10.2307/4416873
- OECD. (2011). *How's Life? Measuring Well-Being*. Paris: OECD Publishing. Retrieved from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264121164-en>.
- OECD. (2013). *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being*. Paris: OECD Publishing. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264191655-en>.
- ORGI. (1991). *Census of India 1991*. New Delhi: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner India.
- ORGI. (2001). *Census of India 2001*. New Delhi: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner India.
- ORGI. (2011). *Census of India 2011*. New Delhi: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner India.
- Rosado, J., Johnson, S., McGinnity, K., & Cuevas, J. (2013). Obesity among Latino children within a migrant farmworker community. *Am J Prev Med*, 44(3), S274-S281.
- Singh, D. P. (2009). *Poverty and Migration: Does Moving Help? India Urban Poverty Report 2009*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Singh, R., & Mukherjee, P. (2017). *Diverging Pathways: When and Why Children Discontinue Education in India*. New Delhi: Young Lives.
- Skeldon, R. (2002). Migration and Poverty. *Asia-Pacific Population Journal*, 17, 67-82.

UNESCO. (2019). Global Education Monitoring Report - Migration, displacement and education: Building bridges, not walls.

UN-DESA. (2017). *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2017 revision* (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2017)..

Vijay, G. (2005). Migration, Vulnerability and Insecurity in New Industrial Labour Markets. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 40(23).

Washbrook, E., Waldfogel, J., Bradbury, B., Corak, M., & Ghanghro, A. A. (2012). The Development of Young Children of Immigrants in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States. *Child Development*, 83(5), 1591-1607.

Whitehead, A., & Hashim, I. (2005). *Children and migration: Background paper for DFID Migration Team* (Background paper). Brighton: University of Sussex, Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty. Retrieved from: [www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/dfid\\_05\\_child\\_mig\\_bac\\_0408.pdf](http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/dfid_05_child_mig_bac_0408.pdf).

UNICEF (2016). "Uprooted: The growing crisis for refugee and migrant children". UNICEF, New York. [https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Uprooted\\_growing\\_crisis\\_for\\_refugee\\_and\\_migrant\\_children.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Uprooted_growing_crisis_for_refugee_and_migrant_children.pdf)

Shah A., Pattnaik I. and Kumar A. (2018). "Changing Scenario of Migration and Poverty in India: Reflections and Issues" Chapter 6 in book: *Poverty, Chronic Poverty and Poverty Dynamics*

# ANNEXURE A

**Table A1: Number and Percentage of Migrants Over Three Census Periods (1991, 2001 & 2011)**

Census Year	Gender	Total Population (All ages)			Number of Migrants (All ages)			Percentage of Migrants (All ages)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1991	Person	83,85,67,936	62,27,96,324	21,57,71,612	23,21,12,973	16,24,67,624	6,96,45,349	27.7	26.1	32.3
	Male	43,52,08,158	32,12,71,205	11,39,36,953	6,43,08,038	3,28,07,219	3,15,00,819	14.8	10.2	27.6
	Female	40,33,59,778	30,15,25,119	10,18,34,659	16,78,04,935	12,96,60,405	3,81,44,530	41.6	43.0	37.5
2001	Person	1,02,86,10,328	74,24,90,639	28,61,19,689	31,45,41,350	21,03,77,392	10,41,63,958	30.6	28.3	36.4
	Male	53,21,56,772	38,16,02,674	15,05,54,098	9,33,61,809	4,38,46,535	4,95,15,274	17.5	11.5	32.9
	Female	49,64,53,556	36,08,87,965	13,55,65,591	22,11,79,541	16,65,30,857	5,46,48,684	44.6	46.1	40.3
2011	Person	1,21,08,54,977	83,37,48,852	37,71,06,125	45,57,87,621	27,82,03,361	17,75,84,260	37.6	33.4	47.1
	Male	62,32,70,258	42,77,81,058	19,54,89,200	14,61,45,967	6,47,03,974	8,14,41,993	23.4	15.1	41.7
	Female	58,75,84,719	40,59,67,794	18,16,16,925	30,96,41,654	21,34,99,387	9,61,42,267	52.7	52.6	52.9

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total population (All ages).

**Table A2: Literacy Rate of Migrant Population vis-à-vis Non-Migrant Population by Gender and Place of Residence, Census 2001**

Population	Non-Migrant Population			Migrant Population		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Rural	51.8	57.7	41.6	40.9	65.6	34.5
Urban	67.2	71.7	61.6	73.4	81.8	65.8
Total	55.7	60.9	47.5	51.7	74.2	42.2

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of migrant/non-migrant population (all ages)

Source: Census of India, 2001

**Table A3: Literacy Rate of Migrant Population vis-à-vis Non-Migrant Population by Gender and Place of Residence, Census 2011**

Population	Non-Migrant Population			Migrant Population		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Rural	61.3	65.2	53.9	51.2	68.9	45.8
Urban	72.0	75.2	67.8	77.3	83.1	72.3
Total	64.1	67.6	58.1	61.3	76.8	54.0

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of migrant/non-migrant population (all ages)

Source: Census of India, 2011

**Table A4: Marital Status of Migrants (All Ages and Duration of Residence 0-9 Years) Census 2001**

Gender	Number of Migrants			Percentage of Migrants		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons (%)	Males (%)	Females (%)
Total migrants	98301342	32896986	65404356	-	-	-
Never married	30196478	17984245	12212233	30.7	54.7	18.7
Currently married	65968572	14551603	51416969	67.1	44.2	78.6
Widowed	1851611	305393	1546218	1.9	0.9	2.4
Divorced and separated	284681	55745	228936	0.3	0.2	0.4
Ever Married	68104864	14912741	53192123	69.3	45.3	81.3

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of migrant (all ages)  
 Source: Census of India, 2001

**Table A5: Marital Status of Migrants (All Ages and Duration of Residence 0-9 Years)  
 Census 2011**

Gender	Number of Migrants			Percentage of Migrants		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons (%)	Males (%)	Females (%)
Total migrants	141908270	47514362	94393908	-	-	-
Never married	46067586	26185415	19882171	32.5	55.1	21.1
Currently married	92474287	20737978	71736309	65.2	43.6	76.0
Widowed	2884896	472109	2412787	2.0	1.0	2.6
Divorced and separated	481501	118860	362641	0.3	0.3	0.4
Ever Married	95840684	21328947	74511737	67.5	44.9	78.9

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of migrant (all ages)  
 Source: Census of India, 2011

**Table A6: Distribution of Migrants in India by Location (%), Census 1991–2011**

Year	Intra-district (%)	Inter-district (%)	Inter-state (%)
1991	62.1	26.1	11.8
2001	61.5	23.7	13.1
2011	60.9	25.9	11.9

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of migrant (all ages)  
 Source: ICSSR, 2012– Analysis using, Census of India 1991. For Census 2001 and Census 2011-author calculation.

**Table A7: Distribution of Migrants in India by Different Streams (%), Census 1991–2011**

Census Year	1991 (%)	2001 (%)	2011 (%)
Rural-Rural	64.2	55.5	47.3
Urban-Rural	5.9	4.2	6.0
Unclassified Rural	0.3	7.5	-
Total Rural	70.5	67.2	61.0
Rural-Urban	17.7	16.7	17.4
Urban-Urban	11.7	11.8	17.4
Unclassified Urban	0.16	4.3	-
Total Urban	29.5	32.8	39.0
Total	100	100	100

Note:

- The figures under 'Unclassified' are those that are not included in any stream in both areas (Rural and Urban). For 2011, all figures are classified.
- The denominator for this calculation is total number of migrant (all ages).

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001 and 2011



**Table A8: Flow of Migration by Duration, Gender, and Place of Residence (%) Census 2001, 2011**

Year	2001									2011								
	Total (%)			Rural (%)			Urban (%)			Total (%)			Rural (%)			Urban (%)		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Migrant with duration less than year	2.82	4.47	2.13	2.88	6.16	2.02	2.71	2.97	2.47	3.86	5.34	3.16	3.52	6.05	2.75	4.39	4.77	4.07
Migrant with duration 1-4 years	15.03	17.8	13.88	13.76	17.2	12.86	17.59	18.3	16.99	14.02	14.56	13.76	12.56	12.58	12.55	16.30	16.14	16.44
Migrant with duration 5-9 years	13.40	13.00	13.56	12.74	11.3	13.11	14.71	14.5	14.93	13.26	12.61	13.57	12.41	10.63	12.94	14.59	14.18	14.95
Migrant with duration 10 or more years	54.23	39.20	60.56	57.47	32.7	64	47.68	45	50.11	52.91	41.83	58.13	56.33	37.22	62.13	47.54	45.49	49.27
Migrant with unclassified duration	14.52	25.60	9.87	13.15	32.6	8.01	17.31	19.3	15.5	15.96	25.66	11.38	15.18	33.52	9.63	17.18	19.42	15.28
Migrant with all duration	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of migrant (all ages) (all duration of residence).

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

**Table A9: Percentage of Child Migrants (0-19 years) vis-à-vis All Migrants, Census 1991, 2001 & 2011**

Census Year	Number of child migrants			Number of migrants			Percentage of child migrants vis-à-vis all migrants		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)
1991	44350519	19791493	24559026	232112973	64308038	167804935	19.1	30.8	14.6
2001	60255977	29094730	31161247	314541350	93361809	221179541	19.2	31.2	14.1
2011	92959012	45903085	47055927	455787621	146145967	309641654	20.4	31.4	15.2

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of migrants (all ages) in their respective group.

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001 and 2011

**Table A10: Growth of Child Migrants by Gender, India (%), Census 1991-2001**

Age-group	Percent Growth* (Child Population)			Percent Growth** (Child Migrant)		
	Total (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Total (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)
0-14	16.4	17.2	15.6	41.7	43.6	39.6
15-19	26.8	27.7	25.7	25.8	56.4	11.1
0-19	18.5	19.4	17.6	35.9	47.0	26.9

Note: \*The denominator for this calculation is total number of children in the respective age group in Census 1991

\*\* The denominator for this calculation is total number of migrant children in the respective age group in Census 1991

Source: Census of India, 1991 and 2001

**Table A11: Growth of Child Migrants by Gender, India (%), Census 2001-2011**

Age-group	Percent Growth* (Child Population)			Percent Growth** (Child Migrant)		
	Total (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Total (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)
0-14	2.4	2.6	2.3	60.1	59.5	60.7
15-19	20.3	18.6	22.2	43.0	53.4	35.9
0-19	6.3	6.1	6.5	54.3	57.8	51.0

Note: \*The denominator for this calculation is total number of children in the respective age group in Census 2001

\*\* The denominator for this calculation is total number of migrant children in the respective age group in Census 2001

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

**Table A12: Levels of Literacy Amongst Literate Child Migrants (%), Census 2001**

Age-group		0-14 (%)	15-19 (%)	0-19 (%)
Literate but below Matric/Secondary	Total	99.1	56.1	80.6
	Boys	99.0	53.1	80.6
	Girls	99.1	59	80.5
Matric/Secondary but below graduate	Total	0.0	41.1	17.7
	Boys	0.0	44.4	17.8
	Girls	0.0	38.1	17.6
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Total	0.0	0.6	0.2
	Boys	0.0	0.9	0.4
	Girls	0.0	0.3	0.1

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of literate migrant children in the respective age group.

Source: Census of India, 2001

**Table A13: Levels of Literacy Amongst Literate Child Migrants (%), Census 2011**

Age-group		0-14 (%)	15-19 (%)	0-19 (%)
Literate but below Matric/Secondary	Total	98.0	43.8	74.5
	Boys	97.9	41.5	75.1
	Girls	98.1	45.8	73.8
Matric/Secondary but below graduate	Total	0.0	51.8	22.5
	Boys	0.0	53.9	21.7
	Girls	0.0	49.9	23.2
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Total	0.0	1.1	0.5
	Boys	0.0	1.7	0.7
	Girls	0.0	0.7	0.3

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of literate migrant children in the respective age group.  
Source: Census of India, 2011

**Table A14: Percentage of Child Migrants vis-à-vis Total Child Population, 2001**

Age Group	Total (%)			Rural (%)			Urban (%)		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
0-14	11.0	11.0	10.9	8.6	8.5	8.6	18.5	18.8	18.2
15-19	20.4	15.3	26.3	17.9	10.5	26.4	26.2	26.5	26.0
0-19	13.0	12.0	14.1	10.4	8.9	12.1	20.5	20.8	20.1

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total population in the respective age group.  
Source: Census of India, 2001

**Table A15: Percentage of Child Migrants vis-à-vis Total Child Population, 2011**

Age Group	Total (%)			Rural (%)			Urban (%)		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
0-14	17.1	17.1	17.1	13.0	12.9	13.1	28.5	28.7	28.4
15-19	24.2	19.8	29.2	19.7	13.7	26.4	34.7	33.9	35.6
0-19	18.9	17.8	20.1	14.6	13.1	16.2	30.2	30.1	30.3

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total population in the respective age group.  
Source: Census of India, 2011

**Table A16: Percentage of Child Migration by Location, Census 2001**

		Total	Boys	Girls
		Rural	0-14	59.30%
	15-19	61.30%	48.10%	70.20%
	0-19	59.90%	55.60%	64.00%
Urban	0-14	40.70%	41.50%	39.90%
	15-19	38.70%	51.90%	29.80%
	0-19	40.10%	44.40%	36.00%

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of migrants in the respective age group.  
Source: Census of India, 2001

**Table A17: Percentage of Child Migration by Location, Census 2011**

		Total	Boys	Girls
Rural	0-14	55.78	55.15	56.47
	15-19	56.49	48.09	62.95
	0-19	56.01	53.20	58.75
Urban	0-14	44.22	44.85	43.53
	15-19	43.51	51.91	37.05
	0-19	43.99	46.80	41.25

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of migrants in the respective age group.  
Source: Census of India, 2011

**Table A18: Distribution of Child Migrants in India by Different Migration Streams (%), Census 2001**

Gender	Age-group	Rural-Rural (R-R) (%)	Urban-Rural (U-R) (%)	Unclassified Rural (%)	Total Rural (T-R) (%)	Rural Urban (R-U) (%)	Urban-Urban (U-U) (%)	Unclassified Urban (%)	Total Urban (T-U) (%)	Total (%)
Total	0-14	34.5	7.3	17.4	59.3	16.2	15.0	9.5	40.7	100.0
	15-19	45.5	4.9	10.7	61.3	18.6	13.4	6.8	38.7	100.0
	0-19	38.3	6.5	15.2	59.9	17.0	14.5	8.6	40.1	100.0
Boys	0-14	33.8	7.3	17.4	58.5	16.8	15.2	9.5	41.5	100.0
	15-19	28.9	5.5	13.7	48.1	25.8	17.2	8.9	51.9	100.0
	0-19	32.4	6.8	16.4	55.6	19.4	15.7	9.3	44.4	100.0
Girls	0-14	35.3	7.3	17.5	60.1	15.6	14.9	9.4	39.9	100.0
	15-19	56.8	4.6	8.7	70.2	13.6	10.8	5.4	29.8	100.0
	0-19	43.7	6.3	14.1	64.0	14.8	13.3	7.8	36.0	100.0

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of migrants in the respective age group.  
Source: Census of India, 2001

**Table A19: Distribution of Child Migrants in India by Different Migration Streams (%), Census 2011**

Gender	Age-group	Rural-Rural (R-R) (%)	Urban-Rural (U-R) (%)	Unclassified Rural (%)	Total Rural (T-R) (%)	Rural Urban (R-U) (%)	Urban-Urban (U-U) (%)	Unclassified Urban (%)	Total Urban (T-U) (%)	Total (%)
Total	0-14	28.6	12.1	15.0	55.8	14.5	22.1	7.6	44.2	100.0
	15-19	37.4	7.8	11.3	56.5	17.6	19.5	6.3	43.5	100.0
	0-19	31.4	10.8	13.9	56.0	15.5	21.3	7.2	44.0	100.0
Boys	0-14	28.0	12.2	14.9	55.1	14.9	22.3	7.7	44.9	100.0
	15-19	26.5	8.5	13.1	48.1	21.3	23.0	7.6	51.9	100.0
	0-19	27.6	11.2	14.4	53.2	16.7	22.5	7.6	46.8	100.0
Girls	0-14	29.3	12.1	15.2	56.5	14.1	21.9	7.6	43.5	100.0
	15-19	45.8	7.2	10.0	62.9	14.8	16.9	5.3	37.1	100.0
	0-19	35.1	10.3	13.3	58.7	14.3	20.1	6.8	41.3	100.0

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of migrants in the respective age group.  
Source: Census of India, 2011

**Table A20: Flow of Child Migration by Duration of Stay (%), Census 1991**

Duration of migration	All ages (%)			0-14 (%)			15-19 (%)			0-19 (%)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Migration with duration of residence less than 1 year	3.0	5.1	2.3	9.0	8.9	9.2	6.5	5.5	7	<b>8.1</b>	8	8.2
Migration with duration of residence 1-4 years	17.2	21.8	15.4	33.7	34.3	33	47.6	27.2	57.4	38.8	32.4	43.9
Migration with duration of residence 5-9 years	15.2	15.5	15	20.9	21	20.7	13	15.4	11.8	18.0	19.5	16.7
Migration with duration of residence 10 years and above	56.2	43.6	61.0	11.2	11.2	11.2	21.2	35.8	14.1	<b>14.9</b>	17.8	12.5
Migration with unclassified duration	8.4	14.0	6.3	25.2	24.6	25.9	11.7	16.1	9.7	20.2	22.3	18.7
Migration with all durations of residence	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of child migrant in respective age group (all duration of residence).  
 (Source: Census of India 1991)<sup>42</sup>

<sup>42</sup> Census data for flow of migration is not available for child migrants in rural and urban areas.

**Table A21: Flow of Child Migration by Duration of Stay (%), Census 2001**

Place of Residence	Duration of Migration	0-14 (%)			15-19 (%)			0-19 (%)		
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	Migration with duration of residence less than 1 year	7.7	7.6	7.9	6.2	5.1	7.0	7.2	6.9	7.5
	Migration with duration of residence 1-4 years	26.7	27.2	26.2	36.3	21.0	46.8	30.0	25.5	34.2
	Migration with duration of residence 5-9 years	18.3	18.2	18.3	10.1	11.9	8.8	15.5	16.4	14.6
	Migration with duration of residence 10 years and above	11.9	11.6	12.1	24.5	32.9	18.8	16.1	17.6	14.7
	Migration with unclassified duration	35.4	35.4	35.5	22.9	29.1	18.6	31.2	33.6	29
	Migration with all durations of residence	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural	Migration with duration of residence less than 1 year	9.3	9.1	9.4	7.3	6.1	7.9	8.6	8.4	8.8
	Migration with duration of residence 1-4 years	25.8	26.2	25.4	42.6	16.4	54.8	31.6	23.8	38
	Migration with duration of residence 5-9 years	17.1	16.9	17.2	8.3	9.4	7.8	14.0	15.1	13.2
	Migration with duration of residence 10 years and above	11.4	11	11.8	20.2	33.7	13.9	14.4	16.6	12.7
	Migration with unclassified duration	36.4	36.8	36.2	21.6	34.4	15.6	31.4	36.1	27.3
	Migration with all durations of residence	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Urban	Migration with duration of residence less than 1 year	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.5	4.1	5	5.2	5	5.3
	Migration with duration of residence 1-4 years	28.1	28.7	27.5	26.4	25.2	27.9	27.6	27.6	27.6
	Migration with duration of residence 5-9 years	20	20.1	19.9	12.8	14.1	11.2	17.6	18.1	17.1
	Migration with duration of residence 10 years and above	12.5	12.4	12.7	31.3	32.3	30.2	18.7	19.0	18.3
	Migration with unclassified duration	33.9	33.3	34.4	25	24.3	25.7	30.9	30.3	31.7
	Migration with all durations of residence	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of child migrant in respective age group (all duration of residence).  
Source: Census of India, 2001

**Table A22: Flow of Child Migration by Duration of Stay (%), Census 2011**

Place of Residence	Duration of Migration	0-14 (%)			15-19 (%)			0-19 (%)		
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	Migration with duration of residence less than 1 year	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.9	5.7	11.3	<b>8.7</b>	7.8	9.6
	Migration with duration of residence 1-4 years	24.1	24.2	24.0	24.3	13.9	32.2	24.2	21.4	26.9
	Migration with duration of residence 5-9 years	19.2	19.3	19.1	9.2	10.7	8.0	16.1	16.9	15.2
	Migration with duration of residence 10 years and above	13.4	13.2	13.6	32.1	39.2	26.6	<b>19.2</b>	20.4	18.13
	Migration with unclassified duration	34.6	34.6	34.6	25.6	30.5	21.9	31.8	33.5	30.2
	Migration with all durations of residence	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural	Migration with duration of residence less than 1 year	9.3	9.3	9.3	10.7	5.8	13.5	9.8	8.4	10.9
	Migration with duration of residence 1-4 years	22.5	22.5	22.5	28.0	10.0	38.5	24.2	19.4	28.5
	Migration with duration of residence 5-9 years	18.1	18.1	18.0	6.7	8.0	6.0	14.5	15.6	13.5
	Migration with duration of residence 10 years and above	13.4	13.2	13.7	28.9	40.5	22.1	18.3	20.0	16.9
	Migration with unclassified duration	36.7	36.9	36.5	25.7	35.7	19.9	33.2	36.6	30.2
	Migration with all durations of residence	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Urban	Migration with duration of residence less than 1 year	7.9	7.8	7.9	6.6	5.6	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.8
	Migration with duration of residence 1-4 years	26.2	26.3	26.0	19.5	17.5	21.6	24.1	23.6	24.6
	Migration with duration of residence 5-9 years	20.7	20.8	20.5	12.4	13.3	11.3	18.1	18.5	17.6
	Migration with duration of residence 10 years and above	13.3	13.3	13.4	36.1	37.9	34.2	20.4	20.8	19.9
	Migration with unclassified duration	31.9	31.7	32.3	25.5	25.8	25.3	30.0	29.9	30.1
	Migration with all durations of residence	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total number of child migrant in respective age group (all duration of residence).  
Source: Census of India, 2011

**Table A23: Number and Percentage of Migrants of All Ages, Census 1991**

State/ UT	Population (All ages)			Number of Migrant (All ages)			Percent of Migrant (All ages)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons (%)	Male s (%)	Females (%)
INDIA	838567936	435208158	403359778	232112973	64308038	167804935	27.7	14.8	41.6
Andhra Pradesh	66508008	33724581	32783427	19624911	6292511	13332400	29.5	18.7	40.7
Arunachal Pradesh	864558	465004	399554	291903	148564	143339	<b>33.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	35.9
Assam	22414322	11657989	10756333	5407547	2077712	3329835	24.1	17.8	31.0
Bihar	86374465	45202091	41172374	21529825	2375219	19154606	24.9	5.3	46.5
Delhi	9420644	5155512	4265132	3723462	2002615	1720847	<b>39.5</b>	38.8	40.3
Goa	1169793	594790	575003	531602	221281	310321	<b>45.4</b>	37.2	54.0
Gujarat	41309582	21355209	19954373	13664201	4189602	9474599	<b>33.1</b>	19.6	47.5
Haryana	16463648	8827474	7636174	5169440	1230443	3938997	31.4	13.9	51.6
Himachal Pradesh	5170877	2617467	2553410	1841497	521145	1320352	<b>35.6</b>	19.9	51.7
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	44977201	22951917	22025284	13433558	4638005	8795553	29.9	20.2	39.9
Kerala	29098518	14288995	14809523	8199053	2954198	5244855	28.2	20.7	35.4
Madhya Pradesh	66181170	34267293	31913877	21675421	5892083	15783338	32.8	17.2	49.5
Maharashtra	78921135	40817418	38103717	25462420	9538487	15923933	32.3	23.4	41.8
Manipur	1837149	938359	898790	118009	49946	68063	6.4	5.3	7.6
Meghalaya	1774778	907687	867091	266844	148257	118587	15.0	16.3	13.7
Mizoram	689756	358978	330778	106530	49601	56929	15.4	13.8	17.2
Nagaland	1209546	641282	568264	127904	75437	52467	10.6	11.8	9.2
Orissa	31659736	16064146	15595590	8429297	1915805	6513492	26.6	11.9	41.8
Punjab	20281969	10778034	9503935	6960431	1998699	4961732	<b>34.3</b>	18.5	52.2
Rajasthan	44005990	23042780	20963210	12666382	2596695	10069687	28.8	11.3	48.0
Sikkim	406457	216427	190030	124997	60786	64211	30.8	28.1	33.8
Tamil Nadu	55858946	28298975	27559971	13430472	4622136	8808336	24.0	16.3	32.0
Tripura	2757205	1417930	1339275	812139	362530	449609	29.5	25.6	33.6
Uttar Pradesh	139112287	74036957	65075330	29760837	4427879	25332958	21.4	6.0	38.9
West Bengal	68077965	35510633	32567332	17870781	5476221	12394560	26.3	15.4	38.1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	280661	154369	126292	142595	81569	61026	50.8	52.8	48.3



State/ UT	Population (All ages)			Number of Migrant (All ages)			Percent of Migrant (All ages)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons (%)	Males (%)	Females (%)
Chandigarh	642015	358614	283401	405121	222515	182606	63.1	62.0	64.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	138477	70953	67524	41706	16138	25568	30.1	22.7	37.9
Daman & Diu	101586	51595	49991	27040	11474	15566	26.6	22.2	31.1
Lakshadweep	51707	26618	25089	11074	7283	3791	21.4	27.4	15.1
Pondicherry	807785	408081	399704	255974	103202	152772	31.7	25.3	38.2

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total population (All ages) in the respective group.  
Source: Census of India 1991

**Table A24: Number and Percentage of Migrants of all Ages, Census 2001**

State/ UTs	Population (All ages)			Number of Migrant (All ages)			Percent of Migrant (All ages)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons (%)	Males (%)	Females (%)
India	1028610328	53,21,56,772	49,64,53,556	314541350	93361809	221179541	30.6	17.5	44.6
Jammu & Kashmir	10143700	53,60,926	47,82,774	1805757	671714	1134043	17.8	12.5	23.7
Himachal Pradesh	6077900	30,87,940	29,89,960	2192317	572099	1620218	<b>36.1</b>	18.5	54.2
Punjab	24358999	1,29,85,045	1,13,73,954	9189438	2970842	6218596	<b>37.7</b>	22.9	54.7
Chandigarh	900635	5,06,938	3,93,697	579107	322488	256619	64.3	63.6	65.2
Uttaranchal	8489349	43,25,924	41,63,425	3071174	1010183	2060991	36.2	23.4	49.5
Haryana	21144564	1,13,63,953	97,80,611	7574493	2106436	5468057	35.8	18.5	55.9
Delhi	13850507	76,07,234	62,43,273	6014458	3338550	2675908	43.4	43.9	42.9
Rajasthan	56507188	2,94,20,011	2,70,87,177	16385715	3243848	13141867	29.0	11.0	48.5
Uttar Pradesh	166197921	8,75,65,369	7,86,32,552	41217266	7310689	33906577	24.8	8.3	43.1
Bihar	82998509	4,32,43,795	3,97,54,714	20480976	2249135	18231841	24.7	5.2	45.9
Sikkim	540851	2,88,484	2,52,367	186987	89228	97759	34.6	30.9	38.7
Arunachal Pradesh	1097968	5,79,941	5,18,027	411440	215188	196252	<b>37.5</b>	37.1	37.9
Nagaland	1990036	10,47,141	9,42,895	380812	211705	169107	19.1	20.2	17.9
Manipur	2166788	10,95,634	10,71,154	377059	155615	221444	17.4	14.2	20.7
Mizoram	888573	4,59,109	4,29,464	268932	141440	127492	30.3	30.8	29.7
Tripura	3199203	16,42,225	15,56,978	961653	403929	557724	30.1	24.6	35.8
Meghalaya	2318822	11,76,087	11,42,735	379192	204652	174540	16.4	17.4	15.3
Assam	26655528	1,37,77,037	1,28,78,491	6792826	2648757	4144069	25.5	19.2	32.2
West Bengal	80176197	4,14,65,985	3,87,10,212	25097629	7634866	17462763	31.3	18.4	45.1
Jharkhand	26945829	1,38,85,037	1,30,60,792	7428159	1600337	5827822	27.6	11.5	44.6
Orissa	36804660	1,86,60,570	1,81,44,090	11054202	2483425	8570777	30.0	13.3	47.2

State/ UTs	Population (All ages)			Number of Migrant (All ages)			Percent of Migrant (All ages)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons (%)	Males (%)	Females (%)
Chhattisgarh	20833803	1,04,74,218	1,03,59,585	6907199	1791413	5115786	33.2	17.1	49.4
Madhya Pradesh	60348023	3,14,43,652	2,89,04,371	18221682	4187686	14033996	30.2	13.3	48.6
Gujarat	50671017	2,63,85,577	2,42,85,440	19221602	6694122	12527480	<b>37.9</b>	25.4	51.6
Daman & Diu	158204	92,512	65,692	71255	46783	24472	45.0	50.6	37.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220490	1,21,666	98,824	78499	46289	32210	35.6	38.0	32.6
Maharashtra	96878627	5,04,00,596	4,64,78,031	41715711	16763943	24951768	<b>43.1</b>	33.3	53.7
Andhra Pradesh	76210007	3,85,27,413	3,76,82,594	23461895	7839461	15622434	30.8	20.3	41.5
Karnataka	52850562	2,68,98,918	2,59,51,644	16560377	5690630	10869747	31.3	21.2	41.9
Goa	1347668	6,87,248	6,60,420	785020	352947	432073	<b>58.3</b>	51.4	65.4
Lakshadweep	60650	31,131	29,519	18491	11513	6978	30.5	37.0	23.6
Kerala	31841374	1,54,68,614	1,63,72,760	9190481	3382066	5808415	28.9	21.9	35.5
Tamil Nadu	62405679	3,14,00,909	3,10,04,770	15824383	6671234	9153149	25.4	21.2	29.5
Pondicherry	974345	4,86,961	4,87,384	460996	203883	257113	47.3	41.9	52.8
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	356152	1,92,972	1,63,180	174167	94713	79454	48.9	49.1	48.7

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total population (All ages) in the respective group.

Source: Census of India 2001

**Table A25: Number and Percentage of Migrants of All Ages, Census 2011**

State/ UTs	Population (All ages)			Number of Migrant (All ages)			Percent of Migrant (All ages)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons (%)	Males (%)	Females (%)
India	1210854977	62,32,70,258	58,75,84,719	455787621	146145967	309641654	37.6	23.4	52.7
Jammu & Kashmir	12541302	66,40,662	59,00,640	2809629	832333	1977296	22.4	12.5	33.5
Himachal Pradesh	6864602	34,81,873	33,82,729	2647067	667133	1979934	38.6	19.2	58.5
Punjab	27743338	1,46,39,465	1,31,03,873	13735616	5080819	8654797	<b>49.5</b>	34.7	66.0
Chandigarh	1055450	5,80,663	4,74,787	678188	362318	315870	64.3	62.4	66.5
Uttaranchal	10086292	51,37,773	49,48,519	4317454	1481307	2836147	42.8	28.8	57.3
Haryana	25351462	1,34,94,734	1,18,56,728	10585460	3195530	7389930	41.8	23.7	62.3
Delhi	16787941	89,87,326	78,00,615	7224514	3751348	3473166	43.0	41.7	44.5
Rajasthan	68548437	3,55,50,997	3,29,97,440	22071482	4602922	17468560	32.2	12.9	52.9
Uttar Pradesh	199812341	10,44,80,510	9,53,31,831	56452083	11191861	45260222	28.3	10.7	47.5
Bihar	104099452	5,42,78,157	4,98,21,295	27244869	3837402	23407467	26.2	7.1	47.0
Sikkim	610577	3,23,070	2,87,507	247049	109073	137976	40.5	33.8	48.0
Arunachal Pradesh	1383727	7,13,912	6,69,815	630831	300829	330002	45.6	42.1	49.3
Nagaland	1978502	10,24,649	9,53,853	549618	281119	268499	27.8	27.4	28.1
Manipur	2855794	14,38,586	14,17,208	686935	241237	445698	24.1	16.8	31.4
Mizoram	1097206	5,55,339	5,41,867	387370	193388	193982	35.3	34.8	35.8
Tripura	3673917	18,74,376	17,99,541	1299623	484406	815217	35.4	25.8	45.3

Meghalaya	2966889	14,91,832	14,75,057	759554	405387	354167	25.6	27.2	24.0
Assam	31205576	1,59,39,443	1,52,66,133	10644234	3672018	6972216	34.1	23.0	45.7
West Bengal	91276115	4,68,09,027	4,44,67,088	33448472	10240751	23207721	36.6	21.9	52.2
State/ UTs	Population (All ages)	Number of Migrant (All ages)	Percent of Migrant (All ages)	State/ UTs	Population (All ages)	Number of Migrant (All ages)	Percent of Migrant (All ages)	State/ UTs	Population (All ages)
Jharkhand	32988134	1,69,30,315	1,60,57,819	9659702	2000459	7659243	29.3	11.8	47.7
Orissa	41974218	2,12,12,136	2,07,62,082	15421793	4226426	11195367	36.7	19.9	53.9
Chhattisgarh	25545198	1,28,32,895	1,27,12,303	8888075	2317498	6570577	34.8	18.1	51.7
Madhya Pradesh	72626809	3,76,12,306	3,50,14,503	24735119	6413774	18321345	34.1	17.1	52.3
Gujarat	60439692	3,14,91,260	2,89,48,432	26898286	9994352	16903934	<b>44.5</b>	31.7	58.4
Daman & Diu	243247	1,50,301	92,946	148592	98535	50057	61.1	65.6	53.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	343709	1,93,760	1,49,949	188057	103241	84816	54.7	53.3	56.6
Maharashtra	112374333	5,82,43,056	5,41,31,277	57376776	24185603	33191173	<b>51.1</b>	41.5	61.3
Andhra Pradesh	84580777	4,24,42,146	4,21,38,631	38360644	14594644	23766000	45.4	34.4	56.4
Karnataka	61095297	3,09,66,657	3,01,28,640	26463170	10204423	16258747	43.3	33.0	54.0
Goa	1458545	7,39,140	7,19,405	1140690	537256	603434	<b>78.2</b>	72.7	83.9
Lakshadweep	64473	33,123	31,350	20401	11897	8504	31.6	35.9	27.1
Kerala	33406061	1,60,27,412	1,73,78,649	17863419	7312435	10550984	<b>53.5</b>	45.6	60.7
Tamil Nadu	72147030	3,61,37,975	3,60,09,055	31274107	12784326	18489781	43.3	35.4	51.3
Pondicherry	1247953	6,12,511	6,35,442	712401	319663	392738	57.1	52.2	61.8
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	380581	2,02,871	1,77,710	216341	110254	106087	56.8	54.3	59.7

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total population (All ages) in the respective group/s.  
Source: Census of India, 2011

**Table A26. Number and Percentage of Child Migrants Aged 0-19 Years by Gender and State/UT, Census 1991**

State/ UT	Population (0-19)			Number of Migrant (0-19)			Percent of Migrant (0-19)		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)
India	391399591	203958520	187441071	44350519	19791493	24559026	11.3	9.7	13.1
Assam	11243206	5717440	5525766	918755	427019	491736	8.2	7.5	8.9
Punjab	9126185	4862468	4263717	1204700	606053	598647	13.2	12.5	14
Tamil Nadu	22791025	11568306	11222719	2774564	1334806	1439758	12.2	11.5	12.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	129849	67347	62502	31560	17086	14474	24.3	25.4	23.2
Andhra Pradesh	30189063	15439683	14749380	4942233	2254861	2687372	16.4	14.6	18.2
Arunachal Pradesh	421870	217128	204742	82528	44573	37955	19.6	20.5	18.5
Bihar	42588765	22481916	20106849	2504846	648427	1856419	5.9	2.9	9.2
Chandigarh	265241	143659	121582	87854	49763	38091	33.1	34.6	31.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	66774	33834	32940	9567	4948	4619	14.3	14.6	14
Daman and Diu	47449	24440	23009	6822	3549	3273	14.4	14.5	14.2
Delhi	4188353	2243605	1944748	665707	382425	283282	15.9	17	14.6
Goa	464943	236888	228055	174920	89172	85748	37.6	37.6	37.6
Gujarat	18819324	9801074	9018250	2995943	1495736	1500207	15.9	15.3	16.6

Haryana	8142175	4417457	3724718	808576	347201	461375	9.9	7.9	12.4
Himachal Pradesh	2398309	1225401	1172908	325531	156490	169041	13.6	12.8	14.4
Karnataka	20606530	10514421	10092109	3515865	1716943	1798922	17.1	16.3	17.8
Kerala	11666975	5856689	5810286	2136332	1047762	1088570	18.3	17.9	18.7
Lakshadweep	24819	12731	12088	3477	1885	1592	14	14.8	13.2
Madhya Pradesh	31649920	16486141	15163779	4156169	1756630	2399539	13.1	10.7	15.8
Maharashtra	35328801	18419450	16909351	6763427	3421089	3342338	19.1	18.6	19.8
Manipur	844279	424332	419947	9488	4583	4905	1.1	1.1	1.2
Meghalaya	921914	464847	457067	60101	29900	30201	6.5	6.4	6.6
Mizoram	340163	171580	168583	17477	8569	8908	5.1	5	5.3
Nagaland	592595	302902	289693	30190	16041	14149	5.1	5.3	4.9
Orissa	14329239	7198286	7130953	1128985	496107	632878	7.9	6.9	8.9
Pondicherry	337960	169902	168058	57159	28141	29018	16.9	16.6	17.3
Rajasthan	22058027	11674093	10383934	2224469	870894	1353575	10.1	7.5	13
Sikkim	202592	103290	99302	32261	16555	15706	15.9	16	15.8
Tripura	1321922	671359	650563	122421	56734	65687	9.3	8.5	10.1
Uttar Pradesh	69058424	36985372	32073052	3846097	1318391	2527706	5.6	3.6	7.9
West Bengal	31232900	16022479	15210421	2712495	1139160	1573335	8.7	7.1	10.3

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total population (0-19 years) in the respective group.  
Source: Census of India, 1991

**Table A27. Number and Percentage of Child Migrants Aged 0-19 Years by Gender and State/UT, Census 2001**

State/ UT	Population (0-19)			Number of Migrant (0-19)			Percent of Migrant (0-19)		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)
India	463826702	243427313	220399389	60255977	29094730	31161247	13.0	12.0	14.1
Jammu & Kashmir	4764106	2456833	2307273	406507	211863	194644	8.5	8.6	8.4
Himachal Pradesh	2511014	1305188	1205826	295198	153651	141547	11.8	11.8	11.7
Punjab	10173809	5561835	4611974	1776648	960294	816354	17.5	17.3	17.7
Chandigarh	354464	196774	157690	124410	72939	51471	<b>35.1</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>32.6</b>
Uttaranchal	4016835	2093339	1923496	561311	293399	267912	14.0	14.0	13.9
Haryana	9836539	5388881	4447658	1311934	636676	675258	13.3	11.8	15.2
Delhi	5920918	3219198	2701720	1149990	676279	473711	19.4	21.0	17.5
Rajasthan	28033445	14858584	13174861	2784701	1155241	1629460	9.9	7.8	12.4
Uttar Pradesh	83968173	44848439	39119734	5566104	2396065	3170039	6.6	5.3	8.1
Bihar	42064339	22327387	19736952	2259935	752366	1507569	5.4	3.4	7.6
Sikkim	252351	128599	123752	47372	24282	23090	18.8	18.9	18.7
Arunachal Pradesh	553386	283356	270030	132733	69008	63725	24.0	24.4	23.6
Nagaland	994513	516081	478432	136602	72009	64593	13.7	14.0	13.5
Manipur	944681	479402	465279	99736	50771	48965	10.6	10.6	10.5
Mizoram	412368	209462	202906	66446	33713	32733	16.1	16.1	16.1
Tripura	1414991	723112	691879	170101	81610	88491	12.0	11.3	12.8
Meghalaya	1230657	623554	607103	134375	68250	66125	10.9	10.9	10.9
Assam	12581135	6463862	6117273	1360974	667399	693575	10.8	10.3	11.3
West Bengal	34279283	17709621	16569662	4049615	1828182	2221433	11.8	10.3	13.4
Jharkhand	13208344	6859983	6348361	1051129	429880	621249	8.0	6.3	9.8
Orissa	15739256	7996264	7742992	1381010	668658	712352	8.8	8.4	9.2
Chhattisgarh	9624378	4914022	4710356	1041088	478460	562628	10.8	9.7	11.9
Madhya Pradesh	28943033	15279651	13663382	2935442	1279954	1655488	10.1	8.4	12.1
Gujarat	21807922	11571066	10236856	4468426	2348610	2119816	20.5	20.3	20.7
Daman & Diu	60873	33611	27262	18538	11774	6764	30.5	35.0	24.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	97725	51013	46712	18455	10617	7838	18.9	20.8	16.8
Maharashtra	40671023	21495266	19175757	10683067	5654258	5028809	26.3	26.3	26.2

Andhra Pradesh	31978089	16435211	15542878	5691958	2730484	2961474	17.8	16.6	19.1
Karnataka	22227273	11460516	10766757	3913660	1956307	1957353	17.6	17.1	18.2
Goa	456257	234894	221363	245233	127047	118186	53.7	54.1	53.4
Lakshadweep	26964	13890	13074	6303	3401	2902	23.4	24.5	22.2
Kerala	11281051	5713594	5567457	2404209	1190316	1213893	21.3	20.8	21.8
Tamil Nadu	22894641	11717675	11176966	3796884	1916195	1880689	16.6	16.4	16.8
Pondicherry	360374	183159	177215	132843	67139	65704	36.9	36.7	37.1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	142492	73991	68501	33040	17633	15407	23.2	23.8	22.5

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total population (0-19 years) in the respective group  
Source: Census of India, 2001

**Table A28. Number and Percentage of Child Migrants Aged 0-19 Years by Gender and State/UT, Census 2011**

State/ UTs	Population (0-19)			Number of Migrant (0-19)			Percent of Migrant (0-19)		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)
India	492970565	258333771	234636794	92959012	45903085	47055927	18.9	17.8	20.1
Jammu & Kashmir	5478172	2895536	2582636	480737	251846	228891	8.8	8.7	8.9
Himachal Pradesh	2415846	1271437	1144409	348841	182464	166377	14.4	14.4	14.5
Punjab	9902633	5467348	4435285	3082210	1678229	1403981	<b>31.1</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>31.7</b>
Chandigarh	370930	205263	165667	137040	78481	58559	<b>36.9</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>35.3</b>
Uttaranchal	4253118	2240924	2012194	793606	420833	372773	18.7	18.8	18.5
Haryana	10207344	5617298	4590046	1815010	937044	877966	17.8	16.7	19.1
Delhi	6232694	3384387	2848307	1151007	653120	497887	18.5	19.3	17.5
Rajasthan	31039443	16438017	14601426	3487960	1526233	1961727	11.2	9.3	13.4
Uttar Pradesh	94348646	49897532	44451114	7233456	3275398	3958058	7.7	6.6	8.9
Bihar	51193883	26987642	24206241	2998639	1163178	1835461	5.9	4.3	7.6
Sikkim	232874	118336	114538	56333	27746	28587	24.2	23.4	25.0
Arunachal Pradesh	649329	328275	321054	207143	103608	103535	<b>31.9</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>32.2</b>
Nagaland	908654	469169	439485	145384	75907	69477	16.0	16.2	15.8
Manipur	1148696	588567	560129	160164	79618	80546	13.9	13.5	14.4
Mizoram	466345	236862	229483	98723	49651	49072	21.2	21.0	21.4
Tripura	1375820	701183	674637	204528	94279	110249	14.9	13.4	16.3
Meghalaya	1504130	761620	742510	246183	122655	123528	16.4	16.1	16.6
Assam	13317480	6826138	6491342	1969264	932104	1037160	14.8	13.7	16.0
West Bengal	33795506	17340456	16455050	6372256	2919765	3452491	18.9	16.8	21.0
Jharkhand	15096386	7816527	7279859	1168201	469772	698429	7.7	6.0	9.6
Orissa	16001820	8139685	7862135	2732096	1310822	1421274	17.1	16.1	18.1
Chhattisgarh	10783678	5471685	5311993	1297031	611693	685338	12.0	11.2	12.9
Madhya Pradesh	31749031	16603341	15145690	4179439	1955255	2224184	13.2	11.8	14.7
Gujarat	23311373	12428235	10883138	6229354	3262671	2966683	26.7	26.3	27.3
Daman & Diu	81299	47387	33912	42459	26995	15464	<b>52.2</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>45.6</b>
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	140917	76325	64592	50858	29656	21202	<b>36.1</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>32.8</b>
Maharashtra	40544482	21490467	19054015	15081544	7936332	7145212	<b>37.2</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>37.5</b>
Andhra Pradesh	29884539	15401476	14483063	10010949	4998203	5012746	<b>33.5</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>34.6</b>
Karnataka	21852151	11276029	10576122	6741553	3404878	3336675	<b>30.9</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>31.5</b>
Goa	432035	224181	207854	348463	180512	167951	<b>80.7</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>80.8</b>
Lakshadweep	22081	11070	11011	6188	3123	3065	28.0	28.2	27.8
Kerala	10441526	5317940	5123586	5819280	2939664	2879616	<b>55.7</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>56.2</b>
Tamil Nadu	23261295	11984699	11276596	8010311	4072706	3937605	<b>34.4</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>34.9</b>
Pondicherry	400708	204197	196511	206892	105165	101727	<b>51.6</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>51.8</b>
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	125701	64537	61164	45910	23479	22431	<b>36.5</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>36.7</b>

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total population (0-19 years) in the respective group.  
Source: Census of India, 2011

# ANNEXURE B

**Table B1: Reasons for Migration Across All Ages (%), Census 1991, 2001, 2011 and NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> (2007-08)**

Reasons for Migration		NSSO-64th Round (2007-08)			Census 1991			Census 2001			Census 2011		
Census	NSSO-64th Round	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Work/ Employment/ Business	Work/ Employment/ Business	9.9	45.9	1.2	8.8	33.9	2.4	10.4	30.7	1.9	9.9	25.8	2.4
Education	Studies	2.4	8.3	1.0	1.9	4.8	0.8	1.1	2.5	0.4	1.2	2.3	0.7
Marriage	Marriage	68.4	4.4	84	56.1	4.0	76.1	49.6	2.3	69.6	46.3	3.7	66.5
Moved with Household	<i>Moved after birth***</i>	No corresponding category	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	9.9	2.9	7.4	13.7	4.4
	<i>Moved with household*</i>	Migration of parent/earning member of the household	13.4	24.2	10.8	15.3	26.6	11.0	13.7	19.4	11.3	14.5	20.3
Others	Others	2.8	6.7	1.8	15.0	29.6	9.4	20.2	35.2	13.9	20.7	34.2	14.3
Natural calamities**	Natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami etc.)	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
No corresponding category	Social/political problems (riots, terrorism etc.); Displacement by development project; Acquisition of own house/flat; Housing problems; Health care; Post retirement	2.9	10.0	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: \* In Census 1991, it was named as family moved

\*\*In Census 2001 and 2011, it was not captured

\*\*\*Not captured in Census 1991 and NSS

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total migrant population (all ages) in the respective group.

Source: NSSO-64th Round (2007-08), Census of India, 1991, 2001 and 2011

**Table B2: Reasons for Migration by Place of Residence (%), NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)**

Reasons for migration (in percentages)	All Ages (%)		Up to 18 years (%)		15 to 18 years (%)		6 to 14 years (%)		0 to 5 years (%)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
In search of employment	0.6	6.1	0.3	1.9	0.6	4.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
In search of better employment	1.2	6.7	0.4	1.1	0.9	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Business	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
To take up employment/ better employment	1.0	5.6	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Transfer of service/contract	0.5	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Proximity to place of work	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Studies	1.6	4.0	18.9	14.7	10.9	20.8	29.6	13.3	5.0	0.8
Natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami etc.)	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.6	0.5
Social/political problems (riots, terrorism etc.)	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1
Displacement by development project	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.4
Acquisition of own house/flat	0.7	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.1
Housing problems	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.2	1.1	2.0	2.4
Health care	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0
Post retirement	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marriage	83.0	38.5	21.5	2.4	52.1	6.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Migration of parent/earning member of the household	6.4	27.9	43.8	72.5	25.0	58.1	53.5	79.6	67.8	89.5
Others	2.8	2.7	10.3	3.4	6.0	3.3	11.3	3.3	20.7	4.2

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total migrant population in the respective age group.  
Source: NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round, 2007-08

**Table B3: Reasons for Migration by Place of Residence (%), Census 2001 and 2011**

Place of residence	Reason for migration	Census 2001 (%)			Census 2011 (%)			
		P	M	F	P	M	F	
Total	Work/Employment	9.5	28.1	1.7	9.1	24.0	2.1	
	Business	0.9	2.6	0.2	0.8	1.8	0.3	
	Education	1.1	2.5	0.4	1.2	2.3	0.7	
	Marriage	49.6	2.3	69.6	46.3	3.7	66.5	
	Moved with household	<i>Moved after birth</i>	5.0	9.9	2.9	7.4	13.7	4.4
		<i>Moved with household</i>	13.7	19.4	11.3	14.5	20.3	11.7
	Others	20.2	35.2	13.9	20.7	34.2	14.3	
Rural	Work/Employment	4.4	16.9	1.2	3.9	12.4	1.3	
	Business	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	
	Education	0.6	2.1	0.2	0.7	1.8	0.4	
	Marriage	62.5	4.0	77.9	60.4	6.1	76.8	
	Moved with household	<i>Moved after birth</i>	4.8	13.5	2.4	7.8	20.0	4.1
		<i>Moved with household</i>	8.6	17.9	6.2	7.9	16.6	5.2
	Others	18.6	44.1	11.9	19.1	42.2	12.0	
Urban	Work/Employment	19.7	38.0	3.2	17.3	33.1	3.8	
	Business	1.8	3.5	0.3	1.5	2.6	0.5	
	Education	2.0	3.0	1.1	1.9	2.6	1.3	
	Marriage	23.6	0.8	44.2	24.4	1.7	43.5	
	Moved with household	<i>Moved after birth</i>	5.5	6.8	4.4	6.9	8.8	5.3
		<i>Moved with household</i>	23.9	20.7	26.8	24.8	23.2	26.2
	Others	23.4	27.3	20.0	23.2	27.9	19.3	

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total migrant population in the respective age group.

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011



**Table B4: Reasons for Migration by Religion (%), NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)**

Reasons for Migration	All Ages (%)			Up to 18 years (%)			15 to 18 years (%)			6 to 14 years (%)			0 to 5 years (%)			
	In percent ages	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Hindu	Muslim	Others
In search of employment		2.4	2.5	2.5	1.0	1.5	2.3	2.3	3.7	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
In search of better employment		3.0	3.1	2.8	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.8	1.9	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business		0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
To take up employment/ better employment		2.6	1.8	3.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer of service/ contract		1.3	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Proximity to place of work		0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Studies		2.5	1.0	2.9	17.8	7.7	19.7	16.0	6.9	31.0	22.7	10.7	14.8	3.3	0.1	4.5
Natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami etc.)		0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	4.1	0.0
Social/political problems (riots, terrorism etc.)		0.4	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
Displacement by development project		0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Acquisition of own house/flat		1.0	1.3	2.0	1.1	2.5	1.8	0.9	2.3	2.4	1.2	2.9	1.9	1.4	1.6	0.1
Housing problems		0.7	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.9	2.9	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.0	2.5	1.5	1.1	2.5	13.9
Health care		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
Post retirement		0.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marriage		68.4	72.2	61.1	11.8	15.9	4.0	29.3	39.4	10.2	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Migration of parent/earning member of the household		13.4	12.1	15.8	58.0	59.2	61.9	42.0	37.6	38.9	66.3	70.2	76.9	77.8	82.3	77.2
Others		2.7	2.7	3.3	6.8	7.2	6.4	4.6	2.7	9.1	6.8	10.3	4.6	14.0	9.3	4.3

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total migrant population in the respective age group.

Source: NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round, 2007-08

**Table B5: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Reason for Migration (All Ages), Census 2001**

Area Name	Work/ Employment (%)			Business (%)			Education (%)			Marriage (%)			Moved with household (%)								
													Moved after birth (%)			Moved with household (%)			Others (%)		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
India	9.5	28.1	1.7	0.9	2.6	0.2	1.1	2.5	0.4	49.6	2.3	69.6	5.0	9.9	2.9	13.7	19.4	11.3	20.2	35.2	13.9
Jammu & Kashmir	6.1	14.1	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.4	37.2	2.8	57.5	1.1	1.8	0.7	12.7	15.0	11.3	41.6	63.7	28.4
Himachal Pradesh	12.5	42.1	2.0	0.5	1.6	0.1	1.6	3.9	0.8	58.1	1.7	78.1	2.3	5.0	1.3	12.6	19.5	10.1	12.4	26.2	7.6
Punjab	9.4	25.5	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	47.0	1.5	68.7	4.4	8.3	2.6	12.7	18.7	9.9	25.6	44.5	16.6
Chandigarh	33.8	56.5	5.4	1.7	2.6	0.4	2.9	3.4	2.3	14.9	0.3	33.2	5.0	5.2	4.8	30.5	20.0	43.8	11.1	12.0	10.1
Uttaranchal	13.7	37.9	1.9	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.7	3.6	0.7	44.6	0.8	66.1	0.8	1.4	0.5	21.4	26.9	18.8	17.4	28.3	12.0
Haryana	12.7	40.6	2.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.7	1.5	0.4	52.9	1.1	72.9	1.7	3.8	1.0	19.5	29.5	15.7	12.1	22.6	8.0
Delhi	33.4	57.0	4.1	0.7	1.1	0.2	1.4	1.9	0.6	15.3	0.3	34.0	2.1	2.3	2.0	33.7	22.7	47.3	13.4	14.7	11.8
Rajasthan	7.4	32.7	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.8	3.0	0.2	64.7	1.8	80.3	2.7	8.2	1.3	11.1	22.8	8.3	13.0	30.6	8.7
Uttar Pradesh	4.2	19.9	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.9	0.1	66.3	3.7	79.9	0.3	0.9	0.1	7.2	15.5	5.4	21.2	57.3	13.4

Area Name	Work/ Employment (%)			Business (%)			Education (%)			Marriage (%)			Moved with household (%)						Others (%)		
													Moved after birth (%)			Moved with household (%)					
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
West Bengal	6.9	19.8	1.2	1.2	3.5	0.2	0.7	1.8	0.2	49.4	2.3	70.0	4.6	8.9	2.7	16.1	25.0	12.2	21.2	38.7	13.6
Assam	5.6	12.4	1.1	2.8	6.8	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.4	36.5	1.6	58.8	1.0	1.8	0.6	15.1	19.6	12.2	38.3	56.6	26.6
Meghalaya	9.5	14.4	3.8	1.9	3.2	0.5	2.9	3.0	2.7	10.7	8.0	13.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	11.3	9.1	14.0	61.8	60.7	63.1
Tripura	5.4	10.8	1.5	1.0	2.1	0.2	0.9	1.6	0.5	28.7	2.0	48.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	24.0	27.4	21.5	39.5	55.5	28.0
Mizoram	18.5	27.6	8.5	1.9	2.3	1.4	4.0	4.2	3.7	8.2	1.9	15.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	39.9	35.0	45.3	25.8	27.2	24.2
Manipur	3.6	6.6	1.5	1.1	1.9	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.6	25.3	0.9	42.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	11.1	13.5	9.5	57.5	75.2	45.1
Nagaland	14.8	22.6	5.1	3.9	6.3	0.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	5.6	0.4	12.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	15.1	11.6	19.5	57.3	55.6	59.3
Arunachal Pradesh	24.4	38.9	8.5	2.9	5.1	0.5	3.2	3.8	2.5	12.7	0.5	26.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	27.8	20.4	35.9	27.7	30.1	25.1
Sikkim	22.4	39.4	6.9	2.1	4.0	0.4	2.3	2.9	1.6	25.8	1.1	48.4	1.9	2.3	1.6	19.1	18.7	19.5	26.4	31.6	21.6
Bihar	2.3	17.0	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.4	3.1	0.1	78.2	6.0	87.1	0.4	2.0	0.2	4.6	15.1	3.3	13.9	55.9	8.7

Area Name	Work/ Employment (%)			Business (%)			Education (%)			Marriage (%)			Moved with household (%)						Others (%)		
													Moved after birth (%)			Moved with household (%)					
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Karnataka	11.4	28.1	2.6	0.9	2.3	0.2	2.1	4.4	0.9	42.3	2.4	63.2	9.6	16.1	6.2	12.3	14.5	11.2	21.4	32.3	15.8
Andhra Pradesh	9.6	24.2	2.2	1.0	2.6	0.2	1.8	3.7	0.8	40.8	3.2	59.7	6.1	10.3	3.9	13.4	16.0	12.2	27.3	40.1	21.0
Maharashtra	16.6	37.2	2.7	0.5	1.0	0.1	1.4	2.6	0.7	35.6	0.7	59.1	12.2	18.5	8.0	17.2	17.7	16.9	16.4	22.2	12.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39.3	63.6	4.5	5.3	8.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	18.7	1.4	43.7	2.6	2.4	2.9	20.5	12.3	32.1	13.3	11.9	15.4
Daman & Diu	47.7	69.8	5.5	4.0	5.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	13.1	0.3	37.4	5.5	4.8	6.7	19.1	10.3	36.1	10.2	8.8	12.8
Gujarat	9.1	23.9	1.2	4.5	11.6	0.7	1.1	2.2	0.6	43.2	1.1	65.7	7.6	13.1	4.7	16.4	19.0	15.0	18.1	29.1	12.2
Madhya Pradesh	9.5	36.1	1.6	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.1	3.7	0.4	60.1	2.9	77.1	2.6	6.9	1.4	14.0	24.6	10.9	12.3	24.8	8.6
Chhattisgarh	11.7	38.7	2.2	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.3	3.4	0.5	55.6	3.5	73.8	2.4	5.3	1.3	16.7	26.4	13.3	11.9	21.5	8.6
Orissa	7.1	26.8	1.3	1.5	6.0	0.2	1.3	4.1	0.5	62.0	4.1	78.7	1.0	2.6	0.6	12.2	24.1	8.8	14.9	32.3	9.8
Jharkhand	9.1	38.6	0.9	0.5	1.8	0.1	1.0	3.3	0.3	63.7	3.1	80.4	0.9	2.5	0.5	10.5	18.5	8.3	14.4	32.3	9.5

Area Name	Work/ Employment (%)			Business (%)			Education (%)			Marriage (%)			Moved with household (%)						Others (%)		
													Moved after birth (%)			Moved with household (%)					
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Goa	14.7	28.4	3.6	1.0	2.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.4	24.3	0.5	43.7	24.8	31.3	19.5	18.2	17.0	19.1	16.3	19.9	13.5
Lakshadweep	31.5	45.5	8.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	5.3	5.7	4.5	0.9	0.4	1.6	2.7	2.3	3.3	40.2	24.0	66.8	19.3	21.7	15.4
Kerala	6.3	13.1	2.3	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.6	37.6	8.4	54.5	17.1	25.3	12.3	18.7	24.7	15.1	19.1	26.3	14.9
Tamil Nadu	9.7	18.8	3.1	0.7	1.2	0.3	1.3	1.8	0.9	26.3	2.3	43.9	5.3	7.0	4.1	13.6	14.8	12.6	43.1	54.0	35.1
Pondicherry	12.4	24.4	2.8	0.8	1.5	0.2	1.9	2.6	1.3	25.9	5.3	42.3	18.8	23.7	15.0	25.0	24.4	25.5	15.2	18.1	12.9
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	30.3	52.4	4.0	1.9	3.3	0.2	1.5	1.7	1.3	16.2	0.5	34.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	34.0	23.4	46.7	14.0	16.6	10.8

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total migrant population (all ages) in the respective group.  
Source: Census of India, 2001

**Table B6: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Reason for Migration (All Ages), Census 2011**

State/UT	Work/Employment (%)			Business (%)			Education (%)			Marriage (%)			Moved with household (%)						Others (%)		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Moved after birth (%)			Moved with household (%)			P	M	F
													P	M	F	P	M	F			
India	9.1	24.0	2.1	0.8	1.8	0.3	1.2	2.3	0.7	46.3	3.7	66.5	7.4	13.7	4.4	14.5	20.3	11.7	20.7	34.2	14.3
Jammu & Kashmir	4.4	12.1	1.1	0.7	1.7	0.2	1.3	2.7	0.7	51.1	5.8	70.2	2.0	3.8	1.2	14.7	25.7	10.1	25.8	48.1	16.4
Himachal Pradesh	11.2	35.4	3.0	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.7	3.7	1.0	58.2	3.9	76.6	3.3	7.6	1.9	13.4	23.0	10.1	11.7	25.0	7.3
Punjab	9.1	20.9	2.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	40.6	2.4	63.1	9.5	16.1	5.6	15.4	20.3	12.5	24.6	39.0	16.1
Chandigarh	30.5	52.9	4.7	1.3	2.1	0.3	3.4	3.9	2.8	16.3	0.4	34.6	5.5	6.0	4.9	29.3	19.7	40.2	13.8	15.0	12.5
Uttaranchal	14.3	37.2	2.3	0.4	1.0	0.2	2.2	3.9	1.2	42.1	1.2	63.4	1.5	2.6	0.9	25.3	31.2	22.1	14.3	22.9	9.8
Haryana	12.6	35.9	2.5	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.4	49.8	2.7	70.2	3.7	7.3	2.1	20.1	29.0	16.2	12.8	22.8	8.4
Delhi	28.1	50.6	3.8	0.7	1.1	0.3	1.4	2.0	0.7	18.4	0.5	37.8	2.5	2.9	2.1	35.2	25.9	45.3	13.6	17.0	10.0
Rajasthan	7.7	31.4	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.7	2.3	0.3	63.8	2.9	79.9	4.4	12.6	2.3	12.0	24.7	8.7	10.9	25.1	7.2
Uttar Pradesh	5.6	23.2	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.6	2.1	0.3	64.7	5.3	79.4	1.2	3.7	0.6	9.5	21.9	6.5	17.8	42.6	11.7
Bihar	2.6	14.1	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.4	1.9	0.2	75.0	9.9	85.7	1.1	4.6	0.5	4.7	15.8	2.8	15.9	52.7	9.9
Sikkim	18.8	35.5	5.7	2.0	3.9	0.5	3.2	3.9	2.6	29.7	1.6	51.9	2.7	3.3	2.3	18.8	20.9	17.1	24.7	30.9	19.9
Assam	18.9	31.1	7.8	3.0	5.0	1.1	4.4	4.7	4.1	16.7	0.9	31.0	1.5	1.7	1.3	24.3	21.4	27.1	31.2	35.2	27.5
Nagaland	20.2	31.6	8.1	4.0	6.4	1.6	7.9	8.2	7.5	12.4	1.2	24.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	26.4	21.3	31.7	28.2	30.4	26.0
Manipur	3.3	6.8	1.4	1.3	2.6	0.6	1.7	2.6	1.2	35.7	1.9	54.0	2.4	3.5	1.7	20.5	30.1	15.3	35.2	52.4	25.9
Mizoram	16.2	23.6	8.8	1.9	2.4	1.5	3.9	4.0	3.8	9.7	2.7	16.8	2.5	2.6	2.4	36.0	33.8	38.2	29.7	30.9	28.4

Tamil Nadu	Kerala	Lakshadweep	Goa	Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh	Maharashtra	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Daman & Diu	Gujarat	Madhya Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	Orissa	Jharkhand	West Bengal	Assam	Meghalaya	Tripura
11.2	4.0	30.1	10.2	10.9	9.7	13.8	33.9	49.7	11.3	9.8	11.5	5.5	8.5	5.0	5.4	7.0	7.1
21.7	7.6	45.2	18.6	23.2	20.9	28.2	58.7	71.6	26.9	31.6	37.4	16.9	36.2	14.0	13.4	9.6	15.4
3.9	1.5	8.9	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.8	6.4	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	4.0	2.1
0.5	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	2.2	1.3	2.2	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.5	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.0
1.0	0.5	0.3	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.0	3.6	1.8	5.0	1.0	1.0	4.5	1.5	3.0	5.1	2.0	2.4
0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
1.8	0.5	5.0	0.6	2.1	2.4	1.4	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	3.1	0.9
2.5	0.6	4.7	0.8	3.3	3.6	2.1	1.6	0.4	1.5	3.0	3.3	3.6	2.8	1.1	1.1	2.7	1.5
1.3	0.4	5.4	0.5	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	3.4	0.6
29.8	30.0	1.7	21.4	35.8	34.0	32.3	20.9	11.4	38.6	56.8	57.0	54.1	66.0	49.5	45.1	22.2	39.6
4.3	6.3	1.0	1.4	3.0	3.6	2.1	1.8	0.4	1.9	4.9	5.1	4.8	7.1	3.3	2.4	24.7	4.9
47.5	46.4	2.5	39.3	56.4	52.7	54.3	44.1	33.2	60.3	75.0	75.3	72.7	81.3	69.9	67.5	19.3	60.2
12.3	24.8	5.5	24.6	9.8	8.4	13.8	2.5	8.4	9.6	4.9	3.8	2.7	1.5	7.2	1.1	3.1	0.7
17.0	33.8	4.7	30.6	14.9	12.8	20.6	2.5	7.5	15.9	11.2	8.5	5.5	4.3	13.7	1.9	3.0	1.2
9.1	18.6	6.5	19.3	6.6	5.7	8.9	2.5	10.2	5.9	2.8	2.1	1.6	0.8	4.3	0.6	3.3	0.5
18.6	17.6	37.9	19.4	13.4	13.9	16.7	25.4	20.6	18.0	13.7	16.2	11.3	12.1	13.4	16.4	18.3	21.4
20.8	21.4	23.3	18.8	14.9	15.3	17.8	17.2	11.0	20.5	22.8	26.3	18.8	24.7	22.4	26.2	15.4	29.3
17.1	15.0	58.4	19.9	12.5	13.0	16.0	35.3	39.6	16.5	10.5	12.7	8.4	8.8	9.4	11.2	21.6	16.7
25.7	22.8	19.6	22.4	27.2	30.4	21.4	13.9	8.1	19.4	13.0	9.6	23.2	10.4	23.4	29.5	45.1	29.3
32.8	29.8	20.7	27.5	39.0	41.6	28.2	14.7	7.2	28.3	25.5	18.5	45.9	23.4	42.5	49.8	42.7	45.4
20.8	18.0	18.0	17.9	19.7	23.6	16.4	12.9	9.8	14.1	8.7	6.5	14.6	7.0	15.0	18.8	47.9	19.7

Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Pondicherry
24.1	9.9
42.8	18.9
4.6	2.6
1.4	0.7
2.6	1.1
0.2	0.4
1.9	1.2
2.0	1.6
1.8	0.9
18.1	23.3
0.9	6.7
36.0	36.8
6.2	20.6
6.7	25.4
5.8	16.7
31.1	24.2
25.2	22.6
37.2	25.5
17.1	20.1
19.8	23.7
14.4	17.1

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total migrant population (all ages) in the respective group.  
 Source: Census of India, 2011



**Table B7: Reasons for Migration by Place of Residence and Gender (0-19 Years), Census 2001**

	Reason for migration	0-14			15-19			0-19		
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
<b>Total</b>	Work/Employment	0.4	0.5	0.3	5.1	10.2	1.6	2.0	3.3	0.8
	Business	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Education	2.0	2.7	1.3	5.4	9.1	2.9	3.2	4.5	2.0
	Marriage	0.3	0.0	0.7	27.7	0.3	46.3	9.6	0.1	18.5
	Moved after birth	25.3	25.2	25.5	10.8	14.8	8.1	20.4	22.3	18.7
	Moved with household	29.1	28.6	29.7	21.6	28.5	16.9	26.6	28.5	24.7
	Others	42.7	43.0	42.4	29.1	36.5	24.0	38.1	41.1	35.2
<b>Rural</b>	Work/Employment	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.0	6.7	1.3	1.3	2.0	0.8
	Business	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Education	2.3	3.2	1.4	3.8	8.3	1.6	2.8	4.5	1.5
	Marriage	0.5	0.0	1.1	40.6	0.5	59.3	14.4	0.1	26.0
	Moved after birth	28.0	28.1	27.9	10.9	19.3	6.9	22.1	26.0	18.9
	Moved with household	22.8	21.8	23.9	13.5	22.1	9.6	19.6	21.9	17.8
	Others	45.9	46.4	45.3	28.0	42.6	21.2	39.7	45.5	35.0
<b>Urban</b>	Work/Employment	0.4	0.6	0.3	8.3	13.5	2.1	3.0	4.9	0.9
	Business	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
	Education	1.6	2.0	1.2	8.0	9.8	6.0	3.7	4.6	2.8
	Marriage	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.3	0.1	15.9	2.4	0.0	5.2
	Moved after birth	21.5	21.1	21.9	10.7	10.7	10.8	17.9	17.6	18.3
	Moved with household	38.3	38.2	38.5	34.3	34.4	34.3	37.0	36.9	37.1
	Others	38.1	38.1	38.0	30.7	30.8	30.7	35.7	35.7	35.7

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total migrant population in the respective age group.  
Source: Census of India, 2001

**Table B8: Reasons for Migration by Place of Residence and Gender (0-19 Years),  
Census 2011**

	Reason for migration	0-14			15-19			0-19		
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
<b>Total</b>	Work/Employment	0.26	0.30	0.22	3.18	5.50	1.39	1.17	1.74	0.63
	Business	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.26	0.34	0.20	0.11	0.13	0.10
	Education	2.14	2.31	1.95	6.08	8.10	4.53	3.38	3.91	2.86
	Marriage	0.21	0.01	0.42	20.01	0.56	34.94	6.43	0.16	12.54
	Moved after birth	32.1	32.1	32.1	15.93	20.05	12.76	27.0	28.8	25.3
	Moved with household	24.3	24.7	23.9	22.54	28.00	18.35	23.7	25.6	21.9
	Others	41.0	40.5	41.4	32.01	37.45	27.83	38.2	39.7	36.7
<b>Rural</b>	Work/Employment	0.22	0.24	0.20	1.95	3.35	1.13	0.77	1.01	0.55
	Business	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15	0.18	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.07
	Education	2.30	3.20	1.40	4.42	7.07	2.87	3.08	3.78	2.46
	Marriage	0.31	0.01	0.62	30.45	0.97	47.74	9.86	0.12	20.77
	Moved after birth	37.79	38.19	37.37	17.92	26.82	12.70	31.50	35.35	28.09
	Moved with household	15.06	15.26	14.85	12.56	18.36	9.16	14.27	16.04	12.71
	Others	44.13	43.58	44.72	32.54	43.25	26.27	40.46	43.50	37.78
<b>Urban</b>	Work/Employment	0.31	0.37	0.24	4.77	7.50	1.83	1.69	2.56	0.74
	Business	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.39	0.48	0.30	0.17	0.20	0.14
	Education	1.74	1.85	1.62	8.24	9.06	7.36	3.76	4.06	3.43
	Marriage	0.08	0.01	0.16	6.46	0.18	13.21	2.06	0.06	4.27
	Moved after birth	24.90	24.60	25.24	13.34	13.77	12.88	21.31	21.28	21.34
	Moved with household	35.93	36.28	35.53	35.49	36.93	33.95	35.79	36.48	35.03
	Others	36.97	36.81	37.14	31.31	32.07	30.48	35.21	35.36	35.04

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total migrant population in the respective age group.

Source: Census of India 2011

**Table B9: Reasons for Migration by Caste, NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)**

Reasons for Migration	All Ages (%)				Up to 18 years (%)				15 to 18 years (%)				6 to 14 years (%)				0 to 5 years (%)			
	ST	SC	OBC	OC	ST	SC	OBC	OC	ST	SC	OBC	OC	ST	SC	OBC	OC	ST	SC	OBC	OC
Social/political problems (riots, terrorism etc.)	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.0
Natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami etc.)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	1.7
Studies	5.0	1.5	2.1	2.6	41.7	13.8	14.3	14.4	24.4	13.4	12.9	18.7	56.6	18.7	18.1	13.2	0.1	0.1	4.1	4.0
Proximity to place of work	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer of service/contract	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
To take up employment/ better employment	1.6	1.9	2.2	3.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
In search of better employment	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
In search of employment	1.0	2.1	1.8	3.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.4	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Others	Migration of parent/parent/earning member of the household	Marriage	Post retirement	Health care	Housing problems	Acquisition of own house/flat	Displacement by development project
2.4	7.8	76.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4
2.7	11.2	73.7	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.1
2.9	12.2	71.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.2
2.8	17.5	59.2	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.8	0.1
6.4	33.6	14.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.3
9.0	56.4	13.7	0.0	0.3	2.6	0.8	0.2
7.4	58.7	14.4	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.4
5.0	66.1	7.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.2	0.0
2.9	22.6	43.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0
5.6	37.3	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.3
5.7	40.3	34.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.0
3.2	49.1	17.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.0
5.9	34.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.3
10.1	65.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.3	0.3
7.5	70.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.5
5.5	75.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.8	0.0
24.2	72.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.2
13.8	75.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.3	0.9	0.0
13.1	77.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.7	1.6
9.0	83.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total migrant population in the respective age group.

Source: NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round, 2007-08

**Table B10: Percentage of Distribution of Migrants by Reason for Migration (%) in the Age Group 0-19, Census 2001**

State/UT	Reason for migration (0-19)																				
	Work/Employment			Business			Education			Marriage			Moved after birth			Moved with household			Others		
	P	B	G	P	B	G	P	B	G	P	B	G	P	B	G	P	B	G	P	B	G
INDIA	2.0	3.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.2	4.5	2.0	9.6	0.1	18.5	20.4	22.3	18.7	26.6	28.5	24.7	38.1	41.1	35.2
JAMMU & KASHMIR	1.6	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	2.8	1.1	2.3	0.1	4.6	3.9	4.0	3.7	24.2	24.6	23.7	66.0	65.8	66.1
HIMACHAL PRADESH	4.9	8.2	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	6.3	7.2	5.3	5.1	0.0	10.7	13.6	13.8	13.4	40.5	41.0	40.0	29.5	29.7	29.3
PUNJAB	3.5	5.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	3.0	0.0	6.4	17.4	17.6	17.3	24.7	24.5	24.9	50.4	50.9	49.7
CHANDIGARH	8.7	14.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	4.0	4.2	3.8	1.3	0.0	3.0	18.0	16.7	19.8	47.7	44.5	52.2	20.1	20.2	20.0
UTTARANCHAL	2.5	4.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.7	6.5	2.8	5.9	0.0	12.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	47.8	49.0	46.4	36.0	37.0	34.9
HARYANA	4.7	8.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.4	3.0	1.9	12.3	0.1	23.8	8.1	9.2	7.0	48.5	54.0	43.4	23.9	25.5	22.3
DELHI	9.2	14.8	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.8	2.4	1.0	1.9	0.0	4.5	8.5	7.8	9.6	57.2	53.5	62.4	21.4	21.4	21.3
RAJASTHAN	1.8	3.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.9	5.1	1.2	21.6	0.2	36.8	13.1	17.0	10.3	29.7	37.4	24.2	30.9	36.7	26.7
UTTAR PRADESH	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	2.5	0.5	16.5	0.2	28.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	22.9	25.8	20.7	56.6	67.9	48.1
BIHAR	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	4.3	0.5	33.5	0.5	50.0	2.6	4.2	1.8	16.7	22.6	13.7	44.8	67.1	33.6
SIKKIM	8.5	10.7	6.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	5.5	6.3	4.7	3.9	0.0	8.0	6.1	6.5	5.8	32.1	32.0	32.1	43.6	44.0	43.1
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	3.8	4.1	3.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	7.1	8.1	6.1	1.4	0.0	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.7	43.3	43.2	43.4	40.5	40.6	40.4
NAGALAND	1.8	2.4	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	16.5	16.5	16.6	76.0	75.2	76.8
MANIPUR	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.8	2.4	1.2	1.1	0.0	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	13.8	13.6	14.0	81.9	82.3	81.4
MIZORAM	4.3	5.2	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	6.6	6.6	6.7	0.9	0.0	1.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	47.0	47.0	47.0	35.2	35.1	35.3
TRIPURA	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.7	3.6	1.8	7.0	0.1	13.4	1.9	2.0	1.7	26.4	28.2	24.7	60.9	65.0	57.1
MEGHALAYA	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.6	0.0	1.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	11.1	11.2	10.9	79.3	79.5	79.2
ASSAM	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.4	1.9	0.9	6.0	0.0	11.8	2.3	2.5	2.2	23.0	24.6	21.4	65.8	69.0	62.7
WEST BENGAL	1.6	2.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.8	3.1	0.8	14.7	0.1	26.7	21.8	25.4	18.9	24.0	27.9	20.8	35.9	41.1	31.7
JHARKHAND	1.2	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.8	6.7	1.7	24.0	0.2	40.4	4.8	6.2	3.8	27.7	35.3	22.5	38.5	49.3	31.0
ORISSA	2.0	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	6.3	8.9	3.8	9.8	0.1	18.9	6.5	6.9	6.0	34.0	35.5	32.6	41.2	45.3	37.4
CHHATTISGARH	1.7	2.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.9	8.2	3.9	12.1	0.1	22.3	12.3	13.8	10.9	42.4	47.0	38.6	25.6	28.1	23.4

MADHYA PRADESH	1.6	2.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.3	7.1	2.1	18.6	0.2	32.8	13.2	16.2	10.8	37.0	44.8	30.9	25.3	29.1	22.5
GUJARAT	2.0	3.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.3	3.7	4.6	2.7	4.6	0.0	9.6	25.4	25.7	24.9	30.0	30.5	29.5	33.7	34.7	32.5
DAMAN & DIU	26.0	39.3	2.8	1.1	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	3.7	17.4	14.6	22.3	36.5	29.1	49.3	16.7	14.4	20.8
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	15.7	25.6	2.3	1.3	2.0	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.6	3.1	0.0	7.3	9.9	9.2	11.0	43.7	39.0	50.1	25.4	23.2	28.4
MAHARASHTRA	3.0	4.7	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.0	3.9	2.0	3.5	0.0	7.5	36.4	36.6	36.1	27.8	27.6	28.0	26.3	27.1	25.4
ANDHRA PRADESH	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.3	7.5	3.4	9.2	0.1	17.7	20.8	22.5	19.2	20.7	22.0	19.6	42.8	46.5	39.4
KARNATAKA	1.7	2.3	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	4.9	7.1	2.8	5.6	0.0	11.1	32.2	33.5	30.9	20.3	20.6	20.1	35.1	36.3	34.0
GOA	2.9	4.0	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.0	54.8	54.1	55.5	22.3	21.9	22.7	18.3	18.3	18.3
LAKSHADWEEP	1.3	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	9.6	6.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	7.8	7.7	7.8	68.8	66.6	71.3	13.9	13.9	13.9
KERALA	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.4	0.0	4.8	52.3	53.5	51.0	17.7	18.1	17.3	24.8	25.1	24.4
TAMIL NADU	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	3.5	2.8	2.1	0.0	4.3	17.6	17.9	17.3	16.9	17.0	16.8	59.1	60.2	58.0
PONDICHERRY	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.2	3.6	2.9	1.5	0.0	3.0	49.3	49.7	48.9	26.0	26.2	25.8	18.7	18.9	18.5
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	3.8	6.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	4.4	4.7	4.2	2.4	0.0	5.2	8.4	8.0	8.7	61.5	60.7	62.3	19.2	19.5	18.9

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total migrant population in the respective age group.

Source: Census of India, 2001

**Table B11: Percentage of Distribution of Migrants by Reason for Migration in the Age Group 0-19, Census 2011**

State/UT	Reason for migration (0-19)																				
	Work/Employment			Business			Education			Marriage			Moved after birth			Moved with household			Others		
	P	B	G	P	B	G	P	B	G	P	B	G	P	B	G	P	B	G	P	B	G
INDIA	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.11	0.13	0.10	3.4	3.9	2.9	6.4	0.2	12.5	27.0	28.8	25.3	23.7	25.6	21.9	38.2	39.7	36.7
JAMMU & KASHMIR	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.19	0.24	0.13	4.3	5.2	3.3	3.3	0.1	6.7	9.6	9.8	9.3	26.6	27.2	25.9	54.9	55.9	53.9
HIMACHAL PRADESH	3.4	5.3	1.3	0.09	0.11	0.06	6.8	7.3	6.2	3.8	0.1	7.9	19.6	19.9	19.3	38.2	39.2	37.0	28.2	28.2	28.2
PUNJAB	1.5	2.1	0.7	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.8	0.1	3.8	28.9	29.2	28.4	24.6	25.0	24.1	42.4	42.6	42.1
CHANDIGARH	5.3	8.7	0.8	0.07	0.09	0.04	4.5	4.5	4.6	0.9	0.0	2.1	19.2	18.5	20.2	43.0	41.3	45.2	26.9	26.9	26.9
UTTARANCHAL	2.3	3.7	0.7	0.08	0.09	0.07	6.0	7.0	4.9	3.8	0.1	8.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	51.7	53.0	50.2	30.2	30.2	30.2
HARYANA	2.4	3.5	1.2	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.8	2.0	1.7	7.0	0.2	14.2	16.8	18.0	15.5	43.7	47.0	40.3	28.2	29.2	27.1
DELHI	3.8	6.1	0.8	0.07	0.08	0.06	1.9	2.5	1.2	1.6	0.0	3.7	11.0	10.6	11.6	62.0	60.8	63.5	19.6	20.0	19.2
RAJASTHAN	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.07	0.07	0.08	2.7	3.8	1.8	18.1	0.4	31.9	23.0	28.2	18.8	29.4	36.8	23.6	25.6	28.9	23.1
UTTAR PRADESH	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.16	0.16	0.16	2.1	2.8	1.5	12.6	0.4	22.8	6.3	7.4	5.3	28.9	34.4	24.3	48.9	53.4	45.2
BIHAR	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.11	0.10	0.12	1.9	2.6	1.4	23.0	0.7	37.1	7.1	9.8	5.5	14.6	20.0	11.2	52.7	66.1	44.1
SIKKIM	5.3	6.7	3.9	0.26	0.40	0.13	8.4	8.9	7.9	4.1	0.1	8.1	9.5	9.7	9.3	27.1	28.2	26.1	45.3	46.1	44.6
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2.4	2.9	1.8	0.31	0.39	0.23	8.9	8.7	9.1	1.5	0.0	3.0	3.6	3.7	3.6	33.6	33.7	33.5	49.6	50.6	48.7
NAGALAND	3.0	4.0	1.9	0.49	0.69	0.28	14.3	14.6	13.9	0.9	0.0	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	34.3	33.7	34.9	44.7	44.6	44.8
MANIPUR	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.17	0.22	0.12	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.4	0.0	4.7	8.5	8.9	8.1	28.3	29.0	27.5	57.4	58.3	56.4
MIZORAM	2.3	2.6	2.0	0.27	0.32	0.22	6.9	6.7	7.1	1.0	0.1	2.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	35.8	36.2	35.4	46.7	47.1	46.3
TRIPURA	2.1	2.3	1.9	0.09	0.12	0.07	3.3	3.9	2.8	10.9	0.2	20.1	3.1	3.3	2.8	27.4	31.4	24.0	53.1	58.8	48.3

MEGHALAYA	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.11	0.15	0.06	4.5	4.0	5.0	1.4	0.5	2.2	7.5	7.7	7.3	20.5	21.0	19.9	65.2	65.8	64.5
ASSAM	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.15	0.23	0.08	1.6	1.9	1.3	8.5	0.1	16.0	3.4	3.7	3.1	24.4	27.3	21.7	61.4	66.0	57.4
WEST BENGAL	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.10	0.13	0.08	1.0	1.4	0.7	11.8	0.3	21.6	29.4	33.5	25.9	16.3	18.9	14.2	40.9	45.2	37.2
JHARKHAND	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.11	0.12	0.10	5.0	5.9	4.4	22.1	0.8	36.4	9.1	11.9	7.2	33.8	44.7	26.4	29.0	35.2	24.9
ORISSA	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.15	0.22	0.09	7.4	7.9	7.1	5.7	0.1	10.9	13.0	14.1	12.0	17.9	19.5	16.5	55.1	57.3	53.0
CHHATTISGARH	1.3	1.9	0.7	0.07	0.08	0.07	7.6	8.5	6.9	8.8	0.2	16.5	19.5	21.3	17.9	38.1	41.9	34.6	24.6	26.1	23.3
MADHYA PRADESH	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.12	0.11	0.12	4.6	5.5	3.7	11.4	0.4	21.0	23.6	26.6	21.0	29.3	33.8	25.3	29.9	32.0	28.1
GUJARAT	2.1	3.4	0.7	0.22	0.28	0.15	2.6	2.9	2.3	4.2	0.1	8.6	29.8	30.5	29.0	29.2	30.4	28.0	31.8	32.4	31.2
DAMAN & DIU	24.6	37.1	2.7	0.21	0.30	0.05	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.0	2.8	22.6	18.9	29.0	36.8	30.2	48.3	13.6	12.5	15.7
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	12.3	20.1	1.4	0.29	0.48	0.03	3.9	4.4	3.3	2.6	0.1	6.2	8.1	7.4	9.1	48.9	45.2	54.1	23.9	22.3	26.0
MAHARASHTRA	1.7	2.5	0.7	0.11	0.11	0.10	2.7	3.2	2.0	2.9	0.1	6.1	36.5	37.2	35.7	23.3	23.6	22.9	32.8	33.2	32.4
ANDHRA PRADESH	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.13	0.15	0.11	6.9	7.5	6.3	3.7	0.1	7.4	25.1	26.0	24.1	17.7	18.3	17.1	45.8	47.1	44.4
KARNATAKA	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.11	0.14	0.09	4.6	5.5	3.7	3.4	0.1	6.9	28.8	29.6	28.0	18.9	19.3	18.5	43.0	43.8	42.1
GOA	1.5	2.3	0.6	0.12	0.17	0.07	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.7	50.4	49.9	50.9	21.1	21.1	21.2	25.6	25.4	25.7
LAKSHADWEEP	0.9	1.7	0.1	0.08	0.06	0.10	4.2	4.4	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	17.1	17.2	16.9	59.1	57.8	60.4	18.6	18.8	18.4
KERALA	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.0	2.3	58.3	58.8	57.8	13.5	13.7	13.3	26.2	26.4	25.9
TAMIL NADU	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.06	0.06	0.06	4.0	4.4	3.6	1.7	0.0	3.4	36.6	37.2	36.0	21.6	21.9	21.3	35.3	35.6	35.0
PONDICHERRY	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.07	0.07	0.06	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.0	1.7	49.2	49.6	48.9	22.4	22.5	22.4	25.6	25.9	25.3
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	2.2	3.8	0.6	0.11	0.18	0.04	4.9	5.0	4.8	2.3	0.0	4.7	22.8	22.5	23.1	43.3	43.7	42.8	24.4	24.8	24.0

Note: The denominator for this calculation is total migrant population in the respective age group.

Source: Census 2011



# ANNEXURE C

**Table C1: MPCE for Different Types of Migrant and Non-Migrant Households by Background Characteristics, NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> Round (2007-08)**

Variables	All Households		Households with one child below 19 years old		Households with two children below 19 years old		Households with at least three children below 19 years old	
	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants
<i>Sector</i>								
Rural	857	662	995	782	780	696	644	566
Urban	1866	1231	2295	1523	1549	1291	961	857
<i>Caste</i>								
Scheduled Tribe	808	598	804	690	1039	615	660	523
Scheduled Caste	954	646	1134	766	902	685	626	548
Other Backward Class	1129	752	1429	928	968	805	757	613
Other Caste	1922	1068	2553	1330	1438	1126	881	756
<i>Religion</i>								
Hindu	1203	800	1391	995	1142	853	765	613
Muslim	906	733	1179	904	968	811	671	628
Others	2835	1107	3754	1389	1144	1120	1049	817

Source: NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round, 2007-08

# ANNEXURE D

**Table D 1: Results of Logistic Regression Analysis Considering Full Vaccination as Outcome Variable Amongst Children (0-5 Years), NFHS-4, 2015-16**

Full Vaccination	Without wealth	Bottom tercile	Middle Tercile	Top tercile
<b>Gender</b>				
Boy®				
Girl	1.007	1.027	0.988	0.991
<b>Place of residence</b>				
Rural®				
Urban	1.090***	1.064	0.954	0.987
<b>Caste</b>				
Scheduled Caste®				
Scheduled tribes	0.754***	0.802***	0.818***	0.605
Other Backward class	0.939**	0.946	0.872	0.914***
Others	0.944	0.833***	0.978	0.891
No caste	1.1772	0.994	1.551	1.208
<b>Mother's Education level</b>				
None®				
Primary	1.215***	1.321***	1.007	0.877
Secondary	1.622***	1.535***	1.491***	1.259
Above Secondary	2.246***	2.074***	1.213	1.835***
<b>Migration status</b>				
Non-Migrant®				
Migrant	0.970	0.907	0.967	1.038
<b>Constant</b>	1.773	1.625	2.248	2.654
Note: ® denotes reference category. Significance level: p***<0.01, p**<0.05, p*<0.1				

Source: NFHS – 4 (2015-16)

**Table D 2: Results of Logistic Regression Analysis Considering Diarrhoea as Outcome Variable Amongst Children (0-5 Years), NFHS-4, 2015-16**

Diarrhoea	Without wealth	Bottom tercile	Middle Tercile	Top tercile
<b>Gender</b>				
Boy®				
Girl	0.906***	0.848***	1.017	0.926
<b>Place of residence</b>				
Rural®				
Urban	0.979	1.144	1.095	0.893
<b>Caste</b>				
Scheduled Caste®				
Scheduled tribes	0.744***	0.696***	0.814	0.874
Other Backward class	1.022	0.985	0.945	1.204
Others	0.942	0.912	0.849	1.13
No caste	0.853	0.509	1.106	1.202
<b>Mother's Education level</b>				
None®				
Primary	1.005	0.988	1.193	0.772
Secondary	0.975	0.944	1.102	0.805**
Above Secondary	0.93	1.6221	0.932	0.752
<b>Migration status</b>				
Non-Migrant®				
Migrant	0.852***	0.861	0.776**	0.885
<b>Constant</b>	0.123	0.127	0.122	0.127

Note: ® denotes reference category. Significance level: p\*\*\*<0.01, p\*\*<0.05, p\*<0.1

(Source: NFHS – 4 (2015-16))

**Table D 3: Results of Logistic Regression Analysis Considering Underweight as Outcome Variable Amongst Children (0-5 Years), NFHS-4, 2015-16**

Underweight	Without wealth	Bottom tercile	Middle Tercile	Top tercile
<b>Gender</b>				
Boy®				
Girl	0.930***	0.952	0.938	0.876
<b>Place of residence</b>				
Rural®				
Urban	0.880***	0.994	1.271	1.224
<b>Caste</b>				
Scheduled Caste®				
Scheduled tribes	0.872***	0.831***	0.683***	0.888
Other Backward class	0.931***	0.957	0.951	1.092
Others	0.625***	0.642***	0.692***	0.845
No caste	0.601***	0.652	0.609	0.755
<b>Mother's Education level</b>				
None®				
Primary	0.791***	0.831***	0.881	0.952
Secondary	0.539***	0.672***	0.727***	0.687
Above Secondary	0.339***	0.609***	0.620***	0.482
<b>Migration status</b>				
Non-Migrant®				
Migrant	0.852***	0.918	0.95	0.77
<b>Constant</b>	0.998	1.108	0.677	0.428

Note: ® denotes reference category. Significance level: p\*\*\*<0.01, p\*\*<0.05, p\*<0.1

**Table D 4: Results of Logistic Regression Analysis Considering Stunting as Outcome Variable Amongst Children (0-5 Years), NFHS-4, 2015-16**

Stunting	Without wealth	Bottom tercile	Middle Tercile	Top tercile
<b>Gender</b>				
Boy®				
Girl	0.892***	0.877	0.955	0.865***
<b>Place of residence</b>				
Rural®				
Urban	0.842***	1.086***	1.005	1.151***
<b>Caste</b>				
Scheduled Caste®				
Scheduled tribes	0.879***	0.783***	0.87	0.979
Other Backward class	0.834***	0.825***	0.963	0.982
Others	0.663***	0.677***	0.757***	0.894
No caste	0.551***	0.845	0.354	0.516
<b>Mother's Education level</b>				
None®				
Primary	0.790***	0.834***	0.819	0.879
Secondary	0.557***	0.721***	0.642***	0.653***
Above Secondary	0.324***	0.515***	0.596***	0.431***
<b>Migration status</b>				
Non-Migrant®				
Migrant	0.924**	0.989	1.137	0.789***
<b>Constant</b>	1.203	1.362	0.86	0.561

Note: ® denotes reference category. Significance level: p\*\*\*<0.01, p\*\*<0.05, p\*<0.1

(Source: NFHS – 4 (2015-16))

**Table D5: Results from Logistic Regression Analysis Predicting Likelihood of Being Engaged in Work Amongst Children (6-14 Years), NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round, 2007-08**

Variables	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P>z
<b>Gender</b>				
Boys				
Girls	0.628***	0.032	-9.02	0
<b>Caste</b>				
Scheduled Tribes				
Scheduled Caste	0.595***	0.047	-6.55	0
Other Backward Class	0.452***	0.033	-10.91	0
Others	0.377***	0.033	-11.11	0
<b>Location</b>				
Rural				
Urban	0.950	0.061	-0.8	0.426
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu				
Muslim	1.601***	0.111	6.81	0
Others	0.465***	0.055	-6.44	0
<b>Terciles of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure</b>				
Bottom				
Middle	0.733***	0.041	-5.6	0
Top	0.223***	0.024	-14.24	0
Constant				
<b>Migration Status</b>				
Migrant				
Non-migrants	0.505***	0.043	-8.11	0
Constant	0.091	0.009	-23.68	0
Note: ® denotes reference category. Significance level: p***<0.01, p**<0.05, p*<0.1				

 (Source: NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round, 2007-08)

**Table D6: Results from Logistic Regression Analysis Predicting Likelihood of Being Engaged in Work Amongst Children (15-18 Years), NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round, 2007-08**

Variables	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P>z
<b>Gender</b>				
Boys®				
Girls	0.247***	0.007	-52.16	0
<b>Caste</b>				
Scheduled Tribes®				
Scheduled Caste	0.787***	0.033	-5.67	0
Other Backward Class	0.639***	0.025	-11.4	0
Others	0.421***	0.019	-19.58	0
<b>Location</b>				
Rural®				
Urban	0.720***	0.021	-11.17	0
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu®				
Muslim	1.369***	0.048	9	0
Others	0.644***	0.031	-9.09	0
<b>Terciles of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure</b>				
Bottom®				
Middle	0.660***	0.018	-15.4	0
Top	0.307***	0.011	-32.69	0
<b>Migration Status</b>				
Migrant®				
Non-migrants	0.598***	0.022	-13.75	0
Constant	1.777	0.092	11.08	0
Note: ® denotes reference category. Significance level: p***<0.01, p**<0.05, p*<0.1				

(Source: NSSO-64<sup>th</sup> Round, 2007-08)