Associations Between Sociodemographic Characteristics, Pre Migratory and Migratory Factors and Psychological Distress Just After Migration and After Resettlement: The Indian Migration Study

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Abstract

Background/Objectives—Migration is suspected to increase the risk for psychological distress for those who enter a new cultural environment. We investigated the association between sociodemographic characteristics, premigratory and migratory factors and psychological distress in rural-to-urban migrants just after migration and after resettlement.

Methods—Data from the cross-sectional sib-pair designed Indian Migration Study (IMS, 2005–2007) were used. The analysis focused on 2112 participants aged ≥18 years from the total IMS sample (n = 7067) who reported being migrant. Psychological distress was assessed based on the responses of the 7-questions in a five-point scale, where the respondents were asked to report about their feelings now and also asked to recall these feelings when they first migrated. The associations were analyzed using multiple logistic regression models.

Results—High prevalence of psychological distress was found just after migration (7.3%; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 6.2–8.4) than after settlement (4.7%; 95% CI: 3.8–5.6). Push factors as a
reason behind migration and not being able to adjust in the new environment were the main correlates of psychological distress among both the male and female migrants, just after migration.

Conclusions—Rural-urban migration is a major phenomenon in India and given the impact of premigratory and migratory related stressors on mental health, early intervention could prevent the development of psychological distress among the migrants.

Keywords
India; Indian Migration Study; migrants; psychological distress; rural-urban migration

Introduction
Migration is the process of social change whereby an individual moves from one cultural setting to another for the purposes of settling down either permanently or for a prolonged period.[1] The physical act of residential relocation is of brief temporal duration but the processes of absorption or assimilation, which follow in the wake of migration, may take many years before resultant tensions are resolved and the individual migrants learn to cope effectively with the new environment so as to become a functional member of the recipient community.[1] The process is inevitably stressful, and stress can lead to mental illness.[2] Studies in the west showed that migration may have negative health consequences such as increased risk of depressive and anxiety disorders due to physical and psychosocial strains experienced by migrants throughout the migration process.[3]

Migration that deals with the moving of people from one particular geographical area to another has long been under investigation in relation to its impact on mental health of the migrating people.[4–7] Increasing rates of migration throughout the world have led to a growth of interest in its impact on migrants’ mental health.[8] Several studies showed that rate of common mental disorders are higher among migrating groups and groups with out-migration (Kimura and Mikolashek, 1975;[9] Krupinski, 1967). It has been argued that consequences of migration and resettlement pose certain threats to the psychological well-being of the migrants due to accompanied changes in their physical and psychosocial environment.[10–12] The psychosocial factors that might be influenced by migration, and thereby pose a negative effect on mental health are social support, social participation and feeling of powerlessness.[13] Problems such as feeling loneliness, helplessness, frustration, increased household and social burdening are common among the migrants.[7]

India has experienced a large scale rural to urban migration over the last three decades which may have put excess stress on individuals and their families. In 2001, 309 million persons were migrants in India based on place of last residence, which constitute about 30% of the total population of the country. This figure indicates an increase of around 37% from Census 1991 which recorded 226 million migrants. Internal migration is now recognized as an important factor in influencing social and economic development, especially in developing countries.[14] Though in all censuses, rural to rural migration stream has been the most important in India, the Census of India acknowledges rural-urban migration as one of the important factors contributing to the growth of urban population. The migration data of 2001 Census indicate that 20.5 million people enumerated in urban areas are migrants from rural
areas who moved in within the last 10 years. It may also be worth noting that rural-urban migration constitutes a significant component of inter-state migration (about 41.1 million as of 2001) taking place within the country.

Traditional rural to urban migration exists in India as villagers seek to improve opportunities and lifestyles. The scope and magnitude of rural to urban migration streams within India and many other regions of the world are well documented but little empirical evidence exists on the knowledge about the processes affecting the rural migrants into urban, industrial communities, and the impact of migration on the mental health of migrants. In this study, we investigated the association between sociodemographic characteristics, premigratory and migratory factors and psychological distress of migrants just after migration and after their resettlement.

**Methods**

**Study design**

Data from the Indian Migration Study (IMS) conducted during 2005–2007 were used for this study. The design and sampling methodology of the IMS has been described previously. 

Briefly, the IMS is a cross-sectional sib-pair study, part of a larger cardiovascular risk factor surveillance system in industrial populations all over India. The IMS was carried out in factory settings in four cities from northern, central and southern India (Lucknow, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.; Nagpur, Indorama Synthetics Ltd.; Hyderabad, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.; and Bangalore, Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd). Information on rural-to-urban migration was solicited from factory workers and their co-resident spouses. Factory workers who had migrated from rural to urban areas, along with a 25% random sample of urban nonmigrants, were asked to participate in the study. Each migrant participant was asked to identify a nonmigrant sibling residing in a rural area, preferably of the same gender and close to them in age, who was then also invited to participate in the study. In a small number of cases where no rural sibling was available (<5%), a cousin or a close friend from the same village was invited. There were no other exclusion criteria at this recruitment stage. This convenience sampling strategy resulted in rural dwelling siblings being drawn from anywhere in the country (18 of the 28 states), reflecting the migration patterns of the factory workers and their spouses. A substantial proportion came from the four large states in which the factories were based. The urban participants were also asked to identify a nonmigrant, urban dwelling sibling for inclusion in the study.

**Measurements**

**Psychological distress**—Psychological distress was assessed based on the responses of the 7-questions, in which all respondents were asked to report about their feelings now and also asked to recall these feelings when they first migrated. The questions specifically asked was: About your feelings now, how often do you feel and still thinking back to when you first moved to the town/city, did you feel: (a) Insecure, stressed or anxious (b) frightened (c) tearful (d) sleepless (e) loss of appetite (f) loss of interest in usual activities and (g) difficulty in concentrating. The responses were coded in a 5-point scale (1 = not at all, 2 = rarely, 3 = sometimes, 4 = often, and 5 = all the time). A score of 0 was given if reported not at all or
rarely or sometimes to these questions and 1 was given for often or all the time for each of the above 7 items. The scores were then combined together and computed to form total psychological distress scores, which ranged from 0 to 7, which was further categorized as 0 (absence of psychological distress) and 1 or more (presence of psychological distress). High internal consistency (Cronbach’s Alpha Statistics) of this instrument is reported, with a slight difference for internal reliability of items for computation of the scores for just after migration (Cronbach’s alpha value = 0.7063) and after resettlement (Cronbach’s alpha value = 0.5258).

We studied premigratory and migratory factors as a covariate for mental distress, classified in terms of: Reasons for migration, percentage of life lived in an urban area, when the spouse joined migrant, acceptance in workplace, and adjustment in the urban environment. With migration being one of the important factors contributing to the growth of urban population, we explored whether it is push (out of the rural area) or pull (toward the urban area due to its perceived benefits) explains migration in India (Appendix 1 for push and pull factors of migration).

Participants were also asked to complete an interviewer-administered questionnaire to gather information on sociodemographic and demographic data, including age, socioeconomic status, education, occupation, religion, caste/tribe, lifestyle indicators and migration status. Data on socioeconomic position (SEP) was collected through a subset of questions used in the Standard of Living Index, which is household-level, asset-based scale devised for India). [19,20] SEP was calculated for both current status and childhood status by summarizing the weighted response scores as recommended for the Standard of Living Index.[19] The full Standard of Living Index has a large number of items (29 in total), but we used 14 items (quality of house; toilet facilities; source of lighting, drinking water; land ownership; possession of clock, radio, television, bicycle, motorcycle, car, tractor, refrigerator, telephone), keeping the ones we believed to be most informative for our study population. Measurement at the household level is appropriate in the Indian context, in which the individual’s SEP has less impact on their material wealth. This asset-based score was considered a more appropriate indicator of SEP for these analyses than education, income, or occupation alone, because it is more likely to reflect the changes that migrants experience following their move to urban areas. In the context of developing countries, low SLI is associated with tobacco use[21] and with mortality (Subramanian et al. 2006b), indicating its validity as a socioeconomic marker. For each residence, participants were asked to report if the place was a village, town, small city or large city, guided where necessary by criteria defined by the Indian Census.[22] Other covariates considered for this study were background characteristics such as age, education, current marital status, religion, caste/tribe status, occupation, and SEP, self-perceived current health status, and preferred choice of living [Table 1].

**Statistical analysis**

All statistical analyses were conducted using STATA software version 10 (StataCorp 2009; Stata Statistical Software: Release 10. College Station, TX: StataCorp LP). Standard descriptive analysis was done using Pearson’s Chi-square test. We first examined
sociodemographic differentials and premigratory and migration related experiences in the prevalence of psychological distress among the migrants just after migration and after settlement. Associations between psychological distress and various covariates were analyzed using multivariate logistic regression models. The analysis is based on 2112 rural to urban migrants aged ≥18 years which has been extracted from the total IMS sample of 7067 who reported their reasons for migration. The analysis was done separately for men and women as it was found that there is a strong evidence of gender differential in mental distress between men and women in our study both after migration and after settlement [Table 2].

Ethics

Information sheets were translated into local languages and signed (or a witnessed thumbprint obtained if the participant was illiterate), and through this, informed consent was obtained. Ethics committee approval (including this process for obtaining informed consent) was obtained from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Ethics Committee, reference number A-60/4/8/2004 and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The procedures followed were in accordance with the ethical standards of the committee.

Results

Profile of the migrants

Table 1 gives the sample distribution by selected characteristics of the migrants. The mean ages of men and women were 44.7 years (standard deviation [SD] ±8.6) and 39.5 years (SD ± 8.8), respectively. More than half (55%) had a senior secondary education and one out of five had graduate or professional degrees. Almost all were married and were Hindus and two out of four belong to the other category of caste/tribe. 90% of the migrant women were engaged in household works while more than half of the men were employed in skilled manual jobs. Current wealth status and childhood wealth status were almost similar with the exception that one out of five migrants belonged to the lowest category of SEP in their childhood. Better availability of services was the dominant reason for migration followed by better economic prospects and social reasons among the migrants. Furthermore 5% reported of other push factors. More than half of the migrants (55%) had already spent 25–50% of their lifetime in an urban area while half of them were living between 16 and 20 years in an urban area (mean ± SD: 20.0 ± 5.4). Half of the migrants were single at the time of migration and in 22% cases spouse joined migrants after 1 year. Two out of five migrants were accepted at their workplace after a few months of their migration while one out of three adjusted with the new urban life after a few months. More than half of the migrants reported that given a choice, they would have preferred to live in large cities while two out of five rated their current health status as good.

Prevalence of psychological distress just after migration and after resettlement

Prevalence of mental distress just after migration was higher (7.3% [95% confidence interval (CI): 6.2–8.4]) than the prevalence after resettlement (4.7% [95% CI: 3.8–5.6]). The reasons for migration was associated with higher prevalence of psychological distress among the migrants both just after migration ($P < 0.0001$) and after settlement ($P = 0.016$). Prevalence
of psychological distress was more than 3 times higher (14.8%) among those who reported push factor as a reason of migration, followed by pull factors such as social reasons (10.1%). Strong association between age and psychological distress was observed just after migration ($P < 0.0001$) but not after settlement ($P = 0.247$). Prevalence of psychological distress was almost 3 times higher (14.1%) in the age below 30 years than in age above 50 years. Psychological distress was more than 2 times higher ($P < 0.0001$) among women than among men both during just after migration and after settlement. Prevalence of psychological distress varied according to current occupation both just after migration ($P < 0.001$) and currently ($P = 0.002$). Psychological distress was almost double among the household workers (10.5%) than those who engaged in professional and semi-professional jobs. Current wealth status (household living standard) was also associated with higher psychological distress among the migrants just after migration but not after settlement. Migrants belonging to lowest wealth status household showed higher prevalence of psychological distress than migrant belonging to higher wealth status households. Non acceptance in workplace even after 1 year and not being able to adjust in the new urban environment after more than a year, show strong association with psychological distress both just after migration and after settlement. Prevalence of psychological distress was almost 6 times higher among those migrants who reported of not being accepted in their workplace even after more than a year than those who reported of being accepted immediately. Psychological distress was more than 6 times higher among migrants who reported of not being able to adjust in the new urban environment even after more than a year of their migration and resettlement. Psychological distress was more common among those who perceived their current health status as poor or very poor currently (7.5%) than who rated their current health status as very good.

**Associations between socioeconomic factors, migration experiences and psychological distress just after migration**

After adjusting for all the potential confounders, the odds of prevalence of psychological distress was 6 times higher among men (odd ratio [OR]: 5.8; 95% CI: 1.89–17.68; $P = 0.002$) and women (OR: 6.3; 95% CI: 2.07–19.32; $P = 0.001$) who reported push factor as a reason for migration than those who reported pull factors such as better availability of services in urban areas as a reason [Table 3]. The odds of suffering from psychological distress was 16 times higher among men (OR: 16.4; 95% CI: 1.34–201.8; $P = 0.029$) and 6 times more among women (OR: 6.4; 95% CI: 2.12–19.29; $P = 0.001$) who reported that they still could not adjust in the new urban environment than those who immediately adjusted to the new environment. The odds of prevalence of psychological distress was higher among men if the spouse joined the migrant after more than a year (OR: 2.38) with reference to single migrants; for women if she reports of joining her husband within 6 months of migration (OR: 1.9). The association between other covariates and psychological distress just after migration was not found substantial among both men and women.

**Associations between socioeconomic factors, migration experiences and psychological distress after resettlement**

Migrant men who reported push factor as a reason for migration were 4 times (OR: 4.3; 95% CI: 1.40–13.5; $P = 0.011$) more likely to suffer from psychological distress than who
reported pull factors as a reason for migration [Table 3]. This association was not found among women. The odds of suffering from psychological distress was 5 times higher among men (OR: 5.1; 95% CI: 1.12–23.2; P = 0.035) and 6 times higher among women (OR: 5.6; 95% CI: 1.61–19.58; P = 0.007) who perceived their current health status as good with reference to those who perceived their current health status as very good. The association between other covariates and psychological distress after settlement was not found substantial among both men and women.

Discussion

In the current investigation, we examined the association between sociodemographic characteristics, premigratory and migratory factors and psychological distress in migrants just after migration and long after their resettlement by exploring the data from the IMS. The study shows high prevalence of psychological distress in the migrant population just after migration and substantiate that push factor as a reason for migration and not being able to adjust in the new urban environment increased the risk of psychological distress among the rural to urban migrants in India. This relationship was strong and significantly higher among migrants during the time when they just migrated than today when they have resettled. Indeed, this is the first known cross sectional, population-based study to demonstrate this association in Indian rural to urban migrants and thus add to the limited data on the premigratory and migratory factors on the risk of developing psychological distress in developing countries. This finding integrates prior research demonstrating the acculturation stress hypothesis that stresses of living in a new culture promote mental disorder. [23]

Findings on prevalence of psychological distress such as depression across different ethnic and migrant populations are equivocal across the globe. [2] Studies in the west showed that migration and preemigration experiences have profound effects on mental health and that acculturation differences have deleterious effects on mental health and family functioning. [24] Studies based on clinical research and community studies have found that migrants who suffered emotional traumas are more likely to demonstrate psychological disorders. [25–28] It has been observed that migrants who were subjected to changed psychosocial environment in terms of low social support, changed patterns of social participation or lack of control over their life events in a new society, exhibit higher level of psychological symptoms. [29,30] Hence, it can be assumed that migration by itself does not constitute a threat to the health of migrants, but changes in psychosocial factors might be the important mediators in the pathway between migration and mental health status. [31–33] This might be the reason that studies dealing with acculturation have reported higher distress and depressive symptoms for those migrants who migrate to culturally and socially distinct societies and try to adapt to the new social circumstances after migration. [33–35] There are no or limited studies in developing countries on the course and outcome of psychological distress among the migrants but some studies found the prevalence of depression and anxiety among vulnerable population groups is much higher; for example, amongst persons displaced by the armed conflict in Nepal, the prevalence was found to be as high as 80%. [36] In India, overall, the point prevalence of serious mental disorders is about 10–20/1000 population. [37] Despite India’s National Mental Health Programme which was introduced almost 30 years ago, provision of services are severely lacking. 20% of districts have implemented the
District Mental Health Programme plan and only 10% of those who need urgent mental healthcare are receiving the required help with the existing services.[37,38] Moreover, huge disparity in access to mental health care exits as the concentration of facilities and services is greater in urban areas[37] and no facilities for migrant population exist as such.

Status-based discrimination and inequity have been associated with the process of migration, especially with economics-driven internal migration and our study shows that migrants stating push factors (such as social discrimination, absolute lack of livelihood opportunity in rural area, security reasons [personal/political], natural disaster [floods/drought], no clear reason/don't know, or any other reason) as a reason for migration were more vulnerable to the risk of mental distress than others. This finding integrates prior research where it was found that perceived social stigma and discriminatory experiences had direct negative effects on psychological distress and quality of life among rural-to-urban Chinese migrants.[39]

**Strength and limitations of the study**

The strength of our study includes the large geographically representative data and use of sibling pair design which provides a high level of control for potential confounding factors and early life exposures. A major limitation of the study is that there is a risk of poor recall of the experiences just after migration, since half of our sample population had migrated 16–20 years before. It is thus difficult to ensure how accurate the respondents reported about how they felt immediately after migration 20 years ago. This might partly explain the low prevalence of psychological distress in the migrants in this study. Also, the prevalence rate for psychological distress in this study are more likely to be symptomatic rather than the actual rate since a clinical diagnosis to establish a true prevalence was not available. The questions assessing the psychological distress symptoms of the migrants were collected by self-reporting and thus raised the concerns about its validity. Our response rates were moderate which may have resulted in selection bias among those taking part in the study, but this would be unlikely to affect the associations observed between the exposure and outcome variable. However, self-reported health and related psychosocial variables are widely used in European[40–42] and American studies.[43,44]

From a methodological point of view, the weakness of the study is that it is based on a cross-sectional design. The inherent problem of a cross-sectional design is that the outcome (in this case psychological distress) and the exposure (in this case socioeconomic characteristics and premigratory and migratory experiences) are collected simultaneously and thereby preventing conclusions regarding causality. Also, we do not have data on the psychological health of the rural migrants in our sample prior to their migration to the urban area. Future studies in India should evaluate the development of psychological distress symptoms by sampling populations in migrants’ place of origin. Moreover, less attention has been paid to the information bias emerging from the dependent error in the cross-sectional studies, which means a possible correlation between the degree of error in measured exposure and measured outcome. Thus, it is possible that estimated associations between sociodemographic characteristics and migration experiences and psychological distress are falsely inflated in our study.
Conclusion

Internal migration is a major phenomenon in India and an important factor in the assessment of mental health planning and treatment in developing countries. Stressful experiences during migration appear to have long lasting effects on the mental health of rural to urban migrants which are evident in this study. This study provides some of the empirical evidence of an association between sociodemographic characteristics, migration experiences, and high psychological distress among the Indian migrants just after migration and after their resettlement in a developing country setting. Our findings suggest that causative and associative factors of psychological disorders/mental distress such as depression should be assessed in the context of the migration itself. There is a need to develop mental health intervention programs to deal with chronic mental distress to help the migrants live a healthy life. Moreover, an enhancement of quality of life and reduction of acculturation stress might be an effective intervening factor for preventive measures. Premigration training with a focus on the establishment of effective coping skills and preparation of migration may be helpful to improve their quality of life and mental health.

Migration remains an enigma for the clinician because not all migrants go through the same experiences and or settle in similar social circumstances. The process of migration and subsequent cultural and social adjustment and also an adjustment in their workplace thus play a key role in the mental health of the individual, which is evident in our study. Clinicians must take a range of these factors into account when assessing and planning intervention strategies aimed at the migrant individual and his or her social context. Further, to help promote the mental well-being of migrants, policy makers and community health providers can work to ensure that mental health coverage is available at primary health care centers and community/private health clinics where migrants receive their care. In addition, health care providers can also be encouraged to ask new migrants how stressful their move to the urban area has been and how they are adjusting, and should routinely screen for anxiety and depression symptoms using short, effective diagnostic tools. Finally, community health care providers and other organizations can take steps to help the new migrants develop strategies to adjust with the new urban environment and find strength in their cultural heritage, families, and broader social networks.

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Appendix 1

The push factors are those that compel a person, due to different reasons, to leave that place and go to some other place, for instance, low productivity, unemployment and underdevelopment, poor economic conditions, lack of opportunities for advancement, exhaustion of natural resources and natural calamities may compel people to leave their native place in search of better economic opportunities. The non-availability of alternative sources of income (non-agricultural activities) in rural areas is also important factor for migration. In addition to this, the existence of the joint family system and laws of inheritance, which do not permit the division of property, may also force many young men to move out to cities in search of jobs. Even sub division of property leads to migration, as the property become too small to support a family.

The Pull factors refer to those factors which attract the migrants to an area, such as, opportunities for better employment, higher wages, facilities, better working conditions and amenities etc. There is generally city ward migration, when rapid growth of industry, commerce and business takes place. Migration from the country side to the cities bears a close functional relation to the process of industrialization, technological advancement and other cultural changes which characterize the evolution of modern society in almost all parts of the world. Under the capitalistic model of development, there is a tendency for large proportion of investments to concentrate in the urban centers which encourage people to move to urban areas in the expectation of higher paid jobs. Thus, pull factors operate not only in the rural-urban migration, but also in other types of domestic as well as international migration.

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| Characteristics of migrants | Men (%) | Women (%) | Total (%) | n  |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|----|
| Age of migrants            |         |           |           |    |
| <30                        | 3.4     | 17.1      | 9.8       | 206|
| 30-39                      | 23.9    | 25.4      | 24.6      | 519|
| 40-49                      | 36.7    | 44.7      | 40.5      | 855|
| >50                        | 35.9    | 12.9      | 25.2      | 532|
| Mean±SD)                   | 44.7±8.6| 39.49±8.8 | 42.3±9.1  |    |
| Education *                |         |           |           |    |
| No education               | 1.1     | 20.1      | 9.9       | 210|
| Primary                    | 3.7     | 24.5      | 13.4      | 283|
| Senior secondary           | 65.0    | 42.7      | 54.6      | 1154|
| Graduate and professional  | 30.2    | 12.7      | 22.0      | 465|
| Current marital status     |         |           |           |    |
| Single                     | 1.1     | 0.0       | 0.6       | 12 |
| Married                    | 98.3    | 97.9      | 98.1      | 2072|
| Widow/widower              | 0.6     | 2.1       | 1.3       | 28 |
| Religion                   |         |           |           |    |
| Hindu                      | 94.6    | 91.9      | 93.3      | 1971|
| Non-Hindu                  | 5.4     | 8.1       | 6.7       | 141|
| Caste/tribe status ‡       |         |           |           |    |
| Scheduled caste            | 16.7    | 20.9      | 18.7      | 394|
| Scheduled tribes           | 5.3     | 5.4       | 5.4       | 113|
| Other backward caste       | 35.9    | 32.1      | 34.1      | 720|
| Other                      | 42.1    | 41.6      | 41.6      | 884|
| Occupation                 |         |           |           |    |
| Household work             | 0.4     | 89.6      | 42.3      | 901|
| Unemployed/unskilled/semiskilled manual | 4.3 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 70 |
| Skilled manual             | 56.8    | 2.8       | 31.5      | 666|
| Professional/semiprofessional | 38.6 | 5.4 | 23.1 | 488|
| Current standard of living ‡ |     |           |           |    |
| Lowest                     | 33.3    | 33.1      | 33.2      | 701|
| Middle                     | 31.1    | 34.6      | 32.3      | 692|
| Highest                    | 35.6    | 32.3      | 34.0      | 719|
| Childhood standard of living ‡ |   |           |           |    |
| Lowest                     | 47.6    | 37.1      | 42.7      | 902|
| Middle                     | 37.0    | 35.0      | 36.1      | 762|
| Highest                    | 15.4    | 27.9      | 21.2      | 448|
| Reason for migration       |         |           |           |    |
Characteristics of migrants

| pull factors such as                                      | Men (%) | Women (%) | Total (%) | n  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|----|
| Better availability of services                           | 45.7    | 21.9      | 34.6      | 731|
| Better economic prospects/promotion in urban area         | 45.5    | 12.2      | 30.0      | 633|
| Social reasons (to be with family/friends/marriage migration) | 2.0     | 62.0      | 30.0      | 633|
| Push factors§                                             | 6.8     | 3.9       | 5.5       | 115|

Percentage of life lived in an urban area

| percentage of life lived in an urban area | Men (%) | Women (%) | Total (%) | n  |
|------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|----|
| 0-25                                     | 6.3     | 3.4       | 4.9       | 104|
| 25-50                                    | 53.3    | 56.7      | 54.9      | 1159|
| 50-75                                    | 36.1    | 27.9      | 32.3      | 682|
| 75-100                                   | 4.3     | 12.1      | 7.9       | 167|

Spouse joined migrant

| spouse joined migrant                         | Men (%) | Women (%) | Total (%) | n  |
|----------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|----|
| Single at the time of migration              | 50.2    | 51.0      | 50.6      | 1068|
| Within 6 months                             | 18.6    | 17.8      | 18.2      | 385|
| Between 7-12 months                         | 8.3     | 8.7       | 8.5       | 179|
| After 1-year                                | 22.9    | 22.5      | 22.7      | 480|

Acceptance in workplace

| acceptance in workplace                      | Men (%) | Women (%) | Total (%) | n  |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|----|
| Immediately                                 | 16.7    | 5.0       | 11.2      | 237|
| After few weeks                             | 25.3    | 8.9       | 17.7      | 373|
| After few months                            | 39.5    | 10.0      | 25.7      | 542|
| After more than a year/still do not accept | 16.7    | 4.5       | 11.0      | 232|
| Not applicable/not working                  | 1.8     | 71.7      | 34.4      | 726|

Adjustment in the urban environment

| adjustment in the urban environment          | Men (%) | Women (%) | Total (%) | n  |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|----|
| Immediately                                 | 18.3    | 12.8      | 15.7      | 332|
| After few weeks                             | 27.4    | 19.4      | 23.7      | 499|
| After few months                            | 36.2    | 42.1      | 39.0      | 822|
| After more than a year/still do not accept  | 18.1    | 25.7      | 21.7      | 457|

Current choice of living

| current choice of living                     | Men (%) | Women (%) | Total (%) | n  |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|----|
| Village                                     | 45.9    | 28.7      | 37.9      | 800|
| Town                                       | 5.8     | 5.8       | 5.8       | 123|
| Small city                                  | 3.3     | 4.0       | 3.6       | 76 |
| Large city                                  | 45.1    | 61.4      | 52.7      | 1113|

Self-perception of current health

| self-perception of current health            | Men (%) | Women (%) | Total (%) | n  |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|----|
| Very good                                   | 22.1    | 15.5      | 19.0      | 402|
| Good                                        | 43.7    | 41.3      | 42.6      | 899|
| Average                                     | 29.6    | 31.7      | 30.8      | 650|
| Poor/very poor                              | 4.6     | 11.1      | 7.6       | 161|
| Total                                       | 1127    | 985       | 100.0     | 2112|

*Education: No education (0 years of education), primary (1-5 years of education), senior secondary (6-10 years of education), graduate and professionals (10+ years of education)

§Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are identified by the Government of India as socially and economically backward and needing protection from social injustice and exploitation. Other backward class is a diverse collection of intermediate castes that were considered low in the traditional caste hierarchy but are clearly above scheduled castes. Others are thus a default residual group that enjoys higher status in the caste hierarchy.
‡ The current and childhood SLI was calculated by applying standard weights to subsets of questions from a household level asset-based scale devised for Indian surveys, and rescaling them to the full score. The items were: Quality of house; toilet facilities; source of lighting, drinking water; land ownership; possession of clock, radio, television, bicycle, motorcycle, car, tractor, refrigerator, telephone. The score was then categorised into tertiles to produce low, medium and high SEP groups.

§ Push factors for migration in this study were absolute lack of livelihood opportunity in rural area, social discrimination, personal security (personal/political reasons), natural disaster (floods/drought), no clear reason/don't know, any other reason. IMS: Indian Migration Study, SLI: Standard of living, SEP: Socioeconomic position, SD: Standard deviation.
## Table 2
Percentage prevalence of psychological distress just after migration and after resettlement, currently among the migrants in the IMS 2005-2007

| Characteristics of migrants          | Just after migration |  | After resettlement |  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---|-------------------|---|
|                                      | Psychological distress | $\chi^2$ | Psychological distress | $\chi^2$ |
| Age of migrants                      |                      |       |                   |   |
| <30                                  | 14.1                 | <0.0001 | 3.4               | 0.247 |
| 30-39                                | 8.5                  |         | 4.1               |   |
| 40-49                                | 6.1                  |         | 5.9               |   |
| >50                                  | 5.5                  |         | 4.1               |   |
| Sex of migrant                       |                      |       |                   |   |
| Male                                 | 4.5                  | <0.0001 | 3.2               | <0.0001 |
| Female                               | 10.5                 |         | 6.5               |   |
| Education                            |                      |       |                   |   |
| No education                         | 9.5                  | 0.067  | 5.7               | 0.023 |
| Primary                              | 8.8                  |         | 8.1               |   |
| Senior secondary                     | 7.5                  |         | 4.1               |   |
| Graduate and professional            | 4.7                  |         | 3.9               |   |
| Current marital status               |                      |       |                   |   |
| Single                               | 8.3                  | 0.741  | 8.3               | 0.699 |
| Married                              | 7.3                  |         | 4.7               |   |
| Widow/widower                        | 3.6                  |         | 7.1               |   |
| Religion                             |                      |       |                   |   |
| Hindu                                | 7.5                  | 0.271  | 4.9               | 0.272 |
| NonHindu                             | 5.0                  |         | 2.8               |   |
| Caste/tribe status                   |                      |       |                   |   |
| Scheduled caste                      | 5.1                  | 0.270  | 4.6               | 0.617 |
| Scheduled tribes                     | 8.9                  |         | 4.4               |   |
| Other backward caste                 | 8.1                  |         | 4.0               |   |
| Others                               | 7.5                  |         | 5.4               |   |
| Occupation                           |                      |       |                   |   |
| Household work                       | 10.5                 | <0.0001 | 6.8               | 0.002 |
| Unemployed/unskilled/semiskilled manual | 5.7                |         | 1.4               |   |
| Skilled manual                       | 4.7                  |         | 3.0               |   |
| Professional/semi-professional       | 5.3                  |         | 3.9               |   |
| Current wealth status                |                      |       |                   |   |
| Lowest                               | 9.3                  | 0.003  | 4.0               | 0.345 |
| Middle                               | 8.0                  |         | 5.6               |   |
| Highest                              | 4.7                  |         | 4.6               |   |
| Childhood wealth status              |                      |       |                   |   |
| Lowest                               | 6.0                  | 0.134  | 4.0               | 0.126 |
| Middle                               | 8.4                  |         | 4.6               |   |
### Characteristics of migrants

| Characteristics                                      | Just after migration | After resettlement |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
|                                                      | Psychological distress | \( \chi^2 \) p    | Psychological distress | \( \chi^2 \) |
| Highest                                              | 8.0                  | <0.0001            | 6.5                    |          |
| Reason for migration                                 |                      |                    |                        |          |
| Better availability of services                      | 4.7                  | <0.0001            | 3.3                    | 0.016    |
| Better economic prospects/promotion in urban area    | 6.2                  | 4.1                |                        |          |
| Social reasons (to be with family/friends/marriage migration) | 10.1                 | 6.6                |                        |          |
| Push factors                                         | 14.8                 | 7.0                |                        |          |
| Percentage of life lived in an urban area            |                      |                    |                        |          |
| 0-25                                                 | 6.7                  | 0.053              | 4.8                    | 0.901    |
| 25-50                                                | 6.0                  | 4.8                |                        |          |
| 50-75                                                | 9.1                  | 5.0                |                        |          |
| 75-100                                               | 9.6                  | 3.6                |                        |          |
| Spouse joined migrant                                |                      |                    |                        |          |
| Single at the time of migration                      | 7.2                  | 0.297              | 5.7                    | 0.158    |
| Within 6 months                                      | 9.4                  | 4.4                |                        |          |
| Between 7-12 months                                  | 5.6                  | 3.4                |                        |          |
| After 1-year                                         | 6.5                  | 3.3                |                        |          |
| Acceptance in workplace                              |                      |                    |                        |          |
| Immediately                                          | 1.7                  | <0.0001            | 3.0                    | 0.051    |
| After few weeks                                      | 5.1                  | 3.2                |                        |          |
| After few months                                     | 6.8                  | 3.9                |                        |          |
| After more than a year/still do not accept           | 7.8                  | 6.0                |                        |          |
| Not applicable/not working                           | 10.2                 | 6.3                |                        |          |
| Adjusted in the urban environment                    |                      |                    |                        |          |
| Immediately                                          | 2.1                  | <0.0001            | 4.8                    | 0.008    |
| After few weeks                                      | 3.8                  | 4.0                |                        |          |
| After few months                                     | 7.7                  | 3.5                |                        |          |
| After more than a year/still do not accept           | 13.8                 | 7.7                |                        |          |
| Choice of living                                     |                      |                    |                        |          |
| Village                                              | 7.5                  | 0.001              | 4.6                    | 0.804    |
| Town                                                 | 15.5                 | 6.5                |                        |          |
| Small city                                           | 10.5                 | 4.0                |                        |          |
| Large city                                           | 6.0                  | 4.7                |                        |          |
| Self-perception of current health                    |                      |                    |                        |          |
| Very good                                            | 7.2                  | 0.021              | 1.2                    | <0.0001  |
| Good                                                 | 9.0                  | 6.8                |                        |          |
| Average                                              | 6.0                  | 3.4                |                        |          |
| Poor/very poor                                       | 3.1                  | 7.5                |                        |          |
| Total percentage                                     | 7.3                  | 4.7                |                        |          |
| Total number                                         | 154                  | 100                |                        |          |

IMS: Indian Migration Study
### Table 3

Adjusted association (ORs and 95% CI) of socioeconomic and demographic characteristics and migration experiences on psychological distress among men and women just after migration and after settlement (n=2112), IMS 2005-2007

| Characteristics of migrants                                      | Psychological distress just after migration | Psychological distress after resettlement |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
|                                                                  | Men        | Women       | Men        | Women       |
| Age of migrants                                                  |            |             |            |             |
| <30                                                              | 1          | 1           | 1          | 1           |
| 0-39                                                             | 0.56 (0.15-2.13) | 0.76 (0.33-1.74) | 0.51 (0.10-3.22) | 1.44 (0.34-6.04) |
| 40-49                                                            | 0.50 (0.11-2.26) | 0.55 (0.21-1.42) | 0.66 (0.10-4.47) | 2.59 (0.59-11.29) |
| >50                                                              | 0.67 (0.13-3.30) | 0.80 (0.24-2.61) | 0.63 (0.10-4.80) | 2.33 (0.43-12.67) |
| Education                                                       |            |             |            |             |
| No education                                                    | 1          | 1           | 1          | 1           |
| Primary                                                         | 0.94 (0.61-10.55) | 1.13 (0.54-2.36) | 0.10 (0.00-10.23) | 1.44 (0.62-3.32) |
| Senior secondary                                                | 0.65 (0.13-5.56) | 0.99 (0.49-2.00) | 0.15 (0.14-15.20) | 0.83 (0.34-2.06) |
| Graduate and professional                                       | 0.49 (0.99-8.47) | 0.33 (0.11-1.02) | 0.24 (0.22-7.89) | 0.16 (0.03 (0.97) |
| Current marital status                                          |            |             |            |             |
| Single                                                          | 1          | 1           | 1          | 1           |
| Married                                                         | 0.89 (0.10-9.34) | 8.66 (0.79-9.49) | 0.54 (0.04-7.40) | 18.35 (0.91-37.20) |
| Widow/widower                                                   | -          | -           | -          | -           |
| Religion                                                        |            |             |            |             |
| Hindu                                                           | 1          | 1           | 1          | 1           |
| NonHindu                                                        | -          | 0.67 (0.25-1.75) | 1.40 (0.29-6.88) | 0.24 (0.05-1.05) |
| Caste/tribe status                                              |            |             |            |             |
| Scheduled caste                                                 | 1          | 1           | 1          | 1           |
| Scheduled tribes                                                | 1.88 (0.24-14.50) | 2.59 (0.88-7.59) | 1.57 (0.23-10.72) | 0.62 (0.15-2.60) |
| Other backward caste                                            | 2.36 (0.68-8.20) | 1.59 (0.78-3.26) | 1.57 (0.23-4.03) | 0.88 (0.40-1.97) |
| Others                                                          | 2.57 (0.76-8.75) | 1.07 (0.53-2.16) | 1.18 (0.35-4.00) | 0.79 (0.37-1.67) |
| Occupation                                                      |            |             |            |             |
| Household work                                                  | 1          | 1           | 1          | 1           |
| Unemployed/unskilled/semi-skilled manual                        | -          | 5.74 (1.23-26.87) | -          | -           |
| Skilled manual                                                  | 0.38 (0.04-3.64) | 0.91 (0.20-4.18) | 0.18 (0.01-3.40) | 0.04 (0.00-1.42) |
| Professional/semiprofessional                                   | 0.35 (0.04-3.36) | 1.09 (0.29-4.08) | 0.11 (0.01-2.20) | 1.70 (0.34-8.53) |
| Current wealth status                                           |            |             |            |             |
| Lowest                                                          | 1          | 1           | 1          | 1           |
| Middle                                                          | 1.67 (0.67-4.20) | 1.11 (0.61-2.02) | 1.10 (0.38-3.18) | 1.09 (0.52-2.31) |
| Highest                                                         | 1.76 (0.65-4.76) | 0.44 (0.20-0.97) | 1.68 (0.57-4.97) | 0.79 (0.33-1.89) |
| Childhood wealth status                                         |            |             |            |             |
| Lowest                                                          | 1          | 1           | 1          | 1           |
## Characteristics of migrants

|                      | Psychological distress just after migration | Psychological distress after resettlement |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
|                      | Men                                         | Women                                    | Men                                         | Women                                    |
|                      |                                              |                                          |                                              |                                          |
| Middle               | 1.03 (0.49-2.17)                             | 1.44 (0.80-2.56)                         | 2.11 (0.88-5.09)                             | 0.88 (0.43-1.81)                         |
| Highest              | 1.18 (0.44-3.15)                             | 1.17 (0.59-2.34)                         | 2.47 (0.85-7.18)                             | 1.74 (0.80-3.80)                         |
| Reason for migration |                                              |                                          |                                              |                                          |
| Better availability of services | 1                                            | 1                                        | 1                                            | 1                                        |
| Better economic prospects/promotion in urban area | 1.66 (0.79-3.50)                             | 1.43 (0.58-3.51)                         | 1.83 (0.80-4.18)                             | 1.50 (0.54-4.15)                         |
| Social reasons (to be with family/friends/marriage migration) | 1.15 (0.14-9.57)                             | 1.73 (0.89-3.35)                         | 1.27 (0.08-19.52)                            | 2.15 (0.99-4.67)                         |
| Push factors         | 5.77 (1.89-17.68)                            | 6.32 (2.07-19.32)                        | 4.33 (1.40-13.45)                            | 0.51 (0.06-4.57)                         |
| Percentage of life lived in an urban area |                                              |                                          |                                              |                                          |
| 0-25%                | 1                                            | 1                                        | 1                                            | 1                                        |
| 25-50                | 0.74 (0.19-2.83)                             | 1.38 (0.28-6.71)                         | 0.98 (0.25-3.88)                             | 1.15 (0.22-5.90)                         |
| 50-75                | 1.86 (0.46-7.74)                             | 1.37 (0.27-7.04)                         | 0.79 (0.17-3.58)                             | 2.10 (0.38-11.56)                        |
| 75-100               | 1.37 (0.18-10.36)                            | 1.21 (0.20-7.41)                         | 1.27 (0.19-8.45)                             | 1.19 (0.12-12.22)                        |
| Spouse joined migrant|                                              |                                          |                                              |                                          |
| Single at the time of migration | 1                                            | 1                                        | 1                                            | 1                                        |
| Within 6 months      | 2.75 (1.21-6.23)                             | 1.91 (1.03-3.53)                         | 0.59 (0.20-1.75)                             | 0.77 (0.36-1.66)                         |
| Between 7-12 months  | 0.31 (0.04-2.47)                             | 1.69 (0.70-4.05)                         | 0.22 (0.03 (1.81)                             | 0.41 (0.14-1.20)                         |
| After 1-year         | 2.38 (0.94-6.05)                             | 1.26 (0.62-2.60)                         | 0.82 (0.29-2.27)                             | 0.21 (0.08-0.55)                         |
| Acceptance in workplace |                                              |                                          |                                              |                                          |
| Immediately          | 1                                            | 1                                        | 1                                            | 1                                        |
| After few weeks      | 0.78 (0.12-4.93)                             | 6.28 (0.84-46.99)                        | 1.53 (0.31-7.63)                             | 0.93 (0.15-5.82)                         |
| After few months     | 0.77 (0.13-4.68)                             | 4.41 (0.64-30.21)                        | 1.62 (0.35-7.58)                             | 2.10 (0.42-10.56)                        |
| After more than a year/still do not accept | 1.27 (0.18-8.81)                             | 2.96 (0.37-23.83)                        | 4.88 (0.93-25.53)                            | 1.49 (0.24-9.11)                         |
| Not applicable/not working | 10.93 (1.29-9.25)                            | 2.10 (0.33-13.54)                        | 2.43 (0.12-48.59)                            | 1.05 (0.25-4.46)                         |
| Adjustment in the urban environment |                                              |                                          |                                              |                                          |
| Immediately          | 1                                            | 1                                        | 1                                            | 1                                        |
| After few weeks      | 8.54 (0.75-9.78)                             | 0.38 (0.10-1.49)                         | 1.18 (0.29-4.91)                             | 0.51 (0.17-1.50)                         |
| After few months     | 15.09 (1.33-17.7)                            | 2.11 (0.70-6.33)                         | 0.83 (0.19-3.55)                             | 0.47 (0.18-1.21)                         |
| After more than a year/still do not accept | 16.42 (1.33-20.2)                            | 6.40 (2.12-19.29)                        | 0.40 (0.10-2.10)                             | 1.38 (0.57-3.38)                         |
| Choice of living     |                                              |                                          |                                              |                                          |
| Village              | 1                                            | 1                                        | 1                                            | 1                                        |
| Town                 | 0.69 (0.18-2.64)                             | 3.01 (1.31-6.95)                         | 1.67 (0.45-6.06)                             | 1.34 (0.38-4.79)                         |
| Small city           | 2.05 (0.54-7.84)                             | 0.68 (0.19-2.41)                         | 0.82 (0.10-7.38)                             | 0.47 (0.08-2.77)                         |
| Large city           | 0.45 (0.22-0.94)                             | 1.01 (0.60-1.74)                         | 0.68 (0.30-1.53)                             | 1.28 (0.67-2.47)                         |
| Self-perception of current health |                                              |                                          |                                              |                                          |
| Very good            | 1                                            | 1                                        | 1                                            | 1                                        |
| Good                 | 0.49 (0.20-1.15)                             | 2.12 (1.05-4.27)                         | 5.09 (1.12-23.22)                            | 5.62 (1.61-19.57)                        |
| Average              | 0.75 (0.28-1.96)                             | 2.12 (1.05-4.26)                         | 2.64 (0.48-14.48)                            | 3.40 (0.89-13.00)                        |
### Characteristics of migrants

| Characteristics of migrants | OR (95% CI) | Psychological distress just after migration | Psychological distress after resettlement |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
|                            | Men         | Women                                       | Men                                      | Women                                   |
| Poor/very poor             | -           | 0.38 (0.12-1.21)                            | 4.40 (0.54-36.01)                        | 5.70 (1.39-23.41)                       |
| Number of respondents      | 2109        | 2109                                        | 2109                                     | 2109                                    |

OR could not be analyzed due to small number of cases in the cell. R: Reference category, OR: Odd ratio, CI: Confidence interval, IMS: Indian Migration Study.