

Does the Social Network Matter for Intra-national Labor Migration Decision in Nepal?

Presented at

THIRD NESAJ KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER SYMPOSIUM

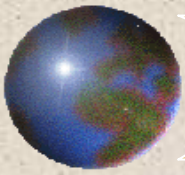
11 March 2007

By:

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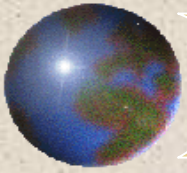


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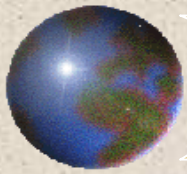
Motivation

- In the running tenth plan (2002-2007), the Government of Nepal has talked much about regional balance, rural-urban partnership, rural housing and densely populated settlement programme for development.
- No any previous study that focus the migration network to the migration decision of labor in Nepal.



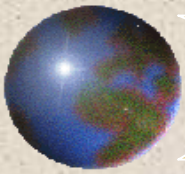
Research Questions

- What are the major determinants for labor choice of destination to migrate?
- Do the social network matter for the labor to choose destination for migration?
- What is the impact of network on employment status of labor after migration?



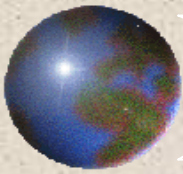
Objectives

- To see the relationship of choice of destination to migrate with other variables.
- To see if the impact of network on choice of destination to migrate varies or not with different regions.
- To see the impact of social network on chance of finding work after migration.



Working Hypotheses

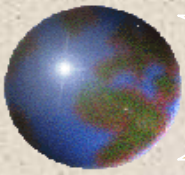
- Social network is positive stimulus for choice of destination for labor to migrate.
- High unemployment rate in origin motivate labor to migrate.
- Social network is more influential in inter-regional migration than intra-regional migration.
- Social network increases the chance to find job for migrant labor.



Data source and Summary

Summary of the Data set

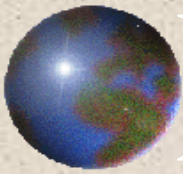
- Source of data : NLSS II Data Set, Nepal: HMG/N, CBS, 2004.
- Data type: Cross Section
- Survey methodology followed: World Bank LSMS
- Sampling procedure used: Two-stage stratified
- Ecological Zones: 3
- Development Regions: 5
- Districts: 75
- No. of PSUs : 326 (Rural - 229 and Urban - 97)
- No. of households: 3912 (Rural - 2748, Urban - 1164)
- Unit of analysis: Individual
- Labor : 15-59 years of age[11004]



Construction of Migration network

Assumptions

- Presence of family members or friends in destination are the links which work as network for the migrants before migration
- Family members or friends sending remittances are the links which work as network for the non-migrants



Construction of Migration network

Number of Non-migrants with Networks	
<i>Social Relation</i>	<i>Number</i>
Wife/Husband	225
Son/Daughter	608
Grandchild	5
Father/Mother	185
Sister/Brother	118
Niece/Nephew	11
Son/Daughter-in-law	22
Brother/Sister-in-law	22
Father/Mother-in-law	12
Friends	41
Total	1249
Number of Migrants with Networks	
Family members	363
Friends	245
Total	608

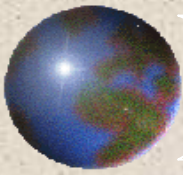
Total number of labor under observation = 11004

Labor with network= Non migrants with network+ Migrants with network = 1249+608= 1857

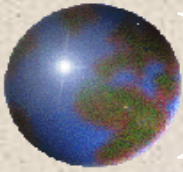
Percent with network = $1857/11004 \times 100 = 16.88$

Percent with family network= $1571/11004 \times 100 = 14.28$

Percent with friend network= $286/11004 \times 100 = 2.60$



Pre Migration



Model 1

Multinomial Logistic Model (Choice of Destination to Migrate)

Odds Ratio (OR) of Multinomial Logistic Regression is given as:

$$\frac{\Pr(Y_i = j)}{\Pr(Y_i = J)} = e^{X_{ij} \beta_j + Z_i \gamma}$$

Percentage Change= (OR-1)*100

Y: choice of destination to migrate

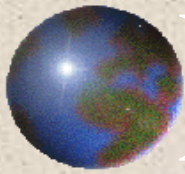
X: [Unemployment rate, Wage differential]

Z: [social network variables, Human capital Assets Variables, Ethnicity, Regional dummies]

I want to test Model 1 based on the following 2 regions.

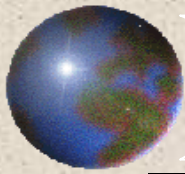
- 1) Rural Origin
- 2) Urban Origin

Detail of model 1 is given in Appendix -1, and definition of variables in Appendix -2



Descriptive Statistics

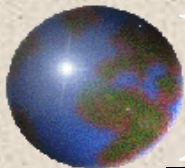
Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Dependent Variables				
Choice of destination to migrate (Rural Origin)	0.33	0.47	0	2
Choice of destination to migrate (Urban Origin)	0.04	0.21	0	1
Social Networks Variables				
Female*Family networks	0.07	0.26	0	1
Male* Family networks	0.07	0.26	0	1
Female* Friend networks	0.01	0.12	0	1
Male* Friend networks	0.01	0.11	0	1
Economic Variables				
Unemployment rate	32.19	9.90	11.11	54.21
Wage differential	54.59	24.99	0	128
Human Capital Assets Variables				
Household size	6.66	3.26	0	33
Age	27.73	11.97	15	59
Age2	912.20	801.89	225	3481
Marital Status	0.63	0.48	0	100
<u>Education Level</u>				
Lower (0-5 years)	0.11	0.31	0	1
Middle (6-12 years)	0.84	0.37	0	1
Higher (13 and above)	0.06	0.23	0	1
Gender composition (% of male in HH)	44.97	22.58	0	100
Distribution of HH by ethnicity				
High Cast Hindu	0.32	0.47	0	1
Low cast Hindu	0.11	0.31	0	1
Hill Tibeto Burmese	0.14	0.34	0	1
Tarai Tibeto Burmese	0.31	0.46	0	1
Newar	0.06	0.23	0	1
Distribution by Regions				
Mountains	0.11	0.31	0	1
Hills	0.57	0.50	0	1
Tarai (Plains)	0.32	0.47	0	1



Mean Comparison Test (Non Migrants vs. Migrants)

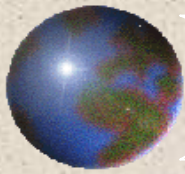
Variable	Non Migrants	Migrants	Test of Difference
Percentage of Total no. of	62.74	37.26	-----
Mean value of migrants/ HH	-----	2.20	-----
<u>Social Networks Variables</u>			
Family networks	0.10	0.21	***
Friend networks	0.007	0.05	***
Female*Family networks	0.05	0.10	***
Male* Family networks	0.06	0.11	***
Female* Friend networks	0.004	0.02	***
Male* Friend networks	0.005	0.03	***
<u>Economic Variables</u>			
Unemployment rate	30.16	32.66	***
Wage differential	53.31	56.73	***
<u>Human Capital Assets Variables</u>			
Household size	6.60	6.76	***
Age	30.64	22.81	***
Marital Status (Married==1)	0.71	0.48	***
Education (Years)	8.72	8.18	***
Gender composition (% of male in HH)	44.80	45.24	ns
<u>Distribution of HH by ethnicity</u>			
High Cast Hindu	0.33	0.32	ns
Low cast Hindu	0.11	0.13	**
Hill Tibeto Burmese	0.14	0.14	ns
Tarai Tibeto Burmese	0.31	0.31	ns
Newar	0.05	0.05	ns
<u>Distribution by Regions</u>			
Mountains	0.11	0.11	ns
Hills	0.58	0.55	***
Tarai (Plains)	0.31	0.34	***
<u>Distribution of Households by Rural/Urban basis</u>			
Rural	0.90	0.88	***
Urban	0.10	0.12	***

*** Significant at 1% level, ** Significant at 5% level, * Significant at 10% level, ns- not significant



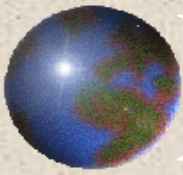
Estimates for MLM, Model-1 (Dependent variable: Choice of destination to migrate)

Variables	Origin: Rural					
	Rural			Urban		
	coefficients	OR	OR-1	coefficients	OR	OR-1
Social Networks Variables						
Female*Family networks	1.09***(0.08)	2.98	1.98	3.19***(0.68)	24.39	23.39
Male* Family networks	1.24***(0.09)	3.47	2.47	2.64***(0.74)	14.03	13.03
Female* Friend networks	2.00***(0.19)	7.43	6.43	3.14***(1.13)	23.31	22.31
Male* Friend networks	1.86***(0.19)	6.44	5.44	3.27***(1.19)	26.55	25.55
Economic Variables						
Unemployment rate	0.03***(0.002)	1.03	0.03	0.08***(0.03)	1.07	0.07
Wage differential	0.002***(0.0009)	1.01	0.01	0.04***(0.007)	1.04	0.04
Human Capital Assets Variables						
Household size	0.03***(0.007)	1.03	0.03	0.042(0.072)	1.04	0.04
Age	-0.18***(0.01)	0.83	-0.17	-0.37*** (0.13)	0.68	-0.32
Age2	0.001***(0.0001)	1.001	0.001	0.004*** (0.002)	1.004	0.004
Marital Status	-0.11*** (0.04)	0.89	-0.11	1.37*** (0.59)	3.93	2.93
<u>Education Level</u>						
Lower (0-5 years)	-----	----	----	-----	----	----
Middle (6-12 years)	0.33*** (0.07)	1.39	0.39	2.44*** (1.07)	11.48	10.48
Higher (13 and above)	0.24** (0.13)	1.28	0.28	1.63 (1.49)	5.13	4.13
Gender composition (% of male in HH)	0.001 (0.001)	1.007	0.007	0.009 (0.01)	1.009	0.009
Distribution by ethnicity						
High Cast Hindu	-0.06 (0.10)	0.94	-0.06	-1.80 (1.45)	0.16	-0.84
Low cast Hindu	0.08 (0.11)	1.08	0.08	-28.62 (178.29)	0.007	-0.993
Hill Tibeto Burmese	-0.03 (0.10)	0.97	-0.03	0.44 (1.21)	1.55	0.55
Tarai Tibeto Burmese	-0.36*** (0.10)	0.69	-0.31	-0.15 (1.11)	0.85	-0.15
Newar	-----	----	----	-----	---	---
Distribution by Regions						
Mountains	-0.22*** (0.08)	0.79	-0.21	0.09 (0.90)	1.09	0.09
Hills	-0.13*** (0.05)	0.87	-0.13	-0.43 (0.56)	0.64	-0.36
Tarai (Plains)	----	---	---	----	----	----
Constant	0.92*** (0.23)	2.50	1.50	-8.45*** (2.61)	0.0002	-0.9998
Pseudo R –squared	0.1405					
Chi-square	1996.15***					
Log likelihood value	-6086.45					
N	11004					
*** Significant at 1% level. ** Significant at 5% level. * Significant at 1% level						

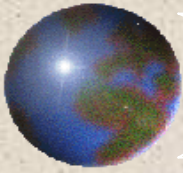


Estimates for MLM, Model-1 (Dependent variable: Choice of destination to migrate)

Variables	Origin: Urban					
	Urban			Rural		
	coefficients	OR	OR-1	coefficients	OR	OR-1
Social Networks Variables						
Female*Family networks	0.71***(0.17)	2.03	1.03			
Male* Family networks	0.23***(0.18)	1.25	0.25			
Female* Friend networks	1.12***(0.29)	3.06	2.06			
Male* Friend networks	1.16***(0.28)	3.19	2.19			
Economic Variables						
Unemployment rate	0.03*** (0.005)	1.03	0.03			
Wage differential	0.02*** (0.001)	1.02	0.02			
Human Capital Assets Variables						
Household size	0.02(0.015)	1.02	0.02			
Age	-0.016(0.03)	0.98	-0.02			
Age2	-0.0005(0.0004)	0.99	-0.01			
Marital Status	-1.44*** (0.11)	0.23	-0.77			
<u>Education Level</u>						
Lower (0-5 years)	----	-----	-----			
Middle (6-12 years)	0.39** (0.16)	1.47	0.47			
Higher (13 and above)	-0.31(0.30)	0.73	-0.27			
Gender composition (% of male in HH)	0.009*** (0.002)	1.009	0.009			
Distribution by ethnicity						
High Cast Hindu	0.18(0.28)	1.20	0.20			
Low cast Hindu	0.73*** (0.31)	2.09	1.09			
Hill Tibeto Burmese	0.05(0.32)	1.04	0.04			
Tarai Tibeto Burmese	1.03*** (0.28)	2.80	1.80			
Newar	-----	----	----			
Distribution by Region						
Mountains	0.79*** (0.14)	2.20	1.20			
Hills	-0.13*** (0.11)	0.87	-0.13			
Tarai (Plains)	-----	---	---			
Constant	-5.01*** (0.52)	0.006	-0.994			
Pseudo R –squared	0.1754					
Chi-square	925.01***					
Log likelihood value	-1654.72					
N	11004					
*** Significant at 1% level, ** Significant at 5% level, * Significant at 1% level						



Post Migration



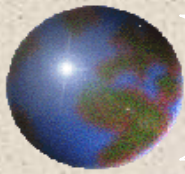
Model 2

Binary Logistic Model (Chance to Find Work after Migration)

$$Y = \beta X$$

Y: Chance to find work after migration

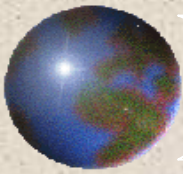
X: [Social network variables, Education level, Age, Ethnicity, Regional dummies]



Binary Logistic Estimates for model-2

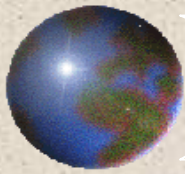
(Dependent variable: Chance to get job)

Variables	All Migrants		Rural Origin Migrants		Urban Origin Migrants	
	Coefficients	Odds Ratio	Coefficients	Odds Ratio	Coefficients	Odds Ratio
Social Networks Variables						
Female*Family networks	2.61*** (0.13)	13.63	2.59*** (0.14)	13.42	3.11*** (0.41)	22.49
Male* Family networks	2.63***(0.13)	13.96	2.66***(0.14)	14.38	2.60***(0.39)	13.57
Female* Friend networks	3.59***(0.23)	36.34	3.71***(0.25)	41.21	3.15***(0.62)	23.45
Male* Friend networks	2.95***(0.22)	19.19	3.01***(0.25)	20.30	2.74***(0.57)	15.56
Education Level						
Lower (0-5 years)	0.23 (0.27)	1.25	-----	----	-----	----
Middle (6-12 years)	0.65***(0.23)	1.91	0.36***(0.16)	1.43	0.79***(0.26)	2.21
Higher (13 and above)	-----	----	-0.28(0.28)	0.75	-0.17(0.92)	0.83
Cohorts by Age						
15-29 Years	-1.80***(0.11)	0.16	-2.08***(0.20)	0.12	-1.37***(0.35)	0.25
30-44 Years	-----	----	-0.22(0.22)	0.79	-----	----
45- 59 Years	0.07(0.20)	1.08	-----	----	-1.37(0.35)	0.36
Distribution by ethnicity						
High Cast Hindu	-0.37(0.24)	0.68	-0.25(0.22)	0.77	-1.003(0.59)	0.36
Low cast Hindu	0.003(0.22)	1.00	0.12(0.25)	1.13	-0.47(0.65)	0.62
Hill Tibeto Burmese	-0.40(0.27)	0.66	-0.38(0.24)	0.67	-0.02(0.60)	0.97
Tarai Tibeto Burmese	-0.12(0.20)	0.87	0.05(0.22)	1.05	-1.11(0.79)	0.32
Newar	-0.83(0.58)	0.43	-0.98(0.65)	0.37	0.70(0.80)	0.2.02
Distribution by Regions						
Eastern Development Region	1.98*(0.99)	7.28	2.01*(1.02)	7.47	16.73***(0.61)	1843.62
Central Development Region	1.62(0.99)	5.05	1.69(1.02)	5.43	16.47***(0.60)	1421.23
Western Development Region	1.52(1.00)	4.59	1.60(1.02)	4.97	16.05***(0.69)	934.14
Mid-western Development Region	1.82*(1.00)	6.20	1.96*(1.03)	7.16	16.09***(0.65)	972.61
Far-western Development Region	2.01**(1.01)	7.53	1.99**(1.04)	7.38	17.26***(0.75)	3132.97
Constant	-3.22***(1.03)	0.04	-2.87***(1.06)	0.06	-17.77***(0.89)	0.00001
Pseudo R -squared	0.3417		0.3507		0.3442	
Chi-square	1430.87***		1285.32***		179.79***	
Log likelihood value	-1378.46		-1189.59		-171.29	
N	4100		3609		491	
*** Significant at 1% level, ** Significant at 5% level, * Significant at 1% level						



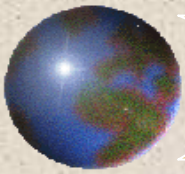
Policy Implications

- For intensification of the interdependence of villages and towns, the urban area can be activated to foster the rural development. The Government of Nepal can mobilize the social network of migration for rural-urban partnership which is the major component for rural-urban linkage. To mobilize the social network the government should encourage the entrepreneur, academicians, technical manpower with same origin to invest their money, skill and knowledge for the development of their backward origins.
- For regional balance, the Government must invest more on the rural and backward regions in employment generation and education. Investment in education by establishing good schools and colleges as good as in urban areas helps to create better human capital in rural areas. The government should facilitate the private sector by giving some incentives to establish some agro based labor intensive industries in rural areas generating more and more job for the local people which will help people to keep staying at origin.



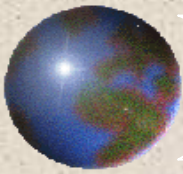
Summary and Conclusion

- Migration network, mean wage differential between destination and origin, unemployment rate of origin, education (middle level), are found to be significant determinants of labor migration decision.
- The estimated results suggest the positive influence of social network on choice of destination to migrate which is consistent to the findings of Winters et al. (2001). The impact of friend network found to be stronger than the impact of family network for rural to rural labor migration decision. For rural to rural migration it is 3 times more in female and 2 times more in male. For rural to urban migration, they are almost similar between male and female .
- The family and friends network are more influential for rural-urban migration than rural-rural and urban-urban migration. While comparing the results of rural-urban migration to rural-rural and urban-urban migration of labor, on average the social network are found 6 times more influential in case of rural-urban migration than rural-rural migration and 24 times more influential than urban-urban migration.
- The economic variables, unemployment rate of origin and mean daily wage differential between origin and destination are the attributes of choice variables and are conformed important determinants of both intra-regional and inter-regional migration. They both have positive association with choice of destination to migrate. This result is consistent with the theory developed by Todaro (1969) and Harris-Todaro (1970).



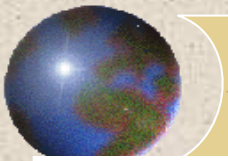
Summary and Conclusion

- The younger and middle level educated labor is more movable in nature in search of better education, skills and opportunities. This result is consistent to the many studies in migration literatures which indicate that migration is common among younger and more educated workers.
- Family members and friends help to find job in the new environment after migration. The migrants having social network are more likely to get job. Their education level matters but their ethnicity does not matter to get job.
- Since community level organizations of migrants that can play major role for migration of labor are not so developed in Nepal and lacked in data; that's why, in this paper, the other aspects of the role of social network in labor migration decision in Nepal such as migration culture, community level organizations could not be covered. More empirical research needs to be done in this area which can be a good topic for further research.



References

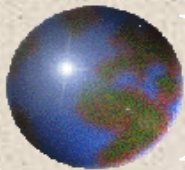
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Appendix- 1 (Detail of Model:1)

- A labor is the utility maximizer, therefore chooses to migrate for work if the utility obtained from earning afterwards is greater than that would be obtained if does not leave home for work.
- Consider U_{ij} be the maximum utility i^{th} person derives if it chooses to participate in j^{th} migration alternative for rural urban migration, i.e. 1, 2 or 0 where 1= a person chooses to migrate for work within that region (rural/urban), 2= a person chooses to migrate to another region (rural/urban) and 0= a person chooses not to migrate. The indirect utility function can be written as follows (Varian, 1992).
- $U_{ij} = V_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij}$
- Where, ε_{ij} is the stochastic disturbances term accounting for the influence of omitted variables. V_{ij} is the function of observable variables specified in the model. Probability that i^{th} person chooses a j^{th} alternative can be expressed as follows.
- $P_{ij} = \Pr (U_{ij} > U_{iJ})$, $j = 1, 2$ or 0 where $j \neq J$
- It is assumed that the difference between ε_{ij} and ε_{iJ} are iid and normally distributed. Now consider Y_i is the i^{th} person's migration decision with possible mutually exclusive and exhaustive choices among the 3 alternatives. This decision depends on the Y_i^*
- $$Y_i = j \quad \text{if} \quad Y_i^* > 0$$

and
$$J \quad \text{if} \quad Y_i^* = 0$$
- Here J = the last category treated as reference category. Y_i^* is latent variable, which is assumed to be determined mainly by the explanatory variables specified in the models. Y_i^* , which is continuous and is defined as follows.



Model 1 (Continued)

- $\text{Prob}(Y_i=j)=X_{ij} \beta_j + Z_i\gamma + \varepsilon_{ij}$;
- And X_{ij} = Attributes of choices and varies across the choice and possibly across individuals as well (Ex: Wage differential, Unemployment rate)
 Z_i = Characteristics of the individual and same for all choices but varies across individuals (Ex: Age, Education, Marital status etc.)
- Let us consider rural urban migration

For Rural Origin Individual

$\text{Prob}(Y_i=1)=X_{i1} \beta_1 + Z_i\gamma + \varepsilon_{i1}$ (Migrate within rural area)

$\text{Prob}(Y_i=2) = X_{i2} \beta_2 + Z_i\gamma + \varepsilon_{i2}$ (Migrate to urban area)

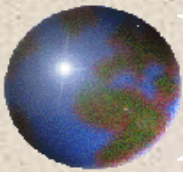
$\text{Prob}(Y_i=0)$ = Not to migrate (Reference category)

For Urban Origin Individual

$\text{Prob}(Y_i=1)=X_{i1} \beta_1 + Z_i\gamma + \varepsilon_{i1}$ (Migrate within urban area)

$\text{Prob}(Y_i=2) = X_{i2} \beta_2 + Z_i\gamma + \varepsilon_{i2}$ (Migrate to rural area)

$\text{Prob}(Y_i=0)$ = Not to migrate (Reference category)



Model 1 (Continued)

- The probability that at least one of the member of i th household migrate for work can be obtained as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr(Y_i=j) &= \Pr(Y_i^* > 0) \\ &= \Pr(X_{ij} \beta_j + Z_i \gamma + \varepsilon_{ij} > 0) \\ &= \Pr(\varepsilon_{ij} > -(X_{ij} \beta_j + Z_i \gamma)) \\ &= F(X_{ij} \beta_j + Z_i \gamma) = \Phi(X_{ij} \beta_j + Z_i \gamma)\end{aligned}$$

- F is the cumulative distribution function of disturbances term, which is replaced by the logistic cumulative density function, Φ . Then the probability that at least one member of the i th household chooses not to migrate for work can be expressed as:
- $\Pr(Y_i=J) = 1 - \Phi(X_{ij} \beta_j + Z_i \gamma)$
- Then, response probabilities of multinomial Logit model are given by

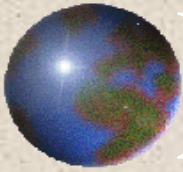
$$\Pr(Y_i = j) = \frac{e^{X_{ij} \beta_j + Z_i \gamma}}{1 + \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} e^{X_{ij} \beta_j + Z_i \gamma}} \quad \text{therefore} \quad \Pr(Y_i = J) = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} e^{X_{ij} \beta_j + Z_i \gamma}}$$

And Logit is given as (Wooldridge, 2002);

$$\log \left[\frac{\Pr(Y_i = j)}{\Pr(Y_i = J)} \right] = X_{ij} \beta_j + Z_i \gamma$$

Odds Ratio (OR) of Multinomial Logistic Regression is given as:

$$\frac{\Pr(Y_i = j)}{\Pr(Y_i = J)} = e^{X_{ij} \beta_j + Z_i \gamma}$$



Model1 (Continued)

- In the above model, the coefficients are not directly tied to the marginal effects. Therefore, the marginal effects can be obtained by differentiating the above equation with respect to the repressor (Green 2000).

$$\frac{\partial P_j}{\partial (\text{regressor})_k} = [P_j(1(j = k) - P_k)]\beta, k = 1, \dots, J$$

- For simplicity observation subscript are dropped.
- Percentage Change= (OR-1)*100

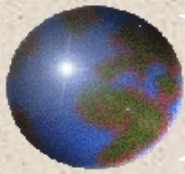
Y= choice of destination to migrate

Model 1 is tested based on the following 2 regions.

1. Rural Origin Migrants
2. Urban Origin Migrants

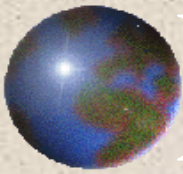
X: [Wage differential, Unemployment rate]

Z: [[social network variables, Human capital Assets Variables, Ethnicity, regional dummies]



Appendix -2 (Definition of Variables)

Variable	Definition
Choice of destination to migrate	1 if migrated within region, 2 if migrated to other region, 0 if not migrated
Family networks	1 if an individual has family network, 0 otherwise
Friend networks	1 if an individual has friend network, 0 otherwise
Female*Family networks	1 if a female has family network, 0 otherwise
Male* Family networks	1 if a male has family network, 0 otherwise
Female* Friend networks	1 if a female has friend network, 0 otherwise
Male* Friend networks	1 if a male has friend network, 0 otherwise
Unemployment rate	Unemployment rate in origin
Wage differentials	Difference between the mean daily wage of destination and origin
Household size	Size of the household
Age	Age of an individual
Marital Status	1 if married, 0 otherwise
Education Level	Highest level completed in years of schooling
Gender composition	Percentage of male in household
High Cast Hindu	1 if an individual is high cast hindu (Brahmin and chhetri), 0 otherwise
Low cast Hindu	1 if an individual is low cast hindu (Kami, Damai and Sarki), 0 otherwise
Hill Tibeto Burmese	1 if an individual is hill tibeto burmies (Rai, Gurung, Tamang etc.), 0 otherwise
Tarai Tibeto Burmese	1 if an individual is terai tibeto urmese (Tharu, Dhimal etc), 0 otherwise
Newar	1 if an individual is Newar, 0 otherwise
Eastern Development Region	1 if the origin is Eastern Development Region, 0 otherwise
Central Development Region	1 if the origin is Central Development Region, 0 otherwise
Western Development Region	1 if the origin is Western Development Region, 0 otherwise
Mid-Western Development Region	1 if the origin is Mid-Western Development Region, 0 otherwise
Far Western Development Region	1 if the origin is Far Western Development Region, 0 otherwise
Mountains	1 if origin is Mountains, 0 otherwise
Hills	1 if origin is Hills, 0 otherwise
Tarai	1 if origin is Tarai (Plain), 0 otherwise
Rural	1 if origin is rural, 0 otherwise
Urban	1 if origin is urban, 0 otherwise
Chance to find job	1 if migrant got job after migration, 0 otherwise



THANK YOU