Patterns, Causes and Consequences of Rural Migration in Amahara Regional State of Ethiopia: The Case of Debre Markos Town

BY

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Ethiopia.

Declaration

I hereby declare that the dissertation entitled Patterns, Causes and Consequences of Rural Migration in Amahara Regional State of Ethiopia: The Case of Debre Markos Town.

Submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the M.A. in Rural Development to Indira Gandhi National Open University, (IGNOU) New Delhi is my own original work and has not been submitted earlier either to IGNOU or to any other institution for the fulfillment of the requirement for any course of study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in the whole or in part is lifted and incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by me or others.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr Teferi Aderaw Addis student of M.A. (RD) from Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi was working under my supervision and guidance for his Project Work for the course MRDP- 001.

His Project work entitled Patterns, Causes and Consequences of Rural Migration in Amahara Regional State of Ethiopia: The Case of Debre Markos Town. Which he is submitting, is his genuine and original work.

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ACRONYMS

CSA – Central Statistics Agency.

ECA – Economic Commission for Africa.

EEA - Ethiopian Economic Association

HT – Harris Todaro Model

IUSSP - International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.

LDCs – Less Developed Countries

SNNP – Southern Nations and Nationalities of People

UN – United Nation

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CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Migration is the movement of people from one geographical location to another, involving permanent or temporary settlement. The region where people are leaving is referred to as the source region whereas the region to which people are entering is known as destination region. While rural migration is the movement of people from rural areas (villages) to urban centers (cities). One noticeable aspect in the society today is the rate at which people migrate from the rural to the urban centers. While the urban centers are increasing in population, the rural areas are decreasing in population. The migration literature has come to regard rural migration as "the major contributing factor to the ubiquitous phenomenon of urban surplus labour and as a force which continues to exacerbate already serious urban unemployment problems" (Todaro, 1976). Population growth in urban areas has soared over the last few decades. For instance, the United Nations documents that 40% of the total least developed country's population lived in urban areas in 2000, compared to 26.1% in 1975. More specifically, 34% of the 2000 Sub-Saharan African population was urban – a jump of more than 62% over the 15 years (Cornwell and Inder, 2004).

The movement of people from rural to urban areas is only one of the possible forms of internal migration. It does not account for the largest proportion of internal migrants in low income countries. Rural to rural migration is more important quantitatively (UN 1991:191; UN 1999:30 and Broadely and Cunningham, 1994:23).

However, the emphasis is generally placed on rural migration. In other words, it becomes a focus in the literature and major interest to administrators and policy makers, because it is the most conspicuous cause of differences between urban and rural rates of population growth (Bilsborrow, etal, 1984:22 and UN, 1988:191). Moreover, it tends to accentuate the unevenness in the numerical distribution of population such as the high concentration of population in the

primate cities of developing countries (Garnier, 1966: 221-223).The rapid rate of urban population growth and the high concentration of population in towns and cities of the third world are associated with problems of allocation of scarce resources to expand urban services and amenities.

Ethiopia is one of the countries in Africa with a relatively high level of internal migration and population redistribution. This was associated with the country's economic transition from a socialist to a market oriented economy; critical political changes since the 1970s through 1990s; civil war; and famine (Kidane, 1989; Kibreab, 1996; Berhanu & White, 2000; Kiros & White, 2004 ;). Researchers have shown how the character, direction, and the volume of migration in Ethiopia during the last two to three decades have been shaped by political instability decline in the agricultural sector and government resettlement policies of the 1980s. The latter had as an official objective to prevent further famine and to attain food security (Gebre, 2001; Ezra, 2001). Under these circumstances, migration in Ethiopia was not only an individual and/or family response to adverse socio economic, physical and political environment, but also as a result of official government policy.

In other words, urban areas are not capable of absorbing migrants in gainful jobs and unable to provide adequate living conditions. The rapid geographic shift of persons from rural to urban places of residence within the same countries has been a result of the combination of both "push" and "pull" factors in the rural and urban areas. For instance, in Ethiopia, the urban areas are more developed with somewhat greater prospects of jobs and career advancement and comfortable living-conditions in relative terms than in most of the rural areas where living conditions and job opportunities have not shown any improvement.

Despite the emphasis placed on it, in practice, most of the policies or strategies of third world countries to reduce or reverse rural urban migration have rarely been successful (Hjerppe, 1998:6 and UN, 1990:31). One of the suggested reason for their failures is the formulation of polices without adequate knowledge and information about causes and consequences of migration (Operai, 1987 cited in Iussp, 1989:264). In Ethiopia only very few studies have been undertaken and there is a lack of adequate understanding of the process of migration and its causes and

consequences on the migrants. The main purpose of this study is to provide some information for policy makers, administrators and academic institutions on these matters.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Ethiopia is one of the least urbanized countries of the world where 13.8 percent of its population lives in urban areas. However, its rate of urbanization is one of the highest in the world, 4.1 percent (Markos and Seyoum, 1998:155). The rapid growth of urban population in Ethiopia and in many other developing countries has been largely due to rural migration contributing almost half of their urban population growth (Kebede, 1994:9). For instance, in 1994, about 44.7 percent of the urban residents in Ethiopia were migrants (CSA, 1998 summary reports: 14). The figures were higher for some towns such as Debre Markos, 50.6 percent and Bahir Dar, 54.1 percent (CSA, 1995, Vol. 1, part II).

It is apparent that the basic reasons for the drift of large numbers of people from rural to the urban areas are the rural push factors such as rural population pressure and resource and environmental degradation. In addition, the relative improvement of different facilities and better living conditions in the urban areas compared to the rural areas is the main "pulling" factor. The pace of urbanization or the tide of migration to urban areas which is mainly triggered by rural "push" factors is consistently higher than the capacity of new job openings and the provision of housing and others social services and amenities (Lattes, 1989:268; UN, 1984:60 and McBride, 1991:21). Its effects are felt in wide spread urban unemployment, over-crowded housing and severe shortage of public amenities. However, most consider the opportunity of urban life to be preferable to the harsh conditions from which they migrated. This results in a situation of continued rural migration in the face of rising urban unemployment, problems of housing and degradation of the urban environment.

Therefore, instead of its role as an equilibrating mechanism and integral part of development, rural migration acts as a means of increasing the ruralization of urban areas or a shift of under employment and poverty from the rural sector to the urban sector in many of the less developed countries (Billborrow, et.al, 1984 and Dasgupta, 1981). Moreover, it can affect agricultural productivity and other rural activities in their areas of origin i.e. rural areas. These problems

created by excessive rural migration have stimulated the attention of social scientists, economists, planners and administrators etc. Many governments throughout the world have been implementing direct or indirect policies or programs ranging from integrated rural development to planned redistribution through resettlement projects. However, most of the population distribution a policy in general and migration polices in particular in developing countries has not been successful (Arowolo, 1988:44).

Currently, there is an increasing recognition that urbanization is an inevitable and irreversible process and an integral part of development. The policies and programs to control rural migration are unrealistic. The solutions to urban problems depend heavily on effective urban management and sound rural development policies (Cheema, 1993 and UN, 1995).

Adequate understanding and knowledge of the characteristics of migrants, patterns, causes and consequences of migration could be considered as a prerequisite for the effective urban management and the formulation and implementation of sound rural development policies. In Ethiopia, much has not been done to study the characteristics of rural urban migrants, the patterns, causes and consequences of rural-urban migration.

From the available limited literature on the subject a few have attempted to study these aspects of urban-ward migration such as Shack (1973) in Addis Ababa, Mullenbach (1976) in Akaki Beseka, Bjeren (1985) in Shashemene, Kebede (1991) in Nazareth, Berhane (1993) in Awassa, Birru (1997) in Arbaminch etc. Some of these studies are from the anthropological point of view and concentrated on Addis Ababa and the nearby towns. The rest of the studies have been conducted either at regional or national levels. Some of them are Bondestam (1972); Ponsi (1979); Hailu (1983); Alula (1985) and Almaz (1990).

The purpose of this study is, therefore, to investigate the flow pattern and the characteristics of migrants, and causes and consequences of urban ward migration by taking Debre Markos as a case study.

Debre Markos is one of the towns in the Amhara region that has been experiencing rapid population growth, 4.92 percent with a large proportion of migrant population, 50.6 percent. It is hoped that this study will contribute to the body of limited and insufficient migration literature in the country and provide some information which could be of help in the efforts of urban management and formulation and implementation of rural development policies and programs.

1.3 Justification

In Ethiopia, rural migration is quite common especially in areas where drought is frequent. Historical documents record that rural migration from drought-prone areas of northern regions to Addis Ababa were experienced for many years. With regard to its significance, the findings of this study are expected to make modest but important contributions to policy and planning issues, because: It may be helpful in tackling the problems that force people to leave their rural origin and narrowing the development gap between urban and rural areas through the introduction of sound rural development strategies and effective urban management. It could provide information for planners and policy makers in their overall effort to formulate and implement population redistribution or migration policy. Furthermore, it could inspire other researchers to conduct further research on the issue.

1.4 Hypotheses and research Questions.

Based on the problem and objective of the study the following hypotheses are designed.

1. The rate of amount of migration to Debre Markos is inversely related to distance but and directly related to population pressure of the main areas of origin.

2. Education is significant accelerator of the rate of migration to Debre Markos.

3. The rate of in migration to Debre Markos is the function of percentage of urban population.

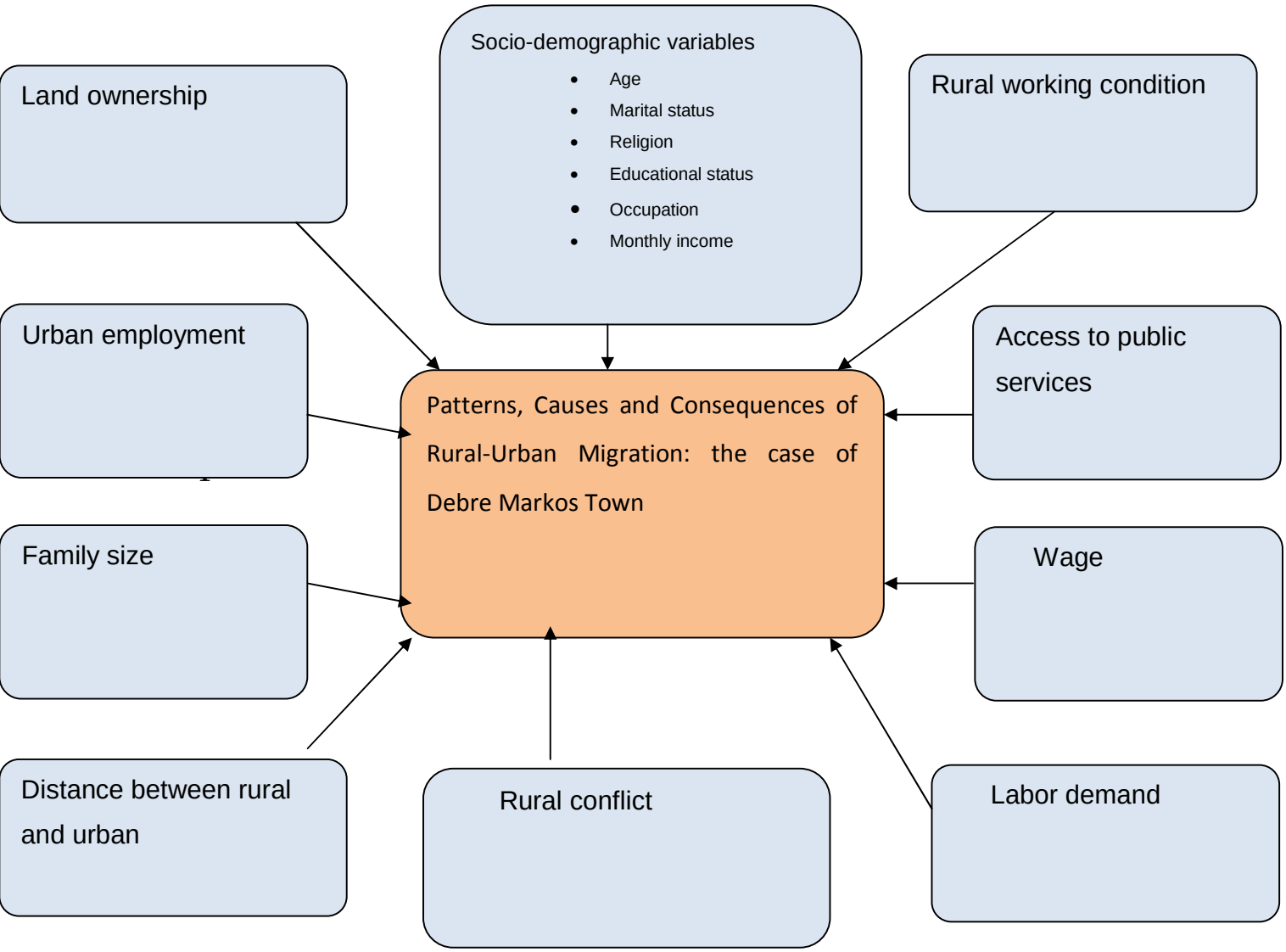
4. There is strong relationship between unemployment rate and migration to Debre Markos.

5. There is statistically significant income differential between the rural places of origin and urban destination at Debre Markos

Taking the objectives listed 1.5 into account; attempts are made to answer the following research questions:

1. Who are the dominant migratory groups to the town?
2. What are the primary reasons of migration for most of the urban immigrants?
3. What is the spatial and temporal distribution of migrants?
4. How do the processes of urban ward migration proceed?
5. What are the impacts of urban ward migration on the migrants?
6. What is the intention or plan of migrants to return to their origin?

1.5 Conceptual Framework



1.5 Objectives of the study

1.5.1 General objective

General objective of the study is to identify the flow of pattern, the characteristics of migrants and the factors influencing migration.

1.5.2 Specific objectives

1. To assess the consequences of migration particularly on housing, employment and social conditions and amenities in the study area.
2. Examine the factors which motivate the migrants to leave their place of birth, or areas of previous residence.
3. To identify the dominant migratory groups on the basis of age, sex, educational standards, marital status and socio- economic characteristics.
4. Assess the primary problems faced by migrants during the initial period of adjustment and adaptation.

CHAPTER TWO

2 Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Framework

According to Cornwell and Inder (2004) much of the contemporary literature on economic motivations for rural-urban migration builds on the seminal work of Todaro (1969) and Harris and Todaro (1970). Their model has provided a widely accepted theoretical framework that explained the relationship between rural-urban migration and urban unemployment in many LDCs.

Assuming potential migrants respond to the urban employment probability and treating rural-urban migration primarily as an economic phenomenon, the Harris-Todaro model (HT) then demonstrates that, in certain parametric ranges, an increase in urban employment may actually result in higher levels of urban unemployment and even reduced national product (the Todaro Paradox).

The paradox is due to the assumptions that in choosing between labour markets, risk-neutral agents consider expected wages; that the probability of obtaining urban employment is approximated by the ratio of urban jobs to the urban labour force0; and that the urban wage rate is considerably and consistently higher than the rural wage rate. Under these assumptions, inter-labour market (rural-urban) equilibrium mandates urban unemployment. This unemployment ensures that the expected urban wage is equal to the rural wage (which is assumed constant throughout). The repercussion of this simple set of assumptions is that contrary to received wisdom, once the migration response is factored in, several policies aimed at reducing urban unemployment will raise urban unemployment rather than reduce it (Riadh, 1998).

In the HT model migration is regarded as the adjustment mechanism by which workers allocate themselves between different labour markets, some of which are located in urban areas and some in rural areas, while attempting to maximize their expected incomes. The model led to many applied studies most of which confirmed that the relative wages and the perceived probability of finding a job were indeed important determinants of a decision to move. Also, the main

conclusion of HT model has had considerable influence on policy formulation in LDC's. From the empirical point of view, the HT model generates unemployment rates which are implausibly high. From the theoretical point of view, the model leaves its driving force, the disparity of urban and rural wages and the fixity of urban wage, unexplained. However, the model, with or without fixed wages, can be modified in a number of ways to introduce many interesting aspects (risk aversion, priority hiring, informal sector, travel costs) which probably will reduce the level of unemployment as predicted by the starting model.

One of the predictions of HT model was that the proportional equilibrium size of the urban traditional sector will vary inversely with the rate of job creation. Arellano (1981) indicated that this prediction refers to the steady state and is warranted by a specific assumption about the elasticity of the migration rate.

Fields (1975) has presented four extension of HT model using "a more generalized formulation of the job-search process". The result of these extensions is a much lower predicted unemployment rate. Fields (1989) has further built a multi-sector labour model including on-the-job search with many others interesting labour market features. The innovative aspect of this model is the distinction between the ex ante allocation of the labour force among search strategies and the ex-post allocation of the labour among labour market outcomes. Three principal results are derived: more efficient on-the-job search lowers the equilibrium unemployment rate; in rational expectations equilibrium, the average rural and urban wages will not be equal; modern sector enlargement may leave labour market conditions in one of the sectors unchanged, even when wages and employment in that sector are fully flexible (Riadh, 1998).

By introducing optimal search behaviour, à la Stigler, into a dual sector urban economy of the Todaro-type, Mohtadi (1989) derive the probability of urban-formal sector entry as a function of the rural-urban migrants' optimal search intensity. One crucial finding is that a higher formal sector wage, not only induces the usual Todaro effect of reducing the chance of entry (by increasing migration and thus urban unemployment), but also an opposite " incentive effect "

which increases this chance, by a more intensive search on the part of those able to afford additional search (Riadh, 1998).

2.1.1 Definitions and Classifications of Migration

Mobility is a general term embracing all kinds of territorial movements (UN, 1984:29). In other words, it includes both circulation and migration (Hornby and Jones, 1993:99). Circulation has been defined as short term, repetitive or cyclical movements (Newman and Matzke, 1984:159; Shryock, et.al, 1976:373 and Binns 1994:32). Migration is a permanent change of residence for a substantial duration (Lee, 1966:49; Broadely and Cunningham 1994:22).

However, no restriction is placed upon the length of duration (one year or more is often taken as the accepted duration) or upon the distance of the move (the lowest level of administration unit should be considered) (Hornby and Jones: Ibid; Broady and Cunningham: Ibid). Therefore, in operational terms, migration is not a sharp concept. Its definitions are largely situational, depending on the investigator's particular needs (Newman and Matzke, Ibid) and the nature of the sources available for the study of any migration phenomenon (White and Woods, 1980:5). It is possible to classify migration in terms of distance, time, character of origins and destinations, motive and characteristics of the migrants etc. (Barke and O'Hare, 1991:204; and Johnston, 1994:380).

Thus, migration is a multi-dimensional phenomenon that has resulted in a wide-range of types (Aklilu and Tadesse, Ibid and Broady and Cunningham, 1994:22). This prohibits simple classification of migration and obviously no single typology satisfactorily incorporates all types of human migrations (Clarke, 1972:30). Another problem is the lack of uniformity in terminology (Clarke, Ibid) and as research has progressed and data have increased in volume, detail and reliability old topologies have been modified or discarded and others have been proposed (Hornby, 1980:106).

2.1.2 Causes of migration

Most studies have shown that the decision to migrate is generally made by the individual or household making the move (Clarke, 1986:7). However, many migrants especially wives and children, do not actually make the decision (McGee, 1975:236).

The decision to migrate depends on a wide range of factors (UN, 1980:30;
Bilsborrow et.al, 1984:14; Gmlech and Zenner, 1996: 190). The continuing flow of migrants to increasingly densely populated urban areas has generated considerable interest in the study of those factors (Oberai, 1978: 229). However, it is not easy to assess the influences of the complex factors affecting the decision to migrate and the choice of destinations (McGee: Ibid and Jansen 1970:23) because migration occurs in a variety of development contexts and varies in type, composition and direction (UN, 1984:29).

Inspite of their complexity, the factors (causes) of migration decision are generally grouped either into 'push' or 'pull' factors. The 'pull' and 'push' factors of migration can be economic or non-economic (demographic, social, natural, political etc.).

2.1.2.1 Economic causes

Unemployment and under-employment in rural area and rural out-migrations are not only a function of man-land ratio and concentration of land in the hand of few individuals but also a function of mechanization of agriculture. In other words, capital intensive rural-development strategies or excessive mechanization of agriculture reduce the labour demand in agriculture and increase the intensity of rural out migrations (UN, 1990:36; Mel Rockett, 1993:36).

The existence of high population density on rural land which in turn causes rural unemployment and poverty is among economic factors which lead rural outmigration (Olusanya and Pursell, 1981:23; Mel Rokett 1993:36; Bilsborrow, et.al; 1984:18). It is sometimes referred to as a demographic factor of migration (Aklilu and Tadesse, 1991:56). The surplus populations have been leaving Frafra of Ghana, Mossi Upper Volta and the Rwanda (Peil and Sada, 1985:124); and the rural areas of Egypt (UN, 1990:4) and India (Shrivastava, 1994:452) to cities and other rural areas.

2.1.2.2 Non-Economic Factors

Although purely economic considerations are of primary importance large number of people also moves into the urban areas for non-economic reasons (social, natural, political etc) (Bilsborrow, et.al; 1984:19; Rhoda, 1979:23). Among the social factors-marriage, search for educational opportunities and the presence of friends and relatives in urban areas are the most important (ECA, 1983; Monstead and Walji, 1978:133-135; and Binns, 1994:32). A considerable number of rural women in south East Asia move to urban centers due to marriage (McGee, 1975:233) and two - thirds of the women arriving in Tanzanian towns came to be with their husbands (Peil and Sada, 1985:129). Some rural-urban migrations in Latin-America and Asia are motivated by a desire for educational opportunities offered in urban areas (Rhoda, 1979:23). In Ghana and perhaps in tropical Africa, education is a powerful determinant of rural-urban migrations (Caldwell, 1969:84).

2.1.3 Patterns and Processes of Migration

It is through rural-urban migration that a country develops from a rural to urban society. In other words, because of its contribution to city growth, rural-urban migration is often cited as a major determinant of urban growth. Thus, rural-urban migration becomes a focus in the literature and attracts interest of administrators and policy makers (UN, 1988:191 and Bilsborrow, et.al, 1984:22).

It does not mean that rural-urban migration accounts for the largest proportion of internal migrants in all parts of the world. In countries that are largely rural (many parts of Africa, parts of Asia such India and Thailand) rural-rural migration accounts for the majority of flows and in highly urbanized countries (Britain, Korea, Brazil, Peru etc.) urban-urban and urban-rural movements of population are important (UN, 1988: Ibid; UN, 1991:191, UN, 1999:30; and Broadly and Cunningham, 1994:23).

An important aspect in the study of the process of rural-urban migration is the place of origin of migrants. Urban in-migrants may be drawn from the whole range of settlements but they may not be equally represented (Jansen, 1970:18 and Ishumi: 1984:53). In countries that are largely rural, most urban in-migrants originate in rural areas. For instance, the bulk of migrants to greater

Cairo have been from villages in the Nile Delta (UN, 1990:4) and 6o percent of the migrants in Monterrey were coming from rural areas (Browining, 1971:281).

A large number of studies indicate that most migrants to urban centers are short distance migrants and the volume of in-migration to urban centers declines with distance (Fndlay 1987:59; Caldwell, 1969:157 and Rhoda, 1979:25). For instance, 50 percent of the migrants in Bangkok came from within a 50 mile radius of the city and the majority of the migrants in Singapore had come from the adjacent state of Johore (Jones 1975:229).

However, the improvements of transportation and communication systems will reduce the negative influence of distance on the volume of migration. For instance, in Thailand and other Asian countries, successive censuses indicate that migrants were moving longer average distances (IUSSP, 1989:247).

Step-wise migration was one of the features of migration in Europe and North America during the industrial revolution (Phase of major urban growth). In contrast, it is not a common feature among many of the rapidly urbanizing, less developed countries due to the existence of extreme urban primacy (Jones 1975:230; Newman and Matzke, 1984:173 and Johnson, 1990 cited in Hornby and Jones, 1993:116). For example, 71 percent, 51 to 92 percent and 80.4 percent of the migrants to Lusaka (Peil and Sada, 1985:121), West African towns (Peil and Sada: Ibid) andDijakarta (Heeren, 1955 cited in Jones, 1975:230), respectively, were direct migrants. However, in countries with a wider urban base and relatively diversified economy like Nigeria, Ghana and Kenya step-wise migration tends to predominate over direct movement form villages to capital cities (Adepoju, 1980:129).

A substantial majority, more than two-third, of migrants to large cities in developing areas have relatives or friends living there. For instance, in Monterrey and Jamshed par (India) 84 and 75 percent of the migrants had relatives and friends living in these respective towns (Browning, 1971:298). Therefore, Personal Communication with families and friends who live in the city is a very widespread source of information in relation to possibilities for work, living and services in the cities for the potential migrant. As a result migrants prefer to move to destinations about

which they already have sufficient information (Cardona and Simmons, 1975:24). This process of migration is known as chain migration. Not all migrants take up permanent residence in cities. Many return permanently to the village after spending a substantial period in towns and account for large proportion of out-migrants from towns (Engmann, 1972:175 and IUSSP, 1989:250). For instance, most African rural-urban migrants return home eventually (Peil and Sada, 1985:143) and in Cedral (Mexico) 34 percent of the interviewed subjects were return migrants (Browning, 1971:284).

Some of the reasons for the return of migrants to rural areas are failure to find urban job and to adapt to urban life, enough saving or success etc. For example, 40 and 20 percent of the return migrations form Ghanaian cities were due to failure in town and saving enough money, respectively (Caldwell, 1969 cited in National Academy of Sciences, 1971:284).

In Ghana and in all Latin American countries returning to the village at retirement are common (Browing, 1971:284). The low proportion of elderly people in African towns may also be an indication of the return of large number of migrants to their home villages (Peil and Sada, 1985:143).

CHAPTER THREE

3 Methodology

3.1 Description of the study area and period

The study was conducted in Debre Markos town. Debre Markos town is found in East Gojjam zone of Amhara regional state and is located 300 km North West of Addis Ababa. According to the 2007 Ethiopian census report, Debre Markos has a total population of 107,684 (57,791 females and 49893 males). The town is divided in to seven administrative areas.

In the town there are various factors that pull migrants from the rural areas. Among them the main one is being the town among the fastest growing town so that labor is highly demanded with attractive wage. Lots of buildings are being constructed which are highly labor intensive.

3.2 Research Design

A community based descriptive survey was conducted to assess patterns, causes and consequences of rural –urban migration in Debre Markos Town.

3.3 Sampling Method

For administrative purposes, Debre Markos is divided in to seven “kebeles”. Taking time and financial constraints into consideration, the study encompassed a sample size of 423 household heads or four percent of the household heads residing in the town. The sample size of households from each Kebele was determined based on the number of households in each of them as shown in the following table

Table 1.1: Distribution of Sample households by Kebele

Kebele	Total Population	Number of Household Heads	Sample Households (4%)
01	7432	1011	40
02	6699	995	40
03	11962	1950	78
04	12806	2202	88
05	12641	2160	86
06	8608	1752	70
07	3668	517	21
Total	63,816	10587	423

Simple random sampling was employed to select the representative house hold heads from kebele household registers.

In order to facilitate the survey work, seven enumerators who have completed grade twelve were selected from each kebele. They were trained for two days specifically on the nature and details of the questionnaire and how on carefully to handle the filling in of the questionnaire.

In order to maintain the quality of data collected, meetings were held with enumerators at the end of each survey date to discuss problems encountered. The researcher were randomly checked the households that would be surveyed by the enumerators. Additional visits were made particularly on weekends and other convenient times for interviewing household heads who were absent at the regular time of interviewing and re-interviewing were needed for corrections. After the completion of data collection, descriptive statistical techniques (percentages, rates, averages tables etc) were employed as method of data analysis.

3.4 Sample size determination

Sample size was determined using the formula for single population proportion. Because there was no study found about Patterns, Causes and Consequences of Rural Migration in Debre Markos town, the proportion was taken as 50 percent.

The following formula is used to calculate the sample size

$$n = Z^{2\frac{\alpha}{2}}\left(\frac{p(1-P)}{d^2}\right)$$

Where: Z= 1.96 with 95% CI

P= 50% (prevalence of Patterns, Causes and Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration

d= 0.05

By adding 10% non response rate, the final sample size will be 423.

3.5 Variables of the study

3.5.1 Dependent variable

Patterns, Causes and Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration

3.5.2 Independent/ explanatory variables

Socio-demographic variables

- Age
- Marital status
- Religion
- Educational status
- Occupation
- Monthly income

Land ownership

Rural working condition

Government policies

Access to public services

Urban employment

Family size

Wage

Rural conflict

Distance between rural and urban

Labor demand

3.6 Data collection tools and procedures

The main tool of data collection was structured interview that was used to collect information from labor and social affairs officials and from the migrants as well. The interview schedules did contain closed ended questions.

In addition to the interview schedule data were collected using structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was first prepared in English then translated to local language (Amharic) and data was collected by interviewing. Two supervisors and eight data collectors were participated in the data collection process. Two days intensive training was given to the data collectors and supervisors on how to conduct the data collection. The data collection has taken place from December, 2012- April 2013.

Data quality was managed by training and appropriate supervision of data collectors. Overall supervision was made by the principal investigator.

3.7 Method of Data collection

Data was collected by using structured questionnaire and using an interview method and was administered by 12 grade completed interviewers who speak the local language. Training to interviewers was given by the investigator on the objectives of the study, data collection and quality control methods. The data collectors were supervised on the field and the filled questionnaires were checked for completeness and consistency, and crosschecks were done on 5% of the sample as part of data quality control by investigators and 3 visits were done by data collectors to minimize non-response rate. Participation in the study was voluntarily with informed consent. The collected data was cleaned, coded and entered into computer and data tabulation and description was made using SPSS for windows version 16.0.

3.8 Data processing and analysis

The completed interview was checked for completeness, edited and arranged serially. Code was given for each category. These are, for the questions that were returned from the migrants and for the responses that were obtained from the officials.

The returned questionnaires were checked for completeness, cleaned manually and entered in to EPI INFO version 2000 statistical software and then transferred to SPSS windows version 16.0 for further analysis. Frequencies and cross tabulations were used to summarize descriptive

statistics of the data and tables and graphs will be used for data presentation. Bivariate analysis was used primarily to check which variables had association with the dependent variable individually. Variables found to have association with the dependent variables were then be entered in to Multiple logistic regression for controlling the possible effects of confounders and finally the variables which had significant association were identified on the basis of OR, with 95%CI and p-value to fit into the final regression model

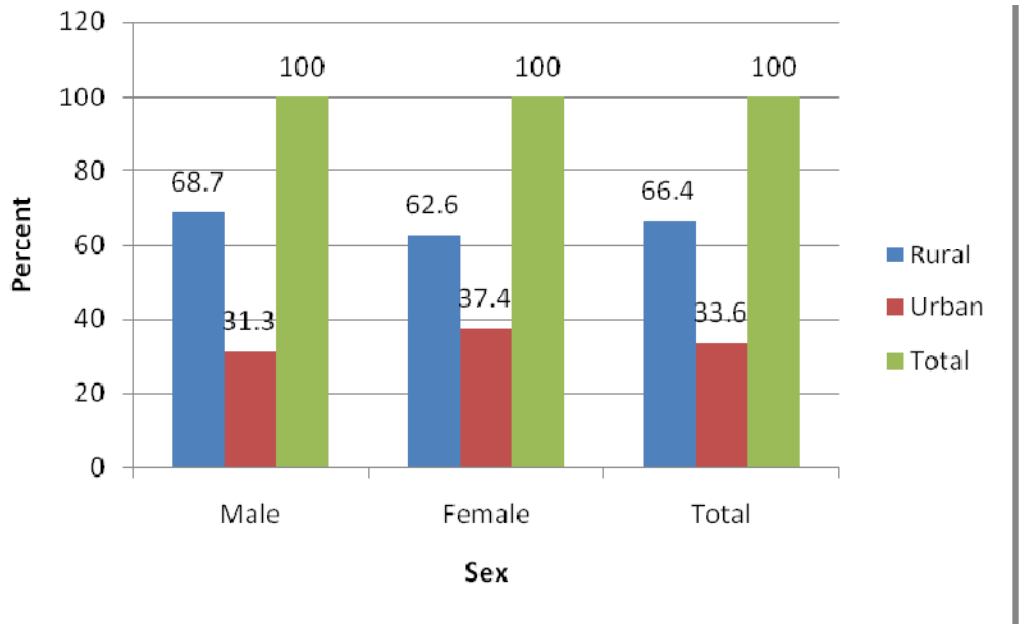
CHAPTER FOUR

4 The Patterns, Flow and Characteristics of Migrants and Causes of Migration to Debre Markos Town

4.1 The Flow Pattern and Characteristics of Migrants to Debre Markos Town

The high growth rate of urban population is mainly attributed to rural-urban migration which is still the predominant cause in developing countries to increase the size of urban population. In Ethiopia, the urban population has been growing in recent years at an annual rate of 7 percent mainly because of rural-urban migration. In migration accounted for 4.5 percent (Taye, 1990). Following the same trend of urbanization, most of the in migrants to Debre Markos town were of rural origin. According to the 1994 census reports, of the total migrants (11325) about 50 percent were from rural origin. As figure 4.1 below reveals that out of the total sample in migrants about 66.4 percent were from rural areas while about 34 percent were from other urban areas.

Figure 4.1: The Volume of Migration to Debre Markos by Sex and Place of Origin



The survey result showed further that male migrants were dominant accounting for about 63 percent of the total. However, the proportion of male migrants of rural origin is much greater

than that of male migrants of urban origin. Accordingly, out of the total surveyed male in migrants, about 69 percent came from rural areas while 31.3 percent were from other urban areas. On the other hand, out of the total surveyed female in-migrants, about 63 percent came to the town from rural areas. In general, the proportion of rural origin is higher than that of urban origin. This happened may be because some rural areas of East Gojjam are mostly affected by drought and have low agricultural productivity. As a result, rural people of the areas were under food insecurity situation. Hence, they prefer to move to towns in search of employment opportunities and better life. The spatial distribution of migrants at their place of origin manifests not only a rural-urban variation but also a regional variation. They came from different administrative regions of the country. On the other hand, it is quite natural that the largest proportion of the migrants have come from the same administrative region i.e. Amhara Region, mainly because of proximity of and close links, which accounted for 94 percent of the total. Only 6 percent of the migrants were from other regions i.e. from Oromia and SNNP accounted for about 4.7% and 1.3% respectively. Although the survey takes into account only the heads of households, intra-regional in-migrants from different District of East Gojjam to Debre Markos are the dominant over the inter regional in-migrants from administrative regions (see figure 4.2). The adjacent District mainly Gozamin, Machakel and Sinan are the main suppliers of migrants to Debre Markos town. But other Districts located at greater distances such as Dejen and Bibugn, Enarijenawuga contributed least. Thus, the distance decay effect seems holds true in the case of the study area because most of the migrants to Debre Markos are short distance migrants and the volume of urban ward migration decreases with an increase in distance.

4.2 Age and Sex Structure of Migrants

Among the demographic characteristics, age and sex compositions are the one which have influence on migration process. As far as age is concerned, a study conducted in Africa shows that most migrants both within and across national borders are young adults aged 15-39 (ADepoju, 1995). On the other hand, Kebede (1994) argued that migration is not only age selective, it is also sex selective. However, the sex selectivity of migration is different in different 64 regions. For instance, migrants in Africa, the Middle East and Asia are predominantly males whereas those in Latin America are females. Similarly, the result of this survey shows age and sex selective nature of migration.

Table 4..2, Distribution of migrants based on their age

	Urban		**Rural**		**Total**		**Grand Total**
Age	**M (%)**	**F (%)**	**M (%)**	**F (%)**	**M (%)**	**F (%)**	
55-59	**2**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**5**	**3**	**8**
45-49	**4**	**7**	**3**	**4**	**7**	**11**	**18**
35-39	**5**	**3**	**6**	**6**	**11**	**9**	**20**
25-29	**11**	**6**	**7**	**7**	**18**	**13**	**31**
15-19	**15**	**15**	**15**	**22**	**30**	**37**	**67**
< 15	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**

As shown in table 4..2 above most surveyed migrants are found between ages of 15 and 29 years. Out of the total surveyed migrant population, 67 percent were in- migrated to Debre Markos town when they were in the age between 15 and 29. However, about 31 percent of the surveyed migrant populations in-migrated when they were between 25-29 years of age. On the other hand, about 2 percent were in-migrated when they were under the age of 15 years. Hence, migration to Debre Markos town is age selective. They are people of young age who migrated to the town. This may be explained by the fact that young people decide to move as they characteristically get easily bitten by the rising ambition; they who get more restless about the deteriorating socio economic situation in their rural settings or about searching out newer environment and better chance of life; by their age specific long future; they also enjoy the capacity to learn new trends, acquire new skills, change jobs, get education and work harder to achieve their goals in the newer environment and enjoy life. Moreover, the young age group migrated because of information access than other group of population. The rural originated migrants seem to be relatively younger than those who migrated from urban areas. This is because the young age groups are less satisfied with the rural agricultural system and are more ambitious to test urban life. While the converse does not seem to be relevant for the urban population Furthermore, table 4.1 shows that the proportion of male in-migrants to Debre Markos town is greater than that of female in-migrants. The survey showed that the dominant male migratory groups are between the ages of 25-29; however, the corresponding dominant age groups for female migrants are

between15-19. This may be related to the nature and condition of migration in Ethiopia where females are more migrated at earlier ages than males. Therefore, from the data presented in table 5.1, one can understand that migration to Debre Markos is age and sex selective. That is, young people and males are the dominant migrant groups to Debre Markos town.

4.3 Marital Status

Marital status is another important characteristic influencing the propensity to migrate. Migration propensities change with marital status. That is, the matter of being married, unmarried (single), divorced and widowed has an effect on the decision to migrate. Single persons have less responsibility than married ones. As such, the propensity to migrate is highest among the single than married ones. According to Kebede (1994), many of the migrants were unmarried at the time they migrated. Similarly, the response given by the respondents strengthen this idea.

Table 4.3, Distribution of migrants based on their marital status

Marital status	Rural origin				Urban origin				Rural + Urban				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	No	**%**	**No**	**%**	**No**	**%**	**No**	**%**	**No**	**%**	**No**	**%**	**No**	**%**
Single	**109**	**64.7**	**57**	**62.4**	**58**	**75.5**	**46**	**82.9**	**167**	**68.1**	**103**	**70.0**	**270**	**68.8**
Married	**44**	**26.0**	**15**	**16.2**	**13**	**16.3**	**3**	**5.7**	**57**	**23.0**	**18**	**12.3**	**75**	**19.0**
Divorced	**15**	**9.3**	**13**	**14.5**	**7**	**8.2**	**4**	**7.1**	**22**	**8.9**	**17**	**11.8**	**39**	**10.0**
Widowed	**15**	**9.3**	**13**	**14.5**	**7**	**8.2**	**4**	**7.1**	**22**	**8.9**	**17**	**11.8**	**39**	**10.0**
Total	**183**	**100**	**98**	**100**	**82**	**100**	**57**	**100**	**268**	**100**	**155**	**100**	**423**	**100**

As shown in Table 4.3 above, the majority of migrants which accounts for 81 percent of surveyed total population were either single, divorced, or widowed when they first migrated to Debre Markos. Table 4.2 further shows that about 68 percent of the surveyed male in-migrants were single when they first migrated to Debre Markos town .The corresponding figure for female in-migrants were about 70 percent. It was also found that 19 percent of the surveyed migrants

were married when they migrated to Debre Markos town, of which 23 and 12.3 percent were males and females respectively. The higher proportion of married females at rural origin than urban origin can be elaborated by the tradition of the country by large where females are relatively forced to marry at earlier ages than males in the rural part of the country. Furthermore, the condition of marital status by place of birth shows that 21.4 percent of both divorced and widowed in-migrants of sample population were females of rural origin whereas the corresponding figures for urban origin female migrants were 11.4 percent. On the other hand, from the total divorced and widowed sample in-migrants, 10 percent was accounted by divorced while 2.2 percent were widowers.

Thus, from the sample surveyed, one can understand that most of in-migrants to Debre Markos are females who are single, divorced and widowed of rural origin when compared to the corresponding figure of urban origin. This may be based on the fact that, in Ethiopia particularly at rural areas, unmarried females have too much responsibilities at home as well as farm activities. As such, they have no time for education and even some of them are forced to dropout from schools. So, they prefer to move to other areas where better different opportunities are available. In addition, because of less respect from the society, divorced and widowed females in rural areas also prefer to move to urban areas and be engaged in different activities. In general, in-migrants to Debre Markos town based on their marital status is dominated more by unmarried male and female than married, divorced and widowed ones.

4.4 Educational Characteristics

Education is one of the significant characteristics inducing rural-urban migration. The decision to migrate is also more likely influenced by educational attainment. This would mean that those who are better educated are relatively more involved in different migration streams than those who are not. Those who have completed secondary education and higher education are more migratory than those who have completed primary education. This is mainly because of the fact that educational attainment increases the chance to get employment and other opportunities. Strong association between the propensity to migrate and level of education is observed in many developing countries (Oberai, 1978). However, an increase in the migration of illiterate persons to the urban informal sectors of African and other developing regions may reduce the generality

of education as a factor of selection (Adepoju, 1995). The survey result of this research also shows that the propensity to migrate is directly related to educational attainment. As illustrated in Table 4.4 below majority of the respondents (about 69 percent) had primary and above educational level when they migrated to Debre Markos. However, 50 percent of the sample in-migrants had secondary education and above.

Table 4.4, Distribution of migrants based on Educational status

Educational level	Rural				Urban				Rural +Urban				Total
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No
Literate	**49**	**27.0**	**34**	**34.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**49**	**18.5**	**34**	**21.4**	**83**
Able to read & write	**24**	**13.0**	**13**	**12.0**	**-**	**-**	**10**	**17.2**	**24**	**8.9**	**23**	**13.9**	**47**
Primary Scl	**31**	**17.2**	**11**	**11.1**	**2**	**3.1**	**4**	**7.1**	**33**	**12.8**	**15**	**9.6**	**48**
Junior	**10**	**5.6**	**8**	**7.7**	**9**	**11.2**	**7**	**11.4**	**19**	**7.3**	**15**	**9.1**	**34**
Sec Scl	**29**	**15.8**	**8**	**8.5**	**16**	**19.4**	**12**	**20.0**	**45**	**17.0**	**20**	**12.8**	**65**
Preparatory	**14**	**7.9**	**12**	**12.0**	**14**	**16.3**	**8**	**14.3**	**28**	**10.5**	**20**	**12.8**	**48**
10+certificate training	**13**	**7.0**	**10**	**10.3**	**8**	**10.2**	**3**	**5.7**	**21**	**8.0**	**13**	**8.6**	**34**
12+	5	2.8	4	4.3	15	18.4	2	2.9	20	7.7	6	3.8	26
College	7	3.7	-	-	18	21.4	13	21.4	25	9.3	13	8.0	38
Total	**182**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**82**	**100**	**59**	**100**	**264**	**100**	**159**	**100**	**423**

The survey result indicates that male in-migrants are better educated than female in-migrants. Out of the total surveyed male in-migrants about 73 percent had primary education and above when they in-migrated to Debre Markos where as the proportion of female in-migrants who had primary education and above from the total surveyed female in-migrants accounted for about 65 percent. Table 4.3 further shows that in-migrants of Debre Markos town from urban areas are better in attaining formal education than those who came from rural areas. About 93 percent of urban origin in-migrants had primary education and above whereas corresponding figure for rural origin was about 58 percent. Such wide difference in educational attainment between them may be explained by the presence of more schools in urban areas than in rural areas. In addition, in rural areas where schools are available parents may not be willing to send their children to attend education rather they keep them at home to help them in farming and other related activities. Moreover, school dropout is also one factor for low educational attainment of migrants of rural origin.

4.5 Occupational Status

One of the determinant factors for the decision to migrate is occupational status of migrants they had before migration. That means pre migration occupation plays an important role for the decision to migrate. Thus, farmers as a result of crop failure as well as the need for other better opportunities, and for students as a result of less opportunity in rural areas and lack of employment opportunities need to move to urban areas. Similarly, migrants of urban origin also move to other urban areas where better opportunities are available.

As Table 4.5 below illustrates about 17.2 percent of the surveyed migrants were employed before they migrated to Debre Markos town whereas the computed figure for 71 unemployed surveyed migrants was found to be about 31 percent. On the other hand, about 25, 6, 5 and 2 percent of the surveyed migrant population reported that they were students, sick/disabled, housewives and pensioned before they migrated to Debre Markos town respectively. Out of the total surveyed employed migrants, 19 percent were from rural origin while about 14 percent from urban areas. Among urban origin sample in-migrants, the proportion of unemployed in-migrants (49.4 percent) is much greater than those who came from rural areas (21.4 percent).This may be due to the presence of high unemployment level in different urban areas of Ethiopia. As such, it would appear that unemployed people of urban areas prefer to go to another urban area where better employment opportunities are available. Therefore, the survey shows that a higher proportion of surveyed migrant populations of Debre Markos town are either unemployed, or students who came to Debre Markos for employment and other better opportunities.

Table 4.5, Distribution of Migrants based on Employment status

Employment Status	Place Origin				Total	
	Rural		Urban			
	No	**%**	**No**	**%**	**No**	**%**
Government employees	7	11.1	13	56.5	20	23.3
Private employees	11	17.5	8	34.8	19	22.1
Farmers	43	68.3	-	-	43	50.0
Employer	2	3.1	-	-	2	2.3
Others	-	-	2	8.7	2	2.3
Total	63	100	23	100	86	100

The survey also assessed the employment status of in-migrants before they in-migrated to Debre Markos town. As indicated in table 4.5 out of the total employed surveyed in-migrants, 50, 23.3 and 22.1 percent were farmers, government employees and private organization employees before they came to Debre Markos respectively. In general, most of the surveyed in-migrants of Debre Markos town are found young adults that are productive both demographically and economically. Most of them have educational level of primary education and above. The majority of them are also single while some of them were divorced and widowed.

4.6 Pushing vs. pulling factors of migration

There are several reasons for population mobility from place to place. Reasons for migration to urban centers in particular are more complex. However, the causes of migration are usually identified as two broad categories, namely “pushing” and “pulling” factors. For example, people of a certain area may be pushed off by poverty and other natural factor to move towards towns for employment. On the other hand, better employment opportunities or the need for better facilities in urban areas may also pull people to different urban areas. In addition, the decision to

migrate from one place to another may also be influenced by non-economic factors such as the need to join relatives, the need to be free from cultural and family restriction and obligation and so on. In general, however, as to the causes of migration scholars conclude that migration is a response by humans to a series of economic and non-economic factors (Lewis, 1982; Todaro, 1997).

However, nowadays scholars agreed that rural-urban migration is largely explained by economic factors than non-economic factors (Todaro, 1997). In Ethiopia rural-urban migration also takes place largely as a response to economic factors rather than non-economic factors (EEA, 1999/2000). The survey result of this study also confirms the above theories. As indicated in Table 5.1below, the majority of sample in-migrants that accounted for 34.4 percent of the total surveyed migrants in-migrated obtained job or seek employment. About 24.6 percent of sample in-migrants moved to Debre Markos as a result of famine, poverty and crop failure. This is due to the fact that East Gojjam Districts are highly food insecure and degraded areas. So, the only opportunity is to move to other areas for economic betterment. On the other hand, 13.4 percent of the surveyed migrants were looking for modern urban services and facilities while 6.4 percent of sample in-migrants came to Debre Markos to get education and training. About 5.4 percent of sample in-migrants moved to Debre Markos as a result of job transfer. In addition, about 6 and 1 percent of sample in-migrants came to Debre Markos to join their relatives and to be free from cultural or family restrictions and obligations.

Table 4.6 further indicated that there is a significant variation between rural and urban origin migrants as to the influence of cultural or family restriction as one of the causes for migration to Debre Markos. Out of the total sample in- migrants who reported that cultural or family restriction and obligation are their main causes for migration to Debre Markos, 2.1 percent of sample in-migrants came from rural areas where as none came from urban areas. This may be related to the fact that in.

	Place of origin									
	Rural				Urban				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Seek employment	53	29.3	41	41.1	28	33.7	23	38.6	145	34.4
Famine, poverty, crop failure, lack of oxen, land shortage, poor facilities	73	40.0	31	31.6	-	-	-	-	104	24.6
To be free from cultural or family restrictions and obligations	2	0.9	4	4.3	-	-	-	-	6	1.4
To join immediate relatives and friends or following them	6	3.3	3	3.4	9	11.2	8	14.3	27	6.4
To gain education and training	20	11.2	7	6.8	-	-	-	-	27	6.4
To seek modern urban services and facilities	11	6.0	7	7.7	22	26.5	16	27.1	56	13.4
Job transfer	5	2.8	1	0.9	10	12.3	6	11.4	22	5.4
To open up or extended personal business	8	4.2	1	1.7	6	7.1	5	8.6	20	4.8
To seek good climate	2	0.9	1	0.9	4	5.1	-	-	7	1.6
Others	2	1.4	1	0.9	3	4.1	-	-	6	1.6
Total	182	100	99	100	83	100	59	100	423	100

Table 4.6. Causes of migration by sex and place of origin

Ethiopia cultural restriction and obligation are more rampant in rural areas than urban areas. Furthermore, out of the total sample in-migrants of rural origin that came to Debre Markos to be

free from cultural or family restriction and obligation, the proportion of females was greater than males. This may be because early marriage, abduction and so on are more prevalent on females than males in rural Ethiopia. In general, the rural-urban migrants migrated to Debre Markos basically in search of economic betterment at place of their destination Therefore, on the ground of the above reasons as springboard and others for migration, attempts are made to test the hypotheses by using multiple regression model. The dependent variable in the regression was: Y= Number of reported in-migrants from Woredas of East Gojjam and the independent variables were:

- X1 = Average physical distance between Debre Markos and the Woreda centers of place of origin.
- X2= Percentage of urban population of the Woreda of the Zone to the total Population.
- X3 = Crude population density per Km^2
- X4= Agricultural population density per Km^2
- X5 = Unemployment rate

The indicated variables above are tested using multiple regression, simple correlation coefficient and ANOVA in the case of migrants from Districts of East Gojjam.

In order to test the Hypotheses formulated in particular and to identify the most influential migration factor(s) in general, one dependent variable (Y) is used. Amongst several variables that can explain the dependent variable (Y), in this model the researcher included the most important variables (i.e. X1…X6). As it can be observed in the correlation matrix (Appendix-3), there is no multicollinearity among the independent variables since the correlation coefficients are not almost equal to unity; higher adjusted R2and t-tests are significant at 0.05 level of significance. This shows also there is no multicollinearity. In order to detect out the unnecessary and redundant variables and to know the most influential, restricted model having two variables and unrestricted model is employed. According to the survey, the intra-regional migrants of Debre Markos from Districts are the dominant as expressed in chapter five constituting for about 94 percent of the total migrants. Therefore, treating the inter-regional in-migrants jointly may

cast some shadow on some critical variables that determine the magnitude of migration to the town. Due to this, desegregation to the local District level of that administration zone is an essential to uncover the major causes of migration at the grass root. Thus, when 8 Woreda of the zone are taken into account, the most significant independent variables are only X1 and X6 in the order of their importance in explaining the total variation in the dependent variable (see appendix 2). The value of Adjusted R square (0.721) implies that a significant relationship exists between the independent variables and the dependent variable. They explain the proportion of 72.1 percent of the total variability in the dependent variable. The analysis of variance shows that the included variables are statistically significant at 0.05 levels of significance in contributing to the total variation.

Table 4.6.2: Summary of the regression on Dependent variable for Woreda migrants

R	**R square**	**Adjusted R square**	**Std. Error of the Estimate**
0.895	0.801	0.721	27.91849

ANOVA Table

	Sum of square	**Df**	**Mean square**	**F**	**Sig**
Regression	15646.290	2	7823.145	10.037	0.018
Residual	3897.210	5	779.442		
Total	19543.500	7			

Variable	**B**	**Std.error**	**Beta**	**t**	**Sig.**
X1	-0.619	0.172	-0.781	-3.588	0.016
X6	2.552	2.452	0.226	1.041	0.346
Constant	85.092	40.368	2.108	0.089	Constant

Y' = 85.092-0.619X1 + 2.552X6

Distance appeared the strongest explanatory factor and considerably determined the rate of migration to Debre Markos. As it is expected and hypothesized, the coefficients have the correct negative sign which implies that the proportion of migrants varies inversely with distance between the rural area origin and the urban destination. The lower standard error also indicates the stronger evidence that the estimates are statistically significant. Thus, it is an evident that

hypothesis number 1, the amount of migration to Debre Markos is inversely related to distance, is acceptable. The second important variable that considerably influenced incidence of migration to Debre Markos is percent of literacy (x6) with B coefficient of 2.552. Since B1 and B6 are within the 95 percent of confidence interval, then it is significant to explain the dependent variable(Y) (see appendix 4).Thus, its importance is slightly high to influence migration to Debre Markos. Thus, hypothesis number 2 is also accepted. Migration is a constant demographic factor and its reasons for leaving ones origin is very complex. Hence, the variables not sufficient by themselves to explain the incidence since the amount of variation explained by both variables are 72.1 percent. Therefore, there are others that can push people from their origins to Debre Markos. The variables that are out of the regression equation at 0.05 levels of significance cannot be completely ignored and may have some direct and indirect influence on the dependent variable. Thus, there is no sufficient ground to accept hypotheses number 3 and 4. In general, the kernel of most of the significant variables above is the income differential between rural origin and urban destination of migrants of Debre Markos. As envisaged, among the various factors that stimulate rural urban migration; economic factors seem appeared more important. There is a high income earning opportunity in the towns than the rural areas. Thus, rural urban migration is inevitable because the value of the expected income at the place of destination exceeds the sum of income at the origin. On the basis of this, the findings of Sileshi (1978) in the case of Addis Ababa to justify the real existence of rural urban income differential are examined in relation to Debre Markos. During the group discussion and personal interview, some of the migrants reported that the amount of money earned annually is almost five times higher than the rural annual per capita income.

Given 35 percent of probability of urban employment opportunity and the five -fold rural- urban income differential, the decision to migrate from origin is the function of: Ewu = Pu W2, where Ewu is expected urban wage. Pu is probability of urban employment, and W2 is rural income. Therefore, Ewu = 0.35 x 5 W2 = 1.75 W2 = 2W2. The equation above envisages that the expected urban wage in Debre Markos is about twice higher than rural income. Hence, as long as the value of expected income at the place of destination exceeds the value of income at the origin, people will continue to move to Debre Markos. This also makes hypothesis number 5 conceivable. In summary, according to the survey, majority of migrants of Debre Markos are

rural originated. From the point of patterns of flow, chain migration is clearly noticeable among the rural people and some are stepped before they reach their present destination.

Demographically, most of in- migrants are concentrated in the productive age group and therefore, in addition to the emigrational increase of the population of the town, the natural increase is also considerable. On the basis of causes of migration and tests of the hypothesis, several variables are used and their significance is realized. In this regard, eight Districts of East Gojjam were considered against the dependent variable. The determinants of migration are lower per capital, distance and education. When the Woreda level in-migrants are particularized, the slight difference lies in exclusion of the influence of urban population as expected. Otherwise the influential variables are almost identical. Therefore, in totality, all the above noted conditions are the most determinants of population movement in the zone and hence require an important attention by local zonal authorities and policy makers.

4.7 Consequences of Migration

Our understanding of the consequences of migration in particular so far is less well developed. This is because the effect of migration on both the places of destination and origin is very complex and requires thorough understanding of various behavioral contexts. However, in general, the consequences depend on the volume of migration, the degree of flow of remittance, and the type (characteristics) of migrants that dominates the migration flow. In developed countries the flow of labor from areas of low marginal productivity to high marginal productivity is normal and is accepted as an ingredient for development by raising labor efficiency at both ends, i.e. places of origin as well as destinations. On this ground, Oberai (1987) thinks that the rural-urban migration is a population movement from relatively low income rural activities to higher income industrial and service sector so that the level of income of migrants can be increased. Therefore, it is considered as generating various benefits to the migrants.

Contrary to this, migration particularly in the push stream of movement is found to be the major bottleneck for development in both receiving urban and departing rural areas in developing nations. This is because most of urban areas of less developed nations are ineffectively urbanized and hence are not found to have the capacity to fruitfully absorb the rural migrants in gainful jobs, neither to provide housing or various other social services and amenities. Thus, they have

limited pull situation but still are perceived by the rural migrants as powerful magnets. The high rate of overcrowding and unemployment is increasingly causing several social, psycho-social, cultural, political and economic problems in the towns, making them quite unstable social organizations in perpetual tension and stress. In spite of this frustrating state of affairs, the movement of people continues unabatedly to urban areas due to the perceived, though false expectation of better living and working conditions in urban areas.

4.8 Problems Encountered by Migrants while adjusting themselves to the new environment (Debre Markos town)

Individuals may take rational decision to leave their places with the hope of better life chances of their destinations. This is always a decision under risk and uncertainty taken under certain perception based on the information and knowledge. According to the survey (Table 4.8), about 79 percent of in-migrants of Debre Markos made self decision. This indicates that family bondage for decision making is less important. The survey also emphasis that family-parent decision was more important than relatives', friends‟ decisions in the case of rural origin.

Table 4.8.1 Decision of Respondents for out-migration by their Place of Birth

Decision for out migration	**Birth Place**				**Total**	
	Rural		**Urban**			
	No	**%**	**No**	**%**	**No**	**%**
Self	230	81.9	103	72.1	333	78.6
Family /parents	7	2.4	3	2.4	10	2.4
Relatives /friends	2	0.9	14	10.1	16	4.0
Employer	5	1.8	10	6.5	15	3.4
Others	36	13.0	13	8.9	49	11.6
Total	**280**	**100**	**143**	**100**	**423**	**100**

The effect of migration upon the individual involved can take many forms, much of it being related to the extent to which his/her needs and aspirations are being met in the host community as well as his/her own adaptation to the new surroundings. On arriving at area of destination, the migrant goes through three inter-related processes. First, acculturation must take place. Second, the migrant must adjust to the new economic and social environment. Third, the migrant must participate in the institutional and social settings of the new environment (Lewis, 1982; Barrett, 1996). Thus, during the survey period an attempt was made to ask migrants about their experience and satisfaction with urban life in Debre Markos.

Table 4.8.2 Problems faced by Migrants during their Initial Period of In-migration to Debre Markos town

	Response	**No**	**%**
Problems faced by migrants	Housing /shelter problem	248	58.6
	Food and related consumer items	6	1.4
	Social services and other amenities	15	3.6
	Job problem	143	33.8
	Cultural difference	8	1.8
	No difficulty	3	0.8
	Others	-	-
	Total	**423**	**100**

About 59 percent of the migrants reported that they faced housing/ shelter problems whereas about 34 percent faced the problem of obtaining job. About 3.6 and 1.8 percent of surveyed migrants faced with problems of obtaining social services and other amenities, and of cultural differences at the initial period of in-migration respectively. This cultural difference may be the fact that people who came from different regions or Districts that had different culture and traditions which in turn create cultural differences with the host community. Moreover, about 1.4 percent of the surveyed migrants had problem of food and related consumer items. However, 0.8 percent of the surveyed migrants reported that they faced no difficulties at the initial stage of in-migration to Debre Markos. Examining the time that in-migrants spent under unemployment is also one of the common methods that help to assess the problems that migrants faced after a certain period of arrival in the town. About 19.2 percent of the surveyed migrant populations have had jobs that were waiting them. These people are usually government employees who transferred to Debre Markos town and those people who came to Debre Markos to work with their relatives' or friends', firms or to start a new business and/or extended an existing one. According to the report of migrants, the majority of them (80.8 percent) had no jobs that were waiting for them and the significant proportion of them were employed within years. In general, one can therefore conclude that the main difficulties being faced by migrants were the inadequate supply of consumer items, housing shortage, problems related to job such as the difficulty of obtaining urban formal job and inadequate social services and amenities.

4.9 Current Occupational Status, Educational and Income Level of Migrants

4.9.1 Current Occupational Status of Migrants

One among the interests of migrants of urban center is to participate in the urban labor force. However, participation into urban labor force again depends on different factors like level of education, presence of relatives, skills and so forth. Thus, examining the current occupational status of migrants is important to assess the impact of migration on individual migrants as well at destination area. The data presented in Table 4.9 below revealed that greater about 61 percent were employed whereas 18.6 percent of the migrants were unemployed at the time of the survey period. This may imply that employment rate was higher among migrants and highly competed the job opportunity of non-migrants. Such migration of working force means loss of agricultural labour force in the rural areas which may lead reduction of agricultural production. The other effect of migration in the areas of origin is its impact on labor distribution creating labour imbalances particularly in the rural areas. As a result, agricultural production can be hampered and adversely affected because of dominance of labour by old aged, children and female population in the rural areas.

As to the type of employment, about 50.8 percent were found to be self employed during the survey period. This is true in Africa where the bulk of new entrants to the urban labour force seemed to create their own employment (Todaro, 1997). Relatively more migrants (19.3 percent) were employed in government organization. The data in Table 6.3 further indicates that about 58 percent of the migrants were engaged in permanent jobs because most of the migrants are employed in self employment, government organization or private organization.

Table 4.9 Current Occupational Status and Nature of Employment of migrants

	Response	Migrants	
		No	**%**
Occupational status	Employed	258	61.0
	Unemployed	79	18.6
	Trainee / student	5	1.2
	Sick / disabled	8	1.8
	Pensioned	31	7.4
	House wives	26	6.2
	Others	16	3.8
Type of Employment	**Total**	**423**	**100**
	Self employed	131	50.8
	Employed in private organization	50	19.3
	Government employee	42	16.4
	Employer	23	8.9
	Others	12	4.6
	Total	**258**	**100**
Nature of Employment	Permanent	169	65.6
	Temporary	75	29.2
	Seasonal	14	5.2
	Total	**258**	**100**

Thus, the cumulative effect of flow of labour force with such magnitude (rates) at the destination area is that they create pressure on the existing job opportunity by jeopardizing non-migrants opportunity to get job easily.

4.9.2 Current Educational Level of Migrants

Different studies of migration point out that the search for education and training is one of the reasons for rural out migration. Thus, assessing the educational level of migrants at their destination area is important. During the survey period, migrants were asked about their current educational level. As we have seen in chapter four, majority of the respondents (69 percent) had primary and above educational level when they in-migrated to Debre Markos. However, after their migration to Debre Markos, the literacy rate of migrants had increased to 86 percent. This shows that migration involves not only selection of educated persons from their origin but also improves the educational level of migrants at their urban destination. This may be because in

Debre Markos there are different training and educational institution that in turn creates opportunities for the migrants to upgrade education and training levels in these institutions of their destination than in their birth place.

4.9.3 Current Income Level of Migrants

One of the economic characteristics of a migrant is income. An attempt was made to examine the current income level of migrants although there was problem of getting correct income data of individuals. According to Table 4.10, most migrants (41 percent) earn an average income level of less than 100 birr per-month. Similarly, about 23.6 and 18.2 percent of migrants earn monthly income of 100-500 birr and 500-1000 birr respectively. This could be because they may engage indifferent self employed small scale activities that enable them to earn average monthly income.

Table 4.10 Distribution of Migrants by Monthly Average Income

Income category (Birr	**Migrants**	
	No	%
< 100	173	41.0
100-500	100	23.6
500-1000	77	18.2
Above 1000	26	6.2
Not stated	47	11
Total	**423**	**100**

The significant impact of rural-urban migration upon the places of origin is the role of out migrants to influence the rural income through remittance. During the group discussion and personal interview participants stated that though the amount of money remitted happened to be of very low they are in a position to remit certain amount of money to their places of origin. They reported that their remitted money was used as an ingredient in agriculture, purchasing of consumption items and other livelihood activities. In fact, most of the migrants‟ live hand to mouth situation indeed. Because of high costs of living in Debre Markos, they have no sufficient amount of money to sustain themselves.

4.10 Access to Housing and Urban Facilities

As it is commonly known, migration has depopulating effects in home areas and overcrowding at destination areas thereby adversely affecting, at least temporarily, the existing socio-economic systems in both areas. In particular the problem of pressure on limited urban housing and urban services and resources is intense and more severe in many poorly endowed and fledgling towns like Debre Markos.

One among many problems that are associated with urbanization is the inadequacy of urban housing. That means, the rate of supply of housing did not go with pace of the growing minimum potential demand for housing in different urban areas. In this regard, an attempt was made by arranging group discussions and interviews with the migrants and officials of the municipality of Debre Markos. They stated that Debre Markos has been facing chronic problems of housing and shortage of other urban facilities. The migrants reported that they are living in rented houses which have no private separate kitchen so that food is cooked out of doors or in the main house. The houses also have no toilet and bathing facilities. They are living in crowded condition of one or two room that was inadequate for their families. Even though the government constructs condominium houses, they could not either afford or get the opportunity to buy them. In relative term, the supply and distribution of electricity and water is good.

4.11 A comparison of the socio-economic condition of migrants before and after migration.

An attempt was made to gather information about the socio-economic condition of migrants before and after migration. As such, socio-economic conditions such as working conditions, income, education, access to education for dependents, access to urban transportation and health care, and general living conditions of migrants were used as instruments for assessing the impacts of migration on individual migrants.

As indicated in Tables 4.11, more than three-quarter of the surveyed migrants reported that they had got improvements in different aspect of their lives. For instance, about 60.2 percent of the respondents reported that they had got improvements in their types work. About 57 percent of

them had got improvement in their income while 77.4 percent of them had got significant improvements in their educational level.

Table 4.11: A Comparison of Socio-economic Condition of Migrants before and after Migration

Conditions	Current Status									Total
	Improved		Worsened		Remained the same		Not stated		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Type of work	255	60.2	60	14.2	87	20.6	21	5.0	423	100
Income	241	57.0	78	18.4	89	21.0	15	3.6	423	100
Education	327	77.4	8	1.8	80	18.8	8	2.0	423	100
Access to education for dependents	387	91.4	-	-	36	8.6	-	-	423	100
Access to housing	149	35.4	189	44.6	73	17.2	12	2.8	423	100
Access to urban transportation	377	89.2	6	1.4	38	9.0	2	0.4	423	100
Health care	396	93.6	2	0.6	24	5.6	1	0.2	423	100
General living conditions	323	76.2	58	13.8	39	9.4	3	0.6	423	100

Similarly, about 91.4 and 89.2 percent of the surveyed migrants reported that access to education for dependents and access to urban transportation had improved respectively. About 93.6 percent of them told that access to health care services have improved while 76.2 percent reported that their general living conditions have improved. In Ethiopia, access to education, health care, and transportation in rural areas did not improve much in their quality. Therefore, since most of the migrants are of rural origin, it is expected to benefit from the available social services like education, health service and transportation in better quality and quantity than in rural areas. However, about 19 percent of the surveyed migrants reported that their educational status remained the same. This can be so because some of the migrants were engaged in self employed activities which are hand to mouth, as a result they could not have enough time to attain formal education. In general, the survey data showed that more than half of the surveyed migrants have

got improvements in their socio-economic conditions. However, for most of migrants (44.6 percent) access to housing provision has remained worse as a result of moving to Debre Markos.

4.12 Future Intentions and/or Plans of Migrants

As we have seen earlier some of the migrants reported that their socio-economic conditions were worsened after they moved to Debre Markos town. Thus, an examination was made as to whether those conditions were forcing them to leave Debre Markos or not. According to the survey data presented in Table 7.6, about 30 percent of surveyed migrants reported that they are planning to leave Debre Markos and move to their birth places and other rural and urban areas. On the other hand, about 69.2 percent of the surveyed migrant reported that they had no plans to leave Debre Markos. Out of the total surveyed migrants that had plans to leave Debre Markos, about 35 percent reported that rising cost of living was their compelling reason for leaving Debre Markos. On the other hand, about 39.3 percent of migrants who planned to leave Debre Markos reported that they would leave Debre Markos because of housing problem and inadequate social services such as schooling, health service, and recreational centers. About 9 and 7 percent of the migrants who have planned to leave Debre Markos, respectively, reported that inadequate supply of consumer goods and lack of employment opportunities were the main factors for leaving Debre Markos.

The data in Table 7.6 further shows the desired destination of migrants who planned to leave Debre Markos. Accordingly, about 56 percent of the surveyed migrants who have planned to leave Debre Markos reported that moving to another urban area is their desired destination, while about 32 percent planned to move back to their birth place. Hence, about 90 percent of them have the plan to move to other urban centers be it their own birth place or elsewhere. On the other hand, only a small percent (12.1 percent) of surveyed migrant who have planned to leave Debre Markos reported that they planned to move either to their birth place of rural areas or to another rural area. Hence, from the results of the survey we can understand that even if most of surveyed migrant populations are from rural origin, most of them showed no interest to return to their rural birth places. This may be explained as once they adapt the urban life and benefited from different social services it may be difficult for them to return to the rural areas. In general, many migrants who came from rural areas are not in a position to leave Debre Markos rather they want to stay at Debre Markos hoping things will improve in the future.

CHPTER FIVE

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

As already indicated in the previous chapters, this research has dealt with the processes and spatial patterns of migration, the characteristics of migrants, the different factors inducing migration and the implications of migration to the migrants. In this chapter an attempt is made to summarize the major findings of the study and to state some useful points of recommendation.

The analysis on the origin of migrants shows that most migrants of the town are of rural origin. Though Debre Markos attracts migrants from many parts of the country, the bulk of the migrants are intra-regional, particularly intra-zonal. In other words, the stream of migration to the town is dominated by short distance migrants. Most of the migration decisions are made by the migrants themselves. Many of the migrants have some information about the town prior to migration. Friends and relatives come to the town before them and previous visits are the most important sources of information. However, most of their moves are unplanned.

The majority of the migrants are in the most productive age. Migrants with rural origin came at younger ages than those from urban areas. Similarly, females enter into the migration stream at earlier ages than males. Among migrants of rural origin male migrants' outnumbered female migrants: however, among urban-urban migrants female migrants are greater than male migrants. Except male migrants of urban origin, the majority of the migrants were married when they moved to Debre Markos to settle permanently. A greater number of migrants had some form of formal education at the time of their move to Debre Markos. More males than females and more urban-urban migrants than rural-urban migrants had formal education at the time of their immigration. The economic and non-economic reasons are almost equally important for the decisions to migrate. Rural-urban migrants migrate more for economic reasons than urban-urban migrants. Females migrate for non-economic reasons than males. The search for job, job transfer and problems related to agriculture are found to be the most important economic reasons of migration. Among non-economic reasons, the need to join parents, friends and relatives and the search for urban services are the most important.

A substantial proportion of migrants, mostly those who came from rural areas had friends and relatives residing in the town prior to migration. Some of them provide assistance particularly in food and lodging in the initial period of adjustment and adaptation. However, a significant proportion of migrants have encountered problems to adjust and settle them in the new environment. Acquiring shelter or accommodation has been the most common problem. More than half of the employed migrants had secure jobs without waiting, or have started work immediately. A substantial proportion of them have waited for less than three years. However, the minority of the employed migrants have stayed unemployed for three or more years.

It may be due to their exposure to family planning and the urban milieu of low family size, migrants have almost equal level of fertility and average household size with that of non-migrants. The unemployment rate for migrants in general and rural-urban migrants in particular is higher than non-migrants. However, the participation of migrants in the formal sector particularly in government employment is higher than non-migrants.

Most of the non-migrants are self-employed. As to their sector of employment, relatively more of the migrants and non-migrants are employed in the tertiary sector.
However, migrants are involved more in the tertiary sector than non-migrants. The participation of migrants and non-migrants in the secondary sector does not show marked variation.

There is no marked variation between migrant and non-migrant households in regard to the ownership of water and electricity meters or access to piped water supply and utilization of electricity as a source of lighting. However, the ownership of durable consumer items in the town shows little variation among migrant and non-migrant households.
Instead, a substantial proportion of them have a plan to move to other urban areas.
This is an indication of low level of return migration and urban-rural migration in
Ethiopia. This is because rural living and working conditions are much worse compared to urban areas of the country.

5.2 Recommendations

1. Lack of remunerative income and job opportunities in rural areas have forced many people to move to the town. Providing non-agricultural job opportunities through the intensification of small scale industries in the rural areas can reduce the rural out migration substantially.

2. A large number of migrants move particularly from other Woredas of East Gojjam Zone to the town in search of modern urban social services. Therefore, instead of concentrating the various elements of modernization in a few urban centers, the provision of different social services such as infrastructure, water and electricity services to the rural areas and other Woreda centers of the zone will reduce the magnitude of rural-urban migration.

3. Increasing agricultural productivity through the provision of modern agricultural inputs and intensification of using irrigation projects would have a significant impact in minimizing the flow of people due to agricultural constraints.

4. To slow down the accelerated flow of young people especially from rural areas towards urban centers the government should create a favorable condition for the young and productive population to work and live in every part of the country.

5. Conducting research works on return migration, impact of migration on the origin and destination of migrants, reasons of rural out-migration etc. are important in the overall effort of rural development activities, effective urban management and in the reduction of rural-urban migration.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Migration is the movement of people from one geographical location to another, involving permanent or temporary settlement. The region where people are leaving is referred to as the source region whereas the region to which people are entering is known as destination region. While rural migration is the movement of people from rural areas (villages) to urban centers (cities). One noticeable aspect in the society today is the rate at which people migrate from the rural to the urban centers. While the urban centers are increasing in population, the rural areas are decreasing in population.

The migration literature has come to regard rural migration as "the major contributing factor to the ubiquitous phenomenon of urban surplus labour and as a force which continues to exacerbate already serious urban unemployment problems" (Todaro, 1976). Population growth in urban areas has soared over the last few decades. For instance, the United Nations documents that 40% of the total least developed country's population lived in urban areas in 2000, compared to 26.1% in 1975. More specifically, 34% of the 2000 Sub-Saharan African population was urban – a jump of more than 62% over the 15 years (Cornwell and Inder, 2004).

The movement of people from rural to urban areas is only one of the possible forms of internal migration. It does not account for the largest proportion of internal migrants in low income countries. Rural to rural migration is more important quantitatively (UN 1991:191; UN 1999:30 and Broadely and Cunningham, 1994:23).

However, the emphasis is generally placed on rural migration. In other words, it becomes a focus in the literature and major interest to administrators and policy makers, because it is the most conspicuous cause of differences between urban and rural rates of population growth (Bilsborrow, etal, 1984:22 and UN, 1988:191). Moreover, it tends to accentuate the unevenness in the numerical distribution of population such as the high concentration of population in the primate cities of developing countries (Garnier, 1966: 221-223).

The rapid rate of urban population growth and the high concentration of population in towns and cities of the third world are associated with problems of allocation of scarce resources to expand urban services and amenities.

Ethiopia is one of the countries in Africa with a relatively high level of internal migration and population redistribution. This was associated with the country's economic transition from a socialist to a market oriented economy; critical political changes since the 1970s through 1990s; civil war; and famine (Kidane, 1989; Kibreab, 1996; Berhanu & White, 2000; Kiros & White, 2004 ;). Researchers have shown how the character, direction, and the volume of migration in Ethiopia during the last two to three decades have been shaped by political instability decline in the agricultural sector and government resettlement policies of the 1980s. The latter had as an official objective to prevent further famine and to attain food security (Gebre, 2001; Ezra, 2001). Under these circumstances, migration in Ethiopia was not only an individual and/or family response to adverse socio economic, physical and political environment, but also as a result of official government policy.

In other words, urban areas are not capable of absorbing migrants in gainful jobs and unable to provide adequate living conditions. The rapid geographic shift of persons from rural to urban places of residence within the same countries has been a result of the combination of both "push" and "pull" factors in the rural and urban areas. For instance, in Ethiopia, the urban areas are more developed with somewhat greater prospects of jobs and career advancement and comfortable living-conditions in relative terms than in most of the rural areas where living conditions and job opportunities have not shown any improvement.

Despite the emphasis placed on it, in practice, most of the policies or strategies of third world countries to reduce or reverse rural urban migration have rarely been successful (Hjerppe, 1998:6 and UN, 1990:31). One of the suggested reason for their failures is the formulation of polices without adequate knowledge and information about causes and consequences of migration (Operai, 1987 cited in Iussp, 1989:264). In Ethiopia only very few studies have been undertaken and there is a lack of adequate understanding of the process of migration and its causes and

consequences on the migrants. The main purpose of this study is to provide some information for policy makers, administrators and academic institutions on these matters.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Ethiopia is one of the least urbanized countries of the world where 13.8 percent of its population lives in urban areas. However, its rate of urbanization is one of the highest in the world, 4.1 percent (Markos and Seyoum, 1998:155). The rapid growth of urban population in Ethiopia and in many other developing countries has been largely due to rural migration contributing almost half of their urban population growth (Kebede, 1994:9). For instance, in 1994, about 44.7 percent of the urban residents in Ethiopia were migrants (CSA, 1998 summary reports: 14). The figures were higher for some towns such as Debre Markos, 50.6 percent and Bahir Dar, 54.1 percent (CSA, 1995, Vol. 1, part II).

It is apparent that the basic reasons for the drift of large numbers of people from rural to the urban areas are the rural push factors such as rural population pressure and resource and environmental degradation. In addition, the relative improvement of different facilities and better living conditions in the urban areas compared to the rural areas is the main "pulling" factor. The pace of urbanization or the tide of migration to urban areas which is mainly triggered by rural "push" factors is consistently higher than the capacity of new job openings and the provision of housing and others social services and amenities (Lattes, 1989:268; UN, 1984:60 and McBride, 1991:21). Its effects are felt in wide spread urban unemployment, over-crowded housing and severe shortage of public amenities. However, most consider the opportunity of urban life to be preferable to the harsh conditions from which they migrated. This results in a situation of continued rural migration in the face of rising urban unemployment, problems of housing and degradation of the urban environment.

Therefore, instead of its role as an equilibrating mechanism and integral part of development, rural migration acts as a means of increasing the ruralization of urban areas or a shift of under employment and poverty from the rural sector to the urban sector in many of the less developed countries (Billborrow, et.al, 1984 and Dasgupta, 1981). Moreover, it can affect agricultural productivity and other rural activities in their areas of origin i.e. rural areas. These problems created by excessive rural migration have stimulated the attention of social scientists,

economists, planners and administrators etc. Many governments throughout the world have been implementing direct or indirect policies or programs ranging from integrated rural development to planned redistribution through resettlement projects. However, most of the population distribution a policy in general and migration polices in particular in developing countries has not been successful (Arowolo, 1988:44).

Currently, there is an increasing recognition that urbanization is an inevitable and irreversible process and an integral part of development. The policies and programs to control rural migration are unrealistic. The solutions to urban problems depend heavily on effective urban management and sound rural development policies (Cheema, 1993 and UN, 1995).

Adequate understanding and knowledge of the characteristics of migrants, patterns, causes and consequences of migration could be considered as a prerequisite for the effective urban management and the formulation and implementation of sound rural development policies. In Ethiopia, much has not been done to study the characteristics of rural urban migrants, the patterns, causes and consequences of rural-urban migration.

From the available limited literature on the subject a few have attempted to study these aspects of urban-ward migration such as Shack (1973) in Addis Ababa, Mullenbach (1976) in Akaki Beseka, Bjeren (1985) in Shashemene, Kebede (1991) in Nazareth, Berhane (1993) in Awassa, Birru (1997) in Arbaminch etc. Some of these studies are from the anthropological point of view and concentrated on Addis Ababa and the nearby towns. The rest of the studies have been conducted either at regional or national levels. Some of them are Bondestam (1972); Ponsi (1979); Hailu (1983); Alula (1985) and Almaz (1990).

The purpose of this study is, therefore, to investigate the flow pattern and the characteristics of migrants, and causes and consequences of urban ward migration by taking Debre Markos as a case study. Debre Markos is one of the towns in the Amhara region that has been experiencing rapid population growth, 4.92 percent with a large proportion of migrant population, 50.6 percent. It is hoped that this study will contribute to the body of limited and insufficient migration literature in the country and provide some information which could be of help in the

efforts of urban management and formulation and implementation of rural development policies and programs.

1.3 Literature Review

1.3.1 Theoretical Framework

According to Cornwell and Inder (2004) much of the contemporary literature on economic motivations for rural-urban migration builds on the seminal work of Todaro (1969) and Harris and Todaro (1970). Their model has provided a widely accepted theoretical framework that explained the relationship between rural-urban migration and urban unemployment in many LDCs.

Assuming potential migrants respond to the urban employment probability and treating rural-urban migration primarily as an economic phenomenon, the Harris-Todaro model (HT) then demonstrates that, in certain parametric ranges, an increase in urban employment may actually result in higher levels of urban unemployment and even reduced national product (the Todaro Paradox). The paradox is due to the assumptions that in choosing between labour markets, risk-neutral agents consider expected wages; that the probability of obtaining urban employment is approximated by the ratio of urban jobs to the urban labour force0; and that the urban wage rate is considerably and consistently higher than the rural wage rate. Under these assumptions, inter-labour market (rural-urban) equilibrium mandates urban unemployment. This unemployment ensures that the expected urban wage is equal to the rural wage (which is assumed constant throughout). The repercussion of this simple set of assumptions is that contrary to received wisdom, once the migration response is factored in, several policies aimed at reducing urban unemployment will raise urban unemployment rather than reduce it (Riadh, 1998).

In the HT model migration is regarded as the adjustment mechanism by which workers allocate themselves between different labour markets, some of which are located in urban areas and some in rural areas, while attempting to maximize their expected incomes. The model led to many applied studies most of which confirmed that the relative wages and the perceived probability of finding a job were indeed important determinants of a decision to move. Also, the main

conclusion of HT model has had considerable influence on policy formulation in LDC's. From the empirical point of view, the HT model generates unemployment rates which are implausibly high. From the theoretical point of view, the model leaves its driving force, the disparity of urban and rural wages and the fixity of urban wage, unexplained. However, the model, with or without fixed wages, can be modified in a number of ways to introduce many interesting aspects (risk aversion, priority hiring, informal sector, travel costs) which probably will reduce the level of unemployment as predicted by the starting model.

One of the predictions of HT model was that the proportional equilibrium size of the urban traditional sector will vary inversely with the rate of job creation. Arellano (1981) indicated that this prediction refers to the steady state and is warranted by a specific assumption about the elasticity of the migration rate.

Fields (1975) has presented four extension of HT model using "a more generalized formulation of the job-search process". The result of these extensions is a much lower predicted unemployment rate. Fields (1989) has further built a multi-sector labour model including on-the-job search with many others interesting labour market features. The innovative aspect of this model is the distinction between the ex ante allocation of the labour force among search strategies and the ex-post allocation of the labour among labour market outcomes. Three principal results are derived: more efficient on-the-job search lowers the equilibrium unemployment rate; in rational expectations equilibrium, the average rural and urban wages will not be equal; modern sector enlargement may leave labour market conditions in one of the sectors unchanged, even when wages and employment in that sector are fully flexible (Riadh, 1998).

By introducing optimal search behaviour, à la Stigler, into a dual sector urban economy of the Todaro-type, Mohtadi (1989) derive the probability of urban-formal sector entry as a function of the rural-urban migrants' optimal search intensity. One crucial finding is that a higher formal sector wage, not only induces the usual Todaro effect of reducing the chance of entry (by increasing migration and thus urban unemployment), but also an opposite " incentive effect " which increases this chance, by a more intensive search on the part of those able to afford additional search (Riadh, 1998).

1.3.2 Definitions and Classifications of Migration

Mobility is a general term embracing all kinds of territorial movements (UN, 1984:29). In other words, it includes both circulation and migration (Hornby and Jones, 1993:99). Circulation has been defined as short term, repetitive or cyclical movements (Newman and Matzke, 1984:159; Shryock, et.al, 1976:373 and Binns 1994:32). Migration is a permanent change of residence for a substantial duration (Lee, 1966:49; Broadely and Cunningham 1994:22).

However, no restriction is placed upon the length of duration (one year or more is often taken as the accepted duration) or upon the distance of the move (the lowest level of administration unit should be considered) (Hornby and Jones: Ibid; Broady and Cunningham: Ibid). Therefore, in operational terms, migration is not a sharp concept. Its definitions are largely situational, depending on the investigator's particular needs (Newman and Matzke, Ibid) and the nature of the sources available for the study of any migration phenomenon (White and Woods, 1980:5). It is possible to classify migration in terms of distance, time, character of origins and destinations, motive and characteristics of the migrants etc. (Barke and O'Hare, 1991:204; and Johnston, 1994:380). Thus, migration is a multi-dimensional phenomenon that has resulted in a wide-range of types (Aklilu and Tadesse, Ibid and Broady and Cunningham, 1994:22). This prohibits simple classification of migration and obviously no single typology satisfactorily incorporates all types of human migrations (Clarke, 1972:30). Another problem is the lack of uniformity in terminology (Clarke, Ibid) and as research has progressed and data have increased in volume, detail and reliability old topologies have been modified or discarded and others have been proposed (Hornby, 1980:106).

1.3.3 Causes of migration

Most studies have shown that the decision to migrate is generally made by the individual or household making the move (Clarke, 1986:7). However, many migrants especially wives and children, do not actually make the decision (McGee, 1975:236).

The decision to migrate depends on a wide range of factors (UN, 1980:30;
Bilsborrow et.al, 1984:14; Gmlech and Zenner, 1996: 190). The continuing flow of migrants to increasingly densely populated urban areas has generated considerable interest in the study of

those factors (Oberai, 1978: 229). However, it is not easy to assess the influences of the complex factors affecting the decision to migrate and the choice of destinations (McGee: Ibid and Jansen 1970:23) because migration occurs in a variety of development contexts and varies in type, composition and direction (UN, 1984:29).

Inspite of their complexity, the factors (causes) of migration decision are generally grouped either into 'push' or 'pull' factors. The 'pull' and 'push' factors of migration can be economic or non-economic (demographic, social, natural, political etc.).

1.3.3.1. Economic causes

Unemployment and under-employment in rural area and rural out-migrations are not only a function of man-land ratio and concentration of land in the hand of few individuals but also a function of mechanization of agriculture. In other words, capital intensive rural-development strategies or excessive mechanization of agriculture reduce the labour demand in agriculture and increase the intensity of rural out migrations (UN, 1990:36; Mel Rockett, 1993:36).

The existence of high population density on rural land which in turn causes rural unemployment and poverty is among economic factors which lead rural outmigration (Olusanya and Pursell, 1981:23; Mel Rokett 1993:36; Bilsborrow, et.al; 1984:18). It is sometimes referred to as a demographic factor of migration (Aklilu and Tadesse, 1991:56). The surplus populations have been leaving Frafra of Ghana, Mossi Upper Volta and the Rwanda (Peil and Sada, 1985:124); and the rural areas of Egypt (UN, 1990:4) and India (Shrivastava, 1994:452) to cities and other rural areas.

1.3.3.2. Non-Economic Factors

Although purely economic considerations are of primary importance large number of people also moves into the urban areas for non-economic reasons (social, natural, political etc) (Bilsborrow, et.al; 1984:19; Rhoda, 1979:23). Among the social factors-marriage, search for educational opportunities and the presence of friends and relatives in urban areas are the most important (ECA, 1983; Monstead and Walji, 1978:133-135; and Binns, 1994:32). A considerable number of rural women in south East Asia move to urban centers due to marriage (McGee, 1975:233)

and two - thirds of the women arriving in Tanzanian towns came to be with their husbands (Peil and Sada, 1985:129). Some rural-urban migrations in Latin-America and Asia are motivated by a desire for educational opportunities offered in urban areas (Rhoda, 1979:23). In Ghana and perhaps in tropical Africa, education is a powerful determinant of rural-urban migrations (Caldwell, 1969:84).

1.3.4 Patterns and Processes of Migration

It is through rural-urban migration that a country develops from a rural to urban society. In other words, because of its contribution to city growth, rural-urban migration is often cited as a major determinant of urban growth. Thus, rural-urban migration becomes a focus in the literature and attracts interest of administrators and policy makers (UN, 1988:191 and Bilsborrow, et.al, 1984:22).

It does not mean that rural-urban migration accounts for the largest proportion of internal migrants in all parts of the world. In countries that are largely rural (many parts of Africa, parts of Asia such India and Thailand) rural-rural migration accounts for the majority of flows and in highly urbanized countries (Britain, Korea, Brazil, Peru etc.) urban-urban and urban-rural movements of population are important (UN, 1988: Ibid; UN, 1991:191, UN, 1999:30; and Broadly and Cunningham, 1994:23).

An important aspect in the study of the process of rural-urban migration is the place of origin of migrants. Urban in-migrants may be drawn from the whole range of settlements but they may not be equally represented (Jansen, 1970:18 and Ishumi: 1984:53). In countries that are largely rural, most urban in-migrants originate in rural areas. For instance, the bulk of migrants to greater Cairo have been from villages in the Nile Delta (UN, 1990:4) and 6o percent of the migrants in Monterrey were coming from rural areas (Browining, 1971:281). A large number of studies indicate that most migrants to urban centers are short distance migrants and the volume of in-migration to urban centers declines with distance (Fndlay 1987:59; Caldwell, 1969:157 and Rhoda, 1979:25). For instance, 50 percent of the migrants in Bangkok came from within a 50 mile radius of the city and the majority of the migrants in Singapore had come from the adjacent state of Johore (Jones 1975:229). However, the improvements of transportation and

communication systems will reduce the negative influence of distance on the volume of migration. For instance, in Thailand and other Asian countries, successive censuses indicate that migrants were moving longer average distances (IUSSP, 1989:247).

Step-wise migration was one of the features of migration in Europe and North America during the industrial revolution (Phase of major urban growth). In contrast, it is not a common feature among many of the rapidly urbanizing, less developed countries due to the existence of extreme urban primacy (Jones 1975:230; Newman and Matzke, 1984:173 and Johnson, 1990 cited in Hornby and Jones, 1993:116). For example, 71 percent, 51 to 92 percent and 80.4 percent of the migrants to Lusaka (Peil and Sada, 1985:121), West African towns (Peil and Sada: Ibid) and Dijakarta (Heeren, 1955 cited in Jones, 1975:230), respectively, were direct migrants. However, in countries with a wider urban base and relatively diversified economy like Nigeria, Ghana and Kenya step-wise migration tends to predominate over direct movement form villages to capital cities (Adepoju, 1980:129).

A substantial majority, more than two-third, of migrants to large cities in developing areas have relatives or friends living there. For instance, in Monterrey and Jamshed par (India) 84 and 75 percent of the migrants had relatives and friends living in these respective towns (Browning, 1971:298). Therefore, Personal Communication with families and friends who live in the city is a very widespread source of information in relation to possibilities for work, living and services in the cities for the potential migrant. As a result migrants prefer to move to destinations about which they already have sufficient information (Cardona and Simmons, 1975:24). This process of migration is known as chain migration. Not all migrants take up permanent residence in cities. Many return permanently to the village after spending a substantial period in towns and account for large proportion of out-migrants from towns (Engmann, 1972:175 and IUSSP, 1989:250). For instance, most African rural-urban migrants return home eventually (Peil and Sada, 1985:143) and in Cedral (Mexico) 34 percent of the interviewed subjects were return migrants (Browning, 1971:284).

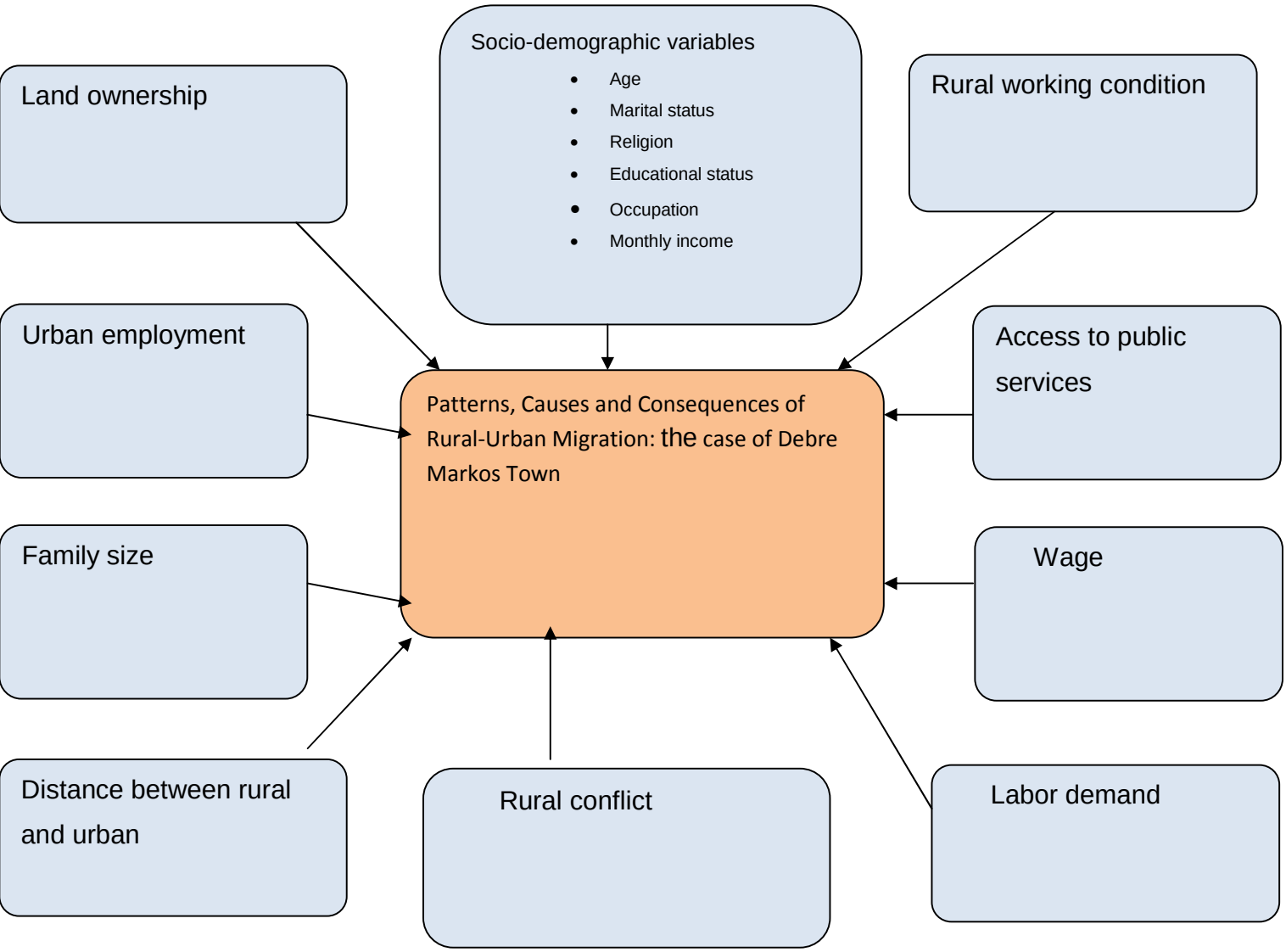
Some of the reasons for the return of migrants to rural areas are failure to find urban job and to adapt to urban life, enough saving or success etc. For example, 40 and 20 percent of the return

migrations form Ghanaian cities were due to failure in town and saving enough money, respectively (Caldwell, 1969 cited in National Academy of Sciences, 1971:284). In Ghana and in all Latin American countries returning to the village at retirement are common (Browing, 1971:284). The low proportion of elderly people in African towns may also be an indication of the return of large number of migrants to their home villages (Peil and Sada, 1985:143).

1.4 Justification

In Ethiopia, rural migration is quite common especially in areas where drought is frequent. Historical documents record that rural migration from drought-prone areas of northern regions to Addis Ababa were experienced for many years. With regard to its significance, the findings of this study are expected to make modest but important contributions to policy and planning issues, because: It may be helpful in tackling the problems that force people to leave their rural origin and narrowing the development gap between urban and rural areas through the introduction of sound rural development strategies and effective urban management. It could provide information for planners and policy makers in their overall effort to formulate and implement population redistribution or migration policy. Furthermore, it could inspire other researchers to conduct further research on the issue.

1.5 Conceptual Framework



2. Objectives of the study

2.1 General objective

General objective of the study is to identify the flow of pattern, the characteristics of migrants and the factors influencing migration.

2.2 Specific objectives

5. To assess the consequences of migration particularly on housing, employment and social conditions and amenities in the study area.
6. Examine the factors which motivate the migrants to leave their place of birth, or areas of previous residence.
7. To identify the dominant migratory groups on the basis of age, sex, educational standards, marital status and socio- economic characteristics.
8. Assess the primary problems faced by migrants during the initial period of adjustment and adaptation.

3. Research Questions

Taking the objectives listed above into account, attempts are made to answer the following research questions:

1. Who are the dominant migratory groups to the town?
2. What are the primary reasons of migration for most of the urban immigrants?
3. What is the spatial and temporal distribution of migrants?
4. How do the processes of urban ward migration proceed?
5. What are the impacts of urban ward migration on the migrants?
6. What is the intention or plan of migrants to return to their origin?

4. Methods

4.1 Description of the study area and period

The study was conducted in Debre Markos town. Debre Markos town is found in East Gojjam zone of Amhara regional state and is located 300 km North West of Addis Ababa. According to the 2007 Ethiopian census report, Debre Markos has a total population of 107,684 (57,791 females and 49893 males). The town is divided in to seven administrative areas.

In the town there are various factors that pull migrants from the rural areas. Among them the main one is being the town among the fastest growing town so that labor is highly demanded with attractive wage. Lots of buildings are being constructed which are highly labor intensive.

4.2 Research Design

A community based descriptive survey was conducted to assess patterns, causes and consequences of rural –urban migration in Debre Markos Town.

4.3 Sampling Method

For administrative purposes, Debre Markos is divided in to seven “kebeles”. Taking time and financial constraints into consideration, the study encompassed a sample size of 423 household heads or four percent of the household heads residing in the town. The sample size of households from each Kebele was determined based on the number of households in each of them as shown in the following table

Table 1.1: Distribution of Sample households by Kebele

Kebele	Total Population	Number of Household Heads	Sample Households (4%)
01	7432	1011	40
02	6699	995	40
03	11962	1950	78
04	12806	2202	88
05	12641	2160	86
06	8608	1752	70
07	3668	517	21
Total	63,816	10587	423

Simple random sampling was employed to select the representative house hold heads from kebele household registers.

In order to facilitate the survey work, seven enumerators who have completed grade twelve were selected from each kebele. They were trained for two days specifically on the nature and details of the questionnaire and how on carefully to handle the filling in of the questionnaire.

In order to maintain the quality of data collected, meetings were held with enumerators at the end of each survey date to discuss problems encountered. The researcher were randomly checked the households that would be surveyed by the enumerators. Additional visits were made particularly on weekends and other convenient times for interviewing household heads who were absent at the regular time of interviewing and re-interviewing were needed for corrections. After the completion of data collection, descriptive statistical techniques (percentages, rates, averages tables etc) were employed as method of data analysis.

4.4 Sample size determination

Sample size was determined using the formula for single population proportion. Because there was no study found about Patterns, Causes and Consequences of Rural Migration in Debre Markos town, the proportion was taken as 50 percent.

The following formula is used to calculate the sample size

$$n = Z^{2\frac{\alpha}{2}}\left(\frac{p(1-P)}{d^2}\right)$$

Where: Z= 1.96 with 95% CI

P= 50% (prevalence of Patterns, Causes and Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration

d= 0.05

By adding 10% non response rate, the final sample size will be 423.

4.5 Hypotheses

Based on the problem and objective of the study the following hypotheses are designed.

1. The rate of amount of migration to Debre Markos is inversely related to distance but and directly related to population pressure of the main areas of origin.

2. Education is significant accelerator of the rate of migration to Debre Markos.

3. The rate of in migration to Debre Markos is the function of percentage of urban population.

4. There is strong relationship between unemployment rate and migration to Debre Markos.

5. There is statistically significant income differential between the rural places of origin and urban destination at Debre Markos

4.6 Variables of the study

4.6.1 Dependent variable

Patterns, Causes and Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration

4.6.2 Independent/ explanatory variables

Socio-demographic variables

- Age
- Marital status
- Religion
- Educational status
- Occupation
- Monthly income

Land ownership

Rural working condition

Government policies

Access to public services

Urban employment

Family size

Wage

Rural conflict

Distance between rural and urban

Labor demand

4.7 Data collection tools and procedures

The main tool of data collection was structured interview that was used to collect information from labor and social affairs officials and from the migrants as well. The interview schedules did contain closed ended questions.

In addition to the interview schedule data were collected using structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was first prepared in English then translated to local language (Amharic) and data

was collected by interviewing. Two supervisors and eight data collectors were participated in the data collection process. Two days intensive training was given to the data collectors and supervisors on how to conduct the data collection. The data collection has taken place from November26 - December28, 2012.

Data quality was managed by training and appropriate supervision of data collectors. Overall supervision was made by the principal investigator.

4.8 Method of Data collection

Data was collected by using structured questionnaire and using an interview method and was administered by 12 grade completed interviewers who speak the local language. Training to interviewers was given by the investigator on the objectives of the study, data collection and quality control methods. The data collectors were supervised on the field and the filled questionnaires were checked for completeness and consistency, and crosschecks were done on 5% of the sample as part of data quality control by investigators and 3 visits were done by data collectors to minimize non-response rate. Participation in the study was voluntarily with informed consent. The collected data was cleaned, coded and entered into computer and data tabulation and description was made using SPSS for windows version 16.0.

4.9 Data processing and analysis

The completed interview was checked for completeness, edited and arranged serially. Code was given for each category. These are, for the questions that were returned from the migrants and for the responses that were obtained from the officials.

The returned questionnaires were checked for completeness, cleaned manually and entered in to EPI INFO version 2000 statistical software and then transferred to SPSS windows version 16.0 for further analysis. Frequencies and cross tabulations were used to summarize descriptive statistics of the data and tables and graphs will be used for data presentation. Bivariate analysis was used primarily to check which variables had association with the dependent variable individually. Variables found to have association with the dependent variables were then be

entered in to Multiple logistic regression for controlling the possible effects of confounders and finally the variables which had significant association were identified on the basis of OR, with 95%CI and p-value to fit into the final regression model.

2. Work plan

Activity	September	October	November	December	January	February
Topic selection						
Discussion with advisor						
First draft proposal submission						
Final proposal submission						
Ethical clearance						
Training of data collectors						
Pretest and data collection						
Data entry and analysis						
Submission of first draft report						
Submission of final paper						

3. Budget Breakdown

No	Activity	Unit of measurement	Quantity	No. of days	Unit price	Total cost	Remark
I	**Training** -data collectors -Supervisors	 No No	 8 2	 1 1	 60.00 90.00	 480.00 180.00	
II	**Pretest** -data collectors -Supervisors	 No No	 8 2	 1 1	 60.00 90.00	 480.00 180.00	
III	**Data collection** - Data collectors - Supervisors	 No No	 8 2	 12 12	 60.00 90.00	 5,760.00 2,160.00	
IV	**Supplies and Stationeries** Printing paper Toner Pencil Pen Eraser Sharpener Note book Flash Disk Staples CD (rewritable)	 Ream No No No No No No Pack No	 10 1 15 15 15 12 15 1 2 1		 81 750.00 2.00 2.50 1.00 4.00 6.00 390.00 10.00 25.00	 810.00 750.00 30.00 37.50 15.00 48.00 90.00 390.00 20.00 25.00	
V	**Transport & communication** For data collection & training taxi transport round trip Email Telephone	 No No No		 15	 15.00	 225. 00 200 500	
VII	**Investigator and secretary perdiem** - Investigator - Secretary	 No Days	 1 1	 20 5	 100.00 70.00	 2,000.00 350.00	
	Grand total					**14,730.50**	

Annexes

1. Questionnaire

Dear respondents, this instrument are designed for the purpose of gathering information regarding the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration to Debre Markos town. The final paper that will be written based on the information you have provided is intended to serve for research and development purpose. Therefore, you are kindly requested to provide accurate information as much as possible. I confirm you that all data will be treated confidentially and only aggregated and average information will be published.

Instruction: Circle (use tick mark) or write the answer as may be necessary to indicate your appropriate response. Thank you, Household address and interview results Address:

Woreda _____ Kebele _____ House number _____ Results of interview (questionnaire) complete _____ not complete_____ Name of interviewer_____

Date of interview _____

I. Patterns and Process of Migration

1. Place of Birth

   Region _____ Zone _____ Woreda _____.

   A) Rural _____ B) Urban _____.

2. When did you leave your place of birth (year)? _____.

3. When did you come to Debre Markos (year)? _____.

4. What is the distance between Debre Markos and your place of birth in Kms? _____.

5. Who was the decision maker in your leaving your place of birth or last place of residence?

   a) Self _____ d) Relatives or friends _____

   b) Family _____ e) Employer _____

   c) Parent(s) _____ f) other (specify) _____.

6. Have you ever lived at least for one year in any other town before you come to Debre Markos?

(a) Yes _____ b) No _____.

7. If your response is "Yes" to question number 6, what is the total number?

Of places lived before coming to Debre Markos?

   a) 1 __ b) 2 __ c) 3 ____ d) 4 ____ e) 5 and more ____.

8. Was your coming to Debre Markos planned? a) Yes _____ b) No ____.

9. Did you have any relative or friend living in Debre Markos before you moved to live here? (a) Yes _____ b) No _____.

10. Did you have any information about Debre Markos, before you moved to live in the town? (a) Yes _____ b) No _____.

11. If your answer is "Yes", to question no, 10, what was the main source of this information?

a) Previous visits of the town _____.

b) Mass media _____.

c) Contact with people who knew the town _____.

d) Other (specify) _____.

12. Did anyone from your place of birth or last place of residence come with you to Debre Markos? (a) Yes _____ b) No _____.

II. Demographic and Socio-Economic Conditions of Migrants Before Migration to Debre Markos

13. What was your age when you left your place of birth?

a) 0-9 ____ e) 40 - 49 _____

b) 10 - 19 _____ f) 50 - 59 _____

c) 20 - 29 ____ g) 60 - 64 _____

d) 30 - 39 ____ h) More than 64 _____

14. What was your marital status when you left your place of Birth?

a) Married _____ c) Widowed _____

b) Unmarried _____ d) Divorced _____

15. What was your level of education when you left your place of birth?

a) Illiterate _____ e) Senior Secondary (9-12) ____

b) Read and Write ___ f) 12 + Special Training _____

c) Elementary (1-6) ___ g) College diploma _____

d) Junior Secondary (7-8) ___ h) Degree (Bachelor, Master, Doctor) _____

16 What was your age when you last moved to live in Debre Markos?

a) 0-9 ____ e) 40 - 49 _____

b) 10 - 19 _____ f) 50 - 59 _____

c) 20 - 29 ____ g) 60 - 64 _____

d) 30 - 39 ____ h) More than 64 _____

17. What was your marital status when you last moved to live in Debre Markos?

. a) Married _____ c) Widowed _____

b) Unmarried _____ d) Divorced _____

18. Before you came to Debre Markos you were:

a) Employed _____ f) Pensioned/too old _____

b) Land lord/employer ____ g) Student/small child ___

c) Farmer/peasant ____ h) Sick/disabled ____

d) Self - employed in i) Housewife ___ non-agricultural activity j) Other (Specify) _____

e) Un-employed

III. Causes of Migration

19. What was/were the main reason(s) to leave your origin and come to Debre Markos? (Indicate 1-3 in order of their importance).

a. To join close relatives/friends/parents _____.
b. In search of educational facilities _____.
c. In search of job _____.
d. Job transfer _____.
e. To open up/extend business _____.
f. To get modern facilities _____.
g. To get good climate _____.
h. To get medical facilities _____.
i. Agricultural constraints (land scarcity, drought and crop failure, low output etc.) ____
j. Family death _____.
k. Family pressure _____.
l. Marriage _____.
m. Divorce _____

IV. Problems Migrants Encountered During their Initial Period of Adjustment and Adaptation

20. Did any one of your relative or friend assist you to settle in the town? (Only for those migrants who had relatives or friends in Debre Markos before migration to the town). a) Yes _____. b) No _____.

21. If your answer to question No.1, is "Yes" what was the support that you get?

a) Helped to find job/employment _____.

b) Providing lodging and food _____.

c) Providing money _____.

d) Helped to find house _____.

e) Other (specify) _____.

22. After your arrival here in the town, what were the major difficulties that you have encountered?

a) Shelter _____.

b) Food and related consumer items _____.

c) Lack of social services such as school, medical facilities etc. _____.

d) Inability to find job _____.

e) No difficulties were encountered _____.

23. If you are employed now, your delay in finding work was:

a) No delay _____ e) three years ____.

b) Less than one year _____ f) four years _____.

c) One year _____. g) Five years _____.

d) Two years _____ h) More than five year's __.

V. Current Demographic and Socio-Economic Conditions of Migrants

An d natives) Questions to be answered by both migrants and non-migrants)

24. Age

a) 15 - 19 _____ g) 45 - 49 _____

b) 20 - 24 _____ h) 50 - 54 _____

c) 25 - 29 _____ i) 55 - 59 _____

d) 30 - 34 _____ j) 60 - 64 _____

e) 35 - 39 _____ k) 64 + _____

f) 40 - 44 _____

25. Sex a) Male _____ b) Female _____

26. Ethnicity

a) Amhara _____ d) Gurage _____

b) Tigray _____ e) Awie

f) Other (Specify) _____.

c) Oromo _____

27. Religion

a) Orthodox _____ d) Islam _____

b) Protestant _____ e) Other (Specify) _____

c) Catholic _____

28. Total number of household members.

a) One ___

b) Two ___ g) seven _____

c) Three ___ h) eight _____

d) Four ___ i) nine _____

e) Five ___ j) ten ____

f) Six ___ k) more than ten _____

29. What is your current monthly income?

a) Less than 100 birr __ e) 501 - 600 birr _____

b) 100 - 200 birr ____ f) 601 - 700 birr ____

c) 201 - 300 birr ____ g) more than 700 birr ___

d) 401 - 500 birr ____

VI. Current Problems of Migrants and Their Future Plan of Migration

30. What is your present problem in the town?

a) Housing _____.

b) Job _____.

c) Getting consumers goods due to low income _____.

d) Inadequate social services _____.

e) Other (specify) _____.

31. Do you hope or plan to move out from Debre Markos?

a) Yes _____ b) No _____.

32. If your response to question 32 is "Yes", do you know where you want to move to?

a) To rural birth place _____.

b) To the urban birth place _____.

c) To another rural area_____.

d) To another urban area _____.

II. Amharic Version

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II. •••••• ••••••

13. ••••• ••••• ••• •••• ••• •••

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14. •••• ••• •••• •••

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16. •• •/• ••• •••• ••• •••

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17. ••• •• •••

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IV. •••• ••• •••• ••••••• ••-•••• •••••

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•. 20-24

•. 25-29

•. 30-34

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V. •••• ••••• ••••• •••

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