Socio-Economic Determinants of Rural-Urban Migration in Pakistan

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Abstract

Different theories interpret the migration differently. Difference of interpretation of migration depends upon the structural and conceptual framework of each approach. At the macro-level, neoclassical approach describes migration by geographic differences in the demand and supply of labor. The subsequent differences in wages cause labors to move from labor-surplus, low-wage areas to labors scarce, and high-wage areas. Other theories consider social, psychological and political factors dominating in migration decision. The objective of this study is to analyze the socio-economic determinants of rural-urban migration in Pakistan. For this purpose primary data Labor Force Survey (LFS) 2010-11 is used. SPSS software is used for analysis; the logistic regression is applied to estimate the impact of socio-economic determinants on rural to urban migration in Pakistan. The empirics of the study show that there is significant relationship between Employment, Agriculture landholding, Business, being a dependent, Marriages and migration decision. The marriages (73%) play major role in migration decision in Pakistan, and marriages are the major determinant of migration in Pakistan. This study is helpful for policy makers that they may correct the grounds of rapid unplanned migration by correcting the problems at grass root level and providing the opportunities in rural areas, if ,migration is problem.

1. Introduction

Migration, both national and international, is a general feature of the world, including developed and developing countries. National migration means the movement of people with in the territory and international migration means the movement of people from the native residence to any other region or country (Usman et al., 2008). Rural to urban migration remains in focus of researchers from last many decades (Lall, 2006).The migration of people from rural to urban areas in Pakistan is considered to be the most influential social factor that causes to change the current situation of the economy and the society (Farooq et al., 2005). The process of migration in Pakistan is an old phenomenon, the trends and nature of migration varied over the time and impacts the each migrant's life differently (Hamid, 2010; Adewale, 2005). Movement from villages to cities is mainly because of scarce opportunities to improve their living standard, thus in search of better socio-economic opportunities people migrate from rural to urban areas. Urbanization is main driver of migration in most countries and also in Pakistan (Gazdar, 2003; Lall, 2006).When economic growth takes place in the economy, it brings the structural transformation, which cause to decrease the share of agriculture sector in the economy and increase the contribution of industrial sector. Thus industrial growth in urban areas causes to raise the employment opportunities. So, in the search of better job opportunity people migrate toward urban areas, this phenomenon is known as urbanization (Ullah et al., 2011). During last 63 years population of Pakistan is continuously increasing, the total population has increased more than 52.5% for the period of 1951 and 2010.

During 1951, 82.26% population was living in the rural areas but this figure dropped down to 66% in 2008. The growth rate growth rate of rural-urban migration is 2% annually.

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About 68% people live in rural areas in poor socio-economic conditions. About one-third rural population is below the poverty line, therefore whenpeople find no other way then they migrate toward urban areas for better socio-economic opportunities (Imran, 2013).

There are several theories on migration; each theory interprets the migration differently, Difference of interpretation of migration depends upon the structural and conceptual framework of each approach. Neo-classical theory states that worker's migration decision depends on the wage differential and they migrate only for best economic opportunities. According to Todaro model the migration decision is based on the comparison of urban wages with existing wage level in rural areas. The Lewis model which proposed that rural-urban migration is based on unlimited supplies of rural labor force. Whereas Human capital theory states migration as an investment associated with costs and returns. The Amenities theory states that people migrate for personal preferences and entertainment. The new economics of labor migration theory proposes that migration decisions are taken for temporary settlement in destination country to achieve set goals. As these targets are achieved migrants decides to return back (Ullah, 2011). All theories are important in their implication depending upon region, culture and social believes.

Ullah et al., (2011) evaluates the impact of a variety of socio-economic determinants on migration decision. The results show that there is positive relationship between job opportunities, landholding and migration. While on the other hand, Khan et al., (2011) investigates the socio-economic and in gender perspective reason of migration decision in India, the study reveals that females migrate due to social factors and mostly males migrate because of economic factors. The objective of this study is to investigate the socio-economic determinants of rural-urban migration in Pakistan.

This study is helpful for policy makers that they may improve the grounds of rapid unplanned migration by correcting the problems at grass root level and providing the opportunities in rural areas, if migration is problem. In Pakistani society, poor socio-economic opportunities could be the important reasons of migration from rural to urban areas. Therefore an in depth analysis of the socio-economic conditions prevailing at the rural and urban areas is necessary to understand the main reasons of migration decision

2. Literature review

Several studies have been conducted on different aspects of rural to urban migration; these studies have briefly discussed the different determinants/factors of rural-urban migration. In the 19th century the first study was made by Ravenstein regarding rural to urban migration (Siddiqi, 2004). In this section, the existing literature on rural-urban migration is reviewed, and objectives are discussed, methods and findings of different major studies are reviewed in respect to analyze the causes of migration from rural to urban areas.

Khan &Shehnaz (2000) analyze the process of internal migration under the theoretical framework of amenities theory. The data source of this study is the LFS-1996-97. The sample size of the LFS 1996-97 is 20,198 household enumerated during the year of 1996-97. This study categories the sample of migrant as economic versus non-economic migrant to analyze that decision to migrate is a rational choice of migrants or not. The evidence shows that the migrated population in the LFS (1996-97) is composed of males and females who took the decision to migrate for non-economic reasons.

Hossain (2001) conducts a micro-level study in Bangladesh for the analysis of rural-urban migration. For this purpose the data is collected from 10 rural villages of Comilla district of Bangladesh during July-October, 1997. This study adopts the cluster sampling for the selection of rural villages, the number of respondents of this study were 2696. The Multivariate logistic regression technique is used for estimation purpose. The results of the study shows that adult and educated people migrate, further study concludes that about half

of the migrants migrate for temporary service and one quarter migrate for permanent jobs. The migration rate is high for educated as well as unemployed people, and also for the people belonging to the ages 20-29.

Siddiqi (2004) studies the extent of migration from rural to urban localities of Lahore district, to study the profile of the rural migrants and to determine the distance range of migrants to Lahore city, for this purpose the data is obtained from both primary and secondary sources. The sample of the study is selected by using different sampling techniques like; simple sampling, stratified sampling and systematic sampling etc. this study used Linear and Log-Linear approaches to estimate the effect of push and pull factors which contributes in migration from rural to urban areas. The study recommends that there is need to improve infrastructure and also establish training institutions for unskilled workers.

Ullah (2004) analyzes that are rural people pushed towards or pulled into cities. The data is collected through questionnaire survey in 2003. SPSS is used for all the analysis. The findings of the study show that migration is significantly associated with push and pull factors such as search for job, landlessness, extreme poverty and easy access to informal sectors in cities.

Oda (2005) analyzes the impact of Internal Migration on the Household's well-being, for this purpose the data is collected from PSES (2000-01). This study examines the reasons and directions of movement of migrant population. The study shows that male migrates due to economic conditions while on the other hand females migrate due to non-economic reasons whereas one-sixth female migrate only for economic reasons. Secondly this study uses the migration status of household to differentiate between the migrant and non-migrant to examine the impact of internal migration. The study shows that social conditions of urban population are better than rural migrants.

Arif (2005) evaluates the impact of internal migration on household well-being. The data source of this study is PSES from 2000-01. The analysis of this study is carried out in two stages firstly it examines the rate and directions of movements of migrant population. The results show that mostly male migrates from rural to urban areas due to economic reasons, whereas female migrate due to non-economic reasons, only one-sixth female migrate from rural to urban areas due to non-economic reasons. In the second stage the study uses the migration status of the head of the household to differentiate between migrant and non - migrant to examine the impact of internal migration on household wee-being.

Farooq et al., (2005) investigates the determinants of internal migration in Faisalabad Metropolitan. Four tehsils of Faisalabad district, three hundred respondents are collected through random sampling. The estimation technique that is used for estimation purposes was the Probit model that is estimated through the SPSS. The findings of the study show that land holding is the main economic opportunity in rural areas of Pakistan, landlessness and total land deprivation is a positive determinant of migration from rural to urban areas either family's migration or individual's migration.

Oda (2005) studies the labor migration from household perspective. The study is based on the field survey which was conducted in Chakwal district. The study reveals that economic conditions of non-migrants are very poor and there is wide spread poverty among them. The study finds highest level of poverty among non-farm and non-migrant and 60% are living below the substantial level.

Hamid (2010) examines the gender dimensions of rural to urban migration. The study is based on Labor Force Survey (LFS) carried out between 1996 and 2006. A sub sample of migrant population is drawn from the selected LFS. Individuals are taken as a unit of analysis. The findings of the study shows that internal migration remained unchanged over the time period, female migration is dominant and marriages play a dominant role in the case of female migration. This study shows that in internal migration the share of rural to urban

has increased in which female migration is high where urban-urban migration has decreased but still share of urban-urban migration is high.

Ullah et al., (2011) evaluates the impact of a variety of socio-economic factors on rural-urban migration. The study is based on a survey which was conducted in North West Pakistan. The researchers use the Binary Probit Model for the estimation of various socio-economic variables. The results show that there is positive relationship between job opportunities, family members in labor force and years of education.

Khan et al., (2011) investigates the sex wise causes of rural-urban migration and also examines the socio-economic determinants of migration. This study uses the secondary data, collected from Census of India migration (2011), New Delhi. The study reveals that people migrate due to socio factors and mostly males migrate because of economics factors.

Ranathunga (2011) conducts a study in Sri Lankan to analyze the Impact of rural to urban labor migration and the remittances on sending household welfare. The sample survey is conducted in Sri Lanka from February to April 2011; total respondents were 377. The study usesthe Probit, Tobit analysis in an effort to examine the determinants of remittances and usage of remittances in sending communities. The findings of the study show that never married are more likely to remit regularly. The study concludes that the internal migration can reduce poverty by improving the wellbeing of rural communities.

Imran at al., (2013) explores the socio-economic determinants of rural-urban migration in urban setting by conducting a study in Sargodha city. A sample of 120 respondents is taken equally (40 from each colony) three randomly selected localities i.e. Satellite Town, FarooqColony and Old Civil Line. The descriptive analysis shows that inappropriate educational, health, recreational facilities, poor infrastructure and insufficient economic opportunities are the main factors that motivate an individual and families to migrate from rural to urban areas.

It is concluded that, numerous studies are conducted to investigate the determinants of migration from rural to urban areas in context of the migration of an individual household as well as family's migration also. The empirics of these studies show different factors of migration.

3. Data sources and methodology

The objective of this study is to investigate the Socio-Economic determinants of rural-urban migration in Pakistan. For this purpose primary data Labor Force Survey (LFS) 2010-11 is used. This study is comprised upon the data of migrants only. The sample size of this study is 17,673 numbers of migrants only who have migrated from rural to urban areas. LFS is a more or less regulatory activity of the Federal Bureau of Statistics since 1963, the FBS has been revised its questionnaire in 1995 to know about the size and composition of migration (Hamid, 2010). According to LFS 28.6% people migrated from rural to urban areas during 2010-2011. The study entails looking at the reasons behind migration using empirical techniques.

The dependent variable of the study is Migration that is binary in nature and it takes the value 0 for if people migrate from rural to urban and 1 for if people migrate from urban to rural areas, and explanatory variables are socio-economic (employment opportunities, business, agriculture landholding, education, literacy and health facilities etc) and demographic variables. SPSS software is used for analysis; Binary logistic regression analysis is applied for estimation. The logistic regression model is frequently used regression model for the analysis of such data in which outcome variable is discrete and taking on two or more possible values. The outcome variable in logistic regression is binary or dichotomous in nature (David, 2013).

In this section of the paper, three models are constructed by using the explanatory variables and these models are given below:

3.1 Model 1: Demographic Factors

$$\ln\left(\frac{Pi}{1-Pi}\right)MIG = \beta0 + \beta1AGE + \beta2SEX + \beta3LOC + \beta4MS + \varepsilon i$$

The variables of demography in this model include; age, locality, sex, and marital status of migrants. *Migration* takes the value 1, if migrants move from urban to rural areas and take the value zero if they decide to migrate from rural to urban areas. The *age* is a continuous variable, whereas *sex* is a categorical variable takes the value 1 for male and 2 for female. The variable *locality* is open-ended. The *Martial status* is also categorical that takes the value 1 for Never married, 2 for Married, 3 for Widow/widower and 4 for Divorced.

3.2 Model 2: Socio-Economic Factors

$$\ln\left(\frac{Pi}{1-Pi}\right)MIG = \beta0 + \beta1EDU + \beta2LIT + \beta3MR + \beta4EMP + \beta5BUSI.OPP + \beta6AGRI. + \varepsilon i$$

The variables of socio-economic include education, literacy, marriages, employment and business opportunities. The variable *literacy* is a binary variable that takes the value 1 for yes and 2 for No. *Education* is a categorical variable that takes the value 1 for Below primary , 2 Above primary but below metric,3 for Above metric but below graduation and 4 for above graduation and above. The *Employment* is a categorical variable and it will take the value 0 for others and 1 for employment. The *agriculture landholding* is also a categorical variable that takes the value 0 for others and 1 for agriculture. The *business* is a categorical variable that will take the value 0 for others and 1 for business. The *marriage* is a categorical variable that will take the value 0 for others and 1 for marriages

3.3 Model 3: Demographic and Socio-Economic Factors

$$\ln\left(\frac{Pi}{1-Pi}\right)MIG = \beta0 + \beta1DEMO. + \beta2ECO. + \beta3SOCIO + \varepsilon i$$

This model is composed of all the factors, discussed above that are demographic, social and economic factors.

4. Results and Discussions

This section is divided into three sections. First section is about the demographic information of the respondents; the second section explains the determinants of rural to urban migration in Pakistan by using graphic analysis, this graphic analysis shows the relationship between migration decision and demographic and socio-economic determinants. Third section discusses the estimates of logistic regression analysis regarding rural to urban migration in Pakistan, this sections contains on three models, First model discusses the Demographic determinants of migration, Second model defines the Socio-economic determinants of migration decision, and Third model is composite of both demographic and socio-economic determinants. Final section of this chapter is to discuss about the conclusion and policy recommendations.

4.1: Demographic Information of Respondents

This section shows the percentage distribution of demographic information of the respondents. Demographically the characteristics of the respondents are mainly segregated into four groups: sex, age, marital status, and literacy and education level. The demographic characteristics of respondents show that who moves from rural to urban areas.The study

reveals that (54.8%) of the respondents are females while (45.2 %) are male. This shows that female migrants constitute the majority among the migrants in rural to urban migration in Pakistan.

Data indicates that a large majority of migrants are Married as survey results revealed that 72.5% were married, 19.1 %, were unmarried while .4% and 8.0% were divorced and widowed respectively. The data analysis shows that (54.4%) of the respondents are literate means they can read and write and (45.6%) of the respondent are illiterate. Findings from the study also indicate that 49.1% of the respondents have education below primary school, 23% are above primary but below metric. While 24.6% of the migrants have education above metric but below graduation, 2.4% have attended tertiary institutions like universities and Polytechnics/colleges of education. This shows that most of the migrants are uneducated.

4.3: Determinants of Rural-Urban Migration

For the investigation of determinants of migration from rural to urban in Pakistan two approaches are adopted. In first approach all explanatory variables are cross tabbed with explained variable and presented in graphs. This graphic presentation is very helpful in understanding the relationship of socio-economic determinants with migration. Whereas in second approach, for in-depth analysis of important factors contributing in deciding rural to urban migration in Pakistan logistic regression analysis is applied.

4.3.1: Graphical Presentation of Determinants of Rural-Urban Migration

Before going for the rigorous analysis a graphic analysis is presented that will help to understand the factors more in detail.

Figure 4.5: Employment and Migration
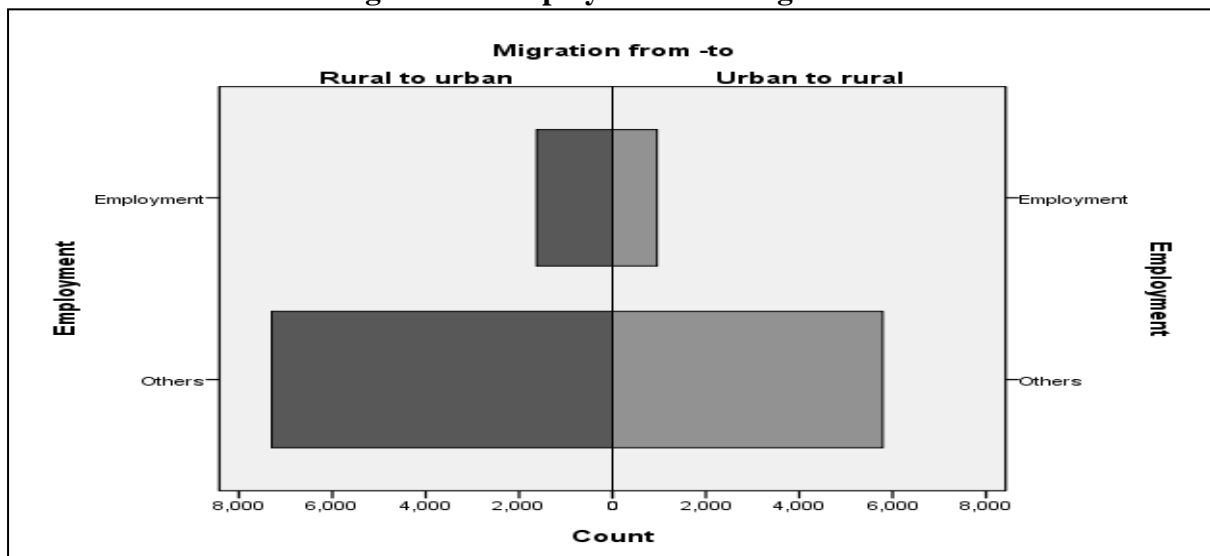
Source: Author's Tabulation

The figure shows the relationship between employment and migration. Employment takes the value 1 if people migrate for employment and zero if they migrate for other reasons. The upper right black part of the figure shows that employment is significantly contributing in migration decision from rural to. Thus, due to economic reasons people more likely migrate from rural to urban areas instead of urban to rural areas.

Figure 4.8: Marriages and Migration
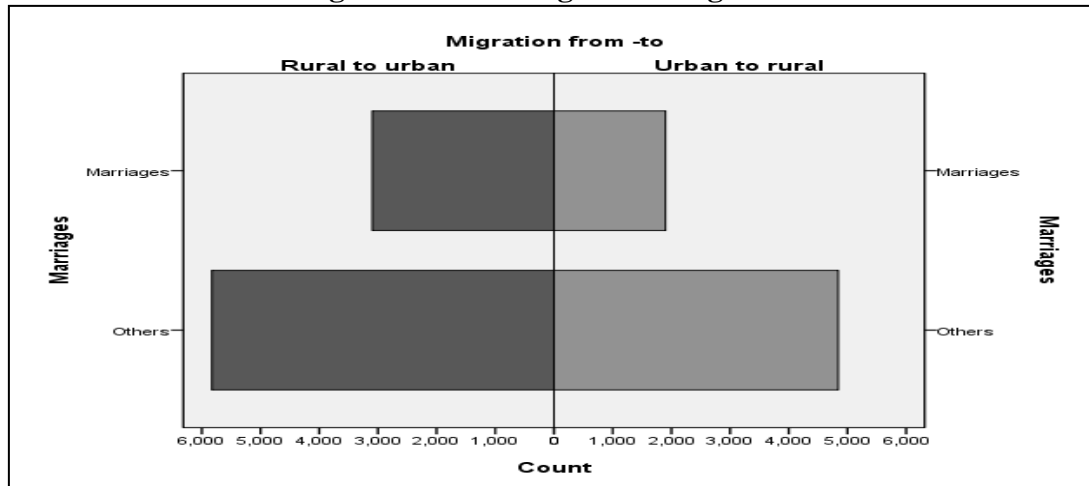
Source: Author's Tabulation

The figure indicates that marriages are playing a major role in the movement from rural to urban areas instead of urban to rural areas. Mostly females after marriage tend to migrate with their husbands from rural to urban areas. So marriages are major reason of rural-urban migration in Pakistan. Hamid (2010) conducts a study on rural to urban migration. The study aims to examine the gender dimensions of rural to urban migration.The findings of the study show that internal migration remained unchanged over the time period, female migration is dominant and marriages play a dominant role in the case of female migration. The study also explores that in internal migration the share of rural to urban is increasing in which female migration is high where urban-urban migration is declining but still share of urban-urban migration is high.

Figure 4.1.1: Main Reasons of Migration
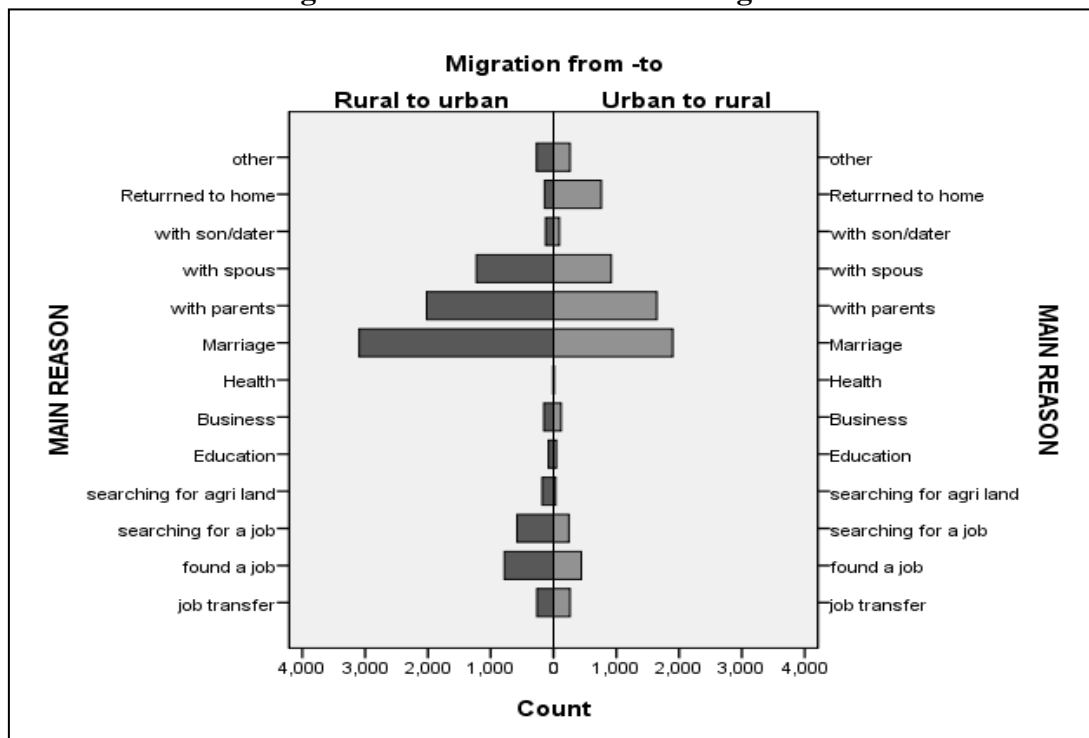
Source: Author's Tabulation

This figure summarizes all the major factors of migration from rural –urban and urban-rural areas. The study depicts that marriages are the main reason of migration from rural to urban areas in Pakistan. Another reason of migration is dependency i.e. old age people and children prefer to migrate with their earning household. While on the other hand there is a major contribution in urban-rural migration of those people who are retired and come back to their homes. As the new economics of labor migration theory states that migration decisions are taken for temporary settlement in destination country to achieve set goals. As these targets are achieved migrants decides to return back (Ullah et al., 2011).

4.3.2: Logistic Estimates of Determinants of Rural-Urban Migration

This section includes the logistic regression estimates of determinants of rural-urban migration in Pakistan. Three models are estimated separately to find the study objectives. First model estimates the demographic variables while second model includes the socio-economic determinants of migration, and third model is composite of both demographic and socio-economic variables.

4.1: Logistic Regression Analysis: Socio-economic drivers of Rural to Urban Migration

Demographic & socio-economic factors		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
		Sig.	Exp(B)	Sig.	Exp(B)	Sig.	Exp(B)
Demographic factors	Sex (1)	.000	1.166*			.001	1.182*
	Age	.000	1.010*			.000	1.007*
	Marital status	.000				.033	
	Marital status (1)	.000	.842*			.036	.879**
Economic factors	Employment(1)			.000	.237*	.000	.225*
	Agriculture (1)			.000	.074*	.000	.084*
	Business (1)			.000	.320*	.000	.296*
Social factors	Social(1)			.000	.265*	.000	.186*
	Dependent(1)			.000	.319*	.000	.331*
	Marriages (1)			.000	.248*	.000	.295*
Constant		.001	.683	.000	2.472	.000	2.016

*Significant at less than 1 percent of confidence, ** Significant less than 5 percent of confidence

The results of the estimated models are presented in table. The logistic regression is applied to estimate these models. The estimates of first model represent the relationship between demographic variables and migration decision. The demographic variables are explanatory variables; the model of demographic includes the variables; sex, age, and marital status. These demographic variables shows significant relationship between demographic and migration decision. Age is a continuous variable; it shows the positive and significant relationship between age and migration. The variable "Sex" is categorical in nature, it takes value one for "male" and two for "female", the estimates show that there is a positive and significant relationship between sex and migration decision. Marital status is also categorical and takes the value one for never married, two for married, three for widow/widower, and

four for divorced. The results show that there is negative but significant association between migration decision and marital status.

The estimates of second model represent the relationship between socio-economic variables and migration decision. The model socio-economic includes the variables; employment opportunities, business, agriculture landholding, being a dependent, marriages, and social factors (includes health and education).The variable employment is a categorical, and it takes the value zero if migrants' objective of migration is other than employment and one if migrate for employment. Model results indicate that there is negative but significant relationship between employment and migration decision. People migrate to search employment opportunities will more like choose to migrate from rural to urban areas instead of urban to rural areas. Agriculture landholding is also a categorical, and it takes the value zero if migrant's objective of migration is other than agriculture landholding and one if migrate for agriculture landholding. Model results show that there is negative but significant relationship between agriculture landholding and migration decision. The business is a categorical, and it takes the value zero if migrant's objective of migration is other than business and one if migrate for business. Outcomes show that there is negative but significant relationship between business and migration decision.

The estimates of model three represent the relationship between social variables and migration decision. This includes the variables; social (includes health and education), dependent, and marriages. These social variables show significant relationship between social reasons and migration decision. The variable being a dependent is a categorical variable, and it takes the value zero if migrant's objective is other than dependency and one for if migrate due to dependency, the estimates show that there is negative but significant relationship between being a dependent and migration decision. Social variable (includes health and education) is also categorical, and it takes the value zero if migrant's objective is other than social reasons and one if they migrate for social reasons. People migrate to search better socio opportunities will more like choose to migrate from rural to urban areas instead of urban to rural areas. Marriages are a categorical variable and it takes the value zero if migrant's objective of migration is other than marriages and one if migrate for marriages. The estimates show that there is negative but significant relationship between marriages and migration decision.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

Different theories interpret the migration differently. Difference of interpretation of migration depends upon the structural and conceptual framework of each approach. At the macro-level, neoclassical approach describes migration by geographic differences in the demand and supply of labor. The subsequent differences in wages cause labors to move from labor-surplus, low-wage areas to labors scarce, and high-wage areas. Other theories consider social, psychological and political factors dominating in migration decision. This study is an attempt to analyze the socio-economic determinants of rural to urban migration by using the primary data Labor Force Survey (LFS) 2010-11. The study uses the sample of 17,673 migrants only. The logistic regression is applied through SPSS software. The results are divided into three sections. First section is about the demographic information of the respondents; the second section explains the determinants of rural to urban migration in Pakistan by using graphic analysis, this graphic analysis shows the relationship between migration decision and demographic and socio-economic determinants. Third section discusses the estimates of logistic regression analysis regarding rural to urban migration in Pakistan, this sections contains on three models, First model discusses the Demographic determinants of migration, Second model defines the Socio-economic determinants of migration decision, and Third model is composite of both demographic and socio-economic

determinants. The empirics of the study show that there is significant relationship between Employments, Agriculture landholding, Business, being a dependent, Marriages and migration decision. The marriages (73%) play more important role in migration decision in Pakistan, and this is the major determinant of migration.

Depending on the findings, the thesis aims to propose some possible policy options related to rural-urban migration. This study is helpful for policy makers that they may correct the grounds of rapid unplanned migrationby correcting the problems at grass route level and providing the opportunities in rural areas, if migration is problem.

Study suggests following future research area:

- To analyze the impact of rural to urban migration on the urban unemployment in Pakistan
- To evaluate the effects of rural to urban migration on the living standard of migrants.
- To investigate the impact of rural to urban migration on the schooling of migrant's Childs.
- To study the effect of rural to urban migration on the gender discrimination.
- To estimate the impact of rural to urban migration on the environment's degradation.

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Annexes
Annexure A
Table A.1: Country-Wise Distribution of Pakistani Migrants from 1971-2007

No.	Countries	1971-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total	Country total as %age of the total
1	Saudi Arabia	1648279	97262	104783	126397	70896	35117	45594	84587	2212975	53.20%
2	U.A.E	626705	18421	34113	61329	65786	73642	100207	139405	1119608	26.90%
3	Oman	212131	3802	95	6911	8982	8019	12614	32474	285028	06.80%
4	Kuwait	106307	440	3204	12087	18498	7185	10545	14544	172810	04.10%
5	Bahrain	65987	1173	1022	809	855	1612	1630	2615	75703	01.80%
6	Iraq	68132	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	68133	01.60%
7	Libya	63701	713	781	1374	375	261	67	450	67722	01.62%
8	Qatar	50481	1633	480	367	2383	2175	2247	5006	64772	01.55%
9	Malaysia	1993	64	59	114	65	7690	4757	1190	15932	0.38%
10	South Korea	3634	271	564	2144	2474	1970	1082	434	12573	0.30%
11	U.K	1059	800	703	858	1419	1611	1741	1111	9302	0.22%
12	U.S.A	802	788	310	140	130	238	202	297	2907	0.06%
13	Japan	91	24	10	12	12	22	53	33	257	0.01%

Source: Author's Tabulation

Annexure B
Table B.1: Cross -Tabulation

Characteristics		Migration	
		Rural-urban	Urban-rural
Sex	Male	41.3%	45.9%
	Female	58.7%	54.1%
	Total	100%	100%
Marital status	Married	74.1%	71.4%
	Divorced	.4 %	.3%
	Never Married	19.3%	22.7%
	Widow/widower	6.2%	5.6%

	Total	100%	100%
Literacy	Yes	44.6%	69.2%
	No	55.4%	30.8%
	Total	100%`	100%
Education level	Below primary	59.2%	33.8%
	Above primary but Below metric	23.0%	26.5%
	Above metric but below graduation	16.4%	35.9%
	Graduation and above	1.3%	3.8%
	Total	100	100

Source: Author's Tabulation

Annexure C

Model 1: Logistic Regression Analysis on Demographic Determinants of Rural To Urban Migration

Table C.1: Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step	1281.727	5	.000
Block	1281.727	5	.000
Model	1281.727	5	.000

Table C.2: Model Summary

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
20129.931[a]	.079	.105
a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.		

Model 2: Logistic Regression Analysis on Social-Economic Determinants of Rural To Urban Migration

Table C.3:Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step	636.168	6	.000
Block	636.168	6	.000
Model	636.168	6	.000

Source: Author's Tabulation

TableC.4:Model Summary

1	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
	20775.490[a]	.040	.053
a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.			

Model 3: Logistic Regression Analysis on Social-Economic Determinants of Rural To Urban Migration

Table C.5: Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step	1818.205	11	.000
Block	1818.205	11	.000
Model	1818.205	11	.000

Source: Author's Tabulation

Table C.6: Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	19593.452[a]	.110	.147
a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.			

Source: Author's Tabulation