



DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT



Welcome to the India Human Development Survey Forum

A monthly update of socio-economic developments in India by the
IHDS research community.

June 2023

[View in your web browser.](#)

(Unsubscribe link at bottom)

IHDS DATA COMMUNITY RESULTS

Sanitation and Marriage Markets in India: Evidence from the Total Sanitation Campaign

*By Britta Augsburg, Juan P. Baquero,
Sanghmitra Gautam, and Paul Rodriguez-Lesmes*



This paper measures the added marital value of sanitation, describing the gains and losses for men and women of different wealth levels on the marriage market. The authors use data from the India Human Development Survey (IHDS) to model the marital decisions of men and women in rural India and to estimate the marital surplus (the gains from being married). The model allows the authors to demonstrate that the government's Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) increased marital surplus and changed marriage market outcomes for

men and women. They show that sanitation makes it more attractive to be in a marriage for both genders. In addition, TSC exposure led to a decrease in the wife's surplus share, implying a redistribution of gains within the marriage. The authors claim that their results show that policies which target household incentives for public goods affect the economic benefits of marriage, impacting marriage behaviour and the division of the surplus.

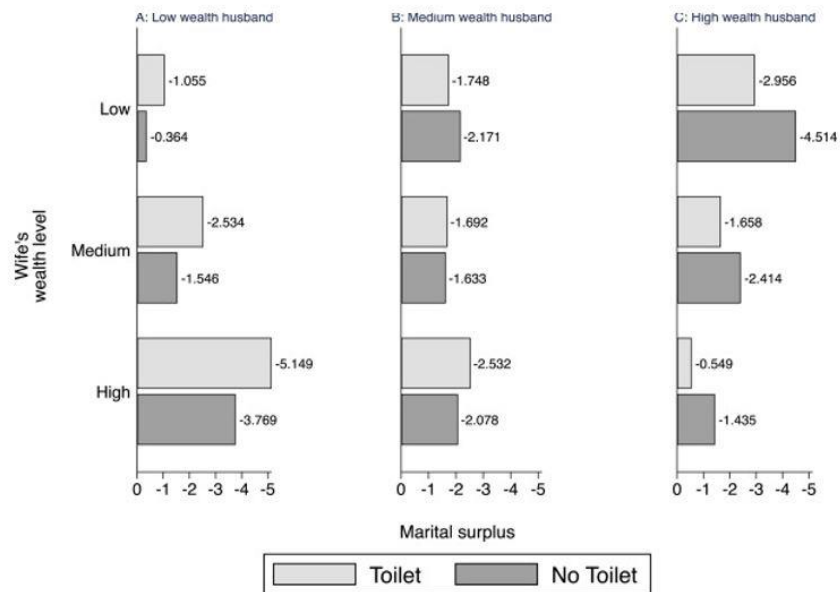


Figure: Marital Surplus. The graph presents the marital surplus (a measure of the gains of being married against being single) for different combinations of couples according to their pre-marital wealth level. The three panels correspond to the wealth of the husband, while the columns correspond to the wealth of the wife. Results are presented for the two possible marriage arrangements: having (light bars) or not (dark bars) a toilet. All differences between the living arrangements are significant at the 95% level.

[Full Article Here](#)

Britta Augsburg is Associate Director at the Institute for Fiscal Studies, United Kingdom. She is an applied development economist, with a particular interest in environmental influences on child (health) outcomes. She has 15 years of experience in the design and implementation of complex evaluations in Low and Middle-Income Countries, including India, Pakistan, Nigeria and Mongolia.

Juan Pablo Baquero is a PhD student at Boston College. As a consultant, he was a poverty economist at the World Bank, and Research Assistant at Fedesarrollo and Universidad del Rosario, Colombia. He has an MSc in Economics from Universidad del Rosario, Colombia.

Sanghmitra Gautam is Assistant Professor in the Department of Economics at Washington University in St. Louis. She is an applied micro-economist. Her research focuses on the role of imperfect credit markets and externalities in shaping household demand for basic healthcare technologies in the developing world. She has experience as a consultant for the World Bank, the Institute for Fiscal Studies, and as an advisor for various other state and international NGO institutions. She holds a PhD in Economics from University College London.

Paul Rodriguez-Lesmes is Associate Professor in the School of Economics at Universidad del Rosario, Colombia. He is currently a member of the iHEA Board of Directors as the Latin American representative, and a member of the LACEA Latin American and Caribbean Health Economics Network. He has experience as a consultant for the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, and Institute for Fiscal Studies, among other Colombian institutions. He holds a PhD in Economics from University College London.

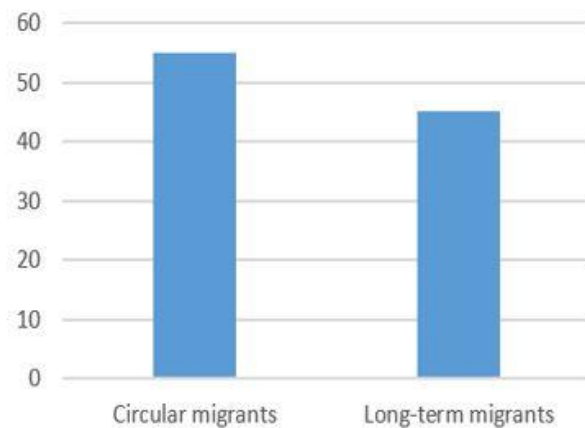
Internal Labour Migration in India: Circular versus Long-term Movements

By Gaurav Nayyar and Kyoung Yang Kim



Using household-level data from the India Human Development Survey (IHDS), this paper analyses the relationship between “social”, “administrative”, and “informational” distance and internal labour migration. In doing so, it distinguishes between circular migrants and long-term migrants where the stock of circular migrants—at over 20 million in 2011-12—was as large as one-third the stock of long-term migrants. The results emphasise the positive relationship between exposure to mass media and circular and long-term migration, which highlights the importance of reducing “informational distance” for both types of migration. However, the role of “social distance”, as it relates to community trust and conflict-related issues, is associated with lower long-term migration, but not circular migration. Similarly, “administrative distance”, owing to the lack of inter-state portability of social benefits and state-based domicile provisions for work and study, is associated with lower long-term migration, but not circular migration.

Share of households with non-residents who moved across states (%)



Source: Authors' calculation based on the IHDS

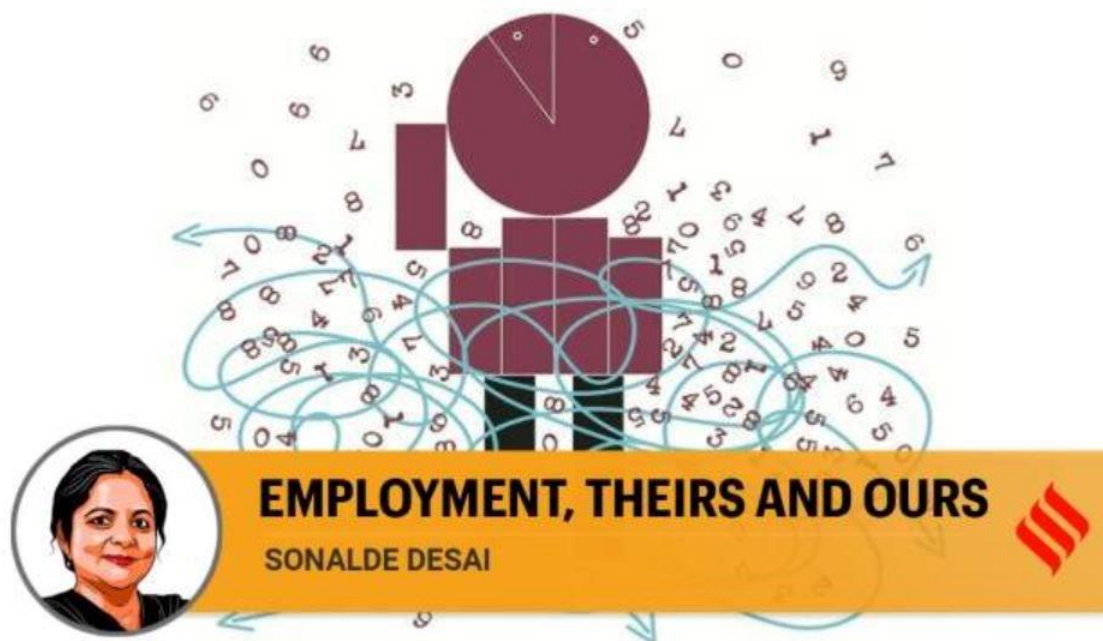
[Full Article Here](#)

Gaurav Nayyar is a Lead Economist in the Equitable Growth, Finance, and Institutions Vice Presidency at the World Bank, which he joined as a Young Professional in 2013. Previously, he was an Economics Affairs Officer in the Economic Research Division of the World Trade Organization. His research interests lie primarily in the areas of economic growth, structural transformation, and international trade, and he has published in a variety of academic journals on these issues. His latest book is *At Your Service? The Promise of Services-Led Development*. He holds a DPhil in Economics from the University of Oxford. His other alma maters include the London School of Economics and Political Science, the University of Cambridge, and St. Stephen's College, University of Delhi.

Kyoung Yang Kim is a consultant in the Digital Development Global Practice at the World Bank Group, where she is supporting the design and implementation of a 5G

flagship report that illustrates policy and regulatory enabling environment for 5G deployment in developing countries. During her four-year tenure at the Bank, Kay has authored numerous economic and policy papers related to digital businesses, innovation and entrepreneurship, migration, labour market and trade. She holds a Master’s Degree in Public Administration in International Development from Harvard Kennedy School and a B.A. in Biochemistry from Northwestern University.

IHDS DATA IN THE NEWS



OP-ED FROM SONALDE DESAI: “India’s employment problem and bad statistics”, *The Indian Express*. May 26. 2023. [Link](#).

[More Op-Eds Here](#)

Recent publications from IHDS users:

Maitra, P. and N. Menon. Forthcoming. "Excess Weight in India: Gender Differentials, Location Patterns and Health Consequences", in Pallavi Choudhuri, Sonalde Desai, and Amaresh Dubey (eds.), *India's Social and Economic Transformation in the 21st Century*, pp. 75-94. Routledge India. [Link.](#)

Paul, S. Forthcoming. "Do Income and Income Inequality Have Any Impact on Morbidity? Evidence from the India Human Development Survey", in *India's Social and Economic Transformation in the 21st Century*, pp. 55-74. Routledge India. [Link.](#)

Pande, S. and A. Dubey. Forthcoming. "Private Schooling in India: Changes in Learning and Achievement Experience", in *India's Social and Economic Transformation in the 21st Century*, pp. 126-166. Routledge India. [Link.](#)

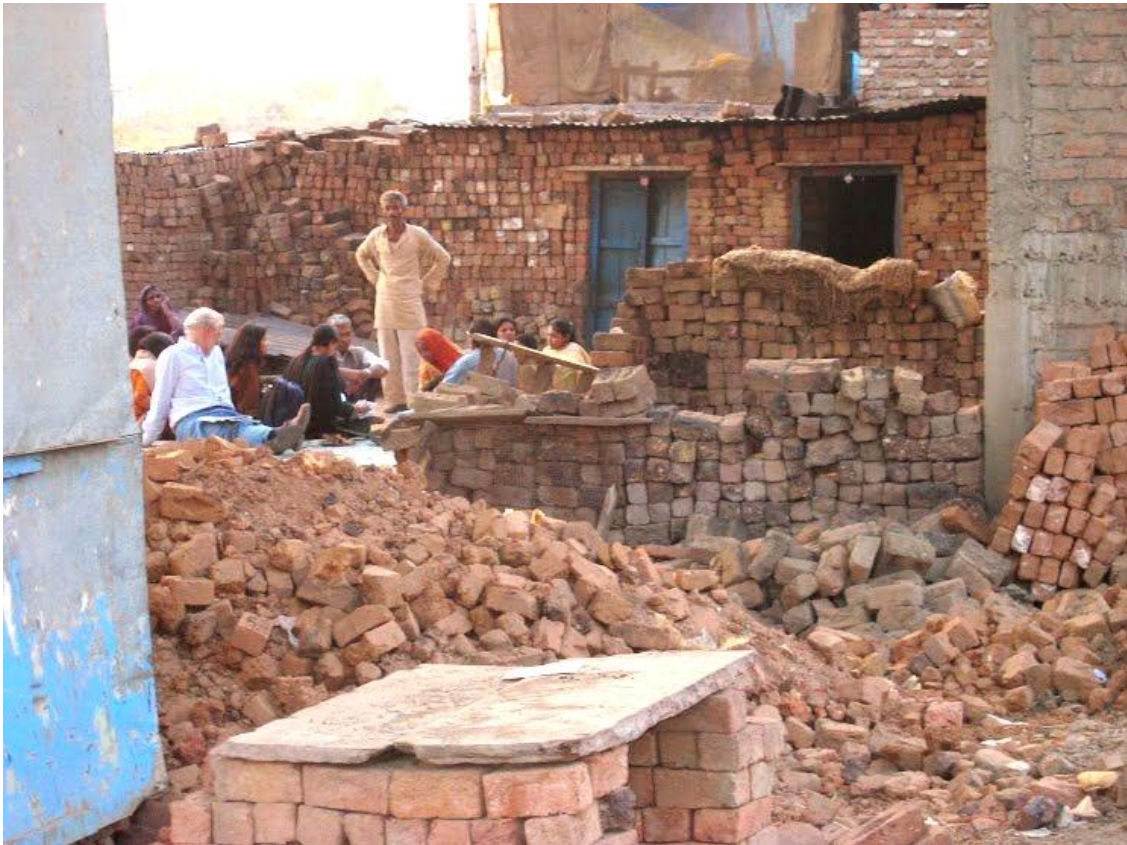
Choudhuri, P., S. Desai, and A. Dubey (eds.). Forthcoming. *India's Social and Economic Transformation in the 21st Century*. Routledge India. [Link.](#)

Panda, S. 2023. "Public trust in government doctors and hospitals in India", *International Journal of Social Economics*. May 23. [Link.](#)

Pinilla-Roncancio, M., J.L. Amaya-Lara, G. Cedeño-Ocampo, P. Rodríguez-

Lesmes, and C. Sepúlveda, C. 2023. "Catastrophic health-care payments and multidimensional poverty: Are they related?", *Health Economics*, 2023: 1-21. [Link](#).

Please visit our updated IHDS website
for all your IHDS related questions:
ihds.umd.edu



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 neighborhoods 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 again through ICPSR. IHDS 3 is currently in the field.

IHDS 3 has been jointly organized 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.

IHDS PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

Sonalde Desai
Professor, UMD
Professor, NCAER
Director, NDIC

Feinian Chen
Professor, JHU

Amaresh Dubey
Professor, JNU
Senior Consultant,
NCAER

Keera Allendorf
Associate Professor,
IU

CONTACT US

Website: <http://ihds.umd.edu> Mail: ihdsinfo@gmail.com



Copyright © 2020, India Human Development Survey. All rights reserved.

Our mailing address is:

3104 Parren J. Mitchell Art Sociology Bldg.

University of Maryland

College Park, MD 20738

ihdsinfo@gmail.com

Want to change how you receive these emails?

You can [update your preferences](#) or [unsubscribe from this list](#).

Thank you for your support.