results suggest out-migration for
indicates statistically substantial Hotspots of out-migrants from
reason for migration
out using a set of GIS spatial statistical techniques that are useful
migration in India. Exploratory spatial data analysis was carried
out-migrants in India with a focus on
the reason for migration. Secondary data analyses were
conducted on nationally representative, 64th round (2007-08)
data from the national sample survey organization that mainly
provides information on employment, unemployment, and
migration in India. Exploratory spatial data analysis was carried
out using a set of GIS spatial statistical techniques that are useful
in describing and visualizing spatial distribution, detecting
patterns of hot-spots, clustering and suggesting spatial regimes.
The results indicate that there are a few pockets in the region
that are hot spots for out-migration, which can be recognized by
the different reasons for migration such as migration for
employment, marriage, studies, migration of parent & earning
members of the family and others (including natural disaster,
social & political problems, displacement by development
project acquisition of own house flat, housing problems,
health care, post-retirement). The Cluster & Outlier Analysis
(Moran’s I statistics) for out-migrant flows in the region reveal
strong positive and significant spatial autocorrelation for a
reason for migration and Hot Spot Analysis (Getis-Ord Gi*).
indicates statistically substantial Hotspots of out-migrants from
different regions of India. Results suggest out-migration for
employment is highly concentrated in a few regions including
North and central Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Southern Kerala
and Inland Tamil Nadu. Hence, this study will be helpful for