

**DISTRICTS LEVEL OF  
DEVELOPMENT AS PUSH AND  
PULL FACTORS IN INTER-DISTRICT  
MIGRATION IN PAKISTAN**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Generally migration takes place from economically depressed areas to the centres of commerce and industry. Thus, the real force behind migration could be the desire among people to improve their economic lot. Todaro (1976) argues that even though unemployment is high in the urban areas, an individual migrates in response to urban-rural differences in expected, rather than actual earning. Besides, due to an increasing pressure on agrarian economy as a consequence of high rate of population growth, constant re-distribution of the excess population from the rural areas to the urban areas within a country or beyond the international boundaries becomes the accepted norm. Lee (1966), in his famous sociological explanation contends that the process of migration and decision to migrate relate to (i) factors associated with the area of origin; (ii) factors associated with the area of destination; (iii) intervening obstacles and; (iv) personal factors. In the following sections we discuss the process of migration in Pakistan and its associated factors.

## **RECENT MIGRATION STREAMS:**

### **Results of the 1998 Census**

The 1998 Census provides detailed information about the place of birth and the place of enumeration of each individual which help in estimating the number of lifetime migrants in the country to about 10.8 million people who were living in other than their district of birth, either in the same province or other provinces. Of the total lifetime migrants in the country, over half (5.7 million) were inter-district migrants, about one-fourth had migrated from other provinces and about one-fifth had migrated from outside Pakistan.

### **Origin and Destination of Migrants**

With the help of information available on duration of continuous residence, the number of persons migrated during the past ten years (termed here recent migrants) have been estimated, as shown in Table 1. Of all the lifetime migrants, about one-third (4 million) had migrated during the past 10 years. Over two-thirds of the recent migrants are residing in the urban

areas; constituting 6.3 percent of the total population as compared to just 1.5 percent in the rural areas.

**TABLE 1**  
**NUMBER OF RECENT IN-MIGRANTS\* AND**  
**THEIR PERCENTAGE SHARE IN POPULATION BY PROVINCE**  
**AND URBAN RURAL RESIDENCE, 1998**

Province	Urban Areas		Rural Areas		All Areas	
	Number	% In total Population	Number	% In total Population	Number	% In total Population
Punjab	1,367,682	5.9	902,586	1.8	2,270,268	3.1
Sindh	941,160	6.3	150,052	1.0	1,091,212	3.6
NWFP	171,472	5.7	154,932	1.1	326,404	1.8
Balochistan	83,332	5.3	49,988	1.0	133,320	2.0
Islamabad	156,054	29.5	52,988	19.2	209,042	26.0
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>2,719,700</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1,310,546</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4,030,246</b>	<b>3.1</b>

\* Duration of Continuous Residence Less than 10 years.

In-Migration Includes Migrants from other provinces and migrants within province.

Both urban and rural areas of Islamabad have the highest percentage of recent migrants in the population. This is mainly due to its attraction: being the nation's capital, providing job opportunities and, also many people move there due to transfers of their job.<sup>1</sup> Whereas, the urban areas of all the four provinces have 5-6 percent of population classified as recent migrants, in the rural areas of Punjab the percentage of migrants is about twice than the other three provinces.

**TABLE 2**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF RECENT INTRA AND INTER PROVINCIAL**  
**IN-MIGRANTS BY PROVINCES, 1998**

Province	Within Provinces		From Others Area	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Punjab	1,321,203	58.2	949,065	41.8
Sindh	319,167	29.2	772,045	70.8
NWFP	182,562	55.9	143,842	44.1
Balochistan	56,132	42.1	77,188	57.9
Islamabad	*	*	209,042	100.0
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>1,879,064</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>2,151,182</b>	<b>53.4</b>

\* Since Islamabad is the Federal capital as well as a district, migration figures are only available for those who migrated from other areas but not for those who migrated within the district.

<sup>1</sup> The high share of rural migrants in urban area of Islamabad also suggests that some residential areas of the city are classified as rural due to their location despite having urban characteristics, but they may be coming daily to twin cities of Islamabad-Rawalpindi for working.

Since the 1950s, Sindh has remained the major destination of internal migrants whereas most migrants originated in Punjab and NWFP (Karim, 1986). This pattern has remained prominent in the 1998 Census as well, as shown in Table 2. Over two-fifths of the recent migrants originated in Punjab and over one-thirds in NWFP (Table 3a). On the other hand, less than three-tenths and less than one-tenth respectively, were settled in the two provinces. Sindh received the lion's share of these migrants, about twice those who originated in the province and almost the same share in the country's population. Islamabad being the nation's capital is growing rapidly due to migration, where during the last ten-years, over 0.15 million people have been added due to migration. Sindh had a net gain of about 0.37 million people due to migration. On the other hand, NWFP, Punjab, Balochistan and FATA have net losses of population due to migration during the same period.

Destination	Origin						
	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan	Islamabad	FATA	Total
<b>Punjab</b>							
Number	----	99,550	196,155	19,369	6,256	5,341	326,671
Percent	----	<b>30.5</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Sindh</b>							
Number	284,269	----	170,178	34,170	1,950	9,656	500,223
Percent	<b>56.8</b>	----	<b>34.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>NWFP</b>							
Number	42,896	6,083	----	822	3,029	28,906	81,736
Percent	<b>52.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	----	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Balochistan</b>							
Number	29,121	12,603	13,774	----	216	180	55,894
Percent	<b>52.1</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>24.6</b>	----	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Islamabad</b>							
Number	111,544	12,140	38,712	2,607	----	1,331	166,334
Percent	<b>67.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	----	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>							
Number	<b>467,830</b>	<b>130,376</b>	<b>418,819</b>	<b>56,968</b>	<b>11,451</b>	<b>45,414</b>	<b>1,130,858</b>
Percent	<b>41.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Another important feature of migration during the past ten years is the pattern of intra- and inter-provincial migration in the country (Table 2). Over seven-tenths of migrants in Sindh had originated outside the province. In Balochistan as well, about sixth-tenths had migrated from other areas within the country. Nearly, sixth-tenths in Punjab and almost the same relative proportion in NWFP people migrated but within the same province.

Since most internal migrants in Pakistan, initially or often, move as single persons and their destinations are urban areas, it is likely that many are not enumerated at the place of destination (i.e. urban areas) at the time of Census (Karim, 1992). Either they are counted at the place of origin (a rural area) or since many men live together in the urban area, they are missed at the time of enumeration.

Among the in-migrants to Punjab (Table 3a) three-tenths originated in Sindh and six-tenths originated in NWFP. On the other hand, among the in-migrants to Sindh, nearly six-tenths had originated in Punjab and over one-third in NWFP. Similarly about two-thirds of in-migrants to Islamabad and over half of in-migrants each to NWFP and Balochistan had originated in Punjab, whereas Sindh with about one-fourth of the country's population sent over one-tenth of migrants to other provinces including Islamabad.

Province-wise origin and destination of out-migrants shown in (Table 3b) indicate that over six-tenths of those who left Punjab were settled in Sindh and nearly one-fourth were settled in Islamabad. Whereas, six-tenths of those settled in Punjab had originated in NWFP and only one-third in Sindh. Approximately half of those who originated in NWFP were settled in Punjab and over two-fifths in Sindh. On the other hand, over three-fourths of those originated in Sindh were settled in Punjab and less than one-twentieth in NWFP. Of all the in-migrants, two-fifths had originated in Punjab and over one-third in NWFP. Similarly a majority of those settled in Balochistan and Islamabad had originated in Punjab.

Table 4 summarizes the number and percentage of place of origin and destination of internal migrants for each province about whom information on origin is available. Over two-fifths originated in Punjab whereas, less than three-tenths settled there. In Sindh, approximately one-eighth originated and over two-fifths settled there. In NWFP it was almost just the opposite. In sum, Sindh and Islamabad gained about 0.37 and 1.5 million people respectively while NWFP and Punjab lost 0.34 and 0.14 million people respectively.

<b>TABLE – 3B</b>						
<b>NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RECENT OUT-MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, 1998</b>						
<b>Origin</b>	<b>Destination</b>					
	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>Sindh</b>	<b>NWFP</b>	<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>Islamabad</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Punjab</b>						
Number	----	284,269	42,896	29,121	111,544	467,830
Percent	----	<b>60.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Sindh</b>						
Number	99,550	----	6,083	12,603	12,140	130,376
Percent	<b>76.4</b>	----	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>NWFP</b>						
Number	196,155	170,178	----	13,774	38,712	418,819
Percent	<b>46.8</b>	<b>40.6</b>	----	<b>3.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Balochistan</b>						
Number	19,369	34,170	822	----	2,607	56,968
Percent	<b>34.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	----	<b>4.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Islamabad</b>						
Number	6,256	1,950	3,029	216	----	11,451
Percent	<b>54.6</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	----	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FATA</b>						
Number	5,341	9,656	28,906	180	1,331	45,414
Percent	<b>11.8</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>						
Number	<b>326,671</b>	<b>500,223</b>	<b>81,736</b>	<b>55,894</b>	<b>166,334</b>	<b>1,130,858</b>
Percent	<b>28.9</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Information on migration to FATA is not available.

<b>TABLE – 4</b>							
<b>DISTRIBUTION OF RECENT INTER-PROVINCIAL MIGRANTS BY ORIGIN, DESTINATION AND NET MIGRATION 1998</b>							
<b>Province</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Origin</b>		<b>Destination</b>		<b>Net Migrants</b>
			<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Numbers</b>
Punjab	73,621,290	55.6	467,830	41.4	326,671	28.9	-141,159
Sindh	30,439,893	23.0	130,376	11.5	500,223	44.2	369,847
NWFP	17,735,912	13.4	418,819	37.0	81,736	7.2	-337,083
Balochistan	6,565,885	5.0	56,968	5.0	55,894	4.9	-1,074
Islamabad	805,235	0.6	11,451	1.0	166,334	14.7	154,883
FATA	3,176,331	2.4	45,414	4.0	*	*	-45,414
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>132,344,546</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,130,858**</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,130,858</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0</b>

\* Information on In-migration to FATA not available.  
 \*\* Additional 389,062 persons originated in other countries, 108,599 originated in AJK /Northern Areas and 522,666 did not report their place of origin.

### INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION

Like earlier censuses, the 1998 Census identified a person as migrant, if he/she had crossed the district boundary. As over the years, the number of districts have been increasing<sup>2</sup> the volume of migration would also be increasing. Table 5.1a ranks all the districts according to their population size and provides the number of persons migrated there during the past 10 years. Over two-fifths of all those who migrated internally during the past ten years ended up in Karachi<sup>3</sup>, which contained about seven percent of the country's population. Furthermore, the five largest districts – which combined together contained about 21 percent of the country's population – received about half of the migrants. When districts are ranked according to the number of in-migrants (Table 5.1b), Karachi (the first largest city) ranked at the top, followed by Rawalpindi (the 5<sup>th</sup> largest district). On the other hand, Islamabad ranked 5<sup>th</sup> in receiving the number of in-migrants as against its 60<sup>th</sup> position in population size. Islamabad-Rawalpindi being adjacent to each other, together received over half a million migrants during the last 10 years, mainly due to Islamabad being the nation's capital and Rawalpindi being its twin city. Interestingly, while eight districts received between 100 to 900 thousand migrants, 48 districts received less than ten thousand migrants.

When we look at the pattern of out-migration (Table 5.2a) the five largest districts have sent less than two-fifths of the out-migrants to other districts. Indeed, only one district (Faisalabad) sent over a hundred thousand migrants while between 70 and 89 thousand had originated each in five other larger districts (Lahore, Sargodha, Karachi, Sialkot and Sheikhpura). Apparently, unlike in-migration, out-migration was not highly correlated with the size of the district.

Table 5.3a and 5.3b provide the in-, out- and net-migration rates for each district. The highest net migration rate is reported for Islamabad (316 per 1000 population), followed by Rawalpindi (117 per 1000) Lasbela (99 per 1000), Karachi (95 per 1000) and Lahore (56 per 1000). While the high net-migration rate to Islamabad is due to it being the nation's capital and to Rawalpindi due to its proximity to Islamabad, Karachi and Lahore are the country's two largest cities which have been the center of attraction for many migrants since Independence. One explanation of high net migration to Lasbela district in Balochistan is due to the establishment of an industrial estate in Hub (in Lasbela district) which borders with Karachi. Thus, it has attracted workers from Karachi and other parts of Sindh as well as Balochistan province, who have settled in Lasbela.

<sup>2</sup> The number of districts in the country increased from 50 in 1972 to 67 in 1981 and 106 in 1998.

<sup>3</sup> Since five districts of Karachi have now been merged, Karachi is being treated as one district in this paper.

**TABLE 5.1A**  
**INTER DISTRICT MIGRATION DURING THE LAST 10 YEARS,**  
**DISTRICTS RANKED BY POPULATION SIZE, 1998**

District	Population	In-Migrants**					Out-Migrants***			
		Percent of Pakistan's population	Urban population	Percent of population living in urban areas	Number of in-migrants during last 10 years	Percent of total in-migrants	Commulative percent	Number of out-migrants during last 10 years	Percent of total out-migrants	Commulative percent.0
Karachi * (S)	9,856,318	7.4	9339023.0	94.8	867,464	21.5	21.5	79,895	4.2	4.2
Lahore(P)	6,318,745	4.8	5209088.0	82.4	361,965	9.0	30.5	70,681	3.7	8.0
Faisalabad (P)	5,429,547	4.1	2318433.0	42.7	178,801	4.4	34.9	115,433	6.1	14.1
Gujranwala (P)	3,400,940	2.6	1719038.0	50.5	225,784	5.6	40.5	61,884	3.3	17.3
Rawalpindi (P)	3,363,911	2.5	1788273.0	53.2	374,542	9.3	49.8	29,903	1.6	18.9
Sheikhupura (P)	3,321,029	2.5	870816.0	26.2	115,157	2.9	52.7	89,208	4.7	23.6
Rahim Yar Khan (P)	3,141,053	2.4	616582.0	19.6	43,799	1.1	53.8	16,830	0.9	24.5
Multan (P)	3,116,851	2.4	1314748.0	42.2	39,425	1.0	54.8	58,962	3.1	27.7
Hyderabad (S)	2,891,488	2.2	1469101.0	50.8	31,353	0.8	55.5	32,907	1.7	29.4
Jhang (P)	2,834,545	2.1	662990.0	23.4	50,822	1.3	56.8	51,215	2.7	32.1
Sialkot (P)	2,723,481	2.1	713329.0	26.2	75,565	1.9	58.7	89,042	4.7	36.8
Sargodha (P)	2,665,979	2.0	750032.0	28.1	58,246	1.4	60.1	75,966	4.0	40.8
Muzafargarh (P)	2,635,903	2.0	341345.0	12.9	37,117	0.9	61.0	17,835	0.9	41.8
Bahawalpur (P)	2,433,091	1.8	665304.0	27.3	42,848	1.1	62.1	23,500	1.2	43.0
Kasur (P)	2,375,875	1.8	542391.0	22.8	41,777	1.0	63.1	51,365	2.7	45.7
Okara (P)	2,232,992	1.7	514408.0	23.0	65,344	1.6	64.8	55,831	3.0	48.7
Vehari (P)	2,090,416	1.6	535432.0	25.6	52,196	1.3	66.1	28,539	1.5	50.2
Khanewal (P)	2,068,490	1.6	364261.0	17.6	41,243	1.0	67.1	23,730	1.3	51.5
Bahawalnagar (P)	2,061,447	1.6	392801.0	19.1	25,854	0.6	67.7	41,489	2.2	53.6
Gujrat (P)	2,048,008	1.5	568172.0	27.7	49,978	1.2	69.0	59,259	3.1	56.8
Peshawar (N)	2,026,851	1.5	982816.0	48.5	110,998	2.8	71.7	9,962	0.5	57.3
Larkana (S)	1,927,066	1.5	557016.0	28.9	3,180	0.1	71.8	24,028	1.3	58.6
Sahiwal (P)	1,843,194	1.4	301990.0	16.4	32,154	0.8	72.6	69,952	3.7	62.3
Dadu (S)	1,688,811	1.3	360762.0	21.4	5,948	0.1	72.7	25,970	1.4	63.7
Dera Ghazi Khan (P)	1,643,118	1.2	228839.0	13.9	14,073	0.3	73.1	11,063	0.6	64.2
Toba Tek Singh (P)	1,621,593	1.2	305411.0	18.8	36,057	0.9	74.0	31,469	1.7	65.9
Khairpur (S)	1,546,587	1.2	365216.0	23.6	8,326	0.2	74.2	17,312	0.9	66.8
Mardan (N)	1,460,100	1.1	295128.0	20.2	55,404	1.4	75.6	29,695	1.6	68.4
Sanghar (S)	1,453,028	1.1	331316.0	22.8	16,539	0.4	76.0	17,748	0.9	69.3
Jacobabad (S)	1,425,572	1.1	347391.0	24.4	12,468	0.3	76.3	9,918	0.5	69.9
Pakpattan (P)	1,286,680	1.0	183207.0	14.2	41,349	1.0	77.3	18,624	1.0	70.8
Attock (P)	1,274,935	1.0	271092.0	21.3	62,675	1.6	78.9	27,329	1.4	72.3
Narowal (P)	1,265,097	1.0	154386.0	12.2	17,015	0.4	79.3	28,257	1.5	73.8
Swat (N)	1,257,602	1.0	173868.0	13.8	4,070	0.1	79.4	21,462	1.1	74.9
Lodhran (P)	1,171,800	0.9	170088.0	14.5	16,477	0.4	79.8	8,623	0.5	75.4
Mandi Bahauddin (P)	1,160,552	0.9	176421.0	15.2	17,913	0.4	80.2	19,524	1.0	76.4
Mansehra (N)	1,152,839	0.9	61376.0	5.3	4,924	0.1	80.4	8,829	0.5	76.9
Badin (S)	1,136,044	0.9	186488.0	16.4	13,104	0.3	80.7	7,847	0.4	77.3
Layyah (P)	1,120,951	0.8	144203.0	12.9	30,024	0.7	81.4	10,083	0.5	77.8
Thatta (S)	1,113,194	0.8	124739.0	11.2	15,961	0.4	81.8	6,322	0.3	78.2
Rajanpur (P)	1,103,618	0.8	160155.0	14.5	5,585	0.1	82.0	9,045	0.5	78.6
Naushahro Feroze (S)	1,087,571	0.8	192404.0	17.7	2,486	0.1	82.0	13,598	0.7	79.4
Chakwal (P)	1,083,725	0.8	131692.0	12.2	18,747	0.5	82.5	29,740	1.6	80.9
Nawab Shah (S)	1,071,533	0.8	282359.0	26.4	15,624	0.4	82.9	17,171	0.9	81.8
Mianwali (P)	1,056,620	0.8	220010.0	20.8	10,153	0.3	83.1	24,596	1.3	83.1
Bhakkar (P)	1,051,456	0.8	168674.0	16.0	25,999	0.6	83.8	7,693	0.4	83.5
Swabi (N)	1,026,804	0.8	179214.0	17.5	10,442	0.3	84.0	8,666	0.5	84.0
Charsadda (N)	1,022,364	0.8	192851.0	18.9	8,431	0.2	84.2	18,744	1.0	85.0
Ghotki (S)	970,549	0.7	158501.0	16.3	4,337	0.1	84.4	3,018	0.2	85.1
Jhelum (P)	936,957	0.7	259330.0	27.7	27,791	0.7	85.0	32,649	1.7	86.9
Tharparkar(S)	914,291	0.7	39827.0	4.4	329	0.0	85.1	22,036	1.2	88.0
Sukkur (S)	908,373	0.7	462105.0	50.9	51,286	1.3	86.3	16,426	0.9	88.9
Mirpur Khas (S)	905,935	0.7	300175.0	33.1	21,625	0.5	86.9	8,563	0.5	89.4



**TABLE 5.1A**  
**INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION DURING THE LAST 10 YEARS,**  
**DISTRICTS RANKED BY POPULATION SIZE, 1998**

District	Population	In-Migrants**					Out-Migrants***			
		Percent of Pakistan's population	Urban population	Percent of population living in urban areas	Number of in-migrants during last 10 years	Percent of total in-migrants	Commulative percent	Number of out-migrants during last 10 years	Percent of total out-migrants	Commulative percent.0
Khushab (P)	905,711	0.7	228969.0	25.3	17,383	0.4	87.3	18,661	1.0	90.4
Abbottabad (N)	880,666	0.7	157904.0	17.9	14,447	0.4	87.7	5,166	0.3	90.6
Shikarpur (S)	880,438	0.7	211979.0	24.1	5,227	0.1	87.8	12,881	0.7	91.3
Nowshera (N)	874,373	0.7	227030.0	26.0	31,358	0.8	88.6	2,703	0.1	91.4
D.I.Khan (N)	852,995	0.6	125807.0	14.7	25,704	0.6	89.2	1,757	0.1	91.5
Hafizabad (P)	832,980	0.6	227115.0	27.3	16,416	0.4	89.6	13,229	0.7	92.2
Islamabad	805,235	0.6	529180.0	65.7	209,042	5.2	94.8	11,451	0.6	92.8
Quetta (B)	759,941	0.6	565137.0	74.4	29,174	0.7	95.5	6,335	0.3	93.2
Lower Dir (N)	717,649	0.5	44335.0	6.2	4,194	0.1	95.6	1,389	0.1	93.3
Haripur (N)	692,228	0.5	82735.0	12.0	9,300	0.2	95.9	5,330	0.3	93.5
Bannu (N)	675,667	0.5	47676.0	7.1	2,255	0.1	95.9	9,481	0.5	94.0
Umerkot (S)	663,095	0.5	111464.0	16.8	15,961	0.4	96.3	3,529	0.2	94.2
Upper Dir (N)	575,858	0.4	22901.0	4.0	209	0.0	96.3	22,014	1.2	95.4
Kohat (N)	562,644	0.4	151913.0	27.0	14,636	0.4	96.7	10,517	0.6	95.9
Buner (N)	506,048	0.4	0.0	0.0	7,433	0.2	96.9	979	0.1	96.0
Lakki Marwat (N)	490,025	0.4	46878.0	9.6	1,667	0.0	96.9	4,433	0.2	96.2
Kohistan (N)	472,570	0.4	0.0	0.0	1,021	0.0	96.9	2,720	0.1	96.4
Malakand PA (N)	452,291	0.3	43179.0	9.5	9,950	0.2	97.2	3,277	0.2	96.5
Shangia (N)	434,563	0.3	0.0	0.0	1,025	0.0	97.2	743	0.0	96.6
Jafarabad (B)	432,817	0.3	85523.0	19.8	6,573	0.2	97.4	1,703	0.1	96.7
Karak (N)	430,796	0.3	27893.0	6.5	722	0.0	97.4	6,863	0.4	97.0
Khuzdar (B)	417,466	0.3	118248.0	28.3	8,412	0.2	97.6	4,788	0.3	97.3
Kech(B)	413,204	0.3	68603.0	16.6	1,623	0.0	97.6	1,107	0.1	97.4
Killa Abdullah (B)	370,269	0.3	56792.0	15.3	2,094	0.1	97.7	161	0.0	97.4
Pishin (B)	367,183	0.3	22955.0	6.3	1,005	0.0	97.7	2,595	0.1	97.5
Chitral (N)	318,689	0.2	30622.0	9.6	1,442	0.0	97.7	2,123	0.1	97.6
Hangu (N)	314,429	0.2	64217.0	20.4	2,537	0.1	97.8	972	0.1	97.7
Lasbela (B)	312,695	0.2	115424.0	36.9	26,910	0.7	98.5	161	0.0	97.7
Batagram (N)	307,278	0.2	0.0	0.0	2,515	0.1	98.5	2,662	0.1	97.8
Loralai (B)	297,555	0.2	34984.0	11.8	10,966	0.3	98.8	551	0.0	97.8
Bolan (B)	288,056	0.2	39487.0	13.7	9,320	0.2	99.0	4,995	0.3	98.1
Zhob (B)	275,142	0.2	43843.0	15.9	5,315	0.1	99.2	1,016	0.1	98.2
Nasirabad (B)	245,894	0.2	38431.0	15.6	7,377	0.2	99.3	1,416	0.1	98.2
Tank (N)	238,216	0.2	35741.0	15.0	1,723	0.0	99.4	2,077	0.1	98.3
Kalat (B)	237,834	0.2	33794.0	14.2	522	0.0	99.4	4,977	0.3	98.6
Panjgur (B)	234,051	0.2	21297.0	9.1	283	0.0	99.4	1,247	0.1	98.7
Kharan (B)	206,909	0.2	27806.0	13.4	251	0.0	99.4	556	0.0	98.7
Chagai (B)	202,564	0.2	35896.0	17.7	4,434	0.1	99.5	1,570	0.1	98.8
Killa Saifullah (B)	193,553	0.1	25299.0	13.1	1,599	0.0	99.6	1,245	0.1	98.9
Gwadar (B)	185,498	0.1	100152.0	54.0	2,979	0.1	99.6	214	0.0	98.9
era Bugti (B)	181,310	0.1	15495.0	8.5	4,481	0.1	99.8	400	0.0	98.9
Sibi (B)	180,398	0.1	57826.0	32.1	4,422	0.1	99.9	1,577	0.1	99.0
Mastung (B)	164,645	0.1	24131.0	14.7	2,600	0.1	99.9	5,493	0.3	99.3
Musakhel (B)	134,056	0.1	11589.0	8.6	318	0.0	99.9	526	0.0	99.3
Awaran (B)	118,173	0.1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	99.9	711	0.0	99.3
Jhal Magsi (B)	109,941	0.1	8097.0	7.4	62	0.0	99.9	9,395	0.5	99.8
Barkhan (B)	103,545	0.1	7670.0	7.4	626	0.0	100.0	597	0.0	99.9
Kohlu (B)	99,846	0.1	9665.0	9.7	1,737	0.0	100.0	2,550	0.1	100.0
Ziarat (B)	33,340	0.0	636.0	1.9	237	0.0	100.0	246	0.0	100.0
Total	132,352,279	97.6	42950931.0	32.5	4,030,261	100.0		1,890,525	100.0	

\* Includes all 5 districts namely Central, East, Malir, South, West

\*\* Who had In-Migrates from one district to another during the last 10 years

\*\*\*Who had Out-Migrates from one district to another during the last 10 years

(B) = Balochistan, (N) = NWFP, (P) = Punjab, (S) = Sindh

**TABLE 5.1B**  
**INTER-DISTRICT IN AND OUT-MIGRATION AND NET-MIGRATION**  
**RATES\*DISTRICTS RANKED BY NET-MIGRATION RATE**

District	In-Migration Rate* (Per 1000 Population)	Out-Migration Rate* (Per 1000 Population)	Net-Migration Rate* (Per 1000 Population)
Islamabad	334.3	18.3	316.0
Rawalpindi (P)	127.5	10.2	117.3
Karachi (S)	104.8	9.7	95.2
Lasbela (B)	99.9	0.6	99.3
Gujranwala (P)	76.4	20.9	55.5
Lahore (P)	67.9	13.3	54.6
Peshawar (N)	65.3	5.9	59.4
Sukkur (S)	65.1	20.8	44.2
Attack (P)	54.9	23.9	31.0
Quetta (B)	47.0	10.2	36.8
Mardan (N)	44.0	23.6	20.4
Nowshera (N)	41.4	3.6	37.8
Sheikhupura (P)	39.6	30.7	8.9
Loralai (B)	39.5	2.0	37.5
Faisalabad (P)	37.3	24.1	13.2
Pakpattan (P)	36.4	16.4	20.0
Nasirabad (B)	36.3	7.0	29.3
D.I.Khan (N)	35.4	2.4	33.0
Bolan (B)	34.3	18.4	15.9
Okara (P)	33.0	28.2	4.8
Jhelum (P)	32.9	38.6	-5.7
Sialkot (P)	31.3	36.9	-5.6
Layyah (P)	31.2	10.5	20.7
Kohat (N)	30.5	21.9	8.6
Sibi (B)	29.3	10.4	18.8
Dera Bugti (B)	29.1	2.6	26.5
Vehari (P)	28.5	15.6	12.9
Umerkot (S)	28.3	6.3	22.0
Bhakkar (P)	28.3	8.4	19.9
Mirpur Khas (S)	27.2	10.8	16.5
Gujrat (P)	27.2	32.3	-5.1
Malakand PA (N)	26.0	8.5	17.4
Chagai (B)	25.5	9.0	16.5
Toba Tel, Singh (P)	24.7	21.6	3.1
Sargodha (P)	24.1	31.4	-7.3
Khuzdar (B)	22.7	12.9	9.8
Khanewal (P)	22.5	12.9	9.6
Hafizabad (P)	22.1	17.8	4.3
Khushab (P)	21.2	22.8	-1.6
Zhob (B)	20.8	4.0	16.8
Bahawalpur (P)	20.5	11.2	9.3
Kasur (P)	20.0	24.6	-4.6
Jhang (P)	20.0	20.1	-0.2
Sahiwal (P)	19.4	42.2	-22.8
Kohlu (B)	19.2	28.2	-9.0
Chakwal (P)	19.1	30.3	-11.2
Gwadar (B)	18.6	1.3	17.3
Abbottabad (N)	18.0	6.4	11.5
Bimer (N)	17.8	2.3	15.4
Jafarabad (B)	17.5	4.5	13.0
Mandi Bahauddin (P)	16.9	18.5	-1.5
Mastung (B)	16.9	35.6	-18.8
Muzaffargarh (P)	16.6	8.0	8.6

<b>TABLE 5.1B</b>			
<b>INTER-DISTRICT IN AND OUT-MIGRATION AND NET-MIGRATION RATES*DISTRICTS RANKED BY NET-MIGRATION RATE</b>			
<b>District</b>	<b>In-Migration Rate* (Per 1000 Population)</b>	<b>Out-Migration Rate* (Per 1000 Population)</b>	<b>Net-Migration Rate* (Per 1000 Population)</b>
Rahim Yar Khan (P)	16.3	6.3	10.0
Lodhrari (P)	16.1	8.4	7.7
Thatta (S)	16.0	6.4	9.7
Nawab Shah (S)	15.8	17.4	-1.6
Haripur (N)	15.0	8.6	6.4
Narowal (P)	14.8	24.6	-9.8
Multan (P)	14.5	21.6	-7.2
Bahawalnagar (P)	14.1	22.7	-8.5
Sanghar (S)	13.0	14.0	-1.0
Badin (S)	12.9	7.7	5.2
Hyderabad (S)	12.0	12.6	-0.6
Swabi (N)	11.8	9.8	2.0
Mianwali (P)	10.8	26.1	-15.4
Dera Ghazi Khan (P)	10.1	7.9	2.2
Jacobabad (S)	9.7	7.7	2.0
Charsadda (N)	9.5	21.1	-11.6
Hangu (N)	9.5	3.6	5.8
Killa Saifullah (B)	8.9	7.0	2.0
Tank(N)	8.4	10.2	-1.7
Batagram (N)	8.0	8.4	-0.5
Ziarat (B)	7.2	7.5	-0.3
Barkhan (B)	7.0	6.7	0.3
Killa AbduUah (B)	7.0	0.5	6.5
Lower Dir (N)	6.9	2.30	4.6
Shikarpur (S)	6.7	16.4	-9.7
Khairpur (S)	6.2	12.8	-6.6
Rajanpur (P)	5.9	9.6	-3.7
Ghotki (S)	5.2	3.7	1.6
Chitral (N)	5.1	7.5	-2.4
Mansehra (N)	4.8	8.6	-3.8
Kech (B)	4.0	2.7	1.3
Dadu (S)	4.0	17.5	-13.5
Lakki Marwat (N)	4.0	10.6	-6.6
Bannu (N)	3.8	16.1	-12.3
Swat (N)	3.8	20.1	-16.3
Pishin (B)	3.3	8.4	-5.2
Shangia (N)	2.8	2.0	0.8
Musakhel (B)	2.7	4.4	-1.7
Naushahro Feroze (S)	2.5	13.5	-11.1
Kalat (B)	2.3	21.7	-19.5
Kohistan (N)	2.2	5.8	-3.6
Karak (N)	2.0	18.7	-16.7
Larkana (S)	1.9	14.6	-12.6
Kharan (B)	1.4	3.1	-1.7
Panjugur (B)	1.4	5.9	-1.6
Jhal Magsi (B)	0.6	98.4	-97.7
Tharparkar (S)	0.4	28.1	-27.7
Upper Dir (N)	0.4	43.8	-43.4
Awaran (B)	0.0	6.1	-6.1

**TABLE 5.2A**  
**INTER-DISTRICT IN AND OUT-MIGRATION AND NET-MIGRATION**  
**RATES\*DISTRICTS RANKED BY NET-MIGRATION RATE**

<b>Districts</b>	<b>In-Migration Rate* (Per 1000 Population)</b>	<b>Out-Migration Rate* (Per 1000 Population)</b>	<b>Net-Migration Rate* (Per 1000 Population)</b>
Killa Abdullah (B)	7.0	0.5	6.5
Lasbela (B)	99.9	0.6	99.3
Gwadar (B)	18.6	1.3	17.3
Loralai (B)	39.5	2.0	37.5
Shangia (N)	2.8	2.0	0.8
Lower Dir (N)	6.9	2.3	4.6
Buner (N)	17.8	2.3	15.4
D.I.Khan (N)	35.4	2.4	33.0
Dera Bugti (B)	29.1	2.6	26.5
Kech (B)	4.0	2.7	1.3
Kharan (B)	1.4	3.1	-1.7
Nowshera (N)	41.4	3.6	37.8
Hangu (N)	9.5	3.6	5.8
Ghotki (S)	5.2	3.7	1.6
Zhob (B)	20.8	4.0	16.8
Musakhel (B)	2.7	4.4	-1.7
Jafarabad (B)	17.5	4.5	13.0
Kohistan (N)	2.2	5.8	-3.6
Peshawar (N)	65.3	5.9	59.4
Panjgur(B)	1.4	5.9	-4.6
Awaran (B)	0.0	6.1	-6.1
Umerkot (S)	28.3	6.3	22.0
Rahim Yar Khan (P)	16.3	6.3	10.0
Thatta (S)	16.0	6.4	9.7
Abbottabad (N)	18.0	6.4	11.5
Barkhan (B)	7.0	6.7	0.3
Killa Saihillah (B)	8.9	7.0	2.0
Nasirabad (B)	36.3	7.0	29.3
Ziarat(B)	7.2	7.5	-0.3
Chitral (N)	5.1	7.5	-2.4
Jacobabad (S)	9.7	7.7	2.0
Badin (S)	12.9	7.7	5.2
Dera Ghazi Khan (P)	10.1	7.9	2.2
Muzaffargarh (P)	16.6	8.0	8.6
Bhakkar(P)	28.3	8.4	19.9
Batagram (N)	8.0	8.4	-0.5
Pishin (B)	3.3	8.4	-5.2
Lodhran (P)	16.1	8.4	7.7
Malakand PA (N)	26.0	8.5	17.4
Haripur (N)	15.0	8.6	6.4
Mansehra(N)	4.8	8.6	-3.8
Chagai(B)	25.5	9.0	16.5
Rajanpur (P)	5.9	9.6	-3.7
Karachi(S)	104.8	9.7	95.2
Swabi (N)	11.8	9.8	2.0
Tank (N)	8.4	10.2	-1.7
Rawalpindi (P)	127.5	10.2	117.3
Quetta (B)	47.0	10.2	36.8
Sibi (B)	29.3	10.4	18.8
Layyah (P)	31.2	10.5	20.7
Lakki Mai-wat (N)	4.0	10.6	-6.6
Mirpur Khas (S)	27.2	10.8	16.5
Bahawalpur (P)	20.5	11.2	9.3

**TABLE 5.2A**  
**INTER-DISTRICT IN AND OUT-MIGRATION AND NET-MIGRATION**  
**RATES\*DISTRICTS RANKED BY NET-MIGRATION RATE**

<b>Districts</b>	<b>In-Migration Rate* (Per 1000 Population)</b>	<b>Out-Migration Rate* (Per 1000 Population)</b>	<b>Net-Migration Rate* (Per 1000 Population)</b>
Hyderabad (S)	12.0	12.6	-0.6
Khairpur (S)	6.2	12.8	-6.6
Khuzdar (B)	22.7	12.9	9.8
Khanewal (P)	22.5	12.9	9.6
Lahore(P)	67.9	13.3	54.6
Naushahro Feroze (S)	2.5	13.5	-11.1
Sanghar (S)	13.0	14.0	-1.0
Larkana (S)	1.9	14.6	-12.6
Vehari (P)	28.5	15.6	12.9
Bannu (N)	3.8	16.1	-12.3
Pakpattan (P)	36.4	16.4	20.0
Shikarpur (S)	6.7	16.4	-9.7
Nawab Shah (S)	15.8	17.4	-1.6
Dadu (S)	4.0	17.5	-13.5
Hafizabad (P)	22.1	17.8	4.3
Islamabad	334.3	18.3	316.0
Bolan (B)	34.3	18.4	15.9
Mandi Bahauddin (P)	16.9	18.5	-1.5
Karak (N)	2.0	18.7	-16.7
Jhang (P)	20.0	20.1	-0.2
Swat (N)	3.8	20.1	-16.3
Sukkur (S)	65.1	20.8	44.2
Gujranwala (P)	76.4	20.9	55.5
Charsadda (N)	9.5	21.1	-11.6
TobaTekSingh(P)	24.7	21.6	3.1
Multan (P)	14.5	21.6	-7.2
Kalat(B)	2.3	21.7	-19.5
Kohat (N)	30.5	21.9	8.6
Bahawalnagar (P)	14.1	22.7	-8.5
Khushab(P)	21.2	22.8	-1.6
Mardan (N)	44.0	23.6	20.4
Attack (P)	54.9	23.9	31.0
Faisalabad (P)	37.3	24.1	13.2
Narowal (P)	14.8	24.6	-9.8
Kasur (P)	20.0	24.6	-4.6
Mianwali (P)	10.8	26.1	-15.4
Tharparkar (S)	0.4	28.1	-27.7
Okara(P)	33.0	28.2	4.8
Kohlu (B)	19.2	28.2	-9.0
Chakwal (P)	19.1	30.3	-11.2
Sheikhupura (P)	39.6	30.7	8.9
Sargodha (P)	24.1	31.4	-7.3
Gujrat (P)	27.2	32.3	-5.1
Mastung (B)	16.9	35.6	-18.8
Sialkot (P)	31.3	36.9	-5.6
Jhelum (P)	32.9	38.6	-5.7
Sahiwal (P)	19.4	42.2	-22.8
Upper Dir (N)	0.4	43.8	-43.4
Jhal Magsi (B)	0.6	98.4	-97.7

\*Based on population estimated 5 years prior to 1998 census.

(B) Balochistan  
(N) NWFP  
(P) Punjab  
(S) Sindh

**TABLE 5.3AB**  
**INTER-DISTRICT IN AND OUT-MIGRATION AND NET-MIGRATION**  
**RATES\*DISTRICTS RANKED BY NET-MIGRATION RATE**

<b>District</b>	<b>In-Migration Rate* (Per 1000 Population)</b>	<b>Out-Migration Rate* (Per 1000 Population)</b>	<b>Net-Migration Rate* (Per 1000 Population)</b>
Islamabad	334.3	18.3	316.0
Rawalpindi (P)	127.5	10.2	117.3
Lasbela (B)	99.9	0.6	99.3
Karachi(S)	104.8	9.7	95.2
Peshawar (N)	65.3	5.9	59.4
Gujranwala (P)	76.4	20.9	55.5
Lahore(P)	67.9	13.3	54.6
Sukkur(S)	65.1	20.8	44.2
Nowshera (N)	41.4	3.6	37.8
Loralai (B)	39.5	2.0	37.5
Quetta (B)	47.0	10.2	36.8
D.I.Khan (N)	35.4	2.4	33.0
Attack (P)	54.9	23.9	31.0
Nasirabad (B)	36.3	7.0	29.3
Dera Bugti (B)	29.1	2.6	26.5
Umerkot (S)	28.3	6.3	22.0
Layyah (P)	31.2	10.5	20.7
Mardan (N)	44.0	23.6	20.4
Pakpattan (P)	36.4	16.4	20.0
Bhakkar(P)	28.3	8.4	19.9
Sibi (B)	29.3	10.4	18.8
Malakand PA (N)	26.0	8.5	17.4
Gwadar (B)	18.6	1.3	17.3
Zhob (B)	20.8	4.0	16.8
Chagai(B)	25.5	9.0	16.5
Mirpur Khas (S)	27.2	10.8	16.5
Bolan (B)	34.3	18.4	15.9
Buner (N)	17.8	2.3	15.4
Faisalabad (P)	37.3	24.1	13.2
Jafarabad (B)	17.5	4.5	13.0
Vehari (P)	28.5	15.6	12.9
Abbottabad (N)	18.0	6.4	11.5
Rahim Yar Khan (P)	16.3	6.3	10.0
Khuzdar(B)	22.7	12.9	9.8
Thatta (S)	16.0	6.4	9.7
Khanewal (P)	22.5	12.9	9.6
Bahawalpur (P)	20.5	11.2	9.3
Sheikhupura (P)	39.6	30.7	8.9
Muzaffargarh (P)	16.6	8.0	8.6
Kohat (N)	30.5	21.9	8.6
Lodhran (P)	16.1	8.4	7.7
Killa Abdullah (B)	7.0	0.5	6.5
Haripur (N)	15.0	8.6	6.4
Hangu (N)	9.5	3.6	5.8
Badin (S)	12.9	7.7	5.2
Okara (P)	33.0	28.2	4.8
Lower Dir (N)	6.9	2.3	4.6
Hafizabad (P)	22.1	17.8	4.3
Toba Tek Singh (P)	24.7	21.6	3.1
Dera Ghazi Khan (P)	10.1	7.9	2.2
Swabi (N)	11.8	9.8	2.0

**TABLE 5.3AB**  
**INTER-DISTRICT IN AND OUT-MIGRATION AND NET-MIGRATION**  
**RATES\*DISTRICTS RANKED BY NET-MIGRATION RATE**

District	In-Migration Rate* (Per 1000 Population)	Out-Migration Rate* (Per 1000 Population)	Net-Migration Rate* (Per 1000 Population)
Jacobabad (S)	9.7	7.7	2.0
Killa Saihillah (B)	8.9	7.0	2.0
Ghotki (S)	5.2	3.7	1.6
Kech (B)	4.0	2.7	1.3
Shangia (N)	2.8	2.0	0.8
Barkhan (B)	7.0	6.7	0.3
Jhang (P)	20.0	20.1	-0.2
Ziarat (B)	7.2	7.5	-0.3
Batagram (N)	8.0	8.4	-0.5
Hyderabad (S)	12.0	12.6	-0.6
Sanghar (S)	13.0	14.0	-1.0
Mandi Bahauddin (P)	16.9	18.5	-1.5
Khushab (P)	21.2	22.8	-1.6
Nawab Shah (S)	15.8	17.4	-1.6
Kharan (B)	1.4	3.1	-1.7
Tank (N)	8.4	10.2	-1.7
Musakhel(B)	2.7	4.4	-1.7
Chitral (N)	5.1	7.5	-2.4
Kohistan (N)	2.2	5.8	-3.6
Rajanpur (P)	5.9	9.6	-3.7
Mansehra(N)	4.8	8.6	-3.8
Kasur (P)	20.0	24.6	-4.6
Panjgur (B)	1.4	5.9	-4.6
Gujrat (P)	27.2	32.3	-5.1
Pishin (B)	3.3	8.4	-5.2
Sialkot (P)	31.3	36.9	-5.6
Jhelum (P)	32.9	38.6	-5.7
Awaran (B)	0.0	6.1	-6.1
Lakki Marwat (N)	4.0	10.6	-6.6
Khairpur (S)	6.2	12.8	-6.6
Multan (P)	14.5	21.6	-7.2
Sargodha (P)	24.1	31.4	-7.3
Bahawalnagar (P)	14.1	22.7	-8.5
Kohlu (B)	19.2	28.2	-9.0
Shikarpur (S)	6.7	16.4	-9.7
Narowal (P)	14.8	24.6	-9.8
Naushahro Feroze (S)	2.5	13.5	-11.1
Chakwal (P)	19.1	30.3	-11.2
Charsadda (N)	9.5	21.1	-11.6
Bannu (N)	3.8	16.1	-12.3
Larkana (S)	1.9	14.6	-12.6
Dadu (S)	4.0	17.5	-13.5
Mianwali (P)	10.8	26.1	-15.4
Swat (N)	3.8	20.1	-16.3
Karak (N)	2.0	18.7	-16.7
Mastung (B)	16.9	35.6	-18.8
Kalat(B)	2.3	21.7	-19.5
Sahiwal (P)	19.4	42.2	-22.8
Tharparkar (S)	0.4	28.1	-27.7
Upper Dir (N)	0.4	43.8	-43.4
Jhal Magsi (B)	0.6	98.4	-97.7

From 43 districts more people moved out during the last ten years than moved in. At the top of the list was Jhal Magsi district in Balochistan (with a net migration rate of –98 per 1000 population), followed by Upper Dir in NWFP (–43 per 1000), Tharparker in Sindh (–28 per 1000) and Sahiwal in Punjab (–23 per 1000). While the first three are from the least developed areas of the three provinces, the negative migration rate from Sahiwal in Punjab is rather surprising.

### **Why People Migrate? A Statistical Exploration**

A statistical exercise is carried out to establish a relationship between migration and socio-economic factors. It is hypothesized that majority of people migrate due to economic reasons. Therefore besides level of urbanization, the development level is the major pull-factor for migration. Higher development level provides greater opportunities for employment, business and education.

A regression framework is used to relate in-migration rate with the level of urbanization and other indicators of development. Due to high correlation among development indicators and hence a possibility of severe multicollinearity, it was thought appropriate to use a development index instead of a vector of indicators of development as explanatory variables. Fortunately, Social Policy and Development Centre (SPDC) have developed a district-wise deprivation index using 1998 Population and Housing Census Data. This index includes 16 variables related to education, housing quality, housing services and characteristics of labor force (for details see SPDC, 2001, page.82 and 83). The inverse of this index is used as a proxy for the district level of development.

The estimated equation reported below depicts good fit and expected signs of explanatory variables. Urbanization is, perhaps the most important pull-factor for migration. However, after a certain point it has inverse relationship with the rate of in-migration. This phenomenon is evident from the square coefficient of urbanization. The results are plausible, as high urbanization results more congestion, more transportation hazards, lesser employment opportunities etc. The coefficient associated with district development (inverse of deprivation index) is positive and highly significant, indicating a strong relationship with the in-migration phenomenon. Another important finding that is evident from the regression results is the



differences across provinces. This phenomenon is clear from significant provincial dummies for Punjab, NWFP and Balochistan provinces.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Probability
Constant	-0.714011	0.743412	-0.960451	0.3393
Proportion of Urban Population	0.081108	0.016990	4.773952	0.0000
Proportion of Urban Population Squared	-0.000709	0.000215	-3.294256	0.0014
District Development Index	84.64600	38.40285	2.204159	0.0300
PUNJAB (Dummy)	0.977338	0.267070	3.659479	0.0004
NWFP (Dummy)	0.755593	0.319501	2.364917	0.0201
BALUCHISTAN (Dummy)	0.836086	0.352522	2.371729	0.0198
R-squared	0.482004	Mean dependent variable		2.579189
Adjusted R-squared	0.448221	S.D. dependent variable		1.160476
S.E. of regression	0.862022	Akaike info criterion		2.609012
Sum squared residual	68.36359	Schwarz criterion		2.792505
Log likelihood	-122.1461	F-statistic		14.26790
Durbin-Watson stat	1.851946	Probability (F-statistic)		0.000000

## CONCLUSIONS

The findings of the 1998 Census indicate that compared to the 1981 Census, the volume of migration during the past ten years has increased slightly, though the percentage of migrants in the total population has declined. One major reason for the reported slowing down of migration rate in the country could be due to the inherent weaknesses in the way information related to migration is collected in the Census, where only those are considered migrants who have crossed a district's boundaries. For this reason intra-district migration is not recorded. Many district headquarters are likely to be receiving migrants from the nearby rural areas whose moves are not accounted for. With the current policy of the government to strengthen the district administration by giving them autonomy will preclude them from knowing how the population is being re-distributed within a district. Another weakness in the 1998 Census data is non-availability of information related to rural-urban migration. This has been a major migration stream in Pakistan as recorded in all the previous censuses about which no information is available for 1998. With the help of indirect methods one could draw estimates of rural-urban migration, but such an exercise requires accuracy of data collected in two censuses in terms of quality and coverage. As has been pointed out in the section on indirect estimates of inter-provincial migration, the 1998 Census seems to be suffering from weaknesses in both the areas. For this reason, neither the rural-urban migration nor international migration through indirect estimates was estimated. Pakistan's 1998 Census however, provides rich information related to the inter-provincial volume of migration as well as the characteristics of migrants. Of particular interest is the inter-district migration, which is quite significant for understanding the mechanism of migration in the country. This information will be quite helpful with the emphasis on devolution to the district level.

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