



भारत में प्रवसन Migration in India 2020 - 2021

आवधिक श्रमबल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस)
Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)

(जुलाई 2020 – जून 2021)
(JULY 2020 - JUNE 2021)



Data for Development

भारत सरकार

Government of India

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय

National Statistical Office



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Migration in India
2020-2021

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प्रस्तावना

राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय (एनएसओ) श्रमबल आंकड़ों की समय समय पर लगातार उपलब्धता के महत्व पर विचार करते हुए 2017 से आवधिक श्रमबल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) करता आ रहा है। राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय द्वारा किया गया यह सर्वेक्षण भारत में रोजगार एवं बेरोजगारी स्थिति पर आंकड़ों का प्राथमिक स्रोत है। इन आंकड़ों का उपयोग योजना, नीति निर्माण, निर्णय समर्थन और सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण के लिए सरकार के विविध विभागों, मंत्रालयों, अन्य संगठनों, शिक्षाविदों, शोधकर्ताओं और विद्वानों द्वारा किया जाता है।


जुलाई 2020 - जून 2021 के दौरान आयोजित पीएलएफएस में प्रवसन और घरों में अस्थायी आगंतुकों के बारे में कुछ जानकारी एकत्रित की गई थी। *भारत में प्रवसन, 2020-21* शीर्षक वाली यह रिपोर्ट जुलाई 2020-जून 2021 के दौरान आवधिक श्रमबल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) में एकत्रित की गई जानकारी पर आधारित है। यह रिपोर्ट प्रवसन और अस्थायी आगंतुकों से संबंधित संकेतकों का अनुमान प्रदान करती है।

पीएलएफएस के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्यविधि का विकास और इस रिपोर्ट की प्रस्तुती एनएसओ के सर्वेक्षण अभिकल्प एवं अनुसंधान प्रभाग (एसडीआरडी) द्वारा की गई है। क्षेत्र संकार्य प्रभाग (एफओडी) द्वारा इस सर्वेक्षण का क्षेत्र कार्य किया गया, जबकि आँकड़ा विधायन और सारणीयन कार्य डाटा क्वालिटी एस्युरेन्स प्रभाग (डीक्यूएडी) द्वारा किया गया है। सर्वेक्षण समन्वय प्रभाग (एससीडी) ने सर्वेक्षण से सम्बन्धित विविध गतिविधियों का समन्वय किया।

सर्वेक्षण के विभिन्न चरणों में उनके बहुमूल्य मार्ग दर्शन के लिए मैं स्टैंडिंग कमिटी ऑन इकनॉमिक स्टेटिस्टिक्स (एससीईएस) और राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग (एनएससी) के सदस्यों का बहुत आभारी हूँ। मैं एनएसओ के विभिन्न प्रभागों के अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारीयों की सराहना करता हूँ जो की इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने में शामिल थे।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट योजनाकारों, नीति निर्माताओं, शिक्षाविदों, एवं शोधकर्ताओं द्वारा उपयोगी पायी जायगी।

नई दिल्ली
जून 2022


(शंकर लाल मेनारिया)
महानिदेशक (एनएसएस)

PREFACE

Considering the importance of availability of labour force data at more frequent time intervals, National Statistical Office (NSO) has been conducting the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) since 2017. The PLFS is the primary source of data on employment and unemployment situation in India. Data from PLFS are being used for planning, policy formulation, decision support and as input for further statistical exercises by various Departments and Ministries of the Government, other organisations, academicians, researchers and scholars.


In the PLFS conducted during July 2020 - June 2021 some information on migration and temporary visitors to the households was collected. The Report titled *Migration in India, 2020-21* is being brought out on the basis of information collected in the survey during July 2020 - June 2021. This Report provides estimates of indicators related to migration and temporary visitors.

The survey methodology for PLFS has been developed by the Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) of NSO which has also prepared this Report. The field work of the survey has been carried out by the Field Operations Division (FOD), while the data processing and tabulation work has been done by the Data Quality Assurance Division (DQAD). The Survey Coordination Division (SCD) coordinated various activities pertaining to the survey.

I am highly thankful to the members of the Standing Committee on Economic Statistics (SCES) and the National Statistical Commission (NSC) for their valuable guidance at various stages of the survey. I also place on record my appreciation of efforts made by officers and officials of different Divisions of the NSO involved in the preparation of this Report.

I hope this Report will be found useful by planners, policy makers, academicians and researchers, etc.

New Delhi
June 2022


(Shankar Lal Menaria)
Director General (NSS)

मुख्य बातें

इस रिपोर्ट में संकेतक आवधिक श्रमबल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) में एकत्रित आंकड़ों पर आधारित हैं

सर्वेक्षण
अवधि



जुलाई 2020 से जून 2021

प्रमुख
अवधारणाएं

प्रमुख अवधारणाएं

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| प्रवासी | प्रवासी वे हैं जिनकी अंतिम सामान्य निवास स्थल वर्तमान गणना स्थल से भिन्न है। सामान्य निवास स्थान वह स्थान (गाँव/नगर) है जहाँ व्यक्ति 6 महीने या उससे अधिक की अवधि के लिए लगातार रहा या 6 महीने से अधिक समय तक रहने का इरादा रखता है। |
| परिवार में आगंतुक | इस सर्वेक्षण के लिए, अस्थायी आगंतुक वे व्यक्ति हैं जो मार्च 2020 के बाद आए और लगातार 15 दिनों या उससे अधिक लेकिन 6 महीने से कम की अवधि के लिए परिवार में रहे। |

सर्वेक्षण
कवरेज

सर्वेक्षण किया गया

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 12,562 फर्स्ट स्टेज इकाई (एफएसयू) | ग्रामीण: 6,930 गांव नगरीय: 5,632 नगरीय खंड |
| 1,00,344 परिवार | 55,389 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 44,955 नगरीय क्षेत्रों में |
| 4,10,818 व्यक्ति | 2,36,279 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 1,74,539 नगरीय क्षेत्रों में |

इस सर्वेक्षण में पूरे भारतीय संघ को शामिल किया गया है अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के उन गाँवों को छोड़कर जिन तक पहुँच पाना पूरे वर्ष बेहद कठिन था।

| प्रवासियों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| नमूना संख्या | 113,998 प्रवासी | 59,019 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में | ग्रामीण पुरुष: 7,238 |
| | | | ग्रामीण महिला: 51,781 |
| | 54,979 नगरीय क्षेत्रों में | नगरीय पुरुष: 17,654 | |
| | | नगरीय महिला: 37,325 | |

| सर्वेक्षण किए गए अस्थायी आगंतुकों की संख्या जिनके लिए निवास का वर्तमान स्थल (जहां वह अस्थायी रूप से रह रहे थे) उनके सामान्य निवास स्थल से भिन्न थे | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| नमूना संख्या | 2,401 अस्थायी आगंतुक जो अस्थायी रूप से उनके सामान्य निवास स्थल से भिन्न स्थल पे रह रहे थे | 1,550 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में | ग्रामीण पुरुष: 960 |
| | | | ग्रामीण महिला: 590 |
| | | 851 नगरीय क्षेत्रों में | नगरीय पुरुष: 450 |
| | | | नगरीय महिला: 401 |

जुलाई 2020 - जून 2021 की अवधि में किए गए पीएलएफएस से अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रवासी और अस्थायी आगंतुकों¹ से संबंधित कुछ प्रमुख परिणाम नीचे दिए गए हैं।

क. प्रवासन दर

प्रवासन दर

प्रवासन दर (जनसंख्या में प्रवासियों का प्रतिशत) भारत में: 28.9%

ग्रामीण: 26.5%

नगरीय: 34.9%

पुरुषों में: 5.9%

पुरुषों में: 22.5%

महिलाओं में: 48.0%

महिलाओं में: 47.8%

कथन. 1

ख. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रवासियों के अंतिम सामान्य निवास स्थल का अवस्थिति

अंतिम सामान्य निवास स्थल का अवस्थिति

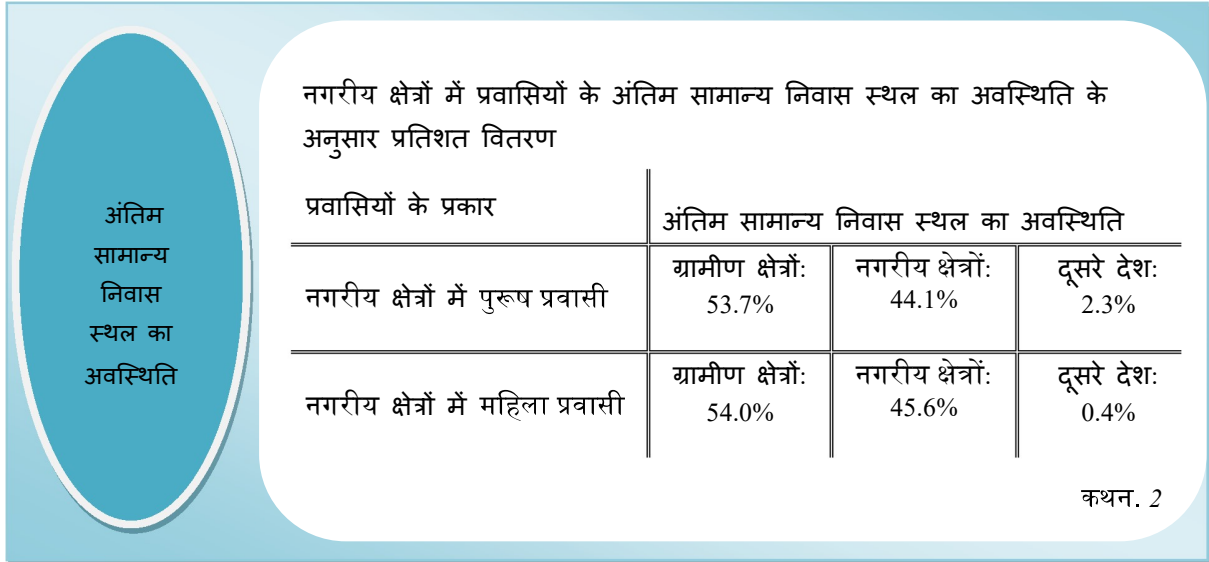
ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रवासियों के अंतिम सामान्य निवास स्थल का अवस्थिति के अनुसार प्रतिशत वितरण

| प्रवासियों के प्रकार | अंतिम सामान्य निवास स्थल का अवस्थिति | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| | ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों: | नगरीय क्षेत्रों: | दूसरे देश: |
| ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पुरुष प्रवासी | 44.6% | 51.6% | 3.9% |
| ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिला प्रवासी | 88.8% | 11.0% | 0.2% |

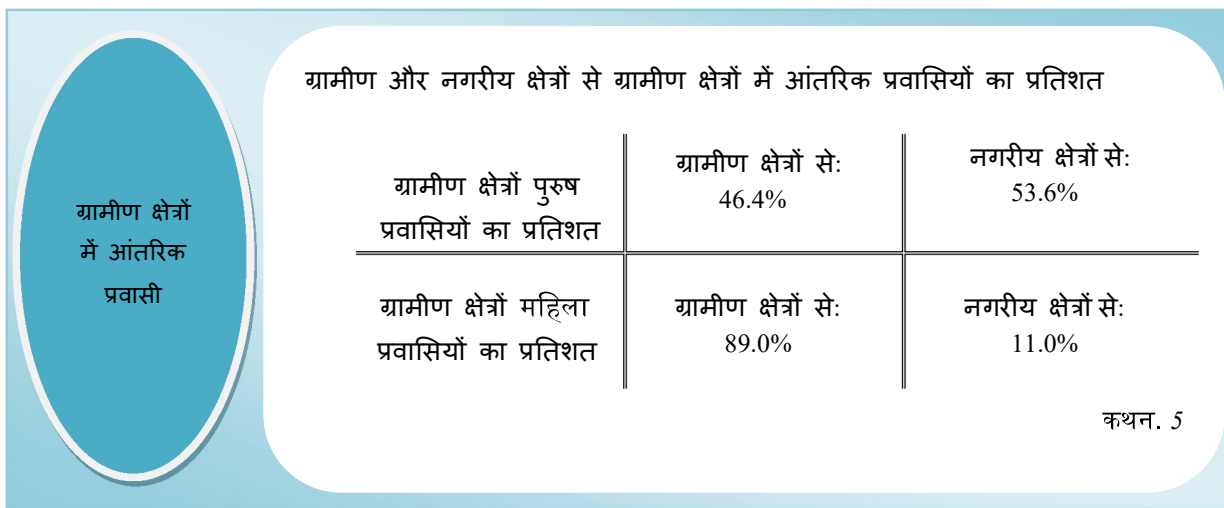
कथन. 2

¹ अस्थायी आगंतुक जो अस्थायी रूप से उनके सामान्य निवास स्थल से भिन्न स्थल पर रह रहे थे

ग. नगरीय क्षेत्रों में प्रवासियों के अंतिम सामान्य निवास स्थल का अवस्थिति



घ. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आंतरिक प्रवासी



ड. नगरीय क्षेत्रों में आंतरिक प्रवासी

नगरीय क्षेत्रों
में आंतरिक
प्रवासी

ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रों से नगरीय क्षेत्रों में आंतरिक प्रवासियों का प्रतिशत

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| नगरीय क्षेत्रों पुरुष प्रवासियों का प्रतिशत | ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से: 54.8% | नगरीय क्षेत्रों से: 45.2% |
| नगरीय क्षेत्रों महिला प्रवासियों का प्रतिशत | ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से: 54.3% | नगरीय क्षेत्रों से: 45.7% |

कथन. 6

च. पुरुष प्रवासियों में प्रवसन का कारण

पुरुष
प्रवासियों में
प्रवसन का
कारण

पुरुष प्रवासियों में प्रवसन के कुछ मुख्य कारण

| प्रवासन के कारण | पुरुष प्रवासियों का प्रतिशत |
|---|--------------------------------|
| रोजगार/बेहतर रोजगार की खोज में | 22.8% |
| रोजगार/काम के लिए (रोजगार/बेहतर रोजगार/व्यवसाय/कार्यस्थल से निकटता/स्थानांतरण) | 20.1% |
| माता-पिता/परिवार के कमाने वाले सदस्य का प्रवसन | 17.5% |
| नौकरी छूटना/इकाई बंद होना/रोजगार के अवसरों की कमी | 6.7% |

कथन. 7

छ. महिला प्रवासियों में प्रवसन का कारण

महिला
प्रवासियों में
प्रवसन का
कारण

महिला प्रवासियों में प्रवसन के कुछ मुख्य कारण

| प्रवासन के कारण | महिला प्रवासियों का प्रतिशत |
|--|-----------------------------|
| विवाह | 86.8% |
| माता-पिता/परिवार के कमाने वाले सदस्य का प्रवसन | 7.3% |
| आवास की समस्या | 0.8% |
| रोजगार/काम के लिए (रोजगार/बेहतर रोजगार /व्यवसाय/कार्यस्थल से निकटता /स्थानांतरण) | 0.7% |

कथन. 7

ज. अस्थायी आगंतुक

अस्थायी
आगंतुक

जनसंख्या में अस्थायी आगंतुकों का प्रतिशत जो अस्थायी रूप से उनके सामान्य निवास स्थल से भिन्न स्थल पे रह रहे थे: 0.7%

ग्रामीण: 0.7%

पुरुष: 0.9%

महिला: 0.5%

नगरीय: 0.6%

पुरुष: 0.6%

महिला: 0.6%

कथन. 11

HIGHLIGHTS

Indicators in the report are based on data collected in Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)

Survey
Period

July 2020 to June 2021

Major
concepts

Main concepts

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Migrants | Migrants are those whose last usual place of residence is different from the present place of enumeration. Usual place of residence is the place (village/town) where the person stayed continuously for a period of 6 months or more or intends to stay for 6 months or more. |
| Temporary visitors in the household | For the purpose of this survey, temporary visitors in the household are those persons who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more but less than 6 months. |

Survey
Coverage

Surveyed

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 12,562 First Stage Units (FSUs) | Rural: 6,930 villages Urban: 5,632 urban blocks |
| 1,00,344 Households | 55,389 in rural areas 44,955 in urban areas |
| 4,10,818 Persons | 2,36,279 in rural areas 1,74,539 in urban areas |

The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union *except* the villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remained extremely difficult to access throughout the year.

| Migrants Surveyed | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Sample number | 113,998 migrants | 59,019 in rural areas | rural male: 7,238 |
| | | | rural female: 51,781 |
| | 54,979 in urban areas | urban male: 17,654 | |
| | | urban female: 37,325 | |

| Surveyed number of Temporary visitors for whom the present place of residence (where he/she was residing temporarily) differed from their usual place of residence | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|-------------------|
| Sample number | 2,401 temporary visitors residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence | 1,550 in rural areas | rural male: 960 |
| | | | rural female: 590 |
| | 851 in urban areas | urban male: 450 | |
| | | urban female: 401 | |

Some of the key results relating to migration and temporary visitors¹ at the all-India level from PLFS for the period July 2020 - June 2021 are highlighted below.

A. Migration rate

Migration rate

Migration rate (percentage of migrants in the population) in India: 28.9%

Rural: 26.5%

male: 5.9%
female: 48.0%

Urban: 34.9%

male: 22.5%
female: 47.8%

Statement 1

B. Location of last usual place of residence for migrants in rural areas

Location of last usual place of residence

Percentage distribution of migrants by location of last usual place of residence for migrants in rural areas

| Category of migrants | location of last usual place of residence | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------|------------------|
| | Rural areas: | Urban areas: | Another country: |
| Male migrants in rural areas | 44.6% | 51.6% | 3.9% |
| Female migrants in rural areas | 88.8% | 11.0% | 0.2% |

Statement 2

¹ temporary visitors residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence

C. Location of last usual place of residence for migrants in urban areas

Location of
last usual
place of
residence

Percentage distribution of migrants by location of last usual place of residence for migrants in urban areas

| Category of migrants | location of last usual place of residence | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------|------------------|
| | Rural areas: | Urban areas: | Another country: |
| Male migrants in urban areas | 53.7% | 44.1% | 2.3% |
| Female migrants in urban areas | 54.0% | 45.6% | 0.4% |

Statement 2

D. Internal migrants in rural areas

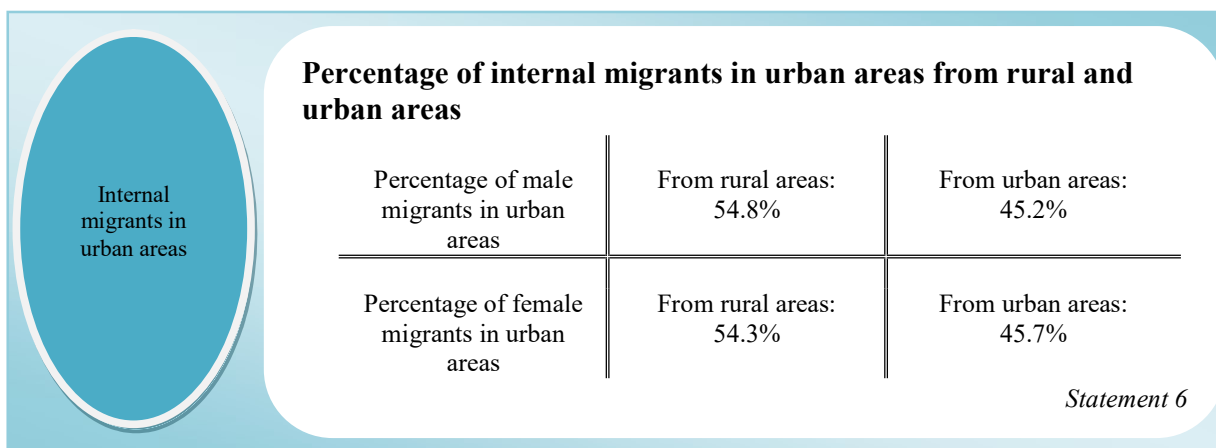
Internal
migrants in
rural areas

Percentage of internal migrants in rural areas from rural and urban areas

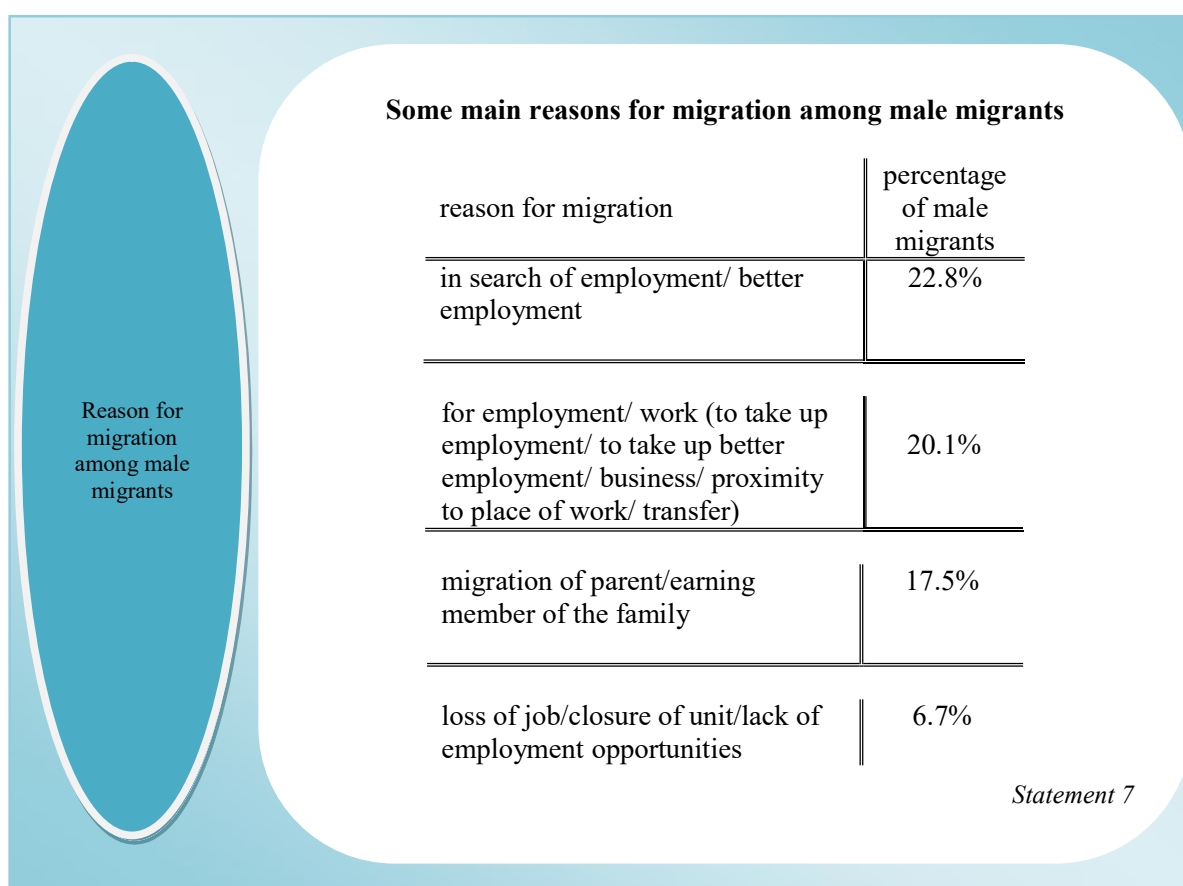
| | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Percentage of male migrants in rural areas | From rural areas: 46.4% | From urban areas: 53.6% |
| Percentage of female migrants in rural areas | From rural areas: 89.0% | From urban areas: 11.0% |

Statement 5

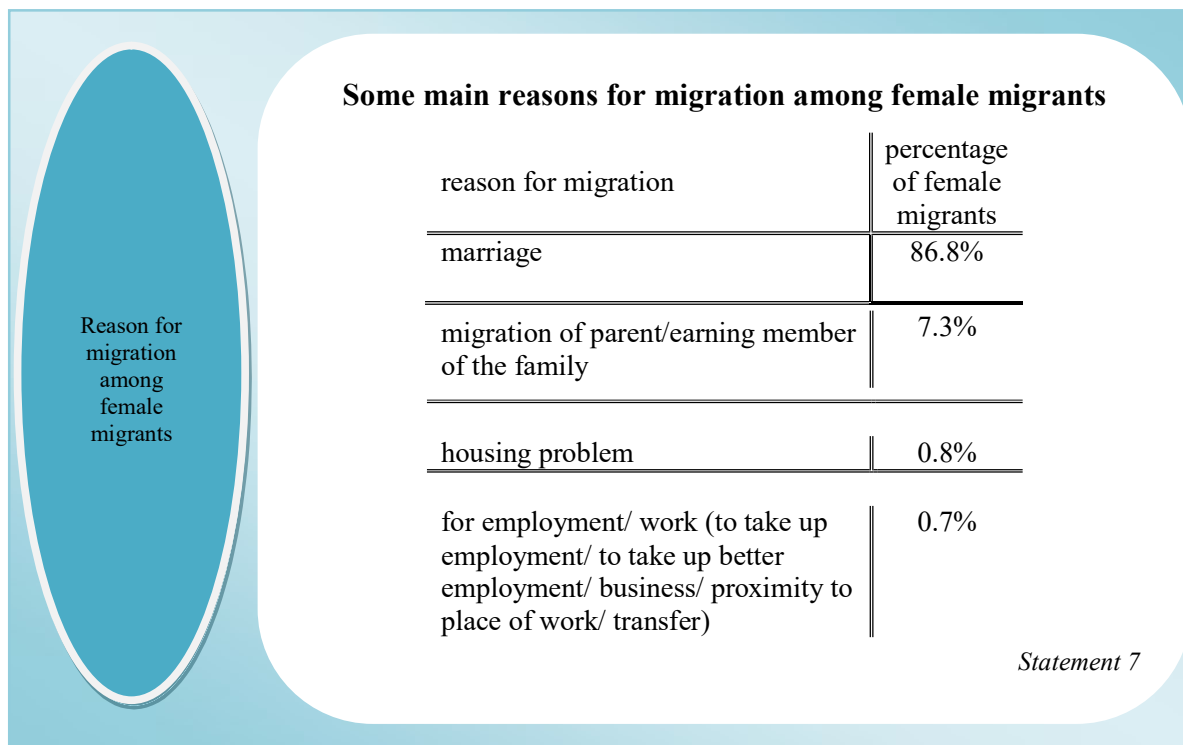
E. Internal migrants in urban areas



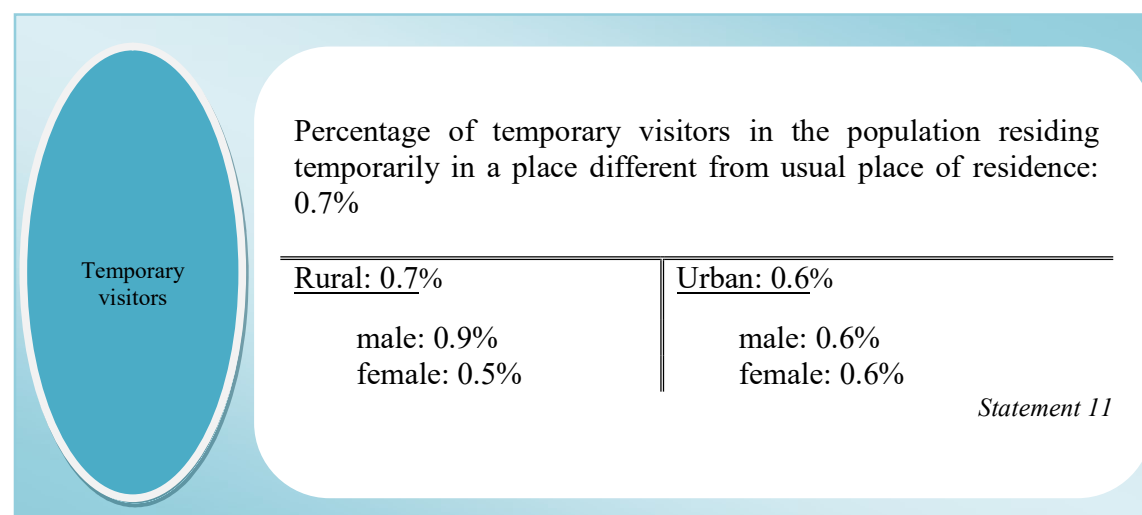
F. Reason for migration among male migrants



G. Reason for migration among female migrants



H. Temporary visitors



CONTENTS

| | | |
|----------------------|--|-------------------|
| CHAPTER ONE | | |
| 1.1 | Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) of National Statistical Office (NSO) | 1 |
| 1.2 | PLFS fieldwork during COVID-19 pandemic | 1-2 |
| 1.3 | Geographical coverage of PLFS | 2 |
| 1.4 | Sample Design of PLFS | 2-3 |
| 1.5 | Generation of the estimates of indicators relating to migration particulars and temporary visitors | 3 |
| 1.6 | Sample Size | 4 |
| 1.7 | Contents of the report | 4 |
| CHAPTER TWO | | |
| 2 | <i>Concepts and Definitions</i> | 5-9 |
| CHAPTER THREE | | |
| 3 | <i>Summary of Findings</i> | 10-21 |
| | Introduction | 10 |
| | Section One: Migration | 10-18 |
| | Section Two: Temporary visitors in the household | 18-21 |
| APPENDIX A | | |
| | <i>List of Detailed Tables (hyperlinked to Excel files)</i> | <i>A-(i)</i> |
| | <i>Detailed Tables 1-10</i> | <i>A-1 - A-18</i> |
| APPENDIX B | | |
| | <i>List of RSE tables (hyperlinked to Excel files)</i> | <i>B-(i)</i> |
| | <i>RSE Tables (1RSE) - (3RSE)</i> | <i>B-1 - B-2</i> |
| APPENDIX C | | |
| | <i>Sample Design and Estimation Procedure</i> | <i>C-1 - C-11</i> |
| APPENDIX D | | |
| | <i>Schedule on PLFS (Schedule 10.4) (first visit)</i> | <i>D-1 - D-15</i> |

Chapter One

Introduction

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) of National Statistical Office (NSO)

1.1.1 Considering the importance of availability of labour force data at more frequent time intervals, National Statistical Office (NSO) launched Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in April 2017.

The objective of PLFS is primarily twofold:

- to estimate the key employment and unemployment indicators (viz. Worker Population Ratio, Labour Force Participation Rate, Unemployment Rate) in the short time interval of three months for the urban areas only in the Current Weekly Status (CWS)
- to estimate employment and unemployment indicators in both usual status (ps+ss) and CWS in both rural and urban areas annually.

On the basis of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), Annual Reports are brought out covering both rural and urban areas giving estimates of all important parameters of employment and unemployment in both usual status (ps+ss) and current weekly status (CWS). Besides these Annual Reports of PLFS, Quarterly Bulletins are brought out, corresponding to different quarters of the survey period, giving estimates of labour force indicators, viz., Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Unemployment Rate (UR), distribution of workers by broad status in employment and industry of work in the Current Weekly Status (CWS) for the urban areas.

The sample design of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) is not specifically focused to capture information on migration particulars and temporary visitors. However, in the PLFS canvassed during 2020-21, some additional information was collected on the following aspects:

- Information on migration particulars of the household members.
- Details of the temporary visitors in the household who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more but less than 6 months.

This report contains estimates of the indicators based on information collected in PLFS during July 2020 - June 2021 on these aspects.

1.2 PLFS fieldwork during COVID-19 pandemic

The fieldwork of PLFS was suspended first time from 18.03.2020 due to COVID-19 pandemic, and was resumed in June 2020 with the pending samples for this period. This, therefore, had a spill-over effect in completion of field work allotted for the survey period July 2020 to June 2021. Subsequently, there was another spill-over effect due to the 2nd wave of COVID-19 when the field work of PLFS was again suspended in April 2021 in most parts of the country. The field work was gradually resumed in the first week of June 2021 with COVID-19 related restrictions.

First visit samples were canvassed physically with retrospective referencing in case of delayed samples. Since for schedules which were canvassed later, the information was also collected with respect to the actual reference period which would have been adopted had there been no pandemic, there was no break in the flow of information collected for any quarter of the survey period (July 2020- June 2021) except that informants were approached at a later date due to the unavoidable situation. Field work for collection of information in respect of the selected samples allotted for first visit for the last quarter April-June 2021, of the survey period July 2020-June 2021, was completed by 30.09.2021.

Some experiences and difficulties faced after resumption of field work are given below:

- i. Some informants hesitated in providing information to the Survey Enumerators during physical canvassing visits and were not willing to devote the requisite time due to the threat of covid-19 pandemic. This delayed the field work. However, informants were sensitised and motivated to provide information.
- ii. Pandemic related precautionary restrictions on movement, etc., continued for a long time even after the 2nd wave of COVID, in some Eastern and North Eastern States; and hence the field work got delayed. However, the canvassing was done with retrospective referencing in all the delayed samples.

These aspects may be kept in mind while using the estimates presented in this report.

1.3 Geographical coverage of PLFS

1.3.1 *Geographical coverage:* The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union *except* the villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remained extremely difficult to access throughout the year.

1.4 Sample Design of PLFS

1.4.1 A rotational panel sampling design has been used in urban areas. In this rotational panel scheme each selected household in urban areas is visited four times – in the beginning with first visit schedule and thrice periodically later with revisit schedule. In urban area, samples for a panel within each stratum were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples. There was no revisit in the rural samples. For rural areas, samples for a stratum/sub-stratum were drawn randomly in the form of two independent sub-samples. For rural areas, in each quarter of the survey period, 25% FSUs of annual allocation were covered.

1.4.2 A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for PLFS. The first stage units (FSU) were the Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in urban areas and 2011 Population Census villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) in rural areas. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households. In the case of large FSUs one intermediate stage unit, called hamlet group/sub-block, was formed.

1.4.3 In urban areas, strata were formed within each NSS region on the basis of size class of towns as per Population Census 2011. In the rural areas, each NSS region constituted rural stratum. In case of rural sectors of Nagaland, a special stratum was formed within the State consisting of all the villages which were difficult to access.

In urban areas there was no sub-stratification. In rural areas, 'r/8' sub-strata were formed in each rural stratum, if 'r' was the annual sample size allocated for a rural stratum. The villages

within a stratum as per frame were first arranged in ascending order of population. Then sub-strata 1 to 'r/8' were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of villages of the arranged frame and had more or less equal population.

1.4.4 At all-India level a total of 12,800 FSUs (7,024 villages and 5,776 UFS blocks) were allotted for survey annually. State/UT level samples were allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per Census 2011 with double weightage to urban sector in general. Within each sector of a State/UT, the respective sample size was allocated to the different strata (in the case of urban areas) and strata/ sub-strata (in the case of rural areas) in proportion to the population as per Census 2011. Urban allocations at stratum level were adjusted to multiples of 8 with a minimum sample size of 8 (for 4 panels, each of size multiple of 2). Rural allocation for each stratum was also multiple of 8 with minimum sample size of 8 (for 4 quarters, each of size 2).

1.4.5 Urban FSUs were selected by probability proportional to size with replacement (PPSWR) scheme, size being the number of households in the UFS block. Samples for a panel within each stratum were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples. To implement the rotational scheme, 4 groups of sample FSUs of equal size (each multiple of size 2, half for each of sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2) were drawn randomly. In the rural areas, samples for a stratum/sub-stratum were drawn randomly in the form of two independent sub-samples with probability proportional to size with replacement (PPSWR) scheme, size being the population of the village and equal number of samples were allocated among the four quarters. All households listed in a village/UFS block where no hamlet-group/sub-block formation was done, or the households listed in the two selected hamlet-groups/sub-blocks of the village/UFS block where hamlet-group/sub-block formation was done, constituted the sampling frame of households. All the households listed in the selected village/ hamlet-groups were stratified into three second stage strata (SSS) and all the households listed in the selected UFS block /sub-blocks were stratified into four second stage strata (SSS). A total of 8 households were selected from each sample village/block for canvassing the detailed schedule. The sample households from each of the second stage strata were selected by SRSWOR.

1.4.6 The domains of rural and urban sector in the survey are co-terminus with the criterion adopted in census. The urban frame used in the survey was the latest updated UFS that took into account the newly declared towns after the last census 2011. Accordingly the rural sector is the one that is not urban.

1.5 Generation of the estimates of indicators relating to migration particulars and temporary visitors

Though in urban areas the selected household is visited four times – in the beginning with first visit schedule and thrice periodically later with revisit schedule, information on migration particulars of household members and information on the temporary visitors in the household was collected only during canvassing the first visit Schedules. Since in rural areas there was no revisits, such information was collected during the canvassing of first visit Schedules in the sample households in rural areas. Thus the estimates of indicators relating to migration particulars of household members and temporary visitors are generated using the data collected in the first visit Schedules canvassed in the sample households.

1.6 Sample Size

1.6.1 Sample Size for First Visit during July 2020- June 2021 in rural and urban areas:

Out of the total number of 12,800 FSUs (7,024 villages and 5,776 UFS blocks) allotted for the survey at the all-India level during July 2020 - June 2021, a total of 12,562 FSUs (6,930 villages and 5,632 urban blocks) were surveyed for canvassing the PLFS schedule (Schedule 10.4). The number of households surveyed was 1,00,344 (55,389 in rural areas and 44,955 in urban areas) and number of persons surveyed was 4,10,818 (2,36,279 in rural areas and 1,74,539 in urban areas).

Total number of migrants surveyed during July 2020 - June 2021 in PLFS are presented in Table 1 along with surveyed number of temporary visitors for whom the present place of residence differed from their usual place of residence. Related concepts of migrants, temporary visitors, usual place of residence, etc., are given in Chapter Two of this report.

| Table 1: Surveyed number of migrants and temporary visitors ¹ residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence during July 2020 - June 2021 | | | |
|---|-----------|--------|---------------|
| | all-India | | |
| category | rural | urban | rural + urban |
| migrants | 59,019 | 54,979 | 1,13,998 |
| temporary visitors residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence | 1,550 | 851 | 2,401 |

1.7 Contents of the report

1.7.1 This report contains three chapters, including the present introductory chapter (Chapter One), and four appendices. Chapter Two describes the concepts and definitions of important terms related to migrants and temporary visitors. The summary of findings is presented in Chapter Three. The detailed tables forming the basis of this report are presented in Appendix A. The RSEs of some of the estimates have been presented in Appendix B. A note on 'Sample Design and Estimation Procedure' and Schedule of PLFS (Schedule 10.4) (first visit) have been given in Appendix C and Appendix D respectively.

1.7.2 Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) is not specifically focused on generation of indicators relating to migration particulars and temporary visitors. The sample design is also not tailored to ensure netting adequate number of migrants / temporary visitors in the sample in different States/UTs. Thus, sample size for migrants / temporary visitors in different States/UTs may not be enough to provide sufficiently reliable estimates of the various indicators and therefore, the estimates are not presented for different State/UTs in this Report, instead the estimates are presented at the all-India level only.

1.7.3 It may be noted that as the estimates in Tables/Statements are generally presented as 'percentage distribution' or rates 'in per cent', the figures are rounded off. Thus, while using the ratios from the survey results, the accuracy of these derived aggregates will be limited to the number of significant digits available in such ratios.

1.7.4 If there are no sample persons in a particular category, the estimates/estimated proportions of persons in that category appear as zero (0). Estimated numbers 'in per cent' are also shown as zero (0), when they are greater than 0 but less than 0.05. While presenting the estimates in this report, transgender has been included in males.

¹ temporary visitors who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more but less than 6 months

Chapter Two

Concepts and Definitions

Chapter Two

Concepts and Definitions

2.0 The concepts and definitions of some important terms relating to migration and temporary visitors and relevant to this report are explained in the following paragraphs.

2.1 Household and household size: A group of persons who normally lived together and took food from a common kitchen constituted a household. The adverb “normally” means that temporary visitors and guests (whose total period of stay in the household was expected to be less than 6 months) were excluded but temporary stay-aways (whose total period of absence from the household was expected to be less than 6 months) were included. Thus a child residing in a hostel for studies was excluded from the household of his/her parents, but a resident domestic servant or paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) was included in the employer’s/host’s household. “Living together” was given more importance than “sharing food from a common kitchen” in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria were in conflict. However, in the special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or a different house) due to shortage of space, the household formed by such a person’s family members was taken to include the person also. Each inmate of a hotel, mess, boarding-lodging house, hostel, etc., was considered to be a single-member household. The same principle was applicable for the residential staff of such establishments. However, if a group of persons among them pooled their income for spending, they were treated as forming a single household. A family living in a hotel was treated as a single household. The size of a household is the total number of persons in the household.

2.2 Usual Place of Residence (UPR): Usual Place of Residence (UPR) of a person is the place (village/town) where the person has been staying continuously for at least six months. Even if a person was not staying in the village/town continuously for six but was found to be staying there during the survey with intention to stay there continuously for six months or more then that place was as his/her UPR.

2.3 Present Place of Enumeration: The present place of enumeration refers to the place (village or town) where the person was surveyed.

2.4 Migrant: A household member whose last usual place of residence, any time in the past, was different from the present place of enumeration was considered as migrant member in a household.

2.5 Migration rate: Migration rate for any category of person (say, for rural or urban, male or female), is the percentage of migrants belonging to that category of persons.

Brief details of each of these reasons are given below:

(i) *In search of employment/in search of better employment*: Persons, who were not already in employment at the time of leaving the last usual place of residence, when migrate to another village/ town in search of employment were considered as *migrated in search of employment*. Those persons who were employed at the time of leaving last UPR, but came to the place of enumeration in search of better employment, in terms of emoluments, job satisfaction, etc., were considered as *migrated in search of better employment*.

(ii) *for employment/work (to take up employment/to take up better employment/business/proximity to place of work/ transfer)*: The reason *to take up employment/to take up better employment* included the persons who were offered employment or were offered better employment than the one they were having at the time of leaving last usual place of residence. Those who migrate to start a new business or due to shifting of the existing business or those who migrated due to transfer of service/ contract or those who have moved in order to be nearer to their places of work were considered as *migrated for business/proximity to place of work/ transfer*.

(iii) *loss of job/closure of unit/lack of employment opportunities*: If the household member had to migrate from the last usual place of residence due to loss of job/ closure of the unit or lack of employment opportunities in the last usual place of residence, they were included here.

(iv) *migration of parent/ earning member of the family*: In many cases, the members are passive movers in the sense that they change usual place of residence because the parent or earning member changed usual place of residence. Such migrants were categorized here.

(v) *to pursue studies*: Students and others who leave their usual place of residence for studies were classified under this category. If a person changed usual place of residence to pursue studies and at the same time looked for employment, the factor which was main reason for his/ her change of residence were considered.

(vi) *marriage*: Person, whose change in usual place of residence occurs due to marriage were covered under the reason *marriage*.

(vii) *natural disaster (earthquake, drought, flood, tsunami, etc.)*: Persons who have migrated due to natural disaster caused by earthquake, drought, flood, cyclone, tsunami, etc., were covered under this category.

(viii) *social/ political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.)*: Migration arising out of social or political problems such as riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc., were included under this category.

(ix) *displacement by development project*: Sometime undertaking development projects, such as construction of dams, power plants, or starting a new factory, etc., might result in eviction of persons and those effected by such displacements may migrate to other village/ town. Such types of migration were included in this category.

(x) *health related reasons*: Persons sometimes move from one place to another due to the availability of better medical facilities for treatment or conditions, unsuitable weather in the last usual place of residence that have ill effects on their health, fear of getting sick due to pollution, unhygienic conditions, fear of contacting disease, etc. They were covered under this reason.

(xi) *acquisition of own house/ flat*: Persons who move to a place to stay in a house/ flat acquired by them were categorized in this category. Here the reason for movement should be directly attributable to the acquisition. Persons who on retirement move to their own house, etc., were not included here.

(xii) *housing problems*: Certain persons move from metropolitan cities or large towns to nearby smaller towns or other areas due to the problems of getting suitable accommodation, poor amenities, or high rent, etc. In rural areas, it may be mainly due to poor amenities.

(xiii) *post retirement*: Sometimes after retirement, persons may leave UPR either to stay in their native place or in some other place chosen by him/ her. If the reason for migration was due to retirement from employment they were categorized here.

(xiv) *others*: Reasons for migration which cannot be classified into any of the above categories will be covered here.

2.10 Temporary Visitors: For the purpose of this survey, temporary visitors in the household are those persons who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more but less than 6 months. Temporary visitors are not the members of the selected households.

2.11 Whether present place of residence of the temporary visitor differs from the usual place of residence: For the temporary visitors to the households, it was ascertained if the present place of residence (where he/she was residing temporarily) differed from their usual place of residence (UPR).

This report (in Section Two of Chapter Three) presents estimates relating to the temporary visitors for whom the present place of residence where he/she was residing temporarily differed from their usual place of residence (UPR). The term residing temporarily means that the person stayed for a period of 15 days or more but less than 6 months having arrived at the place after March 2020.

2.12 Location of the last usual place of residence of the temporary visitors: Details of the location of the last usual place of residence of the temporary visitor for whom the present place of residence where he/she was residing temporarily differed from their usual place of residence (UPR) was collected as was done for the migrants (*please refer to para 2.6 and 2.7*).

2.13 Reason for leaving last usual place of residence of the temporary visitors: For each temporary visitors for whom the present place of residence where he/she was residing temporarily differed from their usual place of residence (UPR), the reason for leaving the last usual place of residence to reside temporarily in the present place of residence was ascertained and recorded. The reasons for leaving last usual place of residence were recorded as follows:

| |
|--|
| loss of job/closure of unit/lack of employment opportunities |
| migration of parent/earning member of the family |
| to meet family/relatives/friends |
| closure of the educational institution (school/ college/ university, etc) |
| natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc) |
| social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.) |
| displacement by development project |
| health related reasons |
| others |

Chapter Three

Summary of Findings

Chapter Three

Summary of Findings

3.0. Introduction

3.0.1 This Chapter contains the summary of findings relating to migration and temporary visitors to the households on which information was collected in the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) during July 2020-June 2021. The presentation of the indicators relating to these aspects has been done in the following two sections:

- Section One: Migration
- Section Two: Temporary visitors in the household

3.1 Section One: Migration

3.1.0 Migrants have been defined as those, for whom the last usual place of residence (UPR), any time in the past, is different from the present place of enumeration. UPR of a person is the place (village/town) where the person has been staying continuously for at least six months. Even if a person was not staying in the village/town continuously for six months but was found to be staying there during the survey with intention to stay there continuously for six months or more then that place was as his/her UPR.

3.1.1 Migration rate

3.1.1.1 *Migration rate*, for any category of person (say, for rural female), is the percentage of migrants belonging to that category of persons. For example, migration rate for rural female

$$\frac{\text{total number of rural female whose last UPR is different from present place of enumeration}}{\text{total number of rural female}} * 100$$

| Statement 1: Migration rate (in per cent) from PLFS 2020-21 | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------------|
| category of persons | rural | urban | all-India |
| | | | rural+urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| male | 5.9 | 22.5 | 10.7 |
| female | 48.0 | 47.8 | 47.9 |
| male +female | 26.5 | 34.9 | 28.9 |

Reference: Table 3 of Appendix A

Note: 2020-21 refers to the period July 2020 – June 2021

3.1.2 Migration by location of last usual place of residence

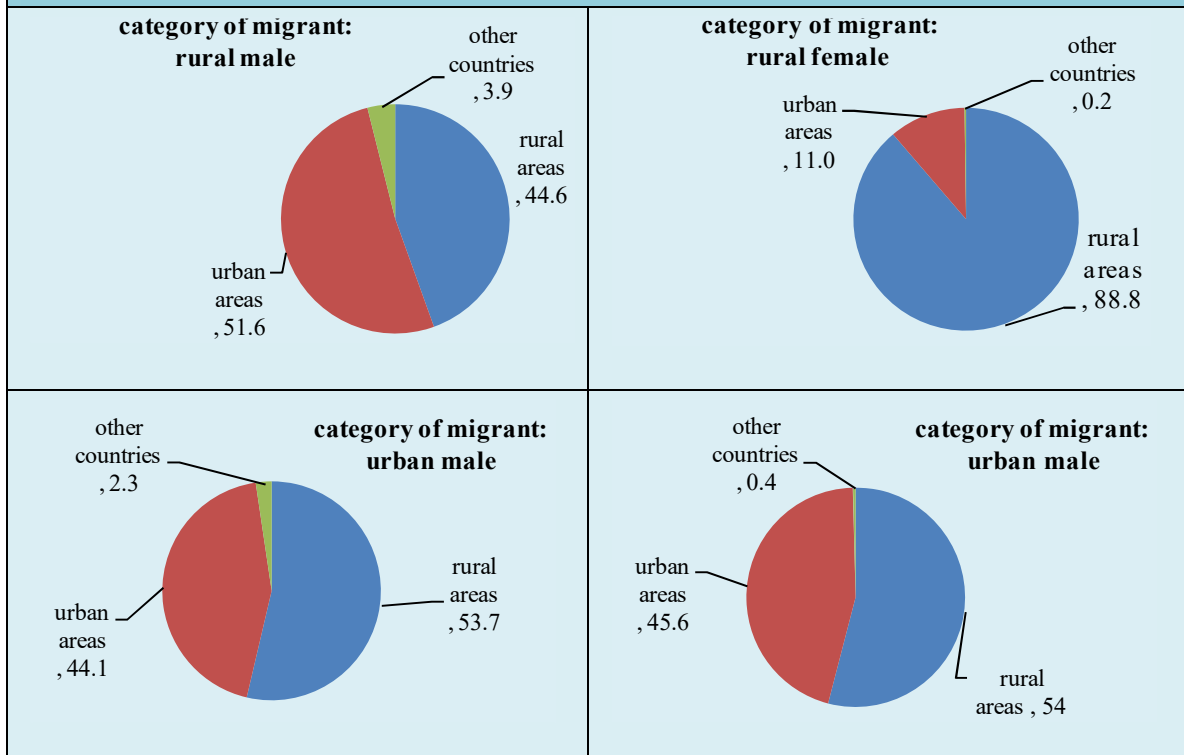
3.1.2.1 Migration from rural and urban areas: In Statement 2, percentage distribution of migrants by *location of last usual place of residence* in terms of rural areas, urban areas or other countries has been presented, for each category of migrants. The distribution of the migrants who migrated from rural areas, urban areas or other countries has been presented graphically in Figure 1.

| Statement 2: Percentage distribution of migrants by location of last usual place of residence in terms of rural areas, urban areas or other countries for each category of migrants from PLFS 2020-21 | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|
| all-India | | | | |
| category of migrants | last usual place of residence in | | | |
| | rural areas | urban areas | other countries | all |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| rural | | | | |
| male | 44.6 | 51.6 | 3.9 | 100.0 |
| female | 88.8 | 11.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| person | 83.8 | 15.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| urban | | | | |
| male | 53.7 | 44.1 | 2.3 | 100.0 |
| female | 54.0 | 45.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| person | 53.8 | 45.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| rural+ urban | | | | |
| male | 50.0 | 47.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 |
| female | 78.8 | 21.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| person | 73.4 | 25.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 |

Reference: Table 4 of Appendix A

Note: 2020-21 refers to the period July 2020 – June 2021

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of migrants migrated from rural areas, urban areas or other countries



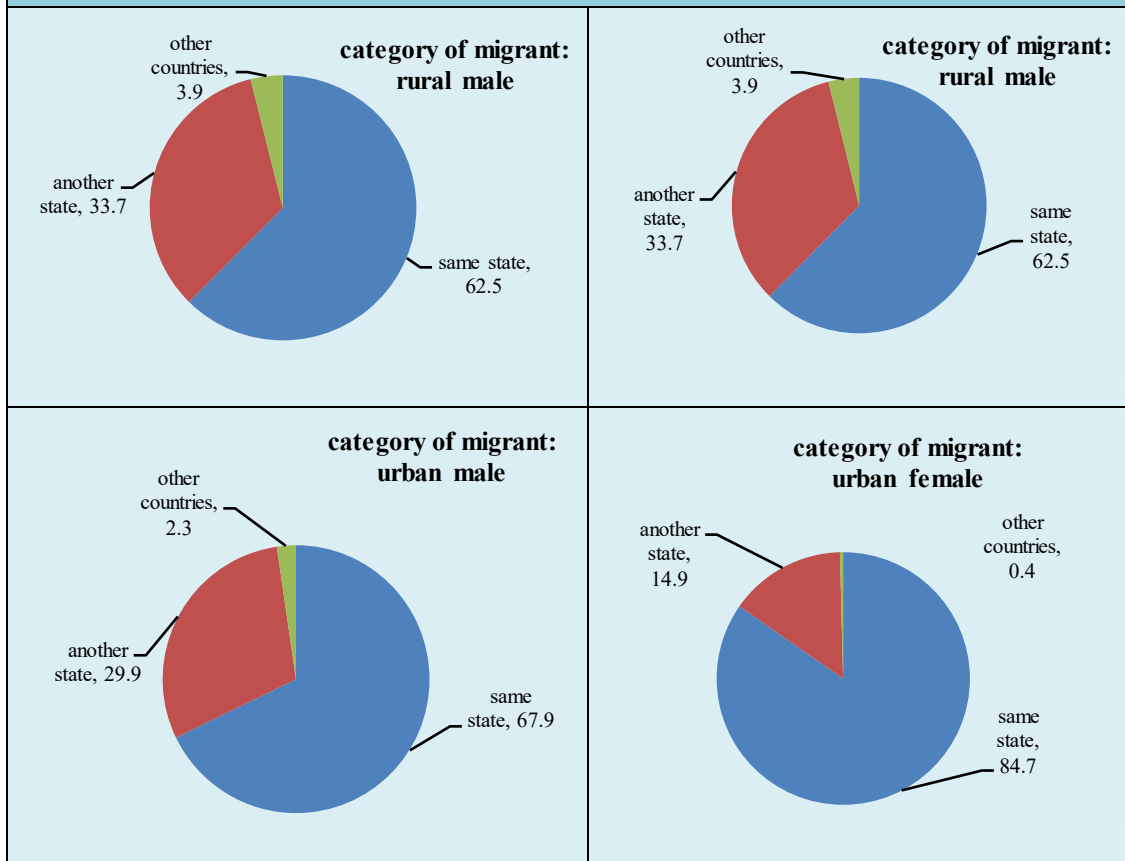
3.1.2.2 Inter-state migration: In Statement 3, percentage distribution of migrants by *location of last usual place of residence* in terms of same State, another State or other countries has been given. The distribution of the migrants in terms of same state, another state or other countries has been presented graphically in Figure 2.

| Statement 3: Percentage distribution of migrants by location of last usual place of residence in terms of same State, another State or other countries for each category of migrants from PLFS 2020-21 | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|
| category of migrants | last usual place of residence in | | | |
| | same State | another State | other countries | all |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| rural | | | | |
| male | 62.5 | 33.7 | 3.9 | 100.0 |
| female | 95.8 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| person | 92.1 | 7.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| urban | | | | |
| male | 67.9 | 29.9 | 2.3 | 100.0 |
| female | 84.7 | 14.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| person | 79.0 | 19.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| rural+ urban | | | | |
| male | 65.6 | 31.4 | 2.9 | 100.0 |
| female | 92.6 | 7.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| person | 87.5 | 11.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 |

Reference: Table 4 of Appendix A

Note: 2020-21 refers to the period July 2020 – June 2021

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of migrants migrated from same State, another State or other countries



3.1.3 Rural-urban migration streams

3.1.3.1 Statement 4 presents the distribution of internal migrants by four types of migration streams, namely, rural-to-rural, rural-to-urban, urban-to-rural and urban-to-urban. Percentage distribution of internal migrants by migration streams are presented graphically in Figure 3.

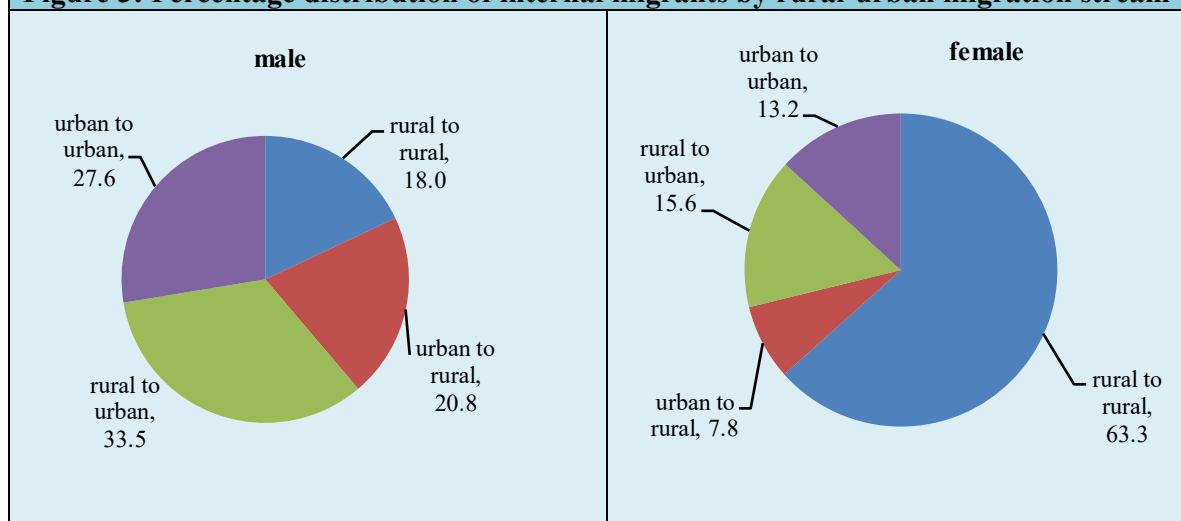
Statement 4: Percentage distribution of internal migrants over the four types of rural-urban migration streams from PLFS 2020-21

| category of migrants | migration stream | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| | rural to rural | urban to rural | rural to urban | urban to urban | all |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| male | 18.0 | 20.8 | 33.5 | 27.6 | 100.0 |
| female | 63.3 | 7.8 | 15.6 | 13.2 | 100.0 |
| person | 55.0 | 10.2 | 18.9 | 15.9 | 100.0 |

Reference: Table 4 of Appendix A

2020-21 refers to the period July 2020 – June 2021

Figure 3: Percentage distribution of internal migrants by rural-urban migration stream



3.1.4 Internal migrants from rural and urban areas

3.1.4.1 In Statement 5, percentage share of migrants from rural areas and urban areas among internal migrants in rural areas are presented and in Statement 6, percentage share of migrants from rural areas and urban areas among internal migrants in urban areas are presented. These distributions are presented in Figure 4 and 5 respectively.

Statement 5: Percentage share of migrants from rural areas and urban areas among internal migrants in rural areas from PLFS 2020-21

| category of migrants | percentage share of migrants in rural areas who migrated from | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------|-------|
| | rural areas | urban areas | total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| male | 46.4 | 53.6 | 100.0 |
| female | 89.0 | 11.0 | 100.0 |
| person | 84.3 | 15.7 | 100.0 |

Reference: Table 4 of Appendix A

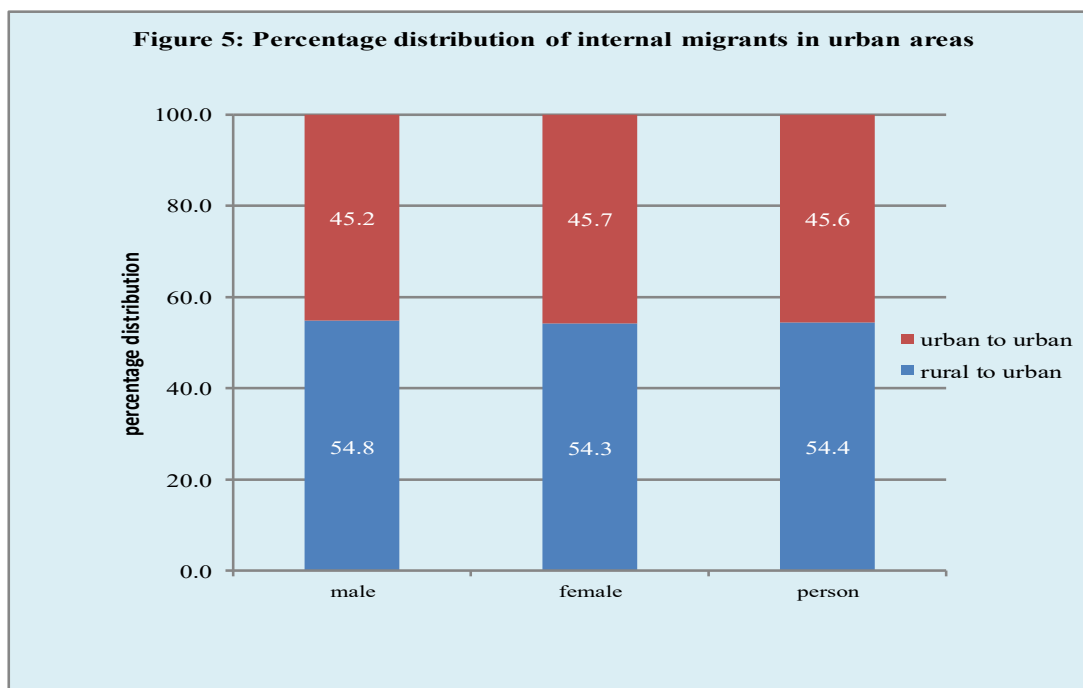
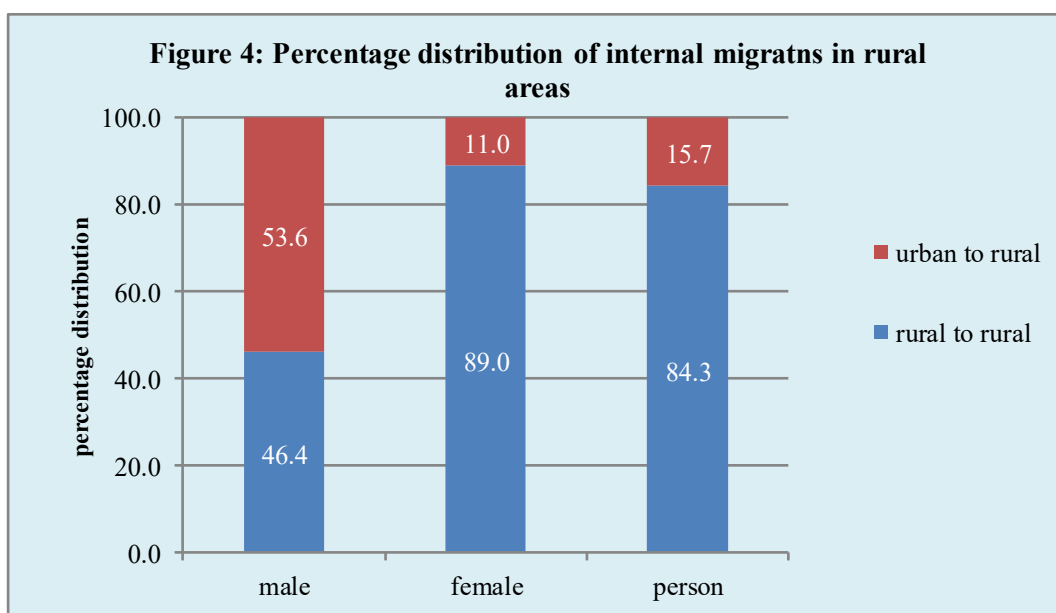
2020-21 refers to the period July 2020 – June 2021

Statement 6: Percentage share of migrants from rural areas and urban areas among internal migrants in urban areas from PLFS 2020-21

| all-India | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------|-------|
| category of migrants | percentage share of migrants in urban areas who migrated from | | total |
| | rural areas | urban areas | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| male | 54.8 | 45.2 | 100.0 |
| female | 54.3 | 45.7 | 100.0 |
| person | 54.4 | 45.6 | 100.0 |

Reference: Table 4 of Appendix A

Note: 2020-21 refers to the period July 2020 – June 2021



3.1.5 Reason for migration

3.1.5.1 For each migrant, the reason for migration was ascertained and recorded. In Statement 7, percentage distribution of migrants by reasons for migration has been presented.

| Statement 7: Percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration from PLFS 2020-21 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|
| all-India | | | | | | | | | |
| reason for migration | rural | | | urban | | | rural+urban | | |
| | male | female | person | male | female | person | male | female | person |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| in search of employment/better employment | 11.8 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 29.9 | 1.5 | 10.8 | 22.8 | 0.6 | 4.8 |
| for employment/ work (to take up employment/ to take up better employment/ business/ proximity to place of work/ transfer) | 14.6 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 23.6 | 1.7 | 8.9 | 20.1 | 0.7 | 4.4 |
| loss of job/closure of unit/lack of employment opportunities | 12.5 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 1.6 |
| migration of parent/earning member of the family | 12.2 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 20.8 | 19.4 | 19.9 | 17.5 | 7.3 | 9.2 |
| to pursue studies | 4.9 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 1.4 |
| marriage | 11.8 | 93.8 | 84.4 | 2.7 | 69.5 | 47.5 | 6.2 | 86.8 | 71.6 |
| natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc) | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.) | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| displacement by development project | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| health related reasons | 4.7 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| acquisition of own house/ flat.. | 3.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| housing problems | 5.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 1.5 |
| post retirement | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| others | 14.1 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 8.4 | 1.7 | 3.0 |
| all | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Reference: Table 5 of Appendix A

Note: 2020-21 refers to the period July 2020 – June 2021

3.1.6 Persons who migrated after March 2020

Information was collected in this survey about the persons who migrated after March 2020. Estimates with respect to the migrants who migrated after March 2020 are presented as follows:

- Share of migrants who migrated after March 2020 in total migrants
- Location of last usual place of residence of the migrants who migrated after March 2020

3.1.6.1 Share of migrants who migrated after March 2020 in total migrants

In Statement 8, percentage share of migrants who migrated after March 2020 in total migrants is presented.

| Statement 8: Percentage share of migrants who migrated after March 2020 in total migrants from PLFS 2020-21 | | | |
|---|------------------|-------|-------------|
| | all-India | | |
| category of migrants | rural | urban | rural+urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| male | 12.4 | 5.6 | 8.3 |
| female | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| person | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.1 |

Reference: Table 4 and Table 6 of Appendix A
Note: 2020-21 refers to the period July 2020 – June 2021

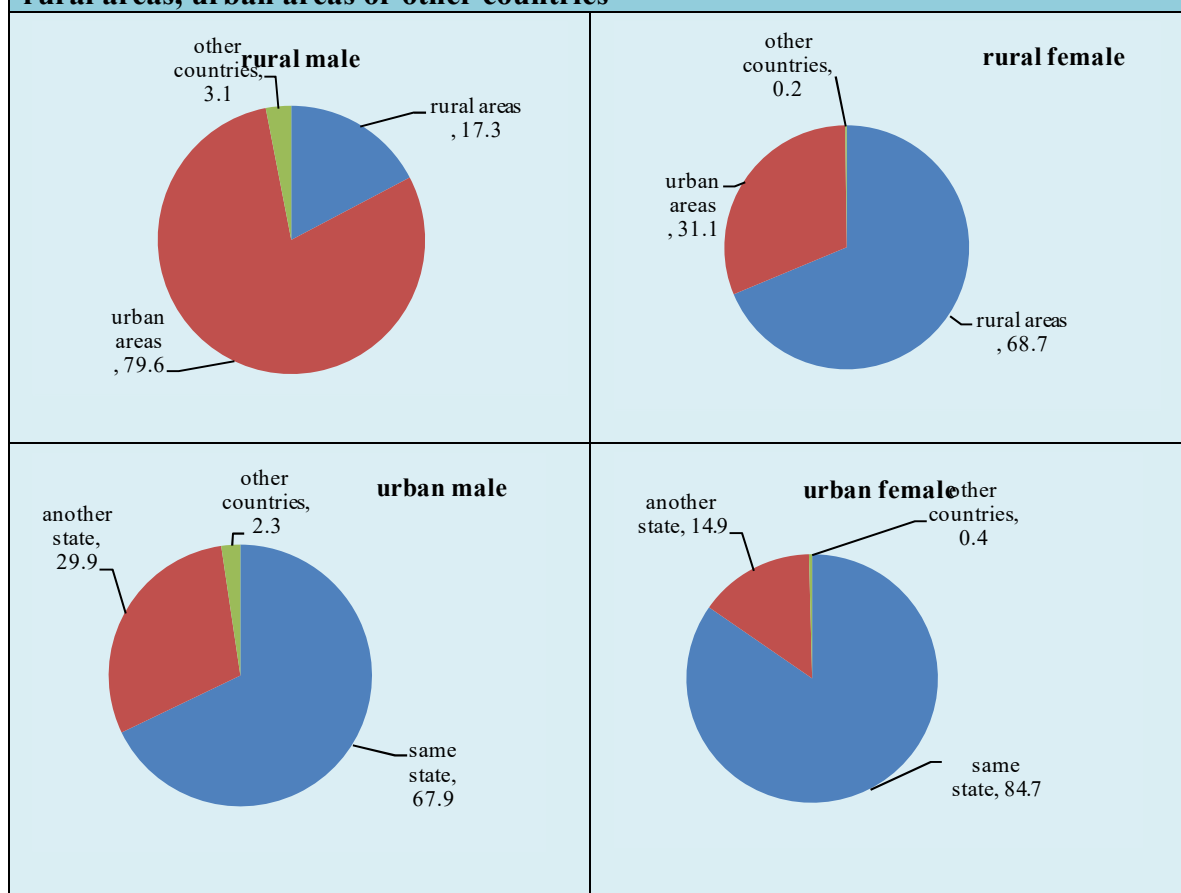
3.1.6.2 Location of last usual place of residence of the migrants who migrated after March 2020

3.1.6.2.1 Migration from rural and urban areas: In Statement 9, percentage distribution of migrants who migrated after March 2020 by *location of last usual place of residence* in terms of rural areas, urban areas or other countries has been presented, for each category of migrants. The distribution of the migrants who migrated after March 2020 from rural areas, urban areas or other countries has been presented graphically in Figure 6.

| Statement 9: Percentage distribution of migrants who migrated after March 2020 by location of last usual place of residence for each category of migrants from PLFS 2020-21 | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|
| | all-India | | | |
| category of migrants | last usual place of residence in | | | all |
| | rural areas | urban areas | other countries | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| rural | | | | |
| male | 17.3 | 79.6 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| female | 68.7 | 31.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| person | 44.7 | 53.7 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| urban | | | | |
| male | 50.4 | 45.2 | 4.3 | 100.0 |
| female | 51.8 | 47.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| person | 51.0 | 46.3 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| rural+ urban | | | | |
| male | 31.0 | 65.4 | 3.6 | 100.0 |
| female | 63.1 | 36.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| person | 47.1 | 50.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 |

Reference: Table 6 of Appendix A
Note: 2020-21 refers to the period July 2020 – June 2021

Figure 6: Percentage distribution of migrants who migrated after March 2020 from rural areas, urban areas or other countries

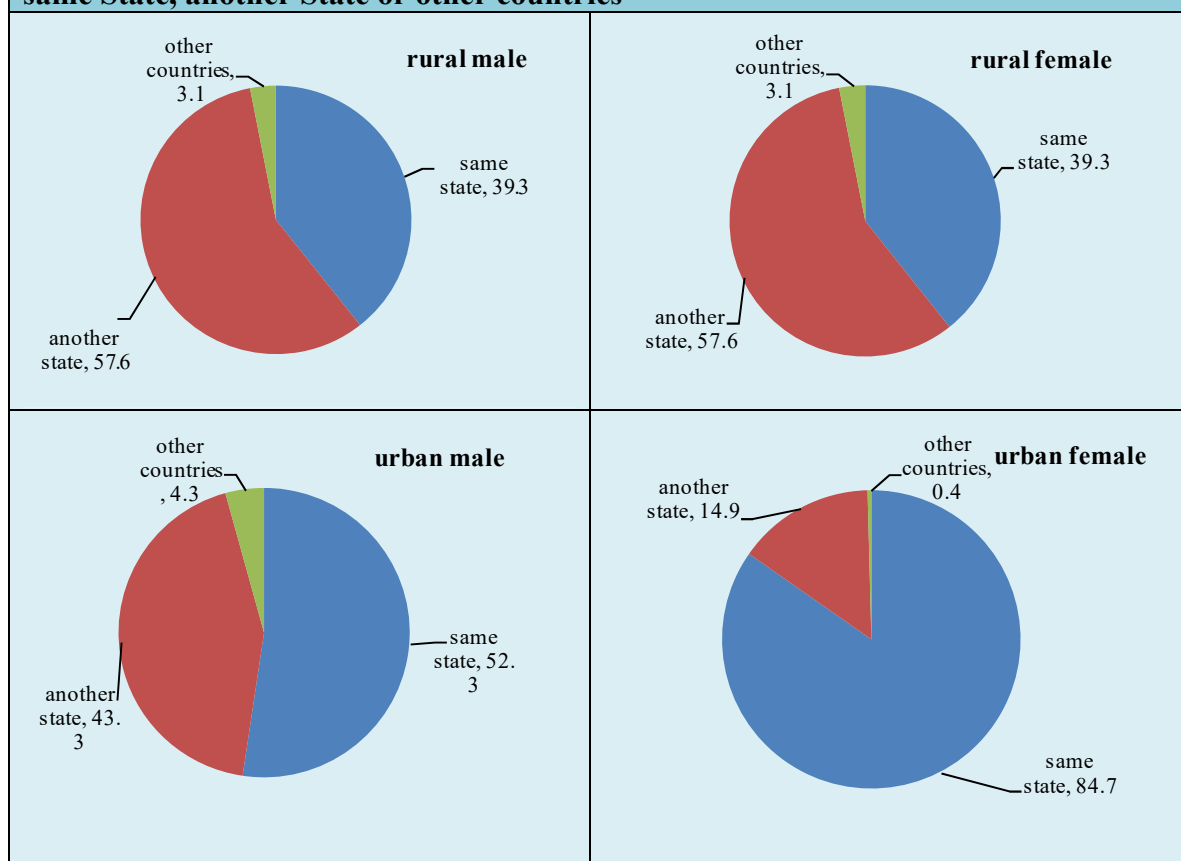


3.1.6.2.2 Inter-state migration: Statement 10, percentage distribution of migrants who migrated after March 2020 by *location of last usual place of residence* in terms of same state, another state or other countries has been presented for each category of migrants. The distribution of the migrants who migrated after March 2020 in terms of same state, another state or other countries has been presented graphically in Figure 7.

| Statement 10: Percentage distribution of migrants by location of last usual place of residence for each category of migrants from PLFS 2020-21 | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|
| category of migrants | last usual place of residence in | | | |
| | same state | another state | other countries | all |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| rural | | | | |
| male | 39.3 | 57.6 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| female | 86.6 | 13.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| person | 64.6 | 33.8 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| urban | | | | |
| male | 52.3 | 43.3 | 4.3 | 100.0 |
| female | 70.7 | 28.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| person | 60.6 | 36.7 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| rural+ urban | | | | |
| male | 44.7 | 51.7 | 3.6 | 100.0 |
| female | 81.3 | 18.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| person | 63.1 | 34.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 |

Reference: Table 6 of Appendix A

Note: 2020-21 refers to the period July 2020 – June 2021

Figure 7: Percentage distribution of migrants who migrated after March 2020 from same State, another State or other countries

3.2 Section Two: Temporary visitors in the household

Details of the temporary visitors in the household who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more but less than 6 months were collected in this survey.

In this section, some estimates relating to the temporary visitors for whom the present place of residence (where he/she was residing temporarily, i.e. for a period of 15 days or more but less than 6 months having arrived at the place after March 2020) differed from their usual place of residence (UPR) are presented.

3.2.1 Percentage of temporary visitors residing temporarily in a place different from UPR

Statement 11 presents percentage of temporary visitors, in the population, for whom the present place of residence (where he/she was residing temporarily) differed from their usual place of residence. These estimates are presented for different category persons (say, for rural or urban, male or female).

| Statement 11: Percentage of temporary visitors* in the population residing temporarily in a place different from UPR from PLFS 2020-21 | | | |
|--|------------------|-------|-------------|
| | all-India | | |
| category of temporary visitors | rural | urban | rural+urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| male | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| female | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| male +female | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |

Reference: Table 7 of Appendix A

Note: 2020-21 refers to the period July 2020 – June 2021

* temporary visitors who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more but less than 6 months

3.2.2 Location of last usual place of residence of the temporary visitors residing temporarily in a place different from UPR

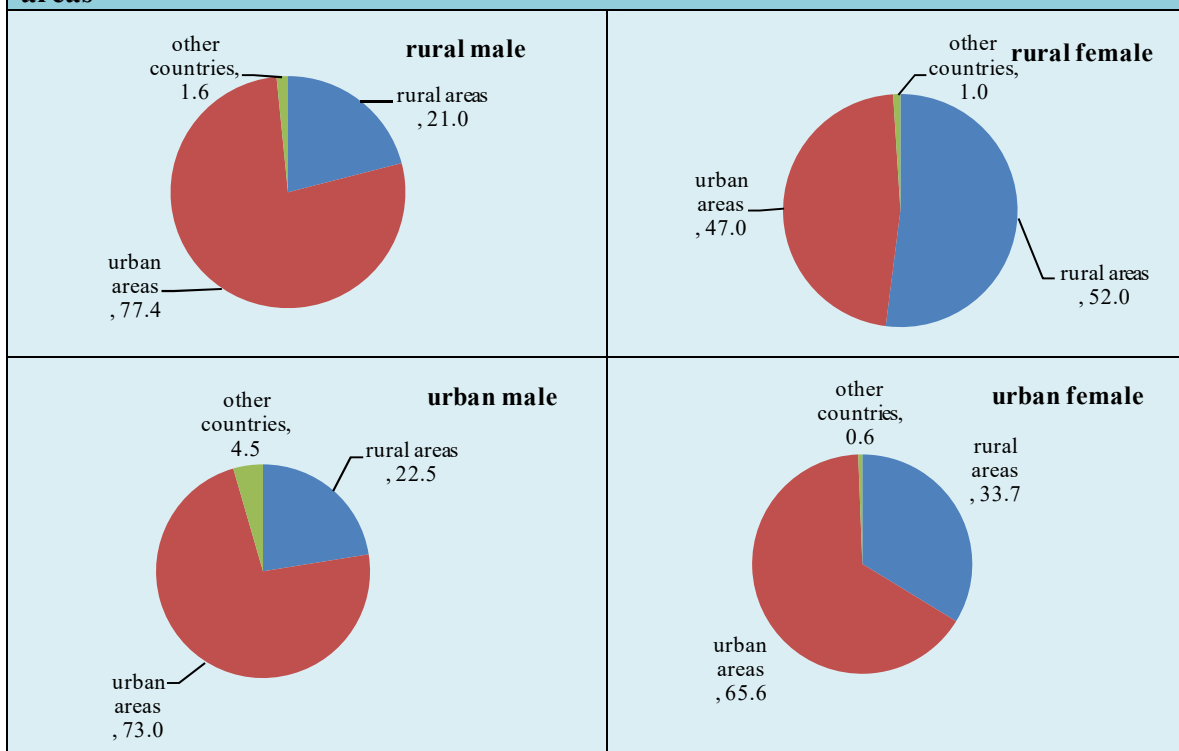
3.2.2.1 Temporary visitors from rural and urban areas: In Statement 12, percentage distribution of temporary visitors residing temporarily in a place different from UPR by location of usual place of residence in terms of rural areas, urban areas or other countries has been presented. The distribution of the temporary visitors from rural areas, urban areas or other countries has been presented graphically in Figure 8.

| Statement 12: Percentage distribution of temporary visitors residing temporarily in a place different from UPR by location of last usual place of residence from PLFS 2020-21 | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|-----------------|-------|
| | all-India | | | |
| category of temporary visitors | location of usual place of residence in | | | all |
| | rural areas | urban areas | other countries | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| rural | | | | |
| male | 21.0 | 77.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| female | 52.0 | 47.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| person | 32.4 | 66.2 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| urban | | | | |
| male | 22.5 | 73.0 | 4.5 | 100.0 |
| female | 33.7 | 65.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| person | 27.9 | 69.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| rural+ urban | | | | |
| male | 21.4 | 76.5 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| female | 46.6 | 52.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| person | 31.4 | 66.9 | 1.7 | 100.0 |

Reference: Table 8 of Appendix A

Note: 2020-21 refers to the period July 2020 – June 2021

Figure 8: Percentage distribution of temporary visitors residing temporarily in a place different from UPR by location of last residence in terms of rural areas, urban areas



3.2.2.2 Temporary visitors from same state and another State: In Statement 13, percentage distribution of temporary visitors by *location of usual place of residence* in terms of same state, another state or other countries has been presented. The distribution of the temporary visitors from same state, another state or other countries has been presented graphically in Figure 9.

| Statement 13: Percentage distribution of temporary visitors residing temporarily in a place different from UPR by location of last usual place of residence in terms of same state, another state for each category of temporary visitors from PLFS 2020-21 | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|
| category of temporary visitors | last usual place of residence in | | | all-India |
| | same state | another state | other countries | all |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| rural | | | | |
| male | 50.0 | 48.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| female | 81.7 | 17.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| person | 61.6 | 37.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| urban | | | | |
| male | 55.4 | 40.1 | 4.5 | 100.0 |
| female | 70.9 | 28.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| person | 63.0 | 34.3 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| rural+ urban | | | | |
| male | 51.2 | 46.7 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| female | 78.5 | 20.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| person | 62.0 | 36.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 |

Reference: Table 8 of Appendix A

Note: 2020-21 refers to the period July 2020 – June 2021

Figure 9: Percentage distribution of temporary visitors residing temporarily in a place different from UPR by location of last residence in terms of same state, another state or other countries



3.2.3 Reason for leaving the last usual place of residence for the temporary visitors residing temporarily in a place different from UPR

For each temporary visitors residing temporarily in a place different from UPR, the reason for leaving the last usual place of residence was ascertained and recorded. In Statement 14, percentage distribution of the temporary visitors by reasons for leaving the last usual place of residence has been presented.

Statement 14: Percentage distribution of temporary visitors residing temporarily in a place different from UPR by reason for leaving the last usual place of residence from PLFS 2020-21

| reason for leaving the last usual place of residence | all-India | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|
| | rural | | | urban | | | rural+urban | | |
| | male | female | person | male | female | person | male | female | person |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| loss of job/closure of unit/lack of employment opportunities | 19.5 | 4.0 | 13.8 | 11.4 | 2.7 | 7.2 | 17.8 | 3.6 | 12.2 |
| migration of parent/earning member of the family to meet family/relatives/friends | 3.4 | 7.5 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 4.3 |
| closure of the educational institution (school/college/ university, etc) | 2.5 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.0 |
| natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc) | 2.5 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 1.7 |
| social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.) | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| displacement by development project | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| health related reasons | 18.1 | 14.0 | 16.6 | 12.3 | 13.5 | 12.9 | 17.0 | 13.9 | 15.7 |
| others | 13.9 | 10.4 | 12.6 | 13.6 | 17.2 | 15.3 | 13.8 | 12.3 | 13.2 |
| all | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Reference: Table 9 of Appendix A, Note: 2020-21 refers to the period July 2020 – June 2021

Appendix A

List of Detailed Tables

(hyperlinked with the corresponding Excel table)

APPENDIX A: DETILED TABLES

| Table No. | Title |
|--|--|
| Table (1) | Number of villages/blocks, households surveyed and persons enumerated |
| Table (2) | Surveyed number of migrant persons and surveyed number of temporary visitors* in the household residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence |
| Table (3) | Percentage of migrants disaggregated by sector and sex |
| Table (4) | Percentage distribution of migrants by location of last usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex |
| Table (5) | Percentage distribution of migrants by reason for leaving the last usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex |
| Table (6) | Percentage distribution of migrants by location of last usual place of residence who moved after March 2020 disaggregated by sector and sex |
| Table (7) | Percentage of temporary visitors* in the population residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex |
| Table (8) | Percentage distribution of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence by location of last usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex |
| Table (9) | Percentage distribution of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence by reason for leaving the last usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex |
| Table (10) | Percentage distribution of temporary visitor* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence by whether they returned /intended to return to the last usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex |
| *Temporary visitors who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more. | |

| Table (1): Number of villages/blocks, households surveyed and persons enumerated | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------------------|
| all India | | | | | |
| sector | number of surveyed villages / blocks* | number of households surveyed | persons enumerated | | |
| | | | male | female | person [§] |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| rural | 6,930 | 55,389 | 120,755 | 115,477 | 236,279 |
| urban | 5,632 | 44,955 | 88,890 | 85,609 | 174,539 |
| rural + urban | 12,562 | 100,344 | 209,645 | 201,086 | 410,818 |

Note:

*blocks: Urban Frame Survey blocks

§: includes transgender

| Table (2): Surveyed number of migrant persons and surveyed number of temporary visitors* in the household residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------|---------------------|---|--------|---------------------|
| all India | | | | | | |
| sector | surveyed number of migrants | | | surveyed number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | | |
| | male [§] | female | person [§] | male [§] | female | person [§] |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| rural | 7,238 | 51,781 | 59,019 | 960 | 590 | 1,550 |
| urban | 17,654 | 37,325 | 54,979 | 450 | 401 | 851 |
| rural + urban | 24,892 | 89,106 | 113,998 | 1,410 | 991 | 2,401 |

Note:

*Temporary visitors who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more.

§:includes transgender

| Table (3): Migration rate (in per cent) disaggregated by sector and sex | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| all India | | | | | | | | | |
| migration rate (in per cent) / estimated migrants (00) / sample migrants | rural | | | urban | | | rural + urban | | |
| | male | female | person | male | female | person | male | female | person |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| migration rate (in per cent) | 5.9 | 48.0 | 26.5 | 22.5 | 47.8 | 34.9 | 10.7 | 47.9 | 28.9 |
| estimated migrants (00) | 235,297 | 1,833,905 | 2,069,202 | 364,326 | 744,511 | 1,108,836 | 599,623 | 2,578,416 | 3,178,038 |
| sample migrants | 7,238 | 51,781 | 59,019 | 17,654 | 37,325 | 54,979 | 24,892 | 89,106 | 113,998 |

Note:

Estimated number of migrants given in the above table are design based estimates and may be used as control totals for combining and arriving at rates and ratios. These figures are not intended for providing estimates of the number of migrants.

Table (4): Percentage distribution of migrants by location of last usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex

| percentage of migrants / estimated migrants (00) / sample migrants | last usual place of residence in | | | | | | | | migrants | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------|
| | rural areas of | | | urban areas of | | | other countries | all | estimated(00) | sample |
| | same state | | other states | same state | | other states | | | | |
| | same district | other district | | same district | other district | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| | rural | | | male | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 23.9 | 13.4 | 7.3 | 9.9 | 15.3 | 26.4 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 235,297 | 7,238 |
| estimated migrants (00) | 56,176 | 31,615 | 17,062 | 23,241 | 35,963 | 62,044 | 9,196 | 235,297 | x | x |
| sample migrants | 1,797 | 919 | 705 | 674 | 1,062 | 1,747 | 334 | 7,238 | x | x |
| | rural | | | female | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 63.6 | 22.3 | 2.9 | 6.5 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,833,905 | 51,781 |
| estimated migrants (00) | 1,167,079 | 408,325 | 53,497 | 119,101 | 63,133 | 19,429 | 3,342 | 1,833,905 | x | x |
| sample migrants | 32,970 | 11,166 | 1,876 | 3,405 | 1,665 | 594 | 105 | 51,781 | x | x |
| | rural | | | person | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 59.1 | 21.3 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,069,202 | 59,019 |
| estimated migrants (00) | 1,223,254 | 439,939 | 70,559 | 142,342 | 99,096 | 81,473 | 12,538 | 2,069,202 | x | x |
| sample migrants | 34,767 | 12,085 | 2,581 | 4,079 | 2,727 | 2,341 | 439 | 59,019 | x | x |
| | urban | | | male | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 14.8 | 20.2 | 18.7 | 14.7 | 18.2 | 11.2 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 364,326 | 17,654 |
| estimated migrants (00) | 53,759 | 73,429 | 68,127 | 53,694 | 66,208 | 40,883 | 8,225 | 364,326 | x | x |
| sample migrants | 2,636 | 3,211 | 3,630 | 2,553 | 2,811 | 2,333 | 480 | 17,654 | x | x |
| | urban | | | female | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 25.7 | 19.4 | 8.9 | 23.7 | 15.9 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 744,511 | 37,325 |
| estimated migrants (00) | 191,441 | 144,330 | 66,553 | 176,292 | 118,332 | 44,575 | 2,988 | 744,511 | x | x |
| sample migrants | 9,890 | 6,829 | 3,636 | 8,792 | 5,431 | 2,580 | 167 | 37,325 | x | x |
| | urban | | | person | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 22.1 | 19.6 | 12.1 | 20.7 | 16.6 | 7.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,108,836 | 54,979 |
| estimated migrants (00) | 245,200 | 217,759 | 134,680 | 229,986 | 184,540 | 85,458 | 11,213 | 1,108,836 | x | x |
| sample migrants | 12,526 | 10,040 | 7,266 | 11,345 | 8,242 | 4,913 | 647 | 54,979 | x | x |
| | rural + urban | | | male | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 18.3 | 17.5 | 14.2 | 12.8 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 599,623 | 24,892 |
| estimated migrants (00) | 109,935 | 105,044 | 85,189 | 76,935 | 102,172 | 102,927 | 17,422 | 599,623 | x | x |
| sample migrants | 4,433 | 4,130 | 4,335 | 3,227 | 3,873 | 4,080 | 814 | 24,892 | x | x |
| | rural + urban | | | female | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 52.7 | 21.4 | 4.7 | 11.5 | 7.0 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,578,416 | 89,106 |
| estimated migrants (00) | 1,358,520 | 552,655 | 120,050 | 295,394 | 181,464 | 64,004 | 6,330 | 2,578,416 | x | x |
| sample migrants | 42,860 | 17,995 | 5,512 | 12,197 | 7,096 | 3,174 | 272 | 89,106 | x | x |
| | rural + urban | | | person | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 46.2 | 20.7 | 6.5 | 11.7 | 8.9 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 3,178,038 | 113,998 |
| estimated migrants (00) | 1,468,454 | 657,698 | 205,238 | 372,328 | 283,636 | 166,932 | 23,752 | 3,178,038 | x | x |
| sample migrants | 47,293 | 22,125 | 9,847 | 15,424 | 10,969 | 7,254 | 1,086 | 113,998 | x | x |

Note:

1. Estimated number of migrants given in the above table are design based estimates and may be used as control totals for combining and arriving at rates and ratios. These figures are not intended for providing estimates of the number of migrants.

| Table (5): Percentage distribution of migrants by reason for leaving the last usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|----------------------|-------------|---|--|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| all India | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants / estimated migrants (00) / sample migrants | reason for migration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | in search of employment/b etter employment | for employment/work (to take up employment/to take up better employment/business/ proximity to place of work/ transfer | loss of job/closure of unit/lack of employment opportunities | migration of parent/earning member of the family | to pursue studies | marriage | natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc) | social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.) | displacement by development project | health related reasons | acquisition of own house/ flat.. | housing problems | post retirement | others | all |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| | rural | | | | | | | male | | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 11.8 | 14.6 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 4.9 | 11.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 2.3 | 14.1 | 100.0 |
| estimated migrants (00) | 27,754 | 34,264 | 29,365 | 28,803 | 11,503 | 27,678 | 2,313 | 2,268 | 1,400 | 10,946 | 7,490 | 12,989 | 5,313 | 33,213 | 235,297 |
| sample migrants | 867 | 1,108 | 827 | 915 | 345 | 861 | 79 | 67 | 36 | 306 | 221 | 382 | 201 | 1,023 | 7,238 |
| | rural | | | | | | | female | | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 93.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| estimated migrants (00) | 3,636 | 6,029 | 5,890 | 43,360 | 6,891 | 1,719,415 | 1,371 | 1,090 | 2,556 | 4,680 | 4,892 | 7,177 | 747 | 26,171 | 1,833,905 |
| sample migrants | 111 | 201 | 142 | 1,353 | 221 | 48,314 | 53 | 50 | 73 | 111 | 141 | 193 | 26 | 792 | 51,781 |
| | rural | | | | | | | person | | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 84.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 100.0 |
| estimated migrants (00) | 31,390 | 40,293 | 35,255 | 72,163 | 18,394 | 1,747,093 | 3,684 | 3,358 | 3,956 | 15,626 | 12,382 | 20,166 | 6,060 | 59,384 | 2,069,202 |
| sample migrants | 978 | 1,309 | 969 | 2,268 | 566 | 49,175 | 132 | 117 | 109 | 417 | 362 | 575 | 227 | 1,815 | 59,019 |

Note:

1. Estimated number of migrants given in the above table are design based estimates and may be used as control totals for combining and arriving at rates and ratios. These figures are not intended for providing estimates of the number of migrants.

| Table (5): Percentage distribution of migrants by reason for leaving the last usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|----------------------|-------------|---|--|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|--|
| all India | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants / estimated migrants (00) / sample migrants | reason for migration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | in search of employment/b etter employment | for employment/work (to take up employment/to take up better employment/business/ proximity to place of work/ transfer | loss of job/closure of unit/lack of employment opportunities | migration of parent/earning member of the family | to pursue studies | marriage | natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc) | social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.) | displacement by development project | health related reasons | acquisition of own house/ flat.. | housing problems | post retirement | others | all | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | |
| | urban | | | | | | | male | | | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 29.9 | 23.6 | 3.0 | 20.8 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 4.7 | 100.0 | |
| estimated migrants (00) | 108,965 | 86,078 | 10,808 | 75,915 | 16,545 | 9,661 | 1,419 | 1,177 | 764 | 4,311 | 11,581 | 15,762 | 4,324 | 17,017 | 364,326 | |
| sample migrants | 4,810 | 4,331 | 550 | 3,727 | 895 | 522 | 87 | 74 | 36 | 211 | 535 | 715 | 216 | 945 | 17,654 | |
| | urban | | | | | | | female | | | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 1.5 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 19.4 | 1.3 | 69.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 100.0 | |
| estimated migrants (00) | 11,248 | 12,629 | 3,320 | 144,454 | 9,524 | 517,452 | 1,270 | 1,410 | 909 | 2,840 | 6,954 | 13,030 | 869 | 18,602 | 744,511 | |
| sample migrants | 589 | 759 | 156 | 6,682 | 551 | 26,207 | 73 | 75 | 40 | 139 | 354 | 609 | 43 | 1,048 | 37,325 | |
| | urban | | | | | | | person | | | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 10.8 | 8.9 | 1.3 | 19.9 | 2.4 | 47.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 100.0 | |
| estimated migrants (00) | 120,213 | 98,707 | 14,128 | 220,368 | 26,069 | 527,112 | 2,689 | 2,587 | 1,674 | 7,151 | 18,534 | 28,791 | 5,193 | 35,618 | 1,108,836 | |
| sample migrants | 5,399 | 5,090 | 706 | 10,409 | 1,446 | 26,729 | 160 | 149 | 76 | 350 | 889 | 1,324 | 259 | 1,993 | 54,979 | |

Note:
1. Estimated number of migrants given in the above table are design based estimates and may be used as control totals for combining and arriving at rates and ratios. These figures are not intended for providing estimates of the number of migrants.

| Table (5): Percentage distribution of migrants by reason for leaving the last usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|----------------------|-------------|---|--|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|--|
| all India | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants / estimated migrants (00) / sample migrants | reason for migration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | in search of employment/b etter employment | for employment/work (to take up employment/to take up better employment/business/ proximity to place of work/ transfer | loss of job/closure of unit/lack of employment opportunities | migration of parent/earning member of the family | to pursue studies | marriage | natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc) | social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.) | displacement by development project | health related reasons | acquisition of own house/ flat.. | housing problems | post retirement | others | all | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | |
| | rural + urban | | | | | | | male | | | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 22.8 | 20.1 | 6.7 | 17.5 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 8.4 | 100.0 | |
| estimated migrants (00) | 136,719 | 120,342 | 40,173 | 104,717 | 28,048 | 37,338 | 3,731 | 3,446 | 2,164 | 15,257 | 19,071 | 28,750 | 9,636 | 50,230 | 599,623 | |
| sample migrants | 5,677 | 5,439 | 1,377 | 4,642 | 1,240 | 1,383 | 166 | 141 | 72 | 517 | 756 | 1,097 | 417 | 1,968 | 24,892 | |
| | rural + urban | | | | | | | female | | | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 7.3 | 0.6 | 86.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | |
| estimated migrants (00) | 14,884 | 18,659 | 9,210 | 187,814 | 16,415 | 2,236,867 | 2,642 | 2,499 | 3,465 | 7,520 | 11,845 | 20,207 | 1,616 | 44,772 | 2,578,416 | |
| sample migrants | 700 | 960 | 298 | 8,035 | 772 | 74,521 | 126 | 125 | 113 | 250 | 495 | 802 | 69 | 1,840 | 89,106 | |
| | rural + urban person | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 4.8 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 9.2 | 1.4 | 71.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 100.0 | |
| estimated migrants (00) | 151,603 | 139,001 | 49,383 | 292,531 | 44,463 | 2,274,205 | 6,373 | 5,945 | 5,629 | 22,777 | 30,917 | 48,957 | 11,252 | 95,002 | 3,178,038 | |
| sample migrants | 6,377 | 6,399 | 1,675 | 12,677 | 2,012 | 75,904 | 292 | 266 | 185 | 767 | 1,251 | 1,899 | 486 | 3,808 | 113,998 | |

Note:
1. Estimated number of migrants given in the above table are design based estimates and may be used as control totals for combining and arriving at rates and ratios. These figures are not intended for providing estimates of the number of migrants.

| Table (6): Percentage distribution of migrants by location of last usual place of residence who moved after March 2020 disaggregated by sector and sex | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------|
| percentage of migrants / estimated migrants (00) / sample migrants | last usual place of residence in | | | | | | | | migrants | |
| | rural areas of | | | urban areas of | | | other countries | all | estimated(00) | sample |
| | same state | | other states | same state | | other states | | | | |
| | same district | other district | | same district | other district | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| | rural | | | male | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 8.0 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 8.6 | 17.8 | 53.2 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 29,204 | 893 |
| estimated migrants who moved after March 2020 (00) | 2,327 | 1,445 | 1,272 | 2,518 | 5,197 | 15,530 | 916 | 29,204 | x | x |
| sample migrants who moved after March 2020 | 80 | 49 | 47 | 72 | 179 | 433 | 33 | 893 | x | x |
| | rural | | | female | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 43.0 | 21.4 | 4.3 | 10.4 | 11.8 | 8.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 33,535 | 936 |
| estimated migrants who moved after March 2020 (00) | 14,422 | 7,165 | 1,448 | 3,480 | 3,964 | 2,975 | 82 | 33,535 | x | x |
| sample migrants who moved after March 2020 | 419 | 167 | 49 | 117 | 109 | 72 | 3 | 936 | x | x |
| | rural | | | person | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 26.7 | 13.7 | 4.3 | 9.6 | 14.6 | 29.5 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 62,739 | 1,829 |
| estimated migrants who moved after March 2020 (00) | 16,750 | 8,610 | 2,719 | 5,997 | 9,161 | 18,504 | 998 | 62,739 | x | x |
| sample migrants who moved after March 2020 | 499 | 216 | 96 | 189 | 288 | 505 | 36 | 1,829 | x | x |
| | urban | | | male | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 10.4 | 13.7 | 26.3 | 13.7 | 14.5 | 17.0 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 20,444 | 1,012 |
| estimated migrants who moved after March 2020 (00) | 2,128 | 2,807 | 5,384 | 2,811 | 2,966 | 3,476 | 871 | 20,444 | x | x |
| sample migrants who moved after March 2020 | 113 | 123 | 231 | 134 | 132 | 227 | 52 | 1,012 | x | x |
| | urban | | | female | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 17.8 | 16.1 | 17.9 | 20.8 | 16.0 | 10.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 16,802 | 842 |
| estimated migrants who moved after March 2020 (00) | 2,984 | 2,701 | 3,011 | 3,494 | 2,680 | 1,829 | 102 | 16,802 | x | x |
| sample migrants who moved after March 2020 | 160 | 117 | 142 | 184 | 127 | 106 | 6 | 842 | x | x |
| | urban | | | person | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 13.7 | 14.8 | 22.5 | 16.9 | 15.2 | 14.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 37,245 | 1,854 |
| estimated migrants who moved after March 2020 (00) | 5,112 | 5,508 | 8,395 | 6,305 | 5,647 | 5,306 | 973 | 37,245 | x | x |
| sample migrants who moved after March 2020 | 273 | 240 | 373 | 318 | 259 | 333 | 58 | 1,854 | x | x |
| | rural + urban | | | male | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 9.0 | 8.6 | 13.4 | 10.7 | 16.4 | 38.3 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 49,648 | 1,905 |
| estimated migrants who moved after March 2020 (00) | 4,455 | 4,252 | 6,655 | 5,329 | 8,163 | 19,006 | 1,787 | 49,648 | x | x |
| sample migrants who moved after March 2020 | 193 | 172 | 278 | 206 | 311 | 660 | 85 | 1,905 | x | x |
| | rural + urban | | | female | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 34.6 | 19.6 | 8.9 | 13.9 | 13.2 | 9.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 50,337 | 1,778 |
| estimated migrants who moved after March 2020 (00) | 17,406 | 9,866 | 4,459 | 6,974 | 6,645 | 4,804 | 184 | 50,337 | x | x |
| sample migrants who moved after March 2020 | 579 | 284 | 191 | 301 | 236 | 178 | 9 | 1,778 | x | x |
| | rural + urban | | | person | | | | | | |
| percentage of migrants | 21.9 | 14.1 | 11.1 | 12.3 | 14.8 | 23.8 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 99,984 | 3,683 |
| estimated migrants who moved after March 2020 (00) | 21,861 | 14,118 | 11,114 | 12,303 | 14,808 | 23,810 | 1,971 | 99,984 | x | x |
| sample migrants who moved after March 2020 | 772 | 456 | 469 | 507 | 547 | 838 | 94 | 3,683 | x | x |

Note:

1. Estimated number of migrants given in the above table are design based estimates and may be used as control totals for combining and arriving at rates and ratios. These figures are not intended for providing estimates of the number of migrants.

| Table (7): Percentage of temporary visitors* in the population residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| all India | | | | | | | | | | |
| indicator / estimate / sample | | rural | | | urban | | | rural + urban | | |
| | | male | female | person | male | female | person | male | female | person |
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| Temporary visitors* in the population residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence | percentage | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| | estimated number [§] (00) | 35,754 | 20,880 | 56,634 | 9,055 | 8,628 | 17,683 | 44,808 | 29,509 | 74,317 |
| | sample number | 960 | 590 | 1,550 | 450 | 401 | 851 | 1,410 | 991 | 2,401 |

Note:

*Temporary visitors who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more.

§: Estimated number given in the table are design based estimates and may be used as control totals for combining and arriving at rates and ratios. These figures are not intended for providing estimates of the number temporary visitors* in the population residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence.

| Table (8):Percentage distribution of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence by location of last usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--|--------|--|
| indicator / estimate / sample | last usual place of residence in | | | | | | | | temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | | |
| | rural areas of | | | urban areas of | | | other countries | all | Estimated(00) | sample | |
| | same state | | other states | same state | | other states | | | | | |
| | same district | other district | | same district | other district | | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | |
| | rural | | | male | | | | | | | |
| percentage of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 9.4 | 7.4 | 4.2 | 8.1 | 25.1 | 44.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 35,754 | 960 | |
| estimated number [§] of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 3,373 | 2,646 | 1,498 | 2,895 | 8,978 | 15,798 | 566 | 35,754 | x | x | |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 101 | 81 | 43 | 84 | 217 | 408 | 26 | 960 | x | x | |
| | rural | | | female | | | | | | | |
| percentage of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 32.5 | 15.9 | 3.6 | 11.4 | 21.9 | 13.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 20,880 | 590 | |
| estimated number [§] of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 6,787 | 3,313 | 757 | 2,380 | 4,564 | 2,864 | 216 | 20,880 | x | x | |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 212 | 88 | 20 | 75 | 113 | 76 | 6 | 590 | x | x | |
| | rural | | | person | | | | | | | |
| percentage of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 17.9 | 10.5 | 4.0 | 9.3 | 23.9 | 33.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 56,634 | 1,550 | |
| estimated number [§] of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 10,159 | 5,960 | 2,255 | 5,275 | 13,542 | 18,662 | 782 | 56,634 | x | x | |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 313 | 169 | 63 | 159 | 330 | 484 | 32 | 1,550 | x | x | |

Note:

*Temporary visitors who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more.

§: Estimated number given in the table are design based estimates and may be used as control totals for combining and arriving at rates and ratios. These figures are not intended for providing estimates of the number temporary visitors* in the population residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence.

| Table (8):Percentage distribution of temporary visitor in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence by location of last usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--|--------|--|
| indicator / estimate / sample | last usual place of residence in | | | | | | | | temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | | |
| | rural areas of | | | urban areas of | | | other countries | all | Estimated(00) | sample | |
| | same state | | other states | same state | | other states | | | | | |
| | same district | other district | | same district | other district | | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | |
| | urban | | | male | | | | | | | |
| percentage of temporay visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 6.7 | 9.7 | 6.1 | 15.0 | 24.0 | 34.0 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 9,055 | 450 | |
| estimated numebr ^s of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 609 | 878 | 550 | 1,362 | 2,169 | 3,077 | 410 | 9,055 | x | x | |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 40 | 40 | 25 | 66 | 110 | 144 | 25 | 450 | x | x | |
| | urban | | | female | | | | | | | |
| percentage of temporay visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 13.0 | 17.1 | 3.6 | 16.1 | 24.7 | 24.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 8,628 | 401 | |
| estimated numebr ^s of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 1,126 | 1,478 | 307 | 1,392 | 2,129 | 2,144 | 53 | 8,628 | x | x | |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 65 | 55 | 16 | 79 | 90 | 92 | 4 | 401 | x | x | |
| | urban | | | person | | | | | | | |
| percentage of temporay visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 9.8 | 13.3 | 4.8 | 15.6 | 24.3 | 29.5 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 17,683 | 851 | |
| estimated numebr ^s of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 1,735 | 2,356 | 856 | 2,754 | 4,298 | 5,221 | 464 | 17,683 | x | x | |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 105 | 95 | 41 | 145 | 200 | 236 | 29 | 851 | x | x | |

Note:

*Temporary visitors who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more.

§: Estimated number given in the table are design based estimates and may be used as control totals for combining and arriving at rates and ratios. These figures are not intended for providing estimates of the number temporary visitors* in the population residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence.

| Table (8):Percentage distribution of temporary visitor in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence by location of last usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--|--------|
| indicator / estimate / sample | last usual place of residence in | | | | | | | | temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | |
| | rural areas of | | | urban areas of | | | other countries | all | Estimated(00) | sample |
| | same state | | other states | same state | | other states | | | | |
| | same district | other district | | same district | other district | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| percentage of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | | | rural + urban | | | male | | | | |
| | 8.9 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 9.5 | 24.9 | 42.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 44,808 | 1,410 |
| estimated number ^s of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 3,982 | 3,524 | 2,048 | 4,256 | 11,147 | 18,875 | 977 | 44,808 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 141 | 121 | 68 | 150 | 327 | 552 | 51 | 1,410 | x | x |
| percentage of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | | | rural + urban | | | female | | | | |
| | 26.8 | 16.2 | 3.6 | 12.8 | 22.7 | 17.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 29,509 | 991 |
| estimated number ^s of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 7,912 | 4,791 | 1,063 | 3,772 | 6,693 | 5,008 | 269 | 29,509 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 277 | 143 | 36 | 154 | 203 | 168 | 10 | 991 | x | x |
| percentage of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | | | rural + urban | | | person | | | | |
| | 16.0 | 11.2 | 4.2 | 10.8 | 24.0 | 32.1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 74,317 | 2,401 |
| estimated number ^s of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 11,894 | 8,315 | 3,111 | 8,029 | 17,840 | 23,882 | 1,246 | 74,317 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 418 | 264 | 104 | 304 | 530 | 720 | 61 | 2,401 | x | x |

Note:

*Temporary visitors who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more.

^s: Estimated number given in the table are design based estimates and may be used as control totals for combining and arriving at rates and ratios. These figures are not intended for providing estimates of the number temporary visitors* in the population residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence.

| Table (9): Percentage distribution of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence by reason for leaving the last usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|---|--------|
| indicator / estimate / sample | reason for leaving the last usual place of residence | | | | | | | | | | temporary visitor* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | |
| | loss of job/closure of unit/lack of employment opportunities | migration of parent/earning member of the family | to meet family/relatives/friends | closure of the educational institution (school/ college/ university, etc) | natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc) | social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.) | displacement by development project | health related reasons | others | all | Estimated(00) | Sample |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (16) | (17) | (20) |
| rural | | | | | | male | | | | | | |
| Percentage distribution of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 19.5 | 3.4 | 38.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 18.1 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 35,754 | 960 |
| estimated number ^s of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 6,963 | 1,219 | 13,881 | 886 | 905 | 393 | 68 | 6,483 | 4,957 | 35,754 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 200 | 34 | 387 | 29 | 18 | 9 | 4 | 131 | 148 | 960 | x | x |
| rural | | | | | | female | | | | | | |
| Percentage distribution of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 4.0 | 7.5 | 59.2 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 14.0 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 20,880 | 590 |
| estimated number ^s of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 830 | 1,564 | 12,369 | 742 | 180 | 75 | 28 | 2,931 | 2,162 | 20,880 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 13 | 37 | 343 | 32 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 63 | 88 | 590 | x | x |
| rural | | | | | | person | | | | | | |
| Percentage distribution of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 13.8 | 4.9 | 46.4 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 16.6 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 56,634 | 1,550 |
| estimated number ^s of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 7,793 | 2,782 | 26,250 | 1,627 | 1,085 | 468 | 96 | 9,414 | 7,119 | 56,634 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 213 | 71 | 730 | 61 | 25 | 15 | 5 | 194 | 236 | 1,550 | x | x |

Note:

*Temporary visitors who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more.

S: Estimated number given in the table are design based estimates and may be used as control totals for combining and arriving at rates and ratios. These figures are not intended for providing estimates of the number temporary visitors* in the population residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence.

Table (9): Percentage distribution of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence by reason for leaving the last usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex

| percentage of temporary visitors / estimated temporary visitors /sample temporary visitors | reason for leaving the last usual place of residence | | | | | | | | | | temporary visitor* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | |
|--|--|--|----------------------------------|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|---|--------|
| | loss of job/closure of unit/lack of employment opportunities | migration of parent/earning member of the family | to meet family/relatives/friends | closure of the educational institution (school/ college/ university, etc) | natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc) | social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.) | displacement by development project | health related reasons | others | all | Estimated(00) | Sample |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (16) | (17) | (20) |
| urban | | | | | | male | | | | | | |
| Percentage distribution of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 11.4 | 3.0 | 53.8 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 12.3 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 9,055 | 450 |
| estimated number ⁵ of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 1,034 | 271 | 4,872 | 332 | 131 | 50 | 19 | 1,118 | 1,228 | 9,055 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 47 | 15 | 232 | 22 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 50 | 69 | 450 | x | x |
| urban | | | | | | female | | | | | | |
| Percentage distribution of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 2.7 | 1.3 | 60.4 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 8,628 | 401 |
| estimated number ⁵ of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 232 | 110 | 5,212 | 288 | 65 | 81 | 0 | 1,161 | 1,480 | 8,628 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 12 | 11 | 231 | 20 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 52 | 64 | 401 | x | x |
| urban | | | | | | person | | | | | | |
| Percentage distribution of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 7.2 | 2.2 | 57.0 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 12.9 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 17,683 | 851 |
| estimated number ⁵ of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 1,266 | 381 | 10,083 | 620 | 196 | 131 | 19 | 2,279 | 2,708 | 17,683 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 59 | 26 | 463 | 42 | 19 | 6 | 1 | 102 | 133 | 851 | x | x |

Note:

*Temporary visitors who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more.

5: Estimated number given in the table are design based estimates and may be used as control totals for combining and arriving at rates and ratios. These figures are not intended for providing estimates of the number temporary visitors* in the population residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence.

Table (9): Percentage distribution of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence by reason for leaving the last usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex

| percentage of temporary visitors / estimated temporary visitors /sample temporary visitors | reason for leaving the last usual place of residence | | | | | | | | | | temporary visitor* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | |
|--|--|--|----------------------------------|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|---|--------|
| | loss of job/closure of unit/lack of employment opportunities | migration of parent/earning member of the family | to meet family/relatives/friends | closure of the educational institution (school/ college/ university, etc) | natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc) | social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.) | displacement by development project | health related reasons | others | all | Estimated(00) | Sample |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (16) | (17) | (20) |
| rural + urban male | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage distribution of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 17.8 | 3.3 | 41.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 17.0 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 44,808 | 1,410 |
| estimated number [§] of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 7,997 | 1,489 | 18,753 | 1,217 | 1,036 | 443 | 87 | 7,601 | 6,185 | 44,808 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 247 | 49 | 619 | 51 | 30 | 11 | 5 | 181 | 217 | 1,410 | x | x |
| rural + urban female | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage distribution of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 3.6 | 5.7 | 59.6 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 13.9 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 29,509 | 991 |
| estimated number [§] of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 1,062 | 1,674 | 17,581 | 1,029 | 244 | 156 | 28 | 4,092 | 3,642 | 29,509 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 25 | 48 | 574 | 52 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 115 | 152 | 991 | x | x |
| rural + urban person | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage distribution of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 12.2 | 4.3 | 48.9 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 15.7 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 74,317 | 2,401 |
| estimated number [§] of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 9,059 | 3,163 | 36,334 | 2,247 | 1,280 | 599 | 115 | 11,693 | 9,827 | 74,317 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 272 | 97 | 1,193 | 103 | 44 | 21 | 6 | 296 | 369 | 2,401 | x | x |

Note:

*Temporary visitors who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more.

§: Estimated number given in the table are design based estimates and may be used as control totals for combining and arriving at rates and ratios. These figures are not intended for providing estimates of the number temporary visitors* in the population residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence.

| Table (10): Percentage distribution of temporary visitor* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence by whether they returned /intended to return to the last usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------|---|--------|
| indicator / estimate / sample | whether returned or intends to return to the last usual place of residence | | | temporary visitor* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | |
| | returned or intends to return to the last usual place of residence | have not returned and does not intend to return to the last usual place of residence | all | estimated(00) | sample |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| rural | | | male | | |
| percentage of temporary visitor* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 94.4 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 35,754 | 960 |
| estimated number ^s of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 33,761 | 1,992 | 35,754 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 908 | 52 | 960 | x | x |
| rural | | | female | | |
| percentage of temporary visitor* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 95.4 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 20,880 | 590 |
| estimated number ^s of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 19,925 | 955 | 20,880 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 559 | 31 | 590 | x | x |
| rural | | | person | | |
| percentage of temporary visitor* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 94.8 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 56,634 | 1,550 |
| estimated number ^s of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 53,686 | 2,948 | 56,634 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 1,467 | 83 | 1,550 | x | x |

Note:

*Temporary visitors who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more.

§: Estimated number given in the table are design based estimates and may be used as control totals for combining and arriving at rates and ratios. These figures are not intended for providing estimates of the number temporary visitors* in the population residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence.

| Table (10): Percentage distribution of temporary visitor* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence by whether they returned /intended to return to the last usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------|---|--------|
| indicator / estimate / sample | whether returned or intends to return to the last usual place of residence | | | temporary visitor* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | |
| | returned or intends to return to the last usual place of residence | have not returned and does not intend to return to the last usual place of residence | all | estimated(00) | sample |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (16) | (17) | (20) |
| urban | | | male | | |
| percentage of temporary visitor* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 92.5 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 9,055 | 450 |
| estimated number ^s of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 8,376 | 678 | 9,055 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 422 | 28 | 450 | x | x |
| urban | | | female | | |
| percentage of temporary visitor* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 95.3 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 8,628 | 401 |
| estimated number ^s of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 8,223 | 405 | 8,628 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 377 | 24 | 401 | x | x |
| urban | | | person | | |
| percentage of temporary visitor* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 93.9 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 17,683 | 851 |
| estimated number ^s of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 16,600 | 1,083 | 17,683 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 799 | 52 | 851 | x | x |

Note:

*Temporary visitors who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more.

§: Estimated number given in the table are design based estimates and may be used as control totals for combining and arriving at rates and ratios. These figures are not intended for providing estimates of the number temporary visitors* in the population residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence.

| Table (10): Percentage distribution of temporary visitor* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence by whether they returned /intended to return to the last usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------|---|--------|
| indicator / estimate / sample | whether returned or intends to return to the last usual place of residence | | | temporary visitor* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | |
| | returned or intends to return to the last usual place of residence | have not returned and does not intend to return to the last usual place of residence | all | estimated(00) | sample |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (16) | (17) | (20) |
| rural + urban | | | male | | |
| percentage of temporary visitor* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 94.0 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 44,808 | 1,410 |
| estimated number [§] of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 42,138 | 2,671 | 44,808 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 1,330 | 80 | 1,410 | x | x |
| rural + urban | | | female | | |
| percentage of temporary visitor* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 95.4 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 29,509 | 991 |
| estimated number [§] of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 28,149 | 1,360 | 29,509 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 936 | 55 | 991 | x | x |
| rural + urban | | | person | | |
| percentage of temporary visitor* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 94.6 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 74,317 | 2,401 |
| estimated number [§] of temporary visitors* (00) in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 70,286 | 4,031 | 74,317 | x | x |
| sample number of temporary visitors* in the household whose present place of residence was different from the last usual place of residence | 2,266 | 135 | 2,401 | x | x |

Note:

*Temporary visitors who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more.

§: Estimated number given in the table are design based estimates and may be used as control totals for combining and arriving at rates and ratios. These figures are not intended for providing estimates of the number temporary visitors* in the population residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence.

Appendix B

List of RSE tables

(hyperlinked with the corresponding Excel table)

| APPENDIX B: RSE OF ESTIMATES | |
|--|---|
| Table No. | Title |
| Table (1RSE) | RSE (in per cent) of percentage of migrants disaggregated by sector and sex |
| Table (2RSE) | RSE (in per cent) of percentage of temporary visitors* in the household residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex |
| *Temporary visitors who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more. | |

| Table (1RSE): RSE (in per cent) of percentage of migrants disaggregated by sector and sex | | | |
|--|-------------------|--------|--------|
| all India | | | |
| sector | RSE (in per cent) | | |
| | male | female | person |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| rural | 2.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| urban | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| rural + urban | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 |

| Table (2RSE): RSE (in per cent) of percentage of temporary visitors* in the household residing temporarily in a place different from usual place of residence disaggregated by sector and sex | | | |
|--|---|--------|--------|
| all India | | | |
| sector | RSE (in per cent) of percentage of temporary visitor in the household | | |
| | male | female | person |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| rural | 7.1 | 8.7 | 6.5 |
| urban | 8.8 | 10.8 | 8.7 |
| rural + urban | 5.9 | 6.9 | 5.4 |

**Temporary visitors who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more.*

Appendix C

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

Appendix - C

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

1. Introduction

1.1 The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) is designed to estimate the key employment and unemployment indicators (*viz. Worker Population Ratio, Labour Force Participation Rate, Unemployment Rate*) in the short time interval of three months for the urban areas only in the Current Weekly Status (CWS) as well as to estimate the employment and unemployment indicators in both usual status (ps+ss) and CWS in both rural and urban areas annually. This report contains the estimates relating to migration and temporary visitors to the households on which information was collected in the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) during July 2020-June 2021. It may be noted that the sample design of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) is not specifically focused to capture information on migration particulars and temporary visitors. The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union *except* the villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remained extremely difficult to access throughout the year.

1.2 Sample Design

1.2.1 Rotational scheme for Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)

A rotational panel sampling design was used in urban areas. The rotational scheme is of two years duration to accommodate the changes in the urban frame in the intervening period; in the sense that the sampling frames for both rural and urban areas will remain unchanged for every two-year duration. In this rotational panel scheme each selected household in urban areas was visited four times – in the beginning with first visit schedule and thrice periodically later with revisit schedule. The proposed design aims at generating quarterly estimates of level and change parameters of some important labour force indicators (LFPR, WPR & UR) based on CWS data in urban areas and annual estimates of level parameters based on usual status for both rural and urban areas.

1.2.2 Rotational panel design for urban areas

- i. The initial rotational panel is for two years, where only 25% FSUs of urban annual allocation was covered in the first quarter (Panel P₁₁) with detail listing and canvassing of visit 1 schedule in the selected households; where P_{ij} indicates the panel belonging to jth quarter of the ith two-year period of rotation.
- ii. Another 25% FSUs was covered in the second quarter (Panel P₁₂) for taking up visit 1 schedule and revisit schedule was canvassed in the selected households of Panel P₁₁.
- iii. A new panel P₁₃ of 25% FSUs was surveyed in third quarter with visit 1 schedule and revisit schedules was canvassed in the households of panels P₁₁ & P₁₂.
- iv. In the fourth quarter, households of panels P₁₁, P₁₂ & P₁₃ was surveyed with revisit schedule and a new panel P₁₄ with 25% FSUs for visit 1 schedule.
- v. In the subsequent quarters of second year 75% FSUs (3 panels - P₁₂, P₁₃ & P₁₄) would be common and an earlier panel (P₁₁) would be replaced by a new panel (P₁₅) for canvassing visit 1 schedule. This will continue till 8th quarter.

- vi. All the FSUs of the panels P₁₁, P₁₂, ..., P₁₈ (each of which is with 25% of FSUs) was selected before commencement of survey in the first quarter.
- vii. At the end of the second year of each two-year duration, updated frame will be used for both rural and urban areas.
- viii. FSUs of another set of panels P₂₁, P₂₂, ..., P₂₈ selected from the updated frame will be made ready before commencement of first quarter of third year (first quarter of the second two-year duration). These panels P₂₁ to P₂₈ will take care of the changes in the urban frame.
- ix. In the ninth quarter (first quarter of the second two-year duration), panel P₂₁ selected from the updated frame will be introduced and the panels P₁₆, P₁₇ and P₁₈ of the old frame will be surveyed.
- x. This scheme will continue for another 2 years with the introduction of panels P₂₂ to P₂₈ each in one quarter for the subsequent 7 quarters till the end of the fourth year (second year of the two-year period).
- xi. This scheme of rotation of panels will enable generation of estimates of change parameters with 75% matching and 25% of unmatched samples from fifth quarter onwards.
- xii. One of the main advantages of this plan of rotation is that there will not be any break in the series of estimates of the change parameters starting from 5th quarter.
- xiii. Since major changes in the rural-urban frame occurs in the Census years (say for the year 2023-24), provision is made to generate estimates without break in the series of estimates considering panels from pre and post-census frames.

1.2.3 Rural samples

For rural areas, samples for all the 8 quarters were selected before commencement of survey for each two-year period, while the frame remained same for this duration. In each quarter, only 25% FSUs of annual allocation (as is done in each sub-round of NSS rounds) were covered in rural areas so that independent estimates could be generated for each quarter. For this purpose, quarterly allocation is multiple of 2 for drawing interpenetrating sub-samples. There is no revisit in the rural samples.

1.2.4 The following table gives the rotational panel schemes in tabular format:

| | panels for the first 2 year period | | | | | | | | panels from updated frame for the next 2 year period | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | During the four quarters of the first year | | | | During the four quarters of the second year | | | | During the four quarters of the third year | | | |
| | Qtr1 | Qtr2 | Qtr3 | Qtr4 | Qtr1 | Qtr2 | Qtr3 | Qtr4 | Qtr1 | Qtr2 | Qtr3 | Qtr4 |
| Urban Panel | P ₁₁ * | P ₁₁ | P ₁₁ | P ₁₁ | P ₁₅ * | P ₁₅ | P ₁₅ | P ₁₅ | P ₂₁ * | P ₂₁ | P ₂₁ | P ₂₁ |
| | | P ₁₂ * | P ₁₂ | P ₁₂ | P ₁₂ | P ₁₆ * | P ₁₆ | P ₁₆ | P ₁₆ | P ₂₂ * | P ₂₂ | P ₂₂ |
| | | | P ₁₃ * | P ₁₃ | P ₁₃ | P ₁₃ | P ₁₇ * | P ₁₇ | P ₁₇ | P ₁₇ | P ₂₃ * | P ₂₃ |
| | | | | P ₁₄ * | P ₁₄ | P ₁₄ | P ₁₄ | P ₁₈ * | P ₁₈ | P ₁₈ | P ₁₈ | P ₂₄ * |
| Rural | R ₁₁ * | R ₁₂ * | R ₁₃ * | R ₁₄ * | R ₁₅ * | R ₁₆ * | R ₁₇ * | R ₁₈ * | Fresh rural samples in third year from the updated frame | | | |
| *for canvassing Visit 1 schedule | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R _{ij} * indicates sample covered in rural areas in j th quarter of i th two-year period | | | | | | | | | | | | |

1.2.5 It is seen from the above table that one panel of urban sample FSUs is in the sample for 4 quarters and the selected households in an FSU is surveyed for the successive periods during which the FSU remains in the sample. Selected households are visited 4 times for canvassing the detailed schedule of enquiry of the PLFS (Schedule 10.4: Employment and Unemployment). These visits are termed as first visit and revisit. For this, two formats of the detailed schedule of enquiry have been devised viz., Schedule 10.4: Employment and Unemployment (First Visit) and Schedule 10.4: Employment and Unemployment (Revisit).

To implement the rotational scheme in urban areas, when a panel appears for the first time in any quarter with 25% of annual allocation, listing and selection of households was done in all the selected FSUs in that panel. The first visit schedule was canvassed in the selected households. The selected FSUs/households were revisited in the subsequent three quarters as the panel will remain in the sample for four quarters. During the revisit, listing and selection of households were not be done afresh. Only the households selected during first visit was revisited for canvassing revisit schedule. At the time of revisit if any sample household was not found, same was treated as casualty and a substitute household was be surveyed. If any sample household was split, then, among the split households available in the FSU/Sub-block, the household where the head/senior most member of the erstwhile household was available was covered. In the PLFS scheme, each selected household of urban FSUs only was visited four times, one in each quarter.

1.2.6 Outline of the design: A stratified multi-stage design was adopted. The first stage units (FSU) were the Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in urban areas and 2011 Population Census villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) in rural areas. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households. In the case of large FSUs one intermediate stage unit, called hamlet group/sub-block, was formed.

1.2.7 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units: The list of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks was considered as the urban sampling frame. List of 2011 Population Census villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) constituted the rural sampling frame. Since the duration of rotational panel is of two-year, the urban sampling frame once updated incorporating the changes made in the current phase of UFS will remain unchanged for two years. Similarly the rural sampling frame with changes, if any, for urbanisation of village(s) will remain unchanged for two years. After completion of every two-year period, the frames will be updated for incorporating the changes likely to occur during this period. When next Population Census details will be available, the new frame will be used only when UFS blocks for all newly declared Census Towns and Statutory Towns are available for preparation of sampling frame, as the new list of census villages will not include those villages which will be considered as urban areas.

1.2.8 Stratification: In urban areas strata were formed within each NSS region on the basis of size class of towns as per Population Census 2011. The stratum numbers and their composition (within each region) are as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| stratum 1 : | all towns with population less than 50,000 |
| stratum 2 : | all towns with population 50,000 or more but less than 3 lakhs |
| stratum 3 : | all towns with population 3 lakhs or more but less than 15 lakhs |
| stratum 4, 5, 6,... : | each city with population 15 lakhs or more |

The rural areas of each NSS region constituted rural stratum. In case of rural sectors of Nagaland, a special stratum was formed within the State consisting of all the villages which were difficult to access.

1.2.9 Sub-Stratification: Urban: In urban areas there was no sub-stratification.

1.2.10 Sub-Stratification: Rural: 'r/8' sub-strata were formed in each rural stratum, if 'r' was the annual sample size allocated for a rural stratum. The villages within a stratum as per frame were first arranged in ascending order of population. Then sub-strata 1 to 'r/8' were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of villages of the arranged frame and had more or less equal population.

1.2.11 Total sample size (FSUs): 12,800 FSUs (7,024 villages and 5,776 UFS blocks) are being covered annually at all-India level.

1.2.11.1 State/UT level sample size was allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per Census 2011 with double weightage to urban sector in general. Within each sector of a State/UT, the respective sample size was allocated to the different strata (in the case of urban areas) and strata/ sub-strata (in the case of rural areas) in proportion to the population as per Census 2011. Urban allocations at stratum level were adjusted to multiples of 8 with a minimum sample size of 8 (for 4 panels, each of size multiple of 2). Rural allocation for each stratum was also multiple of 8 with minimum sample size of 8 (for 4 quarters, each of size 2). For special stratum formed in rural areas of Nagaland, 16 FSUs will be allocated.

1.2.11.2 It may be noted that quarterly allocation of FSUs was same for an NSS state-region although 25% of the urban FSUs rotate over the quarters according to the rotational scheme. However, quarterly allocation of urban FSUs for FOD regions and FOD sub-regions may vary over the quarters since new FSUs entering the sample according to the rotational scheme may or may not belong to the same FOD region or FOD sub-region.

1.2.12 Selection of first stage units: Urban FSUs were selected by probability proportional to size with replacement (PPSWR) scheme, size being the number of households in the UFS block. Samples for a panel within each stratum were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples. To implement the rotational scheme, 4 groups of sample FSUs of equal size (each multiple of size 2, half for each of sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2) were drawn randomly. In the rural areas, samples for a stratum/sub-stratum were drawn randomly in the form of two independent sub-samples with probability proportional to size with replacement (PPSWR) scheme, size being the population of the village and equal number of samples were allocated among the four quarters.

1.2.13 *Formation of hamlet-group/ sub-block:* After identification of the boundaries of the FSU, it was determined whether listing to be done in the whole sample FSU or not. In case the population of the selected FSU was found to be 1200 or more, it was divided into a suitable number (say, D) of ‘hamlet-groups’ in the rural sector and ‘sub-blocks’ in the urban sector by more or less equalising the population as stated below.

| approximate present population of the sample FSU | no. of hg’s/sb’s to be formed |
|--|-------------------------------|
| less than 1200 (no hamlet-groups/sub-blocks) | 1 |
| 1200 to 1799 | 3 |
| 1800 to 2399 | 4 |
| 2400 to 2999 | 5 |
| 3000 to 3599 | 6 |
|and so on | |

For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Uttarakhand (except four districts Dehradun, Nainital, Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar), Punch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban, Leh (Ladakh), Kargil districts of Jammu and Kashmir and Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamlet-groups were formed as follows:

| approximate present population of the sample village | no. of hg’s to be formed |
|--|--------------------------|
| less than 600 (no hamlet-groups) | 1 |
| 600 to 899 | 3 |
| 900 to 1199 | 4 |
| 1200 to 1499 | 5 |
| 1500 to 1799 | 6 |
|and so on | |

1.2.14 *Formation and selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks:* In case hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks were formed in the sample FSU, the same was done by more or less equalizing population. Two hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb) were selected from a large FSU wherever hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks will be formed in the following manner – one hg/ sb with maximum percentage share of population was selected and termed as hg/ sb ‘1’; one more hg/ sb was selected from the remaining hg’s/ sb’s by simple random sampling (SRS) and was termed as hg/ sb ‘2’. Listing and selection of the households was done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks. The FSUs without hg/ sb formation was treated as sample hg/ sb number ‘1’. If more than one hg/ sb had same maximum percentage share of population, the one among them which listed first was treated as hg/ sb ‘1’. Listing and selection of the households was done independently in the two selected hg’s/sb’s.

1.2.15 *Formation of second stage strata and allocation of households:* Second stage stratification (SSS) in each FSU/hg/sb was done based on the number of members in each household who had completed secondary level of education considering general type of education. In urban FSUs 4 SSS while in rural FSUs 3 SSS were formed in rural areas. Details are given in the following table.

| composition of SSS (rural) | SSS | number of members | number of households to be surveyed | |
|--|-------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | FSU without hg formation | FSU with hg formation (for each hg) |
| number of members in the household having level of general education as secondary (10 th standard) or above | SSS 1 | 2 or more | 2 | 1 |
| | SSS 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| | SSS 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| TOTAL | | | 8 | |
| composition of SSS (urban) | SSS | number of members | number of households to be surveyed | |
| | | | FSU without sb formation | FSU with sb formation (for each sb) |
| number of members in the household having level of general education as secondary (10 th standard) or above | SSS 1 | 3 or more | 2 | 1 |
| | SSS 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | SSS 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | SSS 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| TOTAL | | | 8 | |

1.2.16 *Selection of households*: From each SSS the sample households were selected by SRSWOR.

2. Estimation Procedure

2.1 Subscripts

s = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum (**for rural only**)

r = panel number (**for urban only**)

m = subscript for sub-sample (m = 1, 2)

i = subscript for i-th FSU [village (panchayat ward)/ block]

d = subscript for a hamlet-group/ sub-block (d = 1, 2)

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/ hg/sb [j = 1, 2, 3 (for rural) or 1, 2, 3, 4 (for urban)]

k = subscript for k-th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/ hg/sb

D = total number of hg's/ sb's formed in the sample FSU

D* = 0 if D = 1

= (D - 1) for FSUs with D > 1

Z = total size of a rural/urban stratum/sub-stratum (= sum of sizes for all the FSUs of a stratum/sub-stratum)

z = size of sample village/UFS block used for selection

n = number of sample FSUs surveyed including 'uninhabited' and 'zero cases' but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and stratum/sub-stratum/panel

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

x, y = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation

\hat{X} , \hat{Y} = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y

Under the above symbols,

$y_{srmi djk}$ = observed value of the characteristic y for the kth household in the jth second stage stratum of the dth hg/ sb (d = 1, 2) of the ith **urban** FSU belonging to the mth sub-sample of the rth panel of sth stratum

$y_{stmidjk}$ = observed value of the characteristic y for the kth household in the jth second stage stratum of the dth hg/ sb (d = 1, 2) of the ith **rural** FSU belonging to the mth sub-sample of the tth sub-stratum of sth stratum

However, for ease of understanding, a few subscripts have been suppressed in following paragraphs where they are obvious.

3. Formulae for Quarterly Estimates of Aggregates for a particular stratum × panel × sub-sample of the urban sector from Schedule 10.4:

3.1 The estimate for a **stratum × panel × sub-sample** is obtained as follows:

$$\hat{Y}_{srm} = \frac{Z_s}{n_{srm}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{srm}} \frac{1}{z_{srmi}} \left[\sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{H_{srmi 1j}}{h_{srmi 1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{srmi 1j}} y_{srmi 1jk} + D_{srmi}^* \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{H_{srmi 2j}}{h_{srmi 2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{srmi 2j}} y_{srmi 2jk} \right]$$

3.2 The estimate for aggregates for a particular **stratum × panel** based on two sub-samples is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_{sr} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{srm}$$

3.3 The estimate for aggregates for a particular stratum based on ‘r’ **panels** and two sub-samples is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{r} \sum_r \hat{Y}_{sr}, r = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

(r will be ‘4’ from fourth quarter and r may be less than ‘4’ till third quarter)

3.4 From fourth quarter onwards, estimate for aggregates for a particular stratum based on all the 4 panels and two sub-samples is generated as:

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{r=1}^4 \hat{Y}_{sr}$$

3.5 Estimate of an aggregate character for a State is obtained by summing the stratum estimates as follows:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_s \hat{Y}_s$$

3.6 Let \hat{Y} and \hat{X} be the estimates of the aggregates Y and X for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State/ UT/ all-India level. Estimate of a ratio $R = \frac{Y}{X}$ at State level is obtained

as the ratio of aggregates of two characters at State levels: $\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$

3.7 The estimates of change over the quarters was measured by the simple difference between the estimates of aggregates or ratios of the corresponding quarters.

3.8 **Estimates of Error:** The estimated variances of the above estimates is as follows:

3.8.1 **For aggregate \hat{Y} :**

$$Var\hat{r}(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s \sum_{r=1}^4 Var\hat{r}\left(\frac{1}{4}\hat{Y}_{sr}\right) = \frac{1}{16} \sum_{r=1}^4 \sum_s Var\hat{r}(\hat{Y}_{sr}) \quad \text{where}$$

$Var\hat{r}(\hat{Y}_{sr}) = \frac{1}{4}(\hat{Y}_{sr1} - \hat{Y}_{sr2})^2$, where \hat{Y}_{sr1} and \hat{Y}_{sr2} are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum 's' and panel 'r'.

3.8.2 **For ratio \hat{R} :**

$$M\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{4\hat{X}^2} \sum_s \left[(\hat{Y}_{s1} - \hat{Y}_{s2})^2 + \hat{R}^2 (\hat{X}_{s1} - \hat{X}_{s2})^2 - 2\hat{R}(\hat{Y}_{s1} - \hat{Y}_{s2})(\hat{X}_{s1} - \hat{X}_{s2}) \right]$$

$$\text{where } \hat{Y}_{s1} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{r=1}^4 \hat{Y}_{sr1} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{Y}_{s2} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{r=1}^4 \hat{Y}_{sr2};$$

$$\hat{X}_{s1} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{r=1}^4 \hat{X}_{sr1} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{X}_{s2} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{r=1}^4 \hat{X}_{sr2}$$

3.9 **Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE):**

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{Var\hat{r}(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{M\hat{S}E(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

4. Formulae for Annual Estimates of Aggregates for a particular sub-sample and stratum × sub-stratum in the rural/urban sector from Schedule 10.4:

4.1 For rural:

4.1.1 For rural areas, annual estimates of aggregates are obtained from the data collected in four quarters.

(i) For j^{th} second-stage stratum of a stratum × sub-stratum, for a particular sub-sample:

$$\hat{Y}_{stmj} = \frac{Z_{st}}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \left[\frac{H_{stmi1j}}{h_{stmi1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{stmi1j}} y_{stmi1jk} + D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi2j}}{h_{stmi2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{stmi2j}} y_{stmi2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all second-stage strata combined:

$$\hat{Y}_{stm} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_{jstm}$$

4.1.2 Estimate for aggregates for a sub-stratum:

Estimate for aggregates for a sub-stratum (\hat{Y}_{st}) based on two sub-samples in a sub-stratum is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_{st} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{stm}$$

4.1.3 Estimate for aggregates for a stratum:

Estimate for a stratum (\hat{Y}_s) is obtained as

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_t \hat{Y}_{st}$$

4.1.4 Estimate of Aggregates at State/UT/all-India level:

The estimate \hat{Y} at the State/ UT/ all-India level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates \hat{Y}_s over all strata belonging to the State/ UT/ all-India.

4.1.5 Estimates of Ratios:

Let \hat{Y} and \hat{X} be the estimates of the aggregates Y and X for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State/ UT/ all-India level.

Then the combined ratio estimate (\hat{R}) of the ratio ($R = \frac{Y}{X}$) will be obtained as $\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$

4.1.6 Estimates of Error: The estimated variances of the above estimates are as follows:

4.1.6.1 For aggregate \hat{Y} :

$$V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_s \sum_t V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st}) \text{ where } V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st}) \text{ is given by}$$

$Var(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \frac{1}{4}(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2$, where \hat{Y}_{st1} and \hat{Y}_{st2} are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum 's' and sub-stratum 't'.

4.1.6.2 For ratio \hat{R} :

$$M\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{4\hat{X}^2} \sum_s \sum_t \left[(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2 + \hat{R}^2 (\hat{X}_{st1} - \hat{X}_{st2})^2 - 2\hat{R}(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})(\hat{X}_{st1} - \hat{X}_{st2}) \right]$$

4.1.6.3 Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE):

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{M\hat{S}E(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

4.2 For urban:

4.2.1 Considering first visit schedules for each of the four panels of four quarters, annual estimates of aggregates for a **particular sub-sample and stratum** is obtained for urban areas. For rural areas, annual estimates of aggregates is obtained from the data collected in four quarters.

(i) For j^{th} second-stage stratum of a stratum, for a particular sub-sample:

$$\hat{Y}_{smj} = \frac{Z_s}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_{smi}} \left[\frac{H_{smi1j}}{h_{smi1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{smi1j}} y_{smi1jk} + D_{smi}^* \times \frac{H_{smi2j}}{h_{smi2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{smi2j}} y_{smi2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all second-stage strata combined:

$$\hat{Y}_{sm} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_{j sm}$$

4.2.2 Estimate for Aggregates for a stratum:

Estimate for aggregates for a stratum (\hat{Y}_s) based on two sub-samples in a stratum is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{sm}$$

4.2.3 Estimate of Aggregates at State/UT/all-India level:

The estimate \hat{Y} at the State/ UT/ all-India level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates \hat{Y}_s over all strata belonging to the State/ UT/ all-India.

4.2.4 Estimates of Ratios:

Let \hat{Y} and \hat{X} be the estimates of the aggregates Y and X for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State/ UT/ all-India level.

Then the combined ratio estimate (\hat{R}) of the ratio ($R = \frac{Y}{X}$) is obtained as $\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$

4.2.5 Estimates of Error: The estimated variances of the above estimates is as follows:

4.2.5.1 For aggregate \hat{Y} :

$$V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_s) \text{ where } V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_s) \text{ is given by}$$

$V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_s) = \frac{1}{4}(\hat{Y}_{s1} - \hat{Y}_{s2})^2$, where \hat{Y}_{s1} and \hat{Y}_{s2} are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum 's'.

4.2.5.2 For ratio \hat{R} :

$$M\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{4\hat{X}^2} \sum_s [(\hat{Y}_{s1} - \hat{Y}_{s2})^2 + \hat{R}^2(\hat{X}_{s1} - \hat{X}_{s2})^2 - 2\hat{R}(\hat{Y}_{s1} - \hat{Y}_{s2})(\hat{X}_{s1} - \hat{X}_{s2})]$$

4.2.5.3 Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE):

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{M\hat{S}E(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

Appendix D

Schedule on PLFS (Schedule 10.4) (first visit)

| | |
|-------|---|
| RURAL | * |
| URBAN | |

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
PERIODIC LABOUR FORCE SURVEY: JULY 2020 – JUNE 2021
SCHEDULE 10.4: EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(FIRST VISIT)**

| [0] descriptive identification of sample household | |
|--|---|
| 1. state/u.t.: | 6. house number (as in listing schedule): |
| 2. district: | 7. ward /inv. unit: |
| 3. sub-district: | 8. block: |
| 4. town/ village:* | 9. name of head of household: |
| 5. hamlet name: | 10. name of informant: |

| [1] identification of sample household | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------|---|---|---|----------|--|--------------------------------|--|--|----------|
| item no. | item | code | | | | item no. | item | code | | | |
| 1. | srl. no. of sample village/block | | | | | 12. | FOD sub - region | | | | |
| 2. | schedule number | 1 | 0 | 4 | | 13. | sample hg/sb number (1/2) | | | | |
| 3. | sector (<i>rural-1, urban -2</i>) | | | | | 14. | second-stage stratum number | | | | |
| 4. | NSS region | | | | | 15. | sample household number | | | | |
| 5. | stratum | | | | | 16. | srl. no. of informant (as in col. 1, block 4) | | | | |
| 6. | sub-stratum (for rural only) | | | | | 17. | response code | | | | |
| 7. | quarter and year of selection | Q | Y | Y | Y | 18. | survey code | | | | |
| 8. | year ^s of survey | Y | Y | Y | Y | 19. | reason for substitution of original household (code) | | | | |
| 9. | month of survey (code) | | | | | 20. | visit no. | | | | 1 |
| 10. | panel (for urban only) | | | | | 21. | tele- phone number # | 21.1 mobile | | | |
| 11. | sub-sample | | | | | | | 21.2 alternate mobile | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 21.3 land line (with STD code) | | | |

Codes for Block 1

item 9: **month of survey:** Jan-01, Feb-02, Mar-03, Apr-04, May-05, Jun-06, Jul-07, Aug-08, Sep-09, Oct-10, Nov-11, Dec-12.

item 17: **response code:** informant : co-operative and capable-1, co-operative but not capable-2, busy-3, reluctant-4, others-9.

item 18: **survey code:** household surveyed: original -1, substitute -2, casualty -3.

item 19: **reason for substitution of original household:** informant busy -1, members away from home -2, informant non-cooperative -3, others -9.

\$: Item 8: The year in which Schedule 10.4 was scheduled to be canvassed in the selected household in a particular visit will be entered in this item.

* tick mark (√) may be put in the appropriate place.

#: For landline number add the STD code in bracket without zero.

| [2] particulars of field operation | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|----|----|--|----|----|--|--|--|
| srl. no. | item | field investigator (FI) | | | field officer (FO)/superintending officer (SO) | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | | | (4) | | | | | |
| 1 (a). | i) name (block letters) | | | | | | | | | |
| | ii) code | | | | | | | | | |
| | (iii) signature | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 (b). | i) name (block letters) | | | | | | | | | |
| | ii) code | | | | | | | | | |
| | (iii) signature | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | date(s) of : | DD | MM | YY | DD | MM | YY | | | |
| | (i) survey/ inspection | | | | | | | | | |
| | (ii) receipt | | | | | | | | | |
| | (iii) scrutiny | | | | | | | | | |
| | (iv) despatch | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | number of additional sheets attached | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | total time taken to canvass Schedule 10.4 (in minutes) | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | signature | | | | | | | | | |

| [7] remarks by field investigator (FI) |
|--|
| |

| [8] comments by supervisory officer(s) |
|--|
| |

| [3] household characteristics | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. | household size | |
| 2. | household type (code) | |
| 3. | religion (code) | |
| 4. | social group (code) | |
| 5. | household's usual monthly consumer expenditure (Rs.) | |
| 5.1 | <p>What is the usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase of goods and services <i>excluding items like clothing, footwear, durable goods</i> (A): make entry in whole number of rupees <i>[Include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>all regular monthly expenditure incurred by the household for purchase of goods and services for household purposes.</i> • <i>Recurring expenses on telephone bill, electricity bills, etc. which are to be paid once in two months/ quarterly, etc. will be apportioned and reported for a month</i> <p><i>Exclude:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Any expenditure made by the household for purchase of durable goods.</i> • <i>Unusual expenditures, such as, expenditure on social ceremonies, capitation fee, hospitalization, etc.</i> • <i>Any expenses made on items like clothing, footwear, etc.]</i> | |
| 5.2 | <p>What is the imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock like, rice, cereals, pulses, vegetables, milk, firewood, chips, cow dung, etc. (B): make entry in whole number of rupees <i>[If home grown stocks are used on regular basis, the imputed value of such usual consumption in a month at ex-farm/ex-factory price will be recorded]</i></p> | |
| 5.3 | <p>What is the imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts, etc. (C): make entry in whole number of rupees <i>[For wage/salaried employees these include free electricity, free telephone services, free medical services, etc. For agricultural labourers these include food-grains, vegetables, meals, etc. It will also include consumption through free collection, or consumption of mid-day meal. Imputation will be made at local retail prices.]</i></p> | |
| 5.4 | <p>What is the expenditure on purchase of items like clothing, footwear, etc. during last 365 days (D): make entry in whole number of rupees</p> | |
| 5.5 | <p>What is the expenditure on purchase of household durables like bedstead, furniture, vehicles, TV, fridge, fans, cooler, AC, mobile, computer, kitchen equipment, etc. during last 365 days (E): make entry in whole number of rupees</p> | |
| 5.6 | usual monthly household consumer expenditure: [A + B + C +(D+E)/12] | |

Codes for Block 3**item 2: household type:**

for rural areas: self-employed in: *agriculture-1, non-agriculture -2; regular wage/salary earning-3, casual labour in: agriculture-4, non-agriculture -5; others -9.*

for urban areas: *self-employed -1, regular wage/salary earning -2, casual labour -3, others -9.*

item 3: religion: *Hinduism -1, Islam -2, Christianity -3, Sikhism -4, Jainism -5, Buddhism -6, Zoroastrianism -7, others -9.*

item 4: social group: *scheduled tribe-1, scheduled caste-2, other backward class-3, others-9.*

Codes for Block 4

col. (4): relation to head: *self-1, spouse of head-2, married child-3, spouse of married child-4, unmarried child-5, grandchild-6, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law-7, brother/sister/brother-in-law/ sister-in-law/other relatives-8, servants/employees/other non-relatives-9.*

col. (7): marital status: *never married-1, currently married-2, widowed-3, divorced/separated-4.*

col. (8): educational level - general:

not literate -01, literate without formal schooling: EGS/ NFEC/ AEC -02, TLC -03, others -04; literate: below primary -05, primary -06, middle -07, secondary -08, higher secondary -10, diploma/certificate course -11, graduate -12, postgraduate and above -13.

col. (9): educational level - technical:

no technical education -01,

technical degree in: agriculture -02, engineering/ technology -03, medicine -04, crafts -05, other subjects -06

diploma or certificate (below graduate level) in: agriculture -07, engineering/technology -08, medicine -09, crafts -10, other subjects -11;

diploma or certificate (graduate and above level) in: agriculture -12, engineering/technology -13, medicine -14, crafts -15, other subjects -16.

col. (11): status of current attendance:

currently not attending:

never attended: school too far -01, to supplement household income -02, education not considered necessary -03, to attend domestic chores -04, others -05;

ever attended but currently not attending: school too far -11, to supplement household income -12, education not considered necessary -13, to attend domestic chores -14, others -15;

currently attending in: EGS/ NFEC/ AEC -21, TLC -22, pre-primary (nursery/ Kindergarten, etc.) -23, primary (class I to IV/ V) -24, middle -25, secondary-26, higher secondary-27, graduate in: agriculture -28, engineering/ technology -29, medicine -30, other subjects -31; post graduate and above -32, diploma or certificate (below graduate level) in: agriculture -33, engineering/ technology -34, medicine -35, crafts -36, other subjects -37; diploma or certificate (graduate level) in: agriculture -38, engineering/ technology -39, medicine -40, crafts -41, other subjects -42; diploma or certificate in post graduate and above level- 43.

col. (12): whether received any vocational/technical training:

yes: received formal vocational/technical training-1; received vocational/technical training other than formal vocational/technical training: hereditary-2, self-learning-3, learning on the job-4, others -5;

did not receive any vocational/technical training -6.

Codes for Block 5.1

col. (3): **status:**

worked in h.h. enterprise (self-employed): *own account worker -11, employer-12, worked as helper in h.h. 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; did not work but was seeking and/or available for work -81, attended educational institution -91, attended domestic duties only -92, attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use -93, rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc. -94, not able to work due to disability -95, others (including begging, prostitution, etc.) -97.*

col. (5): **industry:** 5-digit code as per NIC -2008.

col. (6): **occupation:** 3-digit code as per NCO -2004.

col. (8): **location of workplace:** workplace in rural areas and located in: *own dwelling unit-10, structure attached to own dwelling unit-11, open area adjacent to own dwelling unit-12, detached structure adjacent to own dwelling unit-13, own enterprise/unit/office/shop but away from own dwelling-14, employer's dwelling unit -15, employer's enterprise/unit/office/shop but outside employer's dwelling -16, street with fixed location-17, construction site-18, others -19;* workplace in urban areas and located in: *own dwelling unit-20, structure attached to own dwelling unit-21, open area adjacent to own dwelling unit-22, detached structure adjacent to own dwelling unit-23, own enterprise/unit/office/shop but away from own dwelling-24, employer's dwelling unit -25, employer's enterprise/unit/office/shop but outside employer's dwelling -26, street with fixed location-27, construction site-28, others -29; no fixed workplace -99.*

col. (9): **enterprise type:** *proprietary: male -01, female -02; partnership: with members from same household. -03, with members from different household -04; Government/local body-05, Public Sector Enterprises-06, Autonomous Bodies-07, Public/Private limited company-08, Co-operative societies-10, trust/other non-profit institutions -11, employer's households(i.e., private households employing maid servant, watchman, cook, etc.) -12, others -19.*

col. (10): **number of workers in the enterprise:** *less than 6-1, 6 and above but less than 10-2, 10 and above but less than 20-3, 20 and above-4, not known-9*

col. (11): **type of job contract:** *no written job contract -1; written job contract: for 1 year or less -2, more than 1 year to 3 years -3, more than 3 years -4.*

col. (13): **availability of social security benefits:**

eligible for: only PF/pension (i.e., GPF, CPF, PPF, pension, etc.) -1, only gratuity -2, only health care & maternity benefits -3, only PF/pension and gratuity -4, only PF/pension and health care & maternity benefits -5, only gratuity and health care & maternity benefits -6, PF/pension, gratuity, health care & maternity benefits -7; not eligible for any of above social security benefits -8, not known-9.

col. (14): **what is done with the product of the economic activity in which the household member was engaged in usual principal status:**

for own consumption only and did not intend to sell any part of it- 1, for own consumption and intended to sell some part of it (less than 50%)- 2, for own consumption and intended to sell major part of it (more than or equal 50%)- 3, the entire produce is for selling -4.

Codes for Block 5.2

col. (3): **status:** codes as in col. 3, block 5.1. **(only codes 11 to 51 are applicable here).**

col. (5) : **industry :** 5-digit code as per NIC-2008.

col. (6) : **occupation :** 3-digit code as per NCO-2004.

col. (7): **location of workplace :** codes as in col. 8, block 5.1.

col. (8): **enterprise type:** codes as in col. 9, block 5.1.

col. (9): **number of workers in the enterprise:** codes as in col. 10, block 5.1.

col. (10): **type of job contract:** codes as in col. 11, block 5.1.

col. (12): **availability of social security benefits:** codes as in col. 13, block 5.1.

col. (13): **what is done with the product of the economic activity in which the household member was engaged in subsidiary economic activity status:**

for own consumption only and did not intend to sell any part of it- 1, for own consumption and intended to sell some part of it (less than 50%)- 2, for own consumption and intended to sell major part of it (more than or equal 50%)- 3, the entire produce is for selling -4.

| [5.3] Follow-up questions on duration of engagement in economic activity, job search and reason for non-engagement in economic activity | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| [This block will be filled-up for persons of age 5 years and above] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| srl. no. as in col.1, bl.5.1 | age (yrs.) as in col.2, bl. 5.1 | usual activity status code | | if code 11-51 in col. 3 or col. 4, whether ever worked prior to last 365 days (yes-1, no-2) | duration of engagement in the economic activity for the workers in usual status | | if code 81, in col. 3, what efforts were mainly undertaken to search work? (code) | if code 81, in col. 3 and no entry in column 4 (i.e., without any subsidiary economic activity), duration of this spell of unemployment (code) | if code 81 - 97, in col. 3 and no entry in column 4 (i.e., without any subsidiary economic activity), | | if code 91 - 97, in col. 3 and no entry in column 4 (i.e., without subsidiary economic activity), what was the main reason for being in this activity status? (code) |
| | | principal (as in col. 3, bl.5.1) | subsidiary (as in col. 3, bl.5.2) | | if code 11-51 in col. 3, duration of engagement in the economic activity in usual principal status (code) | if code 11-51 in col. 4, duration of engagement in the subsidiary economic activity (code) | | | whether ever worked? (yes-1, no-2) | if 1 in col. 10, reason for not working during last 365 days? (code) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
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Codes for Block 5.3

col. (6)/col. (7): **duration of engagement in the economic activity:** less than or equal to 6 months-1, more than 6 months but less than or equal to 1 year-2, more than 1 year but less than or equal to 2 years-3, more than 2 years but less than or equal to 3 years-4, more than three years -5

col. (8): **what efforts were mainly undertaken to search work:** apply to prospective employers/place or answer job advertisements/ check at factories, work sites-1, register with employment exchange-2, register with private employment center-3, seek financial help to start a business-4, seek help from relatives, friends-5, apply for permit or license to start a business-6, others-7

col. (9): **duration of this spell of unemployment:** less than or equal to 6 months-1, more than 6 months but less than or equal to 1 year-2, more than 1 year but less than or equal to 2 years-3, more than 2 years but less than or equal to 3 years-4, more than three years -5

col. (11): **reason for not working:** retrenchment/lay-off without pay- 1, retirement/end of contract/quit-2, not operating the unit-3, lack of work in the area-4, others-9

col. (12): **reason:** did not have the required training/qualification/age for work-1, non availability of work at a convenient location-2, health/age related reason-3, want to continue study-4, social reasons -5, financially well-off-6, child care/personal commitments in home making-7, others-9

| [6] current weekly activity particulars of the household members during the week ended on : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| DD/MM/ YYYY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| srl. no. | items | | | details of weekly activity particulars of the persons | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | | | (3) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | srl. no. of member (as in col. 1, block 4) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | age (years) (as in col. 6, block 4) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. activity status, industry, earnings, hours worked and hours available for additional work | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| srl. nos. for day of the week | day of the week | srl. no. of activity | status | for 11 – 72 in column 4 | | | | for 41, 42, 51 in column 4, wage earnings (received/receivable) for the work (Rs.) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | industry (2-digit of NIC-2008) for the work activity | hours actually worked (for status codes 11-51)/ hours would have worked (for status codes 61/62/71/72) | total hours actually worked considering all the work performed during the day | if available for additional work, hours available for such work during the day | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | 7 th day | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2 | 6 th day | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3 | 5 th day | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.4 | 4 th day | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.5 | 3 rd day | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.6 | 2 nd day | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.7 | 1 st day | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | total hours actually worked during the week/hours available for additional work (total of entries in items 3.1 to 3.7) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| current weekly activity particulars | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | status (code) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | for codes 11-72 in item 5, | industry (2-digit NIC-2008 code) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | | occupation (3-digit NCO-2004 code) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | | description of the industry-occupation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. | for 31, 71 or 72 in item 5, earnings (received/receivable) during the preceding calendar month for <i>regular salaried/wage activity</i> (Rs.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. | if entry 11, 12, 61, 62 in item 5, gross earning during last 30 days from <i>self-employment activity</i> (Rs.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Note: In items 9 and 10 information will be recorded in respect of the activity identified by the current weekly status (item 5) corresponding industry (item 6) and occupation (item 7).</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Codes for block 6

items 3.1 to 3.7 in column 4/ weekly activity status (item 5):

codes 11, 12, 21, 31, 51 and 91-95, 97 of col. (3), block-5.1 and also the following codes: worked as casual wage labour in public works other than MGNREG works – 41, worked as casual wage labour in MGNREG works – 42, had work in h.h. enterprise but did not work due to: sickness -61, other reasons -62; had regular salaried/wage employment but did not work due to: sickness -71, other reasons - 72; sought work -81, did not seek but was available for work -82, did not work due to temporary sickness (for casual workers only) -98.

| [7.1] Migration particulars of household members | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|------|--|---|---|---|---|
| srl. no. as in col.1, bl.4 | age (yrs.) as in col.2, bl. 4 | whether present place of enumeration differs from last usual place of residence (yes-1, no-2) | if code 1 in col. 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | whether moved to this present place of enumeration after March 2020 (yes-1, no-2) | whether the present place of enumeration was usual place of residence any time in the past (yes-1, no-2) | location of the last usual place of residence (code) | for code any of 1 to 6 in column 6, state /u.t.of the last usual place of residence | | reason for leaving the last usual place of residence (code) | whether intends to move out from the present place of enumeration (code) | usual principal activity status of the household members before leaving the last usual place of residence (code) | for code 11 to 51 in column 11, | |
| | | | | | | name | code | | | | Industry Division (2-digit NIC- 2008 code of the activity) | Occupation Group (3- digit NCO- 2004 code of the activity) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
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Codes for Block 7.1:

col. (6): **location of last upr:** same district: rural-1, urban-2; same state but another district: rural-3, urban-4; another state: rural-5, urban-6; another country-7.

col. (8): state /u.t code:

| Name | code | Name | code | Name | code |
|-------------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| Andhra Pradesh |28 | Karnataka |29 | Tamil Nadu |33 |
| Arunachal Pradesh |12 | Kerala |32 | Tripura |16 |
| Assam |18 | Madhya Pradesh |23 | Uttar Pradesh |09 |
| Bihar |10 | Maharashtra |27 | Uttarakhand |05 |
| Chhattisgarh |22 | Manipur |14 | West Bengal |19 |
| Delhi |07 | Meghalaya |17 | A & N Islands |35 |
| Goa |30 | Mizoram |15 | Chandigarh |04 |
| Gujarat |24 | Nagaland |13 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli |26 |
| Haryana |06 | Odisha |21 | Daman & Diu |25 |
| Himachal Pradesh |02 | Punjab |03 | Lakshadweep |31 |
| Jammu & Kashmir |01 | Rajasthan |08 | Puducherry |34 |
| Jharkhand |20 | Sikkim |11 | Telangana |36 |
| | | | | Ladakh |37 |

reason for leaving the last usual place of residence:

| | |
|--|------|
| <i>in search of employment/better employment</i> | ..01 |
| <i>for employment/work (to take up employment/to take up better employment/business/proximity to place of work/ transfer</i> | ..02 |
| <i>loss of job/closure of unit/lack of employment opportunities</i> | ..03 |
| <i>migration of parent/earning member of the family</i> | ..04 |
| <i>to pursue studies</i> | ..05 |
| <i>marriage</i> | ..06 |
| <i>natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc)</i> | ..07 |
| <i>social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.)</i> | ..08 |
| <i>displacement by development project</i> | ..09 |
| <i>health related reasons</i> | ..10 |
| <i>acquisition of own house/ flat..</i> | ..11 |
| <i>housing problems</i> | ..12 |
| <i>post retirement</i> | ..13 |
| <i>others</i> | ..19 |

col (10): **whether wants to move out from the present place of enumeration:** yes: to go back to the last usual place of residence- 1, to go to any place other than the last usual place of residence - 2; no -3

col (11): **usual principal activity status of the household members before leaving the last usual place of residence** worked in h.h. enterprise (self-employed): own account worker -11, employer-12, worked as helper in h.h. 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; did not work but was seeking and/or available for work -81, attended educational institution -91, attended domestic duties only -92, attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use - 93, rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc. -94, not able to work due to disability -95, others (including begging, prostitution, etc.) -97 (For children of age less than 5 years, code 99 will be recorded).

[7.2] Details of the temporary visitors in the household who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more

[Note (i) The persons to be listed in this block are not the household members, and thus they are not listed in Block 4 of this Schedule

(ii) ensure that all the temporary visitors are listed in this block who arrived after March 2020 and stayed in the household continuously for a period of 15 days or more, irrespective of whether they were found in the household at the time of canvassing the Schedule or not.]

| srl. no. of the temporary visitor | name of the temporary visitor | gender of the temporary visitor (male-1, female-2, transgender-3) | age (years.) of the temporary visitor | highest level of education successfully completed (code) | whether present place of residence differs from the usual place of residence (yes-1, no-2) | if code 1 in col. 6 | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|------|--|---|--|--|---|
| | | | | | | whether the present place of residence was usual place of residence any time in the past (yes-1, no-2) | location of the last usual place of residence (code) | for code any of 1 to 6 in column 8, state /u.t.of the last usual place of residence | | reason for leaving the last usual place of residence (code) | whether returned or intends to return to the last usual place of residence (yes-1, no-2) | usual principal activity status of the of the temporary visitor before leaving the last usual place of residence (code) | for code 11 to 51 in column 13, | |
| | | | | | | | | name | code | | | | Industry Division (2-digit NIC-2008 code of the activity) | Occupation Group (3-digit NCO-2004 code of the activity) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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Codes for Block 7.2:

col. (5): **highest level of education successfully completed:**

not literate -01, literate without formal schooling: EGS/ NFEC/ AEC -02, TLC -03, others -04; literate: below primary -05, primary -06, middle -07, secondary -08, higher secondary -10, diploma/certificate course -11, graduate -12, postgraduate and above -13.

col. (8): **location of last usual place of residence place:** same district: rural-1, urban-2; same state but another district: rural-3, urban-4; another state: rural-5, urban-6; another country-7.

col. (10): state /u.t/country code:

| Name | code | Name | code | Name | code |
|-------------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| Andhra Pradesh |28 | Karnataka |29 | Tamil Nadu |33 |
| Arunachal Pradesh |12 | Kerala |32 | Tripura |16 |
| Assam |18 | Madhya Pradesh |23 | Uttar Pradesh |09 |
| Bihar |10 | Maharashtra |27 | Uttarakhand |05 |
| Chhattisgarh |22 | Manipur |14 | West Bengal |19 |
| Delhi |07 | Meghalaya |17 | A & N Islands |35 |
| Goa |30 | Mizoram |15 | Chandigarh |04 |
| Gujarat |24 | Nagaland |13 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli |26 |
| Haryana |06 | Odisha |21 | Daman & Diu |25 |
| Himachal Pradesh |02 | Punjab |03 | Lakshadweep |31 |
| Jammu & Kashmir |01 | Rajasthan |08 | Puducherry |34 |
| Jharkhand |20 | Sikkim |11 | Telangana |36 |
| | | | | Ladakh |37 |

col. (11): **reason for leaving the last usual place of residence:**

| | |
|--|-----|
| loss of job/closure of unit/lack of employment opportunities | ..1 |
| migration of parent/earning member of the family | ..2 |
| to meet family/relatives/friends | ..3 |
| closure of the educational institution (school/ college/ university, etc) | ..4 |
| natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc) | ..5 |
| social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.) | ..6 |
| displacement by development project | ..7 |
| health related reasons | ..8 |
| others | ..9 |

col (13): **usual principal activity status of the of the temporary visitor before leaving the last usual place of residence:** worked in h.h. enterprise (self-employed): own account worker -11, employer-12, worked as helper in h.h. 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; did not work but was seeking and/or available for work -81, attended educational institution -91, attended domestic duties only -92, attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use -93, rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc. -94, not able to work due to disability -95, others (including begging, prostitution, etc.) -97 (For children of age less than 5 years, code 99 will be recorded).

FEEDBACK FORM

1. **Name** (optional):

2. **email id** (optional) :

3. **Your field of Work:** (please tick (✓) the relevant)

- (a) Govt Sector (b) Corporate Sector (c) Research (d) Civil Services
(e) NGO (f) Education (g) Art & Culture (h) Media
(i) Business (j) Student

4. Please mention the report/publication you are commenting on:

CONTENT

5. How useful/relevant is the report for your professional interests (please tick (✓) the relevant)

- (a) very useful (b) Moderately Useful (c) not at all useful

6. How useful/relevant is the report for your personal interests (please tick (✓) the relevant)

- (a) very useful (b) Moderately Useful (c) not at all useful

PRESENTATION

7. How do you find style of presentation of information of the report? (please tick (✓) the relevant)

- (a) Excellent (b) Very Good (c) fair (d) not good at all

ACCESSIBILITY

8. How easy was it to access the Report?

- (a) Very easy (b) Moderately easy (c) difficult

9. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Please note: These comments may be used for internal and external promotional purposes but will not be attributed to the person making them, unless explicitly agreed to this in writing. (Please add extra sheet if required)

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