

We live for a long time in a world shaped by internal and international migration. Each day, people decide to migrate from their homeland or even their own country to another location to work, study, retire, join up with their families and friends or escape from wars and disasters. Migration has affected considerably the demographic structure of cities, urban and rural zones and nations which Tunisia is relevant case. Giving that Tunisian people migrate within the country for many reasons, we will focus primarily on this project on the investigation of migration patterns and determinants using census data. We then examine the linkages between internal migration and inequality considered as the main factor of such social mobility. A special focus is given to the role of migration as an influence on income ratios between pairs of governors to analyse how migration works and how inequality may affect the decisions of migration flows over time. By means of gravity equation model and data from the last census and national survey on Households' Budget, Consumption and Standard of Living conducted by the National Institute of Statistics, the former analysis may strongly prove economic motives for migration, but in addition it may suggest the existence of poverty-linked labour immobility at the governorate level. Investigation of income inequality between pairs of provinces may reveals that the influence of migration on inequality can be negative, positive or null.