Socio-Economic Determinants of Migration in Pakistan

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Abstract

Different migration theories represent different variables about determinants, degrees, and dynamics of migration. Some other theories discuss the economic aspects of migration at the personal and household level, such as the neo-classical and the new economics of colonial theories. This study examines the determinants of migration based on current theories of migration. We use primary (micro) data for this purpose: Pakistan Demographic Household Survey (PDHS) 2017-18. Moreover, we think that the decision to migrate is not the individual's decision; it is the collective decision of the home, and we have included the household-level characteristics in the analysis. The study aims to analyze the socio-economic determinants of migration in Pakistan. Logistic regression is applied to assess the impact of socio-economic determinants of migration in Pakistan. Marriages (71%) play a major role in immigration decision-making in Pakistan, and migration in Pakistan is the predominant factor. Education has a positive relationship with migration. The better economic opportunities have a significant impact on migration.

1 Introduction

Migration, both inside countries and beyond borders, is a common phenomenon in the world, observed in both developed and developing nations. National migration refers to relocating individuals inside a specific region or country. In contrast, international migration refers to transferring people from their current residence to another city or country (Usman et al., 2021). Rural-urban migration in Pakistan is the predominant social element driving change in the present economy and society (Ghafoor, 2023).

Migration is a more important factor in Pakistan's socioeconomic situation. Internal migration has been known as a critical method through which the geographical classification of an individual change over time (Dietz & Castañeda, 2023). Migration is divided into two main types. They are "in-migration" and "out-migration". The process by which people move into a new zone in their country to live there permanently is called in-migration, but the large-scale and continuous movement of the population to relocate from one region or zone to another is largely out-migration

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(Kumar et al., 2023)

The researcher has concentrated on rural-to-urban migration in the last few decades (Dufour & Piperata 2004; Mohammadi & Khanian, 2023). The primary reason for rural-urban migration is the absence of possibilities to enhance living standards. Consequently, individuals relocate from villages to cities for superior socio-economic prospects. Urbanisation is the primary catalyst for migration in many countries, including Pakistan (Gazdar, 2003; Lall & Selod, 2006). Around one-third of the population lives below the poverty line in rural areas. Consequently, individuals must relocate to cities for improved socio-economic prospects (Imran, 2013).

To determine whether migration affects the welfare of the household, the home community, and the whole economy differently. In many situations, the welfare suggestion of migration on the birth country is not always significant. Migrants usually go away from their country of birth to improve their productive skills, experience, level of education, and skill set, and other reasons may include finding a better job or work and moving for a better quality of life due to marriage, due to natural disasters and political instability (Arunkumar, 2012).

The influence of various socio-economic factors on decisions regarding migration (Cherkezova, 2023; Dzieciuchowicz, 2009). The study shows a positive relationship between study, Natural disasters, and migration. Migration is selective regarding age, gender, and different socio-economic characteristics at the individual level (Berlemann & Steinhardt 2017). The migration from rural to urban areas is primarily driven by the limited options for improving village living standards and the hunt for improved socio-economic prospects.

Economic growth leads to structural transformation, resulting in a decline in the agricultural sector's share of the economy and a rise in the contribution of industrial sectors. Urban areas experience increased employment prospects due to the rise of industries. Individuals migrate into metropolitan regions to pursue improved employment prospects, a phenomenon called urbanization (Chen et al., 2023). Population expansion is a significant challenge to socio-economic development, as recognized by many emerging nations, including Pakistan. Migration is a complex process that encompasses several social, economic, cultural, political, and behavioral variables (Drouhot et al., 2023)

1.1 Objectives of the study:
- To analyze the duration and pattern of migration in Pakistan.
- To explore the household-level factors that are associated with migration in Pakistan.

2 Literature Review

Farooq and Cheema (2005) investigated the extent to which inward migration redistributes the population and labor force from rural to urban regions. The primary objective of this study is to investigate the correlation between socioeconomic status and contemporary values, taking into account the impact of migration using probit evaluation technology. The assessment of this study was conducted in the city of Faisalabad. For this purpose, it chooses 300 candidates from eight different city areas. Gather data from each participant and accomplish the goals of the research. This study analyses the probit model to investigate the extent to which migrants have successfully enhanced their socioeconomic standing and adapted to contemporary values in the urban areas of Pakistan. We examine the migration patterns of individuals who predominantly transition from rural to urban regions in search of enhanced job opportunities, increased household income, improved access to social amenities, superior healthcare services, and more efficient marketing facilities.

Koroutchev (2023) discusses the factors and patterns of large-scale migration in Moldova. Migration in less than eight years has become a favorable socio-economic situation. Important on

seasonal migration, it is popular in many Eastern European countries. The study believes that unemployment is a significant factor in migration decisions. In this study, the paper explains that choosing seasonal vs. permanent migration does not affect an immigrant's decision to stay home, stay young, or marry over time. The main reason for the seasonal migrants is the less educated men from the villages. The research paper focuses on the general factors of migration. The study found that the chances of sending immigrants first increase in household size, education, and presence of Romanian or Bulgarian citizenship households. The paper explores the fact that dependents (younger than 16) have not migrated for more or less. The result of this study is that child neglect and child poverty in Moldova are likely to expand in the future.

Crawford et al. (2023) describe the social exclusion framework for this study of migration in Nepal. In this paper, the survey 2003/4, using data from Nepal, uses the probit regression model to explore migration selection and the multinomial logit model to explore the choice of station. The study of migration and destination varies by the socioeconomic status of choice households with forms of social exclusion and inclusion. The outcome shows that social exclusion is not a theoretical framework. Still, it is one of many dimensions that can be applied to understanding social and economic development processes and outcomes.

Kurian et al. (2023) analyze a unique survey of the world's finest and highest institution performers from three peaceful countries to quantify the size of migration and return movement among highly skilled people and explore microeconomic levels. These are the factors of migration choices. It is estimated that the earnings gained from the movement are so great that not everyone emigrates and receives much in return. This study's results show extensive migration measures among students in their twenties, combined with outstanding levels of return migration. This study concludes that the income maximization framework is not essential for assessing the first-order aspects of better and brighter migration. Those more critical needs are placed on the non-revenue aspects of the utility maximization decision.

Urooj et al. (2020) discuss gender dimensions in rural-to-urban migration in Pakistan. This research paper is based on Labor Force Surveys (1996-2006). The study explores that inner migration does not change over time, and female migrants dominate inward migration. Among females, marriage is a significant factor in migration. The paper highlights that the migration direction has expanded from rural to urban migration over time, while urban-to-urban migration has declined, and the share of urban-to-urban migration has been larger. The paper shows the gender composition of urban migration from rural areas to the dominance of female migrants in all states. The share of female migrants from rural areas to urban migration is large, and family migration is growing to cities. The research paper explores how young immigrants, boys, and girls should be motivated to complete their education at least at a secondary level. The results of this study highlight the dominant factor of migration despite marriage.

Naeem and Khan, (2020), describe that many data sets are available on migration development in Pakistan; the study shows that internal migration in the country is, by and large, a shortage of surveys. Those studies are conducted on migration factors and only the current socio-economic and demographic index. The data from the PPHS in this paper allows us to study the factors of migration taking place between 2002 and 2010. The paper showed that land ownership is negatively associated with out-migration and external and internal migration. Further, the home's economic (poverty) location shows no significant relationship with out-migration.

Evertsen & van der Geest (2020) analysed the migration process and the rural population in Bangladesh. The study shows that the probit model is applied in this paper with sample selection to determine the severity of migration and migration at the farm household level. Data were collected on 316 farm households in 160 migrant farms and 154 non-migrant households in the central part of Bangladesh. The main determinants of migration at the farm-house level are the age

of the household, the number of economically active men and women, the number of members dependent on the young and the elderly, and the agricultural landowners. This paper focuses on the main determinants of the severity of migration: the availability of economically mature males at home, the number of young dependents, and the amount of farmland.

Naz & Khan (2021), illustrate that different theories explain migration differently. The migration of the difference of explanation depends on each process's structural and conceptual framework. This paper aims to investigate the socio-economic aspects of rural-urban migration in Pakistan. The Labor Force Survey 2010-11 is used for estimated primary data. This paper uses only a sample of 17,673 migrants and SPSS software for research; the logistic regression model is applied to analyze the impact of socio-economic factors on rural-to-urban migration in Pakistan. The study results show a positive relationship between employment, agricultural land lordship, business, dependence, marriages, and migration decisions. Marriages (73%) are significant determinants of the movement's decision in Pakistan.

Afrad et al. (2020) analyzed that rural-urban migration is mainly due to urban growth in developing countries and that since independence, two-thirds of urban growth has occurred in Bangladesh. The study aims to highlight the factors of rural-urban migration and its consequences for creation and destination to devise appropriate strategies to mitigate the adverse effects of unnecessary migration influx. This paper initially used a household-level survey and a personal-level interview at the destination to gather the necessary data and information on 480 migrant and 210 non-migrant households from 30 clusters of Bangladesh financed by the "Social Science Research Council" (SSRC) of the Bangladesh Planning Commission. This paper explores how rural-urban migration significantly and positively impacts migrant families as an income household.

Goldbach (2017) analyzed climate and climate change forecasting, which have created a growing struggle to assess their implications for human migration. Since migration is always multi-causal, this paper aims to dissect the influence of climate factors from other migration-inducing factors to shed some light on the complex relationship between climate and migration. This study explores the various measures of climate threats, which can be explained from the distance of the individual's home to the shoreline to the expert's perspective. The study analyzed relationships using logistic suppression and controlled for contextual decision-makers at different levels. The result of this study is that no statistically significant direct effect of slow early climate events on migration decisions was found.

Abeje et al (2021) deal with Ethiopia's economic and social aspects. Investigating and comparing smallholders, large and wealthy families are less likely to have one or more types of migrant family members while living below the poverty line. In rural areas, there are usually temporary and permanent migration alternatives. Research shows that young people and dependents, who constitute the most significant proportion of working-age people, are also highly migrants. However, 9.7% of educated families are more likely to migrate temporarily. Permanent migration is very positively associated with home assets. The research paper analyses how the loss of agricultural workers to permanent migration significantly negatively impacts crop income, land size, and the value of livestock units. Migration payments and local production conditions can significantly impact smallholder farming outcomes in payment-receiving households. The result of this study is that many labor migrations from agriculture can also reduce smallholder agricultural production, including crop and livestock production.

3 Methodology

To investigate the determinants of the migrants', we use descriptive statistics; in this study, we use the Heckerman profit model to analyze the socioeconomic determinants of migration. We are using primary (micro) data from the Pakistan Demographic Household Survey (PDHS) 2017-18

3.1 Binary Logistic Regression

Binary logistic regression is used to calculate the probability of a dichotomous answer based on different values of explanatory (independent) variables. We utilize the subsequent model in the format of:

$$E(y) = \frac{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}}$$

The right side of the equation represents a logistic function. In this particular function, the connections between 'p' and 'x' are non-linear and can be transformed into a linear form. The linear predictor is explained by the logit transformation of probability p, which is also referred to as the log odds. The logit transformation is a transformation that converts probability into a ratio known as the odds. The multiple logistic regression models with 'k' independent variables can be expressed as:

$$\eta = ln\frac{\rho}{1 - \rho} = X\beta = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \cdots + \beta_p x_k$$

3.2 Fitting the Logistic Regression Model:

Logistic regression employs a maximum likelihood estimation technique to estimate the parameters in the model. Put simply, "ML" determines the optimal values for

$$\eta = \beta_0 + \beta_{1x1} + \beta_2 + \ldots . \beta_n$$

The observed values, denoted as "n", refer to a set of independent random observations. These observations correspond to the random variables Y1, Y2……., Yn. The probability functions for the Bernoulli random variable "Yi" can be derived from its functional form:

$$(\beta, Y) = \prod_{i-1}^{n} \rho^{y_i} (1 - \rho)^{1 - y_i}$$

$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 AGE + \beta_2 GENDER + \beta_3 EDUCATION + \beta_4 WEALTH$ Quintiles $+ \beta_5 BETTER\ ECONOMICOPPORTUNITIES + \beta_6 REGION + \varepsilon_t$

3.3 Data and variables construction

Data Source: To analyse the study, we used the logit model to analyse the socioeconomic determinants of migration. Use primary (micro) data for this purpose Pakistan Demographic Housing Survey (PDHS) 2017-18. Statistical software STATA was used for data analysis. The dependent variable of this study migration is its binary nature. Binary logistic regression and evaluate and apply variables coded as 0 and 1. The Pakistan Demographic Household Survey (PDHS) covers all urban and provincial zones in the four regions of Pakistan.

Data were collected from the provinces and all urban and rural areas of Pakistan through surveys. Data on household consumption, education, employment, wealth quintiles, and other socioeconomic indicators are published and unpublished at the household level. This study is based on the micro-level data of PDHS for 2017-18. The reason behind the selection of the survey year is that the selected variables (education level, job), etc., usually do not go through short-term changes like a year.

3.4 Variables Construction

Dependent Variables:

Our dependent variable is migration. We used 1 as migrated and 0 as never migrated for the dependent variable.

Independent Variable:

The independent variable, educational level, wealth quintiles, and reasons for migration that affect the migration.

Variable(s)	Description/Definition
Dependent Variables	
MIG	= 1 if a migrant, 0 otherwise
Never migrated	= 1 if a native, 0 otherwise
Explanatory Variables	
Age	Age in completed years
Gender	= 1 if male, 0 otherwise
Primary	= 1 if the primary level of education, 0 otherwise
Middle	= 1 if the middle level of education, 0 otherwise
Secondary	= 1 if the secondary level of education, 0 otherwise
Higher	= 1 if a higher level of education, 0 otherwise
	No education is the reference category
Wealth quintiles	
Second	= 1 if the second income quintile, 0 otherwise
Middle	= 1 if middle-income quintile, 0 otherwise
Fourth	= 1 if the fourth income quintile, 0 otherwise
Fifth	= 1 if the fifth income quintile, 0 otherwise
	The lowest quintile is the reference category
Better economic opportunities	
Better economic opportunities	= 1 if migrate for better economic opportunities,0 otherwise
Marriage or family	= 1 if migrate for marriage or with family, 0 otherwise
Study	= 1 if migrate for study, 0 otherwise
Natural disasters	= 1 if migrate due to natural disaster, 0 otherwise
	Another reason is the reference category
Region	
Region	= 1 if urban, 0 otherwise
	Rural is the reference category
Punjab	=1 if he/she is residing in Punjab, 0 otherwise
Sind	=1 if he/she is residing in Sind, 0 otherwise
KP	=1 if he/she is residing in KP, 0 otherwise
	Baluchistan is the reference category

Our investigation depends on microdata taken from PDHS 2017-18. This section will present the descriptive statistics for PDHS 2017-18.

3.5 Description of dependent variables:

Migration:

In our analysis, we include the dependent variable migration to know the effects of different independent variables on migration. Immigrant behavior in Pakistan has become increasingly important in population growth and population reset distribution and has broad socioeconomic

implications for individuals and society. Our dependent variable is migration. For the dependent variable, used 1 for migration and 0 for never migrated

3.6 Explanation of Independent Variables:

Age:

Our analysis included only the migrated personage that has completed years. In our analysis, we included age and checked the effect of age on migration. The mean age for the migrated persons is 31.25%, according to our estimation for PDHS 2017-18.

Gender:

We have included gender in our analysis to determine the effects of gender on migration. The PDHS 2017-18 results showed that 68 percent of men migrated within Pakistan. Results showed that 32% of women with an average value migrated. This result shows an increase in the participation of men in immigration levels in Pakistan.

Reason to Migrate:

We have included a different reason for migration in our analysis to determine the impact of the reason to migrate on migration. We have divided the reason for migration into five categories, mainly better economic opportunities. Other categories include study, marriage and family, and natural disasters. Results showed that 17% migrated to the study. The PDHS 2017-18 table results showed that 35% of all migrants go for better economic opportunities in Pakistan. Our PDHS 2017-18 results also show that 28 percent of migrants through marriage. Our results show that 12% of migrants were affected by a natural disaster. Some other factors in our analysis are attributed to migration. These results show that 8% migrated by other factors.

Education Level:

We have included education in our analysis to see the impact of different levels of education on migration. We divide education into primary, middle, secondary, and higher categories. The PDHS 2017-18 results showed that 14% of elementary education migrants. On the middle level of education, 17% of people are migrants. The results also showed that 24% of the secondary-level education migrated. The fifth category of higher education is 22% of immigrants.

The PDHS 2017-18 results showed that most secondary-level education people migrated. No Education is a based category.

Wealth Quintiles:

We have included wealth quintiles in our analysis to determine the effect of wealth quintiles on migration. Our analysis divided the wealth quintiles into first, second, middle, fourth, and fifth five categories. The table shows 20% of all categories of wealth quintiles results for PDHS 2017-18. It also shows that all categories of wealth quintiles are equal.

Region:

We included the region in our analysis to know the impacts of rural/urban relocation and the effects of rural/ urban migration. The PDHS 2017-18 results showed that 45% of migration from rural areas. The PDHS 2017-18 outcomes show that 45% of migration from the countryside.

Province:

We also included provinces in our analysis to determine the impacts of migration on all areas. The PDHS 2017-18 results showed that a higher percentage of people moved from KP than from other provinces.

3.7 Descriptive Statistics of the Data

Table 1: Mean and Standard Deviation

Variable(s)	Mean	SD
Explanatory Variables		
Age	31.25	5.22
Male	0.68	0.23
Female	0.32	0.45
No Education	0.23	0.22
Primary	0.14	0.14
Middle	0.17	0.11
Secondary	0.24	0.12
Higher	0.22	0.10
Wealth quintiles		
First	0.20	0.54
Second	0.20	0.22
Middle	0.20	0.15
Fourth	0.20	0.18
Fifth	0.20	0.11
Reasons to migrate		
Better economic opportunity	0.35	0.24
Marriage or family	0.28	0.20
Study	0.17	0.11
Natural disasters	0.12	0.09
Others	0.08	0.02
Region		
Rural	0.45	0.21
Urban	0.55	0.21
Punjab	0.4	0.23
Sind	0.21	0.45
KP	0.25	0.22
Baluchistan	0.14	0.33

Our source PDHS 2017-18

4 Result and Discussion

4.1 Empirical Results of the Logit Model

We used primary (micro) data from the Pakistan Demographic Household Survey (PDHS) 2017-18. Data analysis used the statistical software STATA. The dependent variable of this study is Migration, which is binary and linked with different educational levels, wealth quintiles, study, natural deserter, and some other variables. We apply binary logistic regression, and the variables are coded as 0 and 1 for estimation. Pakistan Demographic Household Survey (PDHS) comprises all of Pakistan's urban, rural, regional and provinces.

Table 2: Pakistan Demographic Household Survey (PDHS) 2017-18

Explanatory Variables	Marginal effect	Z values
Age	0.124	2.55
Male	**0.152**	4.11
Primary	-0.121	1.12
Middle	0.191	1.56

Secondary	0.251	1.19
Higher	0.354	2.97
Wealth quintiles		
First	0.444	5.12
Second	0.127	2.12
Middle	0.101	1.71
Fourth	-0.091	1.22
Reasons to migrate		
Better economic opportunity	0.552	3.99
Marriage or family	0.713	5.88
Study	0.254	2.57
Natural disasters	0.121	2.01
Region		
Rural	0.127	2.19
Punjab	-0.103	1.79
Sind	-0.099	1.66
KP	0.102	1.78

Our source PDHS 2017-18

Age:

When age increases 12% then there is more probability that a person migrates. The significant level of age is 5%. The results showed that the positive relationship with migration. (Arif (2005) found that youth are mainly moving towards urban areas.

Gender:

In the case of gender male member's migration 15% then there is more probability that male migrates and the significant level is 5% also show that positive relationship with migration. Karim and Nasar (2004) point out that one-third of the migrants are head of household's sons with one-fifth of the migrants are the main bread-earner in the household. Pakistan integrated household survey (PIHS) 1998 data suggest that almost 40% of the male migrants are rural to town followed by rural to rural migration (Memon, 2005).

Education:

Individual education is higher than the 12% lower likelihood of a person migrating but does not compare with education. There is a 19% higher likelihood of a person migrating than education if the person is migrated. If a person's education is secondary, compared to education, a person's chances of emigrating are 25% higher. Compare that with the 35% higher likelihood that a person will migrate and if the person's education is higher than the 5% significant level. Jahangir and Ahmed (2010) suggest that average year school education and household size have a significant positive association with expulsion.

Wealth Quintiles:

Suppose the wealth of the individual belongs to the first quintile compared to the fifth quintile. In that case, there is a 44% higher probability of migration and a 10% increase in the first quintiles. If the wealth of the individual belongs to the second quintile compared to the fifth quintile, there is a 12% probability of migration. If the wealth of the individual belongs to the third quintile compared to the fifth quintile, there is a 10% higher probability of migration. If the wealth of the individual belongs to the fourth quintile compared to the fifth quintile, there is a 9% lower probability of migration. Mahreen and Mahmood (2010) point out that the improvement in economic status and wealth leads people to move as compared to public utilities.

Reasons for migration:

For reasons for migration, the probability of better economic opportunities is 55% greater than for other reasons, which have a positive relationship with migration and a 5% significance level. In reasons for migration, the probability of marriage or family is 71% greater than other reasons for migration and showed a positive relationship between marriage and migration. The significant level is 10% of marriage and family. The probability of study is 25% greater than other reasons for migration. In reasons for migration, the probability of natural disasters is 12% greater than other reasons for migration. Memon (2005) found that most immigrants were either family or immigrants due to marriage, whereas only 20% of immigrants moved for economic reasons.

Region:

To check for relocation, we include regions and provinces in our estimate. Compared to urban, there is a 12% greater chance that a person migrated from the rural area, and a significant level is 5% and a positive relationship with migration. The finding is statistically significant. Khan and Shahnaz (2000) found that the majority of the people who move between rural have no formal education and no conventional instruction.

Province:

The probability of being relocated from KP, Sind, and Punjab is higher as compared to Baluchistan. A lower probability is observed for moves residing from Sind and Punjab. Compared to Baluchistan, there is a 10% less chance of movement than if a person migrated from Punjab. The outcome showed a negative relationship with migration. Compared to Baluchistan, there is a 9% less chance of migration than if a person is migrated from Sind. As compared to Baluchistan, a 10% greater chance that if a person is migrated from KP. Karim and Nasar's (2004) results indicated that the people of Baluchistan and Sind need to move more in numbers.

4.2 Duration of Continuous Residence:

"Duration of continuous residence" refers to the timeframe since a migration moved from their latest spot of habitation (area/city/nation) to their present spot of home (region/city). "Duration" is commonly divided into short intervals, to identify "recent" and "long-staying" migrants.

Table 3: Duration since most recent in-migration or immigration (Years)

Background characteristic	<1	1-5	6-9	10+	Don't Know	Total
Gender						
Male	3.4	22.9	14.3	57.1	2.4	100.0
Female	2.3	24.5	14.5	57.1	1.5	100.0
Region						
Urban	3.1	24.6	12.2	58.3	1.9	100.0
Rural	2.3	22.9	17.3	55.6	2.0	100.0
Province						
Punjab	2.6	24.0	12.6	58.6	2.4	100.0
Sindh	1.7	19.9	12.7	64.1	1.6	100.0
KP	1.9	22.5	30.5	44.7	0.3	100.0
Baluchistan	10.6	33.6	11.6	42.8	1.5	100.0

Male:

In Table 3, in-migration and immigrants are categorized by durations of under 1 year male migration 3.4%, 1-5 years 23% male relocate, 6-9 years male move 14% and 10 years or above 57% male move. The latest migration is those individuals who moved under 6 years ago, and long-staying migration last moved at least 10 years before.

Female:
In-migrants and immigrants are categorized by "durations" of under one (1) year female relocation 2.3%, 1-5 years 25% female move, 6-9 years female migration 15%, and 10 years or increasingly 57% female move.

Urban:
In-migrants are arranged by terms of under 1-year urban relocation 3.1%, 1-5 years 25% urban movement, 6-9 years' urban relocation 12% and 10 years or increasingly 58% urban relocation.

Rural:
Immigrants are classified under 1-year country relocation 2.3%, 1-5 years 23% rustic movement, 6-9 years' provincial movement 17% and 10 years or progressively 56% provincial movement.

Punjab:
In-migrants are classified by under 1 year, Punjab relocation 3%, 1-5 years, 24% Punjab movement, 6-9 years, Punjab movement 13% and 10 years or progressively 60% Punjab movement.

Sindh:
In-migrants and immigrants are classified by under 1 year, Sind relocation 2%, 1-5 years, 23% Sind movement, 6-9 years, Sind movement 13% and 10 years or progressively 64% Sind movement.

KP:
Immigrants are classified by under 1 year, KP relocation 2%, 1-5 years, 23% KP migration, 6-9 years, KP movement 31% and 10 years or progressively 45% KP movement.

Baluchistan:
In-migrants and immigrants are classified by terms of under single(1) year, Baluchistan relocation 11%, 1-5 years, 34% Baluchistan movement, 6-9 years, Baluchistan movement 12% and 10 years or progressively 43% Baluchistan movement.

4.3 Patterns by background characteristics:

The pattern of the latest migration as a level of all in-migration/immigrants is most elevated in Baluchistan (50%), Sind (41%), and Punjab (34%). There is a positive relationship between age and nonstop terms of habitation.

Table 4: Most recent place of residence before most recent in-migration or immigration

Background characteristic	City Within Pakistan	Rural Area Within Pakistan	Outside Pakistan	Don't Know	Total
Gender					
Male	34.5	60.4	4.8	0.3	100.0
Female	36.7	59.5	3.7	0.1	100.0
Region					
Urban	39.1	55.9	4.9	0.1	100.0
Rural	31.4	65.1	3.2	0.3	100.0
Province					
Punjab	34.8	61.5	3.6	0.1	100.0
Sind	40.7	51.5	7.4	0.4	100.0
KP	25.4	72.5	1.9	0.3	100.0
Baluchistan	50.2	43.2	5.5	1.0	100.0

Male:
The portion of ongoing Migrants as a level of immigrants is 35% male moves, a distinctive city inside Pakistan. In country territory inside Pakistan, 60% of males move, and 5% of males migrate outside Pakistan.

Female:
The pattern of new Migration as the level of in-migrants/immigrants is 37% female relocates, a

distinctive city inside Pakistan. In the provincial zone inside Pakistan, 60% of females move, and 4% of females relocate outside Pakistan.

Urban:
The pattern of current migration as a level of in-migrants/immigrants is that 40% of individuals move to a distinctive city inside Pakistan from an urban one. In provincial territory inside Pakistan, 60% of individuals move, and 5% of individuals outside Pakistan move from urban.

Rural:
The pattern of the latest moving as a level of in-migrants/immigrants is 31% individuals move, a distinctive city inside Pakistan from provincial. In the country region inside Pakistan, 65% of individuals relocate, and outside Pakistan, 3% of females move from the countryside.

Punjab:
The pattern of fresh relocations is a level of in-migrants/immigration, and 35% of individuals move to a distinctive city inside Pakistan from Punjab. In the country region inside Pakistan, 62% of individuals relocate, and 4% of individuals outside Pakistan move from Punjab.

Sindh:
The pattern of new Migrants as a level of in-migration/immigration is that 41% of individuals relocate to a distinctive city inside Pakistan from Sind. In the provincial zone inside Pakistan, 52 % of individuals relocate, and outside Pakistan, 7% of individuals move from Sindh.

KP:
The pattern of the latest migration as a level of in-migrants/immigration is 25% relocation, diverse city inside Pakistan from KP. In the country region inside Pakistan, 73% of individuals relocate from KP. Outside Pakistan, 2% of people relocate from KP.

Baluchistan:
The pattern of current Migrants as a level of in-migration is highest, followed by Baluchistan, which is 50% inside Pakistan. Country territory inside Pakistan: 43% of individuals move outside Pakistan, and 6% of individuals move from Baluchistan.

5 Conclusions

This study aimed to see the link between different levels of education, better economic opportunities, study, and migration in Pakistan. We have a logit model and microdata using the "Pakistan Demographic Household Survey" (PDHS) 2017-18. We tend to evaluate the effect of different education degrees, along with another independent variable, on relocation at the national level.

All papers investigate a link of study with migration and conclude that education has a vital and strong link with relocation. Compared to other independent factors, we see that as the education level increases, there is a greater chance that a person will become a senior official, manager, or professional. Our logistic regression estimates explain that people move to one region or community with higher earnings expectations, higher monetary profit evaluations, business, employment, and permanent settlement. Other studies discuss social, psychological and political determinants dominating relocation decisions, and some theories find that the push factors are the main determinants of migration in underdeveloped countries. This examination attempts to inquire about the financial determinants of country-to-urban movement by using the primary data from the Pakistan Demographic Household Survey (PDHS) 2017-18. The ability of the examination shows a positive relationship between education, catastrophic events, sexual orientation, and marriage reliance on relocation calls. Marriages and family (71%) play the most dominant factor in migration decisions in Pakistan, and this is the major determinant of movement.

This study discusses the objectives, methods, and findings of different main studies that were reviewed to survey the migration problem from provincial zones to urban regions and all countries. The population is more likely to move with an increase in age, but senior people it is less likely to

move. This implies it's lighter for people to move with adolescence.

 Furthermore, under the examination, households with a greater average year of schooling have migrated to urban areas. Household size also increases the chance of out-migration of any member of such households. These factors are related to the economic situation of households, and land ownership decreases the conceivable outcomes of movement. However, home impoverishment standing doesn't appear to play a vocation in relocation decisions.

5.1 Policy Implications
- This study presents the following policy implications:
- Increase opportunities for the low-income sector, e.g., by establishing educational facilities, especially quality educational institutions, which helps sustain migration.
- Public-private partnership (PPP) can be effectively applied to establish SMEs in rural areas using external payment to expand income generation services for the proper migration process.
- To reduce migration flow, decentralization must be done promptly in many aspects, such as administration, industrialization, and commercialization.

6 References

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