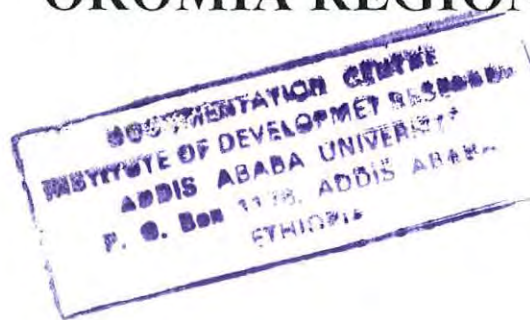


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**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

**SURVIVAL STRATEGIES OF FEMALE
IN-MIGRANTS IN GIMBI TOWN,
OROMIA REGION**



BY DAWIT TEFERA GOBENA

**JULY 2009
ADDIS ABABA**

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A THESIS SUBMITTED TO SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES OF ADDIS ABABA
UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN POPULATION STUDIES (POPULATION,
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT)

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***Survival Strategies of Female In-Migrant in Gimbi
Town, Oromia Region***

By
Dawit Tefera Gobena

**Institute of Population Studies
College of Development Studies**

Approved by the Examining Board

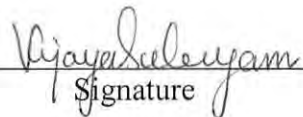
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Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	i
List of Tables	iv
List of Figures	iv
Abbreviations and Acronyms	v
Abstract	vi
CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background of the Study	1
1.2. Statements of the Problem	2
1.3. Significances of the Study	4
1.4. Objective of the Study	5
1.5. Research Questions	6
1.6. Limitations of the Study	6
1.7. Organization of the Thesis	7
1.8. Definitions of Terms	7
CHAPTER TWO REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND	
ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY	9
2.1. Theories Related to Causes of Migration	9
2.2. Survival Strategies of Migrants	10
2.2.1. Active Survival Strategy	11
2.2.2. Passive Survival Strategy	11
2.2.3. Social Network Survival Strategy	12
2.3. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Migrant Women	12
2.4. Challenges of Migrant Women	14
2.5. Analytical Framework of the Study	15
CHAPTER THREE METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY	17
3.1. The Study Design	17
3.2. Sampling Procedures	17
3.3. Sample Size Determination	18
3.4. Ethical Consideration	18
3.5. Source and Methods of Data Collection	19

3.6. Fieldwork	21
3.7. Methods of Data Analysis	21
CHAPTER FOUR BACKGROUNDS OF THE STUDY AREA AND	
RESPONDENTS	26
4.1. Location of Gimbi Town	26
4.2. Population of Gimbi Town	27
4.2.1. Age and Sex Composition	27
4.2.2. Ethnicity and Religion	27
4.2.3. Migration Status	28
4.2.4. Educational Status	29
4.3. Socio-Economic-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	29
CHAPTER FIVE RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	34
5.1. Causes of Females In-migration to Gimbi Town.....	34
5.1.1. Economic Factors	34
5.1.2. Social Factors	35
5.2. Survival Strategies of Female In-migrants in Gimbi Town	36
5.2.1. Active Survival Strategy	36
5.2.2. Passive Survival Strategy	43
5.2.3. Social Network Survival Strategy	48
CHAPTER SIX SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	51
6.1. Summery	51
6.2. Conclusions	52
6.3. Recommendations	54
REFERENCES	55
Annexes	

List of Tables

Table 3.1: Predictor Variables Classification	24
Table 4.1: Population of Gimbi Town According to Sex and Broad Age Category	27
Table 4.2: Ethnicity and Religion of Population in Gimbi Town	28
Table 4.3: Migration Status of Population in Gimbi Town between 1984 and 1994	28
Table 4.4: Educational Status of Population in Gimbi Town	29
Table 4.5: Age Distribution of Respondents by Duration of Continuous Residence in Gimbi Town	30
Table 4.6: Distribution of Female In-migrants by Place of Birth	31
Table 4.7: Self Reported Wealth Status of Respondents by Number of Living Children	32
Table 4.8: Educational Status of Respondents	33
Table 4.9: Estimated Average Monthly Income of Respondents	33
Table 5.1: Major Causes for Females In-migrations to Gimbi Town	34
Table 5.2: Active Survival Strategy of Female In-migrants in Gimbi Town	36
Table 5.3: Result of Binary Logistic Regression Model on Accepting Available Job as a Survival Strategy by Female In-migrants in Gimbi Town	37
Table 5.4: Passive Survival Strategy of Female In-migrants in Gimbi Town	43
Table 5.5: Social Network Survival Strategy of Female In-migrants in Gimbi Town	49
Table 5.6: Borrowing Experiences of Female In-migrants by Self-Scale Wealth Status	49

List of Figures

Figure 2.1 Analytical Framework of the Study	16
Figure 4.1 Map of Gimbi Town	26
Figure 4.2 Ethnic Background of Respondents	30

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAU	Addis Ababa University
CSA	Central Statistical Authority
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DTRC	Demographic Training and Research Center
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GTA	Gimbi Town Administration
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
N.B.	Nota Bene (Notice)
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OPHCC	Office of the Population and Housing Census Commission
PSTC	Population Studies and Training Center
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TGE	Transitional Government of Ethiopia
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollar
UN	United Nations
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women

Abstract

In urban Ethiopia, number of female migrants has been growing with time. Economic and social factors are major reasons for females' migrations in the country. Intention of females' migrations is basically related to improving standard of life. However, unemployment, under waged employment and unsustainable livelihood strategies are common problems for significant proportion of female in-migrants in most urban centers of Ethiopia. As a result, many female in-migrants lead their lives in worst situations and struggle with poverty that worsens their lives. In view of this problem, the main objective of this study was to investigate survival strategies of female in-migrants in Gimbi town.

By using questionnaire, FGDs and interviews data were collected from 380 female in-migrants randomly selected. Then, analyses of the study were done using descriptive and binary logistic regression statistical tools as well as qualitative techniques. The finding of the study reveals that economic factors (searching for jobs and transfer) and social factors (search for education, family formation and finding relatives/friends) are basic causes for young, economically active and rural origin females' in-migrations to Gimbi town. Moreover, the result of the study indicates that active strategy, passive strategy and social network are the basic survival strategies female in-migrants often adopt to lead their lives in the town. These strategies are regularly realized by accepting available job, reducing food intake, using secondhand cloth, renting housing unit with low cost, selling household properties, borrowing, receiving aids and sharing expenses.

The result of binary logistic regression analysis shows that the probability of female in-migrants to accept available job as a survival strategy varies due to socio-economic and demographic factors. Accordingly, problems of economic status are recurrent among young, rural origin, head, single, with dependent children, large family size, recent and illiterate female in-migrants in Gimbi town. Similarly, in the study town, female in-migrants could not earn income from their livelihood strategies are regularly overwhelmed by these problems. Because, female in-migrants among all the aforementioned categories had higher likelihoods to accept available job as a means of survival strategy compared with their respective categories. However, accepting available job as a survival strategy is not influenced by ethnic background and religion of female in-migrants in the study town.

On the other hand, the outcome of this study also indicates that unemployment and underemployment resulted from seasonality of work and low level of earning are the basic economic challenges for many female in-migrants in Gimbi town. Hence, as feasible recommendations the followings were stated. Reinforcing affirmative actions, strengthening the implementations of constitutional rights given to women, providing free family planning services, supporting institutions working on improving life of poor female in-migrants, facilitating situations in which female in-migrants get training on awareness creation, accentuating stabilization of the current market inflations, and developing technical training centers that could assist female in-migrants with low educational status.

Key words: Female In-migrant, Survival Strategies, Active Strategy, Passive Strategy and Social Network

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

To improve their living standard, females from developing countries regularly engage in migration (Bustamante, 2004). African women also mostly engage into internal migrations due to different reasons. Political conflicts and other natural factors are mainly considered as causes for female migrations in the continent (IOM, 2005). Whereas, marriage (the movements of the brides to the groom's place of abode during matrimony) and economic factors are primarily encourage voluntary residential change of women in sub-Sahara Africa as it noticed by Turshen and Holcomb (1993) and Adepaju (1996). Moreover, women in the region usually migrate from rural areas to urban centers to look for job opportunity in order to increase means of earnings and meet urban relatives (Bocquier and Traoré, 1998; Swift and Hamilton, 2001).

According to Mberu (2006), Ethiopia is one of the countries in Africa with relatively high level of internal migration and population redistribution. In the urban centers of the country, more than half (50.7 percent) female population is migrants (CSA, 1998a). Recently, due to different factors proportion of female migrants increases in the country. Joyet (2004) explains that economic reasons are the main causes for female migration in Ethiopia. Feleke (2006) also concretizes this statement by expressing the roles of economic factors in pushing rural women of the country to urban centers. In view of that, lack of own resources including land resources and deteriorations of agricultural output earnings primarily push rural women to leave their usual residences in the nation.

In urban centers of Oromia National Regional State, the number of migrant females growing with times. In 1994, the total female migrant's population share in urban centers of the Region was 34.6 percent (CSA, 1996). However, this share has grown to 49.4 percent after five years (CSA, 1999). Growing business activities in towns like Adama, Agaro, Gimbi, Jima and Ziway attract migrant women in Oromia National Regional State (Feleke, 2006).

Female migrants do not always obtain employment opportunity at their destinations (Oberai, 1993). This instigates migrants to adopt different strategies to overcome the challenges of life at their new places. They often engage into low paid activities to sustain their lives at their new places (Datta *et al.*, 2006). Poor and household head women migrants engage in increased labor inputs and range of activities to earn more and secure their household expenses (Portillo, 2007). In addition, they decide to reduce consumptions and create social networks to lessen difficulties of life (Oberai, 1993; Joyet, 2004).

In deed, socio-economic and demographic characteristics of women migrants have own influences on selecting survival strategies (Oberai, 1993). Bruegel (1999) realizes that migrant married women with young children could face more challenges to get employment opportunity than young and single females (includes never married, divorced, widowed) migrants could face. Furthermore, Oberai (1993) strengthens that in most urban centers of Latin America, very young and older female migrants as well as migrant women with more children could confront problems at the area of destinations than any other groups. In Ethiopia, Mberu (2006) distinguishes that migrants who had own home and permanently resides are more advantageous than those migrants lived in rented homes and resettled as temporary or return migrants. In addition, migrants with no education and poor education rarely participate in the formal economic sectors of urban center. These situations forced most disadvantageous women migrants to reduce consumptions, use resources in small quantity and accept any rudimentary activities as survival strategies (Oberai, 1993; Portillo, 2007).

1.2. Statements of the Problem

Global shift towards a more service-intensive economy and more labor-intensive manufacturing for exports have increased demand for female labor. This would increase the number of female migrants (de Haan, 2000). In addition to new global demands for female labor (in both skilled and unskilled positions), unemployment realities in developing countries has gradually resulted in an increase in the number of women who have relocated from low-income countries to other nations (Joyet, 2004). However, formal employment opportunities deteriorate with time for most female migrants in most urban centers of this region (Oberai, 1993). Moreover, in urban centers of developing nations prevailing urban poverty related to

unemployment, falling incomes and rising food prices could impose great difficulties on life of newly arrived women from rural areas. As a result, most women migrants from rural areas engage into risky, low paid and dangerous jobs that results in vulnerability to exploitation (UN, 2004).

The 1999 National Labor Force Survey indicates that in Ethiopia searching job opportunities, following family and need to improve educational status are the main causes for females' migrations (CSA, 1999). Furthermore, in the country, particularly from the North due to socio-cultural conditions- early marriage that frequently accompanied with divorce, limited access to land, drought, etc cause women to migrate (Pankhurst and Feleke, 2005). On the contrary, Mberu (2006) identifies unemployment realities and lack of resources; however, undermined living standard of migrants in urban Ethiopia.

Turshen and Holcomb (1993) concretize that in developing regions migrant women survival strategies are mainly based on increased labor inputs and range of activities. Besides, low paid migrants forced to substitute preferred foods with cheap foods in order to sustain their lives with under paid wages (Swift and Hamilton, 2001). Female migrants in developing countries forced to move into informal economic sector, since this is the only survival strategy available in situations where no effective social-security system exists (Oberai, 1993). Formal sector entrenchment and unemployment also forced especially migrant women to enter into informal sector (UN, 1991). Nevertheless, income obtained from informal economic sector seldom secures the living expenses of participants. As a result, it leads to credit and further extend the economic dependency of female migrants (UN, 2004; Ellioft, 2006).

As a means of survival strategy, female migrants are alternatively making informal and kinship networks (Swift and Hamilton, 2001; Joyet, 2004; Datta *et al.*, 2006). However, the problem related to social network is adjustment to the new culture for female migrants (UN, 2004). Barriers within the host society as well as individual or personal ones could limit successful adjustment mainly for new comers. In addition, difficulties in behavioral adjustments weaken the desire to achieve survival strategy related to sharing of accommodation for migrants (Datta *et al.*, 2006).

According to analytical reports of CSA (1998b), variations of economic activity and unemployment rates are observed across different urban centers of Oromia National Regional State zones. Activity rate of females in urban centers of Western Wollega Zone is 39.98 percent, which is lower compared with other urban centers of different zones of the Regional State. In contrast, unemployment rate of females is among the higher category in urban centers of the zone. The report further indicates that activity and unemployment rates are not evenly distributed based on migration status even within urban centers of Western Wollega Zone. Female migrants share high proportion of economically active age group of female population in the urban areas of the zone, but unemployment rate is higher among female migrants in relation with non-migrant females and migrant males.

Compared with other urban centers of Western Wollega Zone, large number of female migrants has been living in Gimbi town (the seat of Western Wollega Zone Administration) as it stated in CSA (1996). In addition, the proportion of female in-migrants also significantly increases with time in the town. However, no study was conducted yet in Gimbi town to assess the major reasons for female in-migrations to the town and survival strategies they often adopt after their arrivals. Therefore, the aim of this study is to investigate these issues so as to forward feasible recommendations to improve life of poor female in-migrants in Gimbi town in particular and other urban centers of the study region in general.

1.3. Significances of the Study

According to Oucho (1998), lack of explicit migration policy is a problem for the failure of achieving political and economic development programs in sub-Saharan Africa, because it hinders clear population distribution of the nations for policy makers. Furthermore, Mohammed (2001) emphasizes that collecting, analyzing and disseminating data on internal migration contributes significant roles for economic, social and political planning at local, regional and national level. In view of that, the result of the study would have the following contributions for different sectors.

1. It provides evidences for policy makers to identify main causes for females' spatial migration in the study region in particular and Ethiopia in general. One of the objectives of Ethiopian population policy is to ensure spatially balanced population distribution patterns with a view to maintaining environmental security and extending the scope of development activities (TGE, 1993). While understanding of migration causes is very important to achieve this objective.
2. It indicates the status of female migrants in urban centers of the study region. This could serve as spring-board for governmental, NGOs, and other sectors working on improving women's living standard and prevailing poverty reductions in urban centers of Ethiopia.
3. Additionally, it services as secondary sources of information for other researchers who want to conduct study on gender related migration.

1.4. Objectives of the Study

I. General Objective

The general objective of this study is to investigate the survival strategies of female in-migrants in Gimbi town.

II. Specific Objectives

1. To explore basic reasons those cause females' in-migrations to Gimbi town.
2. To explain some socio-economic and demographic characteristics that influence the selection of survival strategies among female in-migrants.
3. To describe strategies that female in-migrants often adopt to lead their life in the study town.
4. To identify major problems that female in-migrants often face in Gimbi town.

1.5. Research Questions

- ✓ What are the basic causes for female in-migrants to come to Gimbi?
- ✓ How do socio-economic and demographic characteristics of female in-migrants influence their survival strategies?
- ✓ What kinds of strategies female in-migrants often choose to lead their life after arriving at the study town?
- ✓ What challenges do female in-migrants often face in Gimbi town?

1.6. Limitations of the Study

Survival strategies encompass many overlapping techniques. Moreover, different individuals implement these strategies in different ways. Study of such complex and heterogenous issues requires prolong assessments and consideration of large sample size. Nevertheless, due to time constraint and limited resources only 380 female in-migrants were participated in this study.

To avoid problem occurred related to quantitative data great effort was done. For those who do not surly remember their date of birth and arrival to Gimbi town requesting questions related to events were raised. Similarly, to obtain data related to estimated average income of respondent, data collectors were trained to ask respondents usual occupations at the first time. Then requesting estimated daily earning of income particularly for those do not get regular monthly salary from their usual work. At the next step, ask for estimated days they work per week. Finally, to estimate average monthly income of respondents based on obtained information. But, due to memory lapse and respondents' uncertainty especially on income related issues slight variation was observed during re-test assessments for reliability of the quantitative data. For this reason, there is little reservation for quality of quantitative data particularly age, continuous years (long-term migrants) lived in the town and estimated average monthly income used in the analyses of the study.

1.7. Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is categorized into six chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction part. Reviews of related literatures and analytical framework are presented in chapter two. Chapter three articulates methodologies used in the study. Chapter four focuses on backgrounds of the study area and respondents. Results and discussions are presented in chapter five. The last chapter deals with summary, conclusions and recommendations of the study.

1.8. Definitions of Terms

Available Job:- In this study, it implies job typically related to informal type of economic activity either daily wage labor, petty trading, paid and unpaid domestic services, street vending, commercial sex working, or other labor-intensive works.

Coffee Industry:- Area where coffee is collected from the market and coats of coffee berries are removed by machines/mills; dirty material and broken beans are selected manually from the processed beans; then packed for export standard to the Central Coffee Market in Addis Ababa.

Informal Economic Sector:- Broadly, employment sector is sub-divided into formal and informal sectors. In fact, while the two are overlapping it is not an easy way to distinct them. The formal sector mostly covers activities in private or public owned enterprises or in civil societies, which conforms generally to tax and labor laws and other state regulation (Turshen and Holcomb, 1993; Bekele, 1996).

Heterogeneity and dynamic nature of the sector contribute a lot for informal economic sector definition ambiguity. This sector bounds people working in small-scale and often home based manufacturing or commercial enterprises, provides personal services such as domestic work or sewing, or who are self-employed as for example petty traders, vendors, casual laborers or prostitution (Bekele, 1996). ILO (1990) explains that informal sector comprises all economic activities in urban areas except those belong to modern sector and those that are illegal. According to Berger and Buvinic (1989), the description of informal sectors include activities such as: small size operations, reliance on family labor and local resources, local capital,

labor-intensive technology, limited barriers to entry, a high degree of competition, unskilled workforce, and acquisition of skills outside the formal educational system.

In-migrant:- As it is defined by Bhende & Kanitkar (2003), '*An internal migrant in terms of every move with respect to place of destination.*' That means in-ward migration. In the study, females born outside Gimbi town and currently live in the town, and those born in the town but formerly lived elsewhere and recently returned to the town are considered as female in-migrants.

Marital Dissolution:- Termination of legal union as husband and wife due to death, divorce or determination by a court that a marriage was never legally valid (Encarta encyclopedia, 2009).

Modify or Reduce Consumptions:- Consumptions refer using of any thing as food or resource. Thus, in this study, modifications or reductions of consumptions deal with reducing food intake, using secondhand cloth and renting housing unit with low cost.

Survival Strategy:- Definitions of survival strategy vary based on different contexts. Corbett (1988) relates the concept with the mechanisms of overcoming unfavorable circumstances like famine, poverty, etc. According to Ellis (2000), survival strategies are different mechanisms used by people to achieve desire livelihood and also cope with negative situations. Wikipedia encyclopedia (<http://en.wiki.org>) defines survival strategy as '*a technique person can utilize for indefinite duration in order to obtain basic-necessities like foods, water, and shelter.*' Moreover, Lokshin and Yemstov (2001) state that survival strategies are mechanisms that often realized through active strategy, passive strategy and social network to secure life during unfavorable conditions (cited in Emebet, 2008).

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURES AND ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Theories Related to Causes of Migration

The underlying causes of migration in general are multiple and highly complex ranging from individual, household to macro-structural factors (IOM, 2005; Datta, *et al.*, 2006). Migration can be repeated many times in person's lifetime and that is so closely tied to socio-economic change, underlines the complexity of causes of migration—far greater than that of fertility and mortality (Bilsborrow, 1998). Lee (1969) describes that along with many external factors, personal factor or perception to make decision for migration can also play great role in the process of migration (cited in Bhende and Kanitkar, 2003). Empirical studies indicate that causes of migration are indifferent. Accordingly, Shryock and Siegel (1980) states that factors like looking for job, taking or changing job, transfer, starting new business, education, marriage, joining family, military are causes of migration. Beside, lack of own resources including land resources and absence of social amenities such as health services, schools, etc enforce people to move from their origin (Remple, 1981). Hence, some theories related to causes of migration were discussed as follows.

1. **Ravenstien's 'Law of Migration Theory'**:- Ravenstien developed the earliest migration theory in 1880s. According to this theory, migrants move from less opportunity areas to high opportunity areas (Peter and Larkin, 1989). For Ravenstien economic factors are the main causes for people migration. Gender wise, Ravenstien theory explains that females are predominantly participate in short distance or internal migration and male involve commonly in international migration.

2. **Todaro's Model of Rural-Urban Migration**:- Todaro's (1969) analysis of rural-urban migration is based on economic approaches, which focuses on individual behavior and emphasizes positive aspects of migration. Push-pull models are an extension of this. These analyses assume that migrants act individually according to a rationality of economic self-interest. The decision to move to cities would be determined by wage differences, plus expected probability of employment at the destination (cited in de Haan, 2000). Todaro's

Model (1970) hypothesizes that people migrate from rural to urban areas as long as the wage differential is large, even if the unemployment rate in urban destination areas is high (cited in Lee, 1985).

3. Pull and Push Factors in Migration:- The differences in the characteristics of the place of origin and the place of destination are the starting point to the motivation for migration taking place (Bhende and Kanitkar, 2003). Among the push factors high natural rate of population growth, creating population pressure on the existing natural resources; exhaustion of natural resources; drought, floods, and natural calamities, like earthquake, and famines; and acute social, religious or political conflicts are compelling peoples to migrate to other places for reasons of safety. On the contrary, establishment of new industries with the provision of new opportunities for gainful employment; facilities for higher education in cities; pleasant climatic conditions, etc. are pull factors which attract people to destination areas.

4. Marxism Political Approach and Structuration Approach Theories:- The more recent frameworks have tried to highlight the role of both personal and local factors along meso-level and macro-level conditions for migration movements. These include a household strategies approach that emphasizes the role of families as well as gender, and social networks approach, which focuses on how migration is facilitated by family, kin, and community networks (de Haan, 2000; Datta, *et al.*, 2006).

2.2. Survival Strategies of Migrants

Historically, women's social and economic roles were underestimated in migration theory since migrant women and children were considered appendages to men (Joyet, 2004). Currently migration opens opportunity; however, for women's greater independence, self-confidence and status (UNIFEM, 2007). As a result, migrant women independently engage into economic activities to lead their lives. Moreover, migrants make great efforts in order to overcome problems of life at their destination areas (Datta, *et al.*, 2006).

Indeed, it is probably illusion to make any generalization on the survival strategies of migrant peoples based on limited study findings. The tremendous variations of migrants' employment patterns according to ethnic background, gender, recentness of arrival, legal status, education and training could make complex to identify the mechanisms migrants used at their new places. Hence, survival strategies of migrants can only be interpreted within the specific demographic, socio-economic and cultural context in which they are absorbed (Castles and Miller, 2003).

As stated above a lot of factors induced for migrations. In similar manner, female migrants adopt different strategies for their survival at their new places. According to Lokshin and Yemstov (2001), active strategy, passive strategy and social network are the three known survival strategies in which human beings win the challenges of life (cited in Emebet, 2008). Therefore, these basic survival strategies were taken as a model to conduct this study.

2.2.1. Active Survival Strategy

This is composed of efforts that designed to direct life by engaging oneself in activities to earn income (Emebet, 2008). For female migrants in new urban centers, the most important thing is to have an income by working any job available without selection at their destinations (Portillo, 2007). A study in Middle-East Asian reveals that for large segments of female migrants, commercial sex or prostitution working is a survival mechanism to cope with poverty and a method of compensating for the lack of social welfare and income maintenance programmes (Lim, 1998). In sub-Sahara Africa, migrant women engage into self-employed and informal sector activities to maximize their earning in order to secure their lives (Swift and Hamilton, 2001).

2.2.2. Passive Survival Strategy

Passive survival strategy is a situation in which individual plans to reduce consumptions and cut expenses to use available resources rather than aiming to increase resources (Emebet, 2008). Migrant to urban areas may be expected to face grater difficulties in job access than urban natives. Consequently, mostly migrants at urban centers use their resources in small quantity than the native peoples (Oberai, 1993). Beside, migrants adopt a mechanism of

substituting preferred foods with cheaper foods in order to secure their lives (Swift and Hamilton, 2001). Selling household properties is also another method of passive strategies when income earnings are not available through labor work (Corbett, 1988).

2.2.3. Social Network Survival Strategy

Diane Singerman describes social network (and especially women's network) as the political lifeline of communities, allowing individuals and groups to cooperate with other members of the community to achieve individual and collective goals (cited in Joyet, 2004). Social network focuses on attempting to access necessary resources from families, relatives, friends, governments or non-government agencies and community-based organizations.

Social network has huge roles in helping each other and borrow money or materials from supporter/s or institution/s in case of need for migrants to win the difficulties in life at their destinations (Joyet, 2004; Datta, *et al.*, 2006). Study of Amuedo-Dorantes and Mundra (2007) on importance of social network for Mexican migrants in USA concretizes that social network has potentially important to improve earnings of migrants because of information and support provided by family members and friends. Similarly, in his work at Lebanon, Joyet (2004) realizes that achieving individual's needs are hardly realized unless they get access to social network systems for female migrants. Member(s) of migrant household adopt this strategy in order to achieve desirable life by sharing expenses. A study in London also reveals that about 77 percent of low paid migrants have been living together to share expenses in order to save their lives during difficulties (Datta, *et al.*, 2006).

2.3. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Migrant Women

Several factors limit the generalization of women migrants' characters in their new places; though, some studies identify responses of migrants' socio-economic and demographic characteristics on their survival strategies.

Age:- Oucho (1998) confirms that migration is age selective, because usually migrants are youngest and most active members of society. According to Rampel' (1981) study in Kenya, for education as well as looking for jobs young population have high tendency to migrate. In

Ethiopia, the 1994 Population and Housing Census reveals that majority of migrants in the country concentrated in the age group of 20 – 39. On the other hand, in their study, Oberai (1993) and Portillo (2007) confirm that very young and older female migrants are often face challenges of life due to limited access of employment opportunities.

Ethnicity:- Indeed, there is a gap to conclude the role of ethnicity in migration stream. Yet, Castles and Miller (2003) realize that the process of chain migration could contribute for the formation of new ethnic community at the place of destinations. In relation to ethnicity response to migrant survival mechanisms, Oberai (1993) identifies that discrimination from native populations on access to job undermined the opportunity of migrants. Further, he adds that this discrimination also observed based on tribal or religious differences.

Marital Status:- Marriage is one cause of migration through family formation and divorce (Lee, 1985; Bonney *et al.*, 1999). In recent time, single women are dominated the migration streams (Bruegel, 1999). Similarly, single women (never married, including divorced and widowed) have more opportunity for employment. This could discourage married women with children to make decision on migration (Oucho, 1998).

Number of Living Children:- The presence of dependent living children with migrants negatively respond to migrants' livelihood strategies. Very young and relatively more children make the living situation of migrants more challenging (Oberai, 1993). Carrying of young children influences the employment of migrant women (Bonney *et al.*, 1999). Alternatively, Oberai (1993) realizes that women migrants with large family size forced to engage into rudimentary work in order feed members of the household.

Duration of Continuous Residence:- Studies reveal that long-term migrants are in a better position in terms of job opportunity than temporary migrants are. Study of Mberu (2006) in urban Ethiopia realizes that permanently reside migrants are in a better position of living standard in terms of migrants resettled as temporary.

Education:- The study of Mberu (2006) in Ethiopia tells us that education has positively responded to migrant standard of living. Similarly, survey of the DTRC and PSTC (2000) reveals that in Addis Ababa, low educated migrants hardly obtain formal jobs in the City. Castles and Miller (2003) also distinguish that those migrant with more educational backgrounds have more advantageous than those with no education. In deed, according, Fadayomi (1996) and Datta *et al.* (2006) educational status of migrants from developing countries not often recognized in developed nations.

Level of Earning:- Currently, women's economic participations have been rising to bring monetary income into the household (UN, 1991; Giddens, 2001). But, accelerated rural-urban migration contributes for the labor surplus in urban areas. Thus, only minute fraction of the new comers absorbed into formal urban economy. Majority of migrants are forced to engage into low-paid work of informal economy that could not achieve desired life for them (ILO, 1990; Portes and Schauffler, 1993; UN, 2004).

2.4. Challenges of Migrant Women

Studies by Annan-Yao (1996) and de Haan (2000) indicate that migration is adopted by individuals, households or community to enhance own livelihoods. Yet UN (2004) report gives insight in which migrant women are vulnerable to deprivation, hardship, discrimination and abuse. The report further explains women migrants face discrimination both due to their status as migrants and due to their status as women. Women migrant have limited access to employment and generally earn less than men migrants and native-born women.

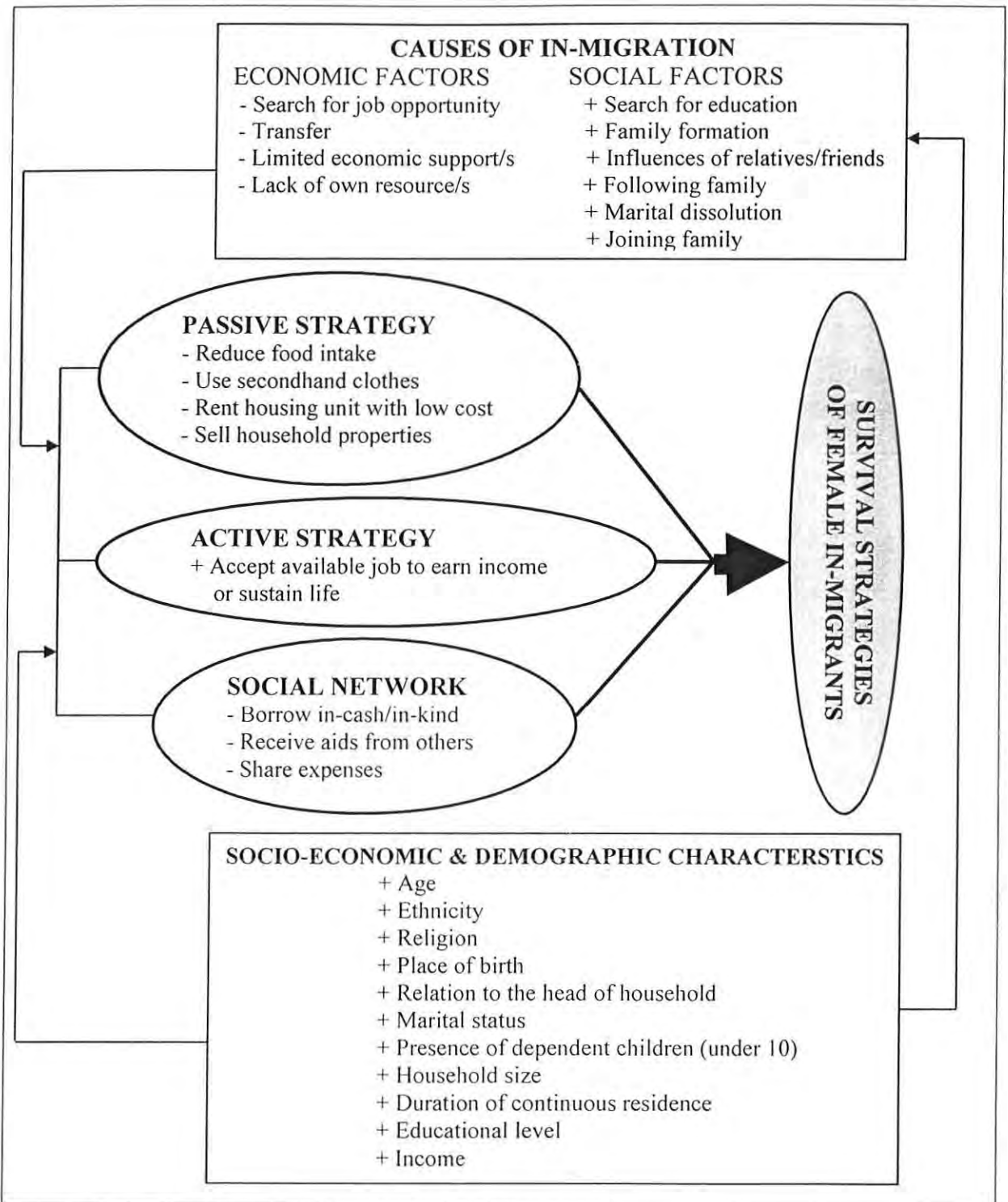
A study in urban centers of Latin America reveals that growth of urbanization and women's migration from rural areas increase women's share in economic activities (Berger and Buvinic, 1989). However, women participation in modern sector has declined substantially in this continent. In sub-Saharan Africa, Oucho (1998) explicitly explains that migration is positively responds for urban unemployment. Increased demand for jobs leads most migrants to depressed or low wages in the region. In Ethiopia, according to study of Pankhurst and Feleke (2005) women flows from rural areas to urban centers are growing through time though accessibility to formal economic sectors deteriorated with time in the country.

Ellioft (2006) conceptualizes that informal sector has many advantages while it generates jobs for unemployment; needs small capitals and fewer skills to start; and provides safety net in time of economic crises. Many experts reach on consensus that informal economic sector is the main means of income earnings for migrants. Conversely, experts explain limitations associated with the sector. High competition and labor-intensive job with low wage are the very characteristics of informal sector (Oberai, 1993). Hence, participants could not have confidence to secure their lives from the sector. Furthermore, informal sector is usually not recognized by administrative while government could not get taxes from it. This limits support societies in the informal sectors obtain from officials. Beside, dynamic nature and low income from the sector could not fulfill needs of participants (Bekele, 1996; Ellioft, 2006).

2.5. Analytical Framework of the Study

The analytical framework of the study was designed based on survival strategies related to active, passive and social networks that often adopted by female migrants in their new places. In addition, socio-economic and demographic characteristics that influence components of these strategies and in-migrations reasons were included under the framework as it is shown below in Figure 2.1.

Fig.2.1 Analytical Framework of the Study



Source: Developed by author based on literatures reviewed

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

3.1. The Study Design

Suitable selection of study design helps researcher to collect valid and reliable data. Beside, it benefits to meet the objective of the study. For appropriate selection of study design, objective of the study and research questions play great roles (Groves *et al.*, 2004). The aim of this study is based on finding out of unknown situation (survival strategies of female in-migrants in Gimbi town) at one-shot. For such type of study, cross-sectional study design is most commonly used (Kumar, 1996). Accordingly, this study was conducted based on this design.

3.2. Sampling Procedures

Sampling implies the process of selecting a few or sample from a study population (Groves *et al.*, 2004). Suitable use of sampling design would avoid bias and reflect the objective of the study in research work (Kumar, 1996). In selecting sample from target population (a set of unit to be studied), using random sampling would give equal chance for each individual to be selected. Therefore, simple random sampling was applied in the study based on the following procedures.

The study population encompassed all female in-migrants in Gimbi town. Meaning, it covered all females born elsewhere but currently living in the town. In addition, it included females born in the town and once lived elsewhere but currently returned to Gimbi. Multistage procedures were undergone to select sample from this population. First, based on some observations made 11 ¹*gotota* were randomly selected from 55 *gotota* in four ²*gandota* of Gimbi town assuming most female in-migrants reside in these selected *gotota*. At the second step, interviews of pre-selection questions sheets were conducted across each household of all 11 *gotota*. Thirdly, households with eligible study population (females born out side Gimbi town and currently live in the town, and those born in the town but formerly lived elsewhere and recently returned to the town) were listed to select sample from all pre-selection sheets. Finally, randomly, 380 sampled households were selected and one female in-migrant in each

¹ Goti- its plural form is gotota, a sub-unit of ganda.

² Ganda- its plural form is gandota, which represents small administrative unit in Oromia National Regional State.

household was interviewed except in-migrants female students while they are economically dependent on their supporters.

3.3. Sample Size Determination

Current reliable proportion of female migrants in Gimbi town is not known. Hence, what stated in CSA (1996) Analytical Report of Oromia Regional State was used to determine sample size by the following formula.

$$N = \frac{Z^2 \alpha/2 \times qp}{e^2} \quad (\text{Kumar, 1996})$$

Where $Z^2 \alpha/2$ = standard normal deviate at confidence of 95 percent with value of 1.96

p = proportion of female migrants in Gimbi town given by CSA (1996) i.e. 34.1%

q = 1 – p, non-migrant females, 1 – 0.341 = 0.659

e = standard error estimated between sample size and target population at tolerable value of five percent

$$\text{Sample size} = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times (0.341) \times (0.659)}{(0.05)^2} = 345$$

Therefore, the total sample size = 345 + 10% of 345 for non-response \approx **380**.

3.4. Ethical Consideration

In research work, the basic thing that should be considered is respecting ethical issues. Taking this into consideration preparation has been made before hand. Obtaining permissions from concerning bodies was prioritized to realize formal ethical way of research. For this, Office of Gimbi Town Administration was contacted and requested to write letter of support for Administration Units of each *Ganda* and other offices. Data collectors were also able to get the support letter before they proceed with the process.

Additionally, during collection of data using pre-selection survey, questionnaire, FGDs and interviews instruments each individual explicitly informed about:

- a. the purpose of the study;
- b. why she has been chosen;

- c. her willingness to participate in the study; and
- d. how subject confidentiality will be protected.

3.5. Source and Methods of Data Collection

Mainly, primary data were used in this study. To collect quantitative data from the field pre-selection questions and questionnaire were prepared as instruments. These instruments were first prepared in English and translated to Afan Oromo (local language) to make easily understandable for respondents. The questionnaire has three parts: background, demographic information and socio-economic conditions. Each question was prepared in easy sentence to avoid complexity of meanings.

To get insight into social, cultural, political, economic and personal dimensions of issues qualitative data have great roles in research work (Bedford and Brugess, 2001). Beside, they inform untouched issues in quantitative data by creating more contact between researchers and participants. Qualitative data also help to acquire data related to the life experiences, beliefs and motives of individual's actions. For this reason, focus group discussions/FGDs, interviews and key informant interviews were used to substantiate data obtained through quantitative data.

People's opinion and belief can be questioned and/or amplified by others in FGD which resulted in providing more collective ideas than individual opinions unlike one-to-one interview (Bedford and Brugess, 2001; Henn, *et al.*, 2006). For this reason, three FGDs were conducted by using six to seven participants in each group. To categorize groups, female in-migrants' durations of residence in the town, economic sectors in which they engage and number of respondents involve in these sectors were considered. Accordingly, two FGDs were undertaken with those engage in the informal economic sectors: one with those who have lived less than five years and the other with those who have lived more than five years in the town. On the other hand, one FGD was conducted with female in-migrants engage into formal economic sectors. The categorization of female in-migrants in terms of their durations of residences and economic sectors helps to compare situations among categories.

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For FGDs some guided open-ended questions were used along with probes. Main in-migration causes for females, common survival strategies and frequent problems encounter female in-migrants are basic points raised in questions of FGDs. These questions flow from general to specific. All respondents encouraged to involve in the discussions and freely express their ideas. Beside, equal chance was given for each participant. The three FGDs were conducted at conducive physically arranged area and time participants preferred.

Interview is extremely important to provide in-depth information (Kumar, 1996). This is a kind of conversation that the researcher carefully listens so as to hear the meaning of what is being expressed. Studies related to survival strategies are more resonant when attention is given for respondents with low economic status. Hence, by considering the rationale interviewees listed in Annex III were participated in the study.

For interview, semi-structure open-ended questions were used. First selected and interested respondents informed some basic questions which they will respond. All questions are individual by their nature while they used to assess individual views. Secondly, selected participants contacted again where they available according to the schedule they arranged in the first contact.

For key informant interviews, attention was given for female officials and female experts mostly working on issues related to women affairs. Accordingly, three female officials from Office of Women Affairs of Town's Administration, District Administration and Zonal Administration one official from each office was interviewed. Similarly, one female expert working on women issues from NGO was interviewed. For this interview structured interview with open-ended questions were applied. First, I went to office of each respected informant to make introduction and give structured questions sequentially. Lastly, interviews were undertaken according to the programs informants arranged for second meet.

3.6. Fieldwork

Data collection took one month and three weeks. To inform my work to the local administration and get required support, first I visited Gimbi Town Municipality and showed letter of support written by Institute of Population Studies of Addis Ababa University and informed the objective of the study. Next, I contacted Administration Unit of each *ganda* to identify the number of households and population in terms of sex and number of *goti*. Besides, presences of some business centers (coffee industries, hotels or bars, market places, etc.) that commonly attract new females' from outside in each *ganda* were glanced.

At the beginning of February 2009, six high school dropout data collectors were recruited and trained for three consecutive days. The ethical issues they reserve and idea of each question included under the questionnaire were clarified in detail. Introductions with all selected *gotota* and ³*garota* leaders were made to inform the data collectors about the ongoing situation along with the support needed from them to facilitate data collection at the next stage. Following this, interviews of pre-selection questions sheets were conducted across each household of selected *gotota*. After the pre-selection questions sheets were collected, identification of eligible population under study was done.

Collection of quantitative data was conducted for a week in the mid of February. FGDs processes and interviews were made in the last two weeks of February. Making key informant interviews took the first two weeks of March.

3.7. Methods of Data Analysis

Using both quantitative and qualitative data analyses is impressive in research work that is why both data analyses were applied. Before running to data analyses, themes and sub-themes were designed based on information from review of related literatures and then analyses were done as stated below.

³ Gare- its plural for garota, represents a sub-unit of goti.

Quantitative Data Analysis

At the first step, collected data were edited, organized and coded manually. A computer software program, SPSS (version 15), performed data entry and cleaning. Then, descriptive analysis was applied by running frequencies, percentages and averages. Besides, cross-tabulations were employed to check relations between variables (age versus duration of continuous residence, and wealth status versus number of living children). Pearson's chi-square correlation was also employed to check the significance relation between borrowings versus wealth status.

Multivariate analysis was also used to check responses of independent variables to dependent variable. For multivariate analysis, binary logistic regression was applied. The model is applicable if dependent variable is dichotomous (takes yes or no type) and relaxed data assumption is required (Garson, 1998). Meaning, the model does not need continuous linearly outcome variable to a set of predictor and using of least squares estimation unlike linear regression. In binary logistic model, the result of the study is expressed in terms of odd ratio i.e. the ratio of the likelihood the event will occur to the likelihood it will not. Accordingly, dependent variable takes value 0 for unfavorable response and 1 for favorable response. Interpretation of the result is based on exponential beta value. The result of beta is either one, greater than one or less than one. Exponential beta value equal to one implies no effect of independent variable on dependent variable. It expressed as high probability of independent variable influence on dependent variable if exponential beta value is greater than one. Exponential beta variable less than one shows low likelihood of independent variable effect on dependent variable.

Quantifying survival strategies is not easy task while the mechanisms encompass ranges of overlapping activities. As a result, one method of survival strategy (active survival strategy) was taken to measure the variable. Attention was given to the technique as work has crucial roles for human life and mostly needs active individual's efforts. Accordingly, during data collection, 'Yes' or 'No' type of question was raised to female in-migrants whether they accept available job to work as a survival strategy to earn income/sustain life or not. Based on the finding, binary logistic regression was employed due to non-linear relation between

probability to accept available job and set of predictors. Probability to accept available jobs as survival strategy ranges between 0 and 1. Thus, dependent variable was categorized in the following way to apply the model.

- 1 – Accept available job as a survival strategy
- 0 – Do not accept

The formula for binary logistic regression model is

$$\boxed{P/1-P = e^{(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_n X_n)}} \text{ Garson (1998)}$$

In this study, where P = the likelihood of female in-migrants to accept available job as a survival strategy

1 – P = do not accept

e = exponent of beta value

β_i = regression coefficient at $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

X_i = set of independent variables used in the model.

Specifications of the variables

Dependent Variable

Accept available jobs to earn income/sustain life as a survival strategy. Hence, dependent variable was categorized by giving the value 1 and 0 for positive response (accept available job) and negative response (do not) respectively.

Predictors

Predictor variables were classified based on reasonable ways as it shown in Table. 3.1.

Table 3.1: Predictor Variables Classification

Predictor variable	Category
Age	< 30
	30 – 49
	50+
Ethnicity	Oromo
	Amhara
	Others
Religion	Orthodox
	Protestant
	Others
Place of birth	Rural
	Urban
Relation to head of the household	Head
	Others
Marital status	In union
	With no union
Presence of dependent children	Absence
	Presence
Household size	< 3
	3 – 4
	5+
Duration of continuous residence	< 5
	5 – 9
	10+
Educational status	No education
	Primary
	Secondary and above
Income	No income
	< 350
	350 – 599
	600+

Qualitative Analysis

Survival strategies are different by their natures. Female in-migrants have different perceptions, views, and life experiences in their survival strategies. Understanding and interpretations of these varied perceptions and life experiences are difficult using quantitative data. Moreover, to reflect perceptions of respondents using their expressions qualitative analysis is suitable. Due to these facts, qualitative data analysis was also applied in the study.

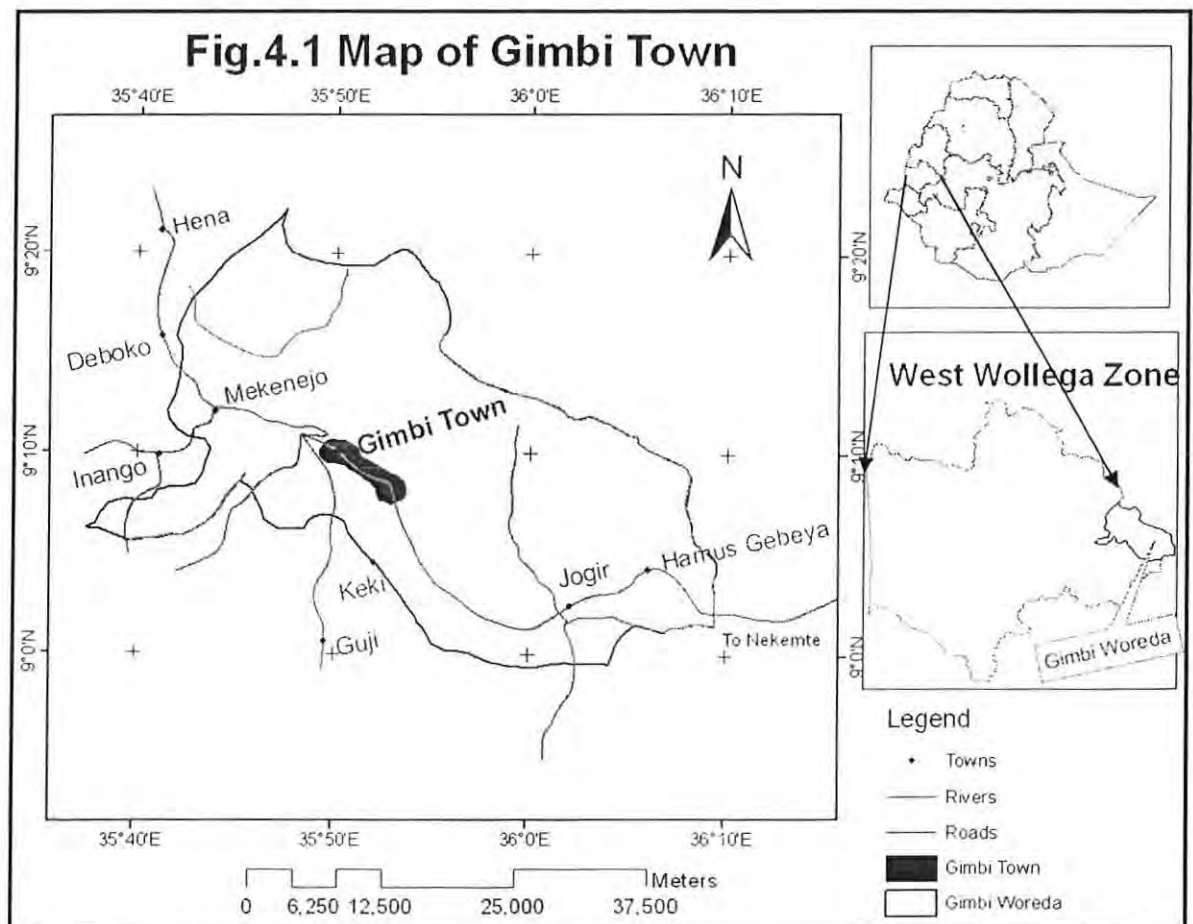
Qualitative analysis deals with meaning, expression and quotation of words or ideas (Robson, 2002). In view of that, important points, expressions and quotation collected by employing different techniques of data collection methods were analyzed through direct quotations, transcribing and organizing from primary sources. Qualitative analysis also compared and examined to make meaningful analysis and substantiate the quantitative analysis side by side exclusive of generalization.

UNIT FOUR

BACKGROUNDS OF THE STUDY AREA AND RESPONDENTS

4.1. Location of Gimbi Town

Gimbi town is the capital of Western Wollega Zone of Oromia National Regional State, situates at 441km Southwest of Addis Ababa. Astronomically the town is locates at $9^{\circ}10'$ North latitude and $35^{\circ}50'$ East longitude. The altitude of the town is about 1870m above sea level. Gimbi town has no clear municipal boundary. It was estimated that the town has an area of 320ha according to 1999 demarcation. It stretches for about nine kilometers in Northeast to Southwest along the Nekemte-Nejo road, one and half kilometers to the South along the direction to Guyi, two kilometers to the North along the direction to Bikilal (GTA, 2008). The map of Gimbi town is shown below in Figure 4.1.



Source: Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, AAU

4.2. Population of Gimbi Town

4.2.1. Age-Sex Composition

The population of Gimbi town is dramatically growing after the town became the seat of Western Wollega Zone Administration in the mid of 1990s. The population of the town was 15, 540 by 1994. This was growing to 39, 482 by 2007, implies it doubled itself at less than 15 years. The role of in-migration takes considerable contribution in addition to natural growth rate for the rapid population growth of the town. In terms of sex, the number of male is 19,514 whereas the number of female is 19,968. Overall data are presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Population of Gimbi Town According to Sex and Broad Age Category

Age Group	Sex		Both sexes	Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Male	Female		
All age	19,664	19,818	39,482	98
0 – 14	6,938	7,331	14,269	95
15 – 59	11,653	11,554	23,207	101
60+	1,073	933	2,006	115

Source: Gimbi Town Administration (2008)

According to Table 4.1, female population surpasses male population while the general sex ratio indicates 98 males to 100 females. However, specifically there are variations in terms of sex ratio. At younger age (0 – 14) female population exceeds male population. In this age group, sex ratio is 95 males per 100 females. At economically active age group (15 – 59), sex ratio is 101 males for 100 females but this proportion increased to 115 to 100 at older age.

4.2.2. Ethnicity and Religion

In Gimbi town, Oromo is the dominant ethnic group with 89.1 percent followed by Amhara 8.2 percent. The other ethnic group with 2.7 percent includes Tigire, Guraghe, and other minorities. In terms of religion, Orthodox is the main religion with 60.9 percent followers. Protestant, Muslim and other minor religions have 27.4, 9.3 and 2.1 percent followers respectively as demonstrated in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Ethnicity and Religion of Population in Gimbi Town

Ethnicity	Frequency	Percent
Oromo	35,186	89.1
Amhara	3,249	8.2
Others	1,047	2.7
Total	39,482	100
Religion	Frequency	Percent
Orthodox Christianity	24,045	60.9
Protestant	10,818	27.4
Muslim	3,790	9.6
Others	829	2.1
Total	39,482	100

Source: Gimbi Town Administration (2008)

4.2.3. Migration Status

Proportion of in-migrants population in Gimbi town was increasing with time (OPHCC, 1989; CSA, 1996). According to the information obtained from Gimbi Town Administration, recently opened business making areas like coffee industries in the town positively contribute for the increasing number of in-migrants in the town (GTA, 2008). As it demonstrated in Table 4.3, the proportions of migrants have been growing in Gimbi town since 1984. In recent time, Office of Gimbi Town Administration estimates that number of non-migrant populations slightly exceeds number of in-migrants in the town though the data is scarce.

Table 4.3: Migration Status of Population in Gimbi Town between 1984 and 1994

Migration Status	1984(%)		1994(%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Non-migrant	86.2	87.8	60.0	65.9
Migrant	13.8	12.2	40.0	34.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: OPHCC (1989), CSA (1996)

4.2.4. Educational Status

According to statistical charts developed by the Office of Capacity Building of Gimbi Town, males are at better position than females in terms of literacy status. If we compute literacy rate (the ratio of ever attended school to total population) from Table 4.4, on aggregate it is 82.4 percent. However, in terms of sex, literacy rate is 91.1 percent for males and 73.7 percent for females in which males are at better educational status.

Table 4.4: Educational Status of Population in Gimbi Town

Literacy Status	Male	Female	Both sexes
Illiterate	1,658	4,851	6,509
Primary	8,226	7,684	15,910
Secondary	6,789	5,784	12,573
Above secondary	2,900	1,134	4,034
Not stated	91	365	456

Source: Gimbi Town Administration (2008)

4.3. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Socio-economic and demographic characteristics encompass different variables. In this study, based on relevancies of the variables to the topic of the study the followings are considered.

Age:- According to survey data, 45.3 percent of the respondents are under 30 years old, which is referred as youth and 42.1 percent of the respondents are between 30 to 49 age group that is usually categorized as adult. The rest 12.6 percent of the respondents are older category with age of 50 and above years as it shown in Table 4.5.

Some researchers in the filed of social science argue that migration is age selective while usually young group of society participate in migration streams (Rampel, 1981; Oucho, 1998). The result of the study substantiates this implication while nearly half of respondents are youngsters less than 30 years of old and 42.1 percent are in the productive adult age group as it demonstrated in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Age Distribution of Respondents by Duration of Continuous Residence in Gimbi Town

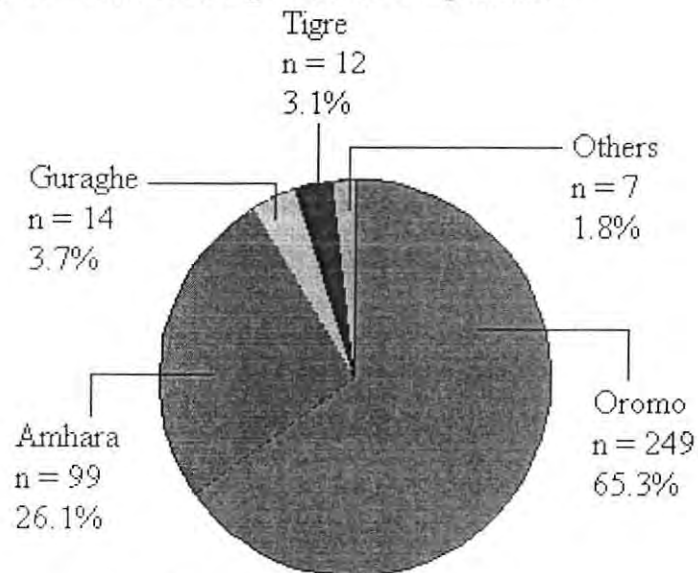
Age	Duration of continuous residence			Total
	< 5	5 – 9	10+	
< 30	123 (32.4)	49 (12.9)	0	172 (45.3)
30 – 49	27 (7.1)	58 (15.3)	75 (19.7)	160 (42.1)
50+	0	0	48 (12.6)	48 (12.6)
Total	150 (39.5)	107 (28.1)	123 (32.4)	380 (100)

N.B. Figures in parentheses show percentage

Source: Survey data (2009)

Ethnicity:- With regarding to ethnic background, most of the respondents are Oromo (65.3 percent), followed by Amhara (26.1 percent), Guraghie (3.7percent), Tigrean (3.2 percent) and others (1.8 percent) as presented in Figure 4.2.

Fig.4.2 Ethnic Background of Respondents



Source: Survey data (2009)

Religion:- The data show that more than half (53.7 percent) of respondents are followers of Orthodox. Respondents categorized under Protestant religion contribute to 23.2 percent while Muslims are 15.5 percent. The rest 7.4 percent include Catholic, Traditional religion and others.

Place of Birth:- The result of the study indicates that 67.6 and 32.4 percent of respondents respectively born in rural and urban centers as it illustrated in Table 4.6. In-migrants whose birthplace is Gimbi town (categorized as return migrants) accounts 7.4 percent of the total respondents for urban centers. However, all of them participated in migration and currently are living in Gimbi town as female in-migrants

Table 4.6: Distribution of Female In-migrants by Their Place of Birth, 2009

Birthplace		Frequency	Percent
Rural		257	67.6
Urban	Other centers	95	25.0
	Gimbi town	28	7.4
Total		380	100

Source: Survey data

Relations to Head of the Household:- 38.9 percent of respondents are females head of the households followed by females spouse (37.9 percent). In sum sisters, daughters, other relatives and non-relatives constitute 23.2 percent of respondents.

Marital Status:- In terms of marital status, the data show that 44.5 percent of respondents are currently married, 36.3 percent never married, 11.3 percent divorced, 4.7 percent widowed and 3.2 percent separated.

Number of Living Children:- Assessment on the total fertility rate (TFR) to female in-migrants under study indicates 3.4 that is higher than 2.4 a TFR for urban centers of Ethiopia as stated in DHS (2005).

Dealing with number of living children, among women ever give birth large number of of living children (five and more) belong to those with low wealth status compared with those in a better economic status as it is shown in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Self Reported Wealth Status of Respondents by Number of Living Children

Self Reported Wealth Status of Respondents	Number of Living Children			Total
	< 3	3 – 4	5 – 9	
Very poor	6 (2.5)	7 (2.9)	4 (1.7)	17 (7.1)
Poor	20 (8.4)	38 (15.9)	33 (13.8)	91 (38.1)
Medium	65 (27.2)	39 (16.3)	25 (10.5)	129 (54)
High	0	2 (0.8)	0	2 (0.8)
Total	91 (38.1)	86 (36)	62 (25.9)	239 (100)

N.B. Figures in parentheses show percentage

Source: Survey data (2009)

Family Size:- 27.1 percent of sampled population has small family size (<3 members). Respondents with medium (3 – 4 members) and large (5 - 11 members) family sizes account 43.4 and 29.5 percent respectively.

Duration of Continuous Residence:- The survey data show that number of continuous years respondents live in Gimbi town varies from less than one year to over 25 years. Proportions for recent migrants (those who are living below five years in the town), intermediate migrants (those who are living five to nine years) and long-term migrants (those who are living 10 and more years) are 39.5, 28.5 and 32.4 percent respectively. Check the result from Table 4.5.

Educational Status:- Regarding educational status, majority (46.3 percent) of respondents have primary education (grade 1 – 8) background followed by 26.1 percent of respondents with secondary education (grade 9 – 12) background. Moreover, 6.3 percent has an exposure to tertiary education in which lion's share hold only college certificate and few have college diploma. In contrast, 81 respondents (21.3 percent) never attended school as it demonstrated in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Educational Status of Respondents, 2009

Educational Level	Frequency	Percent
No education	81	21.3
Primary education	176	46.3
Secondary education	99	26.1
Tertiary education	24	6.3
Total	380	100

Source: Survey data

Level of Earning:- In terms of income, the data reveal that during the survey 282 respondents have engaged into income earning activities while the rest 98 do not get income from their activities. Estimated average monthly income of respondents ranges from 65 to more than 1,000 Birr. Data in Table 4.9 illustrate that nearly half (46.1 percent) of respondents are earning between 100 and 349 Birr. Few respondents (5.7 percent) earn 1,000 Birr or more on average per month and 6.7 percent obtain insignificant monthly income (less than 100 Birr). The rest 21.6 and 19.9 percent are getting between 350 – 599 and 600 – 999 Birr per month, respectively.

Table 4.9: Estimated Average Monthly Income of Respondents

Average Income	Frequency	Percent
Less than 100 Birr	19	6.7
100 – 349 Birr	130	46.1
350 – 599 Birr	61	21.6
600 – 999 Birr	56	19.9
1,000+ Birr	16	5.7
Total	282	100

Source: Survey data (2009)

CHAPTER FIVE RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

5.1. Causes of Female In-migration to Gimbi Town

Disparities in reasons for migration made the study of migration multidisciplinary (Oucho, 1998). Economic, socio-cultural, political, demographic factors and natural conditions could lead peoples for voluntarily or involuntarily to change their usual residences. In this study, economic and social factors that caused females to in-migrate to Gimbi town were mainly discussed in brief.

Table 5.1: Major Causes for Females' In-migrations to Gimbi Town

Causes		Frequency	Percent
Economic Factors	Searching for jobs	119	31.3
	Transfer	33	8.7
	Limited economic support/s	25	6.6
	Lack of own resources	7	1.8
Social Factors	Search for education	62	16.3
	Family formation	45	11.8
	Finding other relatives/friends	39	10.3
	Following family	16	4.2
	Marital dissolution	11	2.9
	Joining family	10	2.6
Others		13	3.4
Total		380	100

Source: Survey data (2009)

5.1.1. Economic Factors

The finding of the study indicates searching for jobs, transfer, limited economic support/s and lack of own resources are some economic factors for female in-migration to Gimbi town as it is demonstrated in Table 5.1. Among these factors, searching for jobs takes the lion's share while it constitutes 31.3 percent of all other migration causes. Transfer, limited economic support/s and lack of own resources comprise 8.7, 6.6 and 1.8 percent respectively.

Some current studies prove that searching for employment opportunities is principally contributing for migration of most sub-Sahara African female migrants (Oucho, 1998; Joyet, 2004; Feleke, 2006). The study also verifies that particularly for rural born female in-migrants the need for wage-based urban economic activities pull them to the town. Discussions during FGDs process substantiate the suggestion.

'Females not often benefited from agriculture. Productions obtained from the sector serve family for certain period. From household members unlike sons, daughters have rarely possessed plots of land and oxen. They engage in labor-intensive agricultural activities to support their families. On the contrast, females earn little from their contribution. Wage employment in urban center is better to cover females' expenses; therefore, several females have migrated from rural areas to urban center.'

5.1.2. Social Factors

According to data in Table 5.1, search for education, family formations and influence of relatives/friends through social networks are the dominant social factors in sequence for in-migrations of females to Gimbi town. Following family, marital dissolution and joining family also push some female in-migrants to depart from their former place of residences.

Education is a means to improve the life of human being. The need for advanced educational status drives significant number of female in-migrants from the areas of inadequate educational service to Gimbi town, where they get better access. Labor for survey in Ethiopia also confirms that education is one of the main causes for females' migrations in Ethiopia (CSA, 1999). On the other hand, Adepoju (1996) explains that individuals hesitate to move to areas about which they know little or does not know at all. Implying social network has own role to cause migration. Peters and Larkin (1989) state that relatives and friends who had previously moved from one place to another are good source of information to those at places of origin. In view of that, exchange of information could play significant role for the formation of chain migration. For some female in-migrants in Gimbi town such networks, positively contribute to leave their former residences next to family formation.

5.2. Survival Strategies of Female In-migrants in Gimbi Town

Female in-migrants are adopting different strategies to lead their lives in Gimbi town. Since the strategies are overlapping, it is not an easy task to differentiate them. Broadly, active, passive and social network strategies were discussed under this section.

5.2.1. Active Survival Strategy

In different research studies, experts realize that migration is a means of improving standard of life. Beside, it is seen as a way for the household to maximize its chances in an uncertain environment by diversifying its sources of income (Bilsborrow, 1998; Ellis, 2000; Swift and Hamilton, 2001). Hence, though making decision for migration varies both at individual base and household as well as community levels the intention for migration is usually based on improving livelihood strategies.

Active survival strategy needs individual effort to maximize earning or achieve desired living standard. This effort is realized through work. Work is a means for income earning and way of achieving the objective of life. Thus, work has vital roles for migrants' life. In urban centers, the most important thing is getting work for women migrants in order to secure their lives by generating income (Portillo, 2007). Life without work is tricky for people in unusually places (Datta *et al.*, 2006). That is why majority of poor migrants do not select job at their destination areas. In similar manner, in the study town, many female in-migrants accept any available job to work so as to earn income or sustain their lives as it is given in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Active Survival Strategy of Female In-migrants in Gimbi Town

Active Survival Strategy	Frequency		Total
	Accept	Do not accept	
Accept available job to earn income or sustain life	226 (59.5)	154 (40.5)	380 (100)

N.B. Figures in parentheses show percentage
Source: Survey data (2009)

Accept Available Job:- Table 5.2 indicates among the respondents interviewed, more than half (59.5 percent) experienced in working any available job to cover their expenses and sustain their lives in Gimbi town. Similarly, they have been leading their lives by applying the strategy. Socio-economic and demographic characteristics of female in-migrants create disparities among respondents to adopt active survival strategy. This implies accepting available job is determined by different socio-economic and demographic variables as it explained under the following section.

Determinates to Accept Available Job as a Means of Survival Strategy

Multivariate analysis is statistical tool helpful to express weighted effects of sets of predictors on dependent variable. Under this section to check these weighted effects of independent variables on dependent variable, binary logistic regression model was applied. Binary logistic regression model is a used when the dependent variable is dichotomous (yes or no type). In this case, interpretations of odd ratio was done by coding 1 for favorable response (accept available job as survival strategy) and 0 for unfavorable response (do not) as it explained in chapter three. Before estimating the determinants to accept available job, the goodness of fit of the model and multicollinaerity diagnosis were tested (see Annex IV).

Table 5.3: Result of Binary Logistic Regression Model on Accepting Available Job as a Survival Strategy by Female In-migrants in Gimbi Town

Variable		β	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(β)
Age	< 30 years	–	–	–	1.000
	30 – 49 years	-1.053	.417	.012	.349
	50+ years	-3.310	.999	.001	.037
Ethnicity	Oromo	–	–	–	1.000
	Amhara	.605	.360	.093	1.831
	Others	-.264	.595	.657	.768
Religion	Orthodox	–	–	–	1.000
	Protestant	.265	.382	.489	1.303
	Others	.026	.375	.944	1.027
Place of Birth	Rural	–	–	–	1.000
	Urban	-.927	.328	.005	.396

<i>Relation to Head of the Household</i>	Head	–	–	–	1.000
	Others	-.751	.320	.019	.472
<i>Marital Status</i>	In union	–	–	–	1.000
	With no union	.989	.425	.020	2.688
<i>Presence of Dependent Children</i>	Absence	–	–	–	1.000
	Presence	.900	.410	.028	2.460
<i>Household Size</i>	<3	–	–	–	1.000
	3 – 4	.931	.448	.038	2.538
	5 – 11	1.532	.437	.000	4.628
<i>Duration of Continuous Residence</i>	<5	–	–	–	1.000
	5 – 9 years	-.814	.395	.039	.443
	10+ years	-2.021	.565	.000	.132
<i>Educational Level</i>	No education	–	–	–	1.000
	Primary	-.050	.387	.897	.951
	Secondary and above	-1.113	.498	.026	.329
<i>Income</i>	No income	–	–	–	1.000
	<350 Birr	-.430	.380	.257	.650
	350 – 599 Birr	-2.223	.565	.000	.308
	600+ Birr	-2.068	.677	.002	.026
Constant		.803	.650	.217	2.232

N.B. Significance level at 0.05

Nagelkere $R^2 = 0.815$

Source: Computed from survey data

Interpretations of the Result

The odd ratios given in the last column of Table 5.3 indicates change in the odds to accept available job versus do not due to membership in a particular sub group of a variable. And values of these odd ratios were interpreted in the following manners.

Age(X_1)

Age of respondents is significantly influences active strategy of female in-migrants. Accordingly, adult female in-migrants in the age group 30 – 49 accept available job at likelihood .349 times lower than reference category (youth female in-migrants under 30 years of old). Similarly, probability to accept available job as survival strategy is .037 times lower for older female in-migrants aged 50 and above compared with the reference category.

Female in-migrants in the adult and above age group might engage in the formal economic activities for their livelihood strategies. Moreover, age is a determinant factor to work labor-intensive rudimentary activities. As a result, aged people not often engage in such activities. These rationales weaken accepting any available job by aged female in-migrants unlike youngster counterparts in the study town.

Ethnicity(X₂)

Amhara had higher likelihood to accept available job compared with reference category (Oromo). On the other hand, other ethnic group had lower likelihood to accept available job as a survival strategy compared with Oromo. But, the model is statistically not significant for ethnicity implying absence of ethnicity influence on intentions of accepting available job as a survival strategy for female in-migrants in Gimbi town.

Religion(X₃)

Protestant and other religious group had higher likelihood to accept any available job as a survival strategy compared with reference category (Orthodox); however, the model is also statistically not significant for religion. Thus, religion has no influence on accepting of available job as a survival strategy for female in-migrants of the study town.

Place of Birth(X₄)

Probability to accept available job as survival strategy for female in-migrants from urban origin is .396 times lower than female in-migrants from rural origin. According to UN (2004) report, unemployment is great obstacle in urban centers of developing nations for migrant women from rural areas. Time taken to adapt the life style and working systems of urban areas prolongs durations of unemployment for rural women migrants. This unemployment problem urges female in-migrants from rural areas to accept available job as a survival strategy at urban centers.

Relation to Head of the Household(X_5)

As far relation to head of the household, others category had 0.472 times lower likelihood to accept available job as a survival strategy compared with the head of the household. Oberai (1993) and Portillo (2007) confirm that household headed by women migrant often faces economic difficulties compared with those headed by others. Undermined economic status and desire to cover household expenses might compel in-migrant female heads of the households to accept available job as a way of survival strategy.

Marital Status(X_6)

With regard to marital status, likelihood to accept available job as survival strategy of those with no union (never married, divorced, widowed and separated) female in-migrants is 2.688 times higher than the reference category (those in union). Probably positive economic contribution of male spouses to household expenses discourages female in-migrants in union to accept job available as survival strategy unlike other female in-migrants of Gimbi town.

Presence of Dependent Children/under 10(X_7)

The presence of dependent children in the household increases the likelihood of female in-migrants to accept available job by 2.46 times higher than the reference category (household with no dependent children). Economic pressure on female in-migrants to bring up and educate dependent children forced them to accept any available job as a means of earning.

Household Size(X_8)

Household size has own influence on accepting available job as survival strategy. Probability to accept available job for household with 3 – 4 member (medium size) is 2.538 times higher than the reference category (small household size, less than 3 member). Similarly, likelihood to accept available job as survival strategy for large (5+member) household size is 4.628 times higher than the reference category. Efforts done to feed large family size compel female in-migrants with large family size to accept any available job as a basic survival strategy.

Duration of Continuous Residence(X_9)

In terms of duration of continuous residence in the town, intermediate female in-migrants' probability to accept available job as survival strategy is .443 times lower than the reference category (recent female in-migrants). In the same way, the likelihood to accept available job for long-term female in-migrants is .132 times lower than the reference category.

Rempel (1981) realizes in his study in Kenya that probability of obtaining sustainable livelihood strategies and improving own livelihood of migrants positively associates with continuous years of their residences. In this study, the result of field survey reveals that about 12.6 percent and more than half (59 percent) of female in-migrants are unemployed and engage into informal types of economic activities respectively. These situations are common among recent female in-migrants. Thus, the need to sustain their lives urges many recent female in-migrants to accept available job as a means of survival strategy. Qualitative data obtained by using interview also substantiate the statement.

Ayantü has been living in Gimbi town for four years. She attended school up to grade eight and looked for employment opportunities for several times but her attempts were not realized. For some period, she worked as waitress in cafeterias with 50 Birr monthly salary, but currently, she leads her life by running own business using loans she got from her relative. Thus, Ayantü's suggestion signifies the need of accepting available job for female in-migrants to lead their lives in Gimbi town.

'Currently, in Gimbi town, let alone for new comers, obtaining formal job is not easy even for non-migrants. However, you could not stay more than three days without food. I have to work any available job except commercial sex in order to sustain my life; no one dares to select job in this kind of situation.'

Educational Level(X_{10})

Education has a power to influence the economic sector in which human being engage. Here, probability to accept available job is .951 times lower than the reference category (those with no education) for those with primary education. However, statistically not significant. Mostly, formal employment in urban centers requires professionals and skilled experts. So, majority

of female in-migrants with low educational status (often at primary level) engage into labor-intensive informal economic sector. This implies likelihood of female in-migrants with primary education to get formal employment sector is not significantly different from those with no education. Thus, they forced to accept available job as a means of survival strategies like illiterate counterparts.

The likelihood to accept available job as survival strategy for those with secondary and above educational status is .329 times lower than the reference category. Participation in the formal economic sector and expectation to get formal employment opportunity might weaken interest of female in-migrants with better educational status to accept available job as a survival strategy compared with no education.

Income(X₁₁)

Concerning income earning situation of respondents, the likelihood to accept available job as survival strategy for female in-migrants earn an estimated average monthly income less than 350 Birr is .65 times lower than the reference category (those do not earn income from their activities). Nevertheless, it is not statistically significant. The current living cost undermines the capacity to cover expenses of life for low earners. This implies low earners often accept available job as survival strategy as female in-migrants do not earn income from their activities.

Female in-migrants' earn an estimated average monthly income between 350 and 599, probability to accept available job as survival strategy is .308 times lower than the reference category. Similarly, the likelihood to accept available job for those earn 600 and more is .026 times lower than reference category. The implication of this result is with increasing level of earning, female in-migrants do not accept available job as a survival strategy while their income covers their expenses.

5.2.2. Passive Survival Strategy

Passive survival strategy implies using of available resources in small quantity rather than making effort to increase earnings. Beside, selling household properties is another passive survival strategy. These strategies were described as follows.

Table 5.4: Passive Survival Strategy of Female In-migrants in Gimbi Town

Passive Survival Strategy	Frequency		Total
	Yes	No	
Reduce food intake	124 (32.6)	256 (67.4)	380 (100)
Use secondhand cloth	181 (47.6)	199 (52.4)	380 (100)
Rent housing unit with low cost	113 (29.7)	267 (70.3)	380 (100)
Sell household properties	28 (7.4)	352 (92.6)	380 (100)

N.B. Figures in parentheses show percentage

Source: Survey data (2009)

Reduce Food Intake:- According to Table 5.4, 124 (32.6 percent) respondents usually reduce their food intake as survival strategy to minimize difficulties in life. Indeed, food intake of several female in-migrants with low economic status is regularly constant while they often take small quantity of diet to lead their lives. However, some others modify their food intake strategy with income earning opportunities. In case of good time, respondents' food intake would be satisfactory whereas bad times result in minimizing consumption to save available properties. Finding of FGDs confirms that female in-migrants must adjust themselves to encountering situations to live in Gimbi town. Their quotation further explains this statement.

'Female in-migrants should be able to manage their food intake strategies because in time of difficulty having a cup of coffee with small amount of popcorn could be the required diet.'

Use Secondhand Cloth:- Table 5.4 reveals that 47.6 percent of respondents commonly use secondhand clothes to manage their lives. Like their dieting system, income of respondents also affects their clothing styles. Low earner female in-migrants often buy secondhand clothes. Beside, they plan to use their clothes for a long time. Tabote came to Gimbi from East Wollega Zone before eight years. She regularly goes outside the town in the morning up to five kilometers and seats along the street to buy fruits from producers or farmers who are

taking to the market. Tabote carries a basket full fruits and backs to her usual selling place at lunchtime. She earns five to seven Birr if she is lucky from her activity. Tabote leads her life in such struggling situation and states the following on her clothing style.

'I could not be on a position to buy fashionable cloth that worth hundred or more Birr. Even, I will not do if I get the money because hundred can buy more⁴ 'salbaji' cloths that would serve me for a long period of time by using them interchangeably. I wish long life for 'salbaji' traders.'

Rent Housing Unit with Low Cost:- In terms of shelter area selections, the economic status of respondents has substantial roles particularly on those who live in rented houses. Table 5.4 shows 29.7 percent of respondents with low income prefer houses with poor quality and limited access of services to get rent houses with low prices. Chaltu and her partner live in rented house at periphery area of the town that lacks electricity, water, kitchen and toilet services. And she responded the following for their selection.

'In deed, I came to Gimbi before a year to search for job. For sometime, I worked as domestic servant but now I am unemployed and similarly my partner's earning is not satisfactory. We are looking for jobs. We lead our lives with little supports offered for us from other relatives. As you said, living in such house is difficult but you can imagine we do not have sufficient income to rent better house. We can rent house with better facilities in the center of the town if we get better-waged employment. Please, pray for us God may realize our dream.'

Reasons for Modifications or Reductions of Consumptions

Consumptions refer using of anything like foods, cloths and rent housing unit with low cost. Female in-migrants modify or reduce their consumptions at least due to four basic reasons. These are low income earning, seasonality of work, large family size/presence of dependent children and necessity to support family or other relatives.

⁴ Salbaji- secondhand cloths.

1. Low Income Earning:- World Bank (2005) revised global poverty line by 2005 based on individual earning. Accordingly, an individual earns less than 1.25 ⁵USD per day categorized as those live below poverty line. Because, it assumed that this person could not able to feed him/herself per day. Without, considering household size, number of dependent persons in the household, sustainability and type of income earning means, current market inflation, etc. among income earners more than half (52.8 percent) female in-migrants are living below poverty line using this index while individual daily earning is below 11.90 Birr as it is illustrated in Table 4.9 under chapter four.

The result of the study further indicates that most respondents engage into informal economic sectors could earn low level of income though they invest much of their time on work. Qualitative data obtained from interview with Ilfitu strengthen the statement. She is from Nole (one of the districts in Western Wollega Zonal Administration located at about 55kms away from Gimbi). Ilfitu has been living for six years in Gimbi town; her plan was to improve her standard of life when she decided to be here. Nevertheless, she could not realize this plan by her current activity (street vending) due to rise of living costs and low level of earning although she devotes much of her time. Consequently, she leads her life in shoddier and quotes the following to express her living situation.

'I work for at least eight hours per day but my profit could not exceed 5.00 Birr. A kilo of⁶ 'teff' is 7.50 Birr but my earning is below that. Being I could not have any means of earning, I lead my life by this unprofitable job.'

With the rising living costs, low income does not fulfill what earners need to sustain their lives. That's why many female in-migrants, particularly those engage in the informal economic sector and earn low income deciding to modify or reduce their consumptions. Qualitative data obtained by FGDs substantiate this suggestion.

'In Gimbi town for low earner female in-migrants, their earning could not cover their expenses. Even paying rent is not easy unless they reduce their consumptions. Formerly, life was cheap, you could afford to live with low income; moreover,

⁵ To change into local currency (Birr), 9.5372 Birr to one USD is used based on National Bank of Ethiopia (2007/08) quarterly bulletin.

⁶ Teff- known Ethiopian grain, which its flour is commonly used to prepare bidden (local bread resembling a large pancake).

parents or relatives could able to support you. Nowadays, life is very hard. It is becoming challenging even a person could not able to support his/her relatives, as the cost of life is getting high from time to time. Thus, female in-migrants' with low income earning should reduce their consumptions to sustain their lives here.'

2. Seasonality of Work:- Information from Office of Agriculture and Rural Development of Western Wollega Zone indicates coffee is the common cash crop produced in West Wollega Zone. Farmers could not produce surplus cereals crops for market while they invest much of their time and land for the investment of coffee. Consequently, in Gimbi town economic activities related to coffee are substantial. Many peoples including female in-migrants directly or indirectly benefited from coffee related economic activities. As daily laborer, particularly in selecting unwanted materials from processed coffee in coffee industries and running mini-business centers along coffee industries are the major activities in which female in-migrants would engage in. Besides, some female in-migrants involve in coffee trading. However, in general business making from coffee related activities is usually seasonal in urban centers. During production of the crop, there is active business running whereas such activity is rare in others times. The following issue, which was seized during FGDs processes additionally, clarifies the truth.

'In Gimbi town, coffee related activities are main sources of income for significant number of female in-migrants as in one-way or another, their means of earning related to the activities. Nevertheless, you could not engage into income earning from such activities throughout the year but imagine the challenge to pass one day without diet. As a result, seasonality of work is a big challenge for female in-migrants without regular earnings.'

Due to this fact, modification or reduction of consumptions as a strategy of survival is common among female in-migrants directly or indirectly their livelihood strategies related to coffee based business in Gimbi town.

In addition, female in-migrants in the informal economic sector do not find job always to earn income. This reality also obliges participants of informal sector to modify or reduce their consumptions. Qualitative data obtained through FGDs further explain the situation.

'How does female in-migrant engage into informal economic sectors leads her life in Gimbi town unless she reduces her consumptions? Probably she may find job today but not tomorrow. She may work for a week continuously on the contrary she may sit ideal for three or four days. She may earn 10.00 to 12.00 Birr if she is lucky one day but none in the next days. So, how she can use her income as she will? Maybe, those engage in the formal economic activities able to sustain their lives satisfactorily if they earn much. Currently, life is quite difficult to use resources adequately. Reducing consumptions is must to overcome the challenge.'

3. Presence of Large Family Size or Dependent Children:- Household size influences food intake of poor female in-migrants. Particularly, those with unsatisfactory income and large family size give priority for the household members, specially their young dependent children. Mother's share of food intake is getting smaller compared to household members. Sira has been living in Gimbi town for 13 years. Currently, Sira's family size is six of which Daniel and Haymanot with age of six and nine years respectively. Her income is not enough to cover her household expenses, as their father does not support them since he divorced from Sira. And, she stated the following points to express her small food intake experiences.

'We are six in the household, but my worry is Daniel and Haymanot. Daniel urges me to buy him bread when he comes from school. His sister (Haymanot) also follows him to cry for bread. I condemned my chance when I could not afford to buy them. Indeed, my effort is to feed and bring up them. Sometimes I miss my lunch when I could not able to cover expenses to feed all. However, they could not realize that being they are children. Look at my picture formerly, but now I lost such beautifulness so as to bring up them by working in kitchens of others.'

4. Supporting Parents/Relatives:- Survey result shows among income earners 3.4 percent regularly support their parents or other relatives whereas 12.4 percent assist their parents or other relatives sometimes by sending remittances. This implies for some female in-migrants along with improving living standard of own life, supporting parents or relatives at former

places by sending remittances, is their objective. An interview made with Bontu further concretizes the idea. She is 26 years of old female in-migrant and working in coffee industries as daily laborer. She does not get this job always. Thus, she washes cloths for customers when she does not obtain her primary job. Bontu thinks for her poor mother and makes great efforts to get income in order to help her mam. She explains the following on this issue.

'I came to Gimbi before three years to look for job. As I lost my father before five years, my mother could not afford to support me and educate my two sisters and my brother. I am elder in our family; I decide to move to this town (Gimbi) to work any type of job I could find to lead my life independently. Moreover, if I got the chance to send money to my poor mam, in order to play my role in supporting my sisters and my brother. To some extent, I have achieved my objective while I could not give more attention for my consumptions until recently. I do not know what will happen, it would be better to leave that for God.'

Sell Household Properties:- Property sale usually associate with adverse conditions. Property selling is not frequent strategy while along with possession of properties female in-migrants are not willing to sell their properties unless they face undesirable circumstances. The result of the study indicates only 28 (7.4 percent) of respondents ever sold their properties to sustain their lives in Gimbi town as it demonstrated in Table 5.4.

5.2.3. Social Network Survival Strategy

Social network is a mechanism used by female in-migrants to get resources from usual supporters or neighbors during shortage of money or materials in-kind through borrowing or receiving aids. Moreover, social network boosts relationship between female in-migrants and facilitates the situation in which they live together to share expenses as survival strategy. Here, these issues were explained.

Table 5.5: Social Network Survival Strategy of Female In-migrants in Gimbi Town

Social Network Survival Strategy	Frequency		Total
	Yes	No	
Borrow in-cash or in-kind	119 (31.3)	261 (68.7)	380 (100)
Receive aids from others	94 (24.7)	286 (75.3)	380 (100)
Share expenses	85 (22.4)	295 (77.6)	380 (100)

N.B. Figures in parentheses show percentage

Source: Survey data (2009)

Borrow In-cash or In-kind:- Question was raised to respondents to assess whether female in-migrants borrow money/materials in-kind or not as a survival strategy in case of difficulties. The data reveal that 119 (31.3 percent) respondents have experienced in using this strategy as it is shown in Table 5.5. The result of Pearson's chi-square association shows that borrowing is more common among very poor and poor female in-migrants compared with those in better wealth status according to their self-scale. Furthermore, result in Table 5.6 indicates variations within the same set that implies influences of level of earning for borrowing experiences of female in-migrants.

Table 5.6: Borrowing Experiences of Female In-migrants by Self-Scale Wealth Status

Self Reported Wealth Status of Respondents	Borrowing		Pearson Chi-square	df	Sig. (2 sided)
	Yes	No			
Very poor	29 (7.6)	38 (10.0)	20.311	3	.000
Poor	50 (13.2)	71 (18.7)			
Medium	40 (10.5)	150 (39.5)			
Rich	0	2 (0.5)			
Total	119 (31.3)	261 (68.7)	380 (100)		

N.B. Figures in parentheses show percentage

Source: Computed from survey data

Receive Aids from Others:- Table 5.5 reveals that 24.7 percent of female in-migrants included under sampled population receives aids from their usual supporters to lead their lives in Gimbi town. Survey data show that children, parents/relatives and NGOs are usual supporters of aids receivers.

Share Expenses:- According to the finding of the study, about 22.4 percent of sampled female in-migrants adopt the strategy to overcome the challenge of life as it illustrated in Table 5.5. Giddens (2001) realizes economic pressure on the household has led many household to find two or more sources of incomes in order to sustain a desired lifestyle. To reduce expenses and create multi-earner household, some female in-migrants in the study town share accommodation. Tibab came to Gimbi from Gojjam (found in Amhara National Regional State Administration). She lives with her two friends who are female in-migrants in the town since the mid of 2007. Tibab is waitress and her friends are working as paid domestic servants. She quoted that:

'For female in-migrants, living together or sharing accommodation has many advantages. They share experiences to overcome any challenge they might face in their new places. Beside, sharing expenses help them to save their income. Hence, for me and my partners I prefer communal life.'

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Summary

In this study, 380 female in-migrants with different socio-economic and demographic characteristics were included to assess their survival strategies. According to the study results, youth under 30 and adult between 30 to 49 years of age constitute 45.3 and 42.1 percent of respondents respectively. The rest are older group aged 50 and above years. With regard to ethnic background, Oromo is the dominant followed by Amhara and few others. Sequentially, Orthodox, Protestant and Muslim are the three main religions for female in-migrants in Gimbi town. There are also few others. Rural and urban areas are birthplaces for 67.6 and 32.4 percent of respondents respectively.

Regarding to relations to the household head, 38.9 percent is heads of the households pursued by 37.5 percent wives. Others embrace sisters, daughters, other relatives, and non-relatives. Currently married and never married females comprise 44.5 and 36.3 percent in respective order concerning to marital status. Divorced, widowed and separated constitute the rest proportion. Total fertility rate of respondents is 3.4, which exceeds 2.4 for urban center of Ethiopia that stated in DHS 2005. Moreover, majority (43.4 percent) of the respondents are with medium (3 – 4) family size. Households with small (<3) and large (5 – 11) family sizes account 27.1 and 29.5 percent in that order.

Recent, intermediate and long-term in-migrants take 39.5, 28.5 and 32.4 percent respectively in terms of their duration of continuous residences. On the other hand, from total respondents, 21.3 percent are illiterates and nearly half (46.3 percent) of sampled female in-migrants have only primary educational backgrounds. Furthermore, 32.4 percent of sampled female in-migrants are with secondary and above educational levels. Among income earners, more than half (52.8 percent) of female in-migrants are living below poverty line using World Bank index of poverty line (USD 1.25). Beside 25.8 percent of respondents could not earn income from their livelihood strategies.

Economic and social factors are major reasons for female in-migrants in Gimbi town to leave their former places of residence. Searching for job, transfer, lack of support/s and lack of own economic resources are main in-migration causes related to economic factors. Differently, searching for education, family formation, finding others relatives or friends, following families, marital dissolution and joining family are basic social factors that contributed for female in-migration to the town.

Female in-migrants in the study town apply active, passive and social network as survival strategies to lead their lives. Accepting available job as a means of survival strategy is basic active strategy. Modifying/reducing consumptions and selling household properties are among passive strategies adopted by respondents. Borrowing, receiving aids and sharing expenses are survival strategies developed through social network by female in-migrants.

6.2. Conclusions

The result of the study reveals that most young, economically active and rural origin females' participations into migration streams due to several factors. Among these factors, economic pressure particularly searching of jobs took lion's share for female in-migrant in study town to leave their former places of residences. Beside, finding educational opportunities, family formation, finding other relatives/friends, accompanying families and transfer are also the basic reasons for females' in-migrations to Gimbi town. Generally, directly or indirectly theories related to causes of migrations stated in the literatures realized by female in-migrants in Gimbi town.

Female in-migrants in the study town adopt active strategy by accepting available job as a way of survival strategy. However, socio-economic and demographic characteristics of female in-migrants influence this strategy as binary logistic regression model result proofs. Accordingly, problems of economic status are recurrent among young, rural origin, head, single, with dependent children, large family size, recent and illiterate female in-migrants in Gimbi town. Similarly, in the study town, female in-migrants could not earn income from their livelihood strategies are regularly overwhelmed by these problems. Because, female in-migrants among all the aforementioned categories had higher likelihoods to accept available

job as a means of survival strategy compared with their respective categories. Moreover, the result of the model further shows that the probability of accepting available job as a survival strategy is lower for female in-migrants with primary educational background in relation to illiterate though statistically not significant. This implies that female in-migrants with low educational status often accept available job as a survival strategy as illiterate counterparts do. This rationality also holds true for female in-migrants with no income versus low-income earners. However, accepting available job as survival strategy is not influenced by ethnic background and religion of female in-migrants in the study area.

Female in-migrants implement passive strategy through modification or reduction of consumptions and selling household properties. Reducing food intake, using secondhand cloths, and renting housing unit of poor quality and lack adequate services with low cost are often survival strategies adopted by unemployed, low earners and poor female in-migrants depend on unsustainable livelihood strategies.

Making social network is another survival strategy adopt by female in-migrants in Gimbi town. Female in-migrants boost their social interconnectedness so as to borrow money or materials in-kind from neighbors, relatives or others. Such connection also helps to receive aids from supporters and increase the probability of young and single female in-migrants to live in common in order to share expenses as a survival strategy to minimize challenges of life. Thus, again here we conclude that model of survival strategies explained in the literatures implemented by female in-migrants in Gimbi town.

Finally, the finding of this study further indicates that prevailing problems of unemployment and underemployment among many female in-migrants in Gimbi town. Majority of them lead their lives based on unsustainable means of earnings. Low level of earning and seasonality of work undermine the status of female in-migrants in the study town. This could prolong efforts done to realize economic independency of women in the study town in particular case. Therefore, it had better to put the following recommendations into effect to realize empowerment of women in the country in general.

6.3. Recommendations

Based on the outcomes of the study the following recommendations were made to improve life of women in general and female in-migrants in particular in the study town.

1. Reinforcing affirmative actions and strengthening the implementations of constitutional rights given to women in order to improve poor and young rural females' life and minimize females' rural-urban migrations.
2. Providing family planning services at accessible areas for female in-migrants and enhancing awareness on uses of the services to minimize challenges of large family size among poor female in-migrants.
3. Supporting institutions working on improving life of poor female in-migrants and facilitating situations in which female in-migrants get training on awareness creation in order to reduce their vulnerability to exploitation when they arrived at the study town.
4. Accentuating stabilization of the current market inflations so as to secure life of female in-migrants with low economic status.
5. Developing technical training centers that could assist female in-migrants with low educational status to acquire basic skills so that they can able to engage into formal economic sectors.
6. Parental backgrounds, females' migration history and distance covered by females might have own influence on survival strategies adopted by females in-migrants in Gimbi town. Therefore, researcher suggests further study on the topic by incorporating these issues and using large sample size.

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Annex I: Questionnaire

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
INSTITUTE OF POPULATION STUDIES**

Informing Consent

Hello! My name is _____ and my colleague is _____. He is from Addis Ababa University, Institute of Population Studies and conducting study on 'Survival Strategies of Female In-migrants in Gimbi Town.'

Female in-migrants have different reasons for their coming to Gimbi town and also use different strategies to lead their lives when they come to this town. Nevertheless, no study was done yet to assess these issues in the context of Gimbi town. Therefore, the aim of this study is to investigate major in-migration causes and survival strategies female in-migrants often adopt after their arrivals so as to forward feasible recommendations to policy makers working on improving the living standard of female in-migrants in the town in particular and those living in urban Ethiopia in general.

Dear Madam: Do you understand the objective of this study? Shall I proceed with the interview? 1. Yes 2. No

You have the right not to answer any of the questions and to withdraw from the interview at any time.

Household Code _____

Name of interviewee _____

Ganda _____ *Goti* _____ House number _____

Name of interviewer _____ Interviewer code _____

Date of interview _____

Time interview started _____ Time interview ended _____

Ask each of the following questions. Please, answer by circling the number before the alternatives or writing the necessary responses on the space provided.

Part-I. Background

101. To which ethnic group do you belong?

1. Oromo
2. Amara
3. Other (Specify) _____

102. What is your religion?

1. Orthodox
2. Protestant
3. Catholic
4. Muslim
5. Other (Specify) _____

103. Have you ever attended school? 1. Yes 2. No (Skip to 105)

104. What is the highest grade that you have completed? _____

105. Have you ever married? 1. Yes 2. No (Skip to 201)

106. What is your current marital status?

1. Currently married
2. Divorced
4. Widowed
5. Separated

Part-II. Demographic Information

201. Have you ever given birth? 1. Yes 2. No (Skip to 206)

202. How many children currently are living with you? (If none write '00')

1. Male _____
2. Female _____

203. How many children currently live elsewhere? (If none write '00')

1. Male _____ 2. Female _____

204. Have you ever given birth that was born alive but died later?

1. Yes 2. No (Skip to 206)

205. How many children have died? (If none write '00')

1. Male _____ 2. Female _____

206. Is the **major** cause of your in-migration/return to Gimbi town related to:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------|
| A) search of job? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| B) transfer? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| C) lack of economic support/s? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| D) lack of own resources? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| E) along with family? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| F) family formation? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| G) marital dissolution? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| H) search for education? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| I) joining family? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| J) finding other relative? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| K) other? (Specify) _____ | | |

Part-III. Socio-Economic Conditions

301. Did you engage in income earning activity in most of the last six months?

1. Yes 2. No (Skip to 304)

302. How much is your average monthly income from your job? _____

303. Does your monthly income cover your monthly expenses?

1. Yes, it does (Skip to 305)
2. Sometimes it does not
3. No, it does not

304. So, what method/s you can implement to lead your life in the town? It is possible to choose more than one alternative.

- | | | |
|---|--------|-------|
| 1) Reducing foods intake? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 2) Using secondhand cloths? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 3) Renting housing units with low cost? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 4) Selling household properties? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 5) Borrowing in-cash or in-kind? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 6) Receiving aids from others? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 7) Sharing accommodations to reduce expenses? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| 8) Other? (Specify)_____ | | |

305. It is stated that accepting available job as a way of earning/sustaining life is familiar survival strategy among female in-migrants in Gimbi town to minimize their economic challenges. So, have you been experiencing this strategy as a **basic** means of sustaining life since you have been to the town? 1. Yes 2. No

306. Do you support parent/others relative/s outside your household member with your earning? 1. Yes, I can do 2. Sometimes I can do 3. No, I cannot do

307. What **basic** problems female in-migrants often face in Gimbi town? It is possible to choose more than one alternative.

- | | | |
|---|--------|-------|
| a) Unemployment? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| b) Seasonality of work? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| c) Low level of earning from economic activities? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| d) Expensive living costs? | 1. Yes | 2. No |
| e) Discrimination by local people? | 1. Yes | 2.No |
| f) Other? (Specify)_____ | | |

308. How do you rate your living standard according to your locality?

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. Very rich | 3. Medium | 5. Very poor |
| 2. Rich | 4. Poor | 6. Cannot specify |

Thank you very much for your willingness to participate in this study!

Annex II: Guided Questions for FGDs, Interview and Key Informant

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
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COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
INSTITUTE OF POPULATION STUDIES**

Points of Discussions for FGDs

Hello! Dear participants, first I would like to say thank you very much for your willing to participant in this marvelous discussions in which we contribute our share in improving life of female in-migrants in Gimbi town.

As I observed from survey data, female in-migrants have different reasons for their coming to Gimbi town and also use different strategies to lead their lives when they come to this town. On the other hand, they have a lot of challenges. Hence, our points of discussion revolve around these issues.

Dear participants, to manage our time and points of discussions I give chance for all of you turn by turn then each responds accordingly. Please, be sure that we finfish our discussions within 45 minutes I could not take much of your time. Main points of our discussions are:

- a. Status of female in-migrants in the town
- b. Major reasons for female in-migrations to Gimbi town
- c. Frequent livelihood strategies of female in-migrants
- d. Basic problems female in-migrants frequently face in Gimbi town
- e. Strategies female in-migrants adopt to overcome these problems

Semi-structured Questions for Interview Guide

Good morning/good afternoon dear, first I would like to say thank you very much for your willing to involve in this interview. Let me forward you some questions and listen your responses. Madam,

1. What was your basic reason to come Gimbi?
2. How do you lead your life in the town?
3. What do you suggest for the strategies you choose to lead your life?
4. What kind of problems often you face since you have been to the town?
5. What strategies did you implement to win these challenges?
6. Do you have any comment to add?

Guided Questions for Key Informants

I thank you for taking time to this interview. I am M.Sc student at Addis Ababa University, Institute of Population Studies. For my Master Thesis I select a title Survival Strategies of Female In-migrants in Gimbi Town. I hope you do have some information related to female in-migrants in the town. Hence, I want to make some discussions with you on the following questions.

1. Where do female in-migrants mainly come from?
2. Do you suggest some major causes of in-migration for female in-migrants?
3. Do you have information on number of female in-migrants live in Gimbi town?
4. What kinds of livelihood strategies female in-migrants often used to lead their life according to your experiences?
5. How do you examine the life of female in-migrants in Gimbi town?
6. Is there any attempt your office did to improve life of poor female in-migrants?
7. What do you comment to improve life of poor female in-migrants in the town?

Thank you!

Annex III: Participants of Interview

<i>S/N</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Date of interview</i>	<i>Time of interview</i>
1	Ayantu Eba	28	Self employee	23/02/2009	10:30 – 11:20
2	Bontu Geleta	26	Daily laborer	22/02/2009	10:20 – 11:00
3	Chaltu Gemechu	29	Unemployed	23/02/2009	5:55 – 6:25
4	Ilfitu Itana	24	Street vender	21/02/2009	4:25 – 5:00
5	Sira Melake	43	Paid domestic servant	23/02/2009	4:30 – 5:10
6	Tabote Tola	27	Petty trader	22/02/2009	5:35 – 6:15
7	Tibab Desta	25	Waitress	25/02/2009	9:45 – 10:20

Annex IV: Testing the goodness of fit of the model and Multicollinearity effect

Testing the goodness of fit of the model

In this study, to test goodness of fit of the model classification table and Hosmer and Lemeshow test were used while the sample size was only 380. Hosmer and Lemeshow test is considered as more robust than the traditional chi-square test, particularly when sample size is small (Garson, 1998). The classification table shows the percentage of observed cases that are correctly/incorrectly classified. As it can be seen from the classification table below, 138 female in-migrants were correctly classified as do not accept available job as survival strategy. Similarly, 193 respondents were correctly classified to accept available job as a survival strategy. On the other hand, 49 misclassified while 33 accept available job and 16 do not. Overall 89.6 percent do not, 85.4 percent accept and in sum 87.1 percent were correctly classified.

Classification Table

Observed	Accept available job	Predicted value		Percentage Correct
		Accept available job	Percentage Correct	
	Do not	Do not	Accept	89.6
		138	16	
Accept	33	193	85.4	
Overall percentage				87.1

Source: Computed from survey data

Hosmer and Lomeshow test is applied by considering significance level at 0.05. If the significance level is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected and the model is well fit. Meaning the independent variables adequately explain the dependent variable. The computed value of the test level was found to be 0.881 implying alternative hypothesis is accepted that states the model is adequately describes the data.

Multicollinearity effect

Multicollinearity refers the intercorrelation of independent variables. In multivariate analysis, the presence of multicollinearity effect violates the assumption of no perfect collinearity (Garson, 1998). Increased value of standard error with inflated beta coefficient indicates the problem of multicollinearity effect. Some statisticians consider standard error with maximum value, 2 as tolerable multicollinearity problem in multivariate analysis. In the study, continuous predictors were categorized to reduce this problem as a result for all predictors in the model, values of standard error are less than one and beta coefficients are not inflated as it is shown in Table 5.3. Beside, the maximum value for computed correlation matrix is 0.487 (see the following Table) that indicates low correlations between predictors.

Correlation Matrix of Predictors

	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	X ₆	X ₇	X ₈	X ₉	X ₁₀	X ₁₁
X ₁	1										
X ₂	0.027	1									
X ₃	0.020	0.092	1								
X ₄	0.136	0.082	0.002	1							
X ₅	0.078	0.048	0.050	0.042	1						
X ₆	0.235	0.102	0.082	0.141	0.403	1					
X ₇	0.155	0.070	0.023	0.182	0.298	0.323	1				
X ₈	0.189	0.025	0.029	0.057	0.112	0.170	0.156	1			
X ₉	0.424	0.013	0.031	0.120	0.188	0.088	0.054	0.321	1		
X ₁₀	0.198	0.011	0.005	0.190	0.019	0.128	0.105	0.143	0.166	1	
X ₁₁	0.067	0.032	0.005	0.105	0.118	0.042	0.122	0.189	0.211	0.487	1

X_i = predictor variables stated in chapter three

Source: Computed from survey data

DECLARATION

The thesis is my original work, has not presented for a degree in any other university and that all sources of materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Name of Student: Dawit Tefera

Signature



Date

01-07-'09

This thesis has been done under my supervision as university advisor and approved by the examining board.

Name of Supervisor: Dr. Eshetu Gurmu

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Date

01/07/09