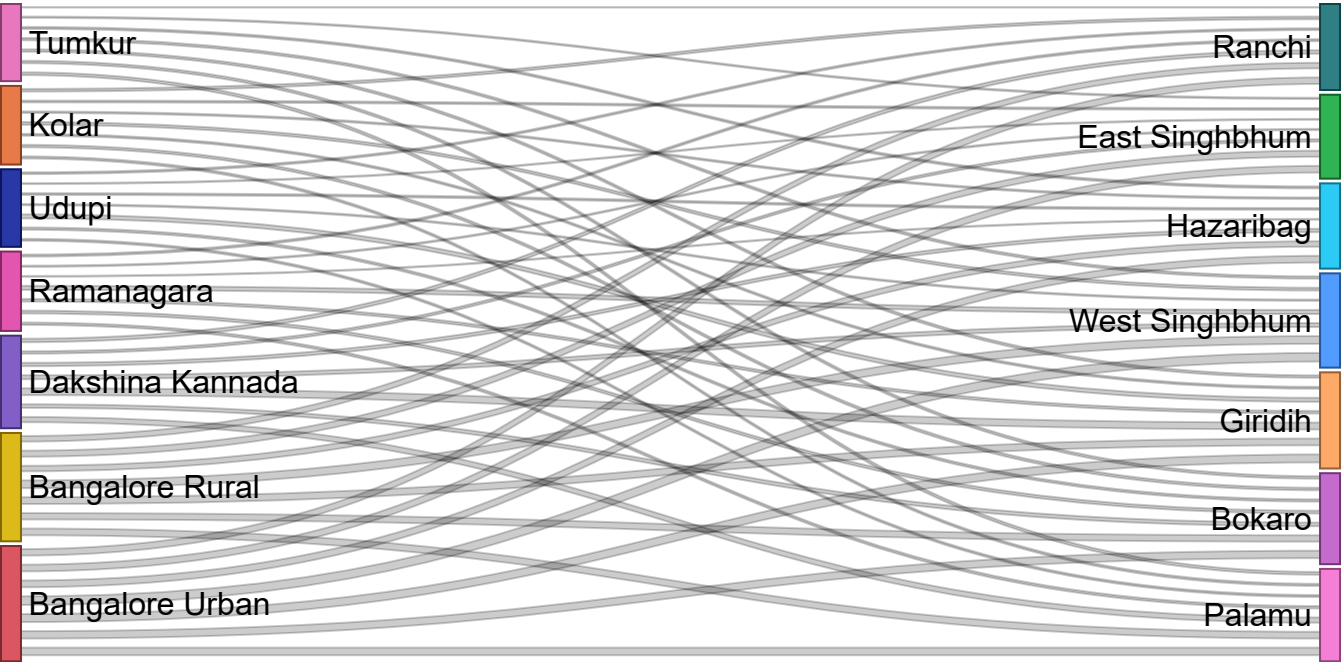


General Infographics about migration from Jharkhand - PHIA FOUNDATION

- By Vinayak Jha (IIIT Bangalore)

District	Females	Males	Female Migrant Worker	Male Migrant Worker	Breastfeeding	Pregnant
Bangalore Urban	5151	29964	3483	23162	1071	500
Bangalore Rural	2648	18950	2028	15933	855	584
Dakshina Kannada	797	7083	639	5806	189	120
Hassan	429	1654	398	1491	88	25
Bellary	313	2544	246	2171	115	49
Kolar	279	2586	235	2145	84	42
Tumkur	278	2374	225	2014	159	92
Udupi	278	2476	228	2086	130	55
Ramanagara	248	2338	210	1934	81	30
Mysore	247	1803	181	1548	108	58

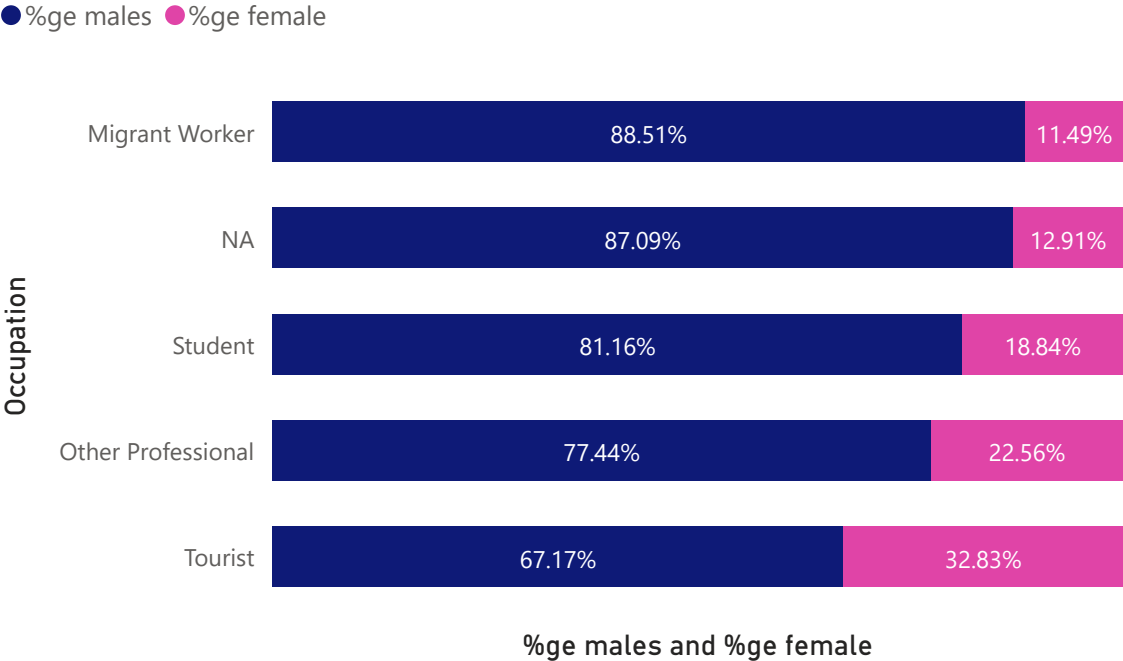
Migration from Bangalore to Jharkhand District



Quick Stats

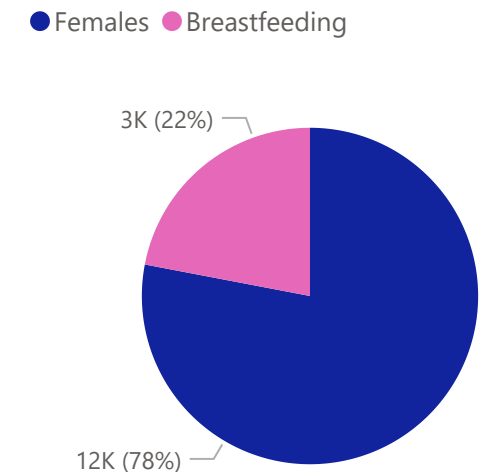
- Dashboard has three sections: Table, Sankey chart, and Column chart.
- Table on right shows states of migrants, ordered by number of female migrants.
- Sankey chart on left shows migration flow from Jharkhand districts to Bangalore districts.
- Bar chart in top right shows occupation-wise distribution of male and female migrants in Bangalore.
- Hover over a district in the Sankey chart to see the number of migrants, and hover over a bar in the bar chart to see percentage of migrants in each occupation.

Occupation by Gender

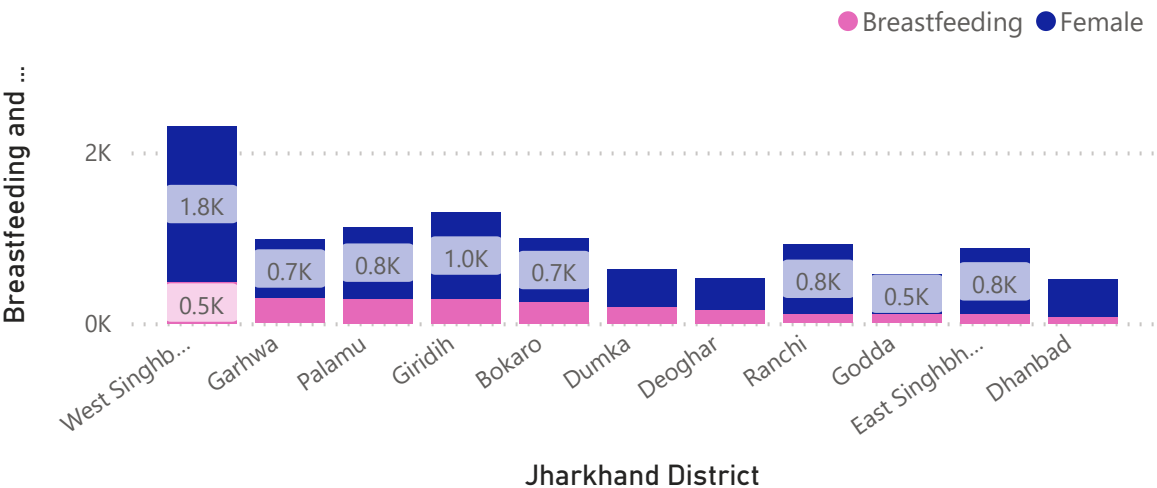


Focus on women migrant - PHIA Foundation

%ge of Breastfeeding Women



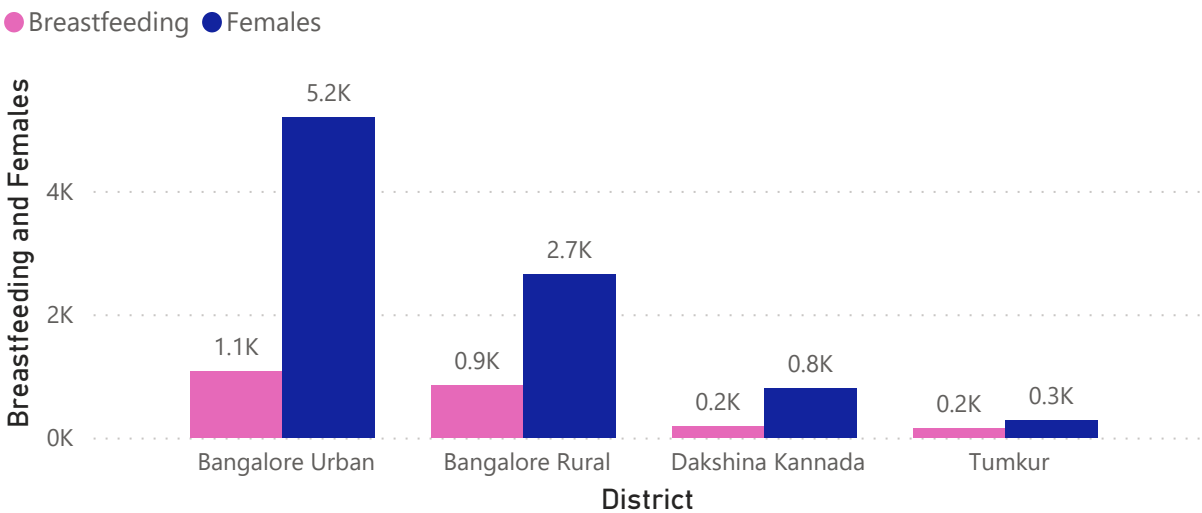
Breastfeeding women in Jharkhand



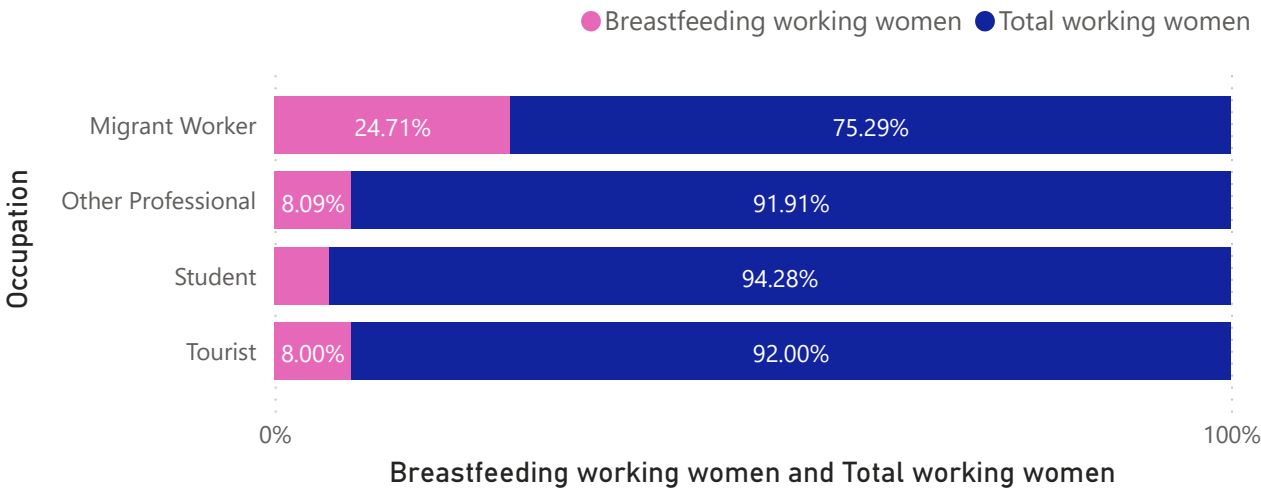
The infographics focus on breastfeeding migrant women who returned to Jharkhand home district and their migration to Bangalore.

- The pie chart shows the percentage of women who breastfeed their children.
- The two bar graphs show the breastfeeding rates by top districts in Bangalore.
- The final column chart shows the percentage of women who are employed and breastfeed, categorized by occupation.
- The ratio presented in the bar graph is calculated as the percentage of breastfeeding occupation women compared to the total number of working women in that occupation, and the percentage of women who don't breastfeed compared to

Breastfeeding Women in Karnataka



Breastfeeding Women Employed



Qualitative Study

Objective:

- To explore health accessibility challenges for migrants from Jharkhand in major cities
- To identify health intermediaries associated with the process in Bangalore
- To recommend policy solutions to PHIA foundation for improving the current migrant worker laws in Jharkhand

Study Design:

- Explorative, cross-sectional, qualitative study
- Semi-structured qualitative interviews used
- Structured questions provided to confirm concrete information
- Sampling method: purposive and snowball sampling
- Participants recruited through cold-calling and in-person visits
- 25 participants interviewed: 21 migrant workers and 5 employers
- Interviews conducted between March and April 2022
- Questionnaire translated into Hindi and administered alone

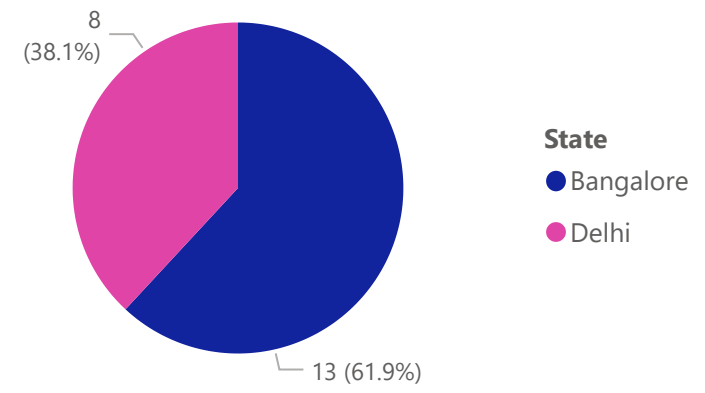
Data Analysis:

- Open coding and affinity mapping used for qualitative analysis
- Grounded theory used for the study
- Quantitative data analyzed using Excel
- Responses collected in Hindi and translated into English for the final report submission

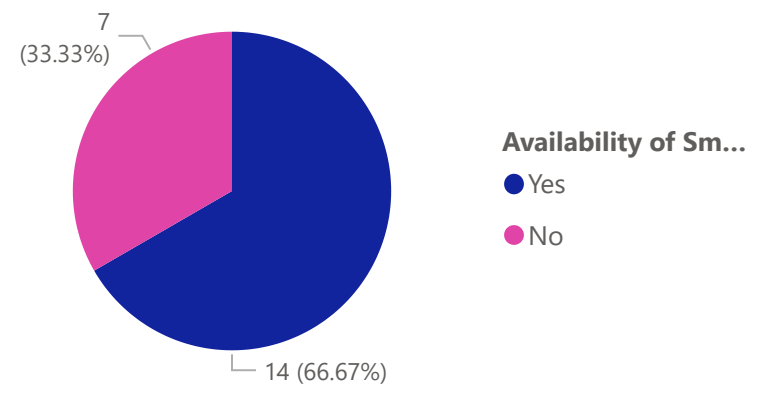


Qualitative Data Analysis - IIIT Bangalore

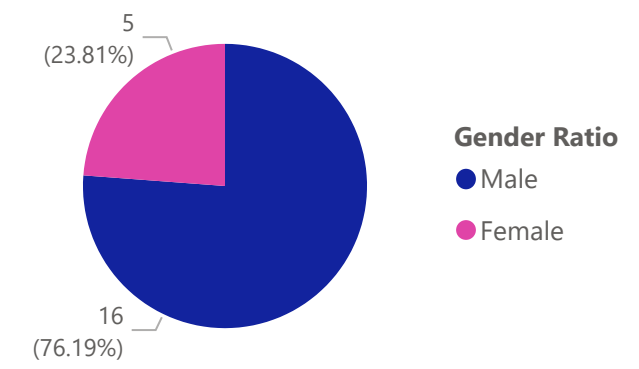
Migrants by State



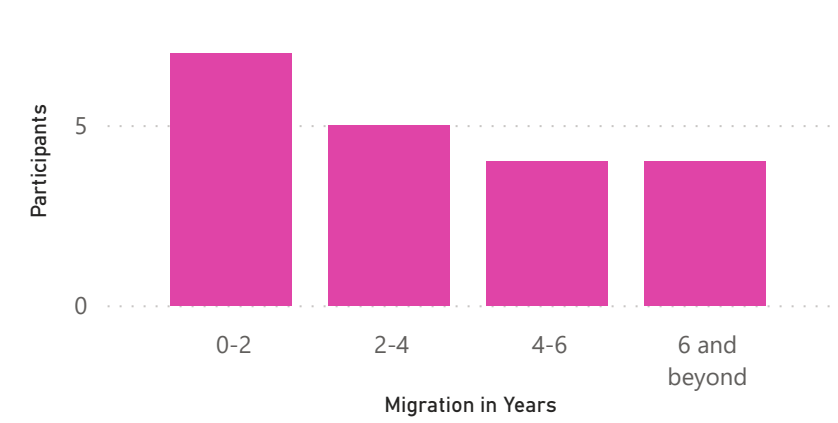
Migrants by Availability of Smartphone



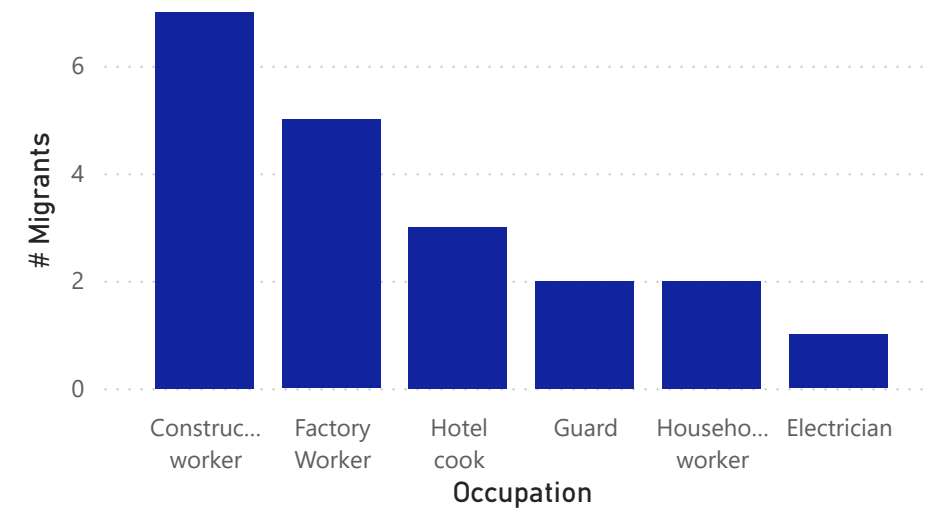
Migrants by Gender Ratio



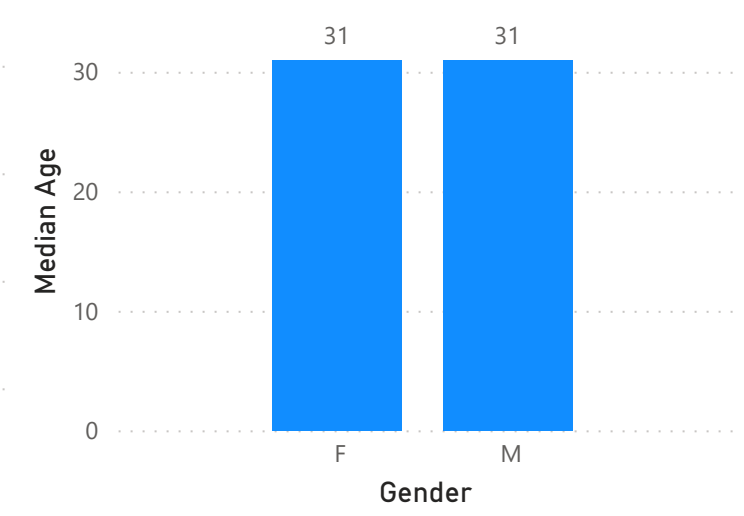
Participants by Migration in Years



Migrants by Occupation

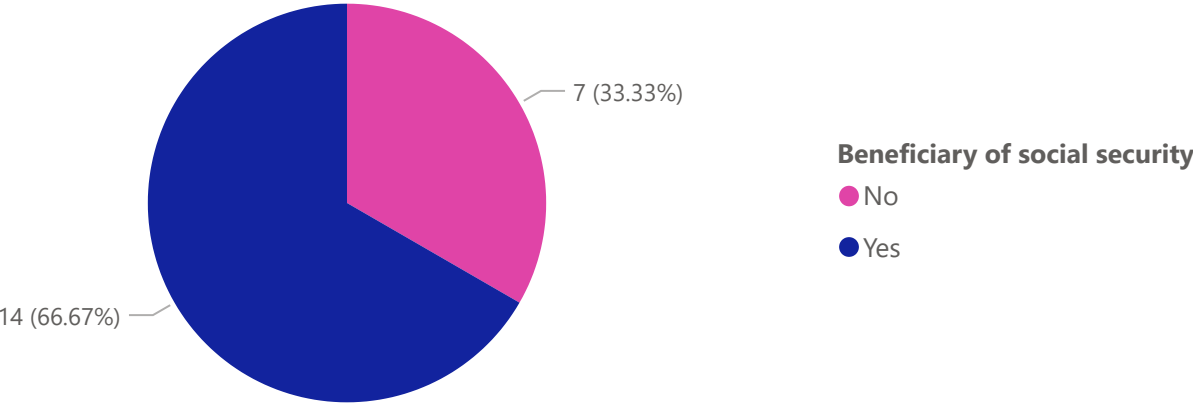


Median Age by Gender

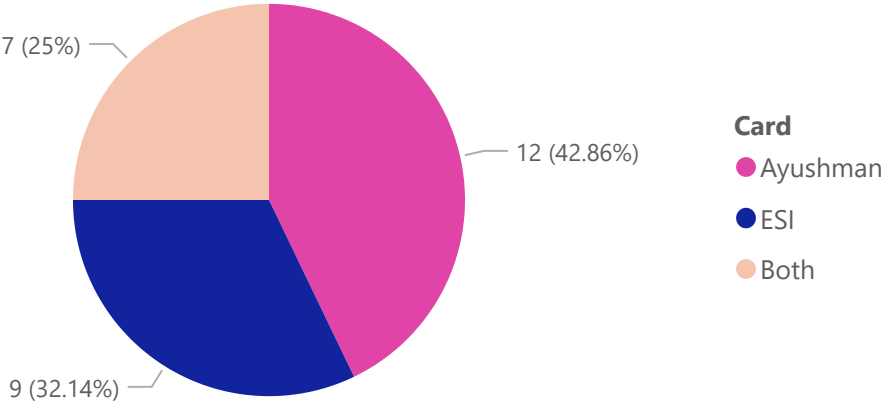


Description of Qualitative analysis

Migrants by Beneficiary of social security

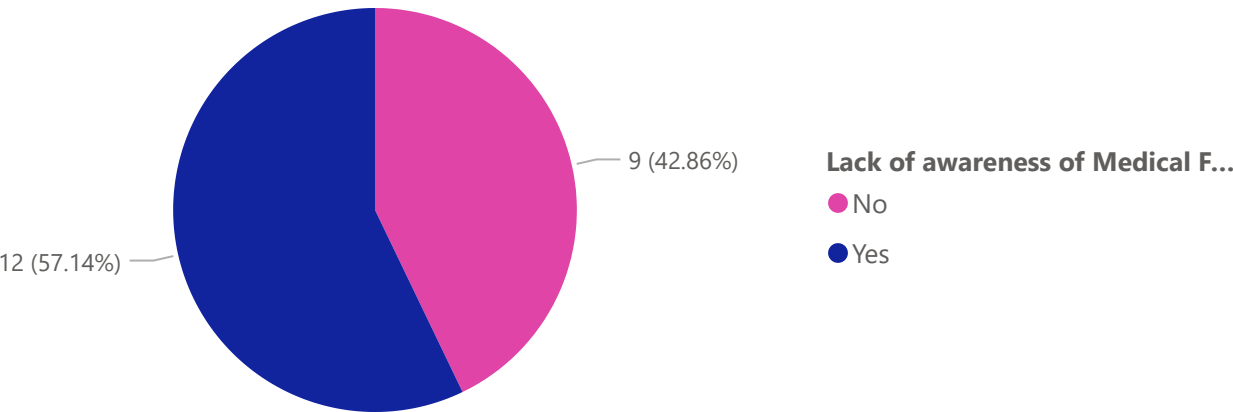


Migrant Beneficiaries by Card

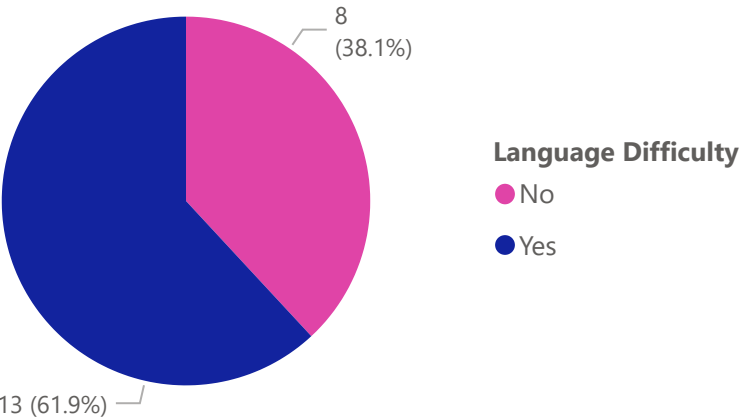


Challenges

Migrants by Lack of awareness of Medical Facility



Migrants by Language Difficulty



Insights and Recommendations

Key Districts

- West Singhbhum has the highest percentage of women migrants at 14.86%, followed by Dakshin Kannada in Karnataka at 6.57%.
- Despite the higher number of women migrants, they are more dependent due to lack of employment, with 76% being unemployed compared to 42% of men.
- To support women's employment, there should be a focus on sectors that can provide job opportunities for women migrants.
- More than half of the women migrants (55%) live in urban areas, while only 35% of male migrants live in urban areas.
- A significant number of women migrants (22%) are pregnant, which highlights the need for better healthcare services and support for pregnant women in the migrant population.

Challenges

- Challenges in improving healthcare outcomes for migrants include language barriers, lack of awareness of health schemes, and low acceptance of health insurance in private hospitals

Recommendations

- State support in forming community health centers and regular tracking of migrant health workers.
- Focus on technology led initiatives such as E Sanjeevani having easy connectivity with platforms such as Whatsapp and Facebook.

Other Insights were shared with stakeholders.