

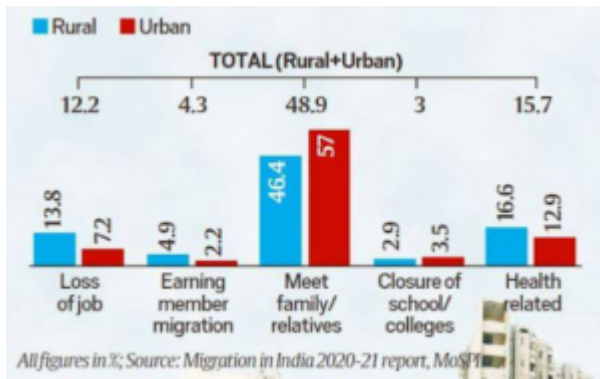
Migration in India Report 2020-21

June 16, 2022

In news— The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has released the Migration in India report 2020-21 recently.

Key findings of the report-

- The 'Migration in India' report, which is based on first-time collection of additional data during the annual round of Periodic Labour Force Survey for July 2020-June 2021, **separates the categories of 'temporary visitors' and 'migrants'**.
- **While 'temporary visitors' have been defined as the ones who arrived in households after March 2020 and stayed continuously for a period of 15 days or more but less than 6 months.**
- **'Migrants' have been defined as those, for whom the last usual place of residence, any time in the past, is different from the present place of enumeration.**
- As per the report, **after the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic in March 2020, 0.7 per cent of the country's population was recorded as a 'temporary visitor'** across households during the July 2020-June 2021 period.
- **A total of 48.9 percent of the temporary visitors moved to meet family/relatives/friends between July 2020 to June 2021,** while 15.7 per cent of such temporary visitors moved for health related reasons and 12.2 per cent moved due to loss of job/closure of unit/lack of employment opportunities.
- 0.7 per cent of the country's population moved during July 2020-June 2021 as temporary visitors in the households.
- The temporary visits were due to a variety of reasons as enlisted in the survey.



- **Taking the country's total population to be 121.08 crore (Census 2011), 0.7 per cent would imply to be about 85 lakh 'temporary visitors' in the households.**
- **The all-India migration rate was 28.9 per cent for July 2020-June 2021, with 26.5 percent migration rate in rural areas and 34.9 per cent in urban areas.**
- It has also revealed that **females recorded a higher share of migration rate of 47.9 percent**, with 48 per cent in rural areas and 47.8 per cent in urban areas.
- **The migration rate for males was seen at 10.7 per cent**, with 5.9 per cent in rural areas and 22.5 per cent in urban areas.
- **Among females, the highest level of migration rate was seen for marriage**, while for males it was for employment.

Note:

- **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 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 his/her UPR.
- **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 a migrant

member in a household.

- **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.