Differential Urban Growth and Distance Considerations in Domestic Migration Flows in Pakistan

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Introduction

Urbanization is a process which is gradually reshaping the population of Pakistan from a nation of farmers and villages to a nation of urban dwellers. Yet this process, so critical to the quality of life in Pakistan's future, is not well understood. The literature of demography and development is liberally sprinkled with reports and articles dealing with both general theories of urbanization and case studies, but the processes and underlying factors affecting urbanization in Pakistan have as yet received little attention.[1] Research designed to identify the underlying factors and interpret the urbanization process in Pakistan is currently underway, and it is the purpose of this paper to provide some background information on urbanization in Pakistan as well as to describe the directions of future research. Specifically, this paper examines differential growth among Pakistan's twelve largest cities and the relationship of urban growth to origins and flows of domestic urban migration.

Differential Urban Growth

Urbanization of Pakistan's population continued throughout the 1960's. Preliminary statistics released from the 1972 Census of Population indicate that 25.7% of the nations people now live in urban areas. The proportion of people living in urban areas increased 3.5% during the decade continuing a process which has seen the urban share of the population grow from less than one-tenth in 1921 to more than one-quarter today [3]. Migration of people from rural to urban areas, which strongly supports the urbanization process, is

[1]Two recent works treating the subject of urbanization and its relationship to Migration in Pakistan are: [2, pp. 684-85; 5].

a worldwide phenomenon; and it seems highly probable that Pakistan's population will become increasingly urban in the years ahead. Burki estimates that by 2001 the nation's urban population will number 86.1 million and will make up nearly two-thirds of Pakistan's total population [4, p. 22]. In order for the nation's urban areas to experience population increases of that magnitude, revolutionary shifts in population distribution must occur during the next two and one half decades.

In 1961 West Pakistan contained 12 cities with populations greater than 1,00,000, and by 1972 these same twelve cities were the only urban centres of Pakistan counting more than 1,50,000 inhabitants. These cities form the basis for this comparative study of urban growth. Their names, locations, and rates of growth are shown in Fig. 1 and Table 1 below:—

Table 1

Population and Population Growth of Pakistan's Twelve Largest Cities,
1951—1972

City	Population (000)			Percentage Growth	
	1951	1961	1972*	1951—61	1961—72
Karachi	1065	1913	3469	79.7	81.3
Lahore	849	1296	2148	52.6	65.7
Lyallpur	179	425	820	137.4	92.7
Hyderabad	242	435	624	79.7	43.4
Rawalpindi	237	340	615	43.6	80.9
Multan	190	358	544	88.4	52.0
Gujranwala	121	196	366	62.3	86.7
Peshawar	151	219	273	44.4	24.6
Sialkot	168	164	212	1.9	26.9
Sargodha	78	129	203	64.8	57.5
Sukkur	77	103	159	34.0	54.4
Quetta	84	107	156	27.1	45.8
All 12 Cities	3441	5685	9589	65.2	68.7

Source : [9 and 10]
   *Preliminary

Pakistan's total population increased by 51.3 percent between 1961 and 1972, and the nation's urban population increased by 75.0 percent during the same period according to preliminary results of the 1972 census. The twelve largest cities may therefore be divided into three equal classes: those which grew faster than Pakistan's urban population; those which grew faster than the nation's total population but slower than the urban population; and those which grew slower than the nation's total population. Relative to the population growth of the nation, the three classes of cities will herein be termed rapid growth, moderate growth, and slow/negative growth.

Of the rapidly growing cities Karachi, Lyallpur and to a lesser extent Gujranwala, have sustained extremely high rates of population increase for more than two decades. Rawalpindi's growth accelerated greatly during the 1960's primarily because it served as the provisional national capital for several years and continued to provide service functions when the government shifted to nearby Islamabad.

Lahore and Sargodha have maintained relatively constant moderate growth rates of 5 to 6 percent per year for the past two decades. Multan's growth slowed appreciably during the 1960's, and Sukkur's rate of increase climbed considerably above what it had been during the 1950's.

The declining cities include Sialkot and Peshawar which have experienced relatively slow growth for over two decades, and in the case of Sialkot an absolute decline from 1951 to 1961. Quetta's growth rate was higher during the 1960's than in the previous decade, while Hyderabad's situation was just the reverse.

It is clear then, that while Pakistan's largest cities as a group are increasing in population at a rate greatly in excess of the national rate, there are major differences between growth rates of the cities in the group. Since it is highly unlikely that differences in rates of natural increase account for more than a small share of these differential urban growth rates, it is necessary to look to migration as the primary factor responsible for these differences. What follows should be considered only a preliminary investigation into the field of differential urban migration. Future research directions are suggested in the concluding section.

Life-Time Urban Migration

Currently statistics of the number of life-time migrants moving from the districts of Pakistan to the nation's urban centres are available only from the 1961 Census of Population [9, pp. 11-194-301] Comparable statistics were not published for 1951, and since the Housing Economic and Demographic (HED) survey of 1972 was conducted on a household sample basis, it is unlikely that strict complementarity will result from the publication of these data. Perhaps the survival ratio method of estimating migration may be applied to the 1972 Census data when it becomes available, but at this time the 1961 place-of-birth statistics are the only available migration data on district-to-urban-centre movements [2, pp. 686-687]. This study has considered life-time migration of only those persons who were born in West Pakistan. Persons reported by the Census to have been born in India or East Pakistan have not been included.

The number of residents born in districts of West Pakistan other than the district of 1961-residence are shown in Table 2 for each of Pakistan's twelve largest cities. The table also lists the percentage of each city's 1961 population which is made up by these domestic life-time migrants. Roughly one out of every seven residents of the nation's twelve largest cities had migrated to his 1961 residence from another district of West Pakistan. Variation among cities was very large, and these percentage differences appear to be unrelated to city size or, more surprisingly, to rate of growth. One would expect those cities which had experienced the most rapid population increases during the 1951—61 decade to count among their populations the largest percentage of migrants, and

Table 2

Life-Time Migrants to Pakistan's 12 largest Cities from Other Districts of West Pakistan, 1961

City	Population 1961 (thousands)	1961 Residents born in other West Pakistan Districts	
		Number (thousands)	Percent
Karachi	1913	293	15.4
Lahore	1296	171	13.2
Lyallpur	425	55	13.0
Hyderabad	435	36	9.0
Rawalpindi	340	76	22.4
Multan	358	37	10.2
Gujranwala	196	20	10.2
Peshawar	219	37	16.9
Sialkot	164	10	6.1
Sargodha	129	23	18.1
Quetta	107	32	30.0
Sukkur	103	12	11.8
All 12 Cities	5685	802	14.1

Source : [9]

yet, the six cities which grew most rapidly averaged only 11.8 % life-time migrants from other districts, while the six slowest growing cities averaged 17.6%. The relationship between differential rates of urban growth and internal migration flows is obviously more complex than a simple correspondence between the rate of growth and the percentage of population made up by migrants. In order to pursue this hypothesized relationship further, a simple migration model was devised which would permit an analysis of the individual flows of migrants to each of the twelve cities.

The Life-Time Migration Model

Migration is a process which involves the movement of people through space from a specific origin to a specific destination. Life-time migration ignores intermediate and successive moves and considers only place of birth, the origin, and place of residence, the destination. In developing a model of domestic urban migrants in Pakistan it was assumed that each of the 12 cities under consideration competed with one another for migrants from all districts of West Pakistan. The greater the total number of migrants from a given district, the higher the likelihood that a city would receive migrants from that district. In a sense, then, each city was expected to capture a share of migrants from a given district directly proportional to the total number of migrants produced by that district. On the other hand distance is commonly recognized as an important factor influencing the choice of migration destinations. This model accounts for distance by assuming that the number of potential migrants

from a given district to a given city is inversely proportional to the distance between the city and the centre of the district.[2]   Symbolically,

$$Vi = \sum_{j=1}^{44} Lj/dij$$

where

Vi is the total migration potential to city equal to the sum of the potentials from each district,

Lj is the total number of life-time migrants to all districts of West Pakistan from the jth district, and

dij is the distance between the ith city and the centre of the jth district.

The percentage of migrants to city i expected from any district j is then:

$$Mij = \frac{Lj/Dij}{Vi} \times 100$$

The model[3] standardizes for distance and the fact that different districts produce different numbers of migrants.   Such standardization permits the identification of other factors underlying the district-to-urban migration streams through a comparison of observed life-time migrants with those predicted by the model.   A ratio of observed to expected migrants was computed for each district to each of the twelve cities, and this ratio together with the number of observed and expected life-time migrants is presented in the Appendix tables. Values for the ratio range from zero to a high of 30.17.   A ratio of unity indicates that the model perfectly predicts the number of life-time migrants from a given district to a given city.   In other words, that particular stream of migrants contains exactly the number expected on the basis of the total number of life-time migrants from the district and the distance between the city and the district.   A ratio of less than unity means that a district has provided fewer than the expected number of migrants to the city in question, and a ratio of, say, 3.0 indicates that three times the expected number of migrants flowed in that stream.

Analysis of Results

Each of Pakistan's twelve largest cities displays a unique pattern of origins for its life-time migrants, but there are some common themes and important generalities which can be made.   The following analysis initially considers each of the twelve cities, and then presents a summary of the common themes.

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[2]Distance is really a proxy for the friction exerted upon migration by movement through space.   A more accurate, although far more laborious, measure of this transportation friction would be actual road miles, railroad miles, or cost.   For simplicity, airline miles from each city to each district centre have been used.

[3]The gravity model's use in Migration studies dates from G.K. Zipf *Human Behaviour and the Principle of Least Effort*.   Cambridge 1949, and J.Q. Stewart.   "The Development of Social Physics", *American Journal of Physics*, Vol. 18(1950) pp. 239-253.   It has received wide application in studies of human interaction many of which are described in Gunnar Olsson, *Distance and Human Interaction*: A review and Bibliography.   Regional Science Research Institute Bibliography Series No. 2 Philadelphia, 1965.

A. City Specific Migration Patterns

Migrant origin patterns for the six largest of the twelve cities are represented cartographically in Figs. 2—7. It should be emphasized that these maps show those districts which provided significantly more or less than the expected number of life-time migrants based upon the migration model, not simply those districts which provided the largest number of migrants.

As of 1961 Karachi had drawn more than the expected number of life-time migrants from only a few sections of West Pakistan. Hazara, Peshawar and Mardan districts of the NWFP have provided far more than the expected number of Karachi in-migrants confirming the data developed by Hashmi, *et al.* [6]. Other major sources of migrants to Karachi were a cluster of five districts in northwest Punjab, Lahore, Quetta-Pishin, and two sparsely populated districts of western Baluchistan (Fig. 2).

Lahore has drawn its migrants from essentially the same northwest Punjab—NWFP source, but Hyderabad and three districts of the southeastern Punjab have also contributed more than the expected number of life-time migrants (Fig. 3). Karachi District has been the birth place of more than eight times the number of Lahore residents predicted by the model, and Quetta-Pishin has also contributed more than the expected number of life-time migrants.

Lyallpur has attracted life-time migrants from a considerable area of the northern Punjab. Seven districts of this area have sent Lyallpur more than the expected number of migrants. Other districts contributing more than their expected share of migrants to Lyallpur include Hazara, Rahimyar Khan, Hyderabad and Karachi (Fig. 4).

A provincial bias shows clearly in the pattern of life-time migrants to Hyderabad. While there is a small cluster of five districts in the northern Punjab—NWFP areas, the concentration of greater-than-expected and equal-to-expected districts around Hyderabad clearly suggests the importance of Sind's provincial boundaries as a factor shaping Hyderabad's migration pattern. Lahore and Quetta-Pishin have also contributed to the Hyderabad resident population (Fig. 5).

Rawalpindi has drawn more than the expected number of migrants from only eight scattered districts. The heavily urbanized districts of Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, and Quetta-Pishin are among them, as are adjacent Hazara and Campbellpur. The importance of urban-to-urban migration appears to be a major factor in the composition of Rawalpindi's migrant population (Fig. 6).

The main source area of life-time migrants to Multan lies west and north of the city. Aside from Karachi and Lahore, all those districts which have provided more than the expected number of migrants lie in a belt which runs from Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan north through the western Punjab to Campbellpur and Rawalpindi (Fig. 7).

Gujranwala has drawn more than the expected number of life-time migrants from only five districts and each of them contains a large city. Given the rapid growth of Gujranwala, the migration pattern suggests that most of

Major Urban Areas 1972

Population Growth Rate 1961-1972

- ■ Greater than 75%
- ▨ 50 to 75%
- □ Less than 50%

CIRCLES PROPORTIONAL TO SQUARE ROOT
OF 1972 POPULATION

Peshawar · Rawalpindi · Sialkot · Sargodha · Gujranwala · Lyallpur · Quetta · Multan · Lahore · Sukkur · Hyderabad · Karachi
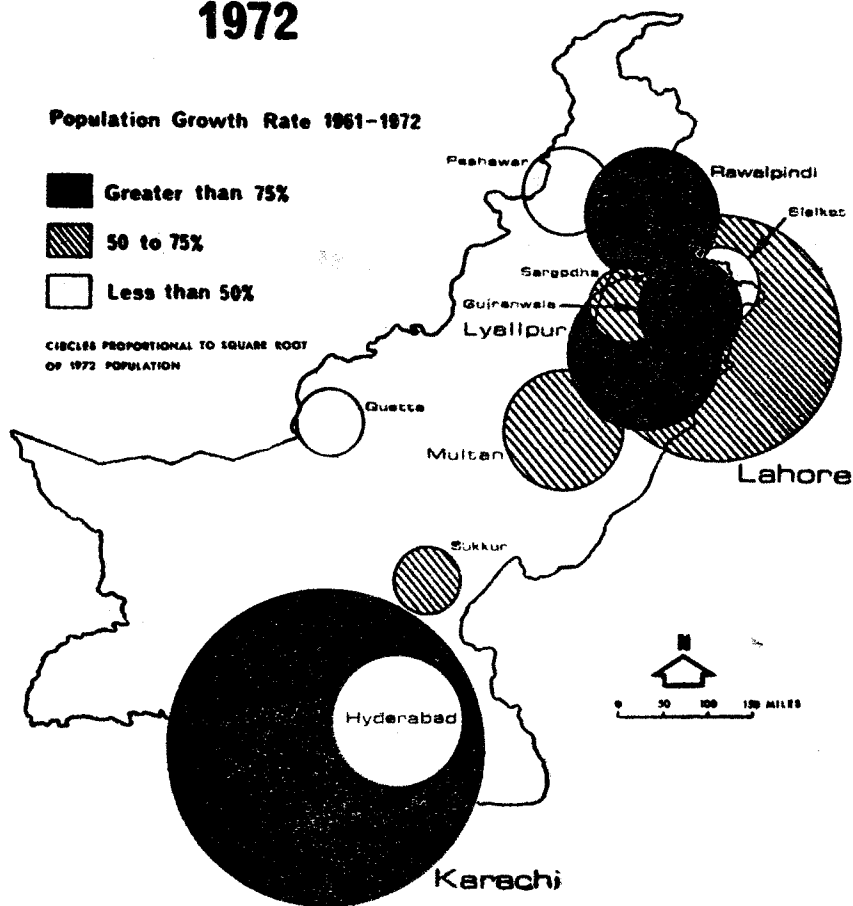
Figure 1

Migration to Karachi

Key (Figures 2-8)
Ratio of Observed to
Expected Migrants =

more than 3.0

1.1 - 3.0

0.9 - 1.1

0.33- 0.9

less than 0.33

▲ Urban destination
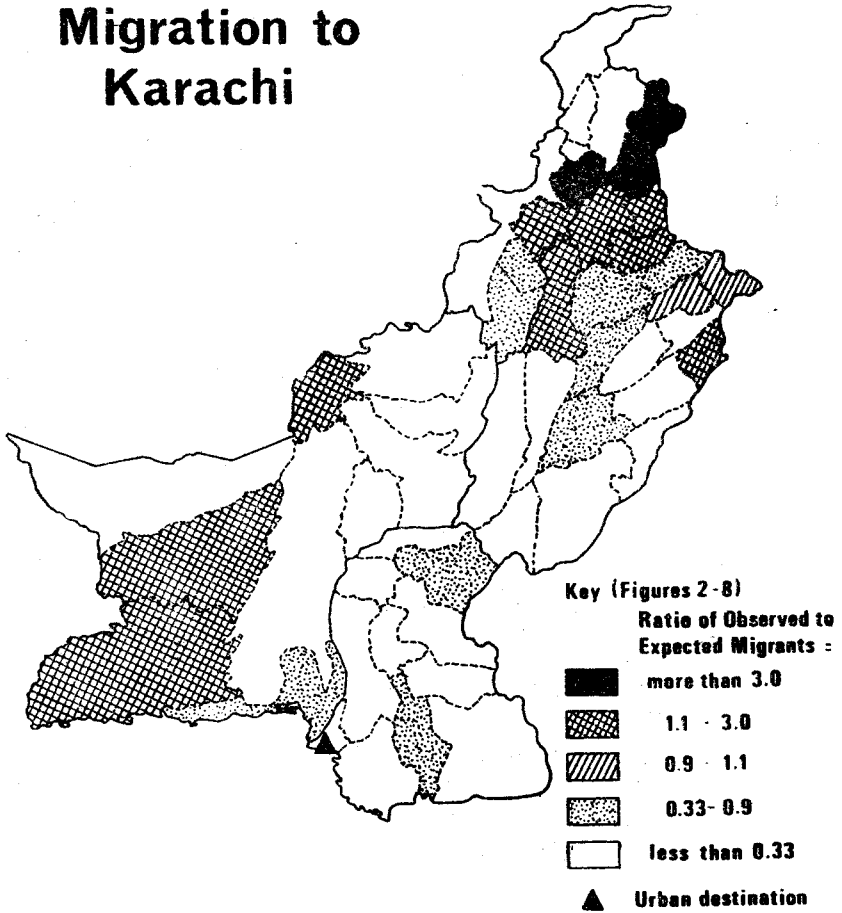
Figure 2

Migration to Lahore
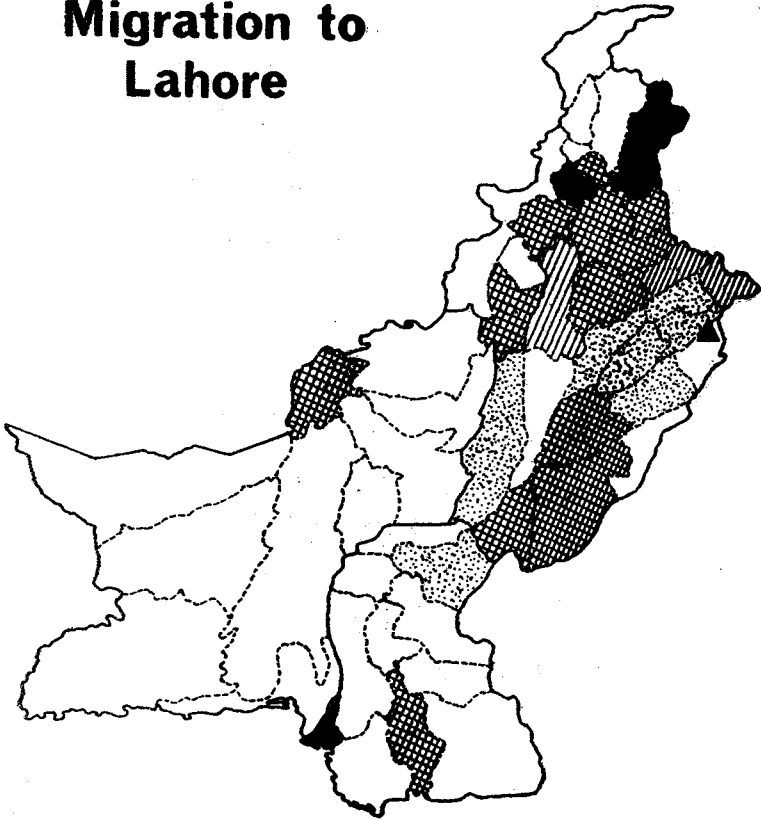
For Legend, See Figure 2.

Figure 3

Migration to Lyallpur

For Legend, See Figure 2.
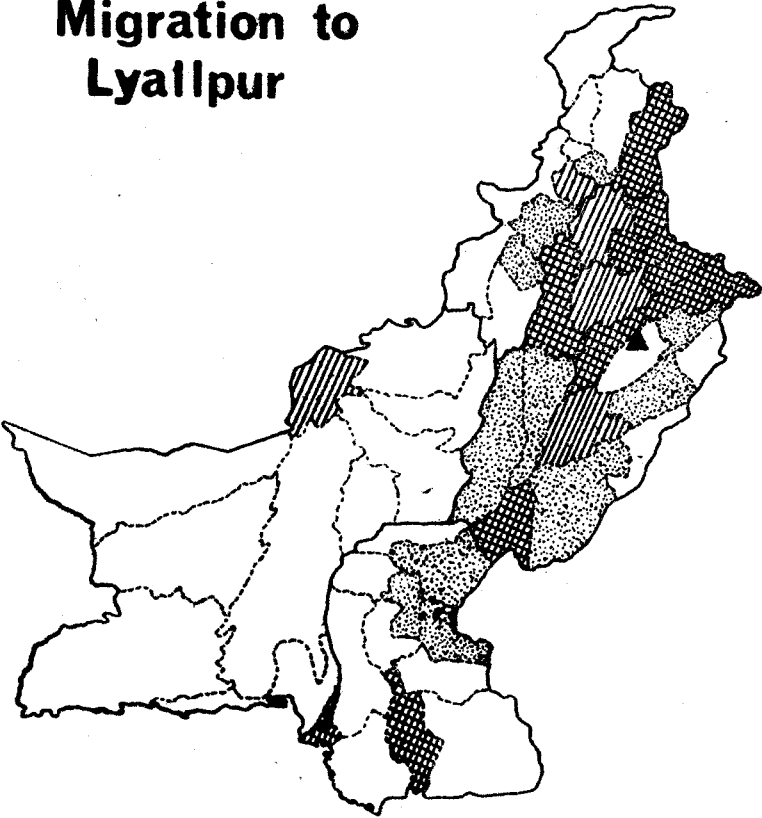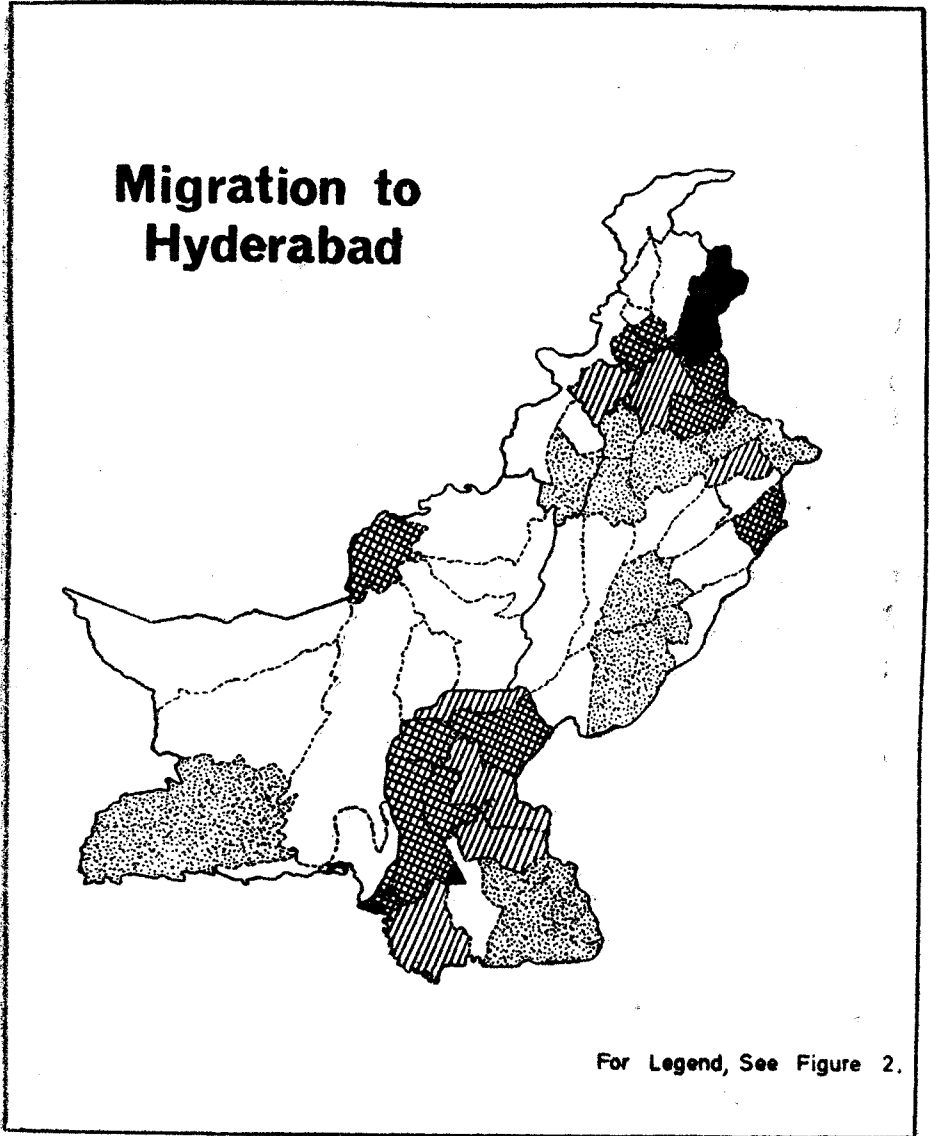
Figure 4

Migration to Hyderabad

For Legend, See Figure 2.

Figure 5
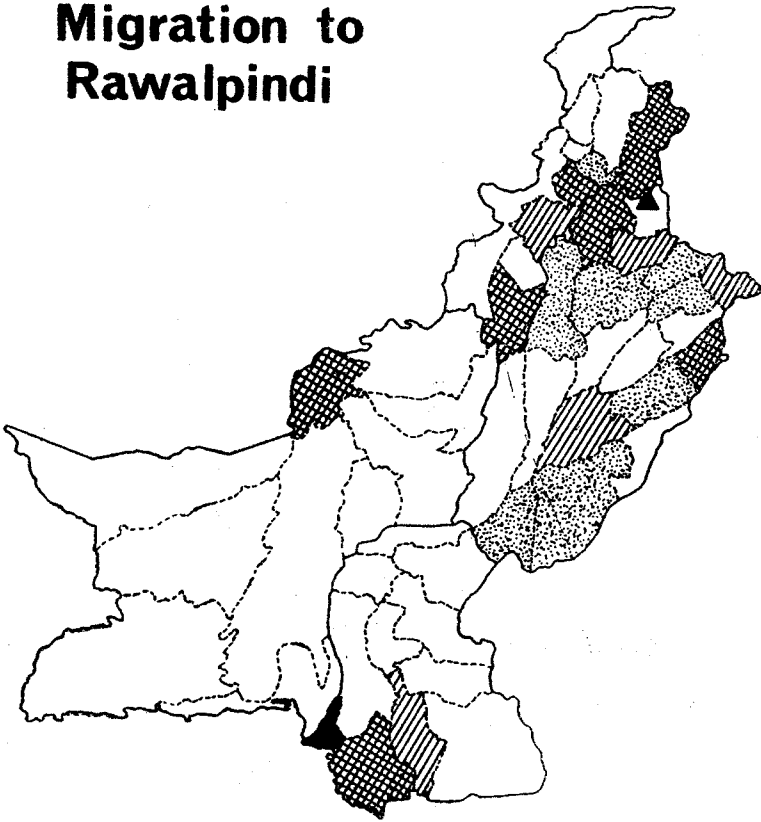
Migration to Rawalpindi

For Legend, See Figure 2.

Figure 6

Migration to Multan

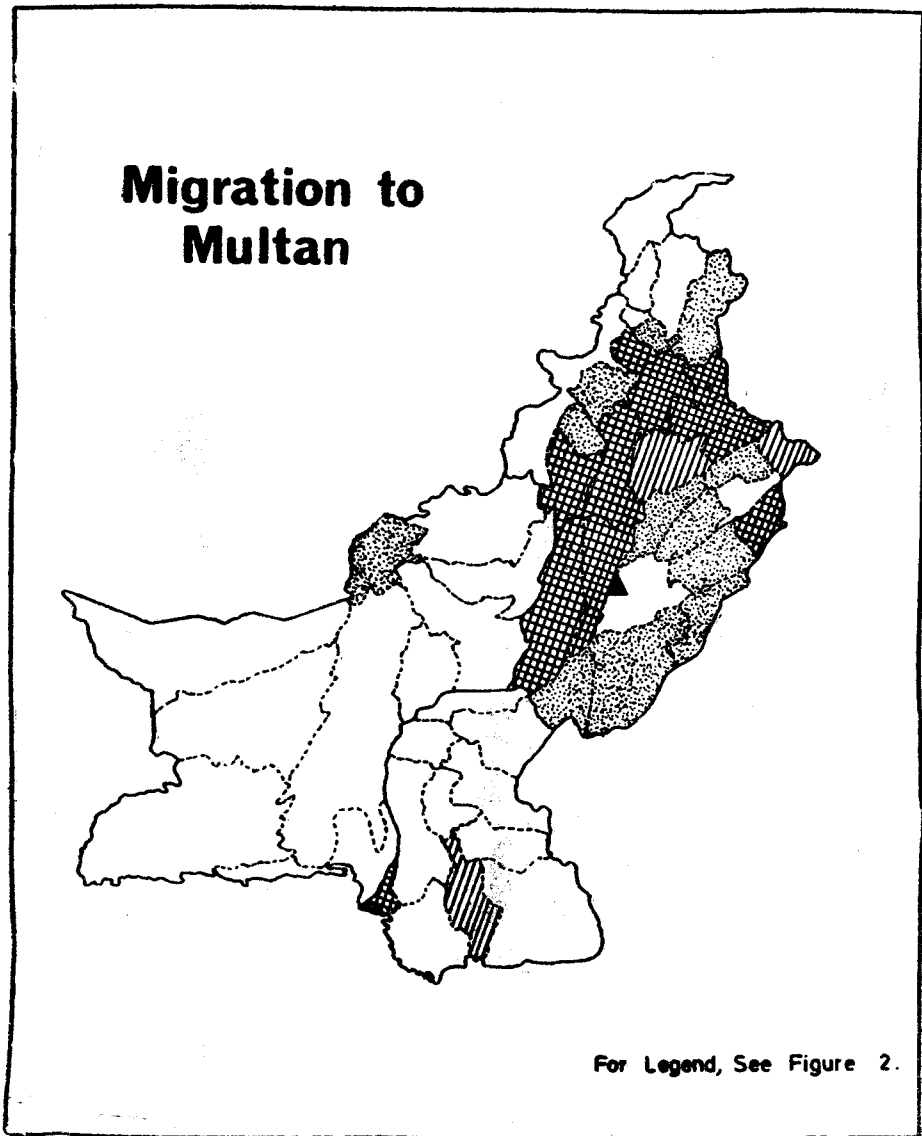For Legend, See Figure 2.

Figure 7

Life-time migrants to Pakistan's 12 largest cities
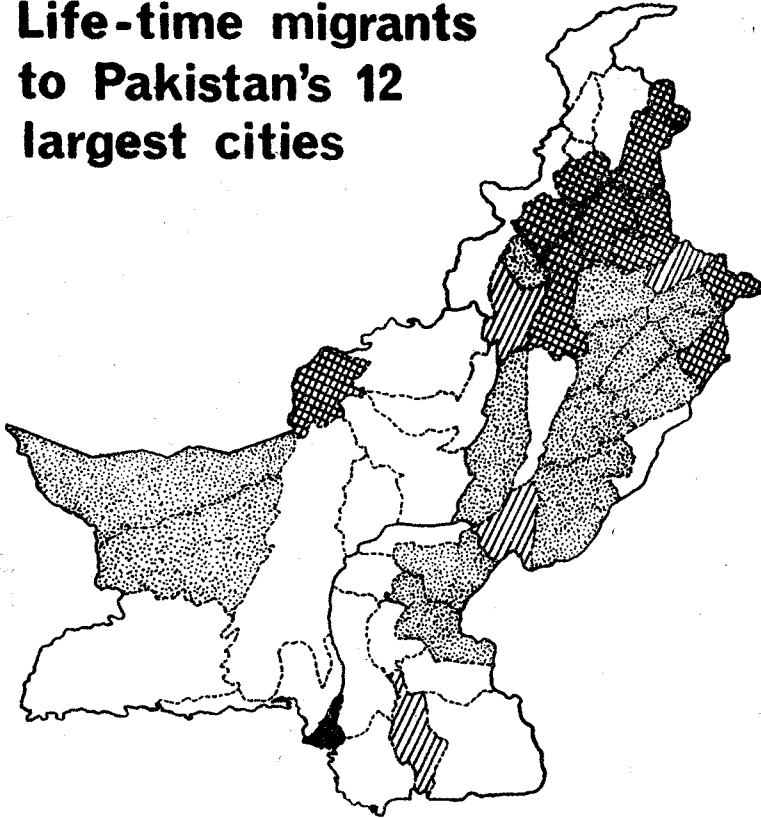
For Legend, See Figure 2.

Figure 8

the city's recent arrivals have come from within its district with the five contributing urbanized districts providing perhaps a cadre of industrial and managerial workers.

Life-time migration to Peshawar is heavily weighted toward districts of origin in the NWFP and the contiguous Punjab. Only Karachi and Multan, among those districts providing a higher than expected number of migrants to Peshawar, do not fit within this group. Migration to Peshawar, like migration to Hyderabad, shows a strong provincial bias.

Districts contributing more than the expected number of life-time migrants to Sialkot are clustered in the northwest Punjab—NWFP area. In addition, Karachi, Quetta-Pishin, Rahimyar Khan and Lyallpur have been the birth place of more than the predicted number of Sialkot residents.

Sargodha's primary source of migrants differs only in a few instances from that of Sialkot. Five districts of the northwest Punjab—NWFP area, as well as Sialkot, Rahimyar Khan and Karachi have provided Sargodha with more than the expected number of migrants.

The migration pattern of Sukkur reflects some of the provincial bias seen in the Hyderabad case. Sind districts of Larkana, Khairpur and Hyderabad have joined with a small cluster of districts in the north western Punjab—NWFP area, and a scatter of heavily urbanized districts to provide Sukkur the bulk of its life-time migrants.

Quetta, the provincial capital of Baluchistan, reflects a very strong provincial bias in the pattern of origin for its life-time migrants. In addition, a cluster of northern Punjab—NWFP districts and urbanized districts such as Sialkot and Karachi have served as major source areas for Quetta's migrants.

B. Common Themes in Urban Migration Patterns

A number of recurrent themes emerge from the migration origin patterns of Pakistan's twelve largest cities. Three themes are particularly important: an urban bias, a provincial bias, and a migration core area. Examination of the individual city patterns repeatedly underscored the importance of districts with major cities as sources for greater than expected numbers of migrants. Table 3 presents the average ratio of observed to expected migrants for all twelve cities from each district and the percentage of 1961 population in each district classified as "urban". A linear regression was calculated for the 45 districts which yielded the following equation:

$$(1) \quad Y = -0.34 + 0.06 \, X*,$$
$$(9.74)$$
$$R^2 = 0.69 \quad F = 94.84$$

where Y is the average ratio of observed to expected life-time migrants to Pakistan's twelve largest cities, and X is the percentage of population classed as urban in the district in 1961. (Asterisk indicates significance at 1% level. T-statistic is shown in parentheses.) Simply stated, the greater the degree of urbanization in a district, the higher the likelihood that the district would contribute more than its expected number of migrants to one or more of the nation's

Table 3

Average Ratio of Observed to Expected Life-Time Migrants to Pakistan's 12 Largest Cities and Percentage of Population by Districts

District	Average O/E	Urban Population 1961 (% of Total Population)
Hazara	1.98	27.0
Mardan	1.39	13.0
Peshawar	2.08	32.7
Kohat	1.22	18.9
Dera Ismail Khan	1.07	19.4
Bannu	0.39	10.9
Campbellpur	1.31	10.2
Rawalpindi	1.91	35.8
Jhelum	1.36	14.1
Gujrat	1.02	12.7
Sargodha	0.87	19.4
Mianwali	1.15	19.0
Lyallpur	0.45	21.4
Jhang	0.46	16.2
Lahore	1.18	59.1
Gujranwala	0.76	26.7
Sheikhupura	0.34	12.6
Sialkot	1.17	15.9
Dera Ghazi Khan	0.53	12.5
Muzaffargarh	0.31	7.4
Multan	0.89	21.4
Sahiwal (Montgomery)	0.47	11.2
Bahawalpur	0.52	18.8
Bahawalnagar	0.22	12.8
Rahimyar Khan	1.09	11.2
Jacobabad	0.21	11.0
Sukkur	0.59	25.5
Larkana	0.29	16.2
Nawabshah	0.27	12.9
Khairpur	0.43	9.8
Hyderabad	0.91	40.0
Dadu	0.21	11.3
Tharparkar	0.12	12.9
Sanghar	0.17	16.4
Thatta	0.24	5.8
Quetta	1.60	45.6
Sibi	0.28	13.3
Loralai	0.10	7.1
Zhob	0.21	12.4
Chagai	0.76	13.9
Kalat	0.23	7.7
Mekran	0.31	17.1
Kharan	0.38	14.9
Karachi	7.74	93.6
Lasbela	0.10	3.5

major cities. Conversely, basically rural districts provided far fewer big city migrants than expected. This finding would tend to support the theory that migration flows from relatively smaller to larger urban places, although it offers no insight into the causal factors producing urban-to-urban migration. Unfortunately, sufficient data pertaining to migration to and from small urban centres are not currently available, and extensive testing of the theory must await future research.[4]

Of additional interest on the relationship between urbanization and urban migration is the role of Karachi District as a source of migrants. Karachi District, 93.6 percent of whose population was classed as urban in 1961, provided an average of nearly eight times as many life-time migrants to the other major cities as were predicted by the model. In fact, 42.7 percent of all the life-time migrants from Karachi District to West Pakistan were living in the eleven other big cities of the nation in 1961. Several factors may explain this phenomenon such as back migration of the family members of earlier in-migrants to Karachi, female migration of marriage partners, and the migration of children of people who had earlier migrated from India after 1947, but a detailed explanation must await further exploratory research. This flow of migrants from Karachi to Pakistan's other large cities may have considerable social impact, for if, as Burki suggests, Karachi possesses a political and economic "dynamism unmatched elsewhere in the country" its migrants could be expected to diffuse modernizing ideas from the former capital [4, p. 18].

A provincial bias in the origin of life-time migrants is a second recurring theme, and it has already been mentioned in the discussion of individual city migration patterns. This bias appears to be most important in the case of provincial capitals, e.g., Quetta and Peshawar, as well as in the case of older, less dynamic cities, e.g., Lahore, Hyderabad and Multan. It appears to be almost absent in the case of Karachi, and of little import in the case of Lyallpur and Rawalpindi. An evaluation of the true significance of this theme must await a broader based investigation of urban migration.

The third major theme, an urban-migration core area of Pakistan, was apparent in many of the individual city patterns as it is in Fig. 8, a map of the average observed-to-expected ratios for all twelve cities. There exists a cluster of eight districts in the northwestern Punjab and NWFP which supplies considerably more life-time migrants to the nation's big cities than their total migration production and distance from the cities would indicate. Three of these districts, Hazara, Peshawar and Rawalpindi, are over 25 percent urban, and that undoubtedly contributes to their propensity to supply city-bound migrants. Mardan, Kohat, Campbellpur, Jhelum and Mianwali districts, however, average less than 20 percent urban and the reason that life-time migrants from these districts gravitate toward the nation's largest cities is less clear. For example, from Campbellpur District fully 71.2 percent of all life-time migrants to West Pakistan were living in the nation's twelve large cities in 1961. While it is true that nearby Rawalpindi captured 24.4 percent of Campbellpur's migrants, nearly seven percent were living in Multan, and over 16 percent were living in Karachi. Undoubtedly income differentials between

[4]While studies of migration to and from small urban places in Pakistan are virtually non-existent, Naeem and Mahbub [8] suggest that the theory applies to migration to and from Lulliani, the area of their study.

these relatively poor *barani* agriculture districts and the cities are an important factor, but it is less clear why migrants from other poor agricultural districts do not follow the same pattern or why migrants from these districts appear to gravitate primarily toward the nation's largest cities.

Conclusion and Future Research Directions

The foregoing exploratory discussion has attempted to provide a focus for research, both contemplated and ongoing, into the complementary questions of urbanization and domestic migration. A gravity, or potential, model has been used in an attempt to filter out the effects of distance and differential numbers of migrants originating in various districts on the overall migration streams to Pakistan's twelve largest cities. It must be emphasized that no attempt has been made herein to explain differences in the propensity to migrate between districts of origin. That such differences exist has been taken as given, and analysis has instead concentrated on the flows of life-time migrants to the major cities. A similar migration model has been used in an analysis of population movement to towns in Tanzania, [5] and a study of the movements of black Americans out of the Southeastern United States employed a distance filter of this type [1, pp. 227-230].

It is clear that considerable differences exist in the rates of growth among Pakistan's largest cities. It is also clear that differential flows of urban migrants account in a large measure for the differences in rates of growth. What is not clear are the factors influencing these differential migration flows, or even the mechanics of the flows themselves. Two migration survey research projects currently underway may provide some answers. The Social Sciences Research Centre, University of the Punjab, and the Board of Economic Inquiry, University of Peshawar, are currently engaged in field surveys of Gujranwala and Peshawar under the sponsorship of the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics. These surveys employ parallel questionnaires designed to identify factors affecting migration, migrant-family structure, and reasons for migrating. In addition, infrastructure data describing the place of origin for each migrant will be collected. It is anticipated that the results of these surveys will contribute substantially to an understanding of the factors influencing urban migration and the mechanics of the migration process.

A second area of inquiry demanding future investigation is the theory of step-wise migration from village to town to city. Preliminary research described herein lends support to the hypothesis that migrants to very large cities come largely from other urbanized districts, but the degree of urbanization of a district is surely a proxy for other social and economic variables which influence the propensity to migrate. An understanding of these urban-related variables awaits future survey research among urban migrants.

The significance of provincial boundaries as a deterrant or encouragement to migration is another area of research concern which might be attacked in future investigations. Similarly, the existence of the northwest Punjab—NWFP migration core area deserves more intensive investigation. It is anticipated, however, that these last two topics might better be viewed as simply two points in a broad-based project designed to explore the whole range of relationships between migration and elements of the cultural and natural environ-

ment. A wide range of environmental factors, both natural and cultural, present at the origin of migration and present or perceived at the destination certainly impact upon the migration process. A thorough understanding of the inter-relationships between environmental factors and migration seems essential if we are to grasp the significance of what influences individuals and families to move so as to formulate policy decisions based upon that knowledge.

Finally, the possible impact of migration on fertility behaviour needs to be intensively explored since Pakistan continues to experience rapid population growth. Essentially no empirical information is available for Pakistan on differential rates of fertility among segments of the population living in rural, small urban and larger urban places nor between migrants and non-migrants. Such empirical knowledge would provide valuable information for population policy considerations within the broader context of social and economic development policy.

Table I

Observed and Expected Life-Time Migrants to Karachi

From District	Observed		Expected	Ratio of Observed to Expected
	Number of Migrants	Percentage of Total	Percentage of Total	
Hazara	46,197	16.41	2.84	5.78
Mardan	17,657	6.27	1.42	4.42
Peshawar	20,851	7.41	2.05	3.61
Kohat	8,493	3.02	1.42	2.13
D.I. Khan	1,321	0.47	0.63	0.75
Bannu	1,586	0.56	1.11	0.50
Campbellpur	11,721	4.16	2.05	2.03
Rawalpindi	19,238	6.84	2.53	2.70
Jhelum	12,070	4.29	2.53	1.70
Gujrat	8,237	2.93	3.79	0.77
Sargodha	3,755	1.33	2.37	0.56
Mianwali	7,714	2.74	1.42	1.93
Lyallpur	4,115	1.46	7.27	0.20
Jhang	4,381	1.56	2.21	0.71
Lahore	32,444	11.53	6.16	1.87
Gujranwala	8,547	3.04	3.00	1.01
Sheikhupura	1,131	0.40	3.79	0.11
Sialkot	16,951	6.02	6.32	0.95
D.G. Khan	888	0.32	1.42	0.23
Muzaffargarh	49	0.02	1.11	0.02
Multan	5,963	2.12	3.79	0.56
Sahiwal (Montgomery)	1,557	0.55	3.32	0.17
Bahawalpur	1,187	0.42	1.90	0.22
Bahawalnagar	205	0.07	0.63	0.11
Rahimyar Khan	121	0.04	0.47	0.09
Jacobabad	128	0.05	0.95	0.05
Sukkur	2,627	0.93	2.05	0.45
Larkana	891	0.37	1.74	0.18
Nawabshah	604	0.21	2.84	0.07
Khairpur	466	0.17	0.95	0.18
Hyderabad	14,485	5.15	7.74	0.66
Dadu	573	0.20	3.32	0.06
Tharparkar	148	0.05	3.48	0.01
Sanghar	424	0.15	0.63	0.24
Thatta	681	0.24	2.84	0.08
Quetta	8,018	2.85	2.21	1.29
Sibi	180	0.06	0.32	0.19
Loralai	69	0.02	0.32	0.06
Zhob	—	—	0.16	—
Chagai	32	0.01	0.16	0.06
Kalat	122	0.04	1.60	0.02
Mekran	11,224	3.99	1.42	2.81
Kharan	649	0.23	0.16	1.44
Lasbela	3,755	1.33	1.60	0.83
	281,455	99.98	100.03	—

Table II
Observed and Expected Life-Time Migrants to Lahore

From District	Observed		Expected	Ratio of Observed to Expected
	Number of Migrants	Percentage of Total	Percentage of Total	
Hazara	11,540	6.76	2.25	3.00
Mardan	3,065	1.80	1.06	1.70
Peshawar	8,165	4.78	1.53	3.12
Kohat	2,718	1.59	0.98	1.62
D.I. Khan	1,117	0.65	0.38	1.71
Bannu	258	0.15	0.68	0.22
Campbellpur	3,778	2.21	1.87	1.18
Rawalpindi	11,955	7.00	2.76	2.54
Jhelum	8,136	4.77	3.78	1.26
Gujrat	13,291	7.79	7.19	1.08
Sargodha	6,649	3.90	2.21	1.39
Mianwali	1,945	1.14	1.06	1.08
Lyallpur	10,061	5.89	10.63	0.55
Jhang	1,492	0.87	2.42	0.36
Gujranwala	13,145	7.70	9.40	0.82
Sheikhupura	24,146	14.15	21.13	0.67
Sialkot	29,295	17.16	18.11	0.95
D.G. Khan	462	0.27	0.51	0.53
Muzaffargarh	277	0.16	0.55	0.29
Multan	4,980	2.92	2.21	1.32
Sahiwal (Montgomery)	4,492	2.63	4.38	0.60
Bahawalpur	1,413	0.83	0.72	1.15
Bahawalnagar	18	0.01	0.47	0.02
Rahimyar Khan	499	0.29	0.13	2.23
Jacobabad	1	0.00	0.13	—
Sukkur	409	0.24	0.30	0.80
Larkana	27	0.01	0.17	0.06
Nawabshah	61	0.04	0.17	0.24
Khairpur	30	0.02	0.09	0.22
Hyderabad	898	0.53	0.34	1.56
Dadu	—	—	—	—
Tharparkar	—	—	—	—
Sanghar	—	—	—	—
Thatta	—	—	—	—
Quetta	1,991	1.17	0.47	2.49
Sibi	—	—	—	—
Loralai	—	—	—	—
Zhob	—	—	—	—
Chagai	—	—	—	—
Kalat	—	—	—	—
Mekran	—	—	—	—
Kharan	—	—	—	—
Karachi	4,370	2.56	0.30	8.53
Lasbela	—	—	—	—
	170,684	99.99	100.01	—

Table III

Observed and Expected Life-Time Migrants to Lyallpur

From District	Observed		Expected	Ratio of Observed to Expected
	Number of Migrants	Percentage of Total	Percentage of Total	
Hazara	1,674	3.02	2.34	1.29
Mardan	610	1.10	1.29	0.85
Peshawar	1,037	1.87	1.93	0.97
Kohat	492	0.89	1.33	0.67
D.I. Khan	110	0.20	0.60	0.33
Bannu	392	0.71	1.01	0.70
Campbellpur	1,331	2.40	2.43	0.99
Rawalpindi	2,484	4.48	3.08	1.45
Jhelum	3,235	5.84	4.69	1.25
Gujrat	5,961	10.75	6.89	1.56
Sargodha	2,971	5.36	5.74	0.93
Mianwali	1,659	2.99	1.84	1.92
Jhang	4,619	8.33	6.80	1.22
Lahore	2,406	4.34	13.46	0.32
Gujranwala	4,647	8.38	7.35	1.14
Sheikhupura	3,998	7.21	11.44	0.63
Sialkot	10,893	19.65	9.78	2.01
D.G. Khan	199	0.36	0.73	0.49
Muzaffargarh	220	0.40	0.96	0.42
Multan	2,106	3.80	3.63	1.05
Sahiwal (Montgomery)	2,387	4.31	7.12	0.61
Bahawalpur	367	0.66	0.96	0.72
Bahawalnagar	98	0.18	0.64	0.28
Rahimyar Khan	151	0.27	0.18	1.50
Jacobabad	3	0.01	0.18	0.06
Sukkur	114	0.21	0.37	0.57
Larkana	1	0.00	0.18	—
Nawabshah	15	0.03	0.23	0.13
Khairpur	43	0.08	0.14	0.57
Hyderabad	317	0.57	0.37	1.54
Dadu	2	0.00	—	—
Tharparkar	—	—	—	—
Sanghar	—	—	—	—
Thatta	—	—	—	—
Quetta	312	0.56	0.60	0.93
Sibi	—	—	—	—
Loralai	2	0.00	—	—
Zhob	—	—	—	—
Chagai	—	—	—	—
Kalat	—	—	—	—
Mekran	—	—	—	—
Kharan	—	—	—	—
Karachi	574	1.04	0.37	2.81
Lasbela	6	0.01	0.05	0.20
	55,436	100.01	100.01	—

Table IV
Observed and Expected Life-Time Migrants to Hyderabad

From District	Observed		Expected	Ratio of Observed to Expected
	Number of Migrants	Percentage of Total	Percentage of Total	
Hazara	3,069	7.97	2.62	3.04
Mardan	1,171	3.04	1.39	2.19
Peshawar	2,212	5.74	2.00	2.87
Kohat	564	1.46	1.39	1.05
D.I. Khan	198	0.51	0.62	0.82
Bannu	93	0.24	0.92	0.26
Campbellpur	713	1.85	2.00	0.92
Rawalpindi	1,197	3.11	2.31	1.35
Jhelum	1,264	3.28	2.77	1.18
Gujrat	686	1.78	3.54	0.50
Sargodha	640	1.66	2.31	0.72
Mianwali	185	0.48	1.39	0.35
Lyallpur	585	1.52	7.09	0.21
Jhang	58	0.15	2.16	0.07
Lahore	3,118	8.10	6.01	1.35
Gujranwala	1,079	2.80	2.93	0.96
Sheikhupura	308	0.80	3.54	0.23
Sialkot	1,088	2.82	6.16	0.46
D.G. Khan	87	0.23	1.39	0.17
Muzaffargarh	58	0.15	1.08	0.14
Multan	1,247	3.24	3.85	0.84
Sahiwal (Montgomery)	265	0.69	3.23	0.21
Bahawalpur	405	1.05	2.00	0.52
Bahawalnagar	44	0.11	0.62	0.18
Rahimyar Khan	55	0.14	0.62	0.23
Jacobabad	421	1.09	1.08	1.01
Sukkur	2,151	5.58	2.47	2.26
Larkana	946	2.46	1.69	1.46
Nawabshah	1,859	4.83	4.01	1.20
Khairpur	599	1.56	1.54	1.01
Dadu	2,355	6.11	3.39	1.80
Tharparkar	1,838	4.77	5.39	0.88
Sanghar	501	1.30	1.39	0.94
Thatta	843	2.19	2.00	1.10
Quetta	1,232	3.20	2.00	1.60
Sibi	2	0.01	0.31	0.03
Loralai	1	—	0.31	—
Zhob	—	—	0.15	—
Chagai	1	—	0.15	—
Kalat	125	0.32	1.39	0.23
Mekran	156	0.41	0.92	0.45
Kharan	3	0.01	0.15	0.07
Karachi	5,080	13.19	6.93	1.90
Lasbela	13	0.03	0.77	0.04
	38,514	99.98	99.98	—

Table V

Observed and Expected Life-Time Migrants to Rawalpindi

From District	Observed		Expected	Ratio of Observed to Expected
	Number of Migrants	Percentage of Total	Percentage of Total	
Hazara	11,202	14.81	9.59	1.54
Mardan	1,143	1.51	4.42	0.34
Peshawar	6,793	9.98	4.95	1.81
Kohat	1,568	2.07	2.29	0.90
D.I. Khan	499	0.66	0.53	1.25
Bannu	221	2.29	1.17	0.25
Campbellpur	12,013	15.88	7.46	2.13
Jhelum	7,862	10.39	10.07	1.03
Gujrat	5,877	7.77	9.59	0.81
Sargodha	2,346	3.10	3.78	0.82
Mianwali	900	1.19	1.60	0.74
Lyallpur	1,647	2.18	6.71	0.32
Jhang	376	0.50	2.18	0.23
Lahore	5,431	7.18	5.91	1.21
Gujranwala	2,119	2.80	5.06	0.55
Sheikhupura	477	0.63	4.64	0.14
Sialkot	6,921	9.15	10.13	0.90
D.G. Khan	38	0.05	0.53	0.09
Muzaffargarh	30	0.04	0.59	0.07
Multan	1,566	2.07	1.92	1.08
Sahiwal (Montgomery)	1,027	1.36	2.40	0.57
Bahawalpur	247	0.33	0.64	0.52
Bahawalnagar	10	0.01	0.32	0.03
Rahimyar Khan	32	0.04	0.11	0.36
Jacobabad	37	0.05	0.16	0.31
Sukkur	30	0.04	0.32	0.12
Larkana	1	—	—	—
Nawabshah	3	—	—	—
Hyderabad	252	0.33	0.32	1.03
Dadu	—	—	—	—
Tharparkar	—	—	—	—
Thatta	60	0.08	0.05	1.60
Quetta	627	0.83	0.59	1.41
Sibi	—	—	—	—
Loralai	—	—	—	—
Zhob	—	—	—	—
Chagai	—	—	—	—
Kalat	3	—	0.16	—
Mekran	—	—	—	—
Kharan	5	0.01	—	—
Karachi	4,288	5.67	0.32	17.72
Lasbela	—	—	—	—
	75,652	100.00	100.00	—

Table VI
Observed and Expected Life-Time Migrants to Multan

From District	Observed		Expected	Ratio of Observed to Expected
	Number of Migrants	Percentage of Total	Percentage of Total	
Hazara	477	1.31	2.52	0.52
Mardan	178	0.49	1.33	0.37
Peshawar	875	2.40	2.10	1.14
Kohat	392	1.08	1.61	0.67
D.I. Khan	772	2.12	0.91	2.33
Bannu	422	1.16	1.33	0.87
Campbellpur	1,794	4.92	2.31	2.13
Rawalpindi	1,357	3.73	2.66	1.40
Jhelum	2,102	5.77	3.43	1.68
Gujrat	1,896	5.20	4.48	1.16
Sargodha	1,371	3.76	3.64	1.03
Mianwali	1,232	3.38	2.24	1.51
Lyallpur	2,350	6.45	14.21	0.45
Jhang	1,392	3.82	4.97	0.77
Lahore	4,883	13.40	4.12	1.65
Gujranwala	920	2.53	3.85	0.66
Sheikhupura	501	1.38	5.04	0.27
Sialkot	2,592	7.12	7.00	1.02
D.G. Khan	2,483	6.82	3.01	2.27
Muzaffargarh	4,405	2.09	6.09	1.99
Sahiwal (Montgomery)	1,646	4.52	6.30	0.72
Bahawalpur	839	2.30	3.19	0.72
Bahawalnagar	183	0.50	1.12	0.45
Rahimyar Khan	122	0.33	0.49	0.67
Jacobabad	4	0.01	0.49	0.02
Sukkur	59	0.16	0.91	0.18
Larkana	1	—	0.42	—
Nawabshah	36	0.10	0.49	0.20
Khairpur	15	0.04	0.28	0.14
Hyderabad	263	0.72	0.77	0.94
Dadu	—	—	0.42	—
Tharparkar	—	—	0.63	—
Sanghar	—	—	0.14	—
Thatta	—	—	0.14	—
Quetta	321	0.88	1.26	0.70
Sibi	—	—	0.28	—
Loralai	2	0.01	0.35	0.09
Zhob	—	—	0.14	—
Chagai	—	—	—	—
Kalat	—	—	0.42	—
Mekran	—	—	0.21	—
Kharan	—	—	—	—
Karachi	557	1.53	0.70	2.19
Lasbela	—	—	0.07	—
	36,427	100.03	100.02	—

Table VII
Observed and Expected Life-Time Migrants to Gujranwala

From District	Observed		Expected	Ratio of Observed to Expected
	Number of Migrants	Percentage of Total	Percentage of Total	
Hazara	292	1.47	2.40	0.61
Mardan	71	0.36	0.15	0.31
Peshawar	350	1.77	1.55	1.14
Kohat	81	0.41	0.96	0.43
D.I. Khan	20	0.10	0.33	0.30
Bannu	10	0.05	0.63	0.08
Campbellpur	218	1.10	2.03	0.54
Rawalpindi	562	2.84	3.29	0.86
Jhelum	495	2.50	4.66	0.54
Gujrat	1,787	9.02	11.91	0.76
Sargodha	501	2.53	2.96	0.85
Mianwali	65	0.33	1.04	0.32
Lyallpur	1,437	7.25	8.21	0.88
Jhang	95	0.48	2.07	0.23
Lahore	2,767	13.96	10.69	1.31
Sheikhupura	1,671	8.43	10.69	0.79
Sialkot	8,164	41.20	26.29	1.57
D.G. Khan	25	0.13	0.41	0.32
Muzaffargarh	20	0.10	0.48	0.21
Multan	391	1.97	1.78	1.11
Sahiwal (Montgomery)	426	2.15	2.96	0.73
Bahawalpur	68	0.34	0.55	0.62
Bahawalnagar	13	0.07	0.33	0.21
Rahimyar Khan	5	0.03	0.11	0.27
Jacobabad	—	—	—	—
Sukkur	20	0.10	0.26	0.38
Larkana	—	—	—	—
Nawabshah	9	0.05	0.15	0.33
Khairpur	—	—	—	—
Hyderabad	47	0.24	0.26	0.92
Dadu	—	—	—	—
Tharparkar	—	—	—	—
Sanghar	—	—	—	—
Thatta	—	—	—	—
Quetta	72	0.36	0.41	0.88
Sibi	—	—	0.07	—
Loralai	—	—	0.07	—
Zhob	—	—	0.04	—
Chagai	—	—	—	—
Kalat	—	—	0.11	—
Mekran	—	—	0.07	—
Kharan	—	—	—	—
Karachi	133	0.67	0.26	2.58
Lasbela	—	—	0.04	—
	19,815	100.01	100.01	—

Table VIII
Observed and Expected Life-Time Migrants to Peshawar

From District	Observed		Expected	Ratio of Observed to Expected
	Number of Migrants	Percentage of Total	Percentage of Total	
Hazara	4,871	13.16	7.39	1.78
Mardan	3,802	10.28	8.46	1.22
Kohat	3,577	9.67	7.19	1.34
D.I. Khan	1,324	3.58	0.87	4.11
Bannu	1,104	2.98	2.28	1.31
Campbellpur	2,629	7.11	8.33	0.81
Rawalpindi	4,232	11.44	6.18	1.85
Jhelum	2,232	6.03	6.04	1.00
Gujrat	2,276	6.15	5.98	1.03
Sargodha	867	2.34	2.35	1.00
Mianwali	994	2.67	2.35	1.14
Lyallpur	521	1.41	7.05	0.20
Jhang	218	0.59	2.42	0.24
Lahore	2,220	6.00	5.50	1.09
Gujranwala	782	2.11	3.90	0.54
Sheikhupura	143	0.39	4.03	0.10
Sialkot	2,883	7.79	7.52	1.04
D.G. Khan	19	0.05	0.67	0.07
Muzaffargarh	6	0.02	0.74	0.03
Multan	944	2.55	2.28	1.12
Sahiwal (Montgomery)	166	0.32	0.55	0.13
Bahawalpur	115	0.31	0.81	0.32
Bahawalnagar	8	0.02	0.34	0.06
Rahimyar Khan	16	0.04	0.13	0.31
Jacobabad	1	0.00	0.20	—
Sukkur	24	0.07	0.40	0.18
Larkana	—	—	0.27	—
Nawabshah	2	0.01	0.27	0.04
Khairpur	5	0.01	0.13	0.08
Hyderabad	62	0.17	0.47	0.36
Dadu	—	—	—	—
Tharparkar	—	—	—	—
Sanghar	—	—	—	—
Thatta	—	—	—	—
Quetta	212	0.57	0.94	0.61
Sibi	—	—	—	—
Loralai	—	—	—	—
Zhob	—	—	—	—
Chagai	—	—	—	—
Kalat	—	—	—	—
Mekran	—	—	—	—
Kharan	—	—	—	—
Karachi	796	2.15	0.40	5.38
Lasbela	—	—	—	—
	37,001	99.99	99.98	—

Table IX
Observed and Expected Life-Time Migrants to Sialkot

From District	Observed		Expected	Ratio of Observed to Expected
	Number of Migrants	Percentage of Total	Percentage of Total	
Hazara	195	1.90	3.90	0.49
Mardan	454	4.43	1.73	2.56
Peshawar	541	5.28	2.27	2.33
Kohat	329	3.21	1.35	2.38
D.I. Khan	4	0.04	0.43	0.09
Bannu	1	0.01	0.87	0.01
Campbellpur	410	4.00	2.92	1.37
Rawalpindi	1,067	10.42	5.19	2.01
Jhelum	843	8.23	6.33	1.30
Gujrat	1,297	12.67	15.21	0.83
Sargodha	308	3.01	3.46	0.87
Mianwali	159	1.55	1.30	1.19
Lyallpur	1,028	10.04	8.55	1.17
Jhang	33	0.32	2.44	0.13
Lahore	1,099	10.73	11.31	0.95
Gujranwala	1,020	9.96	11.74	0.85
Sheikhupura	426	4.16	9.58	0.43
D.G. Khan	24	0.23	0.54	0.43
Muzaffargarh	9	0.09	0.60	0.15
Multan	237	2.31	2.22	1.04
Sahiwal (Montgomery)	243	2.37	3.35	0.71
Bahawalpur	49	0.48	0.70	0.69
Bahawalnagar	4	0.04	0.43	0.09
Rahimyar Khan	29	0.28	0.11	2.55
Jacobabad	—	—	—	—
Sukkur	19	0.19	0.32	0.59
Larkana	—	—	—	—
Nawabshah	—	—	—	—
Khairpur	—	—	—	—
Hyderabad	24	0.23	0.38	0.61
Dadu	—	—	—	—
Tharparkar	—	—	—	—
Sanghar	—	—	—	—
Thatta	—	—	—	—
Quetta	166	1.62	0.54	3.00
Sibi	—	—	—	—
Loralai	—	—	—	—
Zhob	—	—	—	—
Chagai	—	—	—	—
Kalat	—	—	—	—
Mekran	—	—	—	—
Kharan	—	—	—	—
Karachi	222	2.17	0.32	6.78
Lasbela	—	—	—	—
	10,240	99.97	99.98	—

Table X
Observed and Expected Life-Time Migrants to Sargodha

From District	Observed		Expected	Ratio of Observed to Expected
	Number of Migrants	Percentage of Total	Percentage of Total	
Hazara	262	1.13	2.85	0.40
Mardan	247	1.06	1.60	0.66
Peshawar	1,267	5.46	2.46	2.22
Kohat	774	3.33	1.77	1.88
D.I. Khan	67	0.29	0.65	0.45
Bannu	84	0.36	1.25	0.29
Campbellpur	1,563	6.73	3.63	1.85
Rawalpindi	868	3.74	4.14	0.90
Jhelum	2,890	12.45	7.85	1.59
Gujrat	3,423	14.74	8.59	1.72
Mianwali	555	2.39	2.59	0.92
Lyallpur	1,283	5.53	14.20	0.39
Jhang	896	3.86	5.09	0.76
Lahore	1,489	6.41	7.94	0.81
Gujranwala	1,355	5.84	6.82	0.86
Sheikhupura	431	1.86	7.03	0.26
Sialkot	4,174	17.98	8.98	2.00
D.G. Khan	60	0.26	0.65	0.62
Muzaffargarh	47	0.20	0.82	0.24
Multan	379	1.63	2.63	0.62
Sahiwal (Montgomery)	501	1.30	3.67	0.35
Bahawalpur	53	0.23	0.78	0.29
Bahawalnagar	21	0.09	0.43	0.21
Rahimyar Khan	106	0.46	0.13	3.54
Jacobabad	1	—	0.17	—
Sukkur	57	0.25	0.35	0.71
Larkana	—	—	0.17	—
Nawabshah	5	0.02	0.22	0.09
Khairpur	13	0.06	0.09	0.67
Hyderabad	47	0.20	0.35	0.57
Dadu	1	—	0.17	—
Tharparkar	1	—	0.30	—
Sanghar	—	—	0.04	—
Thatta	—	—	0.09	—
Quetta	91	0.39	0.60	0.65
Sibi	—	—	0.09	—
Loralai	3	0.01	0.13	0.08
Zhob	—	—	0.04	—
Chagai	—	—	—	—
Kalat	—	—	0.17	—
Mekran	—	—	0.13	—
Kharan	—	—	—	—
Karachi	405	1.74	0.30	5.8
Lasbela	—	—	0.04	—
	23,219	100.00	100.00	—

Table XI
Observed and Expected Life-Time Migrants to Sukkur

From District	Observed		Expected	Ratio of Observed to Expected
	Number of Migrants	Percentage of Total	Percentage of Total	
Hazara	328	2.81	2.67	1.05
Mardan	188	1.61	1.34	1.20
Peshawar	444	3.80	2.07	1.84
Kohat	15	0.13	1.46	0.09
D.I. Khan	17	0.15	0.73	0.21
Bannu	5	0.04	1.09	0.04
Campbellpur	79	0.68	2.07	2.32
Rawalpindi	619	5.30	2.43	2.18
Jhelum	348	2.98	2.92	1.02
Gujrat	215	1.84	3.77	0.49
Sargodha	123	1.05	2.55	0.41
Mianwali	460	3.94	1.58	2.49
Lyallpur	354	3.03	8.12	0.37
Jhang	203	1.74	2.55	0.68
Lahore	1,205	10.31	6.20	1.68
Gujranwala	145	1.24	3.04	0.41
Sheikhupura	148	1.27	3.77	0.34
Sialkot	625	5.35	7.41	0.72
D.G. Khan	235	2.01	0.19	0.92
Muzaffargarh	22	0.19	1.34	0.14
Multan	415	3.55	4.74	0.75
Sahiwal (Montgomery)	255	2.18	3.65	0.60
Bahawalpur	90	0.77	2.67	0.29
Bahawalnagar	71	0.61	0.73	0.84
Rahimyar Khan	136	1.16	0.97	1.20
Jacobabad	381	3.26	4.37	0.75
Larkana	693	5.93	3.52	1.68
Nawabshah	299	2.56	2.92	0.88
Khairpur	487	4.17	1.94	2.15
Hyderabad	476	4.07	2.79	1.46
Dadu	158	1.35	2.31	0.58
Tharparkar	89	0.76	2.07	0.37
Sanghar	59	0.50	0.61	0.82
Thatta	1	0.01	0.49	0.02
Quetta	1,345	11.51	2.86	4.02
Sibi	20	0.17	0.67	0.25
Loralai	—	—	0.36	—
Zhob	—	—	0.12	—
Chagai	—	—	0.12	—
Kalat	68	0.58	1.58	0.37
Mekran	1	.01	0.61	0.01
Kharan	18	.15	0.12	1.25
Karachi	846	7.24	0.24	30.17
Lasbela	—	—	0.36	—
	11,686	100.01	100.02	—

Table XII

Observed and Expected Life-Time Migrants to Quetta

From District	Observed		Expected	Ratio of Observed to Expected
	Number of Migrants	Percentage of Total	Percentage of Total	
Hazara	4,902	15.23	3.56	4.28
Mardan	542	1.68	1.99	0.84
Peshawar	1,813	5.63	2.99	1.88
Kohat	1,077	3.35	2.28	1.47
D.I. Khan	174	0.54	1.14	0.47
Bannu	95	0.30	1.71	0.18
Campbellpur	1,319	4.10	2.84	1.44
Rawalpindi	3,743	11.63	3.13	3.72
Jhelum	3,265	10.14	3.70	2.74
Gujrat	2,365	7.35	4.69	1.57
Sargodha	990	3.08	3.27	0.94
Mianwali	385	1.20	2.13	0.56
Lyallpur	722	2.24	9.10	0.25
Jhang	72	0.22	2.99	0.07
Lahore	1,587	4.93	6.83	0.72
Gujranwala	679	2.11	3.56	0.59
Sheikhupura	142	0.44	4.41	0.10
Sialkot	2,976	9.25	7.25	1.28
D.G. Khan	188	0.58	2.28	0.25
Muzaffargarh	21	0.07	1.56	0.04
Multan	419	1.30	4.69	0.28
Sahiwal (Montgomery)	331	1.03	3.84	0.27
Bahawalpur	129	0.40	1.99	0.20
Bahawalnagar	25	0.08	0.71	0.11
Rahimyar Khan	28	0.08	0.57	0.14
Jacobabad	126	0.39	1.14	0.34
Sukkur	155	0.48	1.81	0.26
Larkana	59	0.18	1.42	0.13
Nawabshah	40	0.12	1.14	0.11
Khairpur	28	0.09	0.57	0.16
Hyderabad	171	0.53	1.56	0.34
Dadu	16	0.05	1.14	0.04
Tharparkar	56	0.17	1.14	0.15
Sanghar	—	—	0.28	—
Thatta	3	0.01	0.28	0.04
Sibi	775	2.41	0.85	2.84
Loralai	197	0.61	0.57	1.07
Zhob	225	0.70	0.28	2.50
Chagai	405	1.26	0.14	9.00
Kalat	1,095	3.40	1.56	2.18
Mekran	114	0.35	0.71	0.49
Kharan	84	0.26	0.14	1.86
Karachi	641	1.99	1.71	1.16
Lasbela	7	0.02	0.28	0.07
	32,186	99.98	99.97	—

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