

## PREFACE

This report is the final output of the research project, "*Internal Labor Migration in Pakistan*," conducted by the Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO). The project was carried out and the report was completed while I was a visiting scholar at the Department of Economics, Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) from June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2004 to March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2005.

Internal migration is one of primary concerns for policy makers in many of developing countries. Migration from rural to urban areas has led to the rapid expansion of population of cities. According to *Pakistan Population Assessment* published by the Government of Pakistan and the United Nations Population Fund in 2003, 24 % of urban population growth in Pakistan during 1981 to 1998 was due to migration. The urban sector in Pakistan has been growing at a speed of more than what it can absorb, causing serious economic and social problems. Despite the fact that internal migration is a pressing issue in the Pakistan context, analysis on this subject has not received much attention recently. This has caused a shortage of relevant literature.

In an attempt to fill the gap, the research project on internal migration was initiated. The primary purposes of this report are to analyze 1) changing patterns of internal migration in Pakistan, 2) the determinants of labor migration, 3) socio-economic impact of internal migration on migrant households, and to provide an analytical framework for migration policies. The report is made up of contributions by four researchers.

*Rashid Memon* examines the changing patterns of internal migration and presents several important findings. He also analyzes the determinants of internal migration by incorporating rural-urban wage differential in estimation. The study shows that the wage differential and other traditional variables such as age and level of education significantly affect the probability of migration.

*Hisaya Oda* analyzes the determinants of labor migration at household levels, based on the data from a survey of rain-fed villages in Punjab. The study points out that the probability of migration is low among landless and small landholding households. He argues that migration opportunities are not equally distributed and some segments of the population have no chances to migrate.

*G. M. Arif* investigates the impact of internal migration on the well-being measured by per capita consumption, infant mortality and child nutrition. His study shows that no real difference between migrant and non-migrant households in these indicators was found. The study also points out the poor socio-economic condition of rural-rural migrants. Possible explanations for these findings are presented.

*S. M. Turab Hussain* presents a theoretical framework built on an extended family model of migration for policy analysis. The impact of urban employment and rural income subsidies on both migration and unemployment levels in the urban sector is examined. The model presented generates much richer and varied results than the simple Harris-Todaro individual decision based model.

We hope that this report will at least serve to stimulate further work on internal migration.

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Hisaya Oda

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