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Determinants of Internal Migration in Tanzania

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Abstract
The internal migration resulted from the socio-economic differences in developing countries is a critical agenda among the stakeholders and the policy makers. This paper examines the determinants of interregional migration in Tanzania. The demographic characteristics such as gender, age, marital status, level of education, skills level and household characteristics of household family size and household income are significant and consistent with the model of human capital and previous empirical literatures, which are considered to be the determinants of migration in Tanzania. The findings indicate that the selection of a movement differs significantly by migrant destinations. In addition to that, stakeholders and policy makers with responsibility for addressing the influence of migration are required to consider the destination of choice and migrant characteristics.
Keywords: Migration, determinants, rural –urban

1. Introduction

In recent years migration has spurred the interest of researchers within and across the borders of the African continent. Over time and in different places in Africa, rural to urban migration has dominated both policy concerns and economic analysis. Rural to urban migration has cut across class and skills boundaries and exists widely in different geographic and demographic contexts. Migration in developing countries has been increasing and will continue to expand despite the slowing down of migration rate in some countries in recent years. A distinctive pattern of internal migration in many countries is in the development and booming coastal cities where the export-oriented economy is concentrated that act as magnets to attract the migrants from the more traditional agricultural zones, where subsistence agriculture prevails. Rural to urban migration in Africa has claimed half of all urban migrations during the 1960s and 1970s while the urban growth was around 25 percent in the 1980s and 1990s (Brockerhoff, 1995). A conceptual framework of understanding the nature and determinants of migration is important because it is centered around the individual and household characteristics which provide the clearest advanced understanding of why some people move and others do not move contributing to the growth of micro-level migration (De Haans, 2011b). Migrants also at individual and household levels can shape the migrant success at the destinations and affect their family at home; such as distribution of migration potential benefits through remittances. The whole process of migration at the individual level is accompanied with loss of human capital (Lall et al., 2006).

Similar to other countries in the region, there is a long history of rural to rural and rural to urban migration in Tanzania, dating to the colonial and indeed pre-colonial times. The nation has witnessed significant labor recruitments historically from the neighboring countries to provide a workforce for plantation agriculture. Socialism development slowed down the rural to rural distance migration due to policy focus on community level farming. However, seasonal labor migration occurred in rustic areas as extra labor required during the harvesting, counterexample is to where there were communal sisal farms near the cost. Migration in Tanzania continues to increase during the government decentralization and creation of new regional capitals in 1970s.The economic liberation in 1980s accelerated the rural to urban migration, which becomes permanent with migrants investing profits in venture in or near the town rather than remitting to their areas of origin. The political instability in the great lakes countries has increased the internal migration due to the conflict arising between the indigenous and refugees fighting on land ownership and water for agriculture and livestock respectively.

In northern Tanzania around Mount Kilimanjaro the migration of young people both male and female are notably in many households as a way of increasing the opportunities specifically marginalized women (Lesire, 2001). In the southern portion of the country in the remote area of Lindi region, over 60 percent of the families interviewed were found to hold at least one migrant family member (Lesire, 2001). Furthermore, one study from early 1990s showed that 90 percent of urban migrant had bought land near the town to farm rather than investing in their home village, which has limited the money transfer options (Mbonile, 2002). The issue concerning the migration is prominent in Tanzania because the state has a long history of population mobility and is at the forefront of the urbanization trend with continuing increases observed in both scale rural-urban migration.

Although, their wide range of studies examining migration in Tanzania, some important gaps remain in the literatures. Therefore, this paper aims to examine and to understand the determinants of internal migration occurring in Tanzania regions.

2 Literature Review

Migration of human refers to the movement of people from one place in the World to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi - permanent residence. People can either choose to be active (voluntary migration) or be forced to move (involuntary migration). There are various types of migration include; internal migration, external migration, emigration, immigration, return migration, chain migration and seasonal migration. Migration determinants can simply be defined as factors or forces existing at macro, meso and micro level, which influence the decision to migrate. The study of the nature and determinants of migration has long history in the economics literatures which explain the impression created in the minds of migrants to move with the aim to reach higher income stream.

The neoclassic theory of rural-urban migration to human capital theory hypothesized by Sjaastad (1962) formalized the idea by assuming that whether an individual elects to move is influenced by the present value of the different income structure between the alternative locations minus any initial, financial or subsequent cost of travelling. His theory enables to explain the selectivity of migration instead of not focusing only on costs. He considered that individuals are different in terms of people skills, knowledge, education, sex, age and so on and there will be differences in the extent to which people are expected to gain from migrating. Todaro (1969) offers a simple but powerful model to examine the rural-urban migration in developing countries despite growing unemployment in urban centers. The essential idea was to relate the employment opportunities and migration which eventually revealed that urban jobs were more attractive than employment in rural; entry to the better town activities is somehow constrained; and search for urban jobs can be more effectively conducted in close geographical proximity. He stated that it was necessary to modify and extend the simple wage differential approach by looking not only the prevailing income differentials as such rather at the rural-urban expected income differential.

Apart from the theoretical literatures, there has been extensive empirical studies on the topic of human migration in the developing countries include Brigg (1973); Yap (1975 and 1977); Skeldon (1986) and Byerlee (1974). In Latin America, the largest number of migrants to the cities has left the countryside permanently. They continue to move in different cities, and may return to their home place only to see friends and relatives; few of them can turn back to a rural area to settle. The situation is unlike in Africa and part of Asia where the rural- urban migration is seen as a temporary (Nelson, 1976). In Brazil, the migration from rural to urban was estimated to be 20 million people in 1950s to 1970s; this migration has been contributed by urbanization and decentralization of the cities. In India, it is estimated that 20.5 million people which are about 30% of the national growth moved from rural to urban areas in the 1990s (Census of India, 2005). The concerns of migration from rural to urban have a long history in Italy. During the 1950s to 1960s rural to urban migration was from south to north part of the country. However, the internal migration slowed down in 1970s but the flow started again in 1990s with the same trends of migration from south to North (Oreste et al, 2009).

Todaro (1984) states that the high rates of the natural population increase among the urban dwellers are attributed in part to the age structure of the urban population, and to some extent, this profile has increased the flow of young in urban cities. In view of the Todaro notes, the contribution of rural-urban migration to urban population growth is understated by simply counting the number of arriving. The high population growth rate in Ghana is stated to be encouraging migration due to increase of domestic supply of the labor which puts pressure on the available land for cultivation (Abdulai, 1999). Lee (1980) conducted the study using the census data in South Korea to examine the migration from rural to urban without involving any demographic or household characteristics. He finds that 9.1 percent of immigrants during the census of 1965-1970 periods return to their province of the birth. Although this number is negligible but provides the clearest picture that the migration in South Korea rural to urban is temporary. Furthermore, the inter-district migration was found to be 5.2 percent of migrants returning to their birthplaces and the movement decreased to 4.1 percent of those returning to the community.

The relation between the level of education and incentives influence the residents to migrate was studied by Barnum and Sabot, 1975) and Connell et al (1976) in case of migrants in India. It is also strategies of some families to send the young adults to the city and investing in a potentially remitting child (Lucas and Stark, 1988). Human capital theory predicts that educated people have a great notion to migrate compared to those without education. However, the scenario is true when the education makes workers relatively more productive at a place of destination than at home or when the cost of migrating is lower for more educated workers. Rural to urban migration normally occur at the individual and household levels in which the concern of selecting whether to stay or to move out is accompanied with many reasons. For example, migration is higher among younger adults

who are likely to receive a positive ambitious return on migration due to their long remaining life expectancy and or because the social norms require that young adults migrate in search of a better life (Mbonile et al 1996). In the study of the Volta basin, Tsegai (2007) found that income differentials were important determinants of migration.

In Tanzania, studies to examine the determinants of the internal migration have not been conducted thus far. Most of the studies in the country focus on the impact of migration for example Mbonile et al (1996) conducted studies of rural-urban female migration in Tanzania for the case of the Dar es Salaam city. The study stated that the migration of females from rural to urban is dominated by economic motives because the profitable activities are uneven distributed in regions of Tanzania. Liviga and Mekacha (1998) conducted the study of the youth migration and poverty alleviation for petty traders in the Dar es Salaam city. They argued that the decision to migrate is not voluntary, but it is influenced by problems experienced at home. Furthermore, the study indicates that rural-urban youth migration has a negative impact in both out-migration and the in-migration areas. Mbonile (1996) conducted the study in Makete district with the aim to examine the struggle of the people of the Makete district to break away from the vicious circle of labour migration. He found that people from the market have opted out to engage in subsistence agriculture and circular wage labor migration to business.

So far, there is no discipline in the country which examines the causal factors of inter-regional migration in Tanzania. It is very important to examine and to evaluate the determinants influencing the migration from rural to urban and town to the city because in order to address the factors contributing to migration, these determinants are used as a baseline to pass the solution. This work creates awareness to stakeholders and policy makers break away the gap of investment existing in rural and urban, which has led to inter-regional migration in Tanzania.

3. Methodology and Data

The models to examine the determinants of migration are dominated by two approaches namely macro analysis and micro analysis. The macro analysis approaches are classified into three main components, including the models relating the migration with the distances, the migration models with income differences and models of migration with employment opportunities while the micro analysis approach relates the migration with human capital.

The interaction between the migration and distance goes back to the Ravensteins law of migration (Revensteins, 1885). The theoretical development of interaction between the migration and distances indicates that there is an inverse relationship between the migration and distance. Speare et al (1975) examine the influence of population size and ratio of urban population between original and destination in order to evaluate the relationship existing between the migration and distance using the gravity model which is under the macro analysis. A similar approach was examined by Burchard (1962) which states that psychological distance of the migration has great influence on migration compared to physical distances.

Todaro (1969) used micro analysis approach to determine the relationship existing between the income and migration. He tried to merge the real income and the possibility of contracting a job to the destination as the major source of migration. Different responses between the subgroups of migrants to the income gaps are examined in this model (Schewartz, 1976). This model treats wage differences between the regions in terms of average, which is not realistic because different regions have distinctive culture, economic activities and social interaction. The model of income differences and employment opportunities are considered as the opposing models, however, the two factors of income and opportunity are in their nature without contradiction.

The model relating the employment opportunities and migration was studied extensively by involving the unemployment rate, the ratio of change of employment and the rate of change of the industrial products (Blanco, 1964). The results obtained after applying this model indicated that there is a close relationship between the migration and employment opportunities. Parnes (1954) used a similar model to examine the relationship between migration and opportunities of engagement among the subgroups which include the job seekers, unemployed, employed and education and the level of income (Lansing and Mueller, 1967). The macro analysis models usually focus to examine the determinants of the migration by looking the difference of migration behavior among the subgroup or averaging the migrants. Nevertheless, it is impossible to analyze the difference within each subgroup (DaVanzo, 1980).

The relationship of the human capital and the decision reached by residents to migrate has thoroughly been studied by Sjaastad (1962). He formalized the model to analyze the potential of migrants by comparing the anticipated benefits and the cost of money to each potential destination and selected one destination where the benefits are expected to be maximized. This model also used to examine the benefits of migration occurring over a period of time. The maximum utility of the choice is another model developed to relate the human capital and migration. This model is effective for capturing the personal information about migration activity and to deal with migration in a multidisciplinary approach (De Jong and Gardner 1980).

Considering the advantage of the micro analysis approach to macro analysis approach, this study opted to use the

micro analysis approach which examines the determinants of migration in particular regions or country by relating the human capital and migration. The model of random utility of choice examines the causal factors of migration by comparing the probabilities of staying at original or moving out of the original. The probability of maximum utility relating the migration and human capital can be obtained by using the multinomial logit model or profit model.

The multinomial logit model (MNL) is employed in this study because there is no clear cut of ordering the results. The multinomial regression model is derived from the maximum utility of an individual in which the decision maker is assumed to choose the alternative that yields maximum utility. The function relies on the characteristics of the individual. Bilsborrow et al (1987) stated that during the investigation of the factors influencing the migrations it is necessary to utilize the model which incorporates all the factors at the individual level (Demographic and household characteristics). Wouter (2010) used the model to evaluate the determinants of the internal migration and rural service provision in North Ghana. Greene (1997) evaluated the marginal effects of the relative risk ratio of the variables influencing the internal migration and human capital investments using a similar model. The study conducted by Stark and Taylor (1991) in Mexico which involves 423 adults, employed the model to analyze the relationship between the migration and the family income. The study led by Lucas (1985) also employed a similar model to estimate the migration among the residents of Botswana. The simple binary approach which is similar to that used by Mendola (2005) is employed in this study. The multinomial logit regression model used to analyze the data relating household and demographic characteristics and migration are shown as follows:

Z: probability of residents taking one type of migrants,

$$z \equiv \begin{cases} 1, & if \quad the \quad migration \quad is \quad from \quad rural \quad to \quad urban \\ 2, & if \quad the \quad migration \quad is \quad from \quad town \quad to \quad city \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

The function of this study includes the demographic and household characteristics

$$z \equiv F\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 Male + \alpha_2 Age + \alpha_3 HH_{Head} + \alpha_4 Married + \alpha_5 Educa + \alpha_6 HH_{Income} \\ + \alpha_7 Family_{size} + \alpha_8 Educa\_skills \end{pmatrix}$$

where Male is a dummy variable which is equal to one if the resident is a male, Age is in years which is the year of migrants in complete years; HH_Head is a dummy variable equal to one if the migrant is the head of the household excluding the spouse, father, son and others. Married is the dummy variable which is equal to one if the migrant is married omitted the single, widow/separated. Educa is the level of education of migrant including the primary, secondary education and above.

Educa_skills describes the migrants with the level of education with skills and without skills. Family size presents the number of family members in the household, and HH_Income provides the information about the income of the household (i. e. Categories of low, middle and high income). However, to aid the multicollinearity problem the high income is excluded.

The data used in this study come from the Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS, 2006) conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to assess the labour force in Tanzania.

The major problem arising in identifying the determinants of the migration is the selection of input variables to the model because there is no data for previous years. There are no standard variables for specifying the factors influencing the migration; therefore, identification of migration determinants depends on the availability of data.

However, there are future prospects for gathering migration data in Tanzania because the International Labor Organization (ILO) has signed the agreement with the member countries to include the question involving the migration when conducting the survey to assess the labor force in their countries. Siegel et al (1976) used the social-demographic factors such as age, education and marital status to analyze the influence of these elements of migration. The survey indicated that 87 percent of females aged 15-29 have a tendency to migrate from rural to urban and urban centers. Root and Jong (1991) on the other hand, conducted the study to investigate the influence of family characteristics of migration in developing countries in the case of the Philippines. Different variables also have been induced in the models by several authors in recent studies such as land use management, infrastructure assets, environmental issues and geographical disparity as the input variable; Zhao (1999); Lall et al., 2006); Wouter (2010).

In this study, the determinant of internal migration is examined using the multinomial logit regression model. In particular, the probability of residents' decision to detain or to migrate from rural to urban and from town to city has been studied. The input variables to the model include sex, age, head of household, household income, household family size, marital status, level of education and skill level. Thus, this model seeks to examine the determinants of the internal migration in regions of Tanzania by comparing the probabilities of the residents to

stay or to move out from the original.

4. Results

In Tanzania, the migration of the residents from rural (village) to urban area is higher compared to those from town to city. The results show that 66.9% of the residents in 2006 migrated from rural to urban while 30.7% moved from town to city and remaining, which is about (2.4%) migrate to other countries (such as Kenya, Uganda, American and Europe). The migration within the countries is high among the low income earners (69.7%) followed by middle income earners (27.7%). This implies that the disruption of economic characteristics has a tendency to influence the residents to migrate from either rural to urban or town to the city seeking the good life and other opportunities available in urban areas.

Migration within the regions of Tanzania from both rural to urban and town to the city is dominated by young adults aging between 25-34 and adults aging 35-64, which are 29% and 61.2% respectively. The number of young people aged 15-24; typically move with their parents while older parents are coming to the city to join the youngsters who have previously migrated. Furthermore, the migration occurs in the region of Tanzania is dominated by young adults without skills (98.5%) compared to those with skills (1.6%). This course is highly contributing by young adults who have completed primary school education and few with secondary education. In Tanzania, this move is significant because only subsistence agriculture, fishing and small scale mining invest in rural areas while the remaining economic activities such as industries are located in urban areas and cities, which are believed to be the magnets to attract migrants to cities and urban seeking for better life or to join the class. In view of this, the migration in the region of Tanzania is very high among the males (81.0%) compared to females (19.0%). This implies that the differential's availability of employment opportunities with sex, culturally determined gender roles and social limitations associated with marriage and motherhood during the life cycle imposes constraints that fence the ages at which women are responsive to available opportunity.

Table1:Summary Statistics of Variables (Demographic and Household Characteristics)

		Total number of residents	Percentage
Migrants	Rural to Urban	1,401,428	66.9%
	Town to City	644,054	30.7%
	Other country	49,357	2.4%
Household income	Low income	1,493,899	71.3%
	Middle income	550,254	26.3%
	High income	50,686	2.4%
Marital status	SINGLE	260,207	12.4%
	MARRIED	1,535,092	73.3%
	WIDOWED	141,132	6.7%
	DIVORCED/SEPARATE	158,408	7.6%
	Male	1,696,633	81.0%
Sex	Female	398,205	19.0%
Level of education	Primary Not Complete	392,815	18.8%
	Primary Complete	1,279,296	61.1%
	Secondary above	422,727	20.2%
Age Group	15-24	82,552	3.9%
	25-34	607,126	29.0%
	35-64	1,281,237	61.2%
	65 and above	123,924	5.9%
Relationship	Head	2,094,839	100.0%
Education	With skills	31,678	1.5%
	Without skills	2,063,161	98.5%
Total		2,094,839	100.0%

In this study, the Multinomial logit model is used to examine the statistical data to examine the determinants of the migration occurring in the regions of Tanzania. This study uses secondary data collected by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in Tanzania for examining the integrated labour force survey in 2006 (ILFS, 2006). In order to examine the determinants of migration within and across the regions of Tanzania, the comparison of the probability of either staying in rural (village) or in the town and the probability of out- migration has been studied. Generally, the results show that internal migration in the regions of Tanzania is statistically significant in both cases from rural to urban and from town to city.

The trends of the coefficient of household income, age, marital status (married), sex (male) level of education,

household size and level of skills are statistically significant whereas the head of the household has no effect on general migration in both cases. This outcome is possible when one assumes that the head of the household has the highest level of training, experience and other human capital properties that would yield the highest returns to migrating, exceeding the cost of moving to the urban settings. The internal migration determinants of other variables show the trend of increase or decrease in the probabilities that are alternative to outcome except for the head of the household.

In studying the determinants of internal migration it is important to note that relative risk ratio which explains clearly whether the variables to be studied as a determinant of migration are significant or not. For the household family size and age with relative risk ratio 0.915 and 0.590 respectively imply that the unit increase of the two variables will be decreasing the flows of residents from rural to urban. In a like manner, findings indicate that the flows of residents from town to city will be decreased when considering the relative risk ratio of household size and age with values 0.855 and 0.616 respectively. Even though the household size and age are not significant determinants when considering internal migration in Tanzania but usually the household with large number of family members is an obstacle in migration decision and migration is not favorable to old people. The migration in Tanzania occurs in all ages and regardless of the class size because internal migration incurs low costs. Nevertheless, this work has involved the young adults with age suitable for them to take part in economic activities of which most of them have attained primary and secondary education. Apart from household size and age, other variables with the relative risk ratio shown in table 2 have values greater than one, which implies that are significant variables to be considered in the internal migration in Tanzania because any increase of the unit will also increase the internal flows of the residents to selected destination.

The sign of a coefficient of each variable participated in this study can be used to identify the determinants influencing the internal migration in Tanzania. The determinants in this case are predicted by comparing the sign of the coefficient of one variable to another. The coefficient of the variable sex, marital status, household income, skills level and level of education are positive implying that any increase of unity will increase the probability of residents to migrate to the selected destination. For household size and age, their coefficients are negative (implying that the decision to migrate may be reduced by family size and age). These results are significant and consistent with theoretical and previous empirical predictions. Thus, the variable sex, marital status, household income, skills level and level of education may be considered to be the determinants of internal migration occur in the regions of Tanzania.

Table2: Multinomial Logit Model of Rural–Urban and Town-City Migration in Tanzania regions

Migrants		B	Std. Error	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp (B)
Rural to Urban	Constants	-1.148	.130	77.537	1	.000	
	Household income	.973	.015	4066.142	1	.000	2.645
	Education with skills/without skills	1.188	.057	427.851	1	.000	3.281
	Household size	-.089	.002	2250.125	1	.000	.915
	Head of household	0b	.	.	0	.	.
	Marital status (married)	.359	.009	1569.750	1	.000	1.432
	Level of education	.702	.009	6510.446	1	.000	2.018
	Sex (male)	.149	.014	106.098	1	.000	1.160
	Age group (15-60)	-.527	.008	4100.802	1	.000	.590
Town to City	Constants	-3.066	.131	550.984	1	.000	
	Household income	1.233	.015	6419.821	1	.000	3.432
	Education with skills/without skills	.631	.057	121.160	1	.000	1.879
	Household size	-.157	.002	6255.588	1	.000	.855
	Head of household	0b	.	.	0	.	.
	Marital status (married)	.270	.009	859.602	1	.000	1.310
	Level of education	1.330	.009	22106.145	1	.000	3.780
	Sex (male)	.385	.015	686.762	1	.000	1.469
	Age group (15-60)	-.484	.008	3256.255	1	.000	.616

5. Discussion and Conclusion

The purpose of this paper is to examine the determinants of the inter-regional migration of residents in Tanzania. A multinomial model is used to examine the data obtained from (ILFS, 2006) dataset available in the archives of

the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in Tanzania. In order to examine and to capture all important variables involved in this study, the migration variable consisting of the migratory movements (i.e. Rural to urban and town to city) are regarded as dependent variables, which include the sex, level of education, marital status, household income, age, head of the household and household family size are considered as a sovereign.

The rural-urban migration in Tanzania is dominated by young adults; high levels of schooling completion are positively correlated with the probability of migrating to town and cities, though the educated comprise a minority of the migrants from most countries and there are gender biases in urban immigration with more male urban migrants in Tanzania. The results indicate that the variable sex, level of education, household income, level of skills and marital status would be regarded as the determinants of migration in the regions of Tanzania. The results of this study are consistent with a number of previous studies such as Mbonile et al (1996), Wouterse (2010) and Mahinchai (2010) which all examine the determinants of migration in the regions or cities of a particular area. The findings presented in this study suggest that the migration is a selection process based on the demographic and household characteristics of which the effects of their characteristics are in the trend of the human capital theory and empirical of previous work. In Tanzania, the income differences and less motivation of the residents staying in rural areas are among the pronounced reasons contributing to migration in regions of the country. Furthermore, the majority of the migrants in Tanzania regions is from rural to urban area of which the percentage of males is higher compared to females but most of them have no skills making their penetration to the modern labor market sector almost impossible.

The study recommends that the policy intends to interventions the migration patterns must be streamed from rural services where there is limited infrastructure. Furthermore, the policy makers aiming to bring down the migration must use the determinants of migration to address the effects. These findings also argue that the adequate rural service capabilities encourage residents to remain in the rural areas. Eventually, the effects of internal migration in the regions of Tanzania may be very high as compared to the current state of affairs. Although the present study suggests that the probability of the migration increases with better connectivity of a rural or town community, a more detailed study to investigate the direction determinants of migration in regions of Tanzania is needed.

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