



DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT



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A monthly update of socio-economic developments in India by the
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IHDS DATA COMMUNITY RESULTS

Like Father, Like Son: Does Migration Experienced during Child Schooling Affect Mobility?

By Swati Sharma and Amaresh Dubey



Using a sample of 39,297 father-son pairs from the India Human Development Surveys (IHDS), the authors examine whether migration experienced during child schooling affects the relationship between parent and child education. They relax the co-residency restriction for father-son pairs to obviate co-resident sample selection bias in their mobility estimates. The panel structure of data enables them to identify children who were enrolled in school at the time when their families migrated. They find that migration experienced during schooling increases downward mobility. In particular, those children who were young at the time of migration tend to have poor educational outcomes. The paper shows that widely-cited aggregate measures of mobility provide an incomplete representation of intergenerational persistence in India, as most of the persistence originates from the tails of the educational distribution. The sons of the least educated fathers have poor prospects of upward mobility and face a glass ceiling in higher education. The authors use heteroscedasticity-based identification and Rosenbaum's sensitivity analysis to account for unobserved heterogeneity.

Effect of high parental education on son education estimated using matching estimators

Matching Estimator	<i>Non Migrants</i>			<i>Migrants</i>		
	Threshold for high father's education			Threshold for high father's education		
	Primary & above	Middle & above	Secondary & above	Primary & above	Middle & above	Secondary & above
BC-NN	2.156*** (0.124)	2.510*** (0.123)	2.900*** (0.185)	2.061*** (0.570)	2.418*** (0.500)	2.767*** (0.805)
BC-RM	2.104*** (0.123)	2.542*** (0.117)	2.689*** (0.176)	2.077*** (0.610)	2.478*** (0.579)	2.574*** (0.738)
<i>Kernel-based matching estimators</i>						
Epanechnikov kernel	2.271*** (0.096)	2.607*** (0.091)	2.871*** (0.111)	2.130*** (0.478)	2.497*** (0.445)	2.787*** (0.507)
Biweight kernel	2.262*** (0.096)	2.601*** (0.091)	2.864*** (0.112)	2.402*** (0.435)	2.484*** (0.405)	2.707*** (0.532)
Normal kernel	2.664*** (0.112)	2.841*** (0.088)	2.995*** (0.108)	2.583*** (0.504)	2.640*** (0.412)	2.852*** (0.446)
Uniform kernel	2.289*** (0.095)	2.617*** (0.090)	2.881*** (0.111)	2.089*** (0.423)	2.494*** (0.442)	2.677*** (0.483)

Notes: This table reports the average treatment effect on treated (ATT) estimates representing the effect of high father's education on son's educational attainment. All matching models were estimated with a covariate set comprising the full set of control variables with the full sample of father-son pairs. Standard errors clustered at the primary sampling unit (PSU) level are reported in parentheses. *, **, and *** represent statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively. Primary & above refers to at least 1 year of schooling, Middle & above refers to at least 6 years of schooling, and Secondary & above refers to at least 9 years of schooling.

[Full Article Here](#)

Swati Sharma is a PhD student at Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), Delhi. She has submitted her PhD thesis and is currently working as a Research Fellow at Indian Institute of Management Udaipur. She received her MPhil degree in Economics from JNU and a Master's degree from Rajasthan University. She has been awarded Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) in Economics by the University Grants Commission (UGC). The primary areas of her research are economics of education, labour economics, and development economics. Her present research

focuses on developing a dynamic framework to identify the skills required in the job market.

Amaresh Dubey is Professor of Economics at the Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) and Senior Consultant at NCAER, New Delhi. His publications include six co-authored and co-edited books, over eighty articles and papers in international and national refereed journals and edited volumes on education, employment, spatial and population group disparities and poverty. He has been associated with the IHDS surveys since 2005 as Co-Principal Investigator.

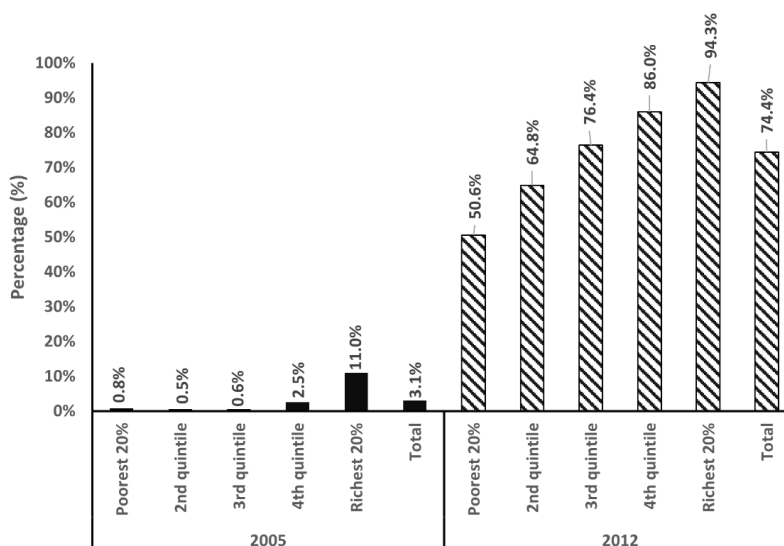
Mobile Phones, Off-farm Employment, and Household Income in Rural India



By Pallavi Rajkhowa and Matin Qaim

Rural households in developing countries often depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. However, many also pursue off-farm economic activities either to complement their farm income or because they lack access to agricultural land. Rural off-farm employment is often informal and temporary. Searching for jobs can be associated with high transaction costs, which may be a constraint for some households to participate in off-farm employment. The increasing spread of mobile phones may possibly help to reduce these transaction costs. In this

paper, the authors test the hypothesis that mobile phone ownership increases rural households' participation in off-farm employment and – through this mechanism – also household income. They use the nationally representative India Human Development Survey (IHDS) from rural India and regression models with household fixed effects to control for confounding factors and unobserved heterogeneity. They find that mobile phone ownership is positively associated with the likelihood of participating in various types of off-farm employment, including casual wage labour, salaried employment, and non-agricultural self-employment. This association is larger in female-headed than in male-headed households. The estimates also show that mobile phone ownership is positively associated with household income, partly channelled through the off-farm employment mechanism.



[Full Article Here](#)

Pallavi Rajkhowa is a post-doctoral researcher at the Center for Development Research (ZEF), Germany. She completed her PhD in Agricultural Economics from the Bonn International Graduate School for Development Research at the University

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Matin Qaim is Professor of Agricultural Economics and Director at the Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn, Germany. He has earlier had professorships at the University of Göttingen and the University of Hohenheim. His main research areas relate to sustainable food systems, poverty reduction, and rural development. He has over 200 publications, mostly in top international journals. He is a member of the German National Academy of Sciences (Leopoldina), Fellow of the American Agricultural and Applied Economics Association (AAEA), and President-Elect of the International Association of Agricultural Economists (IAAE).

IHDS DATA IN THE NEWS

IEThinc Migration Series



☺☺

We must recognise the women who are marriage migrants because their property rights in their natal families are very difficult to exercise since they do not live in the same location

☺☺

Sonalde Desai
Professor and Director of
NCAER-National Data Innovation Centre

Sonalde Desai



OP-ED FROM EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE: "Protect their rights, remove policy blindspots", *The*

OP-ED FROM ANUPMA MEHTA: "Why Men Are More Equal than

Indian Express, February 4, 2022. [Link.](#)

Women”, *The Pioneer*, March 8, 2022. [Link.](#)

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Recent publications from IHDS users:

Paul, Piyali and Suman Chakrabarty. 2021. Double Burden of Malnutrition in the form of Undernutrition among children - Overweight/Obesity among mothers within Households in India: A Systematic Review”, *Journal of Commerce, Arts and Science*, 4(1): 80-92. [Link.](#)

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Guha, Prithviraj and Nirban Roy. 2022. “An Exploration into Inter-Generational Occupational Mobility in India: Evidences from IHDS-II”, in S. Bagli, G. Chakrabarti, and P. Guha (eds.), *Persistent and Emerging Challenges to Development*. India Studies in Business and Economics. Springer, Singapore. [Link.](#)

Chugh, Kabir, Namrata Gulati, and Tridip Ray. 2022. “Neighbourhood and the Perception of the Quality of Medical Treatment”, *Arthaniti: Journal of Economic Theory and Practice*, March 1, [Link.](#)

Bagli, Supravat and Debanjali Ghosh. 2022. “Incidence of Wasted Pregnancy

and Health Facilities: An Empirical Study of the Indian Women”, in in S. Bagli, G. Chakrabarti, and P. Guha (eds.), *Persistent and Emerging Challenges to Development*. India Studies in Business and Economics. Springer, Singapore. [Link.](#)

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Agte, Patrick, Arielle Bernhardt, Erica Field, Rohini Pande, and Natalia Rigol. 2022. “Investing in the Next Generation: The Long-Run Impacts of a Liquidity Shock”, *Working Paper*, [Link.](#)

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ABOUT IHDS

The India Human Development Survey (IHDS) is a nationally representative, multi-topic survey of 41,554 households in 1503 villages and 971 urban neighbourhoods across India. The first round of interviews was completed in 2004-05; data are publicly available through ICPSR. A second round of IHDS re-interviewed most of these households in 2011-12 (N=42,152) and data for the same can be found here. IHDS 3 is in development and expected to be in the field in 2021.

IHDS 3 has been jointly organised by researchers from the University of Maryland, the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), Indiana University and the University of Michigan. Funding for the second round of this survey is provided by the National Institutes of Health, grants R01HD041455 and R01HD061048. Additional funding is provided by The Ford Foundation, IDRC and DFID.

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