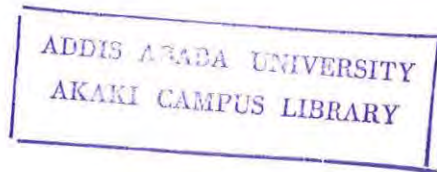




College of Development Studies  
Center for Population Studies

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF URBAN- WARD MIGRATION IN ETHIOPIA  
THE CASE OF DUKEM TOWN

By: BIKILE ZELALEM



A Thesis submitted to the institute of development studies In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science (Population studies)

Addis Ababa University

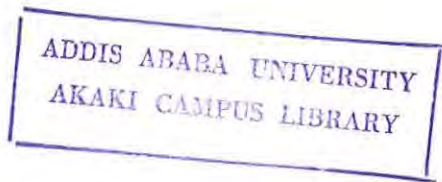
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

June, 2013

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Bikile Zelalem entitled the Causes and Consequences of Urban -ward migration in Ethiopia the case of Dukem town and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters of Science (Population Studies) complies with the regulations of the University and meet the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

Signed by examining committee



External Examiner Vigiya (ph.D)

Signature [Signature] Date 12/07/2013

Internal Examiner K. Deveraj (Ph.D)

Signature [Signature] Date 12/07/2013

Advisor Terefe Degefa (Ph.D)

Signature [Signature] Date 12/07/2013

[Signature]

Chair of Department or Graduate Program Coordination

## Table of Content

List of tables.....	vi
Acknowledgements.....	viii
Acronyms and Abrevation .....	ix
Abstract .....	x
<b>1. CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Background of the study .....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	4
1.3 Objectives of the Study .....	6
1.4 Research questions .....	6
1.5 Significance of the Study .....	7
1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Study.....	7
1.7 Organization of the Study .....	8
<b>2.CHAPTER TWO RELATED LITRATURES REVIEW</b> .....	9
2.1 Theory on Migration.....	9
2.1.1 The push pull theory.....	9
2.1.2 The economic Models of Migration.....	10
2.2 Decisions and Causes of Migration.....	12
2.3 Characteristics of Migrants .....	16
2.3.1 Demographic Characteristics of Migrants .....	16
2.3.2 Socio- economic Characteristics of Migrant.....	17
2.4 Consequences of Migration.....	18
2.5 Migration and Process of Urbanization in Ethiopia. ....	20
2.6 Conceptual Framework .....	24

2.7 Operational definition of key Terms and Concepts.....	27
3. CHAPTER THREE: BACKGROUND OF STUDY AREA .....	30
3.1 Location .....	30
3.2 Emergence, Growth and Development .....	31
3.3 Demographic condition.....	32
3.3.1 Population Size.....	32
3.3.2 Age and Sex distribution.....	32
3.4 The existence of Social Service of the town .....	33
3.4.1 Availability of school.....	33
3.4.2 Health Service .....	33
3.4.3 Water Service .....	34
3.5 The condition of Infrastructure .....	34
3.6 Religion.....	34
3.7 Dukem and Investment .....	35
3.8 Research Methodology.....	36
3.8.1 Sampling Design .....	36
3.8.2 Sampling Technique.....	36
3.8.3 Sampling procedure and Allocation Procedure.....	37
3.8.4 Data Source .....	38
3.8.5 Data Collection Tools and Procedures.....	39
3.8.6 Data Quality Assurance.....	39
3.8.7 Method of Data Analysis .....	39
3.8.8 Ethical Consideration.....	40
4.CHAPTER FOUR PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS .....	41
4.1 Demographic Character of Migrants .....	41
4.1.1 Age and Sex Distribution.....	41
4.1.2 Ethnic and Religious Composition .....	43

4.1.3 Marital Status .....	45
4.1.4 Educational Characteristic.....	46
4.1.5 Occupational Status .....	48
4.1.6 Occupational Status .....	51
4.2 Causes of Migration .....	53
4.3 Volume and Origin of Migration .....	55
4.3.1 Distance and Volume of Migration.....	57
4.3.2 Nature of Movement .....	58
4.4. Source of Information and Decision to Move .....	59
4.4.1 Source of information about Dukem .....	59
4.4. 2 Planning to Migrate .....	61
4.4.3 The Decision to Migrate .....	62
4.4.4 Chain Migration .....	63
4.5 Consequences of Migration .....	66
4.5.1 Type of employment and Nature of Work .....	66
4.5.2 Access of Migrants to Housing Facilities and Amenities. ....	70
4.5.2.1 Ownership and Adequacy of Housing Units.....	70
4.5.2.2 Availability of kitchen, Toilet and Shower Facilities .....	73
4.6 Access to Urban Facility .....	74
4.7. A Comparison of the Socio-Economic Condition of Migrants Before and After Migration .....	77
4.8. Future Intensions and/or plans of Migrants .....	81
5. Summary of the major Findings, Conclusion and Recommendation.....	84
5.1 Summary of the major Findings and Conclusion .....	84
5.2 Recommendation .....	86
Reference .....	88
Annexes.....	91

## List of Tables

Table 3.1 Trend of population growth in Dukem Town .....	32
Table 3.2 Distribution of Dukem Population by Age group .....	33
Table 3.3: Types of Current Investment in Dukem Town.....	35
Table 3.4 Percentage Distribution of Sample Migrants Households .....	38
Table 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Age, Sex and Place of birth. ....	42
Table 4.2 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Ethnic group and sex .....	44
Table 4.3 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Religious Composition and Sex .....	45
Table 4.4 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Marital status and Place of birth.....	47
Table 4.5 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Educational status .....	50
Table 4.6 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Occupational status of before and after migration. ....	52
Table 4.7 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Causes of Migration and Place of Birth.....	54
Table 4.8 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Region and Place of birth. ....	56
Table 4.9 Percentage Distribution of Migrant by Road distance.....	57
Table 4.10 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by the period of arrival in Dukem town .....	58
Table 4.11 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Nature of Migration .....	59
Table 4.12 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Source of information and Place of birth .....	60
Table 4.13 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Planning for migration to Dukem town. ....	61
Table 4.14 Percentage Distribution Migrants by Decision to Migrate and Sex.....	62
Table 4.15 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Presence of relatives/friends in Dukem town.....	64
Table 4.16 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by type of Assistance received .....	65
Table 4.17 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by type of Employment and Nature of Current work .....	67
Table 4.18 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Average monthly Income, Saving and Place of birth .....	68
Table 4.19 Independent Samples T. test Analysis on monthly income of Urban and rural Origins.....	70
Table 4.20 Percentage Distribution Migrants by household size and number of Rooms .....	71
Table 4.21 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Type of assistance received .....	72
Table 4.22 Distribution of respondent by Kitchen facility, type of bathing and toilet facility. ....	73
Table 4.23 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by source of water supply.....	74

Table 4.24 Percentage Distribution of Migrants Access to Electricity. ....	75
Table 4.25 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Material used for cooking. ....	75
Table 4.26 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by the way to Dispose Wastes. ....	76
Table 4.27 Percentage Distribution of Current status of Socio-economic Condition of Migrants. ....	78
Table 4.28 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by future plan. ....	82

## **Acknowledgements**

First of all my thanks go to merciful God, who gave me an opportunity to join and succeeded this study in general. Next to God, Great gratitude and sincere thanks goes to my advisor Dr, Terefe Degefa who gave me a valuable advice throughout the course of my research work tirelessly.

I would like to express my deepest appreciation to my husband, Dr Habtamu Seyoum, who supported financially and encouraged me throughout the course of my graduate study.

I am grateful to Dukem municipality staff that supported me in data collection process and getting necessary information for this study.

Finally, my appreciation goes to study participants for their keen participation and providing all the required data.

## **Acronyms**

CSA: Central Statistical Agency

CSO: Central Statistical Office

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

FGD: Focus Group Discussion

ILO: International Labor Organization

MOFED: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

OUPI: Oromia Urban Planning Institute

SNNPR: Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region

UN: United Nations

Abstract

*Causes and Consequence of Urban-ward migration in Ethiopia: The Case of Dukem town.*

*Bikile Zelalem,*

*Addis Abeba University, 2013*

*The study has been designed to investigate the causes and consequence of urban ward migration in Ethiopia, by taking Dukem town as a case study. Furthermore, attempts were made to identify the causes for migration, investigate factors that facilitate migration and to analysis the consequences of migration among the target respondents. The characteristics of the migrants analyzed were; the volume of urban-ward migration; and assess to the socio-economic problems (such as employment, housing, etc.) faced migrants after arrival. To this end, data were collected from a randomly selected sample of 407 respondents using Questionnaire. Focus Group Discussions and Key informant Interviews were also employed along with survey. The main findings of the study include: firstly, the principal factor behind urban-ward migration is the imbalance between urban and rural areas in the level of economic development. Secondly, majorities of the migrants are of rural origin and are dominated by young men and women. Finally as a result of moving, problems such as shortage of housing, employment and other social services have encountered by migrants. To tackle the problem of urban-ward migration and its consequences, it is suggested that integrated rural development at the place of origin and increasing investments are very important. Providing non-agricultural job opportunities through the expansion of small and medium scale enterprise in the rural areas in particular can reduce the rural to urban migration substantially.*



## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the study**

Migration is one of the proximate determinants of demographic variables among fertility (birth) and mortality (death) in a given population. The movement of people from urban-ward areas is only one of the possible forms of internal migration. It does not account for the largest proportion of internal migrants in low income countries. Rural to rural migration is more important quantitatively. Internal migration does not affect the size of the entire population of the country like fertility and mortality. But it has very important role in redistributing population size between rural and urban areas and between rural areas of low and higher agricultural potential (Gashew, 2002).

However, rural to urban migration has played a significant role in the urbanization process of several countries and continues to be significant in scale, even though, migration rates slowed down in some countries. Today, almost half of the world population lives in cities and the number of people living in urban areas has risen steadily by around one million every year (Bahns, 2005). According to the Ethiopia Demographic Profile (2012), from the total population size 17 percent lives in urban areas and 83 percent lives in rural areas. The rate of urbanization is growing by 3.8 percent annually.

Many developing countries in the world are currently experiencing an unprecedented rate of urbanization. It is also clear that, unlike the experience of currently developed countries, the process of urbanization presently taking place in developing countries is not so much due to rapid industrialization. Rather, it is the consequence of growing

population pressure on land in the rural areas (Kassahun, 2000). In Developing Countries Urbanization taking place both with and without industrialization (Kojima, 1966).

Urbanization has largely taken place as a result of the “push” of rural inhabitants to urban areas (ILO, 1998). Three factors have combined to produce the increase in urban population. One has been the natural growth in urban population; another has been the expansion of urban administrative jurisdiction; and the third has been the inflow of population from the country side. Strictly speaking only this third factor should be regarded as migration contributing to the increase in urbanization (Kojima, 1966).

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

According to Todaro, the major source of the growth of urban population in developing countries will not be natural population increase, rather the continuing in-migration of rural people; over 50 percent of the urban growths in many developing countries are due to the accelerated pace of rural-urban migration

Rural to urban migration becomes a focus in the literature and major interest to administer and policy because it is the most conspicuous cause since difference between urban and rural rate of population growth (UN, 1988). At the same time, the industrial revolution was exerting itself in urban areas where employment opportunities and wages were growing relatively rapidly. Thus, almost perfect coincidence of excess labor

demand in cities and excess labor supply in the rural hinterlands caused migrants to move from their rural homes to cities in their own countries, as well abroad to rapidly growing urban areas in countries that had an excess demand for labor—countries like the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand (Greenwood, 2009).

Pull factor, the most widely accepted explanation is that the push of poor living conditions (relatively low wages and lack of employment opportunities) in rural areas caused in large part by rapid population growth and the consequent excess labor supply and the pull of better living conditions in cities (higher wages, better employment opportunities, and superior social services) are major economic reasons for the rural-to-urban migration. These are essentially the same reasons offered by Ravenstein (1885). According to Ravenstein, employment and wage opportunities were the major “determinants” of migration. Cities tend to attract economically more productive workers, who further contribute to city productivity, to city growth, and to the urban economic advantage like young adults and those relatively well-educated (Greenwood, 1997). Thus, the migrants have many economically productive years to work in urban endeavors, with their productivity growing with experience and the duration of their residence in the city. Moreover, by virtue of their higher levels of education (relative to the populations from which they have been drawn and perhaps even relative to the populations of the receiving areas), their productivity tends to be higher. These factors contribute to lower dependency ratios in cities (i.e., ratios of dependents, especially young dependents, to workers). The selectivity of migration has been a key element in urban growth (Greenwood, 1981).

In the third world countries, most of policies and strategies stipulated to reduce and reverse rural-urban migration have rarely been successful. One of the suggested reasons for their failures is the formulation of policies without adequate knowledge and information about cause and consequence of migration (Gashew, 2002).

In Ethiopia, very few studies have been undertaken and there is inadequate understanding of the causes and consequences of urban-ward migration in both areas of origin and destination.

The main purpose of this study is therefore to generate evidences on this important subject and attempts to fill the gap of understanding and contribute to the existing knowledge.

### **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Ethiopia is one of the least urbanized countries of the world where 16 percent of its population lives in urban areas (MOFED, 2006). During the mid 1960s and 1970s, the urban areas of Ethiopia grew at a rate of 6.6 percent per annum (CSO, 1972). During the same period, net in-migration alone was responsible for a growth rate of 4.1% in the towns (CSO, 1972). And currently, the rate of Ethiopian urbanization is one of the highest in the world, 3.8 percent (Ethiopia Demographics Profile, 2012). The rapid growth of urban population in Ethiopia and in many other developing countries has been largely due to rural-urban migration, contributing almost half of their urban population growth (Kebede, 1994).

It is apparent that the basic reasons for the drift of large numbers of people from rural to the urban areas are the rural push factors such as rural population pressure, resource and

environmental degradation. In addition, the relative improvement of different facilities and better living conditions in the urban areas compared to the rural areas is the main "pulling" factors. The pace of urbanization or the tide of migration to urban areas which is mainly triggered by rural "push" factors is consistently higher than the capacity of new job openings and the provision of housing and other social services and amenities. Its effects are felt in widespread urban unemployment, over-crowded housing and severe shortage of public amenities. Adequate understanding and knowledge of the causes and consequences of urban -ward migration and its impacts on destination area will be considered as prerequisite for effective urban management and the implementation of rural development policies (Gashew, 2002).

In Ethiopia, much has not been done to study the characteristics of rural- urban migrants, the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration. From the available limited literature on the subject, few had attempted to study these aspects of urban-ward migration such as Shack (1973) in Addis Ababa, Mullenbach (1976) in Akaki Beseka, Bjerer (1985) in Shashemene, Kebede (1991) in Nazareth, Gashew(2002) in Kombolcha, Mohammed (2002 ) in Mekele, Dereje (2002) in Bishoftu, Birhan (2011) in Woldiya, Berhane (1993) in Awassa and Birru (1997) in Arba minch. Other studies focused on anthropological point of view and concentrated in Addis Ababa. The rest of the studies have been conducted either at regional or national levels. Some of the notable ones are (Hailu, 1983; Alula, 1985 and Almaz, 1990).

Viewing the above situations, currently large numbers of population are increasing at alarm rate in small towns of Ethiopia. From many, Dukem is one of the current towns welcoming migrants and showing the highest population growth. According to the

Central Statistical Agency (1994), Dukem town has a total population of 8380. However, the estimated rate of populations revealed as 34,777 (Nadi Dukem, 2013).

In line with this, the Dukem municipality source also evidenced that, population growth rate of the town is 7.8 percent annually, which is the highest and almost twice of the national growth rate. Thus, based on these features, Dukem was selected as site of study for this research. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to investigate the causes of urban-ward migration by taking Dukem town as a case study and to generate evidences on the possible consequences of these trends of migration on the migrants themselves and urban environment.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of this study is to examine the causes and consequences of rural-urban and urban -urban migration which provides an important clue for effective urban management and rural development activities.

Specific objectives

In line with the above-stated general objective, the specific objectives of the study are:

1. To assess factors which motivate the migrants to leave their place of birth or areas of previous residence and move to the town;
2. To analyze the consequences of migrations on the study area and on the socio-economic conditions of the migrant and;
3. To identify the dominant migratory group; their socio-economic and demographic features;

#### **1.4 Research questions**

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

1. Who are the dominant migratory group in the town and how different are they in terms of socio-economic and demographic characteristics?
2. What are the factors which motivate the migrants to leave their place of birth or previous residence?
3. What are the effects of migrations on the socio-economic conditions of migrants and on the study area?

#### **1.5 Significance of the study**

The findings of this study are expected to make important contributions to policy and planning issues, because:

1. It would be helpful in dealing with problems forcing people to leave their rural origin and narrowing the development gap between urban and rural areas through the introduction of sound rural development strategies and effective urban management.
2. It provides information for planners and policy makers in their overall effort to formulate and implement population redistribution or migration policy.

#### **1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Study**

This research is delimited to causes and consequences of urban-ward migration. It mainly focuses on the issue of socio- economic status of migrants, causes and consequences of migration, the effects or impacts of migration on the study area and the migrants

themselves. Causes of migration comprise a number of issues to be considered together, such as job opportunity in destination, environmental factor, agricultural problem, job transfer, less access of infrastructure, social integration and marriage. While the consequence of migration comprise like rising cost of living, urban pollution and increase crime rate, the socio-economic includes level of education, access to get health service, schools, occupation, income and house facilities.

As any research may not be free of shortcomings, this study has also its own limitations.

To mention a few:

1. Absence of valid and properly registered information about migrants
2. Financial shortages, time constraints, lack of full cooperation from key informants and the like.

### **1.7 Organization of the study**

This research work is organized into five chapters. The first chapter covers the introductory part that discusses the statement of the problem, objectives, significance, scope and limitations of the study.

Chapter two deals with reviewed literature on the issue of global and Ethiopian migration and urbanization. It mainly deals with causes of migration, the character of migrants, consequence of migration and process of urbanization in Ethiopia.

Chapter three provides a general background of the study area and Methodology. In chapter four, the characteristics of migrants, the cause of migration and consequence of migration are discussed.

Finally, in the last chapter (chapter five) presents the summary of the major findings, conclusions and recommendation.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2. RELATED LITERATURES REVIEWED**

#### **2.1. Theories related to Migration**

##### **2.1.1 The push-pull theory**

The push-pull concept answers the question of reasons of migration. It explains for any migrant's decision to migrate that results from the interplay of push factors of the origin area and pull factors of the destination area. The 'push' factors are pressures which encourage individuals or families to leave one place. These factors could include: low crop yield, land shortage, poor employment prospects, etc. The 'pull' factors are attractions of the destination area. For example high wages, employment opportunities, wide range of amenities, etc (Zenner, 1994).

The two dimensions of the basic push-pull theory are: migration selectivity and migration elasticity. Migration selectivity or differential migration refers to the tendency of certain persons or groups (age, sex, class, etc.) to be more migratory than others in certain circumstances and at certain times. Migration elasticity acknowledges the fact that individuals react differently to the 'push' and 'pull' factors since they perceive and evaluate them differently (Hornby, 1980). In 1996, Lee revised the basic push pull theory in three ways:

- (1) He recognized that there are both positive and negative factors associated with the place of origin and both positive and negative factors associated with the place of destination (e.g, desire to remain near relatives; known hardships to be encountered at the destination). Thus, there are two sets of "push" and two sets of "pull" forces involved.

(2) The forces involved may be numerous and heterogeneous, both for origin and destination. (2) He further emphasized that there are intervening obstacles and restrictions between origin and destination.

(3) Among these obstacles are distance, costs of moving, loss of income, housing, legal regulations and entrance controls (especially important for immigration). These may be of little consequence for some migrants, a great impediment for others.

(3) The Lee model recognizes any type of force (economic, social, environmental, political, and cultural.) Hence, it is very comprehensive.

For Lee, migration is a balance of push -pull at origin, push-pull at destination, and the intervening obstacles. Alternatively, it may reflect the subjective opinions or expectation of a potential migrant pondering whether to move or stay put. Lee does not consider how the competing pushes and pulls are reconciled, but assumes that a choice is made by some rational process. But it presumes that the choice is based on reasonably valid estimate of positive and negative conditions at the destination as well as at the place of origin.

The push- pull theory may be considered as an offspring of the neo-classical economic theory and basically associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Walji, 1978). Most of the theoretical formulations of it have been applied to urban-urban migrations in the developed countries of the world. But it has little application to the rural –urban migrations in the under developed countries (Gashew, 2002).

### **2.1.2 The Economic Models of migration**

The Lewis model is the first well known economic model of development to include the process of rural to urban labour transfer as an integral element. Throughout the last decades, economists have been dealing with causes and consequence of migration. Though the purely economic approach may not be sufficient to explain the whole process, they did contribute to the debate by introducing models which can be verified in the real world.

In this section the two most influential models, as developed by Lewis (1954) and Todaro (1969), are discussed, and followed by more recent findings on economic aspects of migration (Jobse, 2008). The economic model of migration is based on the concept of dual economy (the subsistence sector and the capitalist sector) and considers rural-urban migration as essentially an equilibrating mechanism through the transfer of labour from the surplus area (rural sector) to labour deficit one (urban sector).

Lewis in his essay 'Economic development with unlimited supply of labour at subsistence sector (rural areas). The unlimited supply of labour is caused by large population growth combined with diminishing returns on labour in agriculture. Therefore, labour comes available and will partly be absorbed by the industrial sector at wages above the subsistence wage. If capitalist reinvest their surplus, then capital formation takes place and the marginal product curve will shift upwards. This leads to higher outputs at the same wages, and is considered the essence of the development process. Since there is a relation between the earnings in industrial and subsistence sector, capitalists have an interest in keeping down productivity in the subsistence sector (Thirlwall, 2003).

Despite the appeal of the dual economy model and its relevance to the history of the development of many of the developed countries of the world today, most observers have found it unsatisfactory for analyzing the causes and consequences of migration in Third World Countries because of a number of shortcomings such as:

- ❖ Migration is not solely induced by the presence of underemployment and low wages in rural areas.
- ❖ The assumption of near zero marginal productivity in agriculture has not been empirically supported.
- ❖ The most serious shortcoming of this model is, however its assumption of a high rate of expansion of urban employment opportunities (the capitalist sector) through continuous investment of the rural surplus labor. However, in the vast majority of less developed countries, the rate of growth of employment in the urban sector has been unable to absorb the surplus labor from the rural sector. Instead, rural-urban migration has resulted in the shift of underemployment from the rural to the urban sector (Dasgupta, 1981).

## **2.2 Causes and Decisions of migration**

Most studies have shown that the decision to migrate is generally made by the individual or house hold making the move (Clarke, 1986). However, many migrants especially wives and children, do not actually make the decision (Gee, 1975). The decision to migrate depends on a wide range of factors (UN, 1980). The continuing flow of migrants to increasingly densely populated urban areas has generated considerable interest in the study of those factors (Oberai, 1978).

However, it is not easy to assess the influences of the complex factors affecting the decision to migrate and the choice of destinations (Jansen, 1970).

The causes of migration differ from individual to individual and from community to community. If someone asks, why people migrate out of their origin in favor of places that are not familiar? The reasons will vary with causes found in such diverse factors as ecological pressure, economic incentives, psychological motivation, politics situations etc. From these factors, Garbett (1975) who noted that main variables, which operate to influence migration at macro-level are ecological, economic and political conditions and both economic and politics have considerable attention to population pressure.

Africa has extremely accelerating population growth which influences both rural and urban due to the population pressure (William, 1970). Migration in Africa has a long history of population movement aimed at different purposes and it is not a homogeneous phenomenon. Consequently, the pressure of poverty and unemployment increase in many cities of the world especially in developing countries. Miller and Singh (1988) also subscribe that urbanization is mainly increased in Africa by the migration of many people from the severely deteriorating agricultural sector where most migrants lived in the rural areas. Many people of these countries are in absolute poverty and the prime cause of migration becomes difficult life in the rural areas. Individuals flee from their previous residences for survival and they decide to migrate in order to live or improve their living standards whether to urban or rural areas (Beaujeu, 1966).

The causes of rural to urban migration in Ethiopia have been many problems are related to the environmental, social, economic, cultural and policy issues, especially those connected to the agricultural sector. For example, the attraction of urban areas, mostly to one primate city (Addis Ababa), is largely economic and due to rural and urban income and quality of life differentials (EIA, 1999). The urban center attracts people because better jobs, markets, goods and services are more concentrated in the center. In general, there are many economic and noneconomic factors, which are responsible in pushing people from rural (agricultural activities) to urban areas.

According to many scholars such as Dessalegn (1984), Assefa (1984) and Kebede (1994), there are many economic factors that could be cited as the major causes for the movement of people from the agricultural sector to urban centers in Ethiopia. These are:

- ❖ Scarcity of land and land fragmentation due to increasing population pressure and/ or unfavorable land tenure;
- ❖ Inadequate agricultural inputs and low per-capita production;
- ❖ Absence of farm oxen; improper farming practices, deforestation, overgrazing, over cultivation and consequent environmental degradation;
- ❖ Environmental crisis and the consequent famine and a set of many other related factors.

In addition to the economic factors that fostered migration in Ethiopia, there are also non-economic reasons that are related to socio-cultural problems. These include such issues as early marriage/abduction, death of spouse, divorce and cultural barriers to remarriage in some part of the country.

Many studies have also shown that most of the migrants are young females, who aimed at escaping from different cultural and social bondage faced in most regions of the country (Kebede, 1994).

Social factors include marriage, search for educational opportunities and the presence of friends and relatives in urban areas are the most important. A considerable number of rural women in south east Asia move to urban centers due to marriage (Gee, 1975) and two - thirds of the women arriving in Tanzanian towns came to be with their husbands (Peil;Sada, 1985). Some rural-urban migrations in Latin-America and Asia are motivated by a desire for educational opportunities offered in urban areas (Rhoda, 1979). In Ghana and perhaps in tropical Africa, education is a powerful determinant of rural-urban migrations (Caldwell, 1969).

The main push factors in Ethiopia as being: overpopulation, famine, poverty, land scarcity, governmental agricultural policies, and a lack of agricultural land (Ezra, 2001).

Many households, however, also participate in seasonal labor activities, leading to temporary rural-urban migration. As an addition to these push factors, many rural civilians were pulled to Ethiopian urban areas in the post-revolution period in Ethiopia as a result of the development of these areas into more important business and political centers (Berhanu ; White, 2000). Before the early 1970s, Addis Ababa was the most important urban destination for Ethiopians moving from the rural areas. After 1974 a shift to other Ethiopian cities occurred (Berhanu , 2000). In Ethiopia urbanization levels are still relatively low as compared to other African countries, even though Ethiopian urbanization rates are currently high (Cohen, 2006).

The basic reason for rural-urban migration is that urban areas are relatively confers of power and privilege. The high estimates include subsidy that go largely to urban sector in various measurements; whether that of relative income status, mobility in education, pure water availability and health opportunity. Migrants frequently experience severe discrimination in access these urban amenities (Gilbert, 1992). Hence, people migrate from rural to urban areas for the demand of better necessities and due to the attractiveness of facilities and concentration of resources in the cities. These facilities and resources pull the migrants to abandon the countryside for the towns (Lindsay, 1985).

Thus, rural-urban migration of a country is closely related with the degree of economic, social, political and cultural development. When a country passes through different stages of development, the dominance of the rural-rural type will gradually give way to rural-urban and finally to urban-urban (Zachariah, 1964)

### **2.3 Characteristics of Migrants**

Migrant selectivity includes the characteristics that are normally used to differentiate migrants from the general population, non-migrants (Woods, 1980). They can be demographic variables (age, sex, marital status etc.), socio-economic variables (education, occupation etc). The selectivity of rural-urban migration varies with the rate of urbanization. The higher the rate of urbanization (the higher the rate of out-migration from rural areas and small towns to large cities) the lower the selectivity and vice-versa (Browning, 1971). Therefore, due to the variation of migration selectivity in response to changing conditions over time and space, the efforts of scholars in different disciplines to establish a "universal" migration differential is still unsuccessful (Browning, 1971).

### **2.3.1 Demographic Characteristics of Migrants**

Migration can occur at any age but several migration studies have shown that the vast majority of migrants are concentrated in the young adult age-group 20-30 years (Clarke, 1986). The predominance of young adults is not always true for all migration streams. Large number of migrants to the coastal areas in England (Jones, 1993) and retirement relocation in the United states (Newman, 1984) are usually selective of older and retired persons (persons aged 65 and over). The results of a study by the population division (UN, 1986) found that children, especially in less developed countries, account for a substantial share of total migration. For instance, over 40 percent of the rural - urban migrants in less developed countries are children (UN, 1988). The sex - selectivity of rural-urban migration is different among countries of the world depending on their level of urbanization. In all developed countries (except Australia) there is a pre-dominance of females among migrants to cities.

In developing countries (except Latin-America, the Caribbean, the Philippines; industrializing countries of Asia) male migrants outnumber female migrants (UN, 1988). Most developed and other developing regions, the sex-ratio of rural-urban migration in Africa and Asia are subject to change. In other words, the proportion of women moving to African and Asian cities is rapidly increasing with the increasing volume of urban-urban migration (Gugler, 1988). Compared to the populations from which they originate, rural-urban migrants are dominantly single (Kebede, 1994). The marital status of migrants has experienced change through time. In developed countries at one time migrants were mainly single like in developing countries today, but now there is more and more migration of families (Clarke, 1972).

### **2.3.2 Socio- economic characteristics of Migrants**

Education in the modern world stimulates rural out-migrations to cities (Newman, 1984). This results possibly from the fact that education overcomes economic, cultural and social obstacles that migrants encountered in the city by increasing income, range of opportunities and access to information about potential destinations for the migrants (Gugler, 1988). The picture where educated persons tend to migrate to urban areas of Africa and other developing regions has changed as illiterate persons have increasingly migrated to the urban informal sectors (Newman 1995). This may reduce the generality of education as a factor of selection. Especially in contemporary migrations occupational selectivity is important to a large extent. Migrants to the large cities have a higher occupational level than the populations from which they originate and the same is true for long distance migrants (Ibid). For instance, the breakdown of migrants according to occupation of the father demonstrates that the substantial number of migrants to Paris had a father engaged in the clerical and managerial classes and only a quarter of the migrants had a father engaged in agriculture (Poucher, 1970)

### **2.4 Consequences of Migration**

The consequences of Migration are possibly diverse. They include impact on population composition or size, economic productivity income inequality, access to social services, family and kinship structure, social roles as well as values. Migrations of whatever cause have impacts (consequences) in the place of origin and destination on the type of migration in receiving or losing while little is known about the potentially important impacts (Mohamed, 2006).

Gashew(2002) quoted from Essang and Maba Wonku studies on merit and demerit of migration to origin and destinations in Nigeria conclude the following notions regarding land/man ratio as migrant families out of agriculture are relatively more beneficiaries than families of none migrant members because their children have not migrated to urban. Migration may have direct impact on saving and wealth receiving and sending areas while it is a complex task because migrants return home after a period with certain savings and material possessions difficult to measure the overall outcomes.

A part from the impact of migration on increased wealth, it also has impacts on productivity of a given area. Migrants take with them labor force and can learn technical knowledge. In cases when migrants return they may bring with better technical knowledge than they had when they departed. The changes in the technology of communication and transportation have made it easier for migrants to communicate and stay in touch with their origin communities. This is more than maintaining simple social ties. The tightness and stability of these connections can reinforce the implicit contracts that generate sharing of resources across locations and most notably these are remittances. Despite the high level of interest in remittances, it remains to be clearly documented that these technological developments help maintain a continuous flow.

Migration has also an impact on demographic. Migration has significant influence on the population size of both receiving and sending regions. An increase in migration is expected to reduce rural population growth while urban population can increase because of the majority of migrants are males and females of reproductive age group. As the result, there can be predominance of older age groups with lower fertility rate in the sending rural areas (Birhan, 2011).

The UN (1991) reported that the migration is caused by population pressure and becomes age and sex selective, which links rural to urban areas generating or spurring the growth of cities.

Migration can generate a series of concerns, including worries about environmental stress and social adaptation of the migrants themselves. Since migration feeds urbanization and urban growth is associated with industrial development and land consumption migration is often held culpable in environmental degradation. Urbanization is connected with a variety of policies, spanning demographic economic and environmental concerns. Growing of cities is often seen as the agents of environmental pollution and urbanization can place stress on the land through sprawl; coincident industrial development may threaten air and water quality (Michael, 1999).

Most of the migration conventionally linked to these urban issues was seen, as a conventional pattern migration does not always lead to increase incomes and impacts of migration perhaps, the migrant may face obstacles in availability of job and loss of much human labor and social capital. Jones (1999) stresses that, migrants can have difficulties adjusting to being away from home and those moving for employment tended to miss family and relatives or friends, while those migrating to set up home for themselves were mostly experience financial problems and homelessness is a major problem faced by those migrants. Many in migrants are not in a position to find space and/or materials to accumulate the necessary resources and materials to build a permanent house and they are forced to erect and live in temporary dwellings on the streets. Cities of developing countries, over one-third of their populations have the possibility of living in squatter and slum settlements (Todaro, 1989).

Migration has not only impact on demographic and economic aspects, but it has also different impacts on urban basic facilities. The consequences of migration are numerous in the urban areas among which overcrowding and congestion, strain on urban social services, rising food costs, worsening air and water quality and increasing violence, prostitution and diseases are important (Adepoju, 1991). The most visible impact of growing urban population is probably the rise in squatter settlements in the main urban centers. The artificial barriers include high housing costs and regulations making it harder for migrants to rent houses in the cities, pushing them to suburban areas where lack of social services and police protection is pervasive (Zhao, 1999). Basically, migration does not necessarily resolve individual problems of unemployment or poverty within the context of this idea, it is useful to understand that migrants undergo social changes, a self-transformation, and life styles and develop individual independence (Mohamed, 2006).

### **2.5 Migration and process of urbanizations in Ethiopia.**

In Ethiopia the history of urbanization has been started during the Axumite civilization, it stagnated for several centuries particularly due to the absence of fixed urban centers until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Assefa, 1995). A combination of factors such as physical, socio-economic and political situation of the country have hampered the emergence, growth and development of urban centers in Ethiopia during the long history of the country.

At the end of the 19th century and particularly in the early 20th century, Ethiopia urbanized rapidly due to the interplay of a variety of new forces.

According to Horvath (1970) the first of these began at the end of the 19th century, at the time when the expansion of the Shoan hegemony over much of Ethiopia resulted in the establishment of a series of garrison towns. These towns performed political and military functions especially in Southern Ethiopia. The next important factors for the emergence of new small towns were the construction of the Addis Ababa – Djibouti railway. Following the construction of this railway many small towns such as Akaki, Dukem, Debre Zeit and Nazareth emerged. The Italian invasion (1936-1941) had also a great impact on the spread of urbanization in Ethiopia (Horvath, 1970).

The development of infrastructure to link the rural areas to the nearest towns, the construction of other facilities such as health centers, schools, communications and the allotment of free urban land for settlement without personal links to individual landowners, fostered the migration of rural population to urban areas. The most important contribution made by Italians to modern Ethiopian urbanization was the establishment of an urban market with monetary remuneration for services. The allotment of free urban land and the monetary remuneration for services attracted many non-agricultural specialists from the rural areas to the new towns (Assefa, 1993). Although the pace of urbanization was very swift during the Italian occupation, the growth rate observed during the occupation was not sustained due to the devastation caused by the war. The disordering following liberation, shortage of capital and technical skills, the return of the town lands to their original owners, and eviction of the new residents contributed to a decline of urbanization (Assefa, 1993). However, many towns flourished slowly during the late 40s and 50s and more rapidly during the 60s, as they never have before in Ethiopia.

Urbanization and Industrialization had close relationship in developed nations. For these countries, urbanization has been similar to technological advancement, economic development and social transformation that triggered and diffused change and dynamism in the whole socio-cultural conditions of the society. In the developed countries, urbanization was forerunner of the rise in living standard and at the same time one of its consequences. In the third world countries urbanization on the other hand, diverges significantly from that of economically advanced nations. Unlike the situation in the developed countries at comparable stages of development, the process of urbanization in third world countries appears to be more a function of rural push factors than the urban pull factors (Dereje, 2002).

Always there is a relationship between migration and socio-economic changes. Better transportation, growing rural populations, more jobs in the cities and a greater awareness about the opportunities available in the cities are bound to have affected the kinds of people who move their destinations and their motive. When people are asked why they moved, they usually cite better prospects in the urban economy as their chief reason (Gilbert and Gugler, 1995). Rural communities virtually elsewhere accept the out migration of young adults. Gilbert and Gugler state this as follows

“Rural Communities have developed migration strategies which are informed by the experience of migrants who have kept in touch, who return to the village on visit or stay, and by villagers who have visited kin and friends in the city”.

The problem of urbanization in the Third World Countries emanates not only from the lack of indigenous economic development but also from lack of population resource balance.

It is argued that at the time when the developed countries experienced their economic takeoffs and rapid urbanization, there had not been serious imbalance between their population and the various resources. It was a case of increased population growth rates often leading to economies of scale and economic growth. In developed countries urbanization occurred over centuries at the time when population growth was slow and incomes was relatively high compared to the present day urbanization. In contrast, when developing countries experienced rapid urbanization, their populations have already become larger than the resources available (Gardner, 1982). In general, urbanization in developing countries is occurring under more difficult situations. There are many important differences that have resulted in dramatic and rapid urban growth in developing countries.

George (1988) has tried to compare the present (20th century) urbanization with the past one in the following manner:

1. At a time when Europe was urbanizing, national population growth rates were typically around 0.5 percent a year whereas the rates for developing countries are usually between 2.5 percent and 3.0 percent a year.
2. The consequent pressure to provide employment and services to large numbers of people has led to a type of urbanization that is qualitatively different and requires different policy responses. At the same time the growing shortage of cultivable land has increased migration to urban areas.

3. The wide spread diffusion of modern communications and transportation encourages population movement by providing information concerning urban opportunities and reducing the cost of migration.

Rapid urban growth in the developing countries thus poses serious exacerbation of problems. Increased urbanization implies increased population agglomeration and a change in the occupational structure toward non-agricultural activities. The drift of large numbers of people from the rural to the urban areas in these countries compounds poverty, unemployment and a host of other social and economic problems (Kebede, 1994). In general, the experience of developing countries has shown that the rate of rural-urban migration continues to exceed rates of urban job creation and surpasses greatly the absorption capacity of both industry and urban social services. In fact, migration is the major factor contributing to increased surplus urban labor, and as force that continues to exacerbate the already serious urban employment problems caused by economic and structural imbalances between rural and urban areas (Todaro, 1989).

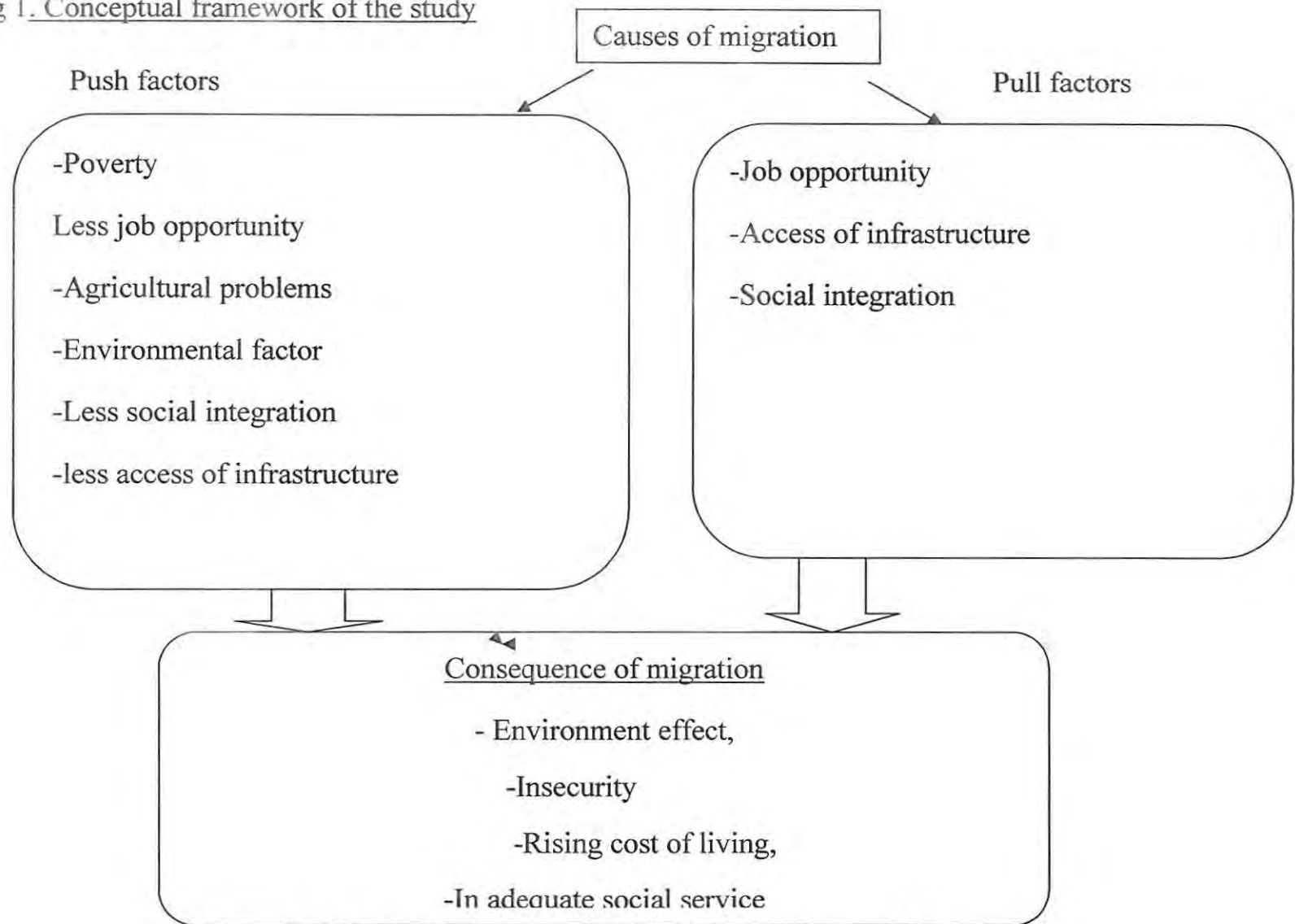
## **2.6 Conceptual Framework**

Migration can be an option of livelihood in the third world countries to pursue better living standards. The central core of urban ward migration is the flow of traditional push pull factors. Push factors refers to the problems repels the peoples from the home or from the origin area like less access of infrastructure, environmental factor, agricultural problem and unemployment. While pull factors refer to the attraction of cities like employment opportunity, better income opportunity, access of infrastructure and etc.

There is no doubt that, apart from these factors, urban areas also offer a chance to enjoy a better life style. Improvements in transport systems and increasingly awareness of the urban areas through media, helped by improved educational standards are equally important factors to be taken into account when dealing with urban-ward migration.

Rural inhabitants and some small urban (towns) see and hear success stories about people that leave their community and move to cities, which also act as incentives for out-migration. Incentives for out migration may be distorted, thereby creating excessive urbanization. Therefore, rather than targeting the migration itself, it is preferable to focus on the causative factors and its consequences.

Fig 1. Conceptual framework of the study



Source: Developed by the Author on the basis of literature review, 2013

## **2.7 Operational definition of key Terms and Concepts**

It is important to define the different concepts and variables used in the research in accordance with the literature review presented to have a clear understanding of them.

Terms, concepts and variables used in the study are defined as follows:

*Age is the number of completed years elapsed since the birth of a person.*

*Chain of Migration refers to network of migration*

*Education level refers to the highest grade/level attained in schooling or similar institutions.*

*Ethnicity is the sharing of distinctive cultural traits in a group of society.*

*Head of Household refers to person who economically supports or manages the household or for reasons of age or respect is considered as head by the household or declares him /herself as such or by members of the household is called head of household. There may only be one head of the household and could be male or female (CSA, 2011)*

*Household a person or groups of persons, whether related or not, who normally live together in the same housing unit*

*Household Size is the total numbers (members) of a household.*

*Marital Status is the occurrence of a legal/formal union or not and dissolution either divorce, widow.*

*Migrant: is a person whose area of residence at the time of the field study differs from his area of birth and who has stayed in the former for at least one year.*

**Migration** is a geographical or spatial movement involving a change of usual residence between two clearly separate geographical units and has been restricted to apply to relatively permanent changes in residence between specifically designated political or statistical areas or between types of residence (Shryok, 1973).

**Migration stream:** Is the migration of a large number of individuals over a period of time from one particular place to another

**Owner Occupied** a house is said to be owner occupied if it belonged to the household who occupied it and it is free from rent if the household is allowed to live in it without paying any rent (CSA, 1987).

**Productive population:** People aged 15 to 64 who typically are economically active

**Religion** refers to beliefs and worship

**Room** is defined as a space enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof at least to a height of two meters and having an area of at least four square meters (i.e. a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult). Except for bathrooms, toilets and passage ways all other rooms found in the housing unit were considered as rooms (CSA, 2011)

**Rural-Urban migrant:** is a person who changes his usual place of residence from a rural to

Urban area during a given period of time, and who has stayed in Dukem at least for one year.

**Sex** is either male or female gender

**Urban:** *a town or city plus its adjacent suburbs with a population of more than 2000 people.*

**Urbanization:** *a process which leads to a higher proportion of the total population of an area to live in cities and towns.*

**Urban Ward Migration:** *is a migration includes rural-urban and urban –urban type of migration.*

*In general, the definition of concepts given above would be directly utilized in this study.*

## **Chapter Three Methodology**

### **3. Background of the Study Area**

#### **3.1. Location**

Dukem is one of the special zone of Oromia Region which is found between Gelan and Bishoftu town, at a distance of 37km from Addis Abeba administered under Akaki Woreda.

Astronomically: Dukem town is located b/n 8°5'30"N - 8°50'30" latitudes and 38°51'55"E-38°50'5"E longitudes. In relative terms, the town is found in the south east direction of Addis Abeba at a Distance of 37 km, ( OUPI, 2008).

Dukem is an Oromo term. The term Dukem an important in Tullama Oromo tradition. Some study indicate that term literally means in Afan oromo “Deemee/sokke/” means went out or departed. According to this tradition this is in connection to the shift Qallu center from Oda Nabe to Oda Roba around 12<sup>th</sup> century because of different religious and political pressures. It was said to indicate the area with drawn or left vacant by Qallu (Chief priests of the Oromo, Dukem gradually adopted as a place name. It is also used as a personal Oromo names commonly used in the area and afar. It is a name of a river which currently a crosses the town of Dukem. According to tradition, those who attended the Chaffe assembly drank water from the river and took rest near by it. This name is also given to the town which emerged in the area at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the town of Dukem ( OUPI, 2008).

### **3.2 Emergence, Growth and Development**

Being the foundation of Dukem town two important factors led to its formation and development. These are the construction of Djibouti-Addis Abeba Railway and the areas potential to attract people to permanently settle.

The formation of these was based on the process of railway stations. The construction of the railway line reached the present Dukem between the years 1914 and 1915.

The railway station that was established at Dukem was one of the riverside stations. It was established near Dukem river, specially the site where the current Oda Nabe secondary school is located. Water from Dukem was reversed in a tanker and waited for the arrival of the rail. The different activities at the station created pre conditions for Urban settlement. First and for most, the extra or surplus water was left for the people who used it for different purposes. Therefore many people began to frequent the area to fetch the water.

Some people even began to permanently stay at this place. Secondly, the passengers needed laborers to load and unload their luggage. This condition also attracted those who came to the area to seek job opportunities.

Some people also began to come to the Village to sell vegetables and fruits to the passengers. In this way drinking and food houses were also established. All these created conditions for the establishment permanent settlement and creation of sizeable village. However, the establishment of the railway increased the town and the expansion of trade along the railway line. As trade expanded, there occurred an increased in population due to the influx of merchants who Opened shop and small innovation in Dukem.

### 3.3 Demographic condition

#### 3.3.1 Population size of the Dukem town.

According to sample survey conducted by CSA, Dukem had population sizes of 8380 in 1994 and 24,222 in 2000 E.C as the Oromia Urban Planning Institute indicated.

Between the two periods, the town experienced a high rate of population growth, about 7.8% per annum.

According to the latest data from municipality of the Dukem, the town has a population size of 34,777 in 2013. The general pattern of the growth of the town's population is presented in the table.

**Table 3.1 Trends of Population growth in Dukem Town**

Year	Male	Female	Total
1994	4,059	4,321	8,380
2000	1,253	11,685	24,222
2005	17,998	16,779	34,777

Source: CSA (1994) , OUPI (2000 E.C) and Nadi Dukem (2013)

#### 3.3.2 Age and Sex distribution

Similar to the towns in Ethiopia, the population of Dukem town is predominantly young.

As shown table 3.2 shown below, the population aged under 15 constituted about 25.6% of the total population. The aged between 15-60 and above 60 made up about 58% and 16% of the total population respectively.

Table 3.2 Distribution of Dukem population by age group

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-14	2067	2750	4815
15-60	6853	7196	14049
60+	3619	1739	5358
Total	12537	11685	24222

Source: OUPI, (2008 )

### **3.4 The existing social service of the town**

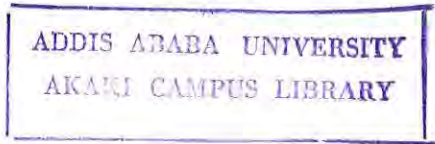
#### **3.4.1. Availability of school**

There are twenty schools in the town that means six Kindergartens, ten Primary, two Secondary (nine-ten) schools, one preparatory school and one Technical Vocational Educational Training College (TVET). According to data from education office, there is no higher institution in the town but in Bishoftu town there are numerous governmental and private educational institutions. In these educational institution the residents of Dukem are served The following are some of examples, Rift Valley University College, Admas College, Saint marry College, Bishoftu Community Development Agents Training Institute are found in Bishoftu. In these institution Akaki district administration and Dukem town administration workers are learning to improve their capacity (Nadi Dukem, 2013).

#### **3.4.2. Health service**

The health institution available in the Dukem town include One small hospital by private, four medium clinics, two small clinics , four drug vender and one cultural drug.

Additionally some of residents of Dukem town served in Bishoftu hospital (Nadi Dukem, 2013).



### **3.4.3 Water service**

Water is a vital thing that is categorized under those necessities for human beings. The main sources of water in the area are bono water and in some cases tap water. Despite the fact, there is high water scarcity in the area (OUPI, 2008).

### **3.5 The conditions of Infrastructure**

The development of transportation system has a vital and valuable role for the overall growth of any region.

Dukem is served by road transportation; The standard of road network is both gravel and asphalt. There are eight direct lines that connect the town to communicate with eight different towns by asphalt and gravel. Those towns are Addis Abeba, Bishoftu, Adama, Modjo, Gelan, Akaki, Abusera and Dirre. Among the eight towns that have transport link with *Dukem*, the largest numbers of passengers are transported to Addis Ababa Followed by *Bishoftu and Adama* . The reason why *Bishoftu* stands second is due to its short distance from *Dukem*, and the fact that it is located mid way between *Dukem* and *Modjo*.

### **3.6 Religion**

Religion is an institution in which personal reflections are very necessary for this service. There are four religions that dominate in the area. These are Orthodox, Protestant, Muslims and “Waaqeeefata”. Orthodox is the dominant religion that followed by protestant and Musilim.

### 3.7 Dukem and Investment

Because of naturally conducive environment, location and short distance from Addis Abeba; Dukem is preferred for various Investment activities. After 1996 town reform, the interests from Investors were significantly increased. Accordingly, about 415 investors acquired 515.88 hectar with 15 billion capital and created job opportunity for 15,736 peoples (Nadi Dukem , 2013).

**Table 3.3 Types of current investment in Dukem Town include but not limited to:**

No.	Project	Amount in number	%
1	Manufacturing	233	56.14
2	Agro-Industry	81	19.52
3	Hotel and Tourism	36	8.67
4	Commercial	49	11.81
5	Social service	13	3.13
6	Real states	3	0.77
Total		415	99.99

Source: Nadi Dukem , 2013

### 3.8 Research Methodology

#### 3.8.1 Sampling Design

This research employed both probability and non-probability sampling methods. Hence in the selection of sampled respondents' probability sampling is applied whereas in the selection of study focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informants employed non-probability sampling method is employed.

#### 3.8.2 Sampling Techniques

Sample size is determined using the following formula based on the following assumptions. (Julie, 2004).

$$N = \frac{P(1-p) (Z_{\alpha/2})^2}{E^2}$$

Where N: is the number of the sample

Z: is the standard normal value corresponding to the desired level of confidence.

E: error of precision.

P: is estimated proportion of an attributed that is present in population.

#### Assumption

- Data on migration was not available. In the absence of previous data on the migration under study and obtain maximum sample size, P assumed to be 0.5
- Margin of error E= 5% accepted
- With confidence interval of 95% ,  $N = \frac{0.5(1-0.5) (Z_{\alpha/2})^2}{0.05^2} = 384$

For non-response errors 10% (384) of contingency added to be the sample=38 then total 422. After having decided on the size of sample households, random sampling method was employed to select representative household heads from three kebeles called 01, Gogecha and Koticha.

The plan was to cover the total 422 households. However, 15 households were unwilling to respond. Therefore, the Questionnaire was successfully completed for a total of 407 household migrants, included migrant households are considered only if above 15 years old. For this survey, only migrants who stayed from one to ten years were considered.

### **3.8.3 Sampling procedure and allocation procedure**

According to the information obtained from the municipality of Dukem town, the town has four kebeles; one being is urban and the rest three are sub-urban. From these four kebles, three kebeles were selected purposively because the researcher assumed that the majority of migrants settle in these three kebeles, That means one is already urban and two are sub-urban or inter linked with urban.

Then, sample survey migrant respondents were selected randomly from the total households of population by proportional probability sampling. Expecting high degree of homogeneity in the characteristics of the migrant population of the three sample kebeles included in the survey, and due to time and financial constraints, the study covered 422 sample households (6.78 percent of the total households of sample kebeles) from sample kebeles proportionally. That means a proportional allocation of sample households for each kebeles was used.

**Table 3.4: Distribution of Sample Migrant Households**

Kebeles Name	Number of Household heads	No. of Sample Household heads	Percent of Respective Kebeles of the total Sample
01	2430	165	39.1
Gogecha	1998	136	32.2
Koticha	1799	121	28.7
Total	6227	422	100

Source: Own Survey, 2013

FGD were selected purposively from three kebeles. The group discussion was conducted with migrants in the kebeles such as young, adult, elderly people of both sex and others who have expected to have accumulated knowledge about the causes and consequences of migrations in the study area and on the migrant itself. Therefore, one focus group discussion was held in each kebele; 01, Gogecha and Koticha. Each FGD was comprised of seven persons in the discussion, making the total number of Individuals involved in the group discussion from the three kebeles 21.

The key informants for in-depth interview were selected from communication office, kebeles, youth and sports office and town police office.

Finally, two case studies were conducted based on successful and unsuccessful migrants in terms of improving their living condition.

#### **3.8.4 Data source**

In order to address the research objectives, primary and secondary sources were used to collect data.

### **3.8.5 Data collection tools and procedures.**

The primary data was collected using structured questionnaire for respondent households and checklist/guidelines for FGDs and key informants. In order to facilitate the survey work, eight enumerators who have completed grade ten were selected from the sample kebeles. They were trained for one day specifically on the nature and details of the questionnaire and on how carefully to handle the filling in of the questionnaire.

The source of secondary data was reports of the CSA, the Oromia Urban Planning Institute (OUPI) data, the Municipality of Dukem and selected Kebeles of the town.

### **3.8.6 Data Quality Assurance**

In order to maintain the quality of data collected, meetings was held with enumerators at the end of each survey date to discuss problems encountered. The researcher has randomly checked the households surveyed by the enumerators. Additional visits were made particularly on weekends and other convenient times for interviewing household heads who were absent at the regular time of interviewing and re-interviewing was needed for corrections.

### **3.8.7 Method of Data Analysis**

Descriptive statistics was used as the main data analysis tool to answer the research questions that were set in the introduction part of this paper. Frequency and percentages were used to explain socioeconomic and demographic condition of migrant. Those socioeconomic and demographic conditions of migrant were analyzed using qualitative methods in order to triangulate the data obtained and analyzed through the quantitative methods.

Thus, the qualitative data was analyzed through explanatory technique and quantitative data was analyzed using a computer program called SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences).

### **3.8.8 Ethical Consideration**

For successful completion of the research, it is very decisive to get the informed consent of the subjects and respecting the ethical principles of a research. In this research thus such principles as confidentiality, informed consent, anonymity and the like are strictly followed.

For instance, in order to collect data from eligible households in the selected *Kebeles* in the town, permission was first requested from the concerned bodies – Dukem Municipality as well as *Kebele* administrative officials. A letter from Center for Population Studies was used to carry out for the purpose. After getting permission from the concerned officials, it was necessary to get the informed consent of the subjects as well. For this, enumerators introduce themselves to selected households and explain the objectives of this study. In addition, they were assured about the confidentiality of the information provided since responses would be kept secret and would not be used for purposes other than the aims of the study. FGD interviews were held in private. They were assures that the information obtained would not be passed to any individuals or institutions

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4. PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA FINDING.**

This chapter contains the presentation, analysis and interpretation of the findings of the research focusing on characteristics of the migrant population, the main causes of migration, and socio-economic impacts of migration on the migrants.

#### **4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Migrants**

##### **4.1.1 Age and Sex Distribution**

Migration can occur at any age but several studies on migration in Africa and other parts of the world have shown that the vast majority of migrants concentration are in the young adult age group between 20-30 years (Clark, 1986). The rural-urban migration in Ethiopia is also pre-dominantly characterized by young adults (CSA, 1999). According to Helmsing (2000), Africa, Asia and Latin America show different patterns of female migration. Africa showed predominantly male migrants. Asian cities are varied from town to towns, i.e. some cities such as Bangkok and Metropolitan Manila are female dominant while Hong Kong and Jakarta are male dominant. But in Latin American cities, there is a typical female dominance in both net migration and resident population. Therefore, age and sex is among the determinant factors in most migration streams. Table 4.1 shows the distribution of migrants by age and sex.

**Table 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Age-Sex and Place of Birth**

Age group	Place of Birth and Sex						
	Urban		Rural		All		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
15-19	2 (3.1)	1 (3.5)	4 (2.3)	4 (2.8)	6 (2.5)	5 (2.9)	11 (2.7)
20-24	9 (13.8)	10(35.7)	61 (35.5)	33 (23.2)	70 (29.5)	43 (25.3)	113 (27.7)
25-29	25 (38.5)	9 (32.1)	44 (25.5)	60 (42.2)	69 (29.1)	69 (40.5)	138 (33.9)
30-34	14 (21.5)	5 (17.8)	44 (25.5)	28 (19.7)	58 (24.5)	33 19.4)	91 (22.40)
35-39	8 (12.3)	2 (7.2)	13 (7.6)	15 (10.5)	21 (8.8)	17 (10)	38 (9.3)
40-44	7 (10.53)	1 (3.5)	6 (3.5)	2 (1.4)	13 (5.04)	3 (1.76)	16 (3.73)
Total	65 (100)	28 (100)	172(100)	142 (100)	237(100)	170 (100)	407 (100)

Source: Own Survey, 2013

As shown in table 4.1, the majority of the migrants who moved to Dukem in different periods were between the age of 15 and 29. About 64% of the respondents reported that they emigrated when they were below the age of 30, while only 36% reported that they did so when they were above the age of 30. The data further reveal that 40.5% of female and 29.1% of the male emigrated when they were between the age of 25 and 29.

In general, the study showed that migration to *Dukem* town is highly age selective. From the table above, 64% of migrants below age 30 around 33.9% were between ages 25-29.

The survey further reveals that, the majority (61.5%) of migrant are found between ages 20-29 which is consistent with the vast majority of migrants are concentrated in the young adult age group of 20-29 years (Clark, 1986).

This may be explained by the fact that the young are less tied to families and social responsibilities than the older ones to stay at their birth places. It also appears that the young are more capable of adapting to the urban environment. The proportion of females to male migrants was 0.77 in the migration stream to *Dukem* town as opposed to other towns in Ethiopia, which are dominated by female migrants. The predominance of females in the migration stream of the rural origin can be explained by the problems of early marriage and the instability of marriages prevailing in the rural communities of Ethiopia.

The result of the survey also shows that females dominate the migration stream as regard to rural origin. About 83.5% of the female migrants came to the town from rural areas. The Survey also show that the origin of the migrants show that 24% of the migrants with rural origin were in the age group of 20-24, when they migrated to this town. The corresponding figure for migrants with urban origin is 29%. The present Survey, which is based on place of birth, reveals the predominance of migrants with rural origin 77.2% compared to urban ones 22.8%. This finding is consistent with the fact that in countries that are largely rural, most urban migrants originate in rural (UN, 1999).

## 4.1.2 Ethnic and Religious Composition



### 4.1.2.1 Ethnic Composition.

Ethnic identity has its own attributes to the socio-cultural characteristics of a population. The phenomena of networking within an ethnic group are quite common in Africa. Employers are likely to give preference to hiring workers who belong to their own ethnic groups (Becker, 1994).

According to this Survey, 74.4% of the migrants reported that they were Oromo while 11.5% were Tigre. The Amhara stand third in this regard. The proportion of the Oromo by places of birth, those with rural and urban origins, is 74.5% and 64% respectively.

**Table 4.2 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Ethnic group, Sex and Place of Birth**

Ethnic Group	Place of birth and Sex									
	Urban				Rural				Total	
	Male		Female		male		Female			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Oromo	52	80	17	60.74	136	79.06	98	69	303	74.4
Tigre	10	15	5	17.86	18	10.46	12	8.5	45	11.05
Other	2	3.1	0	-	4	2.32	7	4.9	13	3.19
Gurage	0	-	3	10.7	1	0.58	12	8.45	16	3.9
Amhara	1	1.54	3	10.7	13	7.5	13	9.15	30	7.3
Total	65	100	28	100	172	100	142	100	407	100

Source: Own survey, 2013

The results of the survey revealed that the Oromo, the Tigre and the Amhara together accounted for 95 % of the migrants that inhabit *Dukem* town. The predominance of these three ethnic groups in the migration stream to *Dukem* town could be explained partly by the ethnic composition of the town's population as a whole.

The findings of this study also confirm the phenomenon by demonstrating the centrality of ethnicity in the migration stream. It also appears that the observed ethnic composition of the migrants in *Dukem* is a product of the proximity of the town to areas predominantly inhabited by the Oromo.

#### 4.1.3 Religious Composition

Religion is one of the major socio-cultural characteristics of a population. Migration is mostly influenced by the religious composition of the hinter land of the destination. During the survey, an attempt was made to examine the religious composition of the migrants.

**Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Religious Composition and Sex.**

Religion	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Orthodox	115	48.5	47	27.6	162	39.80
Protestant	82	34.5	52	30.5	134	32.9
Catholic	0	-	8	4.7	8	1.97
Islam	6	2.5	17	10	23	5.66
Pagan	34	14.4	46	27.05	80	19.60
Total	237	100	170	100	407	100

Source: Own Survey, 2013

As shown in Table 4.3, 39.9% of the migrants reported that they were followers of Orthodox Christianity while 32% were Protestants.

About 19.60 % of the migrants were Pagans. Among the migrants that were the followers of Orthodox Christianity those with male and female accounted for 48.5 and 27.6% respectively.

In general, the results of this Survey have shown almost near half of the migrants are Orthodox Christians with significant variation between males and females. The predominance of Ethiopian Orthodox Christians among the migrants can be explained by the fact that the majority of the population in Dukem town is the followers of the same Christian religion. In fact, the majority of the respondent reported that they moved to Dukem town over relatively short distance.

#### **4.1.4 Marital Status**

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

**Table 4.4. Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Marital status Before and After Migration, Sex and Place of Birth**

Marital status before Migration	Sex and Place of Birth						
	Urban		Rural		All		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Married	27 (41.5)	11(39.28)	50 (29.1)	56 (39.43)	77 (32.48)	67 (39.41)	144 (35.4)
Single	37 (56.9)	16 (57.14)	115 (66.86)	77 (54.22)	152 (64.13)	93 (54.7)	245 (60.2)
Divorced	1 (1.53)	-	7 (4.1)	9 (6.33)	8 (3.37)	8 ( 4.7)	16 (3.9)
Widowed	-	1 (3.57)	-	-	-	1 (0.52)	1 (0.2)
Total	65 (100)	28 (100)	172 (100)	142 (100)	237 (100)	170 (100)	407 (100)
<b>After Migration</b>							
Married	26 (40)	12 (42.8)	94 (54.7)	54 (38)	120 (50.6)	66 (38.8)	186 (45.7)
Single	38 (58.5)	15 (53.57)	75 (43.6)	80 (56.3)	113 (47.6)	95 (55.8)	208 (51.1)
Divorced	1 (1.5)	-	-	8 (5.6)	1 (0.4)	8 (4.7)	9 (2.2)
Widowed	-	1 (3.5)	3 (1.75)	-	3 (1.2)	1 (0.58)	4 (0.9)
Total	65 (100)	28 (100)	172 (100)	140 (100)	237 (100)	170 (100)	407 (100)

Source: Own Survey Data (March 2013)

\* Figures in Parenthesis are Percentages

Similarly, the response given by the respondents was something that strengthens the idea that single person often tends to be less tied down to social interaction, tradition, and culture to stay in their home areas than the ones who have spouses and children. As shown in Table 4.4, the majority of migrants which accounts for (60.1%) both from urban and rural areas were not married when they migrated to Dukem town (before migration). The data further reveals that 64.13% and 54.7% of the males and females respectively were single when they migrated to Dukem.

It was also found that 35.38% of the migrants were married when they migrated to Dukem, out of which 32.48 % and 39.4% accounted for males and females respectively. The survey data also shows that 3.9% of the migrant were divorced when they migrated to Dukem, out of which 3.3% and 4.7% accounted for males and females respectively. The survey data also show that 0.9% of migrants were widowed.

As indicated in table 4.4, the percentage of migrants who married after migrated to Dukem town was increased by 10.3%, which might lead to increased fertility. This could have negative effect on the demographic trend and on social service and economy of the study area.

In general, all the female migrants that are divorced when they migrate to Dukem town were of rural origin. From this we can understand that some of female migrants of rural origin moved to urban areas because they were divorced while the majorities are to search job opportunity in the town. The main reason is that remarriage is considered as a social taboo in some parts of the countryside. Rural communities in Ethiopia have less respect for divorced or widowed women.

Therefore, they used to run away from relatives and friends and migrate to urban areas where they can be free from traditional and cultural control. Ultimately, they may be forced to be engaged in urban informal activities such as prostitution and working as housemaids.

This is similar to the situation in most of Sub-Sahara Africa, where the unmarried, separated, divorced and widowed women move to cities on their own decision (Gugler, 1995). In general, migrants to Dukem town based on their marital status is dominated more by single male and female than married, divorced and widowed.

#### **4.1.5 Educational Characteristics**

Education in the modern world stimulates rural out-migrations to cities (Newman, 1984). This results possibly from the fact that education overcomes economic, cultural and social obstacles that migrants encountered in the city by increasing income, range of opportunities and access to information about potential destinations for the migrants (Gugler, 1988). One of the most consistent patterns of rural –urban migration is the positive correlation between educational attainment and access to urban employment. This would mean that those who are better educated are relatively more involved in different migration streams than those who are not.

Those who have completed secondary education and higher are more prone to migrate than those who have completed primary education. This is mainly because of the fact educational attainment increases the chance to get employment and other opportunities. But those with primary education or never schooling found themselves in very difficult situations when it came to securing employment.

In general, rural inhabitants who are with more education are more likely to migrate than those with less education (Todaro, 1989).

**Table 4.5 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Educational Status, Sex and Place of Birth**

Level of Education	Place of Birth and Sex						
	Urban		Rural		All		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Illiterate	-	3 (10.7)	7 (4)	7 (4.9)	7 (2.9)	10 (5.8)	17 (4.1)
Primary school	-	-	10 (5.8)	17 (11.9)	10 (4.2)	17 (10)	27 (6.6)
Secondary school	20(30.76)	11 (39.3)	77 (44.76)	49 (34.5)	97 (40.92)	60 (35.3)	157 (38.6)
Secondary +Training	3 (4.6)	2 (7.1)	14 (8.1)	6 (4.2)	17 (7.2)	8 (4.7)	25 (6.2)
College or University	42 (64.6)	12(42.85)	64 (37.2)	63 (44.3)	106 (44.7)	75 (44.1)	81 (44.4)
Total	65	28	172 (100)	142 (100)	237 (100)	170 (100)	407 (100)

Source: Own Survey Data (March 2013)

\*Figures in Parenthesis are Percentages

The survey result of this research also shows that the propensity to migrate is directly related to educational attainment.

As illustrated in Table 4.6, majority of the migrants (about 95% ) had primary and above educational level when they migrated to Dukem. However, 90% of the migrants had secondary education and above.

The study result indicates that the number of illiterate male migrants of rural origin were higher than that of those with urban origin when migrated to Dukem town. About 4% of rural migrants had no schooling or illiterate when they moved to the town; comparatively only 2% of the migrants of urban origin came to the town without any schooling or illiterate when they came to Dukem town.

The difference in the level of educational attainment between migrants of rural and urban origin can be explained partly by the absence of adequate schools in most parts of rural Ethiopia. The survey also reveals that about 44% in migrant had Diploma or degree this show that as people more educated, they more migrated which is consistent with. Who are with more education are more likely to migrate than those with less education (Todaro, 1989) because most organizations need only educated peoples

#### **4.1.6 Occupational Status**

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

**Table 4.6 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Occupational Status Before and After Migration.**

<b>Occupational Status Before and after migration</b>				
	Before migration		After migration	
	No	%	No	%
Employed	124	30.5	316	77.6
Unemployed	128	32.2	78	19.2
House wife	8	2	6	1.5
Student	147	36.1	7	1.7
Total	407	100	407	100

Source: Own Survey, 2013

As shown in the table 4.6, 30.5 % and 77.6% of the in- migrants reported that they were employed before and after they came to Dukem town respectively. While 32.2% and 19.2% were un employed before and after they came to Dukem. About 2% and 36 % of the respondents reported that they were housewife and student before in-migration respectively. The results showed that about 32.2% of the migrants were either unemployed, students and housewives before they came to Dukem town. The proportion of those who were employed prior to arriving in the town was less than two-third of the total migrants. Generally, from this one may conclude that most of the migrants came to Dukem town in order to get employment and the like.

## 4.2 Causes of Migration

There are several causes for population mobility from place to place. Reasons for migration to urban centers in particular are more complex. However, the causes of migration are usually identified by two broad categories, namely “pushing” and “pulling” factors.

For example, people of a certain area may be pushed off by poverty and other natural factor to move towards towns for employment. On the other hand, better employment opportunities or the need for better facilities in urban areas may also pull people to different urban areas. In addition, the decision to migrate from one place to another may also be influenced by non-economic factors such as for marriage and for social integration. In general, however, as to the causes of migration scholars conclude that migration is a response by humans to a series of economic and non-economic factors (Lewis, 1982; Todaro, 1997). However, nowadays scholars agreed that rural-urban migration is largely explained by economic factors than non-economic factors (Todaro, 1997). In Ethiopia rural-urban migration also takes place largely as a response to economic factors rather than non-economic factors (EIA, 1999/2000).

**Table 4.7 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by the Causes of Migration and Place of Birth**

Main Causes to come Dukem	Place of Birth					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Urban job opportunity	54	58.06	141	44.9	195	47.9
Social integration	10	10.75	47	14.96	61	15
Less access of infrastructure	9	9.67	71	22.6	80	19.7
Due to marriage	9	9.67	23	7.32	32	7.9
Environmental factor	-	-	12	3.82	12	2.9
Less Access of schools	-	-	10	3.18	10	2.45
Absence of cultivated land	-	-	10	3.18	10	2.45
Job transfers	11	11.83	-	-	11	2.7
Total	93	100	314	100	407	100

Source: Own Survey, 2013

The agglomeration of different commercial, industrial investments, service giving organizations and other facilities in urban centers attracts many people from both rural and less beneficial small towns to the bigger towns (Becker, 1994).

This appears to be considerably true in the case of Dukem town. As results of the survey reveal, the majority of the migrants (47.9%) have moved to this town seeking employment or urban job opportunity. About 2.9% came to the town due environmental factor such drought, famine and land degradations from rural origin.

According to table 4.7 shows that, 15% came to town for social integration while 7.9% followed their husband or wives that were moving the town. About 19.7% and 3.4 % came to the town due to less access of infrastructure in previous place for both urban and rural origins and less access of schools for rural origins respectively. As survey above shows that some reasons of migration for urban and rural origins was different. Such as environmental factor, the problems related to agriculture and less access of schools are the cause of migration for rural origins while job transfer is for urban origins. In general, the rural-urban and urban-urban migrants migrated to Dukem basically in search of economic betterment and access of infrastructure at destination or lack of employment and less access infrastructure at birth place.

#### **4.3 Volume and Origin of Migration**

There are many factors that affect the pattern and volume of migration between the points of origin and destination. Distance and intervention between origin and attraction power of destination points by opportunities, facilities and services, etc. determine the pattern of migration. Dukem location at suitable topography, proximity to Addis Ababa city and other major towns have made it a town that attracts many people from different parts of the region.

At present, urban population has been growing at annual rate of 2.3 % globally and 3.2 % in less developed countries (UN, 1999). The rapid growth of urban population in many of the developing countries has been largely due to rural-urban migration contributing almost half of their urban population growth (Kebede, 1994).

**Table 4.8 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Region and Place of Birth**

Region of birth	Place of Birth					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Tigray	6	6.3	8	2.56	14	3.4
Afar	0	-	4	1.28	4	0.9
Amhara	6	6.3	23	7.37	29	7.12
Oromia	78	82.1	233	74.6	311	76.4
SNNPR	3	5.26	36	10.8	39	9.5
Beneshangul gumuz	0	-	7	2.2	7	1.7
Gambella	0	-	3	0.9	3	0.73
Total	93	100	314	100	407	100

Source: Own Survey, 2013

The data in table 4.8 show that 76% of the migrants moved to Dukem from different rural and urban areas of Oromia region. Most of the migrants came to this town from nearby towns and from the town of regions such as Modjo, Asella , Meki ,Bishoftu, Ambo, Nekemte and the rest of Oromia Region. The South Nation and Nationality Peoples of Region were also one of the contributors of migrants to *Dukem* next to the Oromia Region. Accordingly, 9.5% of the migrants moved to *Dukem* from nearby towns and rural areas and from towns as far away as Awasa, Butajira and Walaita in SNNPR.

About 7.2% of migrant moved to Dukem from Amhara Region, from towns such as Debre Birhan, Shenkora, and Minjar.

In general, the bulk of migrants (76%) of the total came to Dukem town from Oromia Regions. More migrants to this town can be explained by the distance factor as the majority of the migrants reported to have only short distances.

#### 4.3.1 Distance and Volume of Migration

Migrants often move from areas of low opportunities to areas of high opportunities. Choice of destination is regulated by distance, with migrants tending to move to nearby places. The law of distance in migration states that the volume of migration from origin to a given destination decreases as the distance between the origin and the destination increases. The survey data of the study area also shows the existence of such relation in the stream of migration.

**Table 4.9 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Road distance from Destination**

<b>Distance from Destination in km</b>		
	No	Percentages
<100	163	40.2
101-200	75	18.4
2001-300	60	14.7
301-400	22	5.4
401-500	14	3.4
>500	73	17.9
Total	407	100

Source: Own Survey, 2013

As the survey result reveals, more than half (58%) of migrants came to Dukem from an average distance of less than 200 kms, while 42% traveled 200% kms or more.

In general, as the distance increases the volume of migrant decreases. In other words distance is directly related to the volume of migration.

**Table 4.10 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by the Period of arrival at Destination**

Period of arrival	No.	Percentage
2003-2004	70	17.2
2005-2006	50	12.2
2007-2008	34	8.4
2009-2010	52	12.8
2011-2012	201	49.4
Total	407	100

Source: Own Survey, 2013

From the table 4.10, about 49.4 % of migrants came to Dukem between the years 2011-2012. This might be during this time when Industries might have expanded more and there was lack of work force/ human resource in Dukem.

#### **4.3.2 Nature of Migration**

Most migrants often live in one or more small towns before they migrate to their final destination. Particularly, rural migrants tend to migrate to the small nearby towns before migrating to the distant other towns. On the contrary, urban migrants from bigger towns sometimes move to smaller towns to invest in some businesses. During the survey an attempt was made to examine whether or not the migrants used smaller towns as stepping-stones before arriving in *Dukem*.

**Table 4.11 Percentage Distribution of Migrant by Nature of migration**

Item	Alternatives	No (%)
Have you ever lived in any other town before coming to Dukem	Yes	223 (54.8)
	No	184 (45.2)
	Total	407 (100)

Source: Own Survey, 2013

\*Figures in parenthesis are Percentages

According to the data summarized in table 4.11, more than half (54.8%) of the migrants reported that they lived in other towns before they came to Dukem, while 45.2% reported that they have moved directly to Dukem. Generally, many people may option for Dukem as a place of residence as it has a suitable climate and industrial areas because of job opportunity of the town.

#### **4.4 Source of Information and Decision to Move**

##### **4.4.1 Source of information about Dukem**

Access to the source of information play an important role in influencing the choice of destination of a migrant that means Migration mostly occurs when there is significant communication between the people at the origin and those at the destination of the town. Most of the time, return migrants from towns are the main source of information about the destination.

Particularly if the economy and social living of returns of migrants has improved during their time in the towns, many people that are living at their places of origin may desire to migrate to the town.

**Table 4.12 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Source of Information and place of birth**

Main source of information	Place of birth					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Education	29	31.1	70	22.2	99	24.3
Mass media	7	7.5	33	10.5	40	9.8
From relatives/friends	41	44.08	190	60.5	236	57.9
Visiting the place before	11	11.8	21	6.6	32	7.8
Total	93	100	314	100	407	100

Source: Own Survey, 2013

The most important source of information for most of migrant, around 58%, was contact with people who knew or heard about the town. In other words they had relatives or friends already settled in the destination town before their move to the town followed by education (24.3%). While the remaining 9.8 % and 7.8% had gained information from mass media and visiting the place before they came the destination.

The survey further show that greater number of rural- urban migrants 60.5% had relatives or friends residing in Dukem before to migration compared to urban-urban migrants (39.1). These relatives or friends are the main source of information about living condition of Dukem. This shows that having relatives or friends in destination is the most important way of getting information and making the decision to move.

Therefore, one can conclude based on data obtained from survey, most of the migrants had prior knowledge or information about the destination before they moved to Dukem.

#### 4.4. 2 Planning to Migrate

Migration is considered as the movement of people from points of origin to points of destination for the sake of economic and non-economic reasons. Many migrants may move by plans while some of them move without making any prior plans to migrate.

**Table 4.13 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Planning for migration to Dukem town and Sex**

Planning for migration	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Planned	185	78.1	153	90	338	83.04
Unplanned	52	21.9	17	10	69	16.96
Total	237	100	170	100	407	100

Source: Own Survey, 2013

Table 4.13 shows, 83.04% of the migrants left their place of origin after they carefully planned their moves while about 16.96% migrated to the destination without planning.

The survey revealed that about 90% of the females moved to the destinations by planning in advance. The corresponding figure for males was 78.1 %. This show that some numbers of males tend to move to towns without making adequate preparations for life in the urban environment. It appears that substantial proportion of the male in-migrants were forced to move to sake of employment by compelling circumstance of work terminate in previous place of residence.

#### 4.4.3 The Decision to Migrate

The decision to leave the previous/origin place of residence can be initiated by the family members, relatives and friends.

**Table 4.14 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Decision to Migrate and Sex**

Decision for migration	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Self	139	58.6	92	54.11	231	56.75
Family	32	13.5	19	11.17	51	12.53
Friends	25	10.5	19	11.17	44	10.8
Relatives	41	17.29	40	23.52	81	19.9
Total	237	100	170	100	407	100

Source: Own Survey, 2013

As shown in table 4.14, about 56.7% of the migrants moved to Dukem on their own decision while 43.3% initiated to migrate as the result of the decision of their family members, friends and other relatives. The comparison of migrants by sex showed that 58.6% of the males decided to migrate to present residence by themselves. The corresponding figure for females is 54.11%. This shows that females are also relatively free to make decision by themselves like males.

#### 4.4.4 Chain Migration

Chain migration is not simple to measure; it requires a migration history and information in the networks within which migrants operate. Chain- like movement is perceived when an individual sends for longitudinal perspective (Bilsborrow, Oberai and Standing, 1994).

This type of migration can be identified by referring to broader process by which migrants move to destinations which they already know and where they have established contacts or which they have heard of indirectly through relatives and friends (Young, 1978).

**Table 4.15 Percentage Distribution Of Migrant by Presence of relatives and/or friends at Dukem town, Assistance Received and Place of Birth**

Do you have relatives and/or friends in Destination	Respo nse	Place of birth					
		Urban		rural		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
	Yes	45	48.38	292	93	337	82.8
	No	48	51.62	22	7	70	17.2
	Total	93	100	314	100	407	100
Assistance received							
Response	Yes	28	62.2	219	75	247	73.3
	No	17	37.77	73	25	90	26.7
	Total	45	100	292	100	337	337

Source: Own Survey, 2013

Table 4.15 Indicates whether a migrant's relatives and/ or friends were present in current place of destination before the migrant moved there. About 82.8% of the migrant had relatives and/ or friends in Dukem when they moved to the town, while 17.2% of the migrants had no relatives/friends.

Having relatives or friends in destination is very important to get what is good or not good about the destination because they are new for the environment and the culture of Dukem town and it is assumed that those with relatives and/ or friends influenced by them to come to the current place and hence show some form of chain migration.

According to Focus group Discussion they said that:

*Due to absence of relatives or friends our luggage was stolen in Dukem town and some of us had rented poor quality bed by group. (FGD code # two, April 20, 2013).*

Out of the total migrants who had relatives/friends in Dukem, about 73.3% received from their friends/relatives different types of assistance. (See table 4.15)

**Table 4.16 Percentage Distributions of Migrants by Type of Assistance Received and Place of Birth**

Type of assistance	Place of birth					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Food	4	14.28	15	6.84	19	7.6
Financial	5	17.85	17	7.76	22	8.9
Provided information	10	35.71	118	53.88	160	51.8
Helped find house	7	25	30	13.7	37	14.9
Helped find job	2	7.14	39	17.8	41	16.6
Total	28	100	219	100	247	100

Source: Own Survey, 2013

As shown in table 4.16, about 51.8 % of the migrants reported that they have received information about living condition of destinations immediately after arrival in Dukem, While 14.9%, 7.6% and 16.6% helped to find house, financial, food and helped find jobs respectively.

Generally, the survey show that the majority of the migrants who had relatives/friends in Dukem received assistance in different forms such as information, residence houses, jobs, financial help, food and the like as soon as they arrive in the destination. And those migrants who had no relatives/ friends in the town had faced many problems such as lack of food and lack of lodge after arriving in the town.

Therefore, one can conclude from the survey that migrants have to find relatives/friends in destination sites to settle easily.

#### **4.5 Consequences of Migration**

##### **4.5.1 Type of Employment and Nature of work**

As indicated in table 4.17, about 27.8%, 27.5% and 22.46% of migrants are employed self own business, in Government Organization and Non Governmental Organization respectively. In contrast some of the migrants 19.7% are employed in private organization.

According to the survey, about 69.5% of migrants are employed in such as Government, Non Governmental and Private Organization. Thus, migrants in Dukem have high participation rate in the formal sector such as Government and private employment. This might be linked to migrants have better level of education. The participation of rural-born migrants in government employment, 27% is lower than urban-urban migrants.

In contrast, the participation of migrants of rural origin in self-employment activities, 32.08%, is high compared to migrants of urban origin, 14.47% (see table 4.17).

In other words, rural-born migrants are less capable of getting government employment due to their low level of educational attainment than their urban counter parts.

**Table 4.17 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Type of employment, Nature of current work and Place of Birth**

Type of Employment	Place of Birth					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Self	11	14.47	77	32.08	88	27.8
Employed in Private	22	28.94	41	17.07	63	19.93
Employed in NGO	20	26.3	51	21.25	71	22.46
Government	22	28.94	65	27.07	87	27.5
Not stated	1	1.3	6	2.5	7	2.2
Total	76	100	240	100	316	100
Nature of work						
permanent	34	44.7	98	40.8	132	41.7
Temporary	27	35.5	84	35	111	35.1
Seasonal	12	15.78	42	17.5	54	17.08
Causal	0	-	4	1.66	4	1.26
Not Stated	3	3.9	12	5	15	4.7
Total	76	100	240	100	316	100

Source: Own Survey , 2013

As indicated in the table 4.17, 41.7%, of the migrant reported to be engaged in permanent jobs. Furthermore, migrants of urban origin have better access to permanent employment than migrants of rural origin.

About 35.5% and 15.78% of migrants reported to have temporary and seasonal jobs respectively. And, the participation of rural to urban and urban to urban migrants in temporary and seasonal employment has no significant variation. (see table 4.17).

**Table 4.18 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Average Monthly Income, Saving and place of Birth.**

Amount of monthly income	Place of Birth					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
≤500	13	13.97	78	24.84	91	22.35
501-1000	10	10.75	90	28.66	100	24.57
1001-1500	13	13.97	64	20.38	77	18.91
1501-2000	20	21.5	37	11.78	57	14
>2000	37	39.78	45	14.33	82	20.14
Total	93	100	314	100	407	100
<b>Do you save from your income</b>						
Yes	59	63.44	127	40.44	186	45.7
No	34	36.55	187	59.55	221	54.29
Total	93	100	314	100	407	100
<b>Your income is enough with your family</b>						
yes	47	50.53	57	18.15	104	25.55
No	46	49.47	257	81.8	303	74.44
Total	93	100	314	100	407	100

Source: Own Survey, 2013

The result of the survey shows that 22.35 % of the migrants earn less than 500 birr per month. About 24.57 % of migrants earned the average monthly income between 501-1000. Only 20.14 % of migrants earn a monthly income of more than 2000 birr.

There is significant variation in the income level of the migrants of rural and urban origin. The monthly income of rural origin migrants is lower than the urban origin migrants. In other words, only 14.37% of the rural origin households earn more than 2000 birr monthly compared to 39 % for the urban origin migrants. Therefore, migrants of urban origin achieve higher income level than the rural –urban migrants.

This might be due to urban-born migrants have relatively better level of educational attainment and most of them are engaged in formal sector such as in Government and Nongovernmental Organizations.

As shown in Table 4.18, about 54.29% of migrants reported that they did not save money from their monthly income and the rest percents saved from their monthly income. Simultaneously in table 4.18, about 74.44 % of migrants were reported that , their monthly income was not enough to support their family and even for themselves while the 25.56 reported that their monthly income is enough with support their families.

Table 4.19 Independent Samples T. test Analysis on monthly income of Urban and rural Origins

Item	Respondents	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean Difference	t	df	p-value
monthly urban Income	Urban	93	3.62	1.451	.990	6.016	405	.000
	Rural	314	2.63	1.376				

Source: own survey, 2013

Table 4.19, shows that urban and rural migrants toward monthly income, the mean score of urban and rural respondents 3.62 and 2.63 with mean difference 0.990 respectively. The p-value  $0.00 < 0.05$ , indicates that there is significant difference between the two groups toward the monthly income. Similarly, the calculated t-value (6.016) is greater than t- critical value.

#### 4.5.3 Access of Migrants to Housing Facilities and Amenities.

##### 4.5.3.1 Ownership and Adequacy of Housing Units.

Shortage of housing is one of the major problems of urban areas in Ethiopia.

**Table 4.20 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Household size and Number of Rooms**

		Number of House hold Member			
		One- three	Four- Six	>Six	Total
Number of Rooms	One	140	38	17	195 (47.9)
	Two	28	26	4	58 (14.25 )
	Three	22	13	6	41 ( 10.07)
	Four	10	29	4	43 ( 10.56)
	Five	14	17	2	33 ( 8.10)
	≥ six	7	17	13	37 ( 9.09 )
	Total	231	140	46	407(100 )

Source: Own Survey, 2013

As indicated in table 4.20, 47.9% numbers of household member one-three were lives in one room. About 14.25 and 10.07% number of household member were lives in two and three rooms respectively. Thus, about near half of the migrants in Dukem were lives in overcrowded rooms. This might be impacts on health and psychological moral of the migrants.

According to FGD they said that;

*We are faced housing problems and especially who are singles /unmarried; most of us live in groups in one room. Because of this reason we lose confidence to invite something our friends or families in our homes. On other hand if our colleagues infected by influenza the same with the left one. (FGD Code# two, April20, 2013).*

**Table 4.21 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Housing Tenure and Place of birth.**

Housing Tenure	Place of Birth					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Owned	33	35.48	110	35.03	143	35.13
Rented	60	64.52	204	64.97	264	64.87
Total	93	100	314	100	407	100
Is your house wide enough for yourself/ or with your Family?						
Yes	47	50.3	123	39.2	170	41.8
No	46	49.46	191	60.8	237	58.2
Total	93	100	314	100	407	100

Source: Own Survey, 2013

Comparison of owner and rented housing tenure in the table 4.21 indicated that, the majority of migrants in the Dukem, 64.87% were lived in rented housing compared to that of the 35.13 with owner of housing. The study further showed that there is no significant variation between rural origin and urban origin of migrants in terms of the owner of the housing as well as the rented housing.

The data in table 4.21 also show that 60.8% of rural origin of migrants and 49.49% urban origin migrants were living in the house that were not adequate for their family members and even themselves while 50.3% of the urban origin migrants and 39.2% of the rural origin of migrants were living in the house that were adequate for their family members.

In general, more than half of the migrants (58.2%) lived in the house that was not adequate for their family and even themselves. That means the migrants suffer housing shortage. The problem might be migrants had no economic power to build and/or rent adequate houses and lands to build houses.

#### 4.5.3.2 Availability of kitchen, Toilet and Shower facilities.

Housing facilities such as kitchen, toilet and bath are useful indicators in evaluating the living condition of migrant households. As indicated in table 4.22, the majority of migrants (61.17%) have separate kitchen facilities while 38.82% of migrants have no separate kitchens. About 98% of migrants have private and shared toilet facilities.

**Table 4.22 Distribution of respondent by Kitchen facility, type of bathing and toilet facility.**

Availability of Kitchen Facility	Place of Birth					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	58	62.36	191	60.82	249	61.17
No	35	37.64	123	39.18	158	38.82
Total	93	100	314	100	407	100
Type of Toilet						
Private	25	26.88	92	29.48	117	28.78
Shared	66	70.96	220	70.5	286	70.27
Have no toilet	2	2.15	2	0.64	4	0.98
Total	93	100	314	100	407	100
Type of Shower Facility						
Private	26	27.97	99	31.5	125	30.7
Shared	63	67.74	183	58.28	246	60.4
Have no Shower	4	4.3	32	10.19	36	8.84
Total	93	100	314	100	407	100

According to table 4.22 show that 30.7% and 60.4% of the migrants had private and shared shower respectively. Only 8.84% of the migrants said that they had no shower facilities. The survey further reveals that there is small variation between urban and rural origin of migrants as regards access to shower facilities.

It can thus be concluded from the analysis of the households with insufficient housing facilities are subject to different health problems and environmental pollutions.

#### **4.6 Access to urban facility**

The degree of access to public services such as water and electricity are the major indicators of the living conditions of households. The supply of water through pipes is recognized as the most effective means of protecting it from pollution and of ensuring its purity. Besides, the means of getting the water show the adequacy or shortage of it. To examine this situation the migrants and the local born were classified in to those who own private meter, used shared or public taps.

**Table 4 .23 Percentage Distribution Of Migrants by Source of water supply**

<b>Source of Water</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>
Own Meter	196	48.2
Public tap	106	26
From other household	70	17.2
Shared meter	35	8
Total	407	100

Source: Own Survey, 2013

The result of the study showed that 48.2% of the migrants had their own meters. About 26 % of the migrants used public tap while the 17.2% and 8% used from other household and shared meters respectively. One can conclude from the table 4.23 more than half of the migrants had no their own meters for their households.

**Table. 4.24 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by access to Electricity**

(With personal electric meter)

Source of Electricity	No.	%
Yes	305	74.94
No	102	25.06
Total	407	100

Source: Own Survey, 2013

As shown in above table, the majority of the migrants had their own electric meters. About 25.1% of the migrants used shared meters. In general, every migrant gets electric supply from their own or shared meters.

**Table 4.25. Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Materials used for cooking**

Materials for Cooking	No	%
Firewood	115	28.26
Electric	114	28
Charcoal	164	40.3
Biogas	14	3.4
Total	407	100

Source: Own Survey, 2013

The survey reveal that most of migrants were using for cooking by charcoal (40.3%) and about 28% using by firewood while 28.3% and 3.4% by electric and biogas respectively. Generally majority of the migrants were using by charcoal and firewood. Therefore one can conclude that from the survey there is environmental pollution in urban and environmental degradation around rural of Dukem because the charcoal was come from around the rural of Dukem by deforesting the trees.

**Table 4.26 Percentage Distribution of Migrants by the way to Dispose Wastes**

<b>Disposal type</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>
In whole	149	36.7
Gives to waste disposers	187	45.9
Around the road	49	12
Everywhere	22	5.4
Total	407	100

Source: Own Survey, 2013

As indicated in table 4.26 above, about 17.4% of migrants dispose wastes around the road or everywhere which might pose environmental treat. On the other hand wastes disposed everywhere and around road means it has impact on health of populations who lives around that area and minimizes the beauty of the town. The fact that 45.9% of migrants give their waste to disposers might indicate there is a lack for disposing sites or mechanism by migrants.

#### **4.7. A comparison of the socio-economic condition of migrants before and after migration**

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

The study has examined the situation as to whether the living condition of migrants in Dukem improved, not improved or the same after migration. As shown in Table 4.27, 25.3 % of the respondents reported that their working conditions were improved. About 12.8 % and 58.9% reported improvement in their incomes and access to get telephone respectively while 77% of them had got significant improvements in urban transportation facilities.

Similarly, about 56.1% and 35.1 % of the surveyed migrants reported that access to health care and house have improved respectively while about 13.3% of migrants have reported that their education were improved. An examination of the overall living condition of the migrants also shows that 38.9 % said that their general living conditions have improved as a result of moving to Dukem now. The result of this study also indicates that 2/5th of the migrants have got better access to housing as a result of moving to *Dukem*.

Therefore, since most of the migrants are of rural origin, it is expected to benefit from the available social services like education, health service and transportation in better quality and quantity than in rural areas.

However, about 69.4% of the surveyed migrants reported that their educational status remained the same. This can be so because majority of the migrants passed through different college before migration to Dukem.

**Table 4.27 Percentage Distribution of Current Status of the Socio-economic Condition of Migrants comparing with before Migration**

Conditions	Current Status s					
	Improved		Worsened		The same with Previous	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Type of work	103	25.3	50	12.28	254	62.4
Income	50	12.28	52	12.7	305	74.9
Education	54	13.26	70	17.2	283	69.54
Access to telephone	240	58.9	6	1.47	161	39.55
Access to housing	143	35.1	100	2.45	164	40.29
Access to urban transportation	314	77.14	-	-	93	22.85
Access to health care	205	50.36	56	13.75	146	35.8
General living conditions	159	38.9	56	13.7	192	47.2

Source: Own Survey, 2013

On the other hand, 12.28% of the migrants reported that their working conditions were worsened. About 12.7% of the respondents said that their incomes not improved as a result of moving to Dukem town.

Regarding the different social services in the town, 2.45% and 1.47% of the migrants reported that their access to housing and telephone service were worsened. About 17.2% and 13.75% of the migrants said that their accesses to education and health services were worsened respectively. In general, 13.7 % of the migrants reported that their overall living conditions were worsened as a result of moving to Dukem town. This might be because those migrants with less education had no chance to secured urban jobs. This might be have made them unsuccessful in their overall living condition in Dukem town.

In general the results of this survey have shown that the working conditions of more than a half of the migrants have got the same or not improved in their socio-economic conditions. It also has shown that the incomes of nearly the same proportion of migrants remained same after moving to *Dukem*. This shows that most of the migrants were unemployed and had low income before they came to the town, it might be due to rising cost of living or their socio-economic were not improved.

What is discusses above is also strengthened by the interview made with the unsuccessful migrant participant lady. Her words are presented as follows.

*The living condition of destination was so difficult because my income and my expenditure were unbalanced. Due to that, I have started working in two shifts; during day time, I am employed in private organization and in the night, I am engaged in commercial sex work (prostitution) with different youngsters in Bishoftu to overcome the problem of living condition. I have a fear to go back to my birth place because most of my relatives knew me I am employed but they do not understand about my living conditions. Due to this reason, I had to started prostitution but have no psychological rest in my current life. (Personal interview code# one, April 20, 2013)*

Similarly, the interview of the other successful migrant participant women's living conditions is also presented as follows.

*During initial arrival, living condition was so difficult but to overcome the problems it needs our skill to handle that. I have passed through multiple challenges to get to the current life am living today such as preparing and distributing 'injera' up to Akaki area and also like selling materials and goods in shops. But today thanks to God, I have one hotel and two shops and also I have created job opportunity for 15 persons (Personal interview code# one, April 20, 2013)*

The other interview with a key informant also shows a similar situation or condition. The words are presented as follows.

*Migrants have several problems. For instance, they don't have ID cards that clearly show their identities. Due to this, they make different crimes such as stealing, quarrelling with normal people, drinking alcohol and disturbing, chewing chats and smoking cannabis and the like. As a result, this crates crises to the society. (Personal interview code# two, April 20, 2013)*

Generally, the results of this study have shown that the living condition of most of the migrants were the same with before moving to the town. But the migrants increased the pressure on and the demand for urban services in the town, the 38.9% of the migrants experienced improvements in their living condition in *Dukem*. Many studies conclude that rural-urban migrants improved their living condition by moving to urban centers in developing countries. Likewise, this study also showed that the living conditions of 38.9% of the migrants have improved after they moved to the town while almost half of the migrant were remained the same and some whose conditions are worsened participated in informal and illegal activities

#### **4.8. Future Intentions and/or plans of Migrants**

As we have seen earlier some of the migrants reported that their socio-economic conditions were worsened after they moved to Dukem town. Thus, an examination was made as to whether those conditions were forcing them to leave Dukem or not.

According to the survey data presented in Table 4.28, about 45.7% of surveyed migrants reported that they are planning to leave Dukem and move to their birth place/urban and other urban areas. On the other hand, about 52.5% of the surveyed migrant reported that they had no plans to leave Dukem. Out of the total surveyed migrants that had plans to leave Dukem, about 76.8% reported that lack of the owner of housing was their problem for leaving Dukem. Regarding some socio-economic in the town such as rising cost of living and lack of employment 12.9% and 4.8% of migrants reported that they would leave Dukem town respectively. About 3.7% and 1.6% of the migrants who have planned to leave Dukem reported that they would leave to Dukem because of inadequate of supply of consumer goods and for others respectively were the main reasons for leaving Dukem.

**Table 4. 28 Percentage Distributions of Migrants by Future Plan**

<b>Planned to Leave</b>	<b>Stay</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Dukem</b>	Yes	186	45.7
	No	214	52.5
	Not stated	7	1.7
	Total	407	100
<b>Reason to leave</b>	Problem of housing	143	76.8
	Lack of employment	9	4.8
	Rising cost of living	24	12.9
	Inadequate supply of consumer goods	7	3.76
	Others	3	1.6
	Total	186	100
<b>Where to move</b>	Birth place/Rural	-	-
	Birth place/Urban	46	24.78
	Another urban Place	140	75.22
	Total	186	100

Source: Own Survey, 2013

The data in Table 4.28 further reveal that the desired destination of migrants who planned to leave Dukem. About 75.2% of the surveyed migrants who have planned to leave Dukem reported that moving to another urban area is their desired destination, while 24.78% planned to move back to their birthplace/urban. Hence, from the results of the survey we can understand that even if most of surveyed migrant populations are from rural origin, most of them showed no interest to return to their rural birth places.

This may be explained as once they adapt the urban life and urban is better than rural one in terms of different social services it may be difficult for them to return to the rural areas. In general, many migrants who came from rural areas are not in a position to leave Dukem rather they want to stay at Dukem hoping things will improve in the future. According to the data from Focus Group Discussion, most of the respondents participated in the FGD said that:

*We had positive information before we migrated to Dukem. After we arrived here, we faced different problems especially during initial period of in-migration such as lack of shelter/housing, food and consumer items, problem of obtaining social service and amenities and the problem of getting job. We stayed without job at least one month to one year. There was a problem of attitude in a destination especially around government office and private organizations as they select people with woredas, and zones. Due to that, a person who had relatives from his woreda/zones in organizations was got jobs early, while we suffered much during that time. Even after we employed, we are not satisfied because of rising cost of many consumer goods including the rent of housing. Due to all these reasons, some of them particularly males told to me that they have no hope to improve their future life because of rising cost of living and unsatisfication with their income. In addition, they feel that there is current work and professional mismatch according. A few of them said that they have sold chats to gets benefits from it and chewing chats to forget our problems. (FGD code # three, April 20, 2013)*

In general, one can therefore conclude that the main difficulties being faced by migrants were the inadequate supply of consumer items, housing problem, problems related to jobs such as obtaining urban formal jobs and getting jobs on time and mismatch of their work and their professional. In the other Focus Group Discussion with regard to their future plan, they said that:

*The living condition at destination was so difficult especially when we arrived here and the information we had before arriving about Dukem and what we get Dukem was different. Currently somehow there are some changes and we are adapting to the environment but still we did not settled well here. Due to this reason, we are searching for better jobs in other towns because we are not satisfied with our income. (FGD code # one, April 20, 13)*

It can therefore finally be concluded from the above point that getting clear information about the destination before migration is unquestionably very important.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### **Summary of the major Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations**

#### **5.1 Summary of the major Findings and Conclusions**

There are many towns in Ethiopia especially in Oromia region particularly in the surrounding Finfine special Zone of Oromia, where the population growth has been very fast during recent years not only due to natural increase (birth) but as a result of migration processes. Dukem town is one of the best examples with regard to the much accelerated growth rate of population as a result of emigration. As already shown in the previous chapters, this research dealt with the characteristic of migrants, different factors inducing migration and the consequence of migration to the study area and the migrants themselves. The different push and pull factors and consequences of migration on various aspects of socio-economic lives of the migrants were also addressed.

The analysis on the origin of migrants shows that most migrants of the town are of rural origin. Though Dukem town attracts migrants from many parts of the rural and some parts of the urban of the country, the majority of the migrants are mainly from Oromia region and to some extent from different regions of the country. In other words, the stream of migration to the town is dominated by short distance migrants. That means, distance between the points of origin and destination was also found to be a determinant factor for the volume of migration as the majority of the migrants came from nearby rural areas. The majority of them are in their most productive ages, seen demographically and economically. The findings of the study show that the majority of the migrants were found to be single when they came to Dukem town.

The absence of marriage and loneliness can enhance the propensity to migrate. The study also showed that the majority of the migrants in Dukem moved to the town mainly for economic reasons.

Search for employment, income increment and social integration were found to be the most important of factors that forced people to migrate to Dukem town. The majority of the migrants had formal schooling when they migrated to Dukem town because education is directly related with migration. The findings further reveal that the availability of friends or relatives in destination areas has also been found as a strong force in encouraging migration to the town and minimize the suffering of migrants in the town during migration.

It was also found that the 40% of the migrants had succeeded in improving their living conditions as a result of their move to *Dukem*. Accordingly, some of them have improved their type of work, income, access to health services and some migrants had obtains better housing. This is to be expected because the migrants are of rural origin. On the other hand, some of the migrants had faced difficulties to adjust and settle themselves in the town. Particularly, lack of housing, rising cost of living and lack of access to jobs were found to be the most serious problems after arriving at the town. As a result, about half of the migrants are living in one room that is not adequate for their families. Due to these problems, some migrants have plans to leave Dukem mainly because of housing problem and rising cost of living. But in spite of these problems, the majority of the migrants have plan to live in Dukem as they believe that life in the town is still better than in rural areas even if their socio-economic status were the same.

## 5.2 Recommendations

After analyzing the causes and consequences of urban-ward migration, the researcher proposes the following recommendations.

This study has shown that the main reason for migration to *Dukem* is the imbalance between rural and urban areas in the level of economic development. These imbalances need to decline leading to a decrease in the attractiveness of urban centers through reducing the rural-urban income gaps and employment opportunities. Therefore, promoting both rural and urban development and increasing the level of investments in the two sectors have been suggested as the major recommendations. More specifically,

1. Since lack of job opportunities in rural areas has pushed many peoples to move to the town, providing non-agricultural job opportunities through the expansion of small and medium scale enterprise in the rural areas can reduce the rural out migration substantially.
2. Concentration of various elements of modernization in the urban areas pulls migrants from rural origin. Therefore, expansion of different social services such as better medical facilities, roads, water, electricity and infrastructure to the rural areas may reduce the amount of flow of population to urban centers.
3. To minimize the accelerated flow of young people especially from rural areas towards urban centers the government needs to create a favorable condition for the young and productive population to work and live in every part.
4. The government needs to facilitate conditions that help migrants build their own houses in the areas of industrial zones (private or governmental) by for instance

giving lands for house building and building low cost houses and rent for the migrants.

5. Employers and house renters should also check and cross-check for ID cards for validity to minimize the crime rates that may be committed by the migrants.

## Reference

- Assefa Damte. (1984). Urbanization in Ethiopia: Pre and Post Revolution Experience, Ph.D. Dissertation. The University of Wisconsin, United States.
- Birhan Asmame. (2011). The cause and consequence of Rural urban migration; In woldiya town of Ethiopia. MA in Geography, South Africa University.
- Clarke J.I. (1972). Population Geography, Second Edition, Tarrytown, Newyork, U.S.A (CSA). (2011a). The 2007 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia: A report at regional level. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- CSA. (1995). The 1994 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia. Country Level. Analytical Report. Addis Abeba, Ethiopia: Central Statistical Authority
- CSO. (1972). Urbanization in Ethiopia, Its Pattern, Causes and Effects. Statistical Bulletin, No 9. Addis Ababa.
- Dasgupta, B. (1981). "Rural-Urban migration and Rural Development in Balen,j,(ed), why People Move. France; The UNISCO press.
- David, C. (1996). "Urban Growth and Urbanization: Historical Patterns, in Urban World/ Global City, London and Newyork: Ruthedge
- Dereje Dagne. (2002). Causes, Trends and Patterns of migration to Bishoftu town in Ethiopia; MA Regional and Local Development studies, Addis Ababa University
- Dessalegn Rahamato. (1984). Agrarian Reform in Ethiopia., Newjersey
- EIA. (2000). Annual Report on the Ethiopian Economy, Vol.1, Addis Ababa: Ethiopian Economic Association.
- European Migration Network. (2011). Empirical evidence, Current policy practice and future options in Luxumbourg.
- Gashew Teshome. (2002). Patterns, causes and consequence of urban ward migration in Kombolcha Town of Ethiopia.; MA in Geography, Addis Ababa University.
- Gardner, R.W.(1982). Urban Future, Trends and Prospects, State University of Newyork Press
- Gee, T.G. (1975). An Aspect of Urbanization in South-East Asia: The process of city-Ward Migration. In Jones, E. Reading in Social Geography. London oxford University Press.

- George, J.B. (1988). *Can Third World Cities Cities In Urban Development in Third World* (ed.).
- Gilbert. (1992). *Cities, Poverty and Development; Urbanization in the Third World*. Newyork: Oxford University Press.
- Gugler, J. (1988). *The Urbanization of Third World*, Oxford University press, Newyork.
- Harris, and Todaro, M.P. (1970). *Migraton, Unemployment and Development; Atwo sector. Analysis in Rhoda, R .E,(1979), Development activities and Rural urban migration. Washing ton, D.C; Office of urban development*.
- International Labour Organization.(1998). *The Future of Urban Employment*. ILO, Geneva.
- Jobse. (2008). *The impact of internal migration and urban growth on infrastructure service in Trujillo, Peru*, Msc in technology, Eindhoven Nether land University.
- Kasahun, A. (2000). "Migration to Addis Ababa: An Explanation of Reasons for Migration and Employment status at the Destination." Addis Ababa University
- Kebede Mamo. (1994) *Migration and Urbanization in Ethiopia*, Action Aid, Addis Ababa
- Kojima (1996). *Introduction: Population migration and Urbanization in Developing countries, the Developing Economics*.
- Lee, E.S. (1966). *Theory of migration*. Demography.
- Lewis, G . (1954). *Economic Development with Un limited supplies of labor*. Manchester School of economic and social studies.
- Lindsay. B. (1985). *African Migration and National Development*. USA.
- (MoFED). (2007). *Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty (PASDEP). Five Years National Development Plan 2005/06-2009/10*, MoFED, Addis Ababa.
- Markos Ezra. (2001). *Ecological Degradation, Rural poverty and Migration in Ethiopia; Contextual Analysis*.
- Mohammed Abdu. (2006) *The cause and consequence of migration in Tigray region of Ethiopia; MA in Regional and Local Development Studies*, Addis Ababa University

- Nadi Dukem (2013). Central Industry Ethiopia of Dukem. Unpublisheed
- Newman J.L. (1984). Population Patterns, Dynamics and Prospects. New jersey: Prentice-Hall Inc.
- Oromia Urban Planning Institute ( OUPI) (2008). Oromia National Regional State Structure Plan of Dukem Town. Unpublished
- Ravenstein, E.G. (1985). "The Law of Migration." Journal of Royal Statistical Society.
- Shryock Henery. (1973). The Methods and Materials of Demography. Washington D.C: US Census Bureau.
- Todaro, M.P (1969). A Model of Labour Migration and Urban Unemployment in Less Developed Countries.
- Todaro, M.P. (1976). Migration and Economic Development: A Review of theory, Evidences, Methodology priorities. Nairobi Institute of Development study, University of Nairobi, Occasional Paper, No 18
- William A. Hance. ( 1970). Population Migration and Urbanization in Africa. Newyork: Colombia University Press. United Nations Department of Economic and Social.
- United Nation (UN) (1991). World Urbanization Prospects 1990: Estimates and Projections of Urban Agglomeration New York.

## Questionnaire for Migrants

### Dear Respondents,

This instrument is designed for the purpose of gathering information regarding the causes and consequences urban-ward migration to Dukem town. The final paper that will be written based on the information you have provided is intended to serve for research purpose. Therefore, you are kindly requested to provide accurate information as much as possible. I confirm you that all data will be treated confidentially.

Thank you

Instruction: Circle (use tick mark) or write the answer as may be necessary to indicate your appropriate response.

### Characteristic of migrant

#### I Demographic: past

1. Where were you born?

Region \_\_\_\_\_ Zone \_\_\_\_\_ Woreda \_\_\_\_\_

2. The place you were born was A) Rural B) Urban

3. Distance between Dukem and the place of your birth \_\_\_\_\_ km

4. What was your age when you last moved to live in Dukem? \_\_\_\_ Years.

5. What was the highest level of schooling you completed when you last moved to live in Dukem?

A) Never any schooling B) elementary (1-8) C) Secondary (9-10). D) Preparatory (11-12)

E) 12+ special training F) College/university

6. What was your marital status when you last moved to live in Dukem?

A) Married B) Never married C) Divorced D) Widowed

#### ii) Migration decision

7. When did you come to Dukem town to live(EC)? \_\_\_\_\_

A) 1995-2004 B) 1996-2004 C) 1997-2004 D) 1998-2004 E) 1999-2004 F) 2000-2004

G) 2001-2004 H) 2002-2004 I) 2003-2004 J) 2004

8. Have you ever lived in any other town for at least one year before you come to Dukem town to live? A) Yes B) No

9. If your answer is 'yes' to question no.8, please specify the town and your duration of Stay ? A) Name of the town\_\_\_\_\_ B) Region\_\_\_\_\_ C) Year stayed\_\_\_\_\_

10. Who made the decision for you to move to Dukem to live?

A) Self B) Family C) Parent(s) D) Relative or Friend (s)

11. How did you come to know about this place before you moved i.e., what was your main source of information?

A) Education B) Mass media C) Contact with people who knew the town

D) Visited the place before E) other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

12. Did you have any information about living condition, opportunities or facilities such as housing, health care, employment etc., before you moved to live here?

A) Yes B) no

13. If your answer is 'yes' for question no. 12, what was the information?

A) Positive

B) Negative

14. Did you have any relative or friend living in Dukem before you moved to live here?

A) yes B) no

15. If your answer is 'yes' to question no. 14, did any one of them assist you to settle in this town? A) yes B) no

16. If your answer is 'Yes' to question no. 15, what were the main types of assistance you get from them?

A) food B) Financial C) Provided information about accommodation and/or job possibilities

D) Helped find house E) Helped find jobs F) Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

### iii ) causes of migration

1. What was/were the main reason(s) for you to come to Dukem?

A) Urban job opportunity b) Social integration

- C) Access of infrastructure D) Job transfer
  - E) Environmental factor, drought..... F) Less access to education in birth place
  - G) Agriculture problems H) Marriage
2. Did you expect or perceive that Dukem would offer you items you have chosen above?
- A) Yes B) No
3. What was your move to Dukem?
- A) Planned B) Unplanned

**iv) Economic status of migrants before migration –Past**

1. Before you moved to Dukem you were
- A) Trainee/Student B) Employed C) House wife D) Unemployed
2. If you were employed
- A) Government employee B) Private Organization employee C) Non governmental organization

**V Current Demographic and Socio-Economic Conditions of Migrants.**

1. Age
- A) 18- 19 G) 45 - 49
  - B) 20 - 24 H) 50 - 54
  - C) 25 – 29 I) 55 - 59
  - D) 30 - 34 J) 60 +
  - E) 35 – 39
  - F) 40 - 44
2. Sex A) Male B) Female
3. Ethnicity
- A) Oromo D) Gurage
  - B) Tigre E) Other
  - C) Amhara
4. Religion
- A) Orthodox D) Islam
  - B) Protestant E) Other (Specify)
  - C) Catholic
5. Marital Status

- A) Unmarried C) Divorced.  
 B) Married D) Widowed.
6. Total number of household members.
- A) One  
 B) Two G) seven  
 C) Three H) eight  
 D) Four I) nine  
 E) Five J) ten  
 F) Six K) more than ten
7. Level of educational attainment
- A) Illiterate C) Senior Secondary (9-12) E) 12 + Special Training  
 B) Elementary (1-8) D) College /University
8. What is your current monthly income?
- A) less than 500 birr B) 501 – 1000 birr  
 C) 1001 - 1500 birr D) 1500-2000birr  
 E) more than 2000
9. What is your current occupational status ?
- A) Employed B) Un-employed C) Housewife  
 D) Student E) Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_
10. If you are employed, what is your employment status?
- A) Self own business.  
 B) Employed in private or non-governmental organization  
 C) Government employee  
 D) Other specify \_\_\_\_\_
11. Nature of your present work:
- A) Permanent C) Temporary  
 B) Seasonal D) Casual
12. The house you lived in is? A) Yours B) Rent
13. How many rooms does the house you live in have?
- A) one C) three E) five  
 B) two D) four F) more than five

14. Does your house have a separate kitchen?  
A) Yes B) No
15. Do you have toilet facilities?  
A) yes B) no
16. If you have toilet is it  
A) Shared B) private
17. What type of bathing facility do you have?  
A) none D) shower private  
B) bath tube private E) shower shared  
C) bath tube shared
18. What is the regular and most accessible source of water for your household?  
A) Own metre C) public tap  
B) Shared metre D) other household  
E) Other (specify) -----
19. do you have own electricity supply? A) yes B) no
20. What source of energy used for cooking?  
A) Firewood B) Electric C) Charcoal D) Biogass
21. How do you dispose wastes?  
A) In whole B) gives to waste disposers C) around the road D) every where E) other  
specify----

22. After you comes to Dukem, your socio-economic condition is improved/or the same /worsened?

Conditions of	Current status with before migration		
	Improved	worsened	same
Type of work			
Income			
Education			
Access to telephone			
Access to housing			
Access to urban transportation			
Access to health care			
General living conditions			

23. What are your future plan?

A) stay B) not stay

24. If you said Not stay in question number 23, what are your problems?

A) Problem of housing B) Lack of employment C) Rising cost of living D) In adequate supply of consumer goods E)In adequate social service F)others

25. If You said not stay in question number 23, Where to move?

A) Birth place /Rural B) Birth place/ Urban C) Another Urban place D) An other rural place.

ANNEX TWO

**Theme guide for key informant interviews**

1. The population growth rate of Dukem is high; Do you consider in migration as an issue of town? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is your opinion, about people who migrate into Dukem town? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you have information about the problem faced migrants after they come to Dukem town?  
\_\_\_\_\_

If do you have information, what kind of assistance they get from your organization?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Do you think migration has positive effect for the Dukem town?, if yes for question no.4 what kinds of positive effect migration have for Dukem town ?-----  
\_\_\_\_\_

If "no" for question no.4. What kinds of negative effect migration have for Dukem town  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Annex Three**

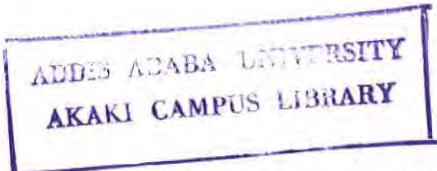
**Theme guide for Focus Group Discussion**

1. Do you think migration has improved your life? If yes, what kind of improvement \_\_\_\_\_ If no, why your life is not improved?
2. Do you have a plan to move to another place? If "yes", what is your reason(s) to move to other place?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

If "no" what is /are the main reason(s) you do not want to move out from this town?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is your plan at old age?  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the merit and demerit of migration to Dukem for you?  
\_\_\_\_\_



Declaration

I declare that "The Causes and Consequences of Urban -Ward Migration in Ethiopia the case of Dukem town" is my own original work and that all sources I have used /quoted / in this have been accordingly acknowledged.

Name Bikile Zelalem

Signature...  .....

Date of Submission.. 25/06/2013

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval a university advisor.

Terefe Degefa (Ph.D)



\_\_\_\_\_  
Advisor

signature

Date = 25/06/2013