

**Instigating Factor of Rural-Urban Migration at Jimma Town, South
West Ethiopia**

*A Thesis Submitted to the School Graduate Studies of Jimma University
Partial Fulfillment of the Award of the Degree of Masters of Public
management (MPM)*

By:

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Advisor:

Dr. ZERIHUNAYENEW



**JIMMA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS & ECONOMICS
MPA PROGRAM**

**MAY15, 2019
JIMMA, ETHIOPIA**

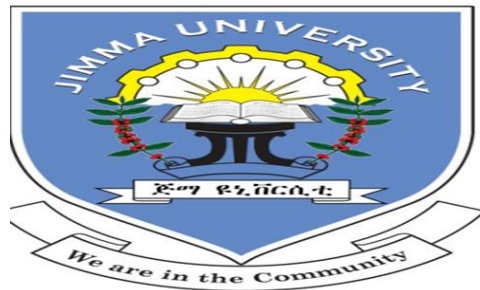
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**Under the guidance of
Dr. ZERIHUNAYENEW
And
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**MAY15, 2019
JIMMA, ETHIOPIA**

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis “*Instigating Factor of Rural-Urban Migration at Jimma Town, South West Ethiopia*” has been carried out by me under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Zerihun Ayenew and Mr. Wendmu Abule.

The thesis is original and has not been submitted for the award of any degree or diploma to any university or institutions.

Researcher’s Name

Date

Signature

Abdulhafiz Ahmed

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitles ***“Instigating Factor of Rural-Urban Migration at Jimma Town, South West Ethiopia”*** submitted to Jimma University for the award of the Degree of Master of public management (MPM) and is a record of confide research work carried out by Mr. Abdulhafiz Ahmed under our guidance and supervision.

Therefore, we hereby declare that no part of this thesis has been submitted to any other university or institutions for the award of any degree or diploma.

<i>Main Adviser's Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Signature</i>
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<i>Co-Advisor's Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Signature</i>
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Abstract

In developing countries like Ethiopia rural-urban migration has been growing in very alarming rate. This study entitled, Instigating Factor of Rural-Urban Migration at Jimma Town, South West Ethiopia aims at identifying the major causes of migration to Jimma town. To do so the study has adopted a quantitative research design by which data were collected from the migrants in the town. Data were collected from 289 migrants through questionnaire. The data were analyzed through such statistical techniques as frequency table, percentages, mean and standard deviations. The study found out that the majority of migrants to Jimma town were single, male, secondary school and above graduates youngsters (Average age in years=24.7). The study also found out that the major causes of migration to the town were the phenomenon of unemployment, advertisement about the urban lives, low opportunities, and job types in the rural areas. The study also tried to compare the live conditions of the migrants before and after migration. To this end, the overwhelming majority (79.9 %) of migrants have confirmed that their lives have changed substantially. It is hence concluded that the rate of the migration will continue to increase in the coming years as far as the educated youth are left unemployed in the rural areas. It is therefore recommended that, all the concerned bodies need to be aware of the trends of the migration and its causes and thereby has to work strongly on job creation endeavors.

Comment [z1]: Add : the sampling technique that was employed

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Comment [z2]: Repeated

Table of Contents

DECLARATION.....	i
CERTIFICATE	i
Abstract	i
Acknowledgements	i
List of Figures.....	i
CHAPTER ONE	2
INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Background of the Study	2
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.3 Objectives of the Study	7
1.3.1 The specific objectives	7
1.4. Significance of the study	8
1.5. Organization of the Study	8
CHAPTER TWO	9
LITERATURE REVIEW	9
2.1 Theoretical Framework	9
2.1.1 Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration	9
2.1.2 Lee’s Theory of Migration	10
2.1.3. Harris-Todaro Model of Migration	12
2.1.4. Migration and the Dual Sector Model of Economic Development	13
2.2. Sjaastad’s Human Investment.....	13
2.3. Conclusion	14
2.4. The Empirical Framework	14
2.4.1. Causes of Migration	14
2.4.2. Consequences of Migration	17
2.5. The nature of rural-urban migration in Africa and Ethiopia	18
2.6 . Conclusion	20
2.7 . Conceptual Framework	21
CHAPTER THREE	24
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	24

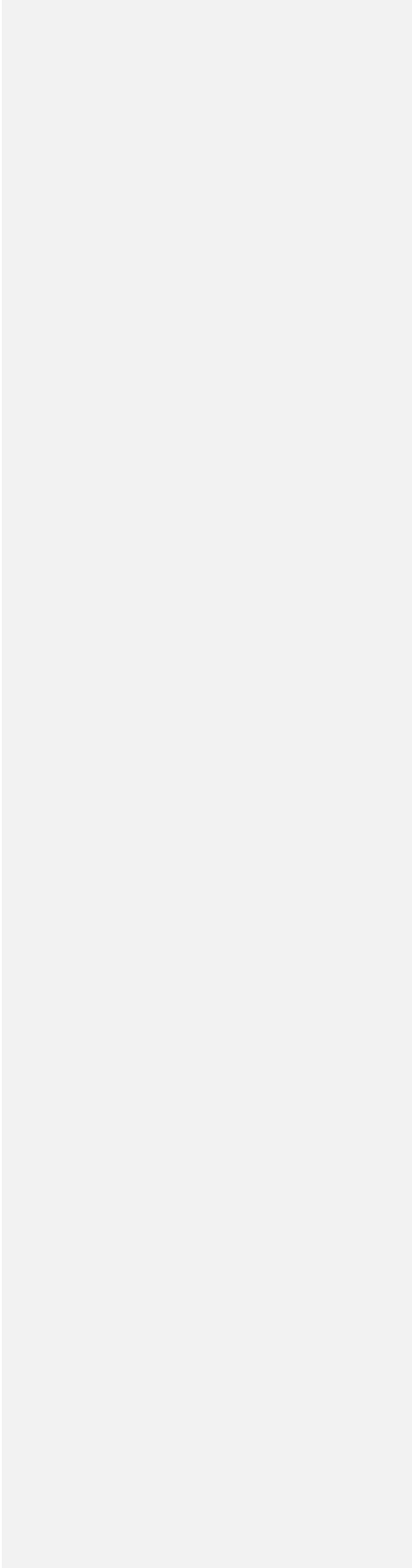
3.1. Research Design	24
3.3 Source of Data	26
3.3.1 Procedures of Data Collection	26
3.3.2 Questionnaire	27
3.3.3 Focus Group Discussion	27
3.3.4 Interview	27
3.3.5 Observation	27
3.3.6 Secondary data source	27
3.4 Methods of Data Analysis	28
4. Data Analysis Discussion and Interpretations	30
Chapter Five.....	37
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	37
Summary of the Major Findings.....	37
Conclusions of the study	38
Recommendations	39
REFERENCES	40
Appendices.....	44

List of Tables

Table 1: Gender of the respondents	30
Table 2: Age of the Participants in years	31
Table 3: marital status of the participants	32
Table 4: The current educational attainment	33
Table 5: The current marital Status of the respondents	33
Table 6: Descriptive Statistics for age time and distance	34
Table 7: Comparison of Pre and post migration status	34
Table 8: Descriptive Statistics of the Causes of Migration.....	35

List of Figures

Figure 1: Education level at birth place 32



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with background of the study, statement of the problem, general objective and specific objective of the study, significance of the study and organization of the study and definition of some terms. Each of them will be presented consecutively.

1.1 Background of the Study

Today almost half the world population lives in cities and the number of people living in urban areas has risen steadily by around 1 million every year (Bahns, 2005) According to a report from the United Nations Population Division (2003), the urban population is estimated to grow at 1.8 per cent per annum, while total population rate is projected to be 1 per cent annually. This would result in an urban population of 5 billion, or 61 per cent, by 2030.

Most cities in the developed countries grow very slowly and city size may even be reduced. As the population of an economy becomes wealthier, many prefer to live in the cleaner and quieter environments of the countryside. Thus, employees need to commute into cities for work, for which the necessary requirements, such as public transport or individual car ownership, are only given in more developed countries. Cities in developing countries, on the other hand, still continue to grow. Only the pace is two to five times faster than it was in the European countries during the period of industrialization(Kojima, 1996).

Many developing countries in the world are currently experiencing an unprecedented rate of urbanization. It is also clear that, unlike the experience of currently developed countries, the process of urbanization presently taking place in developing countries is not so much due to rapid industrialization. Rather, it is the consequence of growing population pressure on land in the rural areas (Kassahun, 2000).

The high rates of urban population growth and the low level of urbanization, rural to urban migration appears to have been the major component of urban population growth in many developing countries. In this regard, Todaro (1976:8) clearly states the contribution of rural-urban migration to urban added growth in the developing countries as follows:

“The major sources of the growth of urban population in developing countries will not be natural population increase but rather the continuing in-migration of rural people; over 50 percent of the urban growths in many developing countries are due to the accelerated pace of

rural-urban migration.” Attempts have been made to explain rapid city growth in developing countries primarily by two major hypotheses (Williamson, 1988): unusually rapid rates of population growth put great pressure on limited farm acreage and pushing landless labor into cities, and migrants being pulled into the cities by the economic forces such as domestic terms of trade squeezing agriculture, the diffusion of technology from the developed world favoring modern large scale urban industries, foreign capital flows into urban infrastructure, housing, power, transportation, and large scale manufacturing.

As per the first view, the main cause of rapid urban growth is traced to the increasing pressure of population on farmland in densely populated agrarian economies. Deficiency of reproducible tangible capital relative to labor in the face of a high-population density exacerbates the problem of rural unemployment and underemployment, which in turn fosters the rural-urban population movement. In the face of limited demand for labor in the formal sector, in particular the organized industrial sector, excess supplies in the urban labor market force them to be engaged in the informal service sector.

The low rate of growth of industrial employment and the high rate of rural-to-urban migration make for excessive, even explosive urbanization involving a transition from rural unemployment to excessive urban unemployment and underemployment. In addition, around two-fifths of the total urban growth in the Third World is as a result of rural-to-urban migration (Gugler, 1988) to the extent that migration from rural areas accounted for at least half of all urban growth in Africa during the 1960s and 1970s and about 25% of urban growth in the 1980s and 1990s (Brockhoff, 1995).

The process can be identified as ‘over-urbanization’ as long as, rural-urban migration leads to a misallocation of labor between rural and urban sectors in the sense that it raises urban unemployment, underemployment and poverty, and rural-urban migration increases the social cost for providing for a country’s growing population (Gugler, 1988).

Although studies in developing countries frequently show that livelihood opportunities in these urban areas are not sufficient, the urban population increases to grow. People who come to the urban area with the hope of advancing life’s opportunities end up having difficulty finding somewhere to live. Often, rural-urban migrants have to settle down in shantytowns or informal settlements just outside the actual urban area (Mabogunje, 1980). This results in many people living without acceptable levels of security, access to fresh water, effective waste systems or acceptable health services (Mabogunje, 1980). Nevertheless, research

indicates that people will continue to move to urban areas in developing countries, this pattern can be due to few opportunities available for the migrants in their areas of origin. Migration has been seen as a response of individuals to better their economic and non-economic opportunities as well as an expectation of increased economic welfare in the urban areas (Mazumdar, 1987).

According to Mazumdar (1987) factors that “push” individuals from rural areas into cities include the expectation that the pressure of population in rural areas has nearly exhausted all margins of cultivation, thus pushing hopeless people towards a new life in the cities with amere expectation of subsistence living. On the other hand, the “pull” hypothesis emphasizes the attractiveness of the urban life and the rural-urban wage gap. In particular, Todaro (1969) and Harris-Todaro (1970) developed probabilistic models, wherein they describe migrants are attracted to the cities with the expectation of a higher wage than they receive in agriculture, and are willing to accept the probability of urban unemployment, or lower wages and “underemployment” in the urban informal (traditional) sector. According to Todaro (1969), the migrant is willing to accept urban unemployment or lower wages in the urban informal sector as long as he expects to “graduate” to the urban modern sector in the future. That is in the rural areas, sluggish agricultural growth and limited development of the rural non-farm sector raises the incidence of rural poverty, unemployment and underemployment. Given the fact that most of the high productivity activities are located in the urban areas, the rural-urban income differentials, particularly for the poor and unemployed, are enormous.

Thus, many of them migrate to the urban areas in search of jobs. Even when jobs in the high productivity activities are limited in number relative to the supply, and often they are not accessible, population still migrate to the urban areas in search of opportunities in the „informal sector“. Labor migration to urban centers supplements rural income not only through direct wages and remittances but also by increasing labor productivity through increased per capita land size at the rural origins of migration. Sending households can still produce the same level of output from their land after the departure of some of their family members to urban centers (Lucas, 1997).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The movement of people from place to place is an important component of population change which has its own spatial as well as temporal characteristics. This movement results in a distinct but not an easily explicable flow pattern over the time and space spectrum. It is these

spatial characteristics that are of importance for geographers (Ezra (2001). In the era of globalization, an improved and sophisticated means of transportation and communication are playing a key role in facilitating the interaction of people around the world. As a result, the rate of migration is alarmingly increasing both at national and international level.

In Ethiopia one important dimension of internal population movement is its link to urbanization. Although it is one of the least urbanized countries of the world where only 15% of the population is urban, Ethiopia is amongst those countries having the highest rate of urbanization. According to Solomon (2005), and Ministry of Federal Affairs and German Technical Co-operation (GTZ) (2003), the average rate of urban population growth for the country is 5% per year and in some individual towns and cities the rate approaches 8% per annum. The importance and attraction of urban centers as destinations for migrants was heightened during the post-revolutionary period (post 1975) following the opening of branch offices of mass organizations, government and non-governmental agencies that created migration opportunities at district, provincial and regional levels of the country. The urban areas, relatively speaking, are more developed with better prospects for employment opportunities and career advancement and more comfortable living.

In contrast the living conditions and employment opportunities in most of the rural areas have not shown significant improvement. Under such circumstances, there is an ever-increasing trend of migration from the rural areas to towns and cities of Ethiopia. Although understanding the causes and contextual factors related to outmigration from rural areas is indispensable for policy formulation, our knowledge about migration in Ethiopia is limited.

The poor data available indicates that rural–urban migration was the most common pattern in the country. Spatial patterns show that movement is generally from northeastern to central and southwestern regions and from densely populated highlands and midlands to the sparsely settled, hotter, and drier lowlands.

Population movements in Tigray include seasonal as well as more permanent labor migration to Eritrea (that is, not only prior to the border war of 1998–2000) but also before the cessation of Eritrea from Ethiopia. From the northern province of Wollo, laborers migrated to cotton and other commercial farms in the south. 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.

According to Feleke (2005), in the four Kolfe (one of Addis Ababa's sub-cities) migrants in these urban neighborhoods have revealed rural poverty as their initial and main reasons for the migration of male migrants notably from the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), Amhara, Oromiya, and, to some extent, from Tigray. Like the case of Shashemene, the main push factors are rural vulnerability and lack of assets expressed in the form of diminishing farmland sizes in all their rural localities and shortage of landholdings, lack of rain, recurrent drought, absence of an effective extension system, limited investment in irrigation based agriculture, high population pressure, lack of off-farm employment opportunities, and imposition of heavy taxes. In addition to this, pull factors for their step migration mentioned by urban male migrants included increasing construction activities, demand for urban domestic workers, better pay for service work and the presence of social support from the long term migrants in Kolfe (Feleke, 2005). Not only the large metropolitan cities like Addis Ababa, but medium towns like Jimma have been experiencing high in-migrant streams. However, the towns and cities of Ethiopia are finding it increasingly difficult to absorb the migrants into gainful jobs and are struggling to provide adequate living conditions for the new arrivals. In spite of the above noted prevailing situations, there is lack of sound knowledge and understanding of rural – urban migration in connection to the causes and consequences in both areas of origin destinations. At the same time, there is apparently little research work at empirical level on rural-urban migration in the country at large and Jimma in specific.

Therefore, the study and analysis of causes and consequences of rural-urban migration will be important to provide significant data and analysis for policy formulation for launching suitable planning and response strategies to the emerging challenges and problems.

In developing countries, internal migration is more persistent. In Ethiopia, rural-urban migration is quite common especially in areas where drought is frequent. Gurmu et al (2000) identifies particularly the increased volume of movement of vulnerable women and young people with little education and few job skills, with a high proportion being domestic or service workers. In the same light, Ezra (2001) demonstrates that rural out migration in northern Ethiopia has been a response to push factors related to ecological degradation and poverty in rural areas rather than a response to pull factors from urban areas in Ethiopia. Under these circumstances, the potential outcomes of such moves are hardly optimistic. The town of Jimma has been the capital town and center of administration of Jimma Zone. The town is located in south western part of Ethiopia, The town has been experiencing rapid population growth (JTA 2018) due to its location on the main road, it receives a considerable number of in-migrants and town has high been experiencing high rate of in-migration from woredas area this resulted urban concentration. Such observations have been made to explore the situation and identify the causes and possible effects in-migration to Jimma town. In general, the study will provide much needed information on the possible effects of migration in Jimma town.

Different sections of the society from different age structures and sex migrate towards to the town Jimma forced by various problems located in rural communities and migrants, after migration, do various informal activities in the town. Therefore, this particular study concern for the reason migrant's demographic and socio-economic characteristics and ' means of living in the town and this is because of, the study examined causes to rural urban migration in the Jimma town. Accordingly, the study answered the following basic questions:

1. What are the cause rural -urban migrants in Jimma town?
2. What are dominant migratory groups on the basis demography and socio-economic characteristics of migrants of the study area?
3. Do the lives of migrants have shown any change as compared to their prior life situation?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to assess causes rural-urban migration to Jimma town.

1.3.1 The specific objectives

- To examine the major cause of rural -urban migrants in Jimma town?

- To identify the dominant migratory group on base demography and socio-economic characteristics
- To examine the livelihood strategies of migrants in the town.

1.4. Significance of the study

With regard to its significance, the findings of the study make modest but important contributions to policy and planning issues, because:

- It is helpful in tackling the problems that force people to leave their rural origin and narrowing the gap between urban and rural areas through the introduction of sound rural development strategies and effective urban management.
- It will provide information for planners and administrator of the town in their overall effort to formulate and implement program in the town. Furthermore, it will inspire other researchers to conduct further research on the issue.

1.5. Organization of the Study

The study is organized into six chapters. The first chapter of the study covers introductory part that assesses the entire introductory frame work of the study. Chapter two, deals with a review of related literature. Chapter Three explains how the data was collected and processed. The fourth and fifth chapters of the study show data presentation, analysis and the interpretation of empirical findings of the study. Finally, the last chapter provides a conclusion and recommendations for the future.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter focuses on First, theoretical literature review will begin and then followed by empirical part. Finally, the conceptual frame work will be presented briefly.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

For some decades, various disciplinary and multi-disciplinary approaches have been trying to analyze and provide fundamental understanding for the phenomenon of migration. There are multitudes of theoretical as well as empirical studies, which are concerned with characteristics, determinants and impact of migration both of international and of internal levels. In the next section present a review and critical evaluation of the main existing theories of migration, with special reference to rural–urban movement in those developing countries with some similarities to the Ethiopian context.

2.1.1 Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration

Ravenstein, coined his idea in the 1880s, which was considered as a pioneer work in the field of migration and he devised the laws of migration. These laws were comprised of set of migration generalizations (Rhoda, 1979:12) about the characteristics of migrants, their motives and patterns of migration (Barke and O'Hare: Ibid; Hornby and Jones 1993:111). According to him, most migrants travel short distances and that with increasing distance the number of migrants decreases; migrants proceeding long distances generally go by preference to one of the great centers of commerce and industry; migration occurs in stages i.e. migration will first be to nearby places and then to most rapidly growing cities; each main current of migration produces a compensating counter current; the natives of towns are less migratory than those of rural parts of the country; females appear to pre-dominate among short journey migrants; the volume of migration increases with the development of transport, industry and commerce; and the economic motives are predominant among push and pull factors of migration.

In general, Ravenstein’s basic laws have since been systematized and expanded by many investigators and the importance of the economic motive in the decision to migrate, the

negative influence of distance, and the process of step-migration have been generally supported by empirical evidence, at least in some countries.

2.1.2 Lee's Theory of Migration

In 1966, Lee revised the basic push-pull concept. He developed a "general schema into which a variety of spatial movements can be placed" (Lee, 1966:49). He also tried to figure out a number of conclusions with regard to the factors in the act of migration, the volume of migration, the development of streams and counter streams, and the characteristics of migrants.

With regard to the factors in the act of migration he divided into "push" factors (factors associated with the area of origin), "pull" factors (factors associated with the area of destination), intervening obstacles and personal factors (Lee, 1966:50). Lee also hypothesized that both area of origin and destination have positive forces which hold people within the area or pull others to it, negative forces which repel or push people from the area, and zero forces which has no effect (Ibid). Lee hypothesized that factors associated with origin area conditions would be more important than those associated with destination areas. These factors associated with the areas of origin and destination are governed by personal factors "which affect individual thresholds and facilitate or retard migration" (Lee, 1966: 51). The final element in Lee's model is the notion of "intervening obstacles" interposed between origin and destination. These constitute "friction" in the migration process (transport costs, migration controls etc.) and may reduce or retard migration, or even (in the case of a law) prevent it altogether.

Lee's conclusion with regard to volume of migration, the development of streams and counter streams, and the characteristics of migrants could be summarized as follow: The volume of migration within a given territory varies directly with the degree of diversity of areas included in that territory; the volume of migration is inversely related to the difficulty of overcoming intervening obstacles; both the volume and rate of migration increases over time; migration tends to take place largely with in well-defined streams (that is from rural regions to towns and then towards major cities, in other words step-migration) ; For every major stream, a counter stream develops; The magnitude of net migration (stream minus counter stream) will be directly related to the weight of "push" factors at origin; Migration is selective. This simply states that migrants are not a random sample of the population at origin; and Migrants responding primarily to the "pull" factors at destination tend to be positively selected (highly

educated persons and the like), whereas migrants responding primarily to the “push” factors at origin tend to be negatively selected; or, where the “push” factors are overwhelming to entire population groups, they may not be selected at all.

Kinuthia (2003), indicates that it has been established that African migrations especially rural to urban have not demonstrated the same effect for industrialization and economic development as migration has done elsewhere especially in Europe and North America. The classic “push factors” from the rural areas, for example, lack of jobs; famine especially in pastoralist areas; drought; various kinds of poverty and landlessness, have been known to “push” people out of their rural homes in search of better opportunities elsewhere, particularly in the urban areas. The “pull” factors in the urban areas have been the hope to find a job; increase one’s income; educational opportunities; in search of better services and generally to improve one’s economic welfare. An economic reason has also been given as a possible deterrent for women migrants to urban areas.

This is based on the Harris & Todaro model (1970) in which they argued that women who are educated are more likely to migrate to the urban areas because of the increased likelihood of finding employment hence realizing the anticipated higher incomes than one would expect in the rural areas. Another cultural factor that may explain migration from the rural to urban areas in most parts of Kenya is the expectation that men are the breadwinners hence they cannot just sit in the rural home when ends do not meet. Moreover, Lucas (1985) using data from Botswana has found that education increases the probability of migration to urban centers because of anticipation of increased wages at destinations.

It appears that the youth tend to respond to the so-called „bright light. “ It is usually argued that it is because those young migrants have a relatively longer time horizon in maximizing expected net earnings. However, Katy & Brett (2004) using data from South Africa indicated that despite the positive economic and social externalities of large cities, a highly concentrated population brings social costs such as congestion, pollution and crime. The increased demand for housing and overloading of urban facilities sees the poor reside in slums, often lacking access to clean water and sewerage systems. Resultant high unemployment necessitates that migrants create their own employment through informal labor-intensive services and production. In the absence of unemployment benefits, this informal sector provides the much-needed income for those unable to find work in the formal sector, and provides many of the necessary inputs into formal sector production.

In general, the push - pull theory may be considered as an off-spring of the neoclassical economic theory and basically associated with the 19th century European Economic Development (Monstead and Walji, 1978:131-132). Most of the theoretical formulations of it have been applied to urban-urban migrations in the developed countries of the world. But it has little or no application to the rural urban migrations in the underdeveloped countries (Mabogunje, 1975:210). Although the push-pull concept is appealingly simple, it is a useful framework for categorizing a range of factors encouraging migration (Gmelch and Zenner 1996:190).

2.1.3. Harris-Todaro Model of Migration

A large body of literature has grown up in recent years around the topic in contemporary less developed countries (LDCs). In this chapter, focus will be placed on one of the particular influence theoretical works, that of Todaro (1969) and Harris-Todaro (1970). When in the early 1950s economists turned their attention to the problems of population growth and economic development in the LDCs, it was thus natural to think that policies which emphasized industrialization would not only increase national incomes, but also relieve the overpopulation of the countryside. However, during the 1960s this view came to be increasingly challenged when it became apparent that inequality and poverty has persisted despite respectable growth in GNP.

This challenge has now led to the new orthodoxy in which rural-urban migration in the LDCs is viewed as “a symptom offends a contributing factor to underdevelopment”. The new orthodoxy is due mainly to Todaro (1969) and Harris-Todaro (1970) whose model has provided a widely accepted theoretical framework for explaining the urban unemployment in many LDCs.

Assuming potential migrants indeed respond to the urban employment probability and treating rural-urban migration primarily as an economic phenomenon, the Harris-Todaro model 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). In the Harris-Todaro model migration was regarded as an adjustment mechanism by which workers allocate themselves between different labor markets, some of which are located in urban areas and some in rural areas, while attempting to maximize their expected incomes. In general, the model underlined that the migrants would reach on the decision to migrate by taking the probability of unemployment in the destination areas.

The migrants could migrate, though their current income in place of origin is higher than in place of destination. This is because the migrants' expectation for a better wage that would be able to compensate past losses in the long run (Todaro and Smith, 2003). In 1977, Brown and Neuberger as cited in Kasahun (2000:11) hypothesized that some migrants are primarily "pushed" out of a place of residence by combination of unfavorable forces that made continued residence there undesirable. Others are induced to leave their residence ("pulled" out) by attractive situations in other locations. Similarly, Bekure (1984:608) stated that "migration took place when conditions in the area of origin became intolerable or when the destination appeared attractive".

2.1.4. Migration and the Dual Sector Model of Economic Development

The Lewis Dual Sector model has two main sectors: An agricultural/rural sector characterized by zero marginal productivity of labor, and an urban/industrial sector which has a high demand for labor and offers wages that are higher than the rural areas. Lewis assumed the agricultural sector to be purely subsistence characterized by surplus labor, low productivity, low incomes, and considerable underemployment. Some portions of the rural labor force were assumed to be redundant or surplus in nature, contributing nothing to output. The industrial sector was assumed to be technologically advanced with high levels of investment operating in an urban environment (McCatty, 2004).

The Lewis Dual Sector model basically states that there is the existence of excess labor in the rural agricultural sector; therefore people migrate to the industrial sector to obtain employment (McCatty, 2004). Besides, the urban manufacturing sector demands labor transfer so as to increase its productivity. In the modern sectors the migrants are thought to be attracted due to better wage. According to Todaro, high levels of rural-urban migration can continue even when urban unemployment rates are high and are known to potential migrants. Migrant will move even if that migrant ends up by being unemployed or receives a lower urban wages than the rural wages (Todaro, 1976:31). Similarly, the probability of obtaining an urban job is inversely related to the urban unemployment rate (Todaro, 1976: 47).

2.2. Sjaastad's Human Investment

Theory Sjaastad (1962) advanced a theory of migration which treats the decision to migrate as an investment decision involving an individual's expected costs and returns over time. Returns comprise both monetary and non-monetary components, the latter including changes

in “psychological benefits” as a result of location preferences. Similarly, costs include both monetary and nonmonetary costs. Monetary costs include costs of transportation, disposal of property, wages foregone while in transit, and any training for a new job. Psychological costs include leaving familiar surroundings, adopting new dietary habits and social customs, and so on. Since these are difficult to measure, empirical tests in general have been limited to the income and other quantifiable variables. Sjaastad’s approach assumes that people desire to maximize their net real incomes over their productive life and can at least compute their net real income streams in the present place of residence as well as in all possible destinations; again the realism of these assumptions can be questioned since “perfect information” is not always the case, by any means.

2.3. Conclusion

The migration theories discussed in this chapter originated from a variety of disciplines. Different disciplines approach migration in different way. A major criticism applicable to most migration theories is that no single theory offers a complete explanation for all migration phenomena (Viljoen, 2005). The above migration theories were considered the social, economic and other features of the migrants based on the western experiences. Regardless of this, the theories noted so far shall be used as a basic theoretical frame work for this research and they will be evaluated based on empirical observations whether or not the western model of migration applicable for this research.

2.4. The Empirical Framework

Despite divergence on the theories of rural-urban migration, the tide is still happening in many developing countries. In this sub-section some of the common causes and consequences of rural-urban migration observed are outlined in light of empirical findings in different literature.

2.4.1. 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).

In spite 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 (for example demographic, social, natural and political). Push factors are associated with the conditions in the place/area of origin of migrants and seem to be more important in the developing world than the “pull” factors associated with destination. War, drought, pest invasion, flooding and other catastrophes could force people to migrate. In rural areas land degradation and deforestation are directly correlated with their productivity and life condition. When they are not in a position to sustain their life through agriculture, where it is highly affected by environment condition, then they would prefer to migrate to urban areas and engage in non-farm activities (Dereje, 2002; Kinfе, 2003).

Moreover, a study conducted in Ethiopia by Ezra (2001) and Tesfaye (2007) show that rural out-migration in northern Ethiopia has been a response to “push” factors rather than response to “pull” factors from urban areas. In many developing countries, rural poverty resulting from low agricultural income, low productivity and under employment as well as strain of farm work is pushing many migrants out of rural areas towards areas with greater employment opportunities (Oberai, 1987:40; Okereke, 1976: 94; Charles, 1975:4; Heric, 1965:14). People cannot live with bread alone rather they need political freedom. Nowadays, good governance is becoming the concern of many governments at least in principle. In the absence of popular democracy, political security, and rule of law, people may feel insecure. Thus, they would prefer to migrate to urban areas, where the political consciousness might be better in relative terms. Political factors such as the prevalence of civil war, conflicts among ethnic groups, discriminatory government laws etc. are important factors producing much rural-urban migration in the third world (Cox, 1970:157; Aklilu and Tadesse, 1993:29). Moreover, people living in border areas and other political strategic places usually flood to urban areas due to the frequent war and unrest in the area.

Similarly, (Kebede 1994:10) argued that land scarcity due to increasing population pressure, unfavorable land tenure system, agricultural stagnation caused by faulty government policies, poverty, environmental crisis and the consequent famine and a set of many other related

factors have in single or combination acted as forces pushing people from the rural areas in poor countries. Breese (1969:326) states that over urbanization caused by rural outmigration is mainly the result of the “push” factors from the countryside rather than the demand for labor in the cities, or what is called their “pull”. Bell (in White and Woods, 1980:88) and Gugler, et.al. (1978:53) also emphasized mainly on the “push” effects of rural areas rather than the urban ‘bright lights’ attraction.

Pull factors of migration are reasons for being attracted to the recipient area because of something desirable such as a nicer climate, better food supply, freedom, etc. (Lee, 1966). Some experts argue that urban environment provides better employment and income opportunity, and the provision of services such as electricity, piped water supply and public services make urban areas attractive. People with better off in their income could migrate to get a better social infrastructure (education, health), driven by urban amenities, urban culture and life style etc. (Byerlee et.al, 1976; Worku, 2006).

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). Charles (1975:25) in the case of rural Nigerians, states that schooling increases expectations of new and modern urban life so that educated rural people are more prone to migration.

However, according to Caldwell (1969:61), the role of education is not absolute as long as some unschooled rural Ghanaians move to the towns with their ill qualification to secure urban employment. Similarly, people migrate to improve their economic well-being and when they are unable to satisfy their aspiration within the existing opportunity structure in their locality (UNESCO, 1992; Fadayomi et al, 1992:87). Byerlee (1974) states that the rural-urban income differential is highly relevant factor for migration. Although high cost of living in cities leads to reduced real rural-urban income differential (Caldwell, 1969:205), yet it is attractive because, as Fapohunda and Lubell (1978:122) found out in the case of Jakarta, the opportunities for year-round employment in urban areas as against seasonal unemployment in rural areas is highly important. The role of information in facilitating rural-urban migration is also worth mentioning. Thus, access of information from relatives in the urban areas, returnee migrants or through mass Medias would play a catalytic role in rural urban migration (Kinfe, 2003).

2.4.2. Consequences of Migration

Studies of consequences of migration are of equal importance as those of the causes of migration. The effects of migration are viewed from two directions. On one hand migration causes excessive urbanization, unemployment, income inequalities, ecological stress and population mal-distribution whereas on the other hand migration is a necessary part of economic growth, equilibrating tendencies, facilitating industrialization, improving income distribution and introducing technological change in agriculture, and generalize that migration is the human right ensuring choosing one's destination to improve welfare and economic benefit (Lewis, 1982:1; Standing, 1984:1). In general, Rural-urban migration has a number of economic, social, cultural, mental and demographic impacts to both receiving and sending areas.

Economic impact: In many cases of migration economic gain has been the prime objective. The economic gain acquired by rural migrants from the cities could be an important asset to be transferred to the rural areas (home area or village) in the form of capital, technology, learning awareness, knowledge, trade, goods or services, etc. The survey for Jakarta shows that almost two-thirds of the male and female migrants reported to be better off after migration than before; and their success increased with the duration of their stay (Sethurman, 1976:12).

Tiffen (1995:48) describes the positive value of migration as any work outside the district brings in capital and information as well as investment in transport or shops which in turn can facilitate agricultural profitability. There are also usually positive effects in areas of origin. One such aspect is remittances which migrants send home (Dasgupta, 1981:47; Adepoju, 1981:324; Oucho, 1998:109). Hence, migration of a family member is used as a means of income diversification against risks (Lall et.al, 2006). According to Brière et al (2002) female migrants make remittances to their parents' households if the latter experience income shocks; men insure parents only if there is no other migrant in the household. In general, migrants are everywhere doing all kinds of jobs mostly in the service and informal sectors. They are mainly engaged in the 3-D jobs – difficult, dirty, and dangerous (Ma & Xiang 1998:547) – jobs that the urban population does not want because they are too hard or disgracing.

Demographic impact: migration has significant influence on the population size of both receiving and sending regions. As Standing (1984:25) pointed out, an increase in migration is

expected to reduce rural population growth while urban population can increase because of the majority of migrants are males and females of reproductive age group. As the result, there can be predominance of older age groups with lower fertility rate in the sending rural areas (Khinchuk 1987:99). The UN (1991:15) reported that the migration which is caused by population pressure becomes age and sex selective. The result will be a rejuvenation of the population structure of the urban area at destination because the migrants are younger than the resident population. Moreover, some studies demonstrated that the age selectivity nature of rural-urban migration supplies cities with more young adults which in turn increase crude birth rates in cities and urban areas (Montgomery et al, 2004:118, UNFPA, 1996). In Africa the age selectivity in city ward migration is predominantly non-contraceptive societies; hence it makes the urban population age structure more conducive to high fertility (UNESCO, 1991).

Impacts on urban basic facilities: Migration has not only impact on demographic and economic aspects, but it has also different impacts on urban basic facilities. The consequences of migration are numerous in the urban areas among which overcrowding and congestion, strain on urban social services, rising food costs, worsening air and water quality and increasing violence, prostitution and diseases are important (Adepoju 1991:29). The most visible impact of growing urban population is probably the rise in squatter settlements in the main urban centers. The artificial barriers include high housing costs and regulations making it harder for migrants to rent houses in the cities, pushing them to suburban areas where lack of social services and police protection is pervasive (Zhao 1999: 778).

Change of Culture: When people migrate to one of the main urban centers they tend to adjust their habits and belief system, if not immediately, but at least, over a generation or two. These changes include changes in religion, clothing, ceremonies, sexual habits, etc (Anderson, 2002).

2.5. The nature of rural-urban migration in Africa and

Ethiopia

In the sub-Saharan Africa, there is a consensus that improvement in economic circumstances is the primary motivation for internal migration (Adepoju, 1977). African migration is fundamentally a family affair rather than an individual activity. Sending of remittances by migrants is identified as one of the strongest and most all-encompassing phenomena in

Africa's migration systems (Adepoju, 1995). Accordingly individual migration enables the household to maximize its chances for survival by diversifying its sources of income and spreading its risks (Stark and Bloom, 1985). The recurring threat of famine or crop failure resulting from inadequate equipment and faulty method of utilization and cultivation of land and others induce rural out migration (Caldwell, 1969). He expresses that the limitation of cash earning opportunities of farmers to once or twice during the year forces many men to leave the countryside for the towns even to get daily labor.

There are multiple effects of migration in Africa both on sending and receiving areas. Bell's study of north Uganda situation finds negative effect of male migrants on agricultural economy because of shortage of labor (cited in White and Woods, 1980). However, exodus of male population from the Tonga Villages of Zimbabwe (Van Velsen, 1960) did not adversely affect the subsistence cultivation, as the same is well managed by the women left behind.

Moreover, some studies in the region link migration with negative outcomes. Of particular concern is the selectivity of migration for the young, the educated, the innovative, and the energetic into rural - urban migration, leaving behind in rural areas the very young the apathetic, the retired and tired, the illiterate and the infirmed. Thus, those who will stimulate the local economy and contribute to improvement in household living conditions are lost, perpetuating rural poverty and dependency as well as undermining rural social viability (Lock Wood, 1990; Makinwa, 1981; Adepoju, 1983). Studies of population mobility in general and rural urban migration in particular in Ethiopia are rather limited. Some attempts were made in relation to urbanization and rural settlements by Mesfin (1970), Eshetu and Teshome (1984), Kloos (1982) and Kebede (1992). Ethiopia suffered national famine in different time periods .The 1984-85 famine was the most catastrophic Ethiopia experienced and reportedly more than a million people died (Kidane, 1989; Webb and Von Braun, 1994).

As part of response to the famine, the Derg regime launched a massive national resettlement and villagization program intended to bring dispersed rural farmers from drought prone areas in the north into concentrated farming cooperatives, mostly in western Ethiopia. Kloos (1990) estimated that the 1984-85 resettlement program resulted in the movement of about 600,000 drought victims from northern and central Ethiopia to the western part of the country. This controversial resettlement program exacerbated the food crisis by not only interfering with agricultural production but also disrupting social relations (Cohen and Lsaksson, 1987). According to Berhanu and White (2000), the program engendered discontent among the

peasants and out migration flows towards cities to avoid living in settlements established and controlled by government.

However, the country has been undergoing a major transformation from a centrally planned to a market oriented economy since the current government came to power in 1991. Because of such transformations internal migration tends to play an increasing role both demographically and economically (Kiros and White, 2004). Studies indicate that movement of people from rural to urban areas of Ethiopia has considerable significance for urban growth. The share of in-migration accounted for more than 50 percent and in some cases up to 80 percent as noted around 1978 causing high urban population growth (Hailu, 1983 cited in Kederalah, 1991).

The development of urban centers was, thus, at the cost of the rural areas (Taye, 1990). This resulted in rural stagnation and increased poverty, forcing the people to leave their villages (Eshetu, 1970). Accordingly, the rural “push” due to the prevailing poverty conditions in the rural areas and not the urban “pull” or attractions that has been the main force for migration (Eshetu, 1970; Befekadu ,1979). As far as the push factors concerned, different studies in Ethiopia specified that unfavorable land tenure system, lack of rural employment opportunities, seasonality of agricultural work, inadequacy or lack of social and economic services, and natural disasters such as drought caused frequent crop damages and failure, ecological degradation and poverty in rural areas were the main forces for rural out migration (Ezra, 2001; Andargachew, 1992; Sileshi, 1978; Mulenbach, 1976; Kloos ,1982).Kebede (1984) stated that the rural “push” factors have been strong forces in the movement of people from the rural to urban areas of Ethiopia than the urban “pull” factors.

2.6 Conclusion

The researchers on rural- urban migration in Africa tried to understand the relationship between migration and economic determinants of migration and the multiple effects of migration both on sending and receiving areas. Moreover, the economic motives of in-migration have received increased attention in Africa. Ethiopia is one of the poor countries in Africa which has been affected vitally by spatial mobility of people, voluntary or forced. The country has experienced accelerated movements of population towards the capital city as well as other regional capitals and zonal towns. Several “pull” and “push” factors of migration were identified. The social, political and economic factors can be taken as the major causes for migration.

However, researches on the pattern, causes and consequences of urban-ward migration in Ethiopia are scanty. Moreover, most of them are focused in Addis Ababa and nearby towns. The present study is therefore, intended to explore the causes and consequences of urban-ward migration in Ethiopia by taking Woldiya as a case and to contribute little to the body of migration literature in the country. This research will identify “push factors” of rural areas and “pull factors” of Woldiya. In general, migration in Africa and Ethiopia take place in response to both “push” and “pull” factors. However, rural -urban migration expected to have considerable impacts at the area of origin and destination in different area.

2.7. Conceptual Framework

Migration can be considered as a significant feature of livelihoods in developing countries to pursuit better living standards. Central to the understanding of rural urban migration flow is the traditional push-pull factors. “Push factor” refers to circumstances at home that repel; examples include famine, drought, low agricultural productivity, unemployment etc. while “pull factor refers to those conditions found elsewhere (abroad) that attract migrants. There are many factors that cause voluntary rural-urban migration, such as urban job opportunities, housing conditions, better income opportunities etc. There is no doubt that, apart from these factors, urban areas also offer a chance to enjoy a better lifestyle. The provision of services such as electricity, piped water supply and public services make urban areas attractive. While the motives for rural movement are important in themselves, the means of movement are also of important. Improvements in transport systems and increasingly awareness of the urban areas through media, helped by improved educational standards are equally important factors to be taken into account when dealing with rural to urban migration. Rural inhabitants see and hear success stories about people that leave their community and move to cities, which also act as incentives for out-migration. Incentives for out migration may be distorted, thereby creating excessive urbanization. Therefore, rather than targeting the migration itself, it is preferable to focus on the causative factors and its consequences.

Historically, pull factors have predominated- urban environment provides better employment and income opportunities. But recently, it seems that push factors seem to be increasingly powerful.

Migration Increased number of people because of rural urban migration certainly puts pressure on available and stagnant public utilities. Health services and education have been particularly burdened with a huge demand, causing overcrowded classrooms in urban areas.

The most visible impact of growing urban population is probably the rise in squatter settlements in main urban centers. There are cases of unsafe and overcrowded shanty towns where exposure to pollution and diseases are high at risk. In general, increasing urban population has also brought increasing problems in urban areas.

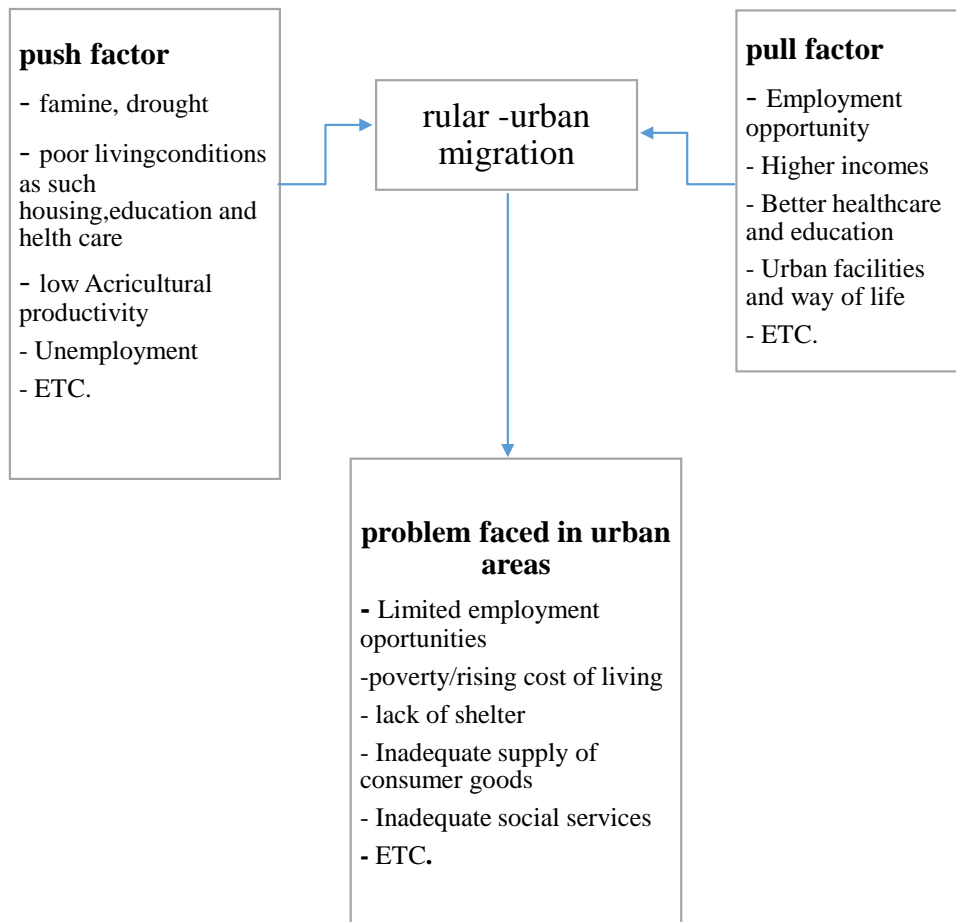


Figure 2.1: The conceptual framework for the analysis of rural-urban migration

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Increased number of people because of rural urban migration certainly puts pressure on available and stagnant public utilities. Health services and education have been particularly burdened with a huge demand, causing overcrowded classrooms in urban areas. The most visible impact of growing urban population is probably the rise in squatter settlements in main urban centers. There are cases of unsafe and overcrowded shanty towns where exposure to pollution and diseases are high at risk. In general, increasing urban population has also brought increasing problems in urban areas.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study focuses on the instigating factors of rural-urban migration in Jimma town, south west Ethiopia. In order to address the stated objectives and research questions of the study, this chapter outlines sources of data, method of data acquisition and analysis.

3.1. Research Design

Research design is considered as the blue-print and cornerstone of any study since it facilitates various research operations. Kothari (2006:33), and Brown and Dowling (1998:37) noted that, if the major emphasis of the study is on discovery of ideas and insights the appropriate research design is found to be exploratory, while if the purpose of the study is on the accurate description of a situation the appropriate research design is descriptive. Therefore, this study has been carried out through a survey to obtain a description which is known by survey research design.

According to Teshome (1998), using of both quantitative and qualitative methods at the same time is more advisable. Because quantitative data provides precise summaries and comparisons, while the qualitative data provided general elaborations, explanations, meanings and relatively new ideas. Taking all these into account, multiple approaches which combine both qualitative and quantitative methods were used for this study. These methods are believed to be more appropriate to investigate the topic under discussion - causes and consequences of rural-urban migration to Jimma town. Moreover, the qualitative approach is useful to look carefully for flaws and inadequacies that might be induced un-intentionally in this study.

3.2 Sampling Design

When conducting research, it is hardly ever possible to study the entire population that you are interested in. This is why researchers use samples when they seek to collect data and answer research questions. A sample is a subset of the population being studied. It represents the larger population and is used to draw inferences about that population. It is a research technique widely used in the social sciences as a way to gather information about a population without having to measure the entire population.

Accordingly because of there is no readymade list of migrant households from secondary sources in Jimma city, the researcher employed a Non probability Sampling design, When the researcher does not know the probability of their sample in many cases it is very difficult to obtain a probability sample.

The city administration is structurally constituted with 17 kebeles having their own demarcated geography, population and kebele administration. From among 17 kebeles highest populous three kebeles were selected purposively. The researcher, have selected the area because of, from my long stay there, I have recognized that there is an increasing number of seasonal and permanent migrants in the three town. Therefore migrants from the three kebeles have formed this research population, accordingly 300 respondents purposefully recruited for interviewing. Respondents were recruited irrespective of total population number in each kebeles. In fact, the kebeles are not equal with their geographic area coverage and their total population

Sampling techniques

Sampling techniques are the processes by which the subset of the population from which you will collect data are chosen, when the members of a population are difficult to locate, such as, migrant workers, or undocumented immigrants a snowball sample technique will be appropriate. A snowball sample is one in which the researcher collects data on the few members of the target population he or she can locate, then asks those individuals to provide information needed to locate other members of that population whom they know.

The purpose of this technique is it identifies cases of interest to people who know people, who know what cases are information-rich, accordingly the researcher meeting a migrant person, interviewing that person, and then asking him/her to introduce the researcher to other migrant people might be interviewed. So the researcher used to go ahead for identifying a migrant person, interviewing that person, and then asking him/her to introduce me to other migrant people might be interview with the help of kebele administrator before distribution of the questionnaires. Finally, a total of 300 respondents were selected from total migrant households of sample kebeles. From the distributed 300 questionnaires only 289 questionnaires were usable.

3.3 Source of Data

Based on the research problem and objectives, both primary and secondary data sources were used. Multiple data collection strategy is more advantageous than single data collection strategy in research work. As Teshome (1998) stated, there are strengths and weakness to any single data collection strategy and using more than one data collection approach give opportunity to the researcher to combine the strengths and correct some of the deficiencies of any one source of data. More specifically, the selected methods to collect the necessary data are questionnaire, focus group discussion, interview, personal observation and secondary sources.

3.3.1 Procedures of Data Collection

The researcher used to make a prior contact with the kebele administrator of each Kebele. They are going to cooperate by arranging a schedule to identify and meet three migrants from each kebele. The researcher personally used to met some of the migrants and explain the purpose of the study to get their consent. After getting their consent, the researcher has been made use a snow boll technique to identify the rest samples that will complete the questionnaire. The researcher assures the respondents that the information they provide will be kept strictly confidential. This helped to avoid fears and suspicions that might come in the minds of the respondents and enhanced their cooperation for the study. This has been done according to the advice of Best and Kahn (2002) who stated that the researcher has the responsibility to keep the subjects who gave him/her information safe by not revealing their identity in all his/her records and reports.

Taking into account of the sample size and the time schedule as well as the nature and content of questionnaires, the researcher recruited a total of three enumerators from the respective kebeles of the town. The data collectors were selected on the basis of their personal characteristics, educational level (all preparatory complete) and knowledge of the town (i.e. native to the area and speakers of local language oromifa as well as Amharic). Before the data collectors start the actual field survey, the researcher arranged orientation program on how to proceed with the interview and approach the interviewee, then, the enumerators started their work. In addition, during the survey the researcher accompanied field assistance in order to coordinate as well as to cross check their works. In order to maintain the quality of data collected, meetings was held with the enumerators after the end of each survey data to discuss

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any problem they might face. The researcher also cross checked the completed questionnaires with some of the respondents.

3.3.2 Questionnaire

To complement the data through other instruments and to collect primary data on individual house hold heads, the questionnaire includes open-ended and closed ended types and that consisted of nine main sections was used.

3.3.3 Focus Group Discussion

In addition to questionnaires, focus group discussion was conducted to substantiate the responses acquired using questionnaires. The group discussion was conducted with migrants in the town such as young, adult, elderly people of both sex and others who have expected to have accumulated knowledge about the causes and consequences of migrations in the study area. There was one focus group discussion held in kebeles selected. Each group comprise of 5 persons in the discussion.

Interview

To get the necessary information, in-depth interviews had been given more attention. The interview has been conducted with elders who give their participant experiences of the past and present developments, administrators, planners and other concerned authorities of the town, administrator of sample kebeles, selected migrants from each of sampled kebeles. Notes were sufficiently and carefully taken from the interviewees who considered knowledgeable and rich to provide the cause of rural urban migration.

3.3.4 Observation

Personal observation and experience of the study area will help the researcher to understand the cause of rural-urban migration in the study area and a migrants ' means of living in the town like housing unemployment etc and crosschecked data were gathered through household survey, discussion and key informant interviews.

3.3.5 Secondary data source

In addition to the data collected through questionnaire, group discussion, interview and observation, the secondary data pertaining to in migration, population, the physical background, urban amenities and facilities of the town will be obtained from various sources.

The Jimma woreda administration office, Jimma Town Trade and Industry Development Office, Jimma city Finance and Economic Development Office documents and archives of the municipality of the town were used as major sources. The Statistical Bulletin of Economic Development and Planning Bureau of Oromia region, Trade and Industry Department of Jimma town, Jimma zone Administrates has been approached to get additional data. In addition to these, various publications of the CSA such as the 1984, 1994 and 2007 population and housing census statistical and analytical reports at country and regional level and abstracts have been contributed to the study substantially by providing information. Literatures related to rural-urban migration issues from internet websites, unpublished and published materials in the library of Jimma University and other institutions was also intensively reviewed.

Scope of the study

Any time that a task of doing a research is to be undertaken, the essential guideline is to define explicitly the scope of the study. The scope of the study basically means all those things that will be covered in the research, therefore in this study the researcher has been only assess the cause of rural urban migration in Jimma city.

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Limitation of the study

Due to all studies have limitations and it is important to discuss the limitations related to the research problem under investigation. There is a little prior research on the topic that will help as basis of literature review and also helps lay a foundation for understanding the research problem.

3.4 Methods of Data Analysis

Data analysis have been consisting of examining, categorizing, tabulating or otherwise recombining the evidence to address the initial proposition of a study .After the completion of data collection, the data was edited, coded, classified and tabulated. Since, the purpose of editing is to detect errors and omissions (Kothari, 2006), the study will be maintained a careful inspection of the completed questionnaires during the collection of the questionnaire from each enumerator. Since, coding is necessary for efficient analysis the researcher primarily made coding decisions during the designing stage of the questionnaires. Kothari (2006) described the purpose of coding as to assign the items in certain categories and

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accordingly the researcher categorized the items of questionnaires based on the stated objectives.

The study will classify the collected data into groups of classes on the basis of common characteristics as to target the stated objectives. Finally the researcher will use the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software version 21 to produce different tables, graphs, population pyramids and percentages which was used to illustrate the various aspects of the study.

The data have been analyzed qualitatively by using descriptive statistics including percentages and graph. Data collected through the open-ended items, responses of interviewees, personal observation and group discussion were considered during data analysis.

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CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA ANALYSIS DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATIONS

In the following section data collected from the participants will be presented, analyzed and interpreted. The section consists of the analysis and discussion of the general characteristics of the participants as well as their responses to the major issues relating to the causes of migration. Questionnaires as a data collection tool were distributed to 300 participants. Of the total of 300 questionnaires 289 of them were filled by the participants and returned back indicating 96.33 % of the return rate.

4.1 General Characteristics of the participants

General characteristics of the participants are related to those demographic attributes such as age, sex, educational qualification and marital statuses. In this sub section therefore these demographic attributes will be presented and analyzed. Particularly, marital status and educational qualifications are assessed before and after migration to see if there are changes in terms of these attributes.

4.2 Gender

Table 1 deals with the gender of the participants. The data shows that 85.1% of the respondents were male and 14.9% were female. The data apparently indicate that the overwhelming majority of the participants were males. This may imply that most of the migrants to Jimma town were males. The data from the FGD also indicates that most of the rural –urban migrants were male. One of the participants stressed that female usually migrate to Arab countries such as Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Dubai and the male remain here.

Table 1: Gender of the respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Male	246	85.1
Female	43	14.9
Total	289	100.0

Source: Survey Data (2019)

4.3 Age of the participants

The respondents were asked to indicate the age group they belonged to and the results are shown in Table 2. Accordingly, 22(7.6%) of the respondents were below 25 years of age, 164(56.7%) were between 26-35 years and 103 (35.6%) were above 35 years. This shows that majority of the respondents are aged between 26 and 35 years. This might imply that most of the migrants to the town are in their productive ages. In an FGD, participants have pointed out that, though people of all ages migrate to the town, it is the youngsters who migrate in larger densities. Perhaps, some elderly people came to the town from the nearby areas for begging.

Table 2: Age of the Participants in years

Items		Frequency	Percent
Age group	15-25	22	7.6
	26-35	164	56.7
	>35	103	35.6
	Total	289	100

4.4 Education level at birth place

The respondents were asked to indicate the education level they worked in and the results are shown below. Figure 1, shows that 31.83% of the respondents are TVET graduates, 23.88% are secondary school, 11.76% are in junior school level. The results show that 12+special training, primary school and illiterate accounts 9.34%, 7.61% and 4.5% respectively. The fact that most of the migrants (76.12%) had educational qualification beyond secondary school might imply that job seeking could be a major driving force of migration to the town. The findings in this regard might be in line with the notions that views migration primarily as an economic phenomenon. Data from an interview with the elders also indicated that, most of the youths flee from rural areas have some level of education. He stated that, "I know some people from rural areas in my village and most of them are educated to some extent".

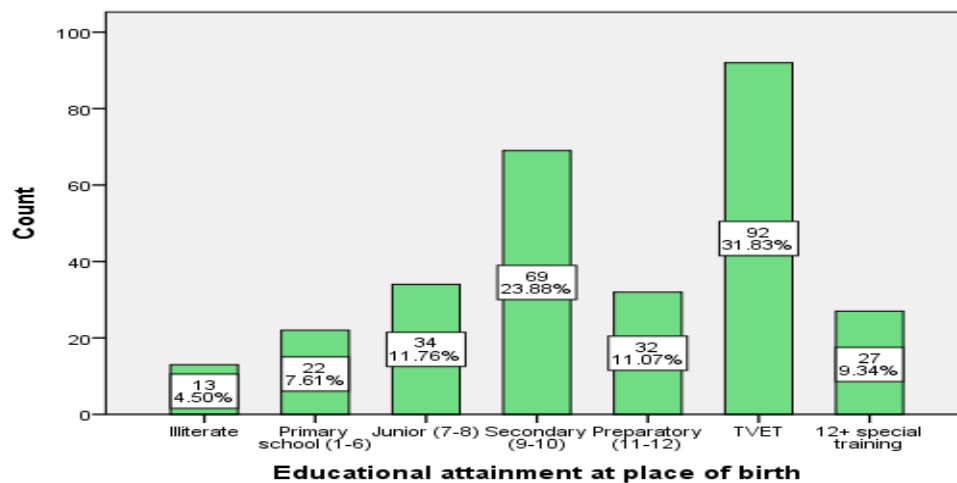


Figure 1: Education level at birth place

Source: Survey Data (2019)

4.5 Marital status

The respondents were asked to indicate their marital status and the results are shown below. Table 1 shows that 232 (80.3 %) of the participants were married where as the rest 57 (19.7%) of the respondents were single. The fact that the majority of migrants were single or lower portions of married people were migrated could be explained in line with the assumptions of the Sjaastad advanced a theory of migration which sees migration as a cost benefit analysis and where benefits encompass both monetary and non-monetary aspects. Leaving once family might cost people in huge terms of psychology and, hence married people, at normal circumstances, may not be motivated to migrate.

Table 3: marital status of the participants

Item		Frequency	Percent
Marital status	Married	57	19.7
	Single	232	80.3
	Total	289	100

4.6The Current Education level

The respondents were asked to indicate their Education level during data collection and the results are shown on Table 4 below indicates of the results which were obtained where 39.4%

of the respondents have 12+ special training, 19.4% have College/University graduate and 17.3% have Secondary school complete. As compared to the educational attainment of migrants at birth place there are substantial changes in their current educational attainments. For example, 4.5 % of the migrants were illiterate at their birth place. These data changed in to 0.3 % in their current educational qualifications. Besides, the proportion of migrants with 12 + special training was 9.34 % from the total respondents. This has substantially changed to 39.4 %.

Comment [z13]: So what do you infer then?
 Say: it is possible to infer that migrants were seen continuing their education in order to cope up th existence in the city

Table 4: The current educational attainment

	Frequency	Percent
Education status	Illiterate	1 .3
	Read and write	1 .3
	Primary school (1-6)	18 6.2
	Junior (7-8)	7 2.4
	Secondary (9-10)	50 17.3
	Preparatory (11-12)	18 6.2
	TVET	24 8.3
	12+ special training	114 39.4
	College/University graduate	56 19.4
Total	289 100.0	

4.7 Current marital Status

The respondents were asked to indicate their marital status and the results are shown below. Table 5, indicate that majority 145(50.2%) are married, 138 (47.8%) are single and 2.1% of them was divorced. The numbers of married migrants increased by 32.5 % as compared to the initial birth place data.

Table 5: The current marital Status of the respondents

	Frequency	Percent
marital Status	Single	138 47.8
	Married	145 50.2
	Divorced	6 2.1
	Total	289 100.0

4.8 Age, distance and time of mitigation to Jimma town

The Table 6 below shows the minimum and maximum age at the time of migration and year of stay of the respondents. Accordingly, the minimum and maximum ages at the time of migration were 14, and 40, respectively. The average age of the migrants was 24.39 years. Regarding year of stay of the respondents, the results indicate that 2 and 32 in minimum, maximum respectively. The migrants have stayed in Jimma for 8 years on average (SD=5.196) indicating significant variation among the participants. Moreover, the results on the same table show that immigrants have travelled for 34.56 KMs on average to Jimma (SD=25.182). The longest distance was 150 km from the Jimma town where as the shortest was 18 kms.

Table 6: Descriptive Statistics for age time and distance

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age when you last moved to live in Jimma in year(s).	14	40	24.39	4.275
How long since you last moved to live in this town? in year(s).	2	32	8.69	5.196
The distance between Jimma and place of your birth in Kilometer.	18	150	34.56	25.182

4.9. Pre and post migration status compared

The comparison of pre and post migration status were analyzed in terms of type of work, income, education level and access, transport, health care and general living condition . compared majority of the respondents responded as improved on type of work, income, education level and access, transport, health care and general living condition that accounts 75.8%, 76.1%, 84.8%, 82.7%, 76.5%, 84.4% and 79.9% respectively. In contrast most of 58.1% said access to housing was worsened. In general, the results indicate that there were substantial improvements on the lives of the migrants as compared to their previous statuses. In general, the majority of the participants (79.9%) affirmed that the general living conditions were improved as compared to their previous live conditions (prior to their immigration)

Table 7: Comparison of Pre and post migration status

Conditions	Improved		Worsened		Remained	The same
	F	%	f	%	f	%
Type of work	219	75.8%	33	11.4%	37	12.8%
Your income	220	76.1%	24	8.3%	45	15.6%

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Your education/skill	245	84.8%	23	8.0%	21	7.3%
Access to education for your dependents	239	82.7%	30	10.4%	20	6.9%
Access to housing	54	18.7%	168	58.1%	67	23.2%
Access to urban transport	221	76.5%	35	12.1%	33	11.4%
Access to health cares	245	84.8%	30	10.4%	14	4.8%
General living conditions	231	79.9%	37	12.8%	21	7.3%

4.10 Cause of Migration

In spite 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 (for example demographic, social, natural and political). Push factors are associated with the conditions in the place/area of origin of migrants and seem to be more important in the developing world than the “pull” factors associated with destination. In this study, participants were asked to indicate the extent to which the stated causes make them to migrate. Accordingly, their responses were analyzed using a reference points where by X, is 0.5-1.49 (Very low); 1.5-2.49 (Low); 2.5-3.49 (Moderate); 3.5-4.49 (High); > 4.5 (Very High).

Table 8: Descriptive Statistics of the Causes of Migration

	N	Mean	SD
the phenomenon of unemployment?	289	4.26	.978
the advertise of urban comfortable life?	289	3.99	1.222
the Low opportunities in villages?	289	3.88	1.061
the rural jobs types	289	3.82	.869
entertainment facilities in rural areas?	289	3.81	1.086
How much the Migration rate from your village have been in the past 10 years	289	3.79	.883
poor service, lack of services in rural areas?	289	3.74	1.020
Factors (military service for boys, married with boys and girls in the city and urban educated) What impact has been on rural –urban migration?	289	3.62	1.397
the lack of education facilities?	289	3.56	.865
the Continuing education of rural children in the city?	289	3.54	1.047
lack of sufficient educational facilities (schools and high schools) been effective on rural –urban migration?	289	3.36	1.028

the rural poverty?	289	3.28	1.171
How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the unfair agricultural land ownership?	289	3.27	.887
How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the distance of village from cities?	289	3.26	.881
Is the shortage of doctors and hospitals and health facilities has been effective on rural –urban migration?	289	3.20	.852
How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the hardness of agricultural work and lack of motivation for children to continue fathers' job?	289	3.09	1.040
How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the Inheritance low in Agricultural land fragmentation?	289	3.00	.896
How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the unsuitable mountainous roads?	289	2.09	1.253
How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the rural household population	288	2.08	1.340
How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the mountain cold weather?	289	1.73	1.128
Valid N (list wise)	288		

Table 8 shows that, the phenomenon of unemployment has gained the highest mean score of all the items ($M=4.26$: $SD=.978$) followed by the advertise of urban comfortable life ($M=3.99$: $SD=1.222$), low opportunities in villages ($M=3.88$: $SD=1.061$) and the rural jobs types ($M=3.83$: $SD=.869$) (See Table 8). Moreover, such factors as the lack of entertainment facilities in rural areas ($M=3.81$: $SD=1.086$), poor service and or lack of services in rural areas ($M=3.79$: $SD=.883$), the lack of education facilities ($M=3.74$: $SD=1.020$) and the need for continuing education of rural children in the city ($M=3.62$: $SD=1.397$) have also been identified as the high factors for migration. On the other hand, the aspects in the rural household population ($M=2.08$: $SD=1.340$) and the weather conditions of the rural areas ($M=1.73$: $SD=1.128$) were identified to have little effects on the migration to Jimma town (Table 8).

The results of the study indicate that unemployment has been the chief cause of immigration to Jimma town (Table 8). The majority of the migrants involved in the study were high school and above level graduates (>70%). Participants indicated that rural jobs are not attractive to them ($M=3.82$: $SD=.869$). Given these numbers of educated people in the rural areas coupled with the unpleasing nature of the jobs in their locality, the need for job is not surprising to be the major cause for migration.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Summary of the Major Findings

This study aimed at to investigate the major causes of rural-urban migration to Jimma town. To do so the following basic questions were raised to guide the research process. These are

1. What are the causes of rural -urban migrants in Jimma town?
2. What are dominant migratory groups on the basis demography and socio-economic characteristics of migrants of the study area?
3. Do the lives of migrants have shown any change as compared to their prior life situation?

Data were collected from 289 participants through questionnaires. Percentages, frequencies, Mean scores and standard deviations were used to analyze the data. Accordingly, the study comes up with the following major findings.

- The overwhelming majority (246/ 85.1 %) of the participants were male while the female participants constitute only 14.9 % (49) of the samples of the study.
- The majority of the participants (164/ 56.7%) were between 26-35 years of age followed by 35.6 % of the participants aged beyond 35 years.
- The study found out that the major causes of rural -urban migrants in Jimma town are the phenomenon of unemployment (M=4.26: SD=.978), the advertise of urban comfortable life (M=3.99: SD=1.222), low opportunities in villages (M=3.88: SD=1.061) and the rural jobs types (M=3.83: SD=.869).
- The study found out that most of the migrants were male (85.1%), single (232 (80.3 %)), youngsters (24.39 years on average). Moreover, the majority of the migrants have some level of education. Illiterate migrants constitute a few portion (Below 5%) the migrant population to the Jimma town and most of the migrants (76.12%) had attended secondary schools and above.
- The numbers of married migrants increased by 32.5 % as compared to the initial birth place data regarding their marital status.

- The general life conditions of migrants have shown a substantial improvement as compared to their lives in their birth places as affirmed by the majority of the participants (79.9%).

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Conclusions of the study

Based on the analysis of the data and the major findings of the study, the following conclusions are made.

- As we educate more and more people, and as adequate job opportunities are not created in the rural areas, the trend of migration seems to increase in the coming years. People will inevitably continue to migrate to the town seeking for jobs and better education. As far as the life conditions in rural and urban areas have shown discrepancies, the need for better life will continue to push more and more people. When people observe that the lives of those who migrate have substantially changed as compared to theirs, it is apparently natural to decide to migrate. To this end, there will be a huge migration to the town in the years coming here after. This in turn will affect the life conditions in the town in several ways.
- Migration to the town might yield in adversary effects both to the town to which the migrants are coming and the rural areas from which they are running from. As more youngsters, single and few educated individuals migrate to the urban areas, the rural areas will run out of productive labor, this might eventually will lead to the decline in the production of the rural areas. On the other hand, the more migration to the town increases the need for several public and social services. To meet these needs' increment, the town administration might need more and more human, and financial resources which in turn places a pressure on the tax payer. However, this doesn't mean that migrants are just costs. If the town administration is able to utilize the skills and the labors of the migrants appropriately, they will contribute to the production of the town.
- Given a huge number of migrations, if the town administration will not be able to control the where about of the people coming to the town, the possibility for social malfunctioning such as crimes will be high. This will in turn might affect the peace and stability in the town.

Say: The study found out that the majority of migrants to Jimma town were single, male, secondary school and above graduates youngsters. The study also found out that the major causes of migration to the town were the phenomenon of unemployment, advertisement about the urban live low opportunities, and job types in the rural areas. The study also tried to compare the live conditions the migrants before and after migration. To this end, the overwhelming majority of migrants have confirmed that their lives have changed substantially. Given these numbers of educated people in the rural areas coupled with the unpleasing nature of the jobs in their locality, the need for job is not surprising to be the major cause for migration. It is hence the trend of the migration will continue to increase in the coming years as far as the educated youth are left unemployed in the rural areas. Also The change in migrants maintain in their livelihood would enhance the rate of migration to the city.

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Recommendations

In line with the major findings and conclusions of the study the following recommendations and implications are forwarded.

- In this globalized era where by the world is being considered as a village, it might be difficult to stop migration of people. As far as imbalances are there between areas where people live in terms of life conditions, services and incomes, it is so natural to see the migration of people. What we can do is to deter migration as much as possible and to properly and effectively manage it once it happens. To do so, different bodies have different responsibilities.
- Jimma city administration has to be aware of the density of migration to the town and the effects it has been placing on the overall activities of the town. Such that strong mechanisms by which new migrants are properly identified and regulated should be devised and applied.
- The administrative officials who are in charge of administering the rural areas need to be aware of the trends in the migration and the long terms effects and the problems that cause it. So that, they are required to strongly work on job creation endeavors in the rural areas that chiefly focus on the youth population in their vicinities.

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Appendices

Jimma University

College of Business and Economics

MPA PROGRAM

Questionnaire for Immigrants

Dear Participant,

This questionnaire is designed to collect data for the study entitled *“INSTIGATING FACTORS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION AT JIMMA TOWN, SOUTH WEST ETHIOPIA”*. The information that you are going to provide will only be used for the research’s purpose. Therefore, you are kindly requested to provide accurate information as much as possible. There are three different sections in this questionnaire. Please complete all the sections so that your responses will be used in determining the results of the study.

Your involvement in this study is completely anonymous in that the information you are going to provide will be managed in a strictly confidential manner and that you will remain undisclosed.

Abdulhafiz Ahmed

Thank you,

General Directions

- Don’t write your name.
- Each section has its own instruction, please read the instructions and provide your answers accordingly.
- Put X mark in the boxes for the closed ended questions and write your answers on the blank spaces provided for the open ended ones.

I. General Information and Demographic characteristics of the participant

A. Address of the participants

- 1) Woreda _____
- 2) Kebele _____
- 3) Complete
- 4) Not complete

B. Socio-economic characteristics of migrants

- 1) your age in years _____
- 2) Sex A. Male B. Female
- 3) Your current marital Status
- A.Single B. Married
- C. Divorced D. Widowed
- 4) Your current educational attainment (highest level of schooling completed) (Put X mark on)

A	Illiterate	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Read and write	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Primary school (1-6)	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	Junior (7-8)	<input type="checkbox"/>	E	Secondary (9-10)	<input type="checkbox"/>	F	Preparatory (11-12)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	TVET	<input type="checkbox"/>	H	12+ special training	<input type="checkbox"/>	I	College/University graduate	<input type="checkbox"/>

C. Pre-Immigration information (before migration)

- 1) Where were you born?
- Region _____ Zone _____
- Woreda _____ Place name _____
- 2) What was your age when you last moved to live in Jimma? _____ year(s).
- 3) Your educational attainment (highest level of schooling completed) when you left your place of birth?

A	Illiterate	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Read and write	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Primary school (1-6)	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	Junior (7-8)	<input type="checkbox"/>	E	Secondary (9-10)	<input type="checkbox"/>	F	Preparatory (11-12)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	TVET	<input type="checkbox"/>	H	12+ special training	<input type="checkbox"/>	I	College/University graduate	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 4) What was your marital status when you left your birth place?
- A.Single B. Married
- C. Divorced D. Widowed
- 5) What was your marital status when you last moved to live in Jimma?
- A.Single B. Married
- C. Divorced D. Widowed
- 6) How long since you last moved to live in this town? _____ year(s).
- 7) The distance between Jimma and place of your birth? _____ Kilometer.

8) When did you out migrate from the place of your birth? Years in Ethiopian calendar_____

9) When did you come to Jimma to live? Years in Ethiopian calendar_____

PART II:

A. CAUSES OF MIGRATION: The following items are related to the causes of migration. Please indicate the extent to which the causes stated in the items resulted in out migration by putting “X” mark in one of the boxes after each statement. Please use the following a five-point scale where 1. = Very low; 2. = Low; 3. = Moderate; 4. = High; 5= Very High

No	Questions	Answers				
		5	4	3	2	1
1.	How much the Migration rate from your village have been in the past 10 years					
2.	How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the rural poverty?					
3.	How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the unfair agricultural land ownership?					
4.	How much of rural-urban migration has been due to poor service, lack of services in rural areas?					
5.	How much of rural-urban migration has been due to poor entertainment facilities in rural areas?					
6.	How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the phenomenon of unemployment?					
7.	How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the lack of education facilities?					
8.	How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the rural jobs types					
9.	How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the distance of village from cities?					
10.	How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the mountain cold weather?					
11.	How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the unsuitable mountainous roads?					
12.	How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the rural household population					

13.	How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the Inheritance law in Agricultural land fragmentation ?					
14.	How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the hardness of agricultural work and lack of motivation for children to continue fathers job?					
15.	How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the Continuing education of rural children in the city?					
16.	How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the advertise of urban comfortable life?					
17.	Has the lack of sufficient educational facilities (schools and high schools) been effective on rural –urban migration?					
18.	Factors (military service for boys, married with boys and girls in the city and urban educated) What impact has been on rural –urban migration?					
19.	How much of rural-urban migration has been due to the Low opportunities in villages?					
20.	Is the shortage of doctors and hospitals and health facilities has been effective on rural –urban migration?					
Abbas et al (2014). Migration questionnaire						

B. Pre and post migration status compared

Please indicate that moving to Jimma from your place of birth or last place of residence improved, or worsened or remained the same in line with the aspects stated in the table. Put “X” mark on the boxes under each of the choices to indicate your responses.

No	Your condition with regard to:	Improved	Worsened	Remained The same
1.	Type of work			
2.	Your income			
3.	Your education/skill			
4.	Access to education for your dependents			
5.	Access to housing			
6.	Access to urban transport			
7.	Access to health cares			
8.	General living conditions			