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Internal Migration in Sudan: Results from the 2008 Census

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المستخلص

هذه الورقة هي محاولة لتحليل بيانات التعداد الخامس للسكان والمساكن لعام ٢٠٠٨، وذلك بهدف تحسين فهم الهجرة الداخلية في السودان من أجل تعزيز إمكانات الهجرة في التنمية وتقليل الآثار السالبة، من خلال السياسات المرتكزة على الأدلة. هدفت الدراسة إلى قياس مستويات واتجاهات الهجرة بين الولايات، وتحديد الهجرة السائدة من حيث النوع ونمط المعيشة فحص عوامل السحب والدفح للهجرة ومن ثمة معرفة محددات الهجرة الداخلية في السودان.

قامت الدراسة بقياس معدلات الهجرة الداخلة، والهجرة الخارجة ومعدلات صافي الهجرة (للهجرة الحالية والهجرة الدائمة) كما تم تقييم أحدث المعلومات عن الهجرة من خلال تحليل مدة الإقامة في ولاية العد وتم أيضا مقارنة الولايات الجاذبة والولايات الطاردة على أساس بعض المتغيرات التي ثبت في الاديبيات بأنها من محددات الهجرة الداخلية.

ووفقا للنتائج، قدر عدد المهاجرين الدائمين بحوالي ٣٦٦٥٠٠٧ شخصا (٩٠,٧٥%) وبلغ عدد المهاجرين الذين ساهموا في إعادة توزيع السكان في عام ٢٠٠٨ حوالي ١٩٩٩٣١٧١ شخصا (٥,٣) في المئة من مجموع السكان.

تعتبر ولاية الخرطوم، والبحر الأحمر، القضارف والنيل الأزرق من أكثر الولايات المستقبلية في شمال السودان في حين أن نظرائهم في الولاية الجنوبية هي ولاية غرب بحر الغزال و الاستوائية الوسطي. كما أن أكثر الولايات المرسله هي: الولاية الشمالية وجنوب كردفان وغرب دارفور وشمال كردفان ونهر النيل.

تم قياس معدلات الهجرة الحالية على أسس مكان للإقامة المعتادة ومكان الإقامة السابقة ويقدر نسبة المهاجرين (الهجرة الحالية) بحوالي ٠,٨٢ في المئة من مجموع السكان وحوالي ٠,١٨ في المئة من مجموع السكان ساهمت في إعادة توزيع السكان بالنسبة للبلد بأسره. وكانت أكثر الولايات المستقبلية هي الولايات الجنوبية بجانب ولاية الخرطوم، أما معظم الولايات المرسله هي ولايات كردفان ودار فور بالإضافة غلي ولاية الجزيرة، كما أن هجرة الذكور هي السائدة في البلاد.

وفقا لمدة الإقامة، كانت نسبة المهاجرين هي الأعلى في الولايات الجنوبية ، حيث أظهرت ست ولايات جنوبية من أصل عشر ، أن نسبة الذين تحركوا من مناطق اقامتهم قبل عام واحد من تاريخ التعداد يتجاوز ٥ % مقابل ٤,٢٧ % الذين تحركوا من مناطق اقامتهم قبل عام واحد من تاريخ التعداد بالنسبة للبلد كله .

تري الدراسة ضرورة المزيد من التحقيق حول خصائص المهاجرين الداخليين كما أوصت أيضا لدمج الهجرة في خطط التنمية في البلاد، ودفع المزيد من الاهتمام لتحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية والنمو الشامل الذي ينطوي على الهجرة وتعزيز النظم الإحصائية لجمع وتقديم مزيد من بيانات الهجرة وتكون شاملة، موثوق بها وقابلة للمقارنة.

Abstract

This paper is an attempt to analyze the 2008 census data to improve understanding of internal migration in Sudan; in order to enhance the development potential of mi-gration and to minimize its adverse effects through evidence, based polices. The study aimed to measure levels and trends of inter, state migration to examine the pull and push factors and to provide some insights on the determining factors of internal migration in Sudan. Sex selectivity as well as urban to urban and rural to rural migration were also examined.

The study measured the in_migrant rates, out migrant rates and net migrant rates for lifetime and current migration assessed the most recent history of migration through calculation of the proportions of migrants by duration of residence and examined some factors known in the literature to influence internal migration.

According to the findings the lifetime migrants were 3.665.007 persons (9.7596) of the total population and the amount of lifetime migration. which account for the population redistribution in 2008 for the entire country was 1993,171 persons (5.3) percent of the total population. Khartoum state, Red Sea ALGadarif and Blue Nile were the most receiving stales in northern Sudan where as their counterparts in Southern stales were Western Buhar AL-Gazal and Central Equitoria, Among the most, sending stales were: Northern state, South Kordfan. West Darfur North Kordofan and Nahr El Nil. Current(the most recent) migrants counted on the bases of place of usual residence and place of previous residence represented 0,82 percent of the total population and about 0.18 percent of the total population accounted for the population redistribution for the entire country. for current migration, most of the receiving states were southern states besides Khartoum state and the sending states were in Kurdufan and Darfur regions in addition to AL-Gezira state. Male's migration was also found to be the most dominant,

According to duration of residence, the percent of the most recent migrants was highest in Southern States, in six out of ten Southern states, percent, of those who moved one year before the census exceeds 5% compared to 4,27% for the whole country.

Further investigation on the characteristics of internal migrants is highly recommended. It is also recommended to build migration in the country's development plans, pay more attention to social equity and inclusive growth that involves migration and strengthening national statistical systems to collect and produce more reliable, comprehensive and comparable, age/sex segregated migration data/statistics.

1 Introduction:

Migration is the act of changing residence involving crossing an administratively recognized boundary. It (migration) comes to be ever more important as a component and determinant of population change, as fertility declines throughout the world (Bilsborrow 2005). The geographic or spatial mobility of population is also of a direct interest to demographers and planners because of its interaction with other demographic forces as well as many aspects of socio-economic changes and differentiation,

Internal migration is the act of changing residence inside the country and the most common form in developing countries is migration from rural to urban. There it becomes a problem when urban population growth exceeds the growth of employment or of housing, infrastructure and services. In that case, the growing urban population can find neither sufficient work nor housing and thus excessive rural to urban migration would more likely lead to the urbanization of poverty.

In general internal migration has a two faceted process if may stimulate increased education or improve health, lower fertility, empowerment of women, improvements in water and sanitation, may lead to transmission of democratic values, entrepreneurship, enhance business practices etc, that contribute to institutions and growth. On the other hand if internal migration leads to a net loss of human capital (to the extent those leaving are well educated have special skills are highly motivated, and lose ties to origin) it can negatively impact growth. Sudan, as any developing country witnessed huge streams of internal migration since early 1980s. Drought and desertification in western Sudan accompanied with famine and civil war in Southern Sudan led masses of people to move to central region where better life opportunities were available. Moreover the change in economic policies and production relations during the 1990s forced the small farmers to give up farming and to leave for the outskirts of urban areas.

This rural -urban migration had adverse effects on both origin and destination areas. The former lacked human resources conducive to create economic growth and development and the

latter suffered pressure on already deprived existing services. The urban industrial sector could not absorb the new arrivals, who ended up in slums and squatter settlements and found employment in the informal sector. The result was poverty in both urban and rural areas.

This paper is extracted from a report written for the National Population Council (NFC)

One of the main objectives of Sudan's 2002 National Population Policy is to maintain optimal distribution of population between states in order to obtain balanced and sustainable development. However, this objective cannot be achieved unless the factors behind internal migration are addressed. Thus the main task of this paper is to identify the volume and trend of internal migration using the 2008 census data,

The international literature cited such factors as low income low literacy, dependence on agriculture and high poverty, associated with place of origin, as the main determinants of out migration. On the other hand, high income, high literacy, dominance of industries and services, associated with place of destination, as the main pull factors for in-migration.

Studying internal migration is necessary for population projections and for sub national (state, local) planning, of not only public sector but private sector enterprises. It is also useful for many types of research, linking population distribution and changes over time to employment and production; to access to and use of services, such as electricity piped water, pollution of air or water. Also migration flows have important effects upon several aspects of development process such as employment or regional development. So an increased understanding of internal migration flows and trends can assist in the formulation of evidence-based development policies.

1.1. General Objective:

To provide policy makers and decision takers with information that enables them to take evidence-based decisions that eventually lead to balanced distribution of population that contributes to balanced and sustainable development.

1.2. Specific Objectives

To achieve the aforementioned general objective, this paper aimed to address mainly the following aspects of spatial mobility within Sudan using the 2008 census data

1. In-migration outmigration and net migration levels of all states.
2. Between state migration flows.
3. To examine sex selectivity of internal migration,
4. Provide some insights on the determining factors of internal migration in Sudan.

1.3. Methodology

The census data have been and still are the major source of information on internal migration in most countries of the world including Sudan. Until the time when more countries are able to set up efficient systems of population registration, it is likely that censuses will remain the best source of such information, this study used the 2008 census data to analyze the migration flows between states and to identify the most receiving and sending states. The census data covered the place of birth, place of usual residence and place of previous residence of a person and this provides information on the spatial aspects of movement, while duration of residence provides data on the temporal aspects of migration. The data covers spatial movement of persons between the states based on crossing geographical / administrative boundaries,

The study will examine the migration movements using the cross, classification of population by state of birth and state of enumeration and / or state of previous residence to measure lifetime migration and the cross_ classification by state of usual residence and state of residence twelve months prior the census date to measure the current migration.

2. Literature Review

Many factors induce individuals to migrate such as differential characteristics of sending and receiving places. Many studies in the literature developed a theoretical framework for migration behavior; one of these studies was done by Sjaastad (1962). As cited by Khan and Shehnaz (1998), he viewed migration as an investment in human capital and formulates empirically testable hypotheses related to observed migration behavior. The main conclusions of Sjaastad's study were that age was a significant variable in influencing migration and that the private and social costs and returns to migration depend upon market structure, resource mobility and revenue policies of the state and local governments.

Another important study on migration that led to numerous other studies was by Todaro (1969). The Todaro model theorized that potential migrants are rational economic agents who base their migration decision on a comparison of expected urban sector incomes with current wages in the rural sector occupations (cited in Khan and Shehnaz (1998)); Khan and Shehnaz in their study in Pakistan found out that there is evidence of the migration decision being positively linked to the human capital embodied in the individual.

Using data from the 1990 and 2000 population censuses, Bouare provided an overview of the determinants of internal migration in Turkey. First a descriptive analysis of the characteristics of Turkish migrants was given. These statistics show that the characteristics of Turkish migrants were in line with the stylized facts about migrants. That is they were income seekers younger and better educated when compared to the whole population.

1. one year prior to the census date However there was a significant difference between the two sexes. Based on the gravity equation estimations. it can be concluded that the results on Turkey's internal migration were more or less parallel to the suggestions of several strands of theory. That was income differentials. distance, unemployment rates, age. schooling presence of social networks and distance play an important role in migration. Moreover there was a difference by gender in the determinants of migration. Although the regression results couldn't clearly point at males as the dominant income seeker and females as dependent migrants, it is clear that this is a point that needs to be elaborated.

Bouare (2002) found that South Africans' decisions to move from one province to another were substantially responsive to the relative number of reported crimes and the relative Cross Domestic Product (GDF) but significantly less responsive to kinship and (he relative unemployment.

In a study conducted in India by Bhagal (2009), the states with higher per capita income and larger dominance of nonagricultural sector showed not only high in_migration but also high out-migration rates, So according to the study poverty ratio was not related with out-migration rates at the state level. On the contrary. migration rates were higher in households with higher monthly per capita expenditure. Also, the socially disadvantaged groups didn't show higher mobility compared to other population categories. Thus the increased mobility of India's population in recent times according to Bhagat was more confined to better off sections.

However another study in India by Panda and Madheswaran (2010) showed that population size and distance between places as well as unemployment level of income.

average size of operational holdings, urban water and sanitation facilities, similar languages were the main determining factors of internal migration with the urban. Moreover, expected wages in urban areas has a limited role to play in the internal migration process in India.

In a study conducted by Aldakhil (2010), the empirical results indicated that distance was one of the most important variables in explaining the spatial distribution of migrants in Egypt. Distance elasticity differs from one directional move to another. The results suggest that low_income levels in Egyptian rural govemorates tend to encourage people to move toward high in_ come govemorates. Also, the results indicated that migration to rural govemorates was more responsive to destination education than urban govemorates. The employment rate variable was a major determinant of the individual's decision to migrate in Egypt. Higher rates of origin unemployment tend to encourage migration from rural to urban areas. and higher rates

of destination unemployment tend to discourage migration to rural and urban areas. Migration to urban areas was more responsive to unemployment than migration to rural areas.

In Sudan, The National Population council produced a report on migration and population movement in Sudan (2009). The findings of the report regarding internal migration showed that population movement between 1992 and 2008 encompassed about 15.4 millions (42,5%) of total population. Of these, 3.4 millions were interstate movers (1993 census); 4 millions were internally displaced from Southern Sudan during the civil war which started in 1980s; 2.5 millions from Darfur as result of armed conflicts and 3.8 millions were out-migrates. The research discussed the level, pattern and trend of both internal and international migration.

3. Results

3.1 Lifetime migration flows based on place of birth and place of numeration

The 2008 census covered four questions regarding internal migration; these questions were about the place of birth, place of usual residence, place of previous residence and place of numeration, Lifetime migration could be measured from the data on place of birth and place of numeration while the most recent migration could be measured using the data on place of usual residence and place of previous residence (one year before the enumeration date). A directional flow matrix (25*25) between the states was developed from the census data. In measuring all migration rates the study excluded those who were not bom in Sudan (0.2%) and non_respondents (0.9%).

According to the findings lifetime migrants were 3665007 people based on place of birth and place of enumeration, which constitute about 9.75% of the total population. The number of migrants counted on the bases of state of birth and state of usual residence was 3.397.945 constituting 9.04 % of the total population. Moreover current migrants counted on the bases of place of usual residence and place of previous residence were 304.060 representing 0.82% of the total population (2008 census).

table (!) shows the numbers of in_ and out-migrants the size of net migration. the origin and destination of each stream of the migration to and from across the states and the net balance for each of the streams. It is important to follow the migration streams by state to provide some insight into population movement and identify the sending and receiving states. According to Table (1). Khartoum state had 1 952.650 arrivals from interstate with the majority of people coming from North Kordufan (310980). ALGezira (290888) South Kor dufan (219488) and Northern state (211848), It also showed that 154420 people left Khartoum state for other states with the majority going to AL-Gazera (23458).

Northern state (12242). North Kordufan (12634) Nahr ALNeel (11730). Northern Bahr El Ghazal (11056) and South Kordufan (10200).

In addition to Khartoum state, Red Sea state, AL-Gadarif state and Central Equaloria were receiving, states with net migration 79780. 51204 and 35759 respectively. North Kordufan experienced the largest numerical lifetime out migration. About 440403 people left North Kordufan to other states with the majority going to Khartoum (310980). South Kordufan (31160). ALGesira (26179) and White Nile state (25214) (Appendix A_Table), However, according, to Table (1), Northern state showed the largest negative net migration rate indicating highest out migration rate followed by Southern Kordufan, West Darfur Nahr Al_Nil and North Kordufan. (The discrepancy in the rank of North Kordufan regarding the numerical out migration and migration rate is due to the large number of total population in North Kordufan),

Life time in migrants			Life-time out-migrants		Net	Migration turnover		
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	migration Number	Rate	Number	Rate
North-Ern	35236	5.10	297187	31.53	-261951	-38.49	332423	48.84
Nahr El Nil	44337	4.06	192516	15.53	-148179	-13.57	236833	21.70
Red SEA	124265	9.18	44486	3.49	79780	5.09	168753	12.46
KAS -SALA	105592	6.11	102434	5.94	3158	0.18	208027	12.01
Al Ge -darif	147219	11.24	06015	7.63	51204	3.91	243235	18.57
Khar-toum	1952650	39.60	154420	4.93	1798230	36.46	2107070	42.73
Al Gazira	268040	7.66	396479	10.39	-127530	-3.63	665428	10 95
White Nile	126011	7.41	239774	13.22	-113763	-6.69	365785	21.52
Sinnar	117131	9.30	162465	12.45	-45332	-3.60	279601	22.20
Rlue Nile	03558	8.15	58485	7.35	687.3	0.86	123842	15.45
North Kordo-Fan	94020	3.28	440403	13.70	-346383	12.08	534123	18.63
South	67348	6.34	367150	22.16	-279802	-20.32	454499	33.00

Life time in migrants			Life-time out-migrants		Net	Migration turnover		
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	migration Number	Rate	Number	Rate
kordo-fan								
North Darfur	69080	3.34	195730	8.92	- 126650	-6.12	264810	12.80
west Dorfur	20279	1.60	264332	17.47	-244053	19.23	284611	22.42
South Dorfur	98659	2.46	236118	5.68	-137459	-3.42	334777	8.34
Upper Nile	44502	4.95	83524	8.90	-39022	-4.34	128025	14.23
Jonglei	21506	1.66	40773	3.09	-19187	1 -1.48	62359	4.80
Unity	20836	3.99	13320	2.59	7516	1.44	34157	6.54
Warrap	22475	2.12	31898	5.42	-29423	-3.17	74373	8.01
North-ern Bahr El Ghazal	40755	5.95	68542	9.62	-27787	4.06	109297	15.90
western Bahr El Ghazal	44109	15.06	33459	11.85	10650	3.64	77569	26.40
Lakes	7308	1.24	23148	3.83	-15840	-2.69	30450	5.10
Western Equatoria	14077	2.44	40111	6.65	-26034	-4.51	54188	9.39
Central Equatoria	73044	7.00	38181	4.12	35760	3.71	112128	11.65
Eastern Equatoria	19276	2.28	24051	2.83	-4775	-0.56	43327	.5.12
Total	3663007	9.75	3665007	9.75	0	0	7330014	19.51

Table 1 Lifetime In_Migrants Out _ Migrants and Net Lifetime Streams of Migration and Migration Turn. Over, Sudan: 2008 census

Source; Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008 census.

*Lifetime in migrants is calculated by subtracting non_migrants from total arrivals. Taking Khartoum state an example, lifetime in-migrants are 1952650, that is. the column total of Khartoum state data on Table1 (Appendix A) shows 4931406

minus the figure in the diagonal cell. (Note we had excluded those who didn't respond and not born in Sudan),

The sum of the net lifetime gains or net lifetime losses measures the population redistribution due to lifetime migration for the entire country. These rates, are obtained after summing all the net lifetime gains or net lifetime losses and dividing it by the total population. Thereby the amount of lifetime migration, which accounted for the population redistribution in 2008, was 1,993.171 or 5.31% of the total population (table 2). The sum of the net balances for all states is zero, because the total sum of lifetime in-migrants for all the states in the country is equal to the sum total of Lifetime out-migrants. in that, each in-migrant to an area is an out-migrant from some area.

Table 2 Population Redistribution and Interstate Migration Rates Sudan 2008

Inter, state migration		distribution	Lifetime migration	
Sex	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Male	2008420	10.6	1117718	5.9
Female	1656588	8.9	875480	4.7
Both	3665007	9.8	93171	5.3
Current migration				
Male	161042	0.87	35122	0.19
Female	143018	0.79	33119	0.18
Both	304060	0.82	67912	0.18

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics. 2008 census.

Net migration rate whether measured on the bases of place of birth and place of enumeration or on the bases of place of birth and place of usual residence exhibited the same pattern; whereas for the most recent migration the measures of the net migration rate on the bases of previous residence (the twelve months preceding the census) and usual residence (Table3) gives a different pattern of population movements between states and will be discussed in more details in the coming sections.

3.2 Current migration flows based on places of usual and previous residences.

According to the results shown in Table (3) the current migrants for the whole country (referred to as interstate migration) numbered 304060 and were 0.82% of the total population. The number of current migrants which accounts for the population redistribution in 2008 was 67912 representing 0.18 % of the total population (Table 2).

Moreover the most recent migration history showed that AL-Gadrif and Kassala had negative net migration rate (respectively -0.03 and -0.007) and the largest outmigration rate were experienced by Northern State (-0.93) Central Equatoria (0.53) West Darfur (-0.46) Al-Gezira (-0.45) and Lakes (-0.44).

Among the states that showed a positive net migration were Northern Bahar al-Gazal (1.63%), Warrap (1.12%). Eastern Equatoria (0.78%). Upper Nile (0.6%). Jongolie. (0.57%), and Khartoum (0.51%). (Table 3).

Table 3 Current In-Migrants Out-Migrants and Current Net Streams of Migration and Migration Turn-Over, Sudan: 2008 census

	In migrants		Out migrants		Not migration		Migration turnover	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
North ern	4339	0.65	10559	1.56	-6220	-0.93	14898	2.22
Nahr El Nil	5322	0.50	8885	0.83	-3563	-0.34	14207	1.34
Red Sea	4729	0.36	3487	0.26	1241	0.09	8216	0.62
Kas- sala	3667	0.21	4955	0.29	-1287	-0.07	8622	0.50
Al Ge- darif	4783	0.37	5167	0.40	384	0.03	9951	0.78
Khar toum	73665	1.53	48999	1.02	24666	0.51	122664	2.55
A1	10249	0.30	25596	0.74	-15347	-0.45	35845	1.05

	In migrants		Out migrants		Not migration		Migration turnover	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Gazira								
White Nile	11733	0.71	14942	0.91	-3210	-0.19	26675	1.62
Sinnar	5868	0.48	8714	0.71	-2847	-0.23	14582	1.19
Blue Nile	5119	0.66	4361	0.56	758	0.10	9480	1.22
North Kordofan	10784	0.39	16560	0.59	-5777	-0.21	27344	0.98
South Kordofan	7843	0.58	13172	0.98	-5329	-0.40	21015	1.57
North Darfur	3428	0.17	7964	0.40	-4536	-0.23	11393	0.57
West Darfur	2021	0.16	7740	0.62	-5719	-0.46	9761	0.79
South Darfur	11617	0.29	14997	0.38	-3379	-0.09	26614	0.67
Upper Nile	17625	1.08	12293	1.39	5332	0.60	29918	3.36
Jonglei	17231	1.36	9944	0.79	7287	0.57	27175	2.14
Unity	6465	1.28	5211	1.03	1254	0.25	11676	2.31
War-rap	23260	2.59	13256	1.50	10004	1.12	36516	4.07

Both sex	In migrants		Out migrants		Not migration		Migration turnover	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
North ern Bahr El Ghazal	18026	2.71	7170	1.10	10855	1.63	25196	3.79
Western Bahr EI Ghazal	16838	5.97	17926	6.34	-1087	-0.39	34764	12.33
Lakes	4857	0.81	7213	1.25	-2555	-0.44	11870	2.06
West ern Equa- toria	8311	1.46	9034	1.72	-1523	-0.27	18145	3.19
Cen tral Equa- toria	12556	1.20	17706	1.81	5150	0.53	30262	3.12
East ern Equa- toria	13922	1.67	7409	0.90	6513	0.78	21332	2.56
Total	304060	0.82	304060	0.82	0	0	608119	1.65

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics 2008 census.

3.3 Duration of residence

The chief virtue of duration of residence is that it gives the distribution of life time movers by recency of latest move and enables us to distinguish those states to which migration have been relatively recent. Such statistics describe the in-migrants now living in an area but they do not produce a very useful time series. Since only the latest move was recorded the number of moves in the earlier times will be seriously understated because of multiple moves or deaths

3.3.1 Percentage of total in each duration:

Using the data in Appendix B Table.1 the percentage of total in each duration was calculated and presented in Table 6,a. Nationwide in Sudan nearly 50% of the lifetime migrants moved to their destinations (place of usual residence) more than 13 years ago. Moreover about 13% moved between 10-14 years ago around 17% moved between (3-9) 15% moved between 1 and 4 years ago and about 4% moved less than one year ago. Migrants for whom duration of residence was not reported averaged 0.71 % for the entire country (Table 4a). Accordingly the proportion of recent migrants, that is those who moved less than one year to the census was the highest in Western Bahr El Ghazal (9.41%) compared to 4.27% for the whole country. In addition to Western Bahr El Ghazal there are four Southern states where the percentage of those who moved one year before the census exceeds 5%. These include: Northern Bahr El Ghazal (6.21%) Warrap (6.15%) Central Equatoria (5.67%) and Eastern Equatoria (5.55%).

In northern Sudan, those who moved less than one year to the census was the highest in Khartoum (3.4%) and lowest in Red Sea state (2.23%). Northern State though reported the highest lifetime outmigration rate was among the states where the percentage of those who moved one year before the census exceeds 4%. The number of persons reported duration of residence less than one year is not informative in that mi. grants may return to their area of origin. For instance less than 60 % of all lifetime migrants in the various states had been there for more than 15 years prior to the 2008 census.

Table 4_a Migrants classified by state of usual residence and duration of residence Sudan: 2008 Percentage of total in each duration

States	Total	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	>=15	NR	Total percent
Total	37518002	4.27	15.47	16.56	13.43	19.57	0.71	100
Northern	696629	4.12	11.02	12.62	2.68	59.47	0.10	100
Nahr El Nil	1092539	4.14	11.95	12.81	12.33	58.72	0.05	100

States	Total	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	>=15	NR	Total percent
Rod Sea	1317093	2.23	11.17	14.37	13.40	57.91	0.42	100
Kassala	1759789	2.98	11.45	15.10	14.55	55.38	0.03	100
A1 Gedaiif	1322144	4.01	15.29	16.96	13.09	49.31	0.44	100
Khartoum	4947048	5.41	16.92	18.08	13.86	45.08	0.67	100
A1 Gazira	3516461	3.74	12.74	14.30	13.10	55.74	0.38	100
White Nile	1693221	4.55	13.81	15.40	13.08	52.69	0.47	100
Sinnar	1267754	4.29	14.20	15.58	13.41	52.31	0.22	100
Blue Nile	806128	4.90	17.75	16.71	12.97	47.06	0.61	100
North Kordofan	2880716	4.41	14.98	16.89	12.76	50.51	0.15	100
South Kordofan	1383441	4.86	16.95	17.93	13.13	46.55	0.58	100
North Darfur	2038884	3.20	13.50	17.28	13.81	51.79	0.42	100
West Darfur	1273988	3.56	15.16	17.71	13.70	49.12	0.74	100
South Darfur	1047929	2.91	14.37	17.78	14.63	49.75	0.85	100
Upper Nile	918589	5.13	20.82	18.40	13.53	42.12	0.00	100
Jonglei	1304850	4.02	16.44	16.55	12.88	50.11	0.00	100
Unity	522726	4.58	21.10	17.99	12.59	43.72	0.01	100
Warrap	930166	6.15	16.52	17.61	12.86	46.87	0.00	100
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	689395	6.21	24.89	17.69	10.69	40.52	0.00	100
Western Bahr El Ghazal	292309	9.41	25.44	17.64	11.66	35.84	0.00	100

States	Total	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	>=15	NR	Total percent
Lakes	594802	4.11	18.39	18.92	13.35	45.23	0.00	100
Western Equatoria	584760	4.05	14.91	15.43	12.42	53.19	0.01	100
Central Equatoria	1015813	5.67	26.86	17.82	15.09	34.56	0.00	100
Eastern Equatoria	B67614	5.55	18.15	16.21	14.02	46.07	0.00	100

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics. 2008 census.

3.3.2 Percentage of total in each state:

Using the data in Appendix B Table.1, the percentage of total in each state was calculated and presented in Table 4.b. The distribution of migrants by duration of residence is not the same for all lifetime streams. For the entire country 13% were found in Khartoum, about 11% in South Darfur 9% in AL-Gezira and about 8% in North Kurdufan. For all states, the percentages of population reported duration of residence greater than 15 years were under estimated because of death and memory decay. Khartoum is the capital with better education and health services compared to other states so migration streams increased from 14% of state population 4 years preceding the census to about 17% during the year preceding the census. The case in South Darfur is. however different, migration streams decreased from about 10%. 4 years preceding the census to about 7% during the year preceding the census (Table 4b). Table 4_b. Migrants Classified by state of usual residence and duration of residence Sudan: 2008

	Total	0	1-4	5-9	10- 14	> 15	NK
Both Sexes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Northern	1.80	1.74	1.28	1.37	1.70	2.16	0.50
Nahr El Nil	2.86	2.78	2.21	2.21	2.63	3.39	0.38
Rod Sea	3.54	1.85	2.56	3.18	3.53	4.14	4.06
Kassala	4.61	3.22	3.41	4.20	5.00	5.20	0.38
AI Gedarif	3.18	3.27	3.11	356	3.62	3.46	4.09

	Total	0	1-4	5-9	10- 14	> 15	NK
Khartoum	13.04	16.53	14.26	14.23	13.46	11.86	23.49
Al Gazira	9.24	8.10	7.61	7.98	9.02	10.40	956
White Nile	4.46	4.76	3.98	4.14	1.34	4.71	5.68
Sinnar	3.33	3.35	3.05	3.13	3.32	3.51	1.94
Blue Nile	2.12	2.44	2.44	2.14	2.05	2.02	3.47
North Kordofan	7.58	7.83	7.34	7.73	7.20	7.72	9.17
South Kordofan	3.61	4.16	3.99	3.94	3.56	3.42	5.71
North Darfur	5.36	4.02	4.68	5.59	5.51	5.60	6.01
West Darfur	3.36	2.81	3.29	3.59	3.43	3.33	6.69
South Darfur	10.67	7.29	9.91	11.45	11.55	10.71	18.71
Upper Nile	2.41	2.90	3.24	2.67	2.42	2.04	0.01
Jonglei	3.42	3.22	3.63	3.41	3.28	3.45	0.00
Unity	1.37	1.47	1.87	1.49	1.28	1.21	0.04
Warrap	7.44	3.51	2.60	2.59	2.33	2.30	0.02
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	1.81	2.63	2.90	1.93	1.44	1.48	0.02
Western Bahr El Ghazal	0.77	1.69	1.26	0.81	0.66	0.55	0.01
Lakes	1.56	1.50	1.85	1.78	1.55	1.42	0.00
Western Equatoria	1.53	1.46	1.48	1.43	1.42	1.64	0.02
Central Equatoria	2.66	3.54	4.62	2.86	2.99	1.85	0.02

	Total	0	1-4	5-9	10- 14	> 15	NK
Eastern Equatoria	2.27	2.96	2.67	2.22	2.37	2.11	0.01
Total	38187239	1628396	5907190	6326056	5128011	18928235	269351

Percentage of total in each State

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics 2008 census.

Discussion

The 2008 census data showed the lifetime migrants as 3.665.007 people which constitute about 9.75% of the total population. Comparing with interstates migrants in 1993 census (3.4 millions) the difference is marginal. The sum of the net lifetime gains or net lifetime losses measures the population redistribution due to lifetime migration for the entire country; in that the amount of lifetime migration which account for the population redistribution in 2008 was 1993171 or 5.3 percent of the total population.

For lifetime migration, receiving state were Khartoum. Red Sea AL-Gadarif and Blue Nile in north, ern Sudan and Western Buhar AL-Gazal and Central Equitoria in Southern Sudan Most of the states were pushing states however, the more sending stales were: Northern state South Kordofan. West Darfur North Kordofan and Nahr El NiL Kurdofan and Darfur regions expe. rienced drought famine and armed plunder during 1980s and Northern stale witnessed the biggest forced outmigration of Nubian people in 1964 to resettle in Kassala state. Current migrants counted on the bases of place of usual residence and place of previous residence (12 months prior the census) were 304060 representing 0.82 percent of the total population. The amount of current migration, which account for the population redistribution in 2008. was 67912. represented about 0.18 percent of the total population. In regard to current migration, the most pushing states were Central Equitria. West Darfur. AL-Gazira, Lakes and South Kurdufan; on the other hand the most pulling states were Northern Bahur AL-Gazal Warrap. Eastern Equitoria Upper Nile Jongulie and Khartoum. It is obvious that for current migration the most pulling states were South, ern states indicating that after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), the migrants of Southern Sudan moved back to their origin states. AL-Gezira state was also pushing slate and that may be due to the deterioration of AL-Gazira scheme. North Kurdofan. South Kurdofan. South Darfur and West Darfur were pushing states according to lifetime and current migration history; that was because of the drought and famine that overtaken these states during the 1980s and the armed conflicts in Darfur since 2003. In

measuring all migration rates, the study excluded those who were not born in Sudan (0.2%) and non_respondents (0.9%).

Migration stream in the country was dominated by males; the male lifetime migrants were 2008420 compared to 1656388 females, and interstate migration rates, derived separately, were 10.57% and 8.9 % of the total male and female populations. with population redistribution rates of 5.9% and 4.7% for males and females respectively This finding supports the general norms of the Sudanese people; whose households (the majority) are headed by the male adults who move first; and then followed by the wife and children and other ageing members of the family.

Data on place of birth and place of enumeration for urban and rural areas were generated separately and no data was cross classified by rural and urban place of birth or place of enumeration. This made rural-urban migration measurement an impossible task.

Comparison of current residence with residence at a fixed previous time overlooks multiple migrations of individuals. From decennial census we can estimate only net migration and directly concerned with the redistribution of population and only inferentially with specific moves. This approach permits the delineation of some of those persons who have made at least one move but not differentiate the migration experience of the majority who have the same residence at one. five or ten years intervals. The duration of residence on the other hand, provides direct information on a portion of the actual migration history of each individual. Duration of residence data thus provide information on the latest segment of the residence history of individuals (Karl 1961).

Accordingly, the percent of the most recent migrants was the highest in Western Bahr El Ghazal (9.41%) compared to 4.27% for the whole country, in addition to Western Bahr El Ghazal, there were four Southern states where the percentage of those who moved one year before the census exceeds 5%. These include; Northern Bahr El Ghazal (6.21%).

Warrap (6.15%) Central Equatoria (5.67%) and Eastern Equatoria (5.55%). This is reasonable because as mentioned before the people of Southern Sudan after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) moved back to their origin states. Khartoum state also comprises a high proportion of migrants for all durations followed by South Darfur and Al-Gezira.

The result for AL-Gezira and South Darfur need more insight analysis because the two states were among the pushing states for both lifetime and current migration. When we calculated the net migration with- out excluding those who were not born in Sudan and didn't respond the result for South Darfur was net gain whereas it was still net loss for AL-Gezira.

Overall there are data limitations regarding information on the characteristics of internal migrants since the raw data were unavailable at the time of data analysis for this paper. However a more rigorous analysis of internal migration based on a richer informational database on migrant characteristics definitely needs to be undertaken for better understanding of internal migration trends and labor mobility and its labor market implications within the context of achieving equitable economic growth through appropriately designed and effectively implemented human development policies and poverty alleviation strategies.

5. Conclusion

Migration is a vehicle of human development: it's a choice that individuals make to seek better opportunities for themselves and their families. It can also be viewed as a threat or a problem to be solved if the capacity of the destinations can't absorb the flows of migrants and the origins are left with the weak people like women children and elderly.

During the past two decades Sudan was stricken by desertification; drought and famines as well as armed conflicts and political instability. As a result masses of people moved from the affected states to states where they can find better services and security. Internal migration in Sudan is more likely to cause rural and urban poverty because the capacity of the receiving states is too low to absorb the masses of in migration. Thus migration became a challenge for national development that aims at equitable, socially inclusive and sustainable patterns of growth. How to decrease the migrating tendency of people, needs knowledge of migration levels trends, patterns and the most pulling and pushing states; and also requires better understanding the characteristics of migrants as well as the factors behind in and out migration.

The present study used the 2008 census data with the aim of measuring the levels of in-migration, out-migration and net migration for all states and accordingly to identify the direction of migration flows and then to compare between the characteristics of the pulling and pushing states and provide some insights into the determining factors of internal migration in Sudan. The findings revealed that the interstates lifetime migrants in Sudan were about 9.75 percent of the total population and about 5.3 percent accounted for population redistribution. Khartoum Red Sea Al_Ga_ darif and Blue Nile were the most receiving states in northern Sudan whereas Western Buhar AL-Gazal and Central Equatoria were the most receiving states in Southern Sudan. Among the sending states were: Northern state South Kordofan West Darfur North Kordofan and Nahr EI Nil.

Current migrants being counted on the bases of place of usual residence and place of previous residence represented 0.82 percent of the total population and about 0.18 percent of the total population accounted for the current population redistribution. For current migration

most of the receiving states were southern states beside Khartoum state and the sending states were states affected with drought and armed conflicts beside AL-Gezira state. Migration stream in the country was also found to be dominated by males.

Information on the latest segment of the residence history of individuals was obtained from the data on duration of residence. According to duration of residence the percent of recent migrants was the highest in Southern States, in six out of ten Southern states percent of those who moved one year before the census exceeds 5% compared to 4.27% for the whole country.

The observational comparison between states in regard to unemployment rate, access to water and sanitation facilities, education and land tenure status of households in the sending and receiving states gave unclear conclusion and further investigation on the characteristics of internal migrants is highly recommended.

6. Recommendation

Based on the aforementioned discussions on internal migration some general recommendations that aimed at macro-level changes were generated:

To involve migration in the country's development plans. It is necessary to fully integrate migration in development policies and dialogues on all levels in order to enhance the development potential of migration. Local and state authorities need to be fully incorporated into discussion and planning processes.

To pay more attention to social equity and inclusive growth that involves migration. More attention should be paid to those groups among the migrants that are particularly vulnerable, such as women and children. low-income migrants and the elderly parents left behind by migrating young adults. Strengthen national statistical systems to collect and produce more reliable comprehensive and comparable migration data/statistics so as to guide national planning or evidence-based policy making,

To promote more research on the determining factors of migration and the short-term and long-term impacts of migration on the receiving and sending states.

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Appendix A

Table B.I'opulation distribution of the state of birth by state of enumeration

	Total	Northern	Nahr El Nil	Rod Sea	Kassala	A1 Gedairf	Khartoum	Al Gazira	White Nilo	Sinrar	Blue Nile	North Kordo-fan	South Kordo-fan
Both Sexes	38204960	686098	1097356	1368330	1769887	1334917	5181186	3549026	1713360	1272766	816048	2888969	1389076
Northern	942585	645390	8831	27075	20824	1966	211848	12074	5223	1301	698	2347	657
Nahr El Nil	1239898	4693	1047382	22496	6559	2422	137830	8191	1988	1576	278	2483	1330
Rod Sea	1274183	1805	1913	1229697	7173	2654	25842	1B13	476	503	114	928	391
Kassala	1724341	2343	3529	17187	1621907	26120	40435	5853	785	2050	1081	585	543
Al Gedarif	1258489	534	1063	7556	16524	1102474	42233	15810	1242	4882	1195	1996	476
Khartoum	3133176	12242	11730	8111	5064	4515	2978756	23458	9581	6866	3254	12634	10200
Al Gazira	3639672	2669	3777	5936	8041	19099	290888	324393	24133	18746	7080	6442	2343
White Nile	1513348	1151	1043	3023	1030	2719	1757374	27020	1573574	6165	3340	5060	3390
Sinnar	1304756	785	875	4171	2059	12839	97086	16429	5122	1142290	14846	2324	1551
Blue Nile	794931	531	394	754	925	1930	25649	3966	2818	9964	736446	1027	1047
Nortn Kordotan	3214759	4818	2680	7398	2416	4612	310980	26179	25214	7073	3328	2774356	31160
South Kordofan	1657094	1800	4660	15323	5685	17546	216488	32339	10015	9318	7001	31166	1289944
North Darfur	2195191	366	1192	841	7983	6856	88596	17269	6495	7399	3257	10534	4893
West Darfur	153232	176	400	1163	13948	31557	78297	51495	5301	23467	5795	1674	3178
South	4153967	480	1135	1123	5417	8862	95982	15043	6425	9410	5966	6035	9077

	Total	Northern	Nahr El Nil	Rod Sea	Kassala	A1 Gedairf	Khartoum	Al Gazira	White Nilo	Sinrar	Blue Nile	North Kordofan	South Kordofan
Darfur													
Upper Nile	938738	267	420	607	773	457	28809	4813	15419	3308	6417	472	2071
Jonglei	1317987	23	0	1	113	168	3185	449	1128	492	169	20	143
Unity	514905	43	9	72	166	411	5067	52	498	704	56	91	315
Warrap	957353	20	8	110	107	414	7935	551	583	1283	240	2045	2014
Northern Bahr El Ghazal	712810	150	87	4 23	365	747	20268	1901	1082	1632	220	2908	10358
Western Bahr El Ghazal	282319	11	162	205	145	231	11592	1369	667	200	179	2180	1321
Lakes	604077	18	0	30	119	70	3189	362	199	67	59	83	224
Western Equatoria	602943	11	100	132	99	168	8860	1643	727	261	508	249	187
Central Equatoria	926831	127	303	302	48	731	16987	507	663	388	200	508	350
Eastern Equatoria	850437	61	25	139	11	126	5866	364	226	79	75	231	127
Not Reported	351220	1360	1860	11385	36131	14948	140428	20807	10962	7475	8716	17151	10468
Not Born In Sudan	285219	1104	3777	2982	6257	10300	109352	15877	2813	5867	5528	3441	1315

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics. 2008 Census.

Appendix A

Table 1. (Continue) Population distribution by the slate of birth and state of enumeration

White Nlie	Al- Gazira	Khartoum	AI Ge-darif	Kassala	Red Sea	Nahr El Nil	Northern	Both Sexes	
535	894	1689	283	134	17	193	481	20899801	North Darfur
94	491	1232	200	145	52	203	310	1292714	West Darfur
1483	2851	3642	423	502	58	1343	1633	4054603	South Darfur
6693	1150	5432	34	327	278	95	246	904203	Upper Nile
69	118	1190	31	462	64	108	327	1305168	Jonglei
196	311	8968	563	19	52	48	82	522487	Unity
146	108	4064	213	40	41	27	129	928088	Warrap
281	431	11056	16	253	132	134	44	685302	Northern Bahr E. Ghazal
504	811	4551	75	12	100	159	185	293481	Western Bahr E. Ghazal
0	14	1437	0	0	31	30	0	588448	Lakes
0	25	117	14	13	0	26	25	583001	Western equatoria
97	118	3014	631	18	33	282	692	1026446	Central Equatoria
0	0	372	17	0	17	17	187	864171	Eastern Equatoria

Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Warrap	Unity	Jonglei	Upper Nile	South Darfur	West Darfur	West Darfur	South Darfur	North Darfur	blue Nile	Sinnar	
2426	605	1	73	88	45054	9178	1999760	810	582	55	198	North Darfur
289	14	0	26	38	7632	1240900	7930	930	145	132	131	West Darfur
9196	301	157	11	603	3917849	35582	27404	2780	5313	453	1063	South Darfur
221	102	871	8555	855214	2103	1234	1709	2647	839	7793	1739	Upper Nile
49	234	2324	1277213	3898	34	160	68	351	79	170	48	Jonglei
13	395	501585	1366	693	315	52	19	206	222	185	483	Unity
5658	905455	81	67	184	81	0	131	523	580	120	90	Warrap
644267	4815	1505	109	77	8631	849	736	3227	859	18	300	Northern Bahr E. Ghazal
2274	13007	127	409	56	6025	699	675	388	413	130	206	Western Bahr E. Ghazal
186	1821	62	1729	18	32	18	0	15	66	59	0	Lakes
81	2004	12	28	5604	141	57	22	0	85	25	0	Western equatoria
6636	6674	522	15661	5707	250	17	329	756	118	186	120	Central Equatoria

1383	715	174	6618	2039	34	40	0	98	0	152	0	Eastern Equatoria
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Not Born In Sudan	Not Reported	Eastern Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Western equatoria	Lakes	Western Bahr E. Ghazal	
1094	19837	56	111	202	2	153	North Darfur
9267	14258	40	6	22	0	140	West Darfur
2701	35393	421	300	383	58	2664	South Darfur
4487	0	324	1052	531	396	126	Upper Nile
6369	0	2676	1872	1178	5915	61	Jonglei
66	0	19	241	5996	268	117	Unity
158	0	68	2100	378	2783	4856	Warrap
279	0	197	430	150	815	4634	Northern Bahr E. Ghazal
512	0	355	794	1970	2979	248860	Western Bahr E. Ghazal
212	0	78	513	537	580929	469	Lakes
5092	0	413	4198	562832	598	607	Western equatoria
63855	0	12072	888647	13884	4630	1299	Central Equatoria
.8510	0	826386	5226	1903	252	31	Eastern

Not Born In Sudan	Not Reported	Eastern Equatoria	Central Equatoria	Western equatoria	Lakes	Western Bahr E. Ghazal	
							Equatoria

Appendix B

Table 1. Population distribution of the state of usual residence by duration of residence, Sudan.2008.

		Duration of Residece										
State of Usual Residence	Total	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Not Reported
Sudan (total /Urban/Rura/Nomed)												
Both Sexes	38193629	1629369	5908878	6326476	5128564	7323327	4812439	3220682	1737286	938362	896893	269351
Northern	687340	26303	75717	86735	87131	135716	99216	76084	43998	26034	27695	711
Nahr el Nil	1093080	45301	130582	139999	134746	212726	155051	115145	70794	41280	46855	541
Red Sea	1352829	30174	151108	201120	181212	271297	196295	164694	84884	42137	24175	5736
Ksasala	1760321	52514	201609	265776	256178	381196	233952	187349	95121	48231	37864	532
Al Gedarif	1327935	53243	203032	225191	185310	275402	166324	102878	54234	27430	28094	5791
Khartoum	4980279	269106	842485	900190	690114	1071086	601367	305334	143326	67090	56438	33231
AI Gazira	3529992	131958	449830	504645	462326	727803	479309	338588	198327	100371	115308	13528
White	1701253	77468	234886	261946	222557	330869	218554	156948	87836	49831	52225	8032

		Duration of Residence										
State of Usual Residence	Total	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Not Reported
Sudan (total /Urban/Rura/Nomed)												
Nile												
Sinnar	1270604	34485	180389	197959	170345	254796	167877	112176	60604	32778	36344	2750
Blue Nile	811339	39785	143978	135579	105256	149582	97451	64464	33695	17595	19043	4911
North Kordofan	2893684	127474	433577	488797	369177	496868	369295	256183	145368	92793	101186	12968
South Kordofan	1391513	67696	235892	249494	182679	249520	164665	104566	57767	34367	36795	8073
North Darfur	2047385	65516	276367	363658	282763	382114	270388	192389	101030	57941	56517	8502
West Darfur	1283450	45702	194576	227353	175892	243246	162632	104814	54690	30274	34803	9463
South Darfur	4074389	118724	585667	724365	592105	789754	526879	361875	169453	94398	84709	26460
Upper Nile	918610	47148	191244	169014	124247	159023	95594	63061	35742	17981	15534	21

		Duration of Residence										
State of Usual Residence	Total	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Not Reported
Sudan (total /Urban/Rura/Nomed)												
Jonglei	1304850	52430	214480	215977	168074	242637	170955	112056	67672	33945	26625	0
Unity	522788	23965	110318	94053	65826	88836	56923	36042	23183	12422	11157	62
Warrap	930187	57194	153673	163764	119578	157716	119253	76948	44111	20670	17240	21
Northern Bahr E. Ghazal	689429	42802	171576	121933	73704	93923	70969	48651	30611	16682	18545	33
Western Bahr E. Ghazal	292322	27508	74380	51556	34085	44104	26811	17662	6606	4423	3175	12
Lakes	594803	24454	109410	112527	79381	101436	73424	43822	26177	14011	10151	1
Western equatoria	5841792	22703	87168	90231	72604	123548	81090	51637	29157	13499	12125	32
Central Equatoria	1015835	57568	272873	181014	153282	150690	93295	54286	29680	14002	9123	22
Eastern	867629	48177	157483	140635	121640	164350	99867	84661	37282	18202	15287	15

		Duration of Residence										
State of Usual Residence	Total	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Not Reported
Sudan (total /Urban/Rura/Nomed)												
Equatoria												
Foreigner	6390	973	1688	420	663	1198	899	448	163	15	32	0
Not Reprted	260700	15997	24692	22328	17300	23800	13105	7913	3671	1946	1843	127903

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008 census

Appendix B

Table 2. Migrants classified by state of residence and duration of residence. Sudan: 2008

Percentage of total in each duration

State of Usual Residence		0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	NR	Total
Both Sexes	100	4.27	15.47	16.56	13.43	19.17	12.80	8.43	4.55	2.46	2.35	0.71	38193629
Northern	100	4.12	11.02	12.62	12.68	19.75	14.43	11.07	6.40	3.79	4.03	0.10	687340
Nahr el Nil	100	4.14	11.95	12.81	12.33	19.47	14.18	10.53	6.48	3.78	4.29	0.05	1093080
Red Sea	100	2.23	11.17	14.87	13.40	20.05	14.51	12.17	6.27	3.11	1.79	0.42	1352829

العدد الخامس - مايو ٢٠١١ م

أفاق الهجرة ٢٣١

State of Usual Residence		0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	NR	Total
Ksasala	100	2.98	11.45	15.10	14.55	21.65	13.29	1064	5.40	2.74	2.15	0.03	1760321
Al Gedarif	100	4.01	15.29	16.96	13.99	20.74	12.56	7.75	4.08	2.07	2.12	0.44	1327935
Khartoum	100	5.40	16.92	18.08	13.86	21.51	12.09	6.13	2.88	1.35	1.13	0.67	4980279
Al Gazira	100	3.74	12.74	14.30	13.10	20.62	13.58	9.59	5.62	3.07	3.27	0.38	3529992
White Nile	100	4.55	13.81	15.40	13.08	19.45	12.85	9.23	5.17	2.93	3.07	0.47	1701253
Sinnar	100	4.29	14.20	15.58	13.41	20.05	13.21	8.83	4.77	2.58	2.86	0.22	1270504
Blue Nile	100	4.90	17.75	16.71	12.97	18.44	12.01	7.95	4.15	2.17	2.35	0.61	811339
North Kordofan	100	4.41	14.98	16.89	12.76	17.17	12.76	8.85	5.02	3.21	3.50	0.45	2893684
South Kordofan	100	4.86	16.95	17.93	3.13	17.93	11.83	7.51	4.15	2.47	2.64	0.58	1391513
North Darfur	100	3.20	13.50	17.28	13.81	18.66	13.21	9.40	4.93	2.83	2.76	0.42	2047385
West Darfur	100	3.56	15.16	17.71	13.70	13.95	12.67	8.17	4.26	2.36	2.71	0.74	1283450
South Darfur	100	2.91	14.37	17.78	14.53	19.38	12.93	8.88	4.16	2.32	2.08	0.65	4074369
Upper Nile	100	5.13	20.82	18.40	13.53	17.31	10.41	6.86	3.89	1.96	1.69	0.00	918610
Jonglei	100	4.02	16.44	16.55	2.88	18.53	13.10	8.59	5.19	2.60	2.04	0.00	1304850
Unity	100	4.58	21.10	17.99	12.59	16.99	10.89	8.89	4.43	2.38	2.13	0.01	522788
Warrap	100	6.15	16.52	17.61	12.86	16.96	12.82	8.27	4.74	2.22	1.85	0.00	930137
Northern	100	6.21	24.89	17.69	10.69	13.62	10.29	7.06	4.44	2.42	2.69	0.00	889429

State of Usual Residence		0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	NR	Total
Bahr E. Ghazal													
Western Bahr E. Ghazal	100	9.41	25.44	17.64	11.66	15.09	9.17	6.04	2.94	1.51	1.09	0.00	292322
Lakes	100	4.11	18.39	18.92	13.35	17.05	12.34	7.37	4.40	2.36	1.71	0.00	594803
Western equatoria	100	4.05	14.91	15.43	12.42	21.13	13.87	8.83	4.99	2.31	2.07	0.01	584792
Central Equatoria	100	5.67	26.86	17.82	15.09	14.83	9.18	5.34	2.92	1.38	0.90	0.00	1015835
Eastern Equatoria	100	5.55	18.15	16.21	14.02	18.95	11.51	7.45	4.30	2.10	1.67	0.00	867629

Source: central Bureau of Statistics. 2008 census