MIGRATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF NAZARETH

A Thesis Presented to
The School of Graduate Studies
Addis Ababa University

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
of Master of Arts in Geography

By

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September, 1991

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

School of Graduate Studies

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study would not have been in its final form without the help of various individuals and institutions.

I owe the deepest gratitude to Dr. Alula Abate, my thesis supervisor, who starting from the very conception of the idea to its realization, has given me his substantive advice and comments. Dr. Alula has stimulated me to think, revise and rethink numerous theoretical issues and problems of practical importance. He has also taken a great care to improve the content of this paper and tirelessly review the draft.

My special thanks are due to Dr. R. Shah, CTA, AAU/DTRC for the constructive comments and advice he offerred.

I have the highest regard for the staff of the following institutions for helping me in my work: the Municipality of Nazareth and offices of the study kebeles, the Regional Planning Office for Central Ethiopia, the Ethiopian Mapping Authority and the Systems Design and Data Processing Centre of the AAU.

I am also grateful to all the field assistants and interviewees for the patience and cooperation they showed while filling out the forms.

I am indebted to Ato Esayiyas Sahilu for his cartographic works and Ato Tadesse Woudneh for helping me have access to the valuable collection of the IDR library at the AAU.

I would also like to extend my thanks to W/t Debritu Mammo and W/t Mekdes Mengesha for typing the manuscript patiently and deligently.

My heart-felt thanks go to my wife Shewainesh, to my kids Rosa and Ephrame, who in one way or the other shared my pains in the course of the study.

Finally, it gives me pleasure to acknowledge the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (SAREC) for its financial support to this study.

Kebede Mammo

September, 1991

ABBREVIATIONS

AAU	:	Addis Ababa University
CSA/o	:	Central Statistical Authority/Office
ECA	:	Economic Commission for Africa
EMA	:	Ethiopian Mapping Authority
MLRA	:	Ministry of Land Reform and Administration.
MLSA	:	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MOA	:	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	:	Ministry of Education
MOH	:	Ministry of Health
MUDH	:	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing
NLCCC	:	National Literacy Campaign Coordinating Committee
ONCCP	:	Office of the National Committee for Central Planning
OPHCC	:	Office of Population and Housing Census Commission
RPOCE	:	Regional Planning Office for Central Ethiopia
UN	:	United Nations
UNFPA	:	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children's Fund

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Most of the definitions of terms used in this study are adapted either from the various reports of the census results of the CSA or from the related literature.

Chain Migration : A process by which migrants from a given origin are attracted to a place of destination (in this case Nazareth) by friends or relatives who have already established themselves in the place of destination.

Household : A household is defined as a person or group of persons, whether related or not, who normally live together in the same housing unit and who have a common cooking arrangement.

Housing Unit : A housing unit is defined as a separate and independent place of abode, either intended for habitation or not but occupied as a living quarter by a household.

Inter-Urban Migrant : Is one who changes his normal place of residence from one urban area to another (in this case Nazareth), and who has stayed for at least one year in the latter.

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

Migration : Is a process of human mobility involving a permanent change of residence by an individual or a group from one geographical area (rural or other urban area) to Nazareth.

Migration Field : Is the area from which a desination place (in this case Nazareth) draws its migrants.

Migration Stream : Refers to the migration of a large number of individuals over a period of time from one particular place to another (Nazareth).

Native : Refers to a person who is born in Nazareth.

Pressure of Migration : Is that burden exerted by migrants on urban socio-economic opportunities, services and amenities resulting in the scarcity of employment, housing, education, health services and the like.

Rural Area : Any place of human settlement in which the inhabitants are primarily engaged in farming activities and where secondary and tertiary activities or in general non-agricultural activities are not-existent or are insignificant.

The few works available have analyzed the problem from historical and anthropological viewpoints and little research has been done so far to identify the determinants and consequences of migration with a view to assessing its impacts on urban development. The present study hopes to bridge this gap using migration to the town of Nazareth as a case study.

1.2. Literature Review

1.2.1. The Conceptual Framework

Of the three factors that cause changes in population- fertility, morality and migration - the last is certainly the most difficult to conceptualize and measure. This difficulty, as shown in the literature, arises from the fact that unlike the definition of birth and death, which is clear-cut at least for statistical purposes, migration is "a physical and social transaction, not just an unequivocal biological event" (Zelinsky, 1971:223).

Inspite of this difficulty, it has been, however, suggested that the term spatial mobility describe all kinds of population movements while migration denote a permanent move from one place to another (Gould and Prothero, 1975; White and Woods, 1982).

Accepting the residential change definition of migration, nevertheless, entails several difficult problems.

Mobility, as it is generally recognized, implies a change of "area" and a movement over some "distance". But there is no definite criteria or definition as to what constitutes an area and distance or how long one should stay in an area to be considered a permanent migrant. Definitions given to migration are, thus, situational depending on the investigator's particular needs, the purpose of the study and the various sets of data utilized (Standing, 1984). Therefore, as correctly concluded by Peterson (1975:280), in the present state of the art, migration is not an analytically sharp concept but riddled with ambiguity.

A glance through the literature shows that in analyzing migration, particularly urban-ward migration, many concepts, models, theories and laws have been developed. More attention is, however, generally focused on the causes and processes rather than the consequences.

The history of theoretical explanation to urban-ward migration dates back to the second half of the last century when Ravenstein first proposed his "laws" of migration. Ravenstein's "laws" of migration are broad generalizations chiefly focusing on the characteristics of the migration stream, with some consideration given to origin and destination areas as well (Oberai and Singh, 1983). The general formulations forwarded by Ravenstein still remain the basic tents of migration theories and have been systematized and expanded by scholars and researchers alike in the field since then.

Various theoretical approaches have been developed in the treatment of migration. One among such approaches is the economic theory of migration. The economic theory of migration, as shown in the literature, sees migration as an important form of resource redistribution of labour and holds that the decision to migrate is reached based primarily on private rational economic calcualtions by the individual migrant after weighing the gains and loses at both the places of origin and destination (Gugler, 1976).

The most comprehensive economic theory of migration was the "Dual Economy Model of Development" first developed by Lewis (1954) and later extended by Renis and Fei (1961), commonly known as the L-F-R model. This model considers rural-urban migration as an equilibrating mechanism which, through transfer of labour from the labour-surplus agricultural sector which is characterized by undermployment to the labour deficit modern industrial sector, which is characterized by full employment. The model may be specially useful for the interpretation of economic growth and type of migration in developed countries while they were undergoing the process of industrialization and urbanization. Emperical evidences from developing countries, however, indicate that in many cases the net effect of migration has been to shift unemployment and underemployment from the rural to the urban sector (Das Gupta, 1979: Cited in Bilsborrow etal, 1984:16).

A related approach forwarded by Sjaastad in his "Human Investment Theory of Migration" (1962) treats the decision to migrate as an investment decision involving an individual's expected costs and returns over time. According to this theory costs of income included both monetary and non-monetary such as expenses for transportation, loss of property and forgone income, while psychic costs comprise leaving familiar surroundings, adopting to new social customs and so on. Similarly, returns included both monetary and non-monetary components, the latter including Psychic benefits as a result of locational preferences. However, the components of the human investment theory are difficult to measure and thus emperical tests have been limited in general to income differentials (Speare, 1971; Cited in Bilsborrow etal 1984:17).

The most pronounced economic theory of migration is the two-sector model presented by Todaro (1969, 1976) and Harris and Todaro (1970). This model attempts to explain the behavior of rural-urban migration in terms of the income differential that exists between the urban formal and rural sectors and the migrants' expectations of obtaining an urban job in the urban formal sector. The model is, however, criticized, among other things, on the ground that it assumes migrants to have complete information for working out the probability of finding a job, it neglects the non-economic factors in the decision to migrate, and it underestimates the role of the urban informal sector,

which in most towns of the developing countries absorbs the majority of migrants (Peek, 1981; Mortimore, 1982; Prothero, 1982).

A second important approach forwarded to conceptualize migration processes is the behavioral approach. Unlike the economic theory of migration, the behavioral approach considers migrants as "bounded rational". According to the behavioralists, migrants move within their action space, perceiving and responding to their social, economic and physical environment with varying degrees of rationality, based on their personal experiences and information flows. These perceptions and experiences enable migrants to develop a place utility idea for a range of competing places (Wolpert: 1964, 1965, 1967). However, as correctly emphasized by Woods (1982:194), while the behavioral conceptual framework is of considerable value in clarifying the theory of migration, it would be difficult in practice to set up emperical studies which specifically relate migrants' attitudes and perceptions to their actual behavior.

Another widely acknowledgedattempt in conceptualizing rural-urban migration has been the systems analysis. This approach was developed by Mabogunje. It attempts to analyze the behavior of rural-urban migration in a complex web of economic, technological, administative, social and environmental spatial interaction system (Mabogunje, 1970).

But as the approach allows a near-infinity of interrelationships (Jones, 1987) it creates enormous operational problems in specifying, and certainly in measuring such all-embracing contexts.

Among the approaches of migration analysis which has received wide currency is the push-pull concept developed by Lee (1970). This theory, taking into account the socio-economic imbalances among areas, considers that migration flows towards areas which are believed to be desirable for either economic or non-economic reasons through an interplay of push factors at the place of origin and pull factors at the place of destination. It is also to be noted that the push-pull theory is subject to the workings of "intervening opportunity" and "competing migrants" as additional factors influencing the pattern and stream of migration behaviour (Stouffer, 1960). However, others (Drakakis-Smith, 1987) argued that rather than the simple "push-pull" mechanism, it is the perception of spatial differentiation of opportunities that is important for the analysis of why migration occurs.

Indeed the principal theoretical approaches discussed above suffer from one or several fundamental shortcomings, particularly in explaining the peculiarities of the present day urban-ward migrations of the Third World Countries. As critically commented by Zelinsky:

> ... no complete, coherent theory of human migration has yet been validated. Instead we rely on a collection of emperical generalizations which, among other failings, happens to be ethnocentric and timebound (Zelinsky, 1980:19).

Recognizing these difficulties should not, however, totally bias us towards negating important achievements made in this regard. As correctly expressed by Woods (1980 Ibid) each of the approaches contributes its part to the understanding of the process and behaviour of migration as part of a greater whole. Infact, depending on particular needs and purpose of study, researchers in various disciplines throughout the world have treated migration within the framework of one or the other of these approaches in their attempt to explain this intericate human behavior.

1.2.2. Emperical Observations

Africa has been characterized by an almost continuous movements of people across space and through time in response to the changing environmental, social, economic, demographic, and political conditions in the continent (Barbour and Prothero, 1961; Hance, 1970; Du Toit, 1975). However most of the migration studies in the continent prior to the 1960s were directed towards labour movements which were associated with development schemes consequent to colonial penetration.

Available sources show that most of the urban-ward migration studies in Africa since the early 1970s have been analyzed largely in terms of the rural-urban balance of opportunities (Essang and Mabawonku, 1974; Kwasi, 1974; Bausell, 1975; Fadayomi, 1979). It is also to be noted that most of these studies, with few exceptions (Adepoju, 1983), have focused on village and capital cities which are considered as the respective origins and destinations of migration. The medium-sized towns, which possess the potential for promoting balanced development and which can relieve the primate cities of some of the problems of concentrated growth, have not so far received sufficient attention (Adepoju, 1980).

In conformity to earlier suggestions (Breese, 1966) urban-ward population movements in Tropical Africa have been mainly activated by strong rural push factors resulting from stagnation, or even the retrogression of the rural economy which is subjected to natural catastrophes and biased development strategies (Castells, 1979; ECA, 1984). Amin (1974) and Lipton (1977) further show that government policies such as concentrating industrial infrastructure in the cities, price and import substitution policies oriented towards meeting urban consumption aspirations, and wide range of social service investments laid down predominantly in urban areas, influence the movement of people from rural to urban areas. But, as observed by Gutkind (1969) and Gugler (1976), the persistence of

urban-ward migration, inspite of the worsening opportunities in the urban areas and the dim prospect of earning a living in the rural areas, is a seemingly paradoxical characteristic of migration in Tropical Africa.

The reasons for the urban-ward migration in Africa are complex, and combine economic and non-economic factors. The Substantial literature surveyed by Byerlee (1974), Peil and Sada (1984) as well as the emperical findings of Caldwell (1969), Levi (1973), Bausell (1975) and Nabila (1979) reveal that economic factors have largely motivated the influx of rural people to cities and towns of Africa.

While economic motives are primary in stimulating migration to urban areas of Africa, non-economic factors are also important. Thus, as shown by Pryor (1982) and O'cOnnor (1983), migrants in Africa are also attracted to cities and towns in search of better entertainment or what is called "brightlights", or better educational facilities for themselves or their children. Engmann (1972) further shows that the creation of schools in rural areas and the role of media exposure stimulate outmigration by providing education and awareness of other opportunities available in towns to rural youths in the light of their dissatisfaction with the prospects of rural life.

In addition, a number of factors such as the presence of friends and relatives in urban areas to provide initial

assistance (Little, 1974), and the desire for migrants to break away from traditional village norms (O'Connor, 1983) are indicated in the literature as stimulants, influencing urban-ward migration in the continent. It is also shown in several studies (Caldwell, 1969; Riddell, 1972) that some of the rural-urban migrants have moved in steps from small villages upward through the urban hierarchy.

Significant attempts have been made to explain the process of rural-urban migration in Africa, particularly with focus on rural-urban balance of opportunities. Beals, Levi and Moses (1969) who made use of the 1960 Ghanian census data found that distance, education, income, urbanization and population density were significantly related to migration. Levi (1973), in his study of "Migration from the Land and Urban Unemployment in Sierra Leone" concluded that "there is some evidence that many migrants (who moved to Freetown) came from relatively small pockets of the country where land degradation and population pressure are great. Essang and Mabawonku (1974), in a regression model analysis of data from Western Nigeria estimated that migration rates are significantly related to education, distance, rural-urban earnings differential and the availability of relatives in the urban areas.

Although migration to cities and towns at times serves as a catalyst to speed up modernization and economic development (Goldscheider, 1980), such movements to the

cities and towns of Tropical Africa as indicated by Oberai (1972:211) and Kosinki and Clarke (1982:14) substantially exacerbate the problems of urban areas. The authors show that rising urban unemployment, scanty housing, inadequate educational and health facilities, insufficient water and electricity supply, poor sanitation, shortage of transport and other services, and an overall decline in the quality of urban life are, in the main, due to the influx of migrants from the rural areas. Furthermore, not only does such population movement tend to draw away the most dynamic members of the rural population, it also diverts national investment resources towards the towns (Gregory, 1974).

Urban studies in Ethiopia began to appear since the mid-1960s. Most of the early works have focused either on the historico-geographic aspects of the urbanization process (Akalou: 1966, 1968, 1973; Alula, 1974; Combaire, 1968; Horvath, 1968, 1969; Mesfin, 1965, 1966; Pankhurst, 1965, 1985) or on urbanization and ethinicity, particularly with emphasis on Addis Ababa (Shack, 1973; Fekadu, 1973).

The significance of internal migration in Ethiopia both in the form of spontaneous population movements and through government sponsored resettlement programmes in response to geographic differences of opportunities is documented in the literature (MLRA, 1972; Wood: 1977, 1982; Kloose, 1982; Beyene, 1985; McCann, 1987; Eshetu and Teshome, 1988; Kloose and Aynalem, 1989).

At present there are few urban studies in Ethiopia which particularly focus on migration. Some articles have appeared that make inferences about urban-ward migration on the basis of sample household surveys conducted by CSO (Mesfin, 1968; Eshetu, 1970; Bondestam, 1972; Koehn, 1973; Befekadu, 1978; Ponsi, 1979).

Emperical studies of migration to specific urban areas are, however, limited to Addis Ababa and a few other small and medium-sized urban centres. These include Shack's "Migration and Ethnic Integration in Addis Ababa" (1973), Mulenbach's analysis of "Migration and Ethnic Socio-Economic Differentiation in Akaki Beseka" (1976), Bjeren's work on "Ethnicity, Gender and Occupation in Shashemene" (1985), and Baker's study on "The Rural-Urban Dichotomy in the Developing World" taking the case of Adi Arkai and Debark in North-Western Ethiopia (1986). These studies and others (Sileshi 1978; Bekure, 1982) found that economic motives predominate the decision for urban-ward migration in Ethiopia. Befekadu in his study of "Migration and Urbanization in Ethiopia" (1978) clearly showed that rural-push factors particularly those related to the pre-revolution land holding system, fragmentation of holdings, low agricultural productivity resulting from archaic technology and marketing problems have been responsible for rural out-migration. Markakis (1974) also indicated that the pursuit of economic gain and public service employment represent the major components of inter-urban migration in Ethiopia.

It is also indicated in the literature that migrants to Ethiopian towns are predominantly females, young and illiterate (Ponsi, 1979; Arkebe, 1985; Hadgu and Asmerom, 1985). Similar age selectivity patterns are revealed by the works of Mulenbach (1976) and Bjeren (1985) as well, and these studies have also shown that most migrants have arrived to the respective study areas in stages before they reached the towns.

Several studies (Mulatu, 1982; Alula, 1985; Asrat, 1987; Girma, 1987; Hadgu, 1987) show the weak socio-economic structure of Ethiopia's urban areas to sustain the increasing size of their populations, the larger part of which is contributed by migration. Though problems of urban provision, as compounded by rapid rate of urban-ward migration in Ethiopia are generally recognized (Koehn, 1979), the nature and magnitude of the problem has not been sufficiently explored.

As is now clear from the literature review, urban research in Ethiopia has been scanty and the most detailed studies have generally looked at the problem of migration and urbanization from anthropological perspective. Little has so far been done on the consequences of migration on the development of the towns themselves. In addition, previous studies of the causes and determinants of urban migration in Ethiopia are so few that they are insufficient

to make any meaningful generalizations regarding the process and spatial regularities of the phenomenon.

The present research is, therefore, intended to contribute to the body of urban literature on Ethiopia by considering the process of migration and urban development, a dimension which so far remained little explored.

1.3. Aims and Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. Aims of the Study

It is now widely recognized that demographic attributes, including migration, are central to the development process and that they should be given due consideration while formulating development strategies. Knowledge of the causes and determinants of urban-ward migration and the relationship between migration and the relative socio-economic opportunities in urban areas is central to any understanding of the country's urban development efforts. Such knowledge permits a rational design of public policies as well as the formulation of proper regional and urban development plans that could maximize social welfare and the amelioration of urban problems and guide the process of migration in socially desirable ways.

Like other major urban centres in Ethiopia, Nazareth has been experiencing rapid population growth, partly contributed by net-migration, but limited extension of

economic functions, opportunities and social amenities. The aim of this study is, therefore, to investigate the process and pattern of migration to the town of Nazareth in order to throw some light on the problem of continued urban-ward population movements, under conditions of social and economic stress. Using the example of Nazareth, the aim is to get some insight into the process and pattern of migration in Ethiopia. Although admittedly it may be difficult to generalize for the whole country by using this limited data, Nazareth, a strong regional magnet, is, nevertheless, selected because of its unique features which are useful in understanding the dynamics of migration in towns of similar size and endowment.

A number of factors have entered in the selection of the town of Nazareth as a study area. Its emergence as an important business and trade centre; its centrality to agro-industrial development schemes of national significance; its nodality to a relatively better developed rail and road transportation networks and the locational advantages it offers; its fairly rapid socio-economic transformation; as well as its importance as a health and recreation centre are believed to have had a significant pull effect on migrants from different parts of the country. Because of these features, Nazareth presents a good opportunity to study the interactions between some of the crucially significant socio-economic factors and migration.

Furthermore, easy access to the town, availability of information relevant to the study, personal knowledge of the town and its officials by the researcher had been additional factors that led to the selection of the town for an indepth study.

1.3.2. Objectives of the Study

Within the general framework indicated above, the study will examine a number of important questions relevant to policy issues. These are:

i) to investigate and identify the people who dominate the migration stream, i.e., life-time migrants;

ii) to identify and investigate those factors that motivate migrants to leave their homes and move to the town, i.e., the pull and push factors;

iii) to show the volume and spatial pattern of urban-ward migration with reference to the study area;

iv) to assess the physical and economic problems (such as housing, employment etc.) faced by migrants after their arrival in the town;

v) to evaluate the effect of rapid population growth, particularly effects induced by migration on basic urban services, facilities and opportunities; and

vi) to suggest ways and means as to how the problem can be mitigated.

1.4. The Hypotheses

On the basis of the above objectives and in view of the research questions raised in the previous pages, the following hypotheses are advanced to explain the fundamental issues in migration and urban development with special reference to the study area.

Hypothesis (1)

As population pressure on land and other agricultural constraints increase[1] the incidence of rural out-migration increases;

Hypothesis (2)

Migration to urban areas is a positive function of urban opportunities (e.g. employment), facilities and services which are either non-existent or insufficient in rural areas or lower order urban centres;

Hypothesis (3)

Propensities to migrate to Nazareth tend to decline with distance;

1/ Agricultural constraint in this study means crop failure, natural calamities such as drought, low agricultural returns due to traditional nature of farm activities, farm fragmentation, and the impact of government policies such as grain quota imposition, resettlement and villagization programmes, unrealistic grain prices etc.

Hypothesis (4)

Propensities to migrate to urban areas are directly related to the presence of relatives and/or friends;

Hypothesis (5)

Migration to urban areas is related to the age, sex and marital status of the migrants.

Hypothesis (6)

Migration increases the pressure on urban employment opportunities and income.

Hypothesis (7)

Migration increases the pressure on urban services and amenities such as housing, health, education etc.

1.5. Research Methodology

1.5.1. Types and Sources of Data

The study is based on data obtained from primary and secondary sources. The techniques employed to gather information are formal questionnaires, indepth structured interviews and documents.

The main body of information, i.e., the primary data, was collected through two types of questionnaires translated into Amharic. The questionnaires were pre-tested in the study area during the preliminary survey. Changes were made in the design of some of the questions on the basis of the results of the pre-test before embarking on the survey. One major change made was regarding reasons to migrate, particularly as related to constraints in the agricultural sector. In the original text, presumed specific problems pertinent to the agricultural sector were listed among which the respondent was expected to choose one or more answers relating to the migrant's experience. As it was observed, some respondents were either reluctant or unwilling to respond to this specific question. Taking into account the possible restraining effect of the tense political situation then prevailing in the study area (indicated under "Limitations of the Study") it was then decided that respondents simply indicate whether they have moved out of their place of origin or previous place of residence because of agricultural constraints in general. However, not to miss the specific issue a list of the stated problems was included in parenthesis, as shown in Annex - 1a, indicating that the interviewee's response would fall in any one, some or all of the listings made.

The second major area where change was made in the questionnaire was the question on the region of birth of migrants, Initially, migrants were required to indicate

their region of birth according to the new administrative division. It was, however, observed that most of the respondents were not able to relate their place of birth according to the new administrative divisions. Realizing that such confusion would lead to information distortion it was decided to maintain the old divisions in the study. Thus, the question relating to region of birth was reset accordingly.

Then, after the necessary review was made, two sets of questionnaire were prepared for the survey. One was administered to sample household heads and in case household heads were not available at the time of the survey, their spouses were substituted. The intention was to obtain information on all members of the household-both natives and in-migrants-in regard to the demographic and socio-economic characteristics and their migration status. The other questionnaire, completed by migrants who have stayed in Nazareth for a minimum of one year and were above 14 years of age, was designed to generate data mainly on the demographic profile, the causes, patterns and dynamics of migration, and physical problems (employment, housing etc.) encountered by migrants after their arrival in the town. In addition, several key informants including town administrators, planners and elders were visited for indepth discussion.

The secondary data pertaining to the spatio-temporal evolution of the town, the structure of basic urban services

and opportunities in the study area as well as the socio-economic indices for selected urban centres were drawn from various sources. The ONCCP, EMA, MUDH and MLSA branch offices in Nazareth, and the municipality of Nazareth were the major sources of such information.

1.5.2. The Survey and Sampling Design

The survey design employed in the collection of primary data were the systematic non-alligned and the simple random sampling techniques. The former was used for the selection of Kebeles, while the latter was used in the selection of representative households to be included in the sample.

Considering time and resource limitations, it was decided that 50% of the 20 kebeles could suffice for purposes of this study. To make sure that all kebeles are equally represented, the town was divided into two sets of kebeles- the inner and outer kebeles. Alternate kebeles from each group were then taken as shown in figure 1.

With the selected Kebeles as a primary sampling unit and the household as a sampling frame, a sample size of 788 households which is a sampling fraction of 9.2% were randomly selected proportionate to the number of households in each sample kebele. Table 1 shows the coverage of households by kebele.

Fig. 1: Study area and Other Kebeles

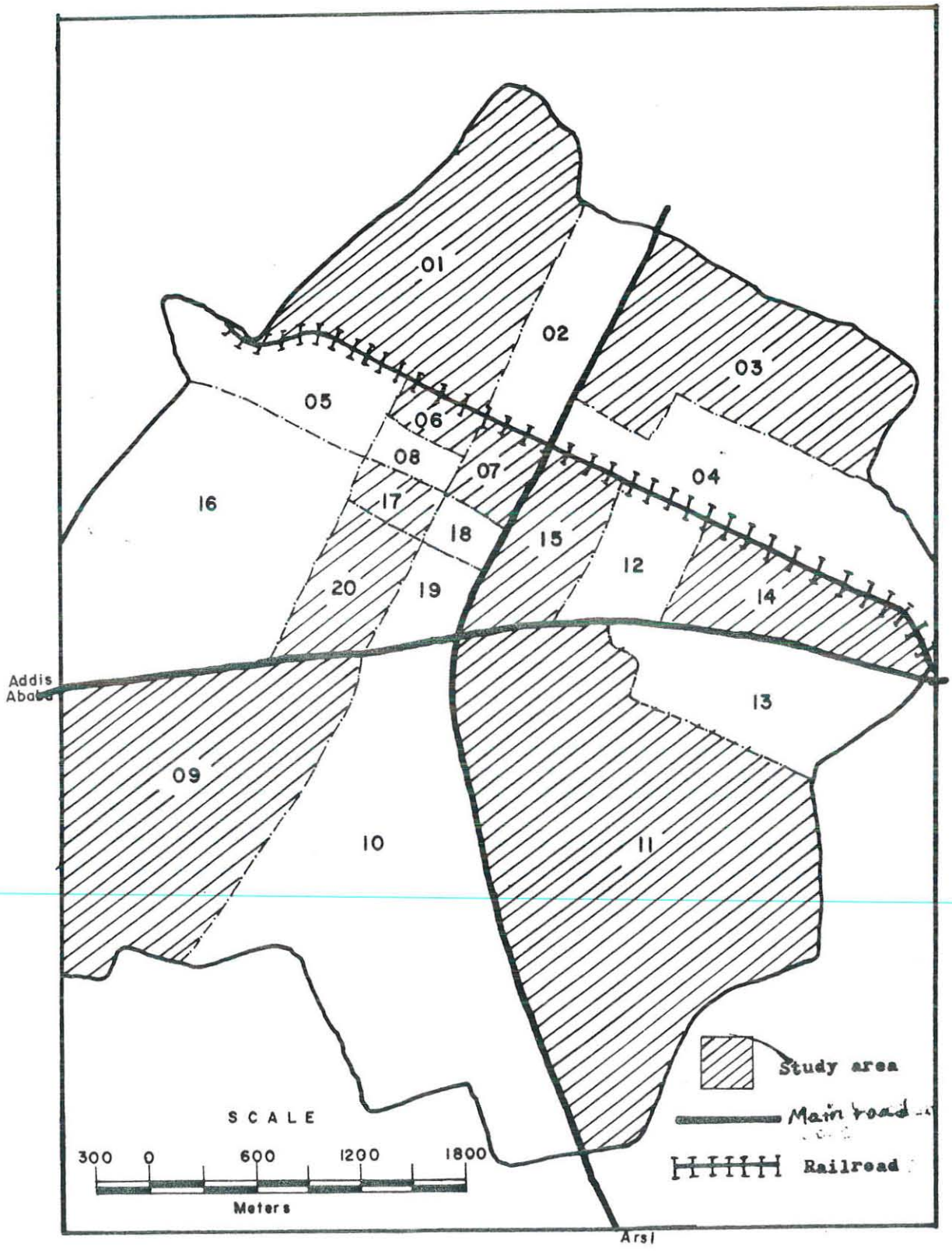


Table 1: Coverage of Sample Households by Kebele

Ser. No.	Kebele	No. of Households	Household Sample Proportion	%
1	01	610	56	7.1
2	03	623	58	7.4
3	06	845	78	9.8
4	07	965	89	11.3
5	09	989	92	11.7
6	11	1241	115	14.6
7	14	754	70	8.9
8	15	1035	96	12.2
9	17	736	68	8.6
10	20	713	66	8.4
Total	10	8511	788	100.0

Having decided on the proportion of sample households in the selected kebeles, representative households were then systematically drawn from the list of household registers compiled by the kebeles. In other words, depending on the number of households in the selected kebeles and the sample proportion in each kebele, every i^{th} household was identified and accordingly approached for interview.

In order to facilitate the survey work, a team of 10 field assistants, most of whom were school teachers with

diploma from Teacher Training Institutes and who have a good knowledge of the town, were purposely selected from the sample kebeles. They were given a two-day intensive training specifically on the nature and details of the questionnaires as well as the procedure they should follow while conducting the interview.

The field work was conducted in three phases. It started with the preliminary survey of the study area which took place during the summer of 1990. The purpose of the field work at this stage was to become familiar with life in the town and the research settings. During this time, the necessary contacts were made with key organizations-both governmental and Urban Dwellers' Associations - and the purpose of the study was explained to the officials. In addition, the necessary preparations, including the identification and determination of the study kebeles and representative households were made at this stage.

The second and major field work phase which was aimed at the collection of primary data was conducted from the first week of October 1990 to the second week of November 1990. The third phase which lasted for three weeks - mid-December to the first week of January 1991 - was mainly devoted to the collection of secondary data.

The field survey covered 649 households comprising 3576 persons. Of this 67.1% were male household heads and

32.9% female. The number of migrants identified by the survey was 1722 out of which 1006 or 58.4% were above 15 years of age who at the same time have stayed in the town for a minimum of one year.

Out of the proposed target group of 788 individuals, 44 were not willing to respond, 31 were not available, while a total number of 64 questionnaires were not either fully or correctly filled out even after making call-backs. No substitute was made for both incomplete questionnaires or refusals. This makes the desired target sample population less by 17.6%.

All in all, a total of 649 households and 614 migration questionnaires have been successfully completed. Data from these questionnaires form essentially the basis of this study.

1.5.3. Quality of Data

Four methods were used to check the quality of the survey. First, at the end of every survey day meetings were held with enumerators to discuss problems encountered, if any, and solutions were sought. Second, the researcher has personally supervised the survey in the field, by making visits to some of the enumerated households and checking the filled-out questionnaires. Third, after reviewing and editing completed questionnaires, call-backs were usually made to respondents for whom re-interviewing

was needed for corrections. Responses that were unreliable or incomplete and subsequently proved impossible to correct were discarded.

Lastly, using the interviewers assessment regarding the reliability of the individual survey data, it has been reported that in about 67.5% of the cases the cooperation of the respondents was ranked as "very good" or "good" while in 29.2% of the cases it was recorded as "fair" and in only the remaining 3.3% of the cases was it stated as "poor". Thus, in terms of the degree of cooperation received from the respondents, the survey can be considered to have achieved a high level of integrity.

1.6. Methods of Data Analysis

Various methods of statistical techniques have been employed to analyze the data. The following is an outline of the methods used.

i) Simple Correlation/regression analysis

The simple correlation/regression method is employed to measure the degree of association between the rate of migration as a dependent variable (y) and the determinants of migration (the various Xs) as independent variables. A similar method is also employed to measure the degree of association between

selected socio-economic indices as dependent variables (the various ys) and the rate of migration (x_o) as independent variable.

ii) Multiple Correlation/Regression Analysis

This method is utilized to test the hypotheses listed 1-5 above. More specifically, the partial and step-wise mutliple regression analyses are employed. As a multi-variate linear regression technique, the multiple correlation/regression model postulates a priori the existence of a linear relationship between the dependent variable (rate of migration) and the respective independent variables (the Xs, i.e., each independent variable). Thus,

a) the partial correlation coefficient indicates the degree of relationship between the dependent variable (y) and the independent variables (Xs) one at a time, holding constant the effect of other independent variables.

b) the valid independent variables which have a critical effect in describing the variance of the depdent variable (i.e., with high "t" values for partial correlation coefficients) are retained in the final equation by using the step-wise multiple refression technique. In this technique the independent variables are entered in their order of importance.

Further, the multiple correlation coefficient (R) is simultaneously calculated, to indicate the proportion of the total variance in the dependent variable (Y) that is accounted for by the independent variables (Xs).

Moreover, various methods of data analysis such as tables, graphs and maps are used as appropriate.

1.7. Limitations of the Study

This study has four major limitations. These are:

i) As the study is limited to the urban end of the migration stream, it does not give a complete image of the process and its implications at the other end of the spectrum, i.e., at the point of origin or at previous place of residence;

ii) As some of the questions are retrospective, respondents had difficulties of recalling events which in some cases cannot be absolutely reliable;

iii) The political, economic and social tensions (political instability, military recruitment, taxation etc.) prevailing in the study area at the time of the interview gave rise to fear, suspecion and mistrust on the part of the respondents. These situations have restrained respondents to give correct information on questions, particularly to those related to

reasons for migration, family size, age, occupation, income etc;

iv) Due to the acute shortage of housing, it is believed that there is a substantial number of people living in hotels, boarding houses or simply floating in the town. Consequently, this portion of the population could not be included in the study.

1.8. Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is organized in seven chapters. In the first chapter, attempt has been made to define the problem of the study; review the related literature; determine the aim and objectives of the study; and indicate the research process through which it has been achieved.

Chapter two describes the pattern and nature of urbanization in general as well as the nature and pattern of the Ethiopian urban system. Chapter three presents a general background to the study area, Nazareth. Chapters four, five and six are devoted to data presentation, discussions and analysis of findings.

The final chapter presents review of the major findings, conclusion as well as suggestions for future research directions.

CHAPTER TWO

ETHIOPIA'S URBANIZATION IN THE GLOBAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

2.1. The World Pattern of Urbanization

2.1.1. The Trend and Pattern of Urbanization

Although the city originated in antiquity some 5500 years ago (Briton et al, 1960:18), it was not until the 19th century that urbanization began to undergo rapid transformation at a scale and nature as we know it today.

Large scale urbanization, which is purely a modern development, began in Europe at the time of the Industrial Revolution and it spread to other areas, particularly to North America and the Orient, as they too began to industrialize. Today, it is spreading to the developing countries without of course any substantial degree of industrialization.

Since the beginning of the last century the world has experienced rapid urbanization as the proportion of the population living in urban areas increased from less than 3% in 1800 to 13% in 1900, 29.1% in 1950 and 42.7% in 1990. This proportion is expected to exceed 50% just after the end of the present century (UN, 1980; 1988).

With the rate of urbanization in the advanced nations having slackened, however, it is the Third World Countries that are now undergoing rapid urban growth upprecedented in history. The same sources indicate that in a period of only three decades, i.e., between 1960 and 1990, for example, the population of urban areas in these countries was estimated to have grown by 334% in Africa, 224% in South Asia and 202% in Latin America. On the other hand, urban population in Western Europe and North America grew by only 30% and 47%, respectively. During the period 1920 and 1990, urban population increased almost fifteen-fold in developing countries and about twenty-two-fold in Africa, but only about four-fold in the advanced countries.

Beyond the total figures and generalizations made on urban populations, there also lies a variety of regional and individual country experiences. Figure 2 shows the proportion of urban populations at regional level.

In the more developed regions the majority of the population is urban, more than 70% in all the cases. Latin America, with more than two-thirds of its population living in the urban areas, is by far the most urbanized among the developing regions. In contrast, Africa and South-Asia, with urbanization levels of 34.5% and 28% respectively, are predominantly rural.

Although the levels of urbanization in Africa are among the lowest, the region is now experiencing the highest rate of urban population growth in the world. Between 1985 and 1990, for instance, urban population growth for the region was 5.0% per annum, compared with 3.5% for the less developed regions as a whole, 2.9% for Latin America, 3.8% for South Asia and 0.8% for the more developed regions. It is also estimated that with the projected annual urban population growth rate of 4.6%, which is till the highest of all the world regions, the proportion urban for Africa will increase from its present level of 34.5% to 48% by the year 2000 (UN, 1988).

Both natural increase and massive rural-urban migration have contributed to the rapid growth of the urban populations of Africa. Moreover, as correctly suggested by Michael Todaro, (1980:169) the unprecedented volume and rate of rural-urban migration which is the principal factor contributing to the long term growth of urban areas in developing countries, is now among the strong forces stimulating the growth of urban populations in Africa, particularly in countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, now the fastest urbanizing region in the world.

Rural-Urban Migrant : Is a person who changes his usual place of residence from a rural to an urban area during a given period of time, and who has stayed in Nazareth for at least one year.

Unemployment : A condition of involuntary idleness involving persons who are capable of working and willing to work but unable to find jobs.

Urban Area : Any place of human settlement which has a population agglomeration of 2000 inhabitants or more and where the majority of the residents earn their livelihood from secondary and tertiary activities.

Urban Development : The expansion of urban economic functions which is measured in terms of employment opportunities it creates and urban infrastructure such as housing, schools, health services, water, electricity, transport etc.

Urbanization : A process leading to societal change from dispersed populations that are primarily engaged in rural activities, especially farming, to settlements whose principal economic activities are in the services, trades and manufacturing; characterized by a movement of people from rural to urban areas.

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ABSTRACT

Since the past few decades, Ethiopia has been going through a state of unbalanced development between the rate of urban growth on the one hand and the provision of basic urban services and opportunities on the other. Such a situation has led to a progressive deterioration of the urban environment and the quality of life of the people.

One of the contributing factors to such an imbalance is the urban-ward population movement which adds a substantial number to the already high rate of natural increase of population prevailing in the cities and towns of the country.

Despite the fact that migration is an important contributor to urban growth, not much is known on the dynamics of the phenomenon. This study is, therefore, concerned mainly with an assessment of the spatial patterns, determinants and implications of migration in Ethiopia taking the town of Nazareth as a case study.

The results of the field survey illuminate that migration to Nazareth is highly motivated by economic opportunities which are imagined to obtain in the town. The findings reveal that contrary to their expectations, adjustment to the urban environment and settling down in the town has not been an easy task for the in-migrants.

It is further found that migration exacerbates the problem of the provision of social services and opportunities in the town.

Thus, to mitigate the situation policy interventions that aim at tackling the problem both at the place of origin and destination are suggested.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

There is now a growing worldwide concern over the unbalanced situation between the rate of population growth and socio-economic development. This is an issue of grave concern particularly for countries of the Third World which are faced with rapid population growth on the one hand, and a slow or at times even stagnating or declining socio-economic development, on the other.

It is also becoming increasingly clear that while rapid population growth in itself can be a limiting factor in social and economic transformation, progress in development can further be retarded by an imbalance between population distribution and the availability of resources. Rapid urbanization, which is partly the result of the drift of large numbers of people from the rural areas, is an important demographic dimension where such imbalance is strongly felt in most developing countries.

Urban growth is proceeding at a rapid rate in all Third World Countries, much faster than the rate of increase of national populations in these countries. The rapid pace of urbanization, i.e., "the sheer number of people involved in it" (Gugler, 1986:195) without parallel economic development in Third World Countries, has meant a growing

imbalance between urban population and the available social services and economic opportunities. Such a situation usually poses serious challenges for national and urban policy makers and planners who have to come up with appropriate measures to tackle urban unemployment, provide adequate housing, healthcare, education, transport and other social services.

Like many countries of the developing world, particularly those in the Sub-Saharan African region, Ethiopia is passing through a state of unbalanced situation between its rapid urban growth and socio-economic provisions and opportunities. This has resulted in the deterioration of the urban environment and the unfulfilled desires of a better life for many people in the country's cities and towns.

Although the growth of cities and towns is partly attributable to natural increase and at times to reclassification, we shall here be considering only migration as component of urban growth.

It is, therefore, of crucial importance to know the process of migration as a component of urban growth and its implications to the overall national economic development, particularly its impacts on the healthy development of the towns themselves and the welfare of the people who inhabit them. The intent is to analyze the process of migration

with emperical indicators and thus increase our understanding of this phenomenon.

The purpose of the present study is, therefore, to explore the causes, patterns and effects of urban-ward migration in Ethiopia taking the town of Nazareth as a case study. It is hoped that the insights gained from this study will contribute to the efforts at planned redistribution of population and socio-economic development and assist in the formulation of appropriate urban development strategies.

1.1. Statement of the Problem

Ethiopia is one of the least urbanized countries in the world but it has been experiencing rapid rate of urban growth, particularly since the 1960s. Available sources indicate that during the mid-1960s and early 1970s, urban areas of Ethiopia grew at a rate of 6.6% per annum (CSO, 1972:71). Even though recent experiences exhibit a declining trend, the average annual growth rate for the country's urban population is estimated to be 4% which is one of the highest in the world (CSA, 1990). It is also estimated that if this trend continues the urban population will double in 17.5 years, reaching about 11.2 million by the year 2000 (UN, 1988).

Similar CSA reports further indicate that most of the medium-sized urban centres in the country are growing rapidly. Awasa, Bahir Dar, Debre Markos, Dire Dawa, Goba, Harar, Gondar, Nazareth and other similar towns, all have urban growth rates ranging between 5-6% per annum (CSO, 1980; OPHCC, 1985). The fact that these rates markedly exceed the rate of total population growth for the country (2.9% per annum) is an indication of the increasing degree of urbanization resulting from a large net-migration from rural areas.

The significance of migration in the growth of the country's urban centres is documented in a number of studies and reports. The 1972 CSO report on "Urbanization in Ethiopia" reveals that out of the 6.6% total yearly urban population growth for the country, about 4.1% is contributed by in-migration to the towns (CSO, Ibid). It has been found that net migration accounted for more than 50% and in some cases up to 80% of the growth in the population of cities and towns in Ethiopia. A recent study, for example (Haile, 1982), indicated that in the period between 1970 and 1978, 64% of the annual growth for Addis Ababa was due to in-migration.

The high proportion of migrant residents in the major urban centres (52.7% for Addis Ababa, 60.6% for Akaki, 64.4% for Assela, 71.9% for Awasa, 60.6% for Bahir Dar, and 61.7% for Nazareth) (CSO, 1980) is also a further indication

of the importance of migration as a major component of urban growth in Ethiopia.

As the above figures clearly show, urbanization in Ethiopia is the result of the drift of large numbers of people from rural to the urban areas. Even though natural increase is still high in both urban and rural areas, migration accounts for nearly half of the annual rate of urban growth in Ethiopia.

It appears that the rapid population growth which the country's urban areas are experiencing has reached a level where it poses serious problems to national development and the promotion of social welfare. There is every indication that as the country's urban areas grow in population, the government and urban administrations face increasing pressure to provide services and infrastructural facilities and effectively coordinate and manage the development of the cities and towns. These pressures have increased in recent years as the provision of urban socio-economic services such as housing and gainful employment are found to be not only inadequate, but also deteriorating over time.

It is officially acknwoledged that 90% of the country's urban population lives in "sub-standard"[1] houses (MUDH &

1/ It is not clearly stated in the document what is meant by "sub-standard". However, it is taken in this study to mean poorly constructed houses which at the same time lack the minimum amenities.

UNICEF, 1983). Analytical reports of the 1984 census results for various regions clearly show the intensity of the problem. For instance, out of the total housing units in the urban areas of Shewa 39.4% have no kitchen, 57.7% have no toilet facilities at all, 92.5% have no bathing facilities, 39.1% use non-electric power sources for lighting, and 34% are over-crowded[1] (OPHCC, 1989).

Furthermore, a study conducted in the early 1980s revealed that housing needs in this country were enormous, amounting to an estimated 74,101 housing units per annum (MUDH & UNICEF, 1983). Recent experience, however, has shown a widening gap between housing needs and supply and this gap is expected to persist for years to come as the demand side heavily out-weighs the capability of the municipalities and government agencies to provide them. For instance, only 32,275 housing units were constructed during the period 1976-81 which was only 7% of the annual requirement for the period (MUDH & UNICEF, Ibid).

The unemployment problem, especially among the youth, in the urban centres of the country is also assuming enormous proportions. Available sources reveal that out of the total labour force in Addis Ababa in 1978, the number of persons involved in gainful employment was put

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1/ A maximum of 3 or more persons per room is considered unhealthy and overcrowded in Ethiopia (OPHCC, various reports on the census results).

at 1.06 million or 68%, leaving 32% unemployed (ONCCP; 1984:195)[1].

As officially recognized, the extent of migration to urban centres of Ethiopia in recent years has greatly exceeded the capacity of the modern industrial and urban sectors to absorb the influx (WPE, 1984:107). Yet, migration to urban centers has continued in the face of rising urban unemployment, over-crowded housing, beggary, crime and other social evils and shortage of public services and amenities.

The lack of social and economic provisions in Ethiopia's cities and towns raises problems meriting attention, some of which it is the purpose of the present study to underscore.

With regard to urbanization and migration in Ethiopia, a number of questions that need probing stand out prominently..

First and foremost, life in the cities and towns of the country is generally no less miserable than in rural areas for those who escape from the rural areas in the hope of obtaining better living conditions in the former. Employment opportunities, social facilities and services

---

1/ In a traditional society, the extended family system is a basic source of support for needy relations and acquaintance. It is, therefore, assumed that most of the unemployed in the urban centres of Ethiopia get some form of assistance from kinemen and relatives.

are precarious. But, why do people still continue to come to towns inspite of these problems ?

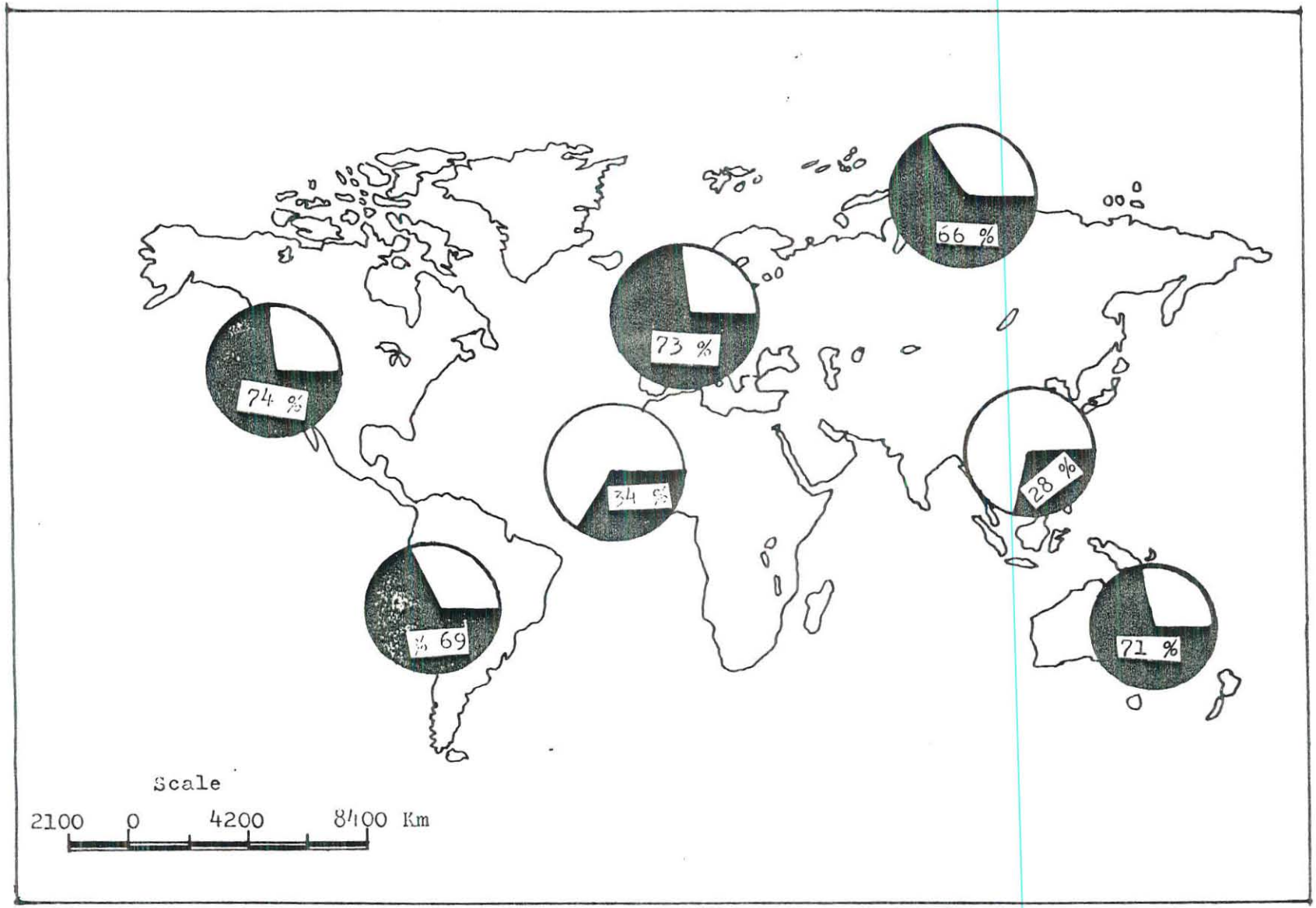
Second, although few detailed studies were undertaken to determine the causes of rural-urban migration, there is now an assumption that such population movements have been discouraged significantly by the land reform and bureaucratic restrictions on travel. However, the outflow of people from the countryside is still significant, mainly to the small and intermediate urban centres. What then explains the continued movement of people from the rural to the urban areas of the country particularly during the last one or two decades ?

Third, what is the spatial pattern of urban-ward migration in Ethiopia, and who are the migrants ?

Fourth, what will be the prospect of the country's urban areas if the present trend of urban growth continues, in the light of the escalating urban problems ?

The urban areas of Ethiopia have been overwhelmed by poverty and complex socio-economic problems particularly during the last decade or so. These have been recognized by the government and the urban question in Ethiopia is now officially categorized as one of the top national problems. Despite this, very little is known about the nature, magnitude and implications of the rapid population growth of the country's cities and towns.

Fig. 2: Percentage Distribution of World Urban Population(1988)



2.1.2. The process of urbanization

Until recently, it was generally considered that industrialization and urbanization were linked into a complex network of mutual relationships which generated a dynamic system, where change in one had immediate effects on the other.

In the past, particularly as experienced by the today's develpped countries, the relationships between urbanization and industrialization was very close and, infact, urbanization was a concomitant of industrial development. For these countries, urbanization has always been synonymous with technological advancement, economic development and social transformation that triggered and diffused change and dynamism into the whole socio-cultural fabric of the society. Urbanization, as understood in this sense, and as it was the case then meant development, for it was not possible to have a significant level of urbanization on the one hand without any meaningful economic development on the other.

Third World urbanization, on the other hand, diverges significantly from the path trodden by the economically advanced nations. Urbanization in these countries is a forerunner rather than a concomitant of industrialization. Unlike the situation in the developed countries at comparable stages of economic development, the process of urbanization in the Third World is more a function of rural push factors than the urban attraction. Specifically, as stressed by

Calvin Goldscheider (1980:58-59):

> Urban growth in developing countries is less a function of an expanding industrial base and more an expression of the severity of population and agrarian problems and the relative deprivation of rural areas. In contrast to the Western experience, urban growth in the less developed countries has been accompanied by relative agricultural stagnation and low productivity. Hence, instead of standing as a symptom of socio-economic growth, urbanization in developing countries is often one of the most conspicuous dimensions of continued poverty.

Consequently, urbanization in these countries is generally characterized by painful experiences that caused considerable ailment to the social, economic and political life of these countries.

The problem of urbanization in Third World Countries stems not only from the lack of indigeneous 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 populations and the various resources. It was a case of increased population growth rates often leading to economies of scale and economic growth. In contrast, as the developing countries entered the phase of modernization and as they experience rapid urbanization, their populations have been much larger than the resources available (Hauser and Gardner, 1982:37). Consequently, as observed by the same authors,

the chronic and acute urban problems which the Third World Countries are now experiencing are much more intractable in their setting than was the case in today's developed countries at comparable stages of urbanization.

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. This also implies the drift of large numbers of people from the agricultural sector to the cities and towns which are characterized by weak economic base. The drift of large numbers of people from the rural to the urban areas in these countries compoundes poverty, unemployment and a host of other social and economic problems in the latter.

The situation urgently requires heavy financial ivestment for urban economic and social infrastructure. This is a particularly heavy burden when urbanization is outpacing economic development, a typical feature of Third World Countries in general, and countries of Sub-Saharan Africa in particular.

Given the current unbalanced situation between rapid urban growth and slow or stagnating overall economic development, a question often raised is whether the Third World cities and towns could be able to provide such a huge

period. Developments since then have brought profound changes in the scale and nature of the country's urban system as a whole and its regional pattern. The developments of this pattern can be viewed under two major aspects: the setting of the urban system, and migration and urban growth.

2.2.1. The Setting of the Urban System

Ethiopia has a total land area of 1.25 million square kilometres and an estimated population of about 50.9 million in 1990 with an annual rate of growth of 2.9% (CSA, 1990). The same source indicates that the level of urbanization for the country is 11% and the urban population grows at an average rate of 4% per annum.

The level of urbanization in Ethiopia is among the lowest in the world even by African Standards. In 1988, for example, the per cent urban in various countries of East Africa was: 7.3% for Burundi, 23.5% for Kenya, 22.0% for the Sudan, 14.8% for Malawi, 32.8% for Tanzania and 26.8% for Mozambique (UN, 1988).

Recent data show that Ethiopia's urban structure is dominated by small-sized urban centres with populations of 2,000 to 10,000. At the top of the urban hierarchy are two cities, Addis Ababa and Asmara, whose 1990 populations were 1.8 million and 358,188 respectively. The two cities account

for 38.7% of the country's total urban population. Addis Ababa alone accounts for about a third of the country's urban population (32.3%). Compared to the top four urban centres in the country, the population of Addis Ababa is seven times Asmara's, nineteen times Dire Dawa's, twenty-three times Gondar's and twenty-four times that of Nazareth.

To measure the degree of concentration of the urban population in Ethiopia, primacy rate was calculated by considering the population of Addis Ababa as per cent of total population living in the four largest urban centres-vis, Addis Ababa, Asmara, Dire Dawa and Gondar. The results show that the primacy rate in Ethiopia in 1970 and 1990 was 78.0% and 75.5% respectively. It is evident from these figures that the primate city, Addis Ababa, has maintained its position during the last two decades though a slight decline is observed in 1990.

To further strengthen our understanding of the nature of the urban system in Ethiopia, the rank-size rule based on Zipf's formula was applied to urban centres that had a population of 20,000 inhabitants or more for the 1970 and 1984 years. In this case, the rank-size rule is used simply as a useful index of demographic concentration.

The rank-size rule states that the size of a given city can be predicted by simply knowing its population rank

(among all cities in the area studied) and the size of the largest city.[1]

The theoretical size and distribution of the urban centres was completed by using the model and the actual size as shown in Annex-2. The rank-size relationship for the two periods is shown in figure 3.

The deviations of the actual curves of urban centres in 1970 and 1984 from their corresponding expected curves is remarkably large. The curves for both figures assertain the lack of balance in the distribution of urban centres in Ethiopia with Addis Ababa, the primate city, considerably dominating the national urban system.

The other significant feature of the pattern of urbanization in Ethiopia is the unevenness in its regional distribution. This is in terms of both population distribution and the distribution of urban centres. Figure 4 reveals that the country's urban centres are largely concentrated in the central highlands. A glance at the distribution of urban population also shows a considerable regional variation. It varies from 1.2% in Bale to 46.8% in Shewa[2] in 1984 (OPHCC, 1985).

1/ Zipf's Model (Hartshorn, 1980:90) is stated as:

$$P_n = P_1 R_n^{-1}$$

p_n = Population of city to be calculated
p_1 = Population of the largest city
R = Rank of the city to be calculated

2/ Includes the population of Addis Ababa.

Fig. 3 RANK - SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAJOR URBAN CENTRES IN ETHIOPIA: ACTUAL AND EXPECTED (1970 & 1984)

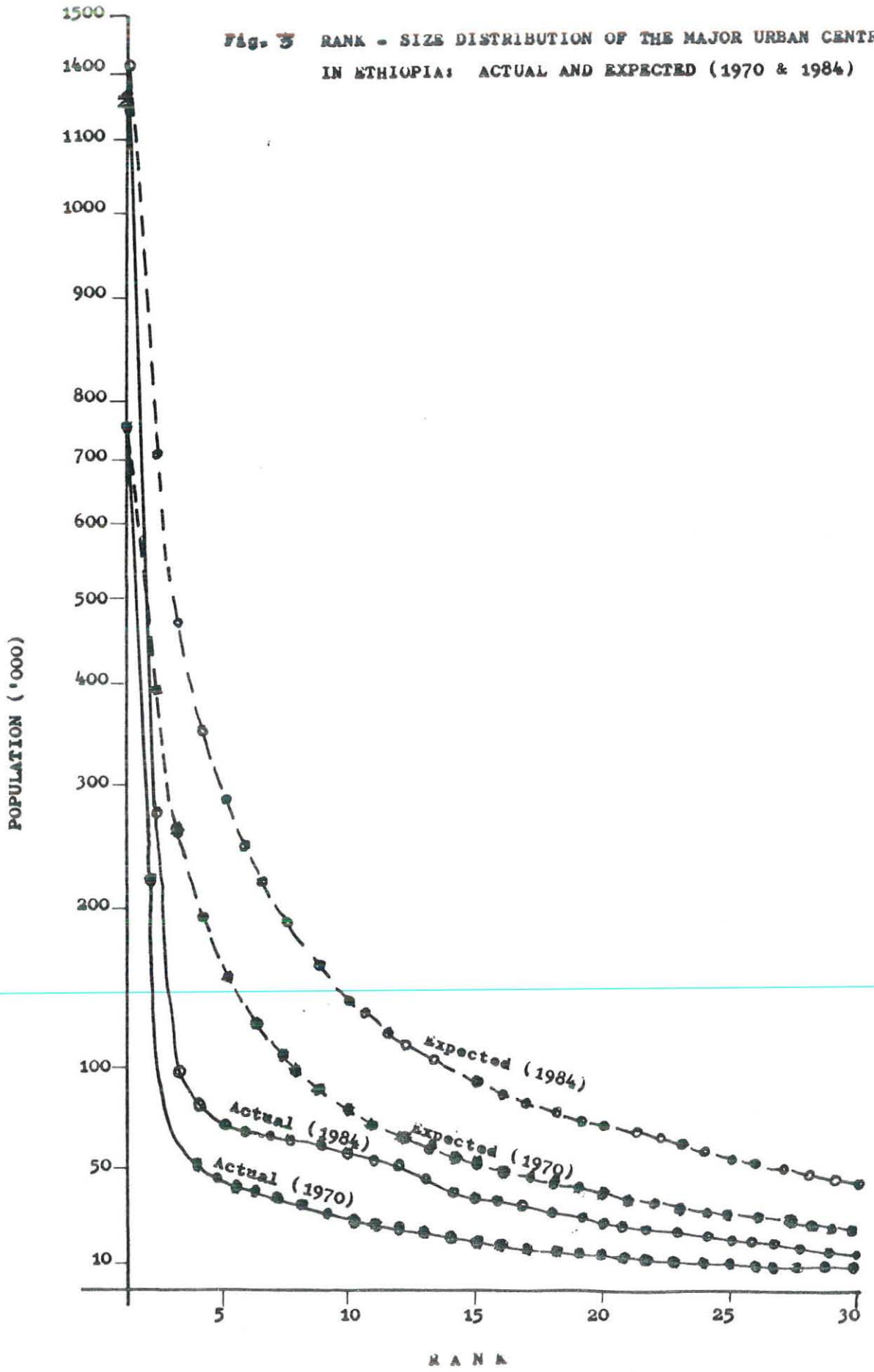
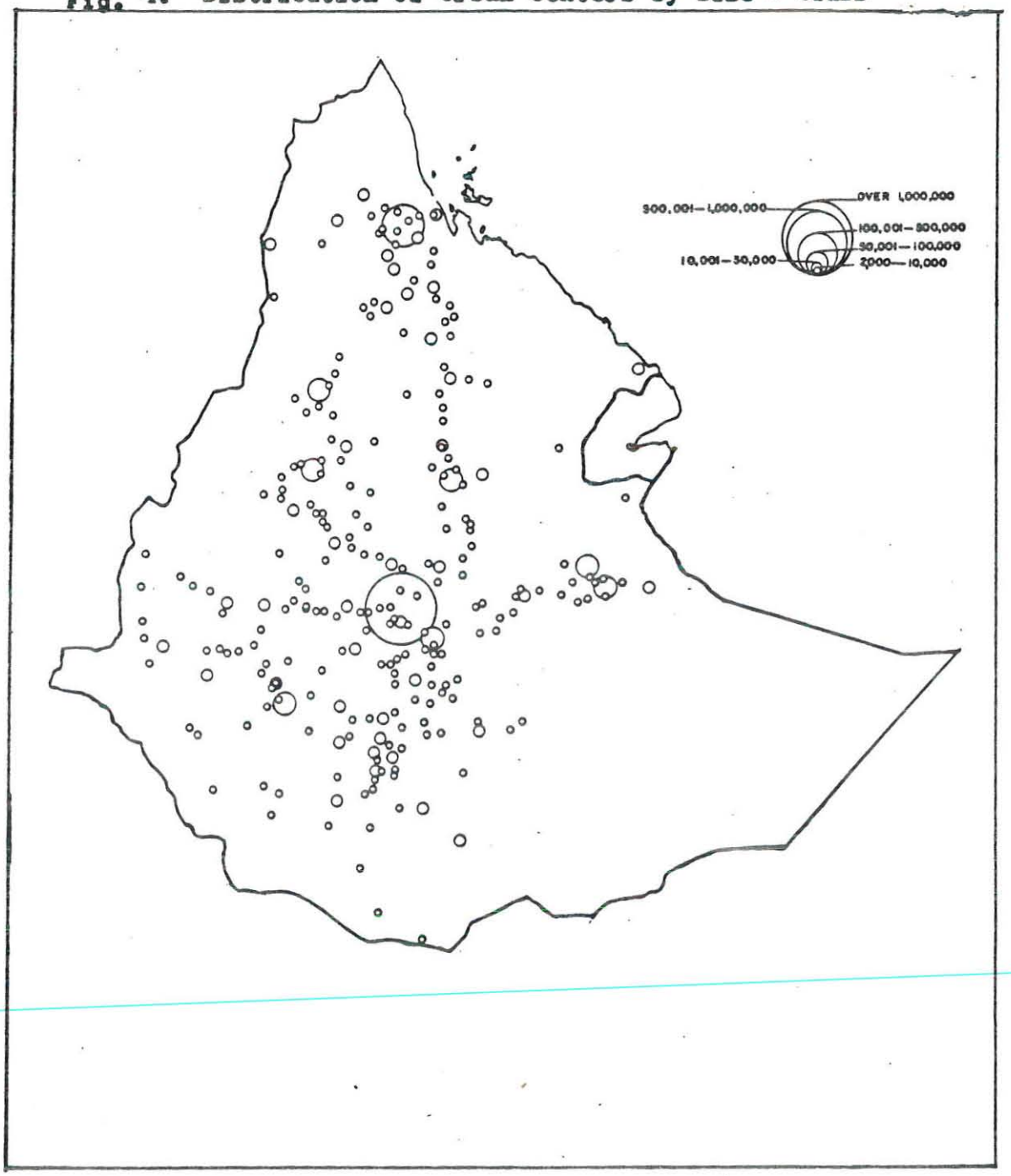


Fig. 4. Distribution of Urban Centers by Size - Class



The most urbanized administrative regions of Shewa, Eritrea and Hararghe which together account for 58.4% of the country's urban population are also regions where almost all modern economic activities and infrastructural services are concentrated.

A related aspect of urbanization in Ethiopia is the similarity of the urban centres in their physical structure and weak economic opportunities. Their physical structures, except in rare cases, are still typified by traditional constructional technologies and materials lacking proper flooring and ceiling. Since they are economically depressed, they are not capable of sufficiently generating employment and income (Asrat, 1987; Hadgu, 1987). In most cases they provide only administrative and service function.

The rapid rate of population growth in Ethiopia, in relation to limited resources, has resulted in acute pressure of population on the available social services and infrastructural facilities. In most cases, unemployment is widespread in the major urban centres; and housing, education, health care and related facilities are inadequate. As indicated by Alula (1985) and Asrat (1987), the depressed nature of the economic activities of the country's urban centres stems from lack of industrialization and backwardness in social progress. It must also be emphasized that the unmatched situation between the rate of population growth in the towns and cities vis-a-vis the level and rate of economic growth

is among the root causes for hampering overall development efforts and improvement in the quality of life of the people.

2.2.2. Migration and Urban Growth

The growth and development of urban centres in contemporary Ethiopia has been significantly shaped by the combined effects of a set of urban-pull and rural-push factors. The rise and fall in the tides of population movement to the urban areas, however, differed depending on the strength of these factors at different points in time.

As it is the case in other developing nations, urban centres in Ethiopia are places of concentration of almost all modern economic activities, social and infrastructural services as well as centres of political and administrative authority, all of which are either insufficiently provided or non-existent in rural areas. The presence of a relatively wide range of opportunities, as in the words of professor Mesfin (1972:190) "introduce novelties and invites mobility and adventure." The attraction to social services and imagined employment opportunities in the urban centres have been, thus, among the contributing factors in the growth of Ethiopian towns.

More than the urban-pull factors, however, rural-push factors have been strong forces in the movement of people from the rural to the urban areas in Ethiopia.

Rural areas in Ethiopia have been and still are areas of intricate and complex problems. These problems relate to environmental, economic, cultural and policy issues particularly connected with the agricultural sector. Several sources that deal with economic development point out the following broad problems in this sector that are responsible for rural out-migration (Befekadu, 1978; Desalegn, 1984; Mekuria, 1987; Mengistu, 1987; Cohen and Isaksson, 1988).

a) landlessness, both before and after the land reform[1];

b) the post-revolution socio-economic organization of the agricultural sector and marketing problems;

c) land fragmentation;

d) absence of farm oxen;

e) introduction of commercial farms initiated by agri-business during the 1960s and the consequent eviction of farmers from the land[2];

f) crude tools and inadequate agricultural inputs, and thus low total and per capita production;

1/ Some sources (Desalegn 1984:63) argue that the size of the landholdings before and after the land reform is not markedly different. He states that as the land allocation process included the landless peasants, the available land was shared among greater number of people.

2/ Although there is a presumed eviction of peasants from the land due to the spread of mechanized farming, adequate studies are not available on the actual extent and magnitude of the problem.

g) improper farming practices deforestation, over-grazing, over-cultivation and the consequent environmental degradation;

h) population pressure on rural land in parts of the country, eg. in Southern Sidamo, Shewa, Tigrai, Wello, Gondar and Gojjam;

i) Recurrent drought which devastated the rural economy and thus, exposed large areas to famine.

These factors, as they are directly related to the daily life of the people, make living in the rural areas difficult and at times unbearable particularly to the poorest section of the peasantry. Ultimately, they are forced to abandon their farms and migrate to urban areas in search of employment (Desalegn, 1984:31).

After this brief remark on Ethiopia's urban system and migration, the next section will give a brief background on Nazareth, one of the country's fast growing centres that has attracted large numbers of in-migrants since the 1960s.

CHAPTER THREE

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY AREA

3.1. Location and the Physical Set-up

The town of Nazareth is located (Figure 5) in central Ethiopia at about 100 kilometres to the South-East of Addis Ababa.

Nazareth is found in the Rift Valley System in the upper Awash River Basin. It lies at an altitude of about 1600 metres above sea level. It is situated in a basin-like flat land surrounded by slopping hills on all the sides except the one facing to the South. The soil is built up of light sand and fine clay which is easily blown into dust storms during the dry months.

Climatically, Nazareth falls within the Kolla Zone. Average annual temperature is about 20°c with maximum temperature slightly exceeding 30-32°c during the month of May. Summer temperatures are low giving it mild and pleasant weather conditions. Annual rainfall which comes during the months of June, July and August ranges between 700-900mm.

Until its present new role as an administrative centre

Fig. 5: The Location of Nazareth



for Eastern Shewa[1] Nazareth for many years served as centre for Yerer and Kereyou Awraja in Shewa Administrative Region.

3.2. Emergence, Growth and Development

Among the many modernization elements initiated by Emperor Menelik II was the construction of the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway line, which was completed in 1917. The construction of the railway line led to the establishment of stations that are deemed to facilitate the functions and services of the line (Markakis, 1974:161). Among the more important urban centres which owe their origin to the construction of the line are Dire Dawa, Debre Zeit, Akaki and Nazareth.

The town of Nazareth, formerly known as Adama, was founded as a railway station in 1917, at the North-Western fringe of Nazareth proper in what is now called Arogie Adama[2]. As this specific site was rugged and thus proved to be not suitable to perform the functions of a railway station, it was later decided to move it to its present site in 1929 (Municipality of Nazareth, 1986).

1/ In 1987 a new administrative structuring was set up for the country which is made up of 5 autonomous and 25 administrative regions of which Eastern Shewa is one. Formerly, however, there were 15 administrative regions according to which Eastern Shoa belonged to Shoa Administrative Region, now partitioned into 4 administrative regions, namely, Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Shewa.

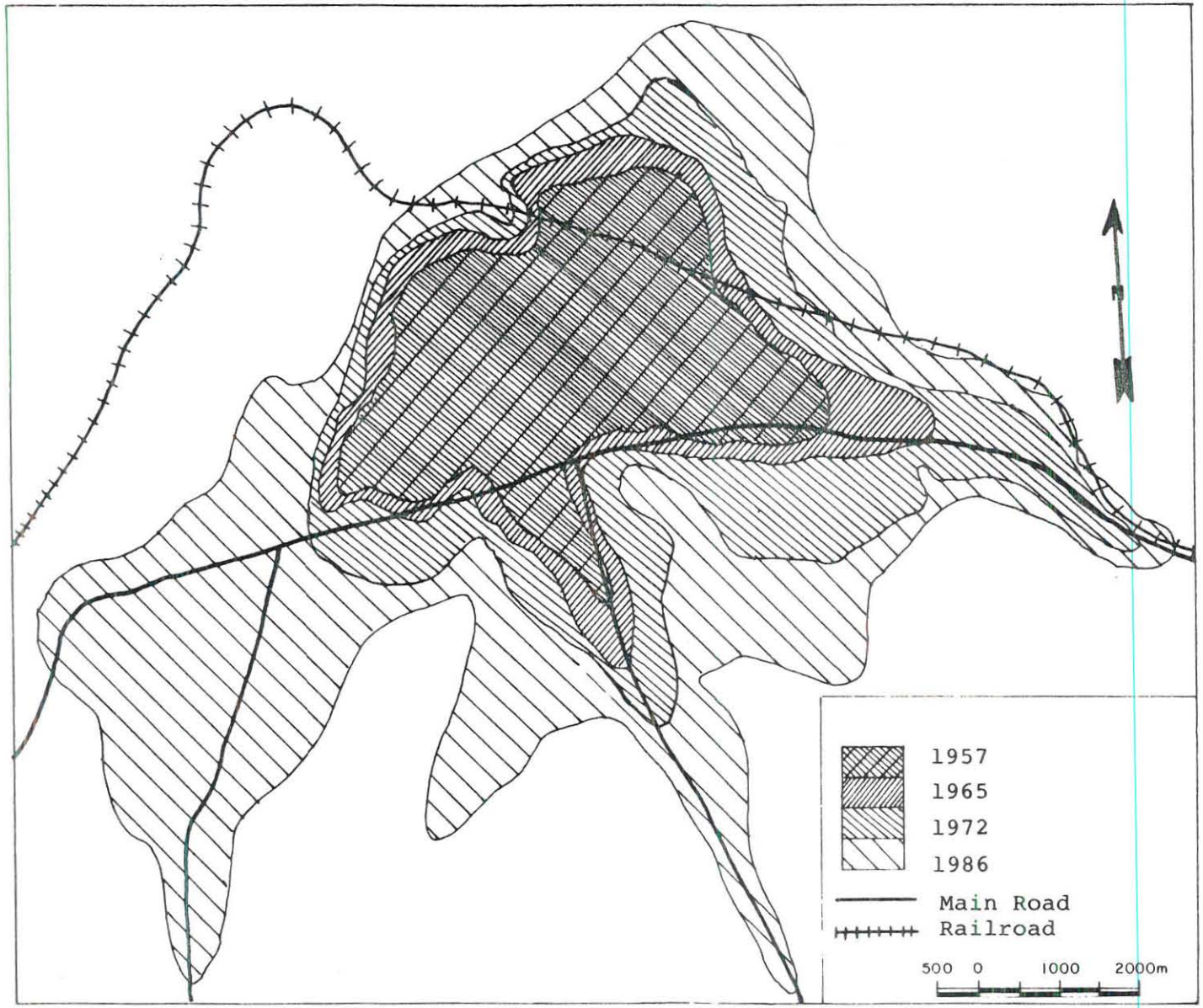
2/ "Arogie Adama" refers to "Old Adama", which is sited on top of the cliff to the North.

Since its emergence, Nazareth has been gradually expanding both physically and in terms of its population. According to information obtained from the Municipality of Nazareth (1986), the municipal area grew 26 times from a mere 120 ha. in 1929 to 3120 ha. in 1978. The urbanized area which for many years was confined near and around the railway station has since the last three decades or so sprawled into the outer zones mainly to the Southern fringes, along the road from Addis Ababa to Assab, Hararghe, Arsi and Sodere. Figure 6, shows the spatial growth of the town of Nazareth during the last three decades. The south-ward expansion of the town could be due to the availability of adequate water supply, absence of danger from flooding[1], the attraction of the roads that lead to the country's economic centres and regions, namely, Assab, Harar-Dire Dawa and the Southern regions including Sodere, Assela and Goba. The attractions of the market, business and industrial activities which are located in that part of the town have been also additional factors that influenced the south-ward expansion of the town.

Computations obtained from the map in figure 6 (prepared from series of aerial photographs of the town) show that the built-up area grew by 32% between 1957 and 1965, 41% between 1965 and 1972, and 93% between 1972 and 1986.

1/ The Northern parts of the town suffer from severe shortage of water. They are also seriously affected by flooding, particularly during the time of heavy rains.

Fig.6:Areal eXpansion of Nazareth(1957-86)



In only three decades, the built-up area quadrupled, averaging about 9% growth per annum (see also Annex - 3).

Although it lacks detailed plans, Nazareth has a well developed master plan. The layout of the town is well designed with clear geometrical grid pattern. Roads, streets and lanes are either parallel or intersect at right angles giving it the apperance of a well planned town.

Table 2: Trend of the Growth of the Population of of Nazareth

Year	Population	Growth Rate	% Change
1929	8,000 (1)	-	-
1950	13,000 (1)	2.3	62.5
1970	37,620 (2)	5.3	189.4
1985	76,284 (3)	4.7	102.8
1990	98,436 (4)	5.1	29.0

Source:
1. Sahlu Difaye: (1952) A Geographical Description of Yerer and Kereyou Awraja. Addis Ababa: Tinsae Ze-Gubae Printing Press (in Amharic).
2. CSA: (1972) Urbanization in Ethiopia Statistical Bulletin No. 9. Addis Ababa.
3. OPHCC: (1985) Census Supplement 1. Addis Ababa.
4. CSA: (1990) Peoples Demogratic Republic of Ethiopia: Facts and Figures. Addis Ababa.

As shown in table 2, the population of Nazareth has grown tremendously since the 1950s. No more than a small railway station in the early 1900s, Nazareth grew from a population of 13,000 in 1950 to nearly 100,000 in 1990, in 70 years time. The period 1950-1970 was a time of fast growth for Nazareth, with an average growth rate of 5.3% per annum. Recent sources (OPHCC, 1985; CSA, 1990) also indicate that the current growth rate of the town which is 5.1% per annum is above the national average urban growth rate which is 4% per annum.

As available sources clearly reveal (CSO: 1964, 1980: CSA, 1984), a significant proportion of the growth of the population of Nazareth is contributed by migration, although natural increase is also equally important. According to these sources, over 60% of the residents of the town are born elsewhere. It is, therefore, apparent that there have been a combination of strong forces that attracted a large number of people towards the town over the past years.

3.3. Factors in the Growth and Development of Nazareth

Many factors have in combination contributed to the growth and development of the town of Nazareth over the decades since its establishment and particularly since the 1960s. These are:

i) the continued importance of the town as a railway station handling a significant proportion of the import-export trade and passenger traffic;

ii) its nodality to the country's major transport arteries and to its rich hinterland. Nazareth lies at a junction of roads linking Addis Ababa with the country's most important port-Assab, the Addis Ababa-Harar-Dire Dawa-Djibouti line and roads joining Addis Ababa with the Southern regions, namely, Arsi, Sidamo, Gamo Goffa and Bale;

iii) its centrality and proximity to a large number of development schemes, particularly the agro-industrial development projects of the whole Awash Valley. This region is probably the most developed and best known region to attract investment more than any other part of the country. The Wonji-Shoa and Metahara sugar estates along with associated sugar factories, the horticulture farms of Merti, Jeju and Tibila, the existence of large scale mechanized farms of Arsi as well as the many small-scale and medium sized industries concentrated in and around Nazareth (eg. Mojo) are among prominent development activities that have given impetus to the growth and development of the town. Nazareth, which is well placed among the towns in the region in terms of socio-economic facilities, serves as a regional centre facilitating the activities of these schemes;

iv) its proximity to Hydro-Electric Power instalations on the Awash river which are located at Koka and Melkasa, ensuring the town and its environs with adequate energy supply for industrial expansion and domestic consumption; as well as the wide possibility of utilizing the dams for irrigation purposes;

v) its increasingly growing importance as trade and commercial centre, particularly in cattle and grain marketing as well as retail and whole sale business. During the pre-revolution years when private commercial farmers were active in the area, it served as a major centre for the agriculturalists in the Rift Valley all the way to Arba Minch. Most of the werehouses built were meant to store grain from Arsi, Bale and from the commercial farms in the Rift Valley;

vi) its scenic beauty, favourable climate and proximity to resort centres such as the Sodere hot waters with modern swiming pool and the Boku steam bath, both serving as sites of recreation and health resorts. These have been strong attractions for tourists week-enders and people with health problems;

vii) its relaxed and congenial atmosphere has helped it to host many conferences both national and international;

viii) its increasingly growing importance as research (eg. agricultural research) and training (vocational and teacher training) centre;

ix) in addition, the expansion of the service sector to cater to the rising needs of visitors, passer-bys and commuters[1] has given further impetus to the growth and development of the town.

All in all, the favourable geographical location of the town and its growing socio-economic importance particularly its centrality and proximity to the economic potentials of the Awash Valley and its prospective development have for many years acted as a strong magnet pulling migrants from different parts of the country.

3.4. Demographic and Social Conditions

3.4.1. Demographic Characteristics

Nazareth is one of the largest and rapidly growing urban centres in Ethiopia. It ranks fifth in the national urban system following Addis Ababa, Asmara, Dire Dawa and Gondar.

1/ Commuting to and from Nazareth has become an increasingly important phenomenon as transporation facilities between Nazareth and near-by towns, such as Mojo, Wonji, Dera, Debre Zeit, Assela etc. gradually improved.

Administratively, the town of Nazareth is divided into three Kefitegnas that comprise 20 Urban Dwellers' Associations, or Kebeles as they are commonly called, with the City Council or the Municipality at the top of the administrative structure.

Of an estimated population of 98,436 in 1990, 46,251 or (47%) are male and 52,185 (53%) female (CSA, 1990). It is also revealed in the 1984 census report that 42.7% of the town's population are children below the age of 15 years, 6.0% above the age of 60 years, while 51.3% belonged to the age group 15-60 years (CSA, 1984).

The same source further indicates that the participation rate in gainful employment for the economically active age group (10 years and above) is estimated at 38.9%, with 54.4% for males and 25.7% for females. The proportion of unemployed persons out of the total economically active population is given as 7.4%.[1]

The majority of the employed (more than 80%) are engaged in trade and services in the private and public sectors. Manufacturing and construction account for about 14% of the employed, whereas about 4% are engaged in agriculture and related activities.

1/ The 1984 census appears to underestimate the unemployment rate for the town, as it does for many other urban centres. Compare this with the discussion on page 7 of this report.

3.4.2. Urban Facilities and Amenities

The inadequacy of basic urban facilities and amenities prevalent in the urban centres of Ethiopia, discussed in chapter one, are also a common feature in Nazareth.

One of the severe problems challenging the healthy growth of the town and affecting the quality of life of the people is the inadequacy of housing supply. According to a report made by the Regional Planning Office for Central Ethiopia (1987)[1], about 1500 new applicants are registered for the provision of houses in Nazareth every year out of which only 10.9% were able to secure one annually. This number is the highest among those reported for all urban centres in the region (RPOCE, 1987:45). A baseline survey conducted for Nazareth in 1987 reveals that room density for the surveyed kebeles is 5.1 persons per room (MUDH & UNICEF, 1987:29), which is very high even by Ethiopian standards[2].

Official sources indicate that efforts made towards bridging the gap between housing demand and supply in Nazareth are minimal. Table 3 shows the number of houses built annually by the public sector (Municipality and Rental Houses Administration Agency) individuals and cooperatives in Nazareth.

1/ Regional planning office for central Ethiopia, includes the former two administrative regions - Shewa and Arsi.

2/ See footnote on page 6.

Table 3: Housing Units Built in Nazareth Per 1000 People

Year	Population	Houses built annually		Houses built annually/1000 People
		N	%	
1977	51280	1	0.04	0.02
1978	56374	14	0.52	0.25
1979	61468	455	17.00	7.40
1980	64857	52	1.94	0.80
1981	68246	485	18.10	7.11
1982	71634	274	10.23	3.82
1983	75244	28	1.05	0.37
1984	76284	43	1.61	0.56
1985	78004	528	19.71	6.77
1986	80293	63	2.35	0.78
1987	86613	15	0.56	0.18
1988	84291	438	16.35	5.20
1989	85514	283	10.56	3.31
Total		2679	100.00	-

Source: RPOCE, 1988.

The figures in table 3 can be compared to the UN suggestions which aim at meeting the housing needs in developing countries. The UN recommends that a minimum of 10 housing units per 1000 persons be built in developing countries and that these countries need to allocate to the housing sector 5-6% of their GNP at least to maintain the current levels of housing provision (UN, 1976, cited in RPOCE, 1988:123).

The situation in Nazareth shows that in all cases, the number of houses built annually is far below the UN recommendations, and it is only in rare occasions (1979, 1981, 1985 and 1988) that half the recommended target is met. Further, it is also reported that total urban investments allocated for the construction of houses in Ethiopia as a proportion of the GDP for all the urban centres is a mere 0.6% (MUDH & UNICEF, 1983:27), again falling far below the UN recommendations.

Not many new houses are built to meet the ever rising demands by new families and to replace obsolete ones, but also poor maintenance has contributed little to relieve over-crowding and aggravating the situation. It is estimated that about two-thirds of the housing units in Nazareth (65.6%) need some form of maintenance. About half of them (49%) are in such a serious state of disrepair that they soon would be beyond salvage unless urgent action is taken. (RPOCE, 1988:126).

Among the many factors suggested for the worsening physical condition of the houses in the town is the materials and the technology used in the construction of the housing units. As in other urban centres in the country, housing construction in Nazareth is carried out by using traditional materials and technology. Thus, about 87% of the housing units in Nazareth are built from wood and mud and 68.5% lack proper ceiling and flooring (CSA, 1984).

Available information further reveals that apart from problem with the physical condition of the housing units, houses in Nazareth lack adequate supply of basic facilities and amenities. It is reported that 26.6% of the housing units do not have toilet facilities, 38.8% are without kitchen, while only 45.3% receive clean and adequate water supply (RPOCE, 1988:129). Absence of proper sewage system, proper toilet facilities and waste desposal system presenting a noxious element as well as clear health hazards are also among the problems observed in the town.

Two major points can be drawn from the discussion in this chapter. One is that the population of Nazareth has been growing rapidly as a result of both high rate of natural increase and large volume of in-migration. On the other hand, the level of the construction of houses and necessary infrastructure as well as the extension of other services does not seem to accommodate the demands of the rising population.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE PROCESS AND FLOW PATTERN OF MIGRATION

The purpose of this chapter is to present the findings of the survey on the process and patterns of migration to the town of Nazareth. More specifically, this chapter examines those aspects which are related to the volume and patterns, information on migrant expectations and migration decision as well as the nature of the movement.

4.1. The Volume and Flow Pattern of Migration

4.1.1. The Volume and Origins of Migrants

The general trend in the internal migration in deveoping countries has been the predominance of rural-to-urban migration. The survey data for the town of Nazareth obtained from the household schedule and presented in table 4 also reveal the predominance of migrants with rural origin compared to the urban ones.

As the data in table 4 show, more than two-thirds of the in-migrants (67%) reported that they have come from rural areas while about a third (32.4%) were born in other urban areas. The figures further reveal that females predominate the migration stream to Nazareth (with 57.5% females and 42.5% males).

Table 4: The Volume of Migration to Nazareth by Sex and Place of Birth

Place of Birth	Male		Female		Total		% of Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Rural	492	42.7	661	57.3	1153	100.0	67.0
Urban	233	41.8	325	58.2	558	100.0	32.4
Not stated	7	-	4	-	11	-	0.6
Total	732	100.0	990	100.0	1722	100.0	100.0
% of Total	-	42.5	-	57.5	-	100.0	-

A similar pattern holds true for in-migrants of both rural and urban origin as well, with females dominating the stream in both the cases. The data show that 57.3% of the in-migrants with rural origin and 58.2% of urban origin are females.

Many factors affect the pattern and volume of migration between points of origin and destination. The volume of migration directed towards Nazareth depends on the relative differences between the town and sending regions in terms of socio-economic opportunities, distance between the town and the regions and intervening opportunities between Nazareth and the regions. Table 5 presents the migration fields of the study area.

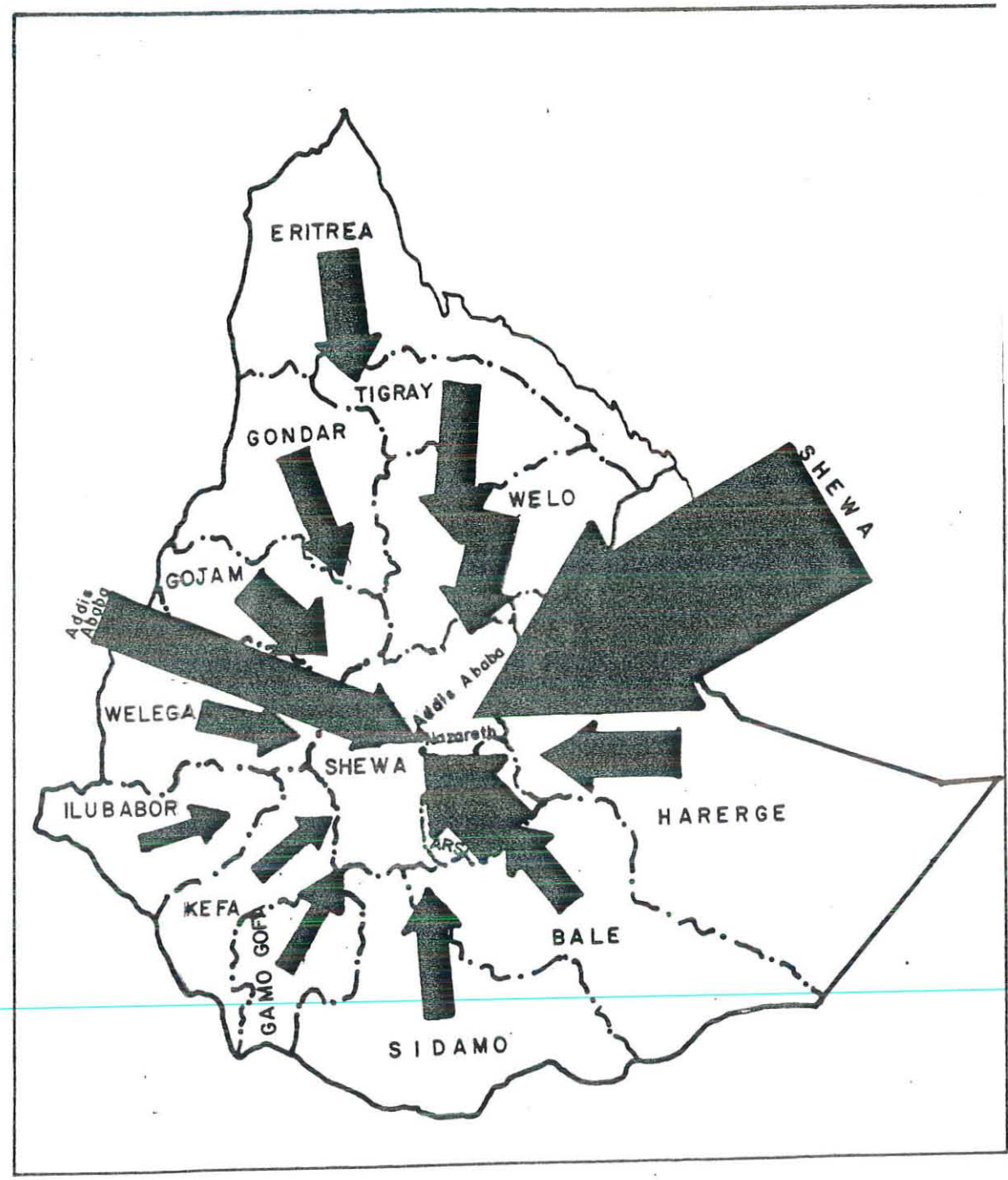
Table 5: Regional Distribution of In-migrants to Nazareth by Sex, and Place of Birth

Region	Rural					Urban					All				
	M		F		All	M		F		All	M		F		All
	N	%	N	%	N	N	%	N	%	N	N	%	N	%	N	%
Addis Ababa	-	-	-	-	-	17	26.6	18	22.8	35	17	4.9	18	6.7	35	5.7
Arsi	38	13.6	26	13.8	64	5	7.8	10	12.6	15	43	12.5	36	13.4	79	12.9
Bale	3	1.1	1	0.5	4	-	-	1	1.3	1	3	0.9	2	0.7	5	0.8
Eritrea	2	0.7	3	1.6	5	5	7.8	8	10.1	13	7	2.0	11	4.1	18	2.9
Gamo Gofa	1	0.4	1	0.5	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	1	0.4	2	0.3
Gojjam	6	2.2	5	2.6	11	3	4.7	2	2.5	5	9	2.6	7	2.6	16	2.6
Gondar	4	1.4	1	0.5	5	2	3.1	1	1.3	3	6	1.7	2	0.7	8	1.3
Hararghe	4	1.4	6	3.2	10	2	3.1	8	10.1	10	6	1.7	14	5.2	20	3.3
Illubabor	1	0.4	-	-	1	1	1.6	-	-	1	2	0.6	-	-	2	0.3
Kaffa	-	-	-	-	-	2	3.1	1	1.3	3	2	0.6	1	0.4	3	0.5
Shoa	198	71.0	128	67.7	326	15	23.4	22	27.8	37	213	62.1	150	56.0	363	59.4
Sidamo	4	1.4	-	-	4	1	1.6	1	1.3	2	5	1.4	1	0.4	6	1.0
Tigrai	6	2.2	7	3.7	13	6	9.4	2	2.5	8	12	3.5	9	3.4	21	3.4
Wellega	2	0.7	1	0.5	3	2	3.1	2	2.5	4	4	1.2	3	1.1	7	1.1
Wello	10	3.6	9	4.8	19	3	4.7	3	3.8	6	13	3.8	12	4.5	25	4.1
Not stated	-	-	1	0.5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.2
Total	279	100	189	100	468	64	100	79	100	143	343	100	268	100	611	100

Examination of the data in table 5 shows that despite differences in volume, migrants to Nazareth come from all the administrative regions. However, the bulk of the migrants accounting for nearly four-fifths (78%), come from two administrative regions, Shewa and Arsi, and the capital city Addis Ababa, each of them accounting for about 59.4, 12.9 and 5.7% of the total in-migrants. The five northern regions, namely, Tigrai, Wello, Eritrea, Gondar and Gojjam together account for 14.3% of the in-migrants, while the western and southern regions of Keffa, Illubabor, Wellega, Sidamo, Bale and Gamo Gofa together contribute only 4% to the stream of migration. Hararghe from the East sends about 3.3% of the total in-migrants. Figure 7 vividly shows the regional pattern of migration stream to Nazareth.

The predominance of in-migrants from Shewa, Arsi and Addis Ababa to the town can be explained largely by the distance factor, as the majority of the in-migrants reported to have covered short distances. The relatively high proportion of in-migrants from Wello and Tigrai, despite greater distance, is due largely to population pressure and environmental stress that have been plaguing these regions for the past several decades. The worsening security situation in recent times could also be an additional factor for out-migration from these regions.

Fig. 7: Streams of Migration to Nazareth.



4.1.2. Distance and the Volume of Migration

According to the law of distance-decay, the volume of migrants from region i to region j decreases as distance between the two regions increases. Expressed in a different way, the major places of origin for a given destination are located relatively near that destination. The survey data reveal the existence of such a relationship as shown in table 6. Realizing that the perception of distance for most migrants cannot be dependable, the data shown in table 6 are derived by taking the distance between Nazareth and the capitals of the administrative regionsfrom where the migrants originate.

Table 6: Distance and the Volume of Migration to Nazareth

Distance (Kms)	Volume of Migration	
	N	%
Less than 100	477	77.7
101-300	6	1.0
301-500	78	12.7
More than 500	49	8.0
Not stated	4	0.6
All	614	100.0

The majority of the in-migrants to Nazareth, which is more than two-thirds (77.7%), reported to have covered an average distance of less than 100 kilometres, while only

22.3% said they travelled over 100 kilometres or more. Two Awrajas, Yerer and Kereyou in Shewa and Arba Gugu in Arsi which lie within 50 kilometre radius are the major sources of migrants to the town, accounting for 59% of all the in-migrants to the town.

The influence of the alternative centers such as Shashemene, Debre Zeit and Awasa which can easily be reached could explain the existence of fewer migrants from the 101-300 kilometre range. This assumption is supported by the fact that during the 1960s, when Awasa was not an important regional centre as it is now, one of the major sources for in-migrants to Nazareth was Sidamo (CSO, 1964:39). Today, migrants from Sidamo account for only 1.0% of all the migrants to the town. Otherwise, a progressive decline is observed in the volume of migration following an increase in distance.

4.1.3. Period of Migration and Length of Residence

Migration to Nazareth dates back to several decades, but the survey data reveal that the time when most migrants moved to the town is quite recent.

As figures in table 7 reveal, the majority of the respondents (63.5%) left their place of origin or previous place of residence during the 1960-73 and 1974-84 periods.

Table 7: Period of Migration by Place of Birth

	Rural		Urban		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Period of out-migration						
Before 1960	136	29.1	29	20.3	165	27.0
1960-73	180	38.5	62	43.3	242	39.6
1974-84	111	23.7	35	24.5	146	23.9
1985 -	39	8.3	16	11.2	55	9.0
Not stated	2	0.4	1	0.7	3	0.5
All	468	100.0	143	100.0	611	100.0
Period of in-migration						
Before 1960	87	18.6	11	7.7	98	16.0
1960-73	168	35.9	41	28.7	209	34.2
1974-84	136	29.1	53	37.0	189	30.9
1985 -	74	15.8	38	26.6	112	18.3
Not stated	3	0.6	-	-	3	0.5
All	468	100.0	143	100.0	611	100.0

Similarly, about two-thirds (65.1%) of the respondents reported to have moved to Nazareth during the same period. Further, the data show that about one-third of the respondents (32.9%) reported to have out-migrated during the post 1974 years, while the percentage for those reporting to have moved to Nazareth during the same period is as high as 49.2%.

The large number of in-migrants to the town during the 1960-73 period could be explained by the introduction of mechanized commercial farms and associated industries in the Rift Valley which at the same time gave considerable impetus for employment and related opportunities in and around Nazareth. Further, the development of the town as an important node for the major national transport arteries and the associated expansion of the business sector, particularly during the post 1974 years, has been another important pull factor for the aspiring migrants. It is also possible that the post-1974 period which is characterized by political turmoil and agrarian problems could have given rise to a large number of migrants moving to the town which offerred not only relative security but also opportunities for a new life.

According to figures shown in table 8, 85% of the in-migrants have lived in Nazareth for more than five years, indicating that the move to the town is not of a temporary nature. Only about 13% reported to have lived in the town for less than five years.

Table 8: Length of Residence as Reported by Migrants

Length of Residence Year	N	%
1 - 2	22	3.6
2 - 3	22	3.6
3 - 4	16	2.6
4 - 5	19	3.1
More than 5	520	84.7
Not stated	15	2.4
Total	614	100.0

The reported low percentage intention of migrants for return to their place of origin or previous place of residence (as will be discussed later in chapter six) demonstrates the permanence of most migration moves to Nazareth. This is in contrast to conditions in Africa where nearly all migrants go back to their former home after a period of a few years of employment in the industrial and the mining sectors (Elkan, 1959:188). The low rate of intention for return migration sheds some light on the stable nature of migratory process to the town of Nazareth.

4.1.4. The Nature of Movement

There is a general proposition that stage migration is a significant mode of rural-urban migration in Africa, Asia and Latin America although there is lack of data to substantiate this view (Simmons et al., 1977:29, 58, 95; cited in Gugler, 1986:204, 205). The assumption in stage or step migration is that migrants move to one or several intermediary destination(s), switching according to changes in economic conditions at alternative destinations, before reaching their final destination. Usually, rural migrants move first to small towns and, after a period of adaptation to the urban environment, move on to bigger urban centres up the urban hierarcy. Table 9 shows the nature of migration to the town of Nazareth.

Table 9: Nature of Movement by Place of Birth

	Rural		Urban		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nature of Movement						
Stepped	185	39.6	71	49.7	256	41.9
Direct	280	59.8	72	50.3	352	57.6
Not stated	3	0.6	-	-	3	0.5
Total	468	100.0	143	100.0	611	100.0
No. of Moves						
One	126	68.1	49	69.0	175	68.3
Two	33	17.8	15	21.1	48	18.8
Three	12	6.5	2	2.8	14	5.5
Four	8	4.4	3	4.2	11	4.3
Five and more	5	2.7	1	1.4	6	2.3
Not stated	1	0.5	1	1.4	2	0.8
Total	185	100.0	70	100.0	256	100.0
Direction of Movement						
Via Addis Ababa	109	59.0	35	49.3	144	56.2
Via other towns	75	40.5	34	47.9	109	42.6
Not stated	1	0.5	2	2.8	3	1.2
Total	185	100.0	71	100.0	256	100.0

The data in table 9 show that of the total respondents more than two-fifths (41.9%) had lived in at least one other town before coming to Nazareth while 57.6% made direct moves. However, migrants of urban origin tend to move more in steps (49.7%) compared to migrants of rural origin (39.6%).

It is also interesting to note that the majority of in-migrants who reported to have moved in steps (56.2%) came to Nazareth via Addis Ababa, while the remaining 42.6% came

via other towns. The former could possibly suggest a new trend developing in the direction of urban migration in Ethiopia, i.e., movement of people from a centre, which is a reversal of the general pattern in most of the Third World Countries. Two possible explanations can be made for such a trend. One could be the attraction of the pleasant climate of the town, particularly for the sick and the pensioned. The other could be that having failed to gain a secure foothold in Addis Ababa they move on to Nazareth to try out their chance. On the other hand, as it is generally the case, those migrants who moved in steps through other towns used the smaller urban centres as springboards, for the purpose of adapting to the urban environment.

The results, thus obtained, tend to confirm the step-wise progression of urban-ward migration in Ethiopia identified by Bjeren (1984) and Baker (1986). This is contrary to the view held by Sileshi (1978) that rural-urban migration in Ethiopia is a simple one-way movement without intermediate stopovers and return movements.

4.2. The Process of Migration

Migration is a complex process influenced by a variety of conditions and causes. The question of leaving one's surroundings as well as the difficulty of settling down and adjusting to a new environment are among the major

problems that make migration complex. Migrants rarely draw up exact balance sheets of the gains and losses while deciding to migrate. Nevertheless, however inaccurate their calculations may be, it is of prime importance that they make decissions on a number of issues which are related to leaving their place of origin or previous place of residence and moving to a new destination. Such a consideration is particularly relevant to first-time movers, especially those who move from rural to urban areas as this involves movement between two environments of considerable difference in socio-cultural milieu.

4.2.1. Information and Migrant Expectation

Usually migration occurs when spatial differentiation in opportunities exist between points of origin and destination. In view of this, it is then assumed that migrants usually have high expectations and aspirations before migrating which they intend or plan to achieve by moving to new areas. Selection of the destination area, the planning of migration, and the realization of the actual movement largely depend on or is highly facilitated by the nature and degree of information that migrants have at their disposal.

A series of four questions were posed to probe the situation of in-migrants in Nazareth the results of which

are presented in table 10. When in-migrants were asked about their pre-migration expectations about employment opportunities, income and the provision of facilities in Nazareth, more than half of the respondents (51.3%) indicated that they expected their life situation and income would be highly improved if they moved to the town. Only less than one-third (29.6%) reported that they had little or no expectation of improved life conditions in Nazareth, while about one-fifth (19.1%) did not respond to the question.

Table 10: Migrant Information and Expectation as Reported by Respondents

	N	%
Migrant expectation		
High	315	51.3
Low /No	182	29.6
Not stated	117	19.1
Total	614	100.0
Had knowledge about the town		
Yes	181	29.5
No	426	69.4
Not stated	7	1.1
Total	614	100.0
Nature of Information		
Positive	173	95.6
Negative	7	3.9
Not stated	1	0.5
Total	181	100.0
Source of Information[1]		
Formal education	11	6.1
News media	16	8.8
Visitors/return migrants and hearsay	169	93.4
Previous visit	84	46.4
Total	280	-

1/ Adds to over 100% because of multiple responses.

The data further show that nearly one-third (29.5%) of the respondents had prior knowledge about what life was like in Nazareth before they came to the town. For the majority of the migrants (69.4%), however, movement to Nazareth must have been much like a gamble as they had little or no information about life situations and opportunities in the town. As indicated in the table, nearly all of those who reported to have had information about Nazareth (95.6%) stated that the information they received was positive, which means that opportunities and life situations in the town are perceived to be favourable for migrants.

Further, the data also show that for the majority of the respondents (93.4%), who had prior information, the chief sources of information were contact with people who knew or heard about the town (visitors, return migrants, hearsay etc.). Nearly half of the respondents (46.4%) reported that they had previous visits to the town before moving in to settle permanently. The role of formal education and news media in inducing migration as compared to other sources of information is minimal, accounting for only 6.1 and 8.8% respectively. The impression gained from the survey data, is therefore, against some of the findings from Africa which held that migrants rely on news media and other formal channels as sources of information.[1]

1/ See Adepoju's work on Migration to Medium Sized Towns in Nigeria (Adepoju, 1983:13)

4.2.2. Planning[1] for Migration and Migration Decision

Migration studies have generally been formulated in the context of individual utility maximization though at times emphasis is also placed on the family or the household as the decision making unit. The present study is formulated in the context of individual decision-making. Thus, individual migrants were asked to indicate whether or not their movement from their place of origin or previous place of residence to Nazareth was spontaneous or planned and also who was responsible for the decision.

As the data in table 11 reveal, 38% of the migrants left their place of birth or previous place of residence with plan while the majority of the respondes (61.2%) reported to have out-migrated spontaneously. The split-up of the data between the sexes also does not show much variation. Only 37.0% of the males and 38.4% of the females reported to have left their place of origin or previous place of residence with plan, while 62.4% of the males and 59.7% of the females said they out-migrated spontaneously. On the other hand, 42% of the respondents reported that they planned beforehand to move to Nazareth while 56% responded that they moved to the town spontaneously. Once again the male-female proportion is almost equal to total respondents

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1/ The terms plan and planning in this section are used to indicate the deliberate and conscious activity of migrants with a view of making arrangements in advance prior to the actual movement.

Table 11: Plan and Migration Decision as Reported by Respondents

	Male		Female		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Plan for out-migration						
Yes	128	37.0	103	38.4	231	37.6
No	216	62.4	160	59.7	376	61.2
Not stated	2	0.6	5	1.9	7	1.1
Total	346	100.0	268	100.0	614	100.0%
Plan for in-migration						
Yes	148	42.8	112	41.8	260	42.3
No	193	55.8	150	56.0	343	55.9
Not stated	15	1.4	6	2.2	11	1.8
Total	346	100.0	268	100.0	614	100.0
Decision to out-migrate						
Self	235	68.0	112	41.8	347	56.5
Family	13	3.7	63	23.5	76	12.4
Parent	48	13.9	53	19.8	101	16.4
Relative/Friend	33	9.5	38	14.2	71	11.4
Employer	16	4.6	2	0.7	18	2.9
Not stated	1	0.3	-	-	1	0.2
Total	346	100.0	268	100.0	614	100.0
Decision to in-migrate						
Self	253	73.1	127	47.4	380	61.9
Family	12	3.5	65	24.3	77	12.5
Parent	27	7.8	33	12.3	60	9.8
Relative/Friend	25	7.2	40	14.9	65	10.6
Employer	25	7.2	3	1.1	28	4.6
Not stated	4	1.2	-	-	4	0.6
Total	346	100.0	268	100.0	614	100.0

in which case 42.8% of the male migrants and 41.8% of the female migrants reported to have moved in with plan while about 56% each of the male and female migrants respectively, in-migrated spontaneously.

The data further show that 56.5 % of the respondents reported to have left their place of origin or previous place of residence on their own personal decision. Decision by family, parent and relations together account for 40.4% while decision by employer accounts for 2.9% of the total out-migrants. In the case of in-migration, nearly two-thirds of the responds (61.9%) reported to have made the decision by themselves. Decision by family, parents and relatives accounts for 32.9% of the decision to move to Nazareth, while the remaining 4.6% declared that the decision was made by employers.

4.2.3. Mode of Migration

As pointed out by many researchers in Africa and elsewhere, migration is rarely a solitary affair. Instead, it involves chain migrations. Some move along with the pioneers or follow the route of the already established ones, since relocation is usually facilitated by assistance provided by relatives and friends residing in the area of destination. Caldwell in his study of African rural-urban migration (1969:138) found that assistance given to migrants by relatives and fellow villagers has strongly facilitated chain migrations to Ghanian towns.

In a similar manner, the present survey data reveal that chain migration is an important aspect in the process of migration to the town of Nazareth.

Figures in table 12 reveal that more than half of the respondents (54.5%) reported to have had relations and friends already settled in the town. The data further show that among those who have had relations in Nazareth 58.3% came from rural areas while 42% had urban origin.

Table 12: Migration and Assistance Recieved as Reported by Respondents by Place of Birth[1]

	Rural		Urban		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Presence of relations						
Yes	273	58.3	60	42.0	333	54.5
No	188	40.2	82	57.3	270	44.2
Not stated	7	1.5	1	0.7	8	1.3
Total	468	100.0	143	100.0	611[1]	100.0
Assistant recieved						
Yes	226	82.8	43	71.7	269	80.8
No	47	17.2	17	28.3	64	19.2
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	273	100.0	60	100.0	333	100.0

Among those reporting to have had friends or relations in Nazareth, about four-fifths (80.8%) stated that they had received assistance in one form or another to settle down and adjust to their new environment. Further, more migrants of rural origin (82.2%) than those from urban areas (71.7%) reported to have received assistance. This could partly be due to the presence of strong familial

1/ Three respondents have not indicated their place of birth.

and kin ties prevailing more among migrants of rural origin than those coming from other urban areas. It is further assumed that those coming from other urban areas need less help because of their acclimatization to the urban environment.

Table 13: Type of Assistance Received by In-migrants

	N	% [1]
Food and lodging	155	85.6
Money	102	56.4
Information	49	27.1
Helped find house	42	23.2
Helped find job	50	27.6
Other	16	8.8
Total	414	-

According to data in table 13, out of the total respondents who have received assistance from relatives and friends living in Nazareth, more than four-fifths (85.6%) reported to have been provided with food and lodging and more than half (56.4%) stated that they were assisted financially. Further, 27.6% indicated that their relations and friends in Nazareth helped them find jobs, 27.1% received assistance in the form of information while 23.2% were assisted in finding accommodation.

1/ Adds to over 100% because of multiple responses.

Researches carried out in Africa (Caldwell, 1969:127) indicate that initially migrants move alone to the cities for the purpose of securing urban jobs and accommodations more easily, to save enough money to pay for the transport and the maintenance of epiphenomenal migrants who might subsequently join them. However, whether migrants initially move alone or family members and relatives follow later, the impact of chain migration on the volume of migration is generally considered significant.

Table 14: The Family, Migration and Chain Migration

	N	%
Accompanied by family members relations or friends		
Yes	231	37.6
No	376	61.3
Not stated	7	1.1
Total	614	100.0
Joined by family members, relations or friends later		
Yes	249	40.6
No	361	58.8
Not stated	4	0.6
Total	614	100.0

As indicated in table 14, only 37.6% of the respondents were accompanied by family members or relations at the time of in-migration. On the other hand, 40.6% reported that members of their families and other dependents followed later once they had properly established themselves in the town. This finding is consistent with that

of Caldwell, discussed above, suggesting that due to uncertainities and also possibly due to higher transportation costs (relative to their financial capacity) in-migrants to Nazareth have initially moved alone into the town.

A further aspect of chain migration is revealed by data presented in table 15. The information indicates whether the respondents have in turn assisted other in-migrants to settle down and adjust themselves to life situations in Nazareth.

Table 15: Respondents Reporting to Have Assisted Others to Settle in Nazareth

	N	%
Provided assistance		
Yes	181	29.5
No	426	69.4
Not stated	7	1.1
Total	614	100.0
No. of persons assisted		
One	36	19.9
Two	33	18.2
Three	28	15.5
More than three	84	46.4
Total	181	100.0

Out of the total respondents (table 15) about one-third (29.5%) reported to have helped other in-migrants to settle themselves in Nazareth by providing assistance

in one form or another. Of those who provided assistance, about 62% have helped three or more individuals. This is because extended family system obliges many to cater or look after a high number of individuals.

The implications of such chain migrations are many with direct and indirect consequences. They not only encourage a rapid rate of urban growth, but also exert considerable pressures on the already inadequate urban socio-economic facilities and opportunities.

CHAPTER FIVE

DETERMINANTS OF MIGRATION

Migration is an intericate process which is influenced by a complex set of factors into which only selected actors play the major role. This chapter, therefore, attempts to examine who makes up the bulk of the migration stream to Nazareth, along with the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the in-migrants; the causes of migration to the town and finally test the hypotheses proposed earlier in chapter one.

5.1. Demographic and Social Characteristics of In-migrants

Migration is generally considered as a selective process, in the sense that migrants do not represent a random set of the population, but rather they tend to be disproportionately young, single, better educated, more achievement-oriented and more dynamic than the population in the region of out-migration. Donald Bogue has put the following generalizations about the selectivity of migration.

> It is widely appreciated that migration is highly selective of younger persons. This arises because each oncoming generation must adapt to the social and economic changes that are taking place. This is the price neophytes must pay to get an acceptable and secure socio-economic "niche" in the social organization. Where these changes require a shift of population, it is the younger, more flexible,

> and less burdened members who re-examine the distributional imbalance and make the needed movements. As a corollary of this, if marital status is determined before migration, it is found that migrants tend to be single, widowed, or divorced persons rather than married (Bogue, 1961, quoted in Herrick, 1965:71)

A series of questions relating to sex, age, marital status and level of schooling of migrants at the time of arrival to the town were directed to respondents in an attempt to probe the situation in the study area. Since the study is based on only the urban-end of the process, a comparative assessment of the characteristics of the in-migrants with those at the place of origin or previous place of residence has not been, therefore, possible. Thus, in the following sections those attributes that are only related to in-migrants at the point of destination will be analyzed.

5.1.1. Age and Sex Distribution

Age and sex are among the important determinant factors in most migration streams. As already discussed in chapter four, by using results of the household schedule, migration to Nazareth is dominated by females, a fact which is true for those with both urban and rural origin. Early marriage, particularly in rural communities; instability of marriage, commonly resulting in diverce; and death of the spouse are among the factors for the urban-ward migration of most females in Ethiopia (MLSA, 1983).

In general, the predominance of female migrants to Nazareth is a major factor in the low male/female ratio in the town as it is the case with other Ethiopian towns. The preponderance of female in-migrants is contrary to the general trend in Africa, where males dominate the movement of people towards the towns (Gugler, 1986:212).

Similarly, results of the survey reveal a strong age selectivity pattern in the stream of migration to the study area as shown in table 16. An assessment of the data on age distribution shows that the majority of the in-migrants moved to Nazareth when they were in the younger age group. Nearly three-fourths of the respondents (71.3%) reported to have in-migrated when they were below the age of 30, about two-thirds (61.2%) in the age group 15-29 and about one-third (33.5%) below the age of 20. Only 29.6% reported to have moved in when they were over the age of 30.

The data further reveal that nearly two-thirds of the female (64.9%) and 58.3% of the male respondents reported to have in-migrated when they were in the age group of 15-29 years. The data further reveal that nearly four-fifths of the female in-migrants (78.0%) reported to have moved in when they were below the age of 30 years as compared to about two-thirds (66.2%) for the male in migrants.

Table 16: Distribution of Respondents by Age, Sex and Place of Birth

Age	Rural						Urban						Total					
	M		F		All		M		F		All		M		F		Grand Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
15	20	7.2	25	13.2	45	9.6	7	10.9	10	12.6	17	11.9	27	7.9	35	13.1	62	10.1
15 - 19	60	21.5	60	31.7	120	25.6	7	10.9	16	20.3	23	16.1	67	19.5	76	28.3	143	23.4
20 - 29	109	39.1	68	36.0	177	37.8	24	37.5	30	38.0	54	37.8	133	38.8	98	36.6	231	37.8
30 - 39	65	23.3	27	14.3	92	19.6	14	21.9	16	20.2	30	20.9	79	23.0	43	16.0	122	20.0
40 - 49	21	7.5	7	3.7	28	6.0	6	9.4	6	7.6	12	8.4	27	7.9	13	4.9	40	6.5
50 - 59	3	1.1	1	0.5	4	0.9	5	7.8	1	1.3	6	4.2	8	2.3	2	0.7	10	1.6
60 & +	1	0.4	-	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	-	-	1	0.2
Not stated	-	-	1	0.5	1	0.2	1	1.6	-	-	1	0.7	1	0.3	1	0.4	2	0.3
Total	279	100.0	189	100.0	468	100.0	64	100.0	79	100.0	143	100.0	343	100.0	268	100.0	611	100.0

Donald Bogue cited at the beginning of this chapter and with the general trend of urban-ward migration in Africa.

5.1.2. Marital Status

Patterns of migration are strongly affected by marital status. Marriage is a social bond that prescribes certain duties and responsibilities which partners are expected to observe as required by tradition or the law. Absence of marriage ties, thus, facilitate mobility by eliminating family responsibility as well as by reducing the costs of migration.

According to the data in table 17, the majority of the respondents (60.5%) were either unmarried, divorced or widowed when they moved to Nazareth to settle permanently. Among the females, 42.9% reported that they were either divorced or widowed when they migrated to the town compared to only 5.4% of the males. In contrast, about half of the male respondents (50.2%) were unmarried when they in-migrated while the corresponding figure for the females was only 24.0%. A comparison of in-migrants from the rural and the urban areas shows that there were more unmarried rural in-migrants (40.7%) than those coming from other urban areas (33.1%). The proportion of divorced or widowed for both source areas is the same (about 21% each).

Table 17: Distribution of Respondents by Sex, Marital Status and Place of Birth[1]

	Rural						Urban						Total				Grand Total	
	M		F		All		M		F		All		M		F		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unmarried	129	50.4	42	25.6	171	40.7	27	49.1	14	20.3	41	33.1	156	50.2	56	24.0	212	39.0
Married	111	43.4	48	29.3	159	37.9	27	49.1	29	42.0	56	45.1	138	44.4	77	33.1	215	39.5
Divorced/Widowed	16	6.2	74	45.1	90	21.4	1	1.8	26	37.7	27	21.8	17	5.4	100	42.9	117	21.5
Total	256	100	164	100	420	100	55	100	69	100	124	100	311	100	233	100	544	100

1/ Unless reported, excludes those under the age of 15 years.

From the above discussion, it can be safely concluded that the majority of the respondents were either unmarried, divorced or widowed when they moved to Nazareth. This accords with the prevailing norm of urban-ward migration generally experienced in most migration streams.

The predominance of the divorced or widowed group in the migration stream revealed by the data from Nazareth points to the fact that rural communities in Ethiopia have the highest disregard for a divorced or widowed woman, putting her in a difficult position to either re-marry or stay as a divorcee or widower. Their chance of remarraige is slim and they cannot also eke out a living by themselves. Such women would have,therefore, one option; i.e., to run away from relations, friends, or kins and move to a new environment-to an environment where they can be free from traditional control and restrictions and also earn a living. In most cases they flee to towns where the urban way of life has eroded some of the traditional restrictions and lead a more or less anonymous life. Thus, they engage in activities that are most often open to unattached women in towns, as domestic help, bar girls or outright prostitution.

5.1.3. Educational Characteristics

Education, especially formal schooling, is one of the significant characteristics inducing rural-urban migration.

In Ethiopia, the majority of the population do not have formal schooling, although it is claimed that illiteracy rate in the country has dramatically dropped from 93% in 1974 to below 25% in 1989 (NLCCC, 1989:2 & 10).

The data on educational characteristics of the respondents indicate that 42.1% of the in-migrants were illiterate when they moved to Nazareth, while about 44.2% had some form of formal education. Of those with formal education, nearly three-fourths of them (70.8%) reported to have less than senior secondary education, about a fifth (19.1%) senior secondary education and about a tenth above senior secondary level.

The distribution of educational status by sex shows that female in-migrants predominate male in-migrants in terms of illiteracy rate. About 60% of the female in-migrants were illiterate at the time of in-migration as compared to only 28.3% for the males.

A comparison between in-migrants from the rural and the urban areas shows, as expected, that a significantly higher percentage of in-migrants from the rural areas (47.0%) were illiterate as compared to in-migrants from the urban areas (25.9%). The data further show that the proportion of respondents coming from the urban areas with formal education at the time of in-migration is 59.4% while for those with rural origin is 42.3%. Similarly, a significant

Table 18: Distribution of Respondents by Educational Status and Place of Birth

	Rural						Urban						Total				Grand Total	
	M		F		All		M		F		All		M		F		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Illiterate	89	31.9	131	69.3	220	47.0	8	12.5	29	36.7	37	25.9	97	28.3	160	59.7	257	42.1
Read & Write	58	20.8	11	5.8	69	14.7	3	4.7	12	15.2	15	10.5	61	17.8	23	8.6	84	13.7
Primary (1-6)	73	26.2	21	11.1	94	20.1	16	25.0	24	30.4	40	27.9	89	25.9	45	16.8	134	21.9
Junior Secondary (7-8)	18	6.5	2	1.1	20	4.3	10	15.6	3	3.8	13	9.1	28	8.2	5	1.9	33	5.4
Higher Secondary (9-12)	22	7.9	6	3.2	28	6.0	13	20.3	4	5.1	17	11.9	35	10.2	10	3.7	45	7.4
12 + Sp. Training	8	2.3	-	-	8	11.7	10	15.6	3	3.8	13	9.1	18	5.2	31	1.1	21	3.4
Graduate	1	0.4	-	-	1	0.2	2	3.1	-	-	2	1.4	3	0.9	-	-	3	0.5
Not stated	10	3.4	18	9.5	28	6.0	2	3.1	4	5.1	6	4.2	12	3.5	22	8.2	34	5.6
Total	279	100	189	100	468	100	64	100	79	100	143	100	343	100	268	100	611	100

majority of female in-migrants from the rural areas (69.3%) were illiterate as compared to female in-migrants from the urban areas (36.7%). The illiteracy rate of rural male in-migrants is also higher than that of the male in-migrants from urban areas (31.9 and 12.5% respectively).

The significant differences between in-migrants from the rural and the urban areas in terms of educational status is explained by the imbalance of educational facilities and opportunities prevailing in the two areas. This is as a result of the concentration of schools, particularly those above primary level, in the urban centres.

5.1.4. Activity Status

Questions were directed to interviewees to find out the main activity of in-migrants before they moved to Nazareth.

An analysis of the data presented in table 19 on the activity status of in-migrants in the place of birth or previous place of residence reveals that nearly half of the respondents (45.3%) were employed, and that only a small percentage (9.7%) were unemployed before migration. A significant proportion of the in-migrants (23.1%) was made up of housewives. The remaining were either small children and students or sick or old people. A relatively higher percentage of in-migrants from the rural areas (10.3%) were

Table 19: Activity Status of Respondents Before In-Migration By Place of Birth

	Rural		Urban		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Activity Status						
Employed	214	45.7	63	44.0	277	45.3
Unemployed	48	10.3	11	7.7	59	9.7
Child	58	12.4	9	6.3	67	10.9
Student	39	8.3	17	11.9	56	9.2
Sick/disabled	2	0.4	-	-	2	0.3
Pensioned	-	-	1	0.7	1	0.2
Housewife	100	21.4	41	28.7	141	23.1
Other	1	0.2	-	-	1	0.2
Not stated	6	1.3	1	0.7	7	1.1
Total	468	100.0	143	100.0	611	100.0

unemployed compared to in-migrants from the urban areas (7.7%). The percentage of housewife in-migrants from the urban areas (28.7%) is also higher than those coming from rural areas (21.4%). This is because female out-migrants from rural areas are mostly divorced, widowed or separated.

5.1.5. Reasons for Migration

Ethiopia is a large country both in terms of land area and population size. It is also a country with great diversity in physical conditions, natural resource base, economic activities and with significant differences in the level of regional development. Understandably,

migration to Nazareth reflects some of these diversities which have acted as either pull or push factors.

The reasons for urban-ward migration are complex, combining economic and non-economic factors. In-migrants were questioned to indicate why they had taken the decision to give up their place of birth or previous place of residence and move to Nazareth. They were encouraged to choose only the major reason or reasons for migration.

The data on reasons for migration presented in table 20 indicate the importance of economic factors in the decision to migrate. Nearly half of the respondents (46.7%) reported to have migrated primarily for economic reasons. More specifically, the majority of them (28.9%) reported to have migrated in search of work, slightly more than one-tenth (11.6%) due to problems in the agricultural sector[1], and 6.2% to open or extend business. Following relation and the search for modern social services (such as medical, education, entertainment etc.) are also among the important reasons for migration, each accounting for slightly more than one-fifth (21.3%) and one-tenth (10.4%), respectively. The remaining percentage is made up of those in-migrants who moved in because of job transfer (7.5%), to free oneself from restrictions and limitations imposed by family and tradition (5.1%) and to seek the good climate of Nazareth (5.7%).

1/ These refer to the rubric of variables which are indicated in annex 1b, question no. 30.

Table 20: Reasons for Migration By Place of Birth

	Rural						Urban						Total				Grand Total	
	M		F		All		M		F		All		M		F			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Followed relation	59	11.5	100	33.1	159	19.5	13	12.4	50	40.7	63	27.6	72	11.7	150	35.3	222	21.3
Job transfer	41	8.0	5	1.7	46	5.7	29	27.6	3	2.4	32	14.0	70	11.3	8	1.9	78	7.5
To seek employment	166	32.4	86	28.5	252	31.0	18	17.1	31	25.2	49	21.5	184	29.8	117	27.5	301	28.9
To open/extend business	38	7.4	13	4.3	51	6.3	9	8.6	5	4.1	14	6.1	47	7.6	18	4.2	65	6.2
To seek modern services	58	11.3	19	6.3	77	9.4	19	18.1	12	9.7	31	13.6	77	12.5	31	7.3	108	10.4
Cultural Problem	7	1.4	41	13.6	48	5.9	-	-	5	4.1	5	2.2	7	1.1	46	10.8	53	5.1
Agricultural constraints	109	21.3	12	4.0	121	14.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	17.7	12	2.8	121	11.6
To seek good climate	25	4.9	17	5.6	42	5.1	8	7.6	9	7.3	17	7.5	33	5.3	26	6.1	59	5.7
Other	9	1.8	9	2.9	18	2.2	9	8.6	8	6.5	17	7.5	18	2.9	17	4	35	3.3
Total	512	100.0	302	100.0	814	100.0	105	100.0	123	100.0	228	100.0	617	99.9	425	99.9	1042	100.0

The data further show that more than half of the females (about 60%) reported to have migrated due to non-economic reasons. However, the fact that the majority of the females were single, divorced or widowed at the time of migration could suggest that the underlying reason for migration is still economic. They may be fleeing a restrictive social environment but they know that they have to find employment. Therefore, the figures should be interpreted cautiously.

Comparison of the data between in-migrants from the urban and the rural areas shows that in-migrants from the rural areas have migrated predominantly due to economic reasons as compared to in-migrants from other urban areas. For example, more than half of the respondents from the rural areas (52.2%) reported to have migrated mainly for reasons that could be described as "economic" while the corresponding figure for in-migrants from the urban areas is only 27.6%. The predominance of economic motives among in-migrants from the rural areas is explained by the prevalence of rural-urban gap in economic opportunities and income differentials particularly the severity of problems in the former and perceived opportunities in the latter.

The insignificance of economic factors in the decision to migrate among people from the urban areas is explained by the absence of significant variation among many Ethiopian

towns in terms of employment opportunities and income situation. Furthermore, once a person has experienced life in some town, the hope and expectation to improve one's life will be diminished. Thus, non-economic factors such as following relation, job transfer, search for modern services (possibly from low order urban centres) and to seek the good climate of the town dominate the decision of migrants from the urban areas.

Generally, economic factors dominate the decision to migrate to Nazareth, a fact particularly true for in-migrants from the rural areas.

5.1.6. Testing Hypotheses of the Determinants of Migration

This section attempts to test the hypotheses forwarded in chapter one (pages 25 and 26). Specifically, attempt is made to test hypotheses 1-5 which are related to those factors that are believed to explain the process of population movement to the study area. Altogether, a total of fourteen variables which are considered pertinent to the study are analysed here.

The Variables

(i) The dependent variable (y): This refers to the rate of in-migration to the town of Nazareth. The rate is computed by considering the number of in-migrants from

region j to Nazareth (i). Thus, the following formula is employed to compute the rate for Nazareth.[1]

$$\text{In-migration rate} = N_{j/N} \text{ , where}$$

N = The native population enumerated in Nazareth

j = Regions 1, 2, 3, ... 14

N_j = The number of in-migrants to Nazareth from region j.

(ii) <u>The independent variables[2]:</u>

x_1 = This refers to the physical distance between Nazareth and the administrative regional capitals in kilometre.

x_2 = The mean age of in-migrants.

x_3 = Number of in-migrants with formal education, i.e., with reported educational attainment of primary level (1 to 6) and above.

x_4 = Number of in-migrants reporting unmarried.

x_5 = Number of in-migrants reporting divorced and widowed.

1/ See Shryock et al, 1976:387.

2/ All the cases except x_1 refer to conditions prevailing at the time of in-migration to Nazareth.

x_6 = Number of in-migrants reporting to have relatives/friends already settled in Nazareth.

x_7 = Number of in-migrants reporting to have followed relations or friends.

x_8 = Number of in-migrants reporting to have been attracted to Nazareth to avail themselves of urban social services.

x_9 = Number of in-migrants reporting to have moved to Nazareth in search of employment.

x_{10} = Number of in-migrants reporting to have moved to Nazareth to open or extend business.

x_{11} = Number of in-migrants reporting to have moved to Nazareth because of job transfer.

x_{12} = Number of in-migrants reporting to have moved to Nazareth due to cultural problems.

x_{13} = Number of in-migrants reporting to have moved to Nazareth because of problems in the agricultural sector[1].

x_{14} = Number of in-migrants reporting to have moved to Nazareth because of the favourable climate of the town.

By using these variables the simple and multiple correlation-regression models were employed to test the hypotheses (For all the values of the variables see Annex 4

1/ These refer to the rubric of variables which are indicated in Annex 1b, question no. 30.

The Simple Correlation/Regression Results

The results of the simple correlation analysis between the dependent variable (y) and the various independent variables (x_1 to x_{14}) produced relationships as indicated in the following table.

Table 21: Results of the Simple Correlation Analysis

Explanatory variable	r	r^2	% explained	"t" ratio*	Level of Significance
x_1	-0.5459	0.2980	29.80	-2.2570	0.0133
x_2	-0.1321	0.0174	1.74	-0.4616	0.6525
x_3	0.9988	0.9976	99.76	70.6258	0.0001
x_4	0.9981	0.9962	99.62	56.0884	0.0001
x_5	0.9829	0.9660	96.60	18.4655	0.0001
x_6	0.9987	0.9974	99.74	67.8483	0.0001
x_7	0.9989	0.9978	99.78	73.7737	0.0001
x_8	0.9735	0.9477	94.77	64.4799	0.0001
x_9	0.9984	0.9968	99.68	61.1393	0.0001
x_{10}	0.9985	0.9970	99.70	63.1507	0.0001
x_{11}	0.9970	0.9940	99.40	44.5872	0.0001
x_{12}	0.9895	0.9791	97.91	23.7101	0.0001
x_{13}	0.9940	0.9880	98.80	31.4330	0.0001
x_{14}	0.9932	0.9864	98.64	29.5024	0.0001

*Significant at the 5% level except variable x_2.

As the simple correlation/regression results presented in table 21 reveal, most of the variables selected to explain the rate of in-migration to the town have produced interesting outcomes. Variables x_3 to x_{14} all have strong positive correlations with r values of more than +0.94, significant at the 95% confidence level. Both the degrees of relationships and directions between the dependent and independent variables have produced results as anticipated However, the existence of some multicollinearity within the independent variables, as shown in the inter-correlation matrix (see Annex - 5) cast some doubt on the reliability of the strength of the relationships. This fact prevented us from making any firm conclusions about the correlation results at this stage.

On the other hand, the distance (x_1) and the mean age (x_2) variables which show non-linear relationships with the dependent variable (y) were transformed into logarithmic data to change the relationships into a linear form. The results, thus, obtained, show the existence of some relationships between the dependent (y) and the two independent variables (x_1 and x_2). In the case of the distance variable (x_1), a fairly strong negative relationship with r value of -0.546 is obtained, which is statistically significant at the 5% confidence level. This variable with r^2 value of 0.298 explains 29.8% of the variation in the rate of migration due to the distance - decay function.

The other exception is the mean age variable (x_2) which came out contrary to expectation when linearly related with the dependent variable (y). The result shows a very low r value with a negative sign (r = -0.1321) and a low critical value for t, which is not significant at 5% level at which this study is considered. Thus, the result is not only statistically insignificant, but it is also of no analytical significance.

Step-wise Multiple Regression Analysis

As already indicated in the simple correlation analysis, the existence of multicollinearity was observed during the inspection of the inter-correlation matrix within the independent variables. It was then suspected that multicollinearity among the independent variables could have contributed to the high r values obtained for the relationships between the dependent variable (y) and each independent variable (x_3 to x_{14}). This is mainly due to the effect of joint variance entry in explaining the dependent variable (y). To overcome the effect of multicollinearity and make the independent variables uncorrelated some of the variables were, therefore, omitted from the multiple regression model. For instance, variable x_6 (availability of relatives of migrants in the place of destination) and variable x_7 (migrants following relations or friends) have high correlation. In this case, variable

x_6 was dropped because its contribution to the explanation of the rate of migration is already incorporated in variable x_7. Similarly, variable x_{11} (migration due to job transfer) was dropped since its contribution to the explanation of the dependent variable is incorporated in variable x_8 (migration due to the search for urban social serices). Further, variables x_{12} (migration due to cultural problem), x_{13} (migration due to problems in the agricultural sector) and x_3 (the education variable) are dropped because their contributions to the total variance is already included in the search for employment variable (x_9). Therefore, only nine possible explanatory variables, i.e., x_1, x_2, x_4, x_5, x_7, x_8, x_9, x_{10} and x_{14} were selected for the regression model.

In order to screen out the unnecessary variables and to identify which independent variables to retain in the final equation, in the search for the significant explanatory variables a step-wise multiple regression model was employed.

While conducting the search-out procedure for the significant explanatory variables, variable x_7 (migration due to following relations or friends) was introduced first. This was done because variable x_7 had the largest zero-order correlation with the dependent variable (y), which is 0.9989 among the nine independent variables. This was followed by the computation of the first-order

partial correlation coefficients between y (the dependent variable) and the remaining independent variables, holding constant the one already in the equation. Of these, variable x_9 (migration in search of employment) which has the largest partial correlation coefficient was selected and added to the multiple regression equation in the next step. Similarly, the second-order partial correlation coefficient was computed, holding constant the independent variables already in the regression equation. At this stage, variable x_8 (migration because of urban services) which has the largest partial correlation coefficient was selected and added to the multiple regression equation in the third step. The same procedure was continued, each time calculating for the higher-order partial correlation coefficient, as one further independent variable was included until the variance of y (the dependent variable) is reduced. Therefore, out of the nine independent variables (x_1, x_2, x_4, x_5, x_7, x_8, x_9, x_{10} and x_{14}) entered in the multiple regression analysis, the step-wise regression method selected five (x_7, x_8, x_9, x_{10}, x_{14}) which reduce the unexplained variation of y (the dependent variable) owing to their statistical significance. The results of the step-wise multiple regression analysis are given in table 22.

A comparison of the beta coefficients calculated for the five significant explanatory variables indicates the

Table 22: Summary of Step - wise Regression Results

Explanatory Variables	R for Regressors Included	R^2 for Regressors Included	Increase in R^2 Due to the New REgressors	% Explained	F - Ratio	Level of Significance	Partial Correlation Coeff. (r)
X_7	0.9988993	0.9977998	-	99.78	5511.6420*	0.0001	0.9989
X_9	0.0008499	0.9996998	0.0019	99.97	57.9589*	0.0001	0.9170
X_8	0.99995	0.9999	0.0002002	99.99	20.3448*	0.0001	0.8186
X_{10}	0.999999	0.999998	0.000098	99.99	29.2189*	0.0004	0.8743
X_{14}	0.9999995	0.999999	0.000001	99.99	3.3798	0.1033	0.5419

Multiple R = 0.9999995
Multiple R^2 = 0.999999
Adjusted R^2 = 0.999998
F - Ratio = 84628.853
Level of Significance = 0.0001
D.F. = n - 6 = 8
Mean Square Error = 0.00171
N = 14

Parameter Estimates (Coefficients)

Explanatory Variables	Regression Coefficient of b	Standardized Regression Coefficient of b	Standard Error of b (SE_b)	't'	Level of Significance
Intercept	0.0051	0	0.0131	0.393	0.7048
X_7	0.0654	0.3016	0.0062	10.477*	0.0001
X_8	0.0529	0.0739	0.0067	7.884*	0.0001
X_9	0.0703	0.4538	0.0034	20.653*	0.0001
X_{10}	0.1073	0.1478	0.0190	5.634*	0.0005
X_{14}	0.0229	0.0264	0.0125	1.838	0.1033

The Regression Equation:

$$Y = 0.005 + 0.065X_7 + 0.053X_8 + 0.070X_9 + 0.107X_{10} + 0.229X_{14} + 0.041$$

*Significant at the 5% level.

relative importance of the variables in explaining the dependent variable (y). The results thus obtained reveal that variable x_9 (migration in search of employment) with beta coefficient of 0.45377729 stands out as the most important variable in explaining the variation in the rate of migration to the town. As expected, people, particularly those coming from the rural areas join the stream of migration in search of employment in the urban sector. Given the complex nature of problems found in the rural areas (structural, technological and environmental), however, the decision to move to Nazareth is seen not only as an option to better the individual's life but also serves as a strategy of survival.

Variable x_7 (Migration due to following relations and friends) with beta coefficient of 0.30160208 came out to be the second most important variable in explaining the rate of migration to Nazareth. The presence of relatives or friends generally facilitates migration to a given destination as relatives or friends usually feed, clothe, shelter and help the new comers in a number of ways. It is, therefore, expected that migration to Nazareth also be positively affected by this variable, as the presence of relatives and friends greatly facilitates migrants' relocation and adjustment to the new urban environment.

Compared to many urban areas in Ethiopia Nazareth offers relatively good opportunities for business activities

mainly due to factors discussed in chapter two. Thus, the emergence of variable x_{10} (migration due to the desire to open up new business or extend an already existing one) as the third most important variable (with beta coefficient of 0.14777330) is in line with our expectation.

Variable x_8 (migration because of urban services) with beta coefficient of 0.07388285 is the fourth most important variable that explains the variation in the rate of migration to the town of Nazareth. The relative concentration of socio-economic services and facilities in the major urban centres, particularly in large towns such as Nazareth, exerts a strong pull on migrants from the rural areas and small-sized urban centres where these services and facilities are inadequately provided or are totally absent. However, the relative position occupied by this variable as indicated by the beta coefficent shows that migration because of urban services and facilities (urban pull) is not as strong as say the search for employment (which is designated more as a rural push factor).

The last significant variable in explaining the rate of migration to Nazareth, in its order of importance, is the climate factor (with beta coefficient of 0.02636967). The pleasant and favourable climate of the town has been infact among the strong attractions responsible for the growth and development of the twon during the past several decades.

In sum, the five significant explanatory variables selected by the step-wise multiple regression model are consistent with our expectations. Both the strength of their relationships and their directions produced results as postulated and also as observed in the simple correlation anaysis. Other variables which are not selected by the step-wise multiple regression model also contribute their part in explaining the variance in the rate of migration to Nazareth, though they are not as significant as the selected explanatory variables.

CHAPTER SIX

CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION

As already indicated in Chapter one, the net effects of urban-ward migration may be either beneficial or detrimental to development. Migration may serve as a catalyst to speed up modernization and economic development not only by increasing the labour supply but also by stimulating industrial expansion (Oberai, 1977:211). It may also yield substantial social benefits as well as bring rewards to individual migrants and their families.

Excessive Urban-Ward migration in a developing country such as Ethiopia, however, leads to significant socio-economic difficulties and its effects are felt in the provision of basic urban services and opportunities leading to rising urban unemployment, overcrowded housing, and severe shortages of public amenities.

Though migration compounds urban socio-economic problems, it is the migrant himself, as alien to the new environment to which he moves to, who is primarily exposed to these problems and liable to bear the burden.

The present chapter examines the problems faced by migrants immediately after their arrival in the town and also examines the extent to which migrants have access to

employment, housing, water, electricity and other amenities. This chapter also attempts to examine whether they eventually achieve levels of living comparable to those of the residents born in the town. Finally, attempt is also made to see the impact of migration on urban development using socio-economic indices for selected medium-sized urban centres in Ethiopia.

6.1. Problems Encountered by Migrants

Respondents were asked to indicate the kind of problems they faced immediately after their arrival in Nazareth and the results are shown in table 23.

Table 23: Problems Faced by In-migrants Immediately After Arrival in Nazareth

	N	%[1]
Shelter	193	31.4
Food and related consumer items[2]	48	7.8
Social Services	17	2.8
Inability to find job	174	28.3
Culture difference	21	3.4
No difficulty	297	48.6
Total	750	-

1/ Adds to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

2/ These refer to basic commodities that are necessary for immediate consumption, such as food and energy sources.

As indicated in table 23, inadequacy of housing and unemployment were the prominent problems encountered by in-migrants during their first stay in the town. Specifically, nearly one-third of the respondents (31.4%) reported that they had faced difficulties in obtaining shelter and 28.3% indicated they had problems in finding employment. Food and related consumer items stand out to be the third important area of difficulty that in-migrants reported to have encountred, accounting for 7.8% of all the respondents. Three points could explain the high proportion of 'no - difficulty' response (48.6% of the total respondents). First, respondents might have long forgotten their hard time experiences. Second, some of them have received assistance from friends and relations (see table 12). Third, some among them were so young at the time of in-migration that they might not recall anything.

Respondents were further asked to indicate how soon they managed to secure their first income generating job after arriving in the town. As indicated in table 24, only less than a fifth (18.3%) of the respondents reported to have had jobs waiting for them in Nazareth, a large number of whom were most likely government employees who moved to the town because of job transfer or individuals who came to start a new business or extend an existing one. The bulk of the in-migrants (58.1%) had, however, to compete for employment in the urban labour market, as in the words of Gugler (1976:192) joining the urban unemployed to participate in a lottery and play the urban economy game.

Table 24: Distribution of In-migrants by the Number of Years Spent to Secure First Job and Place of Birth

	Rural		Urban		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Job waiting						
Yes	70	14.9	42	29.4	112	18.3
No	298	63.7	57	39.9	355	58.1
Not stated [1]	100	21.4	44	30.7	144	23.6
Total	468	100.0	143	100.0	611	100.0
Years Spent to Secure First Job						
Less than 1	126	42.3	18	31.5	144	40.6
1 - 2	72	24.2	16	28.1	88	24.8
3 - 4	37	12.4	6	10.5	43	12.1
5 & over	37	12.4	10	17.5	47	13.2
Not stated	26	8.7	7	12.3	33	9.3
Total	298	100.0	57	100.0	355	100.0

The data in table 24 further show that more respondents of urban origin (29.4%) than those coming from the rural areas (14.9%) reported to have had jobs waiting for them in Nazareth before they moved in. In other words, only 39.9% of those coming from the urban areas as compared to nearly two-thirds (63.7%) from the rural areas reported to have moved in to try their chance.

The data further show that 40.6% of the total respondents became employed within one year of arrival.

1/ Includes housewives, young children, students and others who were not involved in the search for employment.

More than one-third (36.9%) reported that it took them one to four years to secure employment while for 13.2% of the in-migrants it took more than five years. The high proportion of respondents from the rural areas reporting to have achieved employment in short period of time as compared to those coming from the urban areas is another interesting observation detected from the data. The data show that the proportion of respondents from rural areas reporting to have managed to secure employment within the first year of arrival is more by about 10.7% than those coming from the urban areas (42.3% for those coming from rural areas against 31.6% with urban origin). One possible explanation for such disparity could be attributed to the fact that rural in-migrants, as they are usually unskilled and more poverty stricken, have no other alternative than to take up any job that comes their way. Moreover, most migrants from rural areas are females for whom it is relatively easier to get into the informal service-sector, such as domestic help, bar girls etc.

6.2. Living Conditions

A number of indicators are used as proxy measures of living conditions in the town of Nazareth. These include employment status and income distribution, nature of dwellings and occupancy status, household amenities, and household facilities and items. Using these measures, the

living conditions of migrants will be contrasted with those of non-migrants. These indicators of living conditions can contribute to the resolution of some of the debates regarding migrant behavior and responses to the urban situation.

6.2.1. Migration and Employment Structure

Two contrasting views are generally held and debated regarding migrant labour force participation. Oberai and Singh (1983:213), for instance, argue that given other things being equal, migrants to the urban areas are likely to have lower propensity to participate in the labour force than natives. On the contrary, Standing (1978) suggests that migrants are likely to participate in the labour force to a greater extent than natives. Table 25 gives the employment structure in Nazareth by migration status.

The data in table 25 show that there is no significant difference between migrants and native households, as regards unemployment rate. Less than 3% of the households in both cases were unemployed at the time of the survey. However, more in-migrant household heads than natives are engaged in income generating activities. While four-fifths of the in-migrant households (81.0%) are employed, the proportion for the native household heads is only about three-fourth (75.7%). Similarly, compared to the non-migrant

Table 25: Employment Status and Work Structure of Household Heads by Migration Status

	In-Migrants		Natives		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Employment Status						
Employed	464	81.0	56	75.7	250	80.1
Unemployed	12	2.1	2	2.7	14	2.1
Student	4	0.7	1	1.0	5	0.8
Sick/disabled	5	0.9	-	-	5	0.8
Pensioned/too old	46	8.0	3	4.1	50	7.7
Housewife	5	0.9	1	1.0	6	0.9
Others[1]	37	6.4	11	14.9	48	7.4
Not stated	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
Total	573	100.0	74	100.0	649	100.0
Work Status						
Employer	26	5.6	1	1.8	27	5.2
Gov't employee	145	31.2	25	44.6	170	32.7
Coop. member/employee	17	3.7	3	5.4	20	3.9
Private employee	42	9.1	5	8.9	47	9.0
Self employee	234	50.4	22	39.3	256	49.2
Total	464	100.0	56	100.0	520	100.0
Nature of employment						
Permanent	420	90.5	49	87.5	469	90.2
Temporary	27	5.8	4	7.1	31	6.0
Seasonal	10	2.2	-	-	10	1.9
Causual	7	1.5	3	5.4	10	1.9
Total	464	100.0	56	100.0	520	100.0

1/ Includes unpaid family workers, pedlers, daily labourers, prostitutes etc.

households, migrants are engaged more in private business where more than half of them (59.5%) are either employers or self employed. On the other hand, the proportion of non-migrants engaged in the private business sector is only 48.2%. The large proportion of in-migrant participation in the private sector is possibly attributed to the role of the informal sector which in most towns of the developing countries absorbs the majority of migrants. This is in keeping with the observation made by Philip-Hauser and Robert Gardner (1982:47), that the informal sector, which is frequently regarded as a pariah element of the economy and society, is largely left to migrants, particularly to those in-migrants with short length of period of residence. Consequently, more migrant household heads reported to have managed to secure permanent jobs,[1] 90.5% compared to 87.5% for the native household heads.

The findings indicate that migrants are likely to participate in the labour force to a great extent than the natives. Two points can be forwarded to explain this fact. First, in order to secure a living, migrants are prepared to take up any job, even those low-paid status jobs which are avoided by the non-migrants. Secondly, as they are generally achievement oriented, migrants usually take greater risks particularly in business and consequently their participation rate in the labour force increases.

1/ This is understood to mean that respondents do not have any intention of changing their jobs significantly.

6.2.2. Migration and Income Level

Generally, income data in developing countries like Ethiopia, particularly for those who run their own business are unreliable and defective. Despite this limitation, attempt is made to study the relation between income and migration.

Table 26: Distribution of Household Income by Migration Status

	Migrants		Natives		N. S.	All	
	N	%	N	%	N	N	%
Income class (Birr)							
Less than 50	163	28.4	17	23.0	1	181	28.0
51 - 100	128	22.3	15	20.1	-	143	22.0
101 - 150	72	12.6	9	12.2	-	81	12.5
151 - 200	52	9.1	6	8.1	-	58	8.9
201 - 300	63	11.0	9	12.2	-	72	11.1
301 - 400	27	4.7	7	9.5	-	34	5.2
401 - 500	26	4.5	2	2.7	-	28	4.3
More than 500	30	5.2	5	6.7	-	35	5.4
Not stated	12	2.1	4	5.4	1	17	2.5
Total	573	100.0	74	100.0	2	649	100.0

According to data in table 26 income levels for the two groups are low, as the majority of the residents earn below 150 Birr (63.3% of in-migrant household heads and 55.3% of the native household heads). It is also to be noted that native household heads earn a slightly higher monthly

income than the in-migrant household heads. For example, about one-fifth(18.9%) of the native household heads earn more than Birr 300 per month as compared to only 14.4% for the in-migrant household heads. All in all, for the native household heads the mean monthly income is reported to be Birr 174.5 while for the in-migrant household heads it is estimated to be only Birr 137.5. The estimated mean household income for the sample population is Birr 156.6.

6.3. Access to Urban Facilities, Amenities and Household Items

6.3.1. Dwelling Status

One of the acute problems in urban areas of Ethiopia, including Nazareth, is the inadequate supply of housing. Respondents were, thus, asked to indicate their dwelling status and adequacy of the houses they live in.

The data in Table 27 show that the percentage share for native household heads with owner-occupancy is nearly two-thirds (62.2%) as compared to only 48.0% for the in-migrant household heads. Seen in a different way, while more than half of the in-migrant households (51.8%) dwell in rented houses, the proportion of native household heads residing in rented houses is only 37.8%. The fact that nearly half of the in-migrants own houses as compared to the significant proportion that reported to have had

Table 27: Dwelling Status of Households By Migration Status

	In-migrants		Natives		N.S.	All	
	N	%	N	%	N	N	%
Owned	275	48.0	46	62.2	-	321	49.5
Rented	297	51.8	28	37.8	1	326	50.2
Not stated	1	0.2	-	-	2	2	0.3
Total	573	100.0	74	100.0	3	649	100.0
Number of rooms							
One	101	17.6	10	13.5	1	112	17.3
Two	298	52.0	41	55.4	-	339	52.2
Three	121	21.1	12	16.2	-	133	20.5
Four	28	4.9	6	8.1	-	34	5.2
Five	14	2.4	2	2.7	-	16	2.5
More than five	10	1.7	3	4.1	-	13	2.0
Not stated	1	0.2	-	-	1	2	0.3
Total	573	100.0	74	100.0	2	649	100.0
Housing adequacy							
Adequate	346	60.4	43	58.1	1	390	60.1
Inadequate	227	39.6	31	41.9	-	258	39.8
Not stated	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.1
Total	573	100.0	74	100.0	2	649	100.0

housing problem immediately after arrival to the town (See table 23) is an indication of the success they achieved to meet their housing needs. The data further show that there is no significant variation between native and in-migrant household heads in terms of the size of the dwellings, as the majority of the household heads (more than two-thirds in both cases) live in one to two room dwellings. This indicates that given time, in-migrants eventually achieve

levels of living comparable to those of the residents born in the town.

The data also reveal that the discomfort felt by the inadequate housing facility more or less equally applies to both in-migrants and natives. As figures in table 27 reveal, about 40% of all the respondents reported that they live in unsatisfactory houses, the proportion being 39.6% for the in-migrants and 41.9% for the natives.

6.3.2. Household Facilities and Amenities

Amenities such as water and electricity supply, and facilities such as toilet, bath and kitchen are useful indicators of the living conditions of people in the household. To examine the situation among the sample population, households are, thus, classified into those who privately own or share toilets, baths and kitchen facilities and those who do not have any such facilities.

As the data in table 28 show, out of the total household heads, 16% do not have kitchen and 24.3% are without any toilet facility. On the other hand, about 13.3% reported to have bathing facility. Though the data do not reveal any marked variation between in-migrant and native household heads in terms of the availability of these facilities, there is a significant disparity between the two groups particularly in having toilet facilities.

Table 28: Household Distribution of Amenities by Migration Status

	In-migrants		Natives		N.S.	All	
	N	%	N	%	N	N	%
Kitchen							
Yes	483	84.3	64	86.5	-	547	84.3
No	90	15.7	10	13.5	-	100	15.4
Not stated	-	-	-	-	2	2	0.3
Total	573	100.0	74	100.0	2	649	100.0
Toilet							
Yes	433	75.6	56	75.7	-	489	75.3
No	140	24.4	18	24.3	-	158	24.3
Not stated	-	-	-	-	2	2	0.4
Total	573	100.0	74	100.0	2	649	100.0
Ownership of toilet facility							
Private	246	56.8	36	64.3	-	282	57.7
Shared	187	43.2	20	35.7	-	207	42.3
Total	433	100.0	56	100.0	-	489	100.0
Bathing facility							
Yes	40	7.0	5	6.8	-	45	6.9
No	532	92.8	68	91.9	1	601	92.6
Not stated	1	0.2	1	1.3	1	3	0.5
Total	573	100.2	74	100.0	2	649	100.0
Ownership of bathing facility							
Private	34	85.0	5	100.0	-	39	86.7
Shared	6	15.0	-	-	-	6	13.3
Total	40	100.0	5	100.0	-	45	100.0

Whereas nearly two-thirds of the native households (64.3%) have their own private toilets, the proportion of in-migrants with private toilet facility is only 56.8%. In other words,

the majority of in-migrant households shared toilets while the majority of the native households use their own toilets.

Compared to the situation in the rural areas, the provision of safe water and electricity is better in the urban areas of the country. It is estimated that close to 80% of the urban areas are provided with clean and adequate water supply in Ethiopia. In contrast, only about 6% of the rural population has access to potable water supply (WPE, 1984:96). However, such services are so stretched to the limit that they are inadequate to meet the rising demands of the urban populations.

According to the data in table 29, almost all of the surveyed households have access to safe water as well as electricity supply, and no marked variation is observed between in-migrant and native households in this regard. It is, however, to be noted that a considerable proportion of all the surveyed households (48.7%) draw water from public fountain or depend on other households for their water supply. While 60.8% of the native households draw their water from public fountain or depend on other households for their water supply, the proportion for in-migrants is 47.3%. This indicates that more in-migrant households (48.8%) than the natives (36.5%) have either their own or shared metres.

Table 29: Distribution of Households by Facilities and Migration Status

	In-migrants		Natives		N.S.	All	
	N	%	N	%	N	N	%
Water supply							
Own metre	209	36.5	20	27.0	1	230	35.4
Shared metre	76	12.3	7	9.5	-	83	12.8
From other households	206	36.0	34	45.9	-	240	37.0
Public tap	65	11.3	11	14.9	-	76	11.7
Other	11	1.9	2	2.7	-	13	2.0
Not stated	6	1.0	-	-	1	7	1.1
Total	573	100.0	74	100.0	2	649	100.0
Electricity supply							
Own metre	335	58.5	43	58.1	-	378	58.2
Shared metre	168	29.3	21	28.4	1	190	29.3
From other households	55	9.6	7	9.5	-	62	9.5
Does not use electricity	13	2.3	3	4.1	-	16	2.5
Not stated	2	0.3	-	-	1	3	0.5
Total	573	100.0	74	100.0	2	649	100.0

6.3.3. Household Items

The availability of durable consumer items such as electric metad, electric or gas stove, radio and television can also be used as measures of the relative affluence of households. We do not deny the fact that the overall level

of living is low in the urban centres of Ethiopia. Our purpose here is only to examine if variations can be detected between in-migrants and natives in the possession of these items.

Table 30: Distribution of Households by Availability of Durable Items and Migration Status

	In-migrants		Natives		N.S.	All	
	N	%	N	%	N	N	%
Electric metad[1]							
Yes	64	11.2	7	9.5	-	71	10.9
No	507	88.5	67	90.5	1	575	88.6
Not stated	2	0.3	-	-	1	3	0.5
Total	573	100.0	74	100.0	2	649	100.0
Gas/electric stove							
Yes	29	5.1	6	8.1	-	35	5.4
No	542	94.6	68	91.9	1	611	94.1
Not stated	2	0.3	-	-	1	3	0.5
Total	573	100.0	74	100.0	2	649	100.0
Radio							
Yes	364	63.5	47	35.5	-	411	63.3
No	208	36.3	27	36.5	1	236	36.4
Not stated	1	0.2	-	-	1	2	0.3
Total	573	100.0	74	100.0	2	649	100.0
Television							
Yes	40	7.0	5	6.8	-	45	6.9
No	531	92.7	69	93.2	1	601	92.6
Not stated	2	0.3	-	-	1	3	0.5
Total	573	100.0	74	100.0	1	649	100.0

1/ An electric plate especially used for the preparation of Injera.

Figures presented in table 30 indicate the over-all low standard of living of the surveyed households, with only less than 10% of them reporting to have any of the inquired items except for the radio. The overall proportion of households reporting to have radios is 63.3% (63.5% each for both the groups). The data further show that only a small proportion of both groups reported possessing other durable items included in the survey. Thus, slightly more in-migrants reported to have electric plate (11.2%) and Television set (7.0%) as compared to 9.5 and 6.8% for the natives. On the other hand, more natives reported to have gas/electric stove (8.1%) compared to 5.1% for the inmigrants possessing the same items.

6.4. Pre and Post Migration Situation Compared

In-migrants were asked to indicate how they view their social and economic situations before and after migration. The data in table 31 show that a considerable proportion of in-migrants reported to have improved their education or skill (92.0%). A significant proportion have also reported to have improved the schooling of dependents such as children (58.3%) and also their health care (88.4%). As the majority of the in-migrants to Nazareth come from the rural areas it is understandable that they would improve their lot (of course in relative terms), particularly in the provision of social services such as education and health facilities, which are generally concentrated in the town.

The data also show that for more than half of the respondents (52.4%) their housing condition[1] has improved. However, nearly a third (29.3%) reported that their housing condition has actually worsened compared to their housing condition before they moved to Nazareth.

Table 31: Migrant Views of Present Status as Compared to the Past

	Improved		Worsened		N.S.	Same		All
	N	%	N	%	N	N	%	
Income	179	42.8	127	30.4	193	112	26.8	611
Education or skill	348	58.3	248	41.5	14	1	0.2	611
Schooling of dependents	498	92.0	21	3.9	70	22	4.1	611
Housing condition	320	52.4	179	29.3	39	112	18.3	611
Health care	536	88.4	30	4.9	5	40	6.6	611
Cost of living	120	20.1	428	71.7	14	49	8.2	611

Asked about their present income as compared to the pre-migration level, 42.8% of the respondents reported that it has improved. Slightly more than a fourth (26.8%) indicated it is about the same, while nearly a third (30.4%) revealed it has decreased. As the data further show, nearly three-fourths (71.7%) of the in-migrants

[1] Refers to the sufficiency of rooms, type of house or facilities attached to it.

revealed that the cost of living is higher than their expectations before coming to the town. This leads us to conclude that though the income of some of the in-migrants increased in absolute terms the high cost of living in the town has cancelled out the favourable condition.

Respondents were further asked to indicate their current problems and their responses are presented in table 32. The data in table 32 show that the number one difficulty being faced by in-migrants in Nazareth at present is the inadequate supply of consumer items (78.9% of all the respondents reported that consumer items are insufficiently supplied). Housing shortage, inadequate supply of social services and amenities and unemployment are among the serious problems which are now being faced by in-migrants, each accounting for 25.8, 21.6 and 17.7% of the responses respectively.

Table 32: Distribution of Respondents by the Type of Problems they Are Facing Currently

	N	%[1]
Housing Shortage	158	25.8
Unemployment	108	17.7
Inadequate supply of consumer items	482	78.9
Inadequate social services and amenities	132	21.6
Other	87	14.2
Total	967	-

[1/] Adds to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

As can be concluded from the above discussions, there are indications that for many of the in-migrants expected opportunities in the town have proved to be illusory.

6.5. Future Plans

In the light of the difficulties they now find faced with or in the consideration of the further improvement of their life, respondents were asked to indicate what they intend to do about it for the future.

Table 33: Distribution of Respondents by Their Future Plans

	N	%
Plan/hope to leave Nazareth		
Yes	58	9.5
No	543	88.4
Not stated	13	2.1
Total	614	100.1
Reason not to leave Nazareth[1]		
Other towns have no better opportunities	115	18.7
Life in rural areas is much worse than in towns	220	35.8
Hope things will improve here	335	54.6
Other	86	14.0
Not stated	7	1.1
Total	768	-

1/ The percentages add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

The data in table 33 reveal the permanence of migration to the town of Nazareth. Only about one-out of ten (9.5%) reported to have plans or hope of moving out of the town to another destination. Out of those intending to stay in Nazareth nearly a fifth (18.7%) of the respondents reported that they wanted to stay in the town because other towns do not provide better opportunities than Nazareth. Further, more than a third of them (35.8%) indicated that life in the rural areas is worse than they are now experiencing in Nazareth, while about 14% indicated that they did not want to go out of the town for various reasons. In addition, more than half of the respondents (54.6%) reported to stay in Nazareth with the hope that things will improve in the town itself.

It is further assumed that the cost of movement and dislocation, i.e., financial and psychological, is an additional factor that inhibits respondents from leaving Nazareth. Above all, because most of the services and amenities are absent in rural areas, although they may be insufficient in towns, migrants may yet do not want to go back to the rural areas. They would rather stay with their illusions and hope that one day they may succeed to avail themselves of these services. Therefore, it can be safely concluded that it is not the success or achievement of in-migrants, but rather it is the absence of prospects for better opportunities, and above all the uncertainities in other areas that is keeping the migrants from moving again.

Respondents were questioned to indicate what advice they would give to a friend or fellow countryman about migrating to Nazareth and also show why they would give that advice.

Table 34: Distribution of Respondents by Advice Given to Friends/Relations

	N	%
Advice to friends		
Encourage them to come to Nazareth	67	10.9
Discourage them to come to Nazareth	219	35.7
Do not give any advice	320	52.1
Not stated	8	1.3
Total	614	100.0
Reason for the advice above		
Because life is better in Nazareth	55	9.0
Because life is difficult in Nazareth	236	38.4
Other	15	2.4
Not stated	308	50.2
Total	614	100.0

As the data in table 34 reveal more than one-third of the respondents (35.7%) do not advise their friends to migrate to Nazareth for permanent residence. They said that they would give this advice because life is difficult in the town.

Among those who prefer to give no advice, some were of the openion that it is upto the potential migrant himself

to weigh the pros and cons and then reach a conclusion on whether to migrate to Nazareth or not - a position that can be interpreted as "let them try if they wish to." Such a position is based on the feeling that it is a grave responsibility to encourage people to migrate to the town. It will be a terrible disappointment, when they find out that life in town is not as rosey as it is often painted.

6.6. The Impact of Migration on Urban Development

This section attempts to measure the pressure of migration on urban development and tests hypotheses, 6 and 7 forwarded on page 26. To this end, the simple correlation analysis is employed by using selected socio-economic indices for eleven intermediate urban centres.[1] The selection of these urban centres is based on the administrative and regional importance of the towns in their respective zones.

Altogether, a total of sixteen variables which are related to the issue at hand are considered.

The variables

(i) The dependent variables

y_1 = Average household income

y_2 = Unemployment rate[2]

1/ These are Awasa, Bahir Dar, Debre Markos, Dire Dawa, Goba, Harar, Jima, Nekemte, Nazareth, Metu and Gondar.

2/ Computed as $\frac{u}{e+u} \times 100$, where

u = Number of persons unemployed

e = Number of persons employed

e + u = Labour force.

y_3 = Student-classroom ratio

y_4 = Teacher-Student ratic (Primary)

y_5 = Teacher-student ratio (Junior Secondary)

y_6 = Teacher-student ratio (Secondary)

y_7 = Ratio of population to medical doctors

y_8 = Ratio of population to nurses

y_9 = Ratio of population to health assistants

y_{10} = Ratio of population to hospital beds

y_{11} = Ratio of households to housing units

y_{12} = % of persons without toilet

y_{13} = % of persons without kitchen

y_{14} = % of persons without running water

y_{15} = % of persons without electricity metre

ii) The independent variable (x_o): This refers to the rate of migration to each of the urban centres under consideration. The rate of migration is obtained by subtracting the national average growth rate of population (2.95% per annum) from the annual growth rates of each selected towns. (For all the values of the independent variable - x_o, and the dependent variables - the y_s, see Annex 6).

The results of the simple correlation analysis between the dependent variables (the y_s) and the independent variable (x_o) produced relationships as indicated in table 35.

Table 35: Results of the Simple Correlation Analysis

Dependent Variable	r	r^2	% explained	"t" ratio	Level of Significance
y_1	-0.117	0.014	1.4	-0.351	0.732
y_2	-0.362	0.131	13.1	-1.086	0.274
y_3	-0.427	0.182	18.2	-1.281	0.190
y_4	-0.215	0.046	4.6	-0.645	0.526
y_5	0.651	0.424	42.4	1.953	0.030*
y_6	-0.179	0.032	3.2	-0.537	0.598
y_7	-0.071	0.005	0.5	-0.213	0.835
y_8	0.018	0.0003	0.03	0.054	0.959
y_9	0.263	0.069	6.9	0.789	0.434
y_{10}	-0.049	0.002	0.2	-0.147	0.886
y_{11}	-0.217	0.047	4.7	-0.651	0.522
y_{12}	-0.191	0.036	3.6	-0.573	0.574
y_{13}	-0.013	0.007	0.02	-0.039	0.969
y_{14}	0.083	0.007	0.7	0.249	0.809
y_{15}	0.282	0.079	7.9	0.846	0.401

*Significant at the 5% level

As results given in table 35 indicate there is a weak correlation between each one of the dependent variables (the various y s) and the independent variable (x_o). The maximum value of r between the independent variable (x_o) and one of the dependent variables (y_5) is +0.651 which is

significant at the 95% confidence level. No other variable met the 5% significance level. Thus, as the results indicate, all the rest variables show a very low r value with low critical values for "t". Therefore, the results are not statistically significant.

As the results of the simple correlation analysis reveal, migration to the selected urban centres is possibly not the only factor in explaining urban problems in Ethiopia. The results suggest that there are other factors of stronger explanatory power which we have not included in our calculations. Some among such factors could be the rapid growth of the populations in these towns contributed by high rate of natural increase, urban policies of the government that hampered the development of the towns (such as the housing policy), continued decline in the performance of the national economy (Tesfayesus, 1990:123) and many other social, economic and political problems that have been accumulating for many decades now. It is also to be noted that the unreliability of the existing data (for example, see footnote given on page 65) could be an additional element in the weak relationships obtained between the dependent and the independent variables under consideration. Therefore, the conclusions made in the above paragraph are merely tentative.

CHAPTER SEVEN

REVIEW OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As clearly indicated at the outset, the main objective of this study was to examine the determinants of migration along with its spatial patterns and the implications of migration both to the migrants themselves and the healthy development of the town. The present chapter attempts to show the major findings of the study and highlights their policy implications.

7.1. Review of Findings

The analysis in chapter one shows that since the past few decades Ethiopia has been going through a state of unbalanced development between the rate of urban growth on the one hand and the provision of basic urban services and opportunities on the other. It was further shown that this imbalance has led to a progressive deterioration of the urban environment and the quality of life of the people.

Realizing that migration to the towns partly contributes to the exacerbation of the urban problem, the present study was focused on the dynamics of migration taking the town of Nazareth as a case study. Below is presented a summary of the major findings.

The analysis on the volume and nature of migration shows that the stream of migration to Nazareth is dominated by those coming from the rural areas. Though Nazareth attracts migrants from all parts of the country, the bulk of the in-migrants come from nearby regions, particularly Shewa, Arsi and Addis Ababa.

Two major trends are observed with regard to the nature of movement. First, in confirmity with the step-wise progression thesis, a significant proportion of the in-migrants had lived in at least one other town before coming to Nazareth. Second, contrary to the expectation of the up-ward movement through the urban hierarchy, the majority of the in-migrants had previously lived in Addis Ababa, the primate city, before coming to the town.

The data on the determinants of migration show that migration to Nazareth is highly sex and age selective. Most of the in-migrants are young (15-29 years of age) and females. The data further show that in-migrants with rural origin came at younger age than those from other urban areas.

Another important finding of the study is that the bulk of the in-migrants to Nazareth is made up of the unmarried and divorced or widowed persons, a particularly significant attribute of female in-migrants.

Further, it is found that slightly less than half of the in-migrants had some form of formal education (primary level and above) at the time of their move to Nazareth. It is also observed that more males than females, and more migrants with urban origin than rural had formal education at the time of in-migration.

The data on the reasons for migration provide strong emperical support for the importance of economic factors for the decision to migrate. The search for employment, particularly among rural in-migrants, and the desire to open or extend business are found to be the most important economic reasons that influence people to migrate to Nazareth. It is also found that the search for urban facilities and the favourable climate of the town are additional factors influencing migration to the study area. The findings further show that the availability of relatives or friends has been a strong force in encouraging movement to the town.

The findings of the study also show that a significant proportion of the in-migrants had difficulty to adjust and settle themselves in their new environment. As revealed by the findings, acquiring shelter and finding jobs are the most serious problems that they encountered after arrival at the town.

It is further found that for the majority of the in-migrants, it has taken more than a year to get employment. Most of the in-migrants, unlike the natives, are currently engaged in the private business sector, particularly as self-employed persons.

The survey results also show that although more natives than in-migrants live in their own dwellings it is found that both groups live in sub-standard houses which are inadequately supplied with facilities and amenities such as safe water supply and toilet facilities.

An assessment of the pre and post migration experience has also given some interesting results. Most migrants reported that they have improved their education or skill, the schooling of their dependents as well as their access to health facilities as a result of their move to Nazareth. This is to be expected since most in-migrants are of rural origin where such facilities are either deficient or are absent.

In contrast, however, the findings show that though the income of most in-migrants increased in absolute terms, the high cost of living in the town has cancelled out the favourable condition.

The survey results further reveal that shortage of housing, inadequate supply of social services and amenities,

lack of opportunities for gainful employment and inadequate supply of the basic consumer items are the most serious difficulties which in-migrants claim to face currently.

In a nutshell, migration to Nazareth which involved largely rural migrants who are driven by socio-economic motives has not only been painful to the individuals concerned, but it has also put a heavy burden to the already inadequate urban services and opportunities.

7.2. Conclusions and Recommendations

The finding that most migrants are of rural origin and that the search for employment and urban services are significant variables in explaining the rate of migration to Nazareth implies the existence of rural-urban gap in Ethiopia in terms of socio-economic facilities and opportunities. The fact that the desire to open or extend business is also a significant variable in explaining the rate of migration to the town implies the existence of not only rural-urban gap in opportunities but also the lack of a balanced national urban system.

The analysis of this study also suggests that given the rapid rate of natural increase of the population of the town (2.9% per annum, considering the national average), the addition of large numbers of in-migrants every year has possibly compounded the urban problem. Thus, the

physical expansion of the town along with the fast growing population does not appear to match with infrastructural development in the town.

The study also suggests that the involvement of young adults in the stream of migration to the town could possibly imply the robbing of the rural sector of its strong work force. Such removal of the young people from the rural areas could in the long run negatively affect agricultural production on which the national economy heavily depends, the magnitude of which is not known at present.

The findings of the study and the conclusions thus reached tend to suggest the need for a number of policy interventions in order to ameliorate the urban problem in Ethiopia. It is, therefore, realized that to solve the current urban related problems in the country requires not only sound urban policies, but also effective regional and rural development strategies. The following are among the possible policy measures suggested to mitigate the urban problem in Ethiopia, particularly as related to regulating population movement to the towns.

i) Improve rural life situations through integrated rural development programmes and make rural areas more attractive. Such a programme could include:

a) raising the level of productivity - both land and labour - in the peasant sector by introducing appropriate farm technologies, by providing credit facilities and by creating conducive marketing mechanism; and

b) providing non-agricultural job opportunities such as strengthening rural industrialization that encourages the development of manufacturing and repair activities, including handicrafts.

c) providing adequate social services and facilities which aim at the improvement of health and education aspects as well as the supply of water and electricity provisions.

ii) Create a balanced urban system by developing urban growth poles through effective decentralization of development activities. In other words, encourage the development of small-sized urban centres so as to make them attractive to the potential migrants from reaching the bigger urban centres.

iii) Introduce a strong and viable regional development programmes so as to minimize spatial imbalances in levels of social and economic development among regions. Such measures could reduce the movement of people towards the few urban centres where modern services and activities are already concentrated.

iv) Provide the necessary support-financial, beaurocratic and technical back-up for the development of the business sector with a view of encouraging the development of self-help employment schemes in the towns.

v) Carry out land settlement schemes on voluntary basis, particularly involving people from densely populated and severely degraded parts of the country to the sparsely populated but potentially more productive areas.

vi) Increase public investment on urban infrastructural development, including the housing sector.

vii) Introduce a new and appropriate urban policy, particularly housing policy, which allows and facilitates the involvement of the private sector in the construction of houses.

Some of these suggestions have been incorporated in the draft National Population Policy document for Ethiopia (ONCCP, 1990). It is believed that with the increasing interest shown by the government to incorporate population variables into development issues, the country has moved one step forward in creating appropriate environment in the efforts towards balancing the mismatch between rapid population growth and the scarcity of resources.

While this study has attempted to bridge some information gaps in the migration scene in Ethiopia, particularly as related to urban problems, it nevertheless raises questions that need detailed investigation. Thus, the following areas are suggested for future research.

(i) Effects of agrarian policies in inducing rural out-migration, particularly during the post-1974 years.

(ii) Effects of urban housing policy in aggravating the urban problem, with particular emphasis to post-1974 years.

(iii) The urban informal sector as related to its role in providing employment opportunities for in-migrants.

(iv) The consequences of migration on rural areas, particularly when such movement involves young people as is generally the case in Ethiopia.

(v) Indepth studies on the demographic effects of migration.

Generally, investigation on the development implications of rapid population growth, particularly as related to urban development is of paramount importance in the design of policy measures in Ethiopia. Researchers are, therefore, suggested to focus their attention towards uncovering the relationships between population and development in the Ethiopian context.

A N N E X E S

Annex - 1a

Interview Questionnaire: Form A

Household Schedule (To be administered to household head or spouse irrespective of their migration status)

Respondent No. _____

I. Household address

Keftegna _____

Kebele _____

House No. _____

II. Outcome of interview

Completed ☐

Not completed ☐

Reason

1. not available ☐
2. personal/family problem ☐
3. not willing ☐
4. other (specify) _____

III. Name of interviewer _____

IV. Date of interview _____

_____ ** _____

Household Record Form

List all usual residents in the family

	Name of household member	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		
9																		
10																		

Codes and their Rating

01 - Head of the household is born:

1. in Nazareth
2. out side Nazareth

02 - Relationship to head or spouse

1. husband
2. wife
3. child(ren)
4. relative(s)
5. friend
6. servant/maid
7. room-mate/ house-mate
8. other

03 - Age (years)

1. less than 15
2. 15-19
3. 20-24
4. 25-29
5. 30-34
6. 35-39
7. 40-44
8. 45-49
9. 50-54
10. 55-59
11. 60-64
12. above 65

04 - Sex

1. male
2. female

15 - Monthly income (in Birr)

1. less than 50	5. 201 - 300
2. 51 - 100	6. 301 - 400
3. 101 - 150	7. 401 - 500
4. 151 - 200	8. more than 500

16 - Years stayed in Nazareth (For those who were born outside Nazareth only)

1. 1 year and more
2. less than 1 year

17 - Total number of household members: _____

1. One ☐	6. Six ☐	11. Eleven ☐
2. Two ☐	7. Seven ☐	12. Twelve ☐
3. Three ☐	8. Eight ☐	13. Thirteen ☐
4. Four ☐	9. Nine ☐	14. Fourteen ☐
5. Five ☐	10. Ten ☐	15. Fifteen ☐

18 - The household

1. owns the house ☐
2. rents the house ☐

19 - If rented, it belongs to:

1. Rental Houses Administration ☐
2. kebele ☐ 3. individual ☐

20 - If rented, how much do you pay per month (in Birr) ?

1. 10 and less than 10	7. 61 - 70 ☐
2. 11 - 20 ☐	8. 71 - 80 ☐
3. 21 - 30 ☐	9. 81 - 90 ☐
4. 31 - 40 ☐	10. 91 - 100 ☐
5. 41 - 50 ☐	11. more than 100 ☐
6. 51 - 60 ☐	

21 - The amount you pay for house rent is;

1. too much ☐
2. reasonable ☐
3. small ☐

22 - How many rooms does the house you live in have ?

1. one ☐
2. two ☐
3. three ☐
4. four ☐
5. five ☐
6. more than five ☐

The house has:

23.- Kitchen

1. Yes ☐
2. No ☐

24 - The kitchen is used for

1. cooking only ☐
2. cooking and sleeping ☐

25 - Water supply from:

1. own meter ☐
2. shared meter ☐
3. other household ☐
4. public tap ☐
5. other ☐

26 - Electricity supply from:

1. own meter ☐
2. shared meter ☐
3. other household ☐
4. does not use electricity ☐

27 - a) bathing facility

1. yes ☐
2. no ☐

b) if yes

1. private ☐
2. shared ☐

28 - a) toilet facility

1. yes ☐
2. no ☐

b) if yes

1. private ☐
2. shared ☐

29 - Radio set

1. yes ☐ 2. no ☐

30 - TV set

1. yes ☐ 2. no ☐

31 - Electric Metad

1. yes ☐ 2. no ☐

32 - Gas/electric stove

1. yes ☐ 2. no ☐

33 - Car

1. yes ☐ 2. no ☐

34 - Is the house you live in adequate for family need ?

1. yes ☐ 2. no ☐

35 - If no, for question "32", what are your future-plans ?

1. rent a better house ☐
2. build own house ☐
3. move to another place (out of Nazareth) ☐
4. do not know what to do ☐
5. other ☐

36 - Total family income (if any one other than head of the family is a salaried worker)

1. less than Birr 50 ☐
2. Birr 51 - 100 ☐
3. Birr 101 - 150 ☐
4. Birr 151 - 200 ☐
5. Birr 201 - 300 ☐
6. Birr 301 - 400 ☐
7. Birr 401 - 500 ☐
8. more than Birr 500 ☐

Annex - 1b

Interview Questionnaire: Form B

Migration Schedule (To be administered to migrants[1] only)

Respondent No. _____

I. Household Address

Keftegna _____
Kebele _____
House No. _____
Serial no. in the household record form _____

II. Outcome of Interview

Completed ☐
Not completed ☐

Reason

1. not willing ☐
2. not available ☐
3. not able for personal/family problem ☐
4. other (specify) _____

III. Cooperation Received

1. very good ☐
2. good ☐
3. fair ☐
4. poor ☐

IV. Name of interviewer _____

V. Date of interview _____

***

1/ i.e. those above the age of 14 years and who stayed in the town for a minimum of one year.

I. Migrant Characteristics

i) Demographic - Present

01 - Age _____

1. 15 - 19 ☐
2. 20-24 ☐
3. 25-29 ☐
4. 30-34 ☐
5. 35-39 ☐
6. 40-44 ☐
7. 45-49 ☐
8. 50-54 ☐
9. 55-59 ☐
10. 60-64 ☐
11. above 64 ☐

02 - Sex

1. Male ☐
2. Female ☐

03 - Ethnicity

1. Amhara ☐
2. Oromo ☐
3. Tigre ☐
4. Kembata ☐
5. Wolaita ☐
6. other ☐

04 - Religion

1. Orthodox christian ☐
2. other christian ☐
3. Moslem ☐
4. other ☐

05 - Marital status

1. Single ☐
2. Married ☐
3. Divorced ☐
4. Widowed ☐

06 - Highest level of schooling completed

1. Illiterate ☐
2. Read and write ☐
3. Primary (1-6) ☐
4. Junior secondary (7-8) ☐
5. Secondary (9-12) ☐
6. 12+specialized training ☐
7. Graduate (BA, BSc & above) ☐

ii) Demographic - Past

07 - a) Where were you born ?

1. Addis Ababa ☐
2. Arsi ☐
3. Assab ☐
4. Bale ☐
5. Eritrea ☐
6. Gamo Gofa ☐
7. Gojjam ☐
8. Gondar ☐

9.	Hararghe ☐	13.	Sidamo ☐
10.	Illubabor ☐	14.	Tigrai ☐
11.	Keffa ☐	15.	Wellega ☐
12.	Shewa ☐	16.	Wello ☐

b) Awraja _____ Wereda _____ Place name _____.

08 - Distance between Nazareth and the place of your birth ?

1.	less than 10 km ☐	4.	101-200 km ☐
2.	10-50 km ☐	5.	201-300 km ☐
3.	51-100 km ☐	6.	more than 300 km ☐

09 - Was the place you were born

1. rural ☐ 2. urban ☐

10 - What was your age when you left your place of birth ?

1.	less than 15 ☐	5.	30-34 ☐	9.	50-54 ☐
2.	15 - 19 ☐	6.	35-39 ☐	10.	55-59 ☐
3.	20 - 24 ☐	7.	40-44 ☐	11.	60-64 ☐
4.	25 - 29 ☐	8.	45-49 ☐	12.	more than 64 ☐

11 - What was your age when you last moved to live in Nazareth ?

1.	less than 14 ☐	5.	30-34 ☐	9.	50-54 ☐
2.	15 - 19 ☐	6.	35-39 ☐	10.	55-59 ☐
3.	20 - 24 ☐	7.	40-44 ☐	11.	60-64 ☐
4.	25 - 29 ☐	8.	45-49 ☐	12.	more than 64 ☐

12 - What was the highest level of schooling you completed when you left your place of birth ?

1.	Illiterate ☐	5.	Secondary (9-12) ☐
2.	Read and write ☐	6.	12 + specialized training ☐
3.	Primary (1-6) ☐	7.	Graduate (BA, BSc & above) ☐
4.	Junior Sec.(7-8) ☐		

13 - What was the highest level of schooling you completed when you last moved to live in Nazareth ?

1. Illiterate ☐ 5. Secondary (9-12) ☐
2. Read and write ☐ 6. 12+specialized training ☐
3. Primary (1-6) ☐ 7. Graduate (BA,BSc & above ☐
4. Junior Sec.(7-8) ☐

14 - What was your marital status when you left your place of birth ?

1. Unmarried ☐ 3. Divorced ☐
2. Married ☐ 4. Widowed ☐

15 - What was your martial status when you last moved to live in Nazareth ?

1. Unmarried ☐ 3. Divorced ☐
2. Married ☐ 4. Widowed ☐

16 - How long since you last moved to live in this town ?

1. 1-2 years ☐ 4. 4-5 years ☐
2. 2-3 years ☐ 5. more than 5 years ☐
3. 3-4 years ☐

17.- When did you out-migrate from the place of your birth ?

1. Before 1960 ☐ 3. 1974 - 1984 ☐
2. 1961 - 1973 ☐ 4. 1985 - ☐

18 - When did you come to this town to live ?

1. Before 1960 ☐ 3. 1974 - 1984 ☐
2. 1961 - 1973 ☐ 4. 1985 - ☐

iii) Migration Decision

19 - a) Have you ever lived in any other town for at least one year before you came to Nazareth to live ?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

20 - If yes to question no. 19, please specify the town and your duration of stay.

No. of moves	Name of the Town	Kifle Hager	Years stayed
1st move 2nd move 3rd move ⋮			

21 - Did anyone from your place of birth/or last place of residence come with you to Nazareth ?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

22.- Did anyone from your place of birth or last place of residence follow you latter to Nazareth ?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

23 - Who made the decision for your to leave the place of your birth or last place of residence ?

1. Self ☐ 4. Relatives/Friends ☐
2. Family ☐ 5. Employer ☐
3. Parent(s) ☐ 6. Other ☐

24 - Who made the decision for you to move to Nazareth to live ?

1. Self ☐ 4. Relatives/Friends ☐
2. Family ☐ 5. Employer ☐
3. Parent(s) ☐ 6. Other ☐

25 - How did you come to know about this place before you moved in, i.e., what was your main source of information ? Choose the three most important sources and indicate from 1 to 3 in order of their importance.

1. education (formal) ☐
2. mass media ☐

3. contact with people who new the town ☐
4. visited this place before ☐
5. other ☐

26 - Before you moved to live here, did you have any information about living conditions, opportunities or facilities here such as housing, employment etc.

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

27 - If yes to question no. 26, what was the information ?

1. positive (that migrant life is not difficult in Nazareth)
2. negative (that migrant life is difficult in Nazareth)

28 - Did you have any relative or friend living in Nazareth before you moved to live here ?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

29 - If yes to question 28, did any one of them assist you to settle in this town ?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

iv) <u>Causes of Migration</u>

30 - What was/were the main reason(s) for you to come to Nazareth ? (Indicate 1-3 in their order of importance)

1. Followed parents/relatives/friends ☐
2. Job transfer ☐
3. To seek employment/better job ☐
4. To open up/extend business ☐
5. To seek modern social services ☐
6. To free yourself from traditional cultural taboos and practices ☐

7. To get rid of agricultural constraints in rural areas (eg. land scarcity due to population pressure, drought and crop failure, low agricultural returns caused by traditional nature of farm activities and various government policies such as grain marketing, resettlment, cooperativization and villegization) ☐
8. To seek good climate ☐
9. Other ☐

31 - Did you expect or perceive that Nazareth would offer you items 3-6 above ?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

32 - Was your move from the place of your birth or previous place of residence planned ?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

33 - Was your move to Nazareth planned ?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

v) Economic status-past

34 - Before you came to live in this town you were:

1. employed ☐
2. unemployed ☐
3. small child ☐
4. student ☐
5. sick/disabled ☐
6. pensioned/too old ☐
7. house wife ☐
8. other ☐

35 - If you were employed before you came to Nazareth, what was your main work status ?

1. government employee ☐
2. farmer ☐
3. self-employed in non-farm activity ☐
4. producers cooperative member ☐
5. employer/land owner ☐
6. other ☐

36 - If you were unemployed what was/were the main reason(s) for being unemployed ? (You can tick more than one answer)

1. had formal education and therefore could not get modern sector employment ☐
2. because of pre-revolution land tenure system ☐
3. work terminated ☐
4. natural catastrophes, such as drought and crop failure ☐
5. because of problems related to agricultural policies and practices during post revolution period ☐
6. other ☐

37 - When you moved to this town, did you have a job waiting for you.

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

38 - If no to question no. 37, how long did you stay to find your first income-earning job ?

1. less than 1 year ☐
2. 1 - 2 years ☐
3. 2 - 3 years ☐
4. 3-4 years ☐
5. 4-5 years ☐
6. more than 5 years ☐

vi) Economic status-present

39 - You are now

1. employed ☐
2. unemployed ☐
3. student ☐
4. sick/disabled ☐
5. pensioned too old ☐
6. house wife ☐
7. other ☐

40 - If you are now employed what is your work status ?

1. Own account worker ☐
2. wage/salary earner from private individual or organization ☐

3. wage/salary earner from government ☐
4. wage/salary earner from cooperative or other mass organization ☐
5. cooperative member ☐
6. employer (private) ☐

41 - What is your present occupation ?

1. primary (farming, quarrying, animal husbandry etc.) ☐
2. secondary (manufacturing and construction) ☐
3. tertiary (education, health, banking, insurance) ☐

42 - What is the nature of your present work ?

1. permanent ☐ 3. seasonal ☐
2. temporary ☐ 4. causal ☐

43 - What is your present monthly income ?

1. less than Birr 50 ☐ 5. Birr 201 - 350 ☐
2. Birr 51 - 100 ☐ 6. Birr 301 - 400 ☐
3. Birr 101 - 150 ☐ 7. Birr 401 - 500 ☐
4. Birr 151 - 200 ☐ 8. more than Birr 500 ☐

44 - If you are still unemployed or out of work, for how long have you been so now ?

1. less than 1 year ☐ 4. 3 - 4 years ☐
2. 1 - 2 years ☐ 5. 4 - 5 years ☐
3. 2 - 3 years ☐ 6. more than 5 years ☐

vii) <u>Present status compared to the past</u>

Compared to the situation in your birth place or last place of residence, do you think that by moving to Nazareth your condition with regard to your:

45 - type of work has

1. improved ☐ 2. worsened ☐ 3. same ☐

46 - income
1. improved ☐ 2. worsened ☐ 3. same ☐

47 - education or skill
1. improved ☐ 2. worsened ☐ 3. same ☐

48 - schooling of your dependents
1. improved ☐ 2. worsened ☐ 3. same ☐

49 - family/friends/kin relation
1. improved ☐ 2. worsened ☐ 3. same ☐

50 - housing condition
1. improved ☐ 2. worsened ☐ 3. same ☐

51 - health care
1. improved ☐ 2. worsened ☐ 3. same ☐

52 - urban transporation
1. improved ☐ 2. worsened ☐ 3. same ☐

53 - cost of life (compared to expectation)
1. improved ☐ 2. worsened ☐ 3. same ☐

viii) Support given to other migrants

54 - Since you moved to Nazareth, have you ever assisted any relatives or firends to settle down in Nazareth ?
1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

55 - If your answer to question number 54 is yes, what was the kind of assistance you gave them ?
(Indicate all assistance you provided).

1. provided lodging and food ☐
2. provided money ☐
3. provided information about accomodation and/or job possibilities ☐
4. helped find house ☐
5. helped find job ☐
6. other ☐

56 - To how many people have you provided such a support

1. one ☐ 3. three ☐
2. two ☐ 4. more than three ☐

ix) Problems faced after arrival in the town

57 - Immediately after your arrival here, what was/were the main difficulty/difficulties you faced as a direct result of moving out from the place of your birth or previous place of residence ? Indicate all problems you had faced.

1. shelter (house) ☐
2. food and related consumer items ☐
3. inability to obtain social services and amenities (eg. schooling) ☐
4. inability to find job ☐
5. culture difference ☐
6. faced no difficulty ☐

58 - What is/are the main problem/problems you are facing now ? Indicate as many problems as you are facing now.

1. housing ☐
2. employment ☐
3. inadequate supply of consumer goods ☐
4. inadequate social services and amenities ☐
5. other ☐

59 - If you have known about these difficulties before you moved here, would you still have decided to move from the place of your birth or last place of residence ?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

x) Future Plans

60 - Do you hope or plan to move to another place ?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

61 - If yes, what is the main reason you want to move out from this town ? (You can tick more than one).

1. housing problem ☐
2. lack of employment opportunity ☐
3. inadequate supply of consumer goods ☐
4. rising cost of living ☐
5. inadequate social services (schools, health, recreation etc.) ☐
6. other ☐

62 - If your answer to question 61 is no, what is the main reason you don't want to move out from this town ? (You can tick more than one)

1. other towns have no better opportunities ☐
2. life in rural areas is much worse than in towns and therefore no point to return to rural areas ☐
3. hope things will improve here ☐
4. other ☐

63 - If you still want to move out of Nazareth, do you exactly know where you want to move to ?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

64 - If yes to question 63, where will you move to ?

1. to your birth place (rural) ☐
2. to your birth place (urban) ☐
3. to another rural area ☐
4. to another town ☐

65 - a) What advice would you give to your friend(s) or relative(s) in your previous place of residence/place of birth regarding migrating to Nazareth ?

1. encourage them to move here ☐
2. discourage them not to move here ☐
3. none ☐
4. other (specify) ☐ _____

66 - b) What is the main reason you would give this advice ?

1. life is difficult here ☐
2. life is better here ☐
3. other (specify) _____

67 - What is your plan at old age ?

1. stay here in Nazareth ☐
2. return to place of origin ☐
3. move to some other place ☐

Annex 2: Population and Rank of Urban Centers in Ethiopia in 1970 and 1984

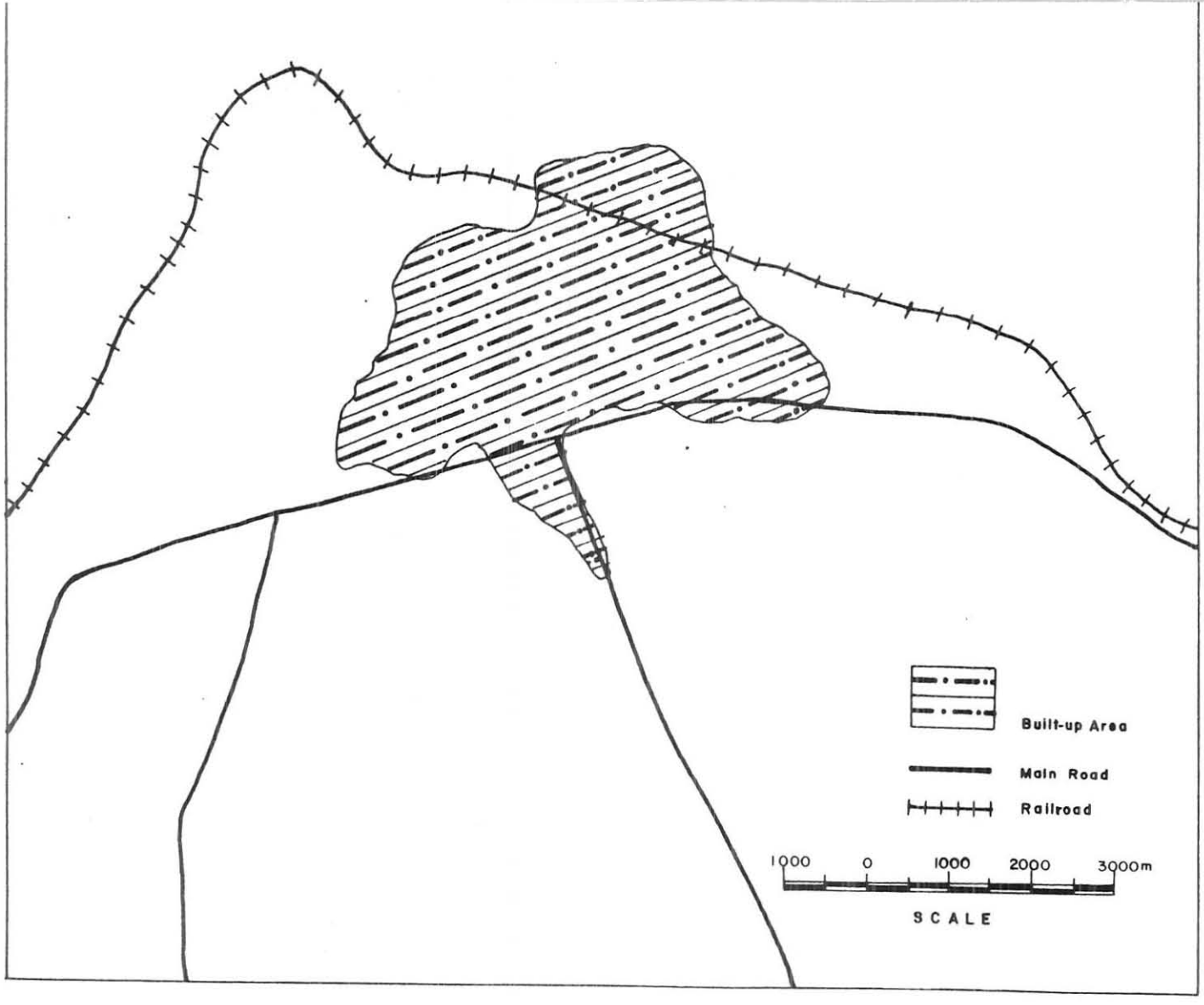
1970				1984			
Urban Centre	Observed Population	Rank	Expected Population	Urban Centre	Observed Population	Rank	Expected Population
Addis Ababa	795,900	1	795,900	Addis Ababa	1,412,575	1	1,412,575
Asmara	218,360	2	397,950	Asmara	275,385	2	706,287
Dire Dawa	59,420	3	265,300	Dire Dawa	98,104	3	470,858
Dessie	44,810	4	198,975	Nazareth	76,284	4	353,144
Harar	44,580	5	159,180	Gonder	68,958	5	282,515
Jima	39,790	6	132,650	Desse	68,848	6	235,429
Nazareth	37,620	7	113,700	Harar	62,160	7	201,796
Gondar	34,630	8	99,487	Mekele	61,583	8	176,572
Keren	30,000	9	88,433	Jimma	60,992	9	156,953
Mekele	27,100	10	79,590	Bahir Dar	54,800	10	141,258
Debre Zeit	26,880	11	72,354	Akaki	54,146	11	128,416
Debre Markos	26,320	12	66,325	Debre Zeit	51,143	12	117,715
Akerdat	24,000	13	61,223	Debre Markos	39,808	13	108,659
Bahir Dar	20,480	14	56,850	Asela	36,720	14	100,898
Massawa	18,490	15	53,060	Awasa	36,169	15	94,172
Akaki	16,690	16	47,744	Wonji-Gefersa	35,420	16	88,286
Assela	16,690	17	46,818	Shashemene	31,531	17	83,093
Nekemte	15,470	18	44,217	Assab	30,385	18	78,476
Adwa	15,230	19	41,889	Nekemte	28,824	19	74,346
Assab	14,900	20	39,795	Keren	26,149	20	67,265
Debre Berhan	14,150	21	37,900	Debre Berhan	27,553	21	67,265
Yirgalem	13,110	22	36,177	Sodo	24,592	22	64,208
Dilla	12,900	23	34,604	Dilla	23,936	23	61,416
Axume	12,870	24	33,162	Jijga	23,183	24	58,857
Adi ugri	11,920	25	31,836	Arbaminch	23,030	25	56,503
Goba	11,780	26	30,611	Goba	22,963	26	54,330
Agaro	11,590	27	29,478	Agaro	18,764	27	52,317
Sodo	11,410	28	28,425	Axume	17,753	28	50,449
Shashemene	10,890	29	27,445	Ambo	17,325	29	48,709
Ghion	10,880	30	26,530	Fiche	17,106	30	47,086

Annex 4: Determinants of Migration to Nazareth

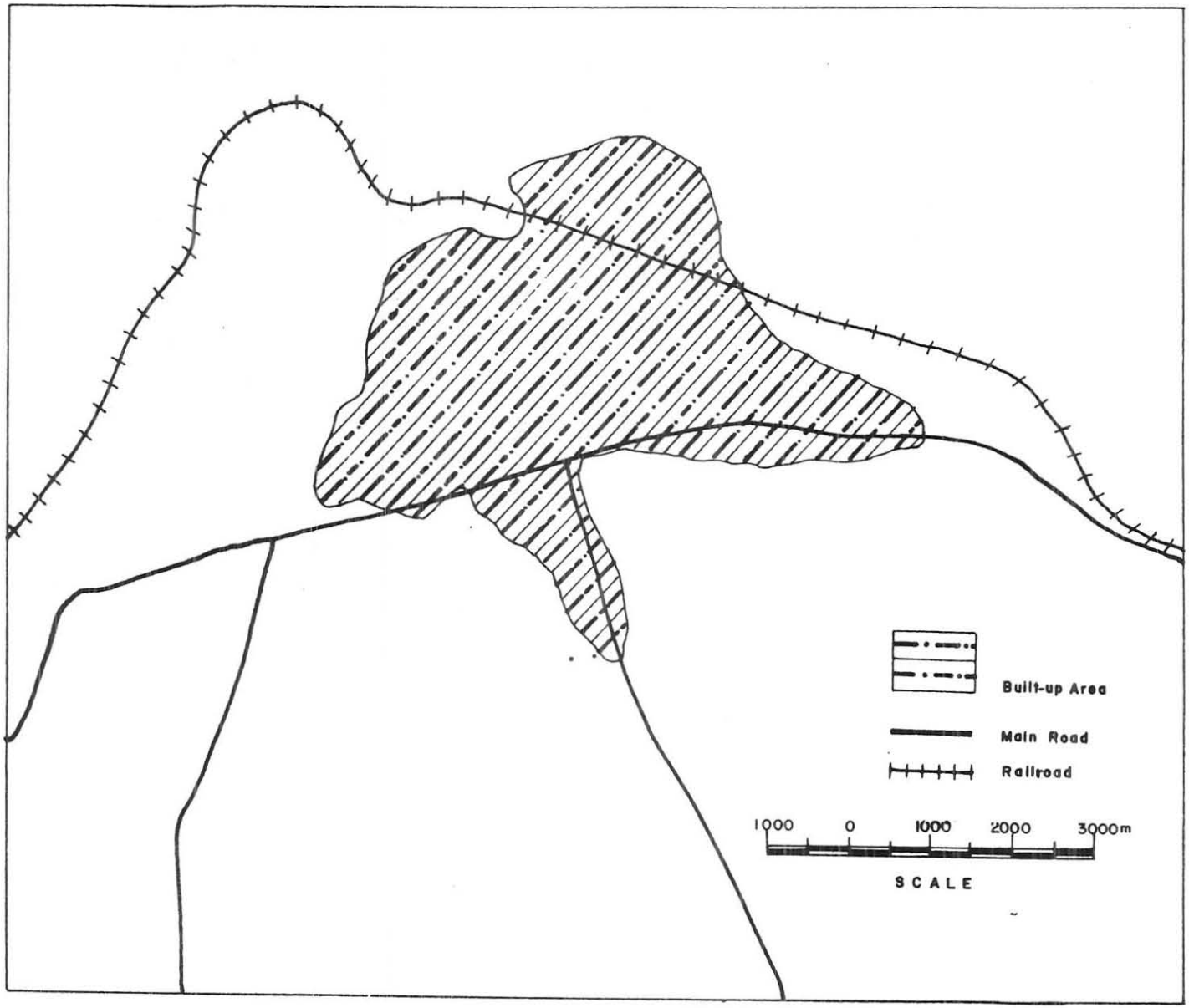
	Y	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	X_6	X_7	X_8	X_9	X_{10}	X_{11}	X_{12}	X_{13}	X_{14}
Arsi	6.23	76	21.62	29	23	21	51	27	2	46	9	17	10	23	6
Bale	0.39	360	19.00	2	2	2	4	4	-	2	-	1	1	1	-
Eritrea	1.42	1175	34.89	10	2	4	5	10	5	4	2	3	-	-	1
Gamo Gofa	0.16	435	27.00	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Gojjam	1.26	404	25.44	8	4	5	4	5	2	10	1	1	1	5	1
Gondar	0.63	847	36.37	5	3	-	2	2	4	3	-	1	1	-	-
Hararghe	1.58	427	24.75	11	6	3	11	9	4	5	3	2	-	1	3
Illubabor	0.16	711	19.50	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1
Keffa	0.24	434	27.00	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1
Shewa	28.61	99	24.00	120	135	58	216	132	41	183	39	64	31	82	33
Sidamo	0.47	205	22.00	5	4	-	3	1	1	4	1	2	-	-	-
Tigrai	1.65	876	25.33	10	9	5	9	6	4	10	3	3	1	4	2
Wellega	0.55	429	27.00	5	2	2	6	3	3	3	-	2	1	-	1
Wello	1.97	500	29.60	11	8	11	9	7	4	14	2	6	3	9	5

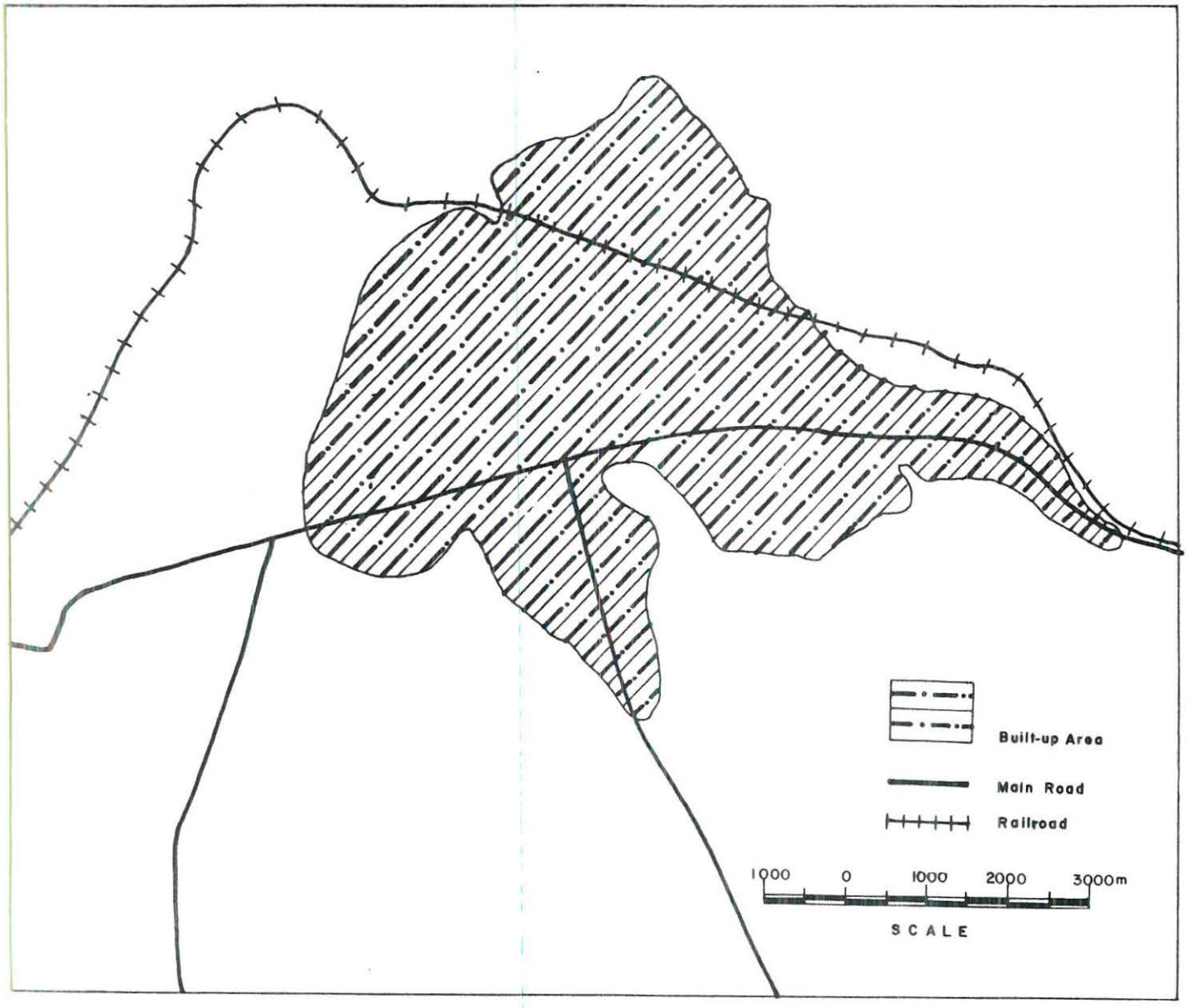
Description

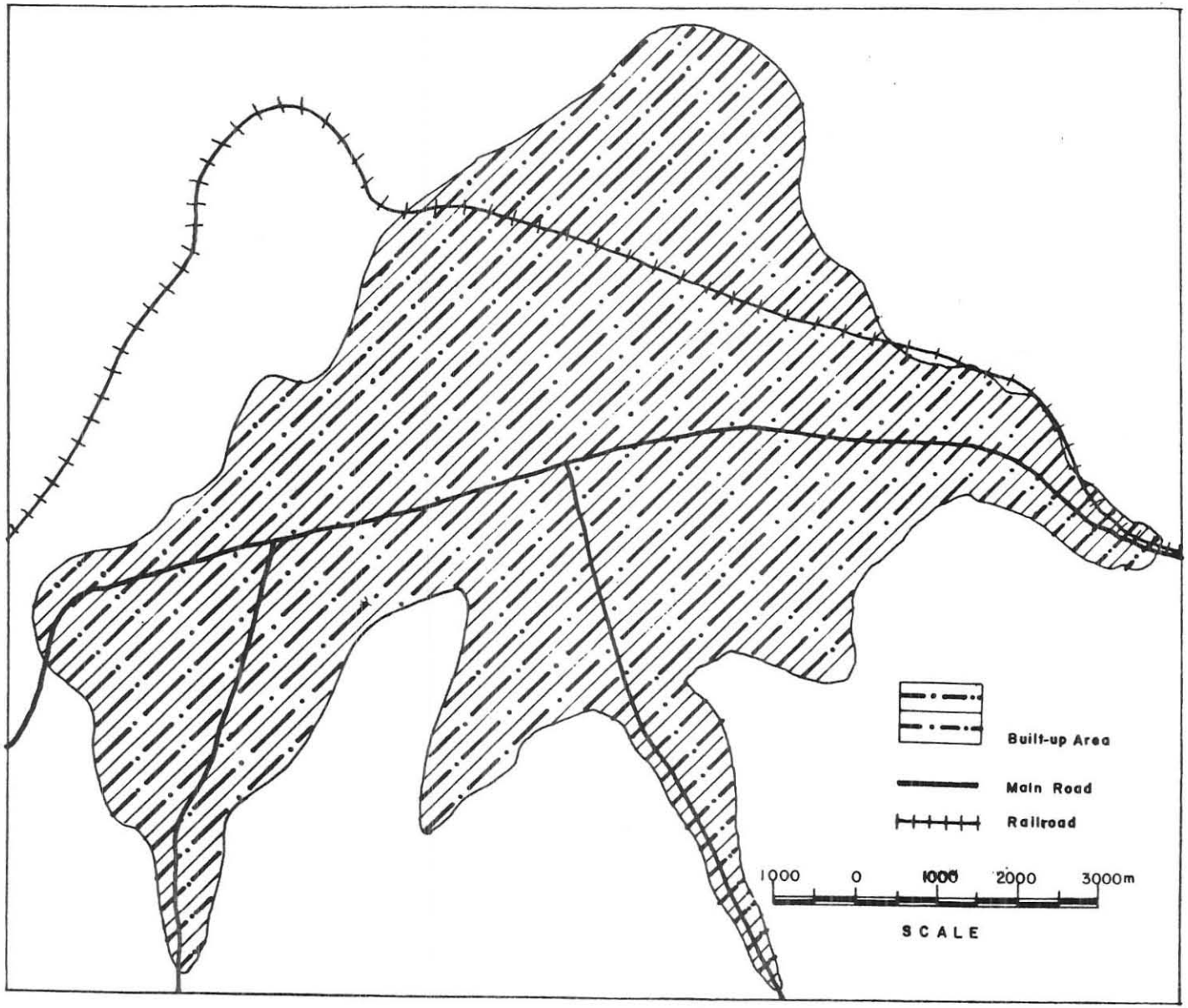
Y = Rate of in-migration
X_1 = Average distance between Nazareth and regional capitals
X_2 = Mean age of in-migrants
X_3 = Number of in-migrants with formal education
X_4 = Number of in-migrants reporting unmarried
X_5 = Number of in-migrants reporting divorced/widowed
X_6 = Number of in-migrants reporting to have relatives/friends in Nazareth
X_7 = Number of in-migrants reporting to have followed relations/friends
X_8 = Number of in-migrants reporting to have been attracted to been to Nazareth by urban services
X_9 = Number of in-migrants reporting to have moved to Nazareth in search of employment
X_{10} = Number of in-migrants reporting to have moved to Nazareth to open/extend business
X_{11} = Number of in-migrants reporting to have moved to Nazareth because of job transfer
X_{12} = Number of in-migrants reporting to have moved to Nazareth due to cultural problems
X_{13} = Number of in-migrants reporting to have moved to Nazareth because of problems in the agricultural sector
X_{14} = Number of in-migrants reporting to have moved to Nazareth because of the favourable climate of the town.


Built-up Area
Main Road
Railroad
1000 0 1000 2000 3000m
SCALE

Annex 10. Nazareth, Built-up Area(1965)




Built-up Area
Main Road
Railroad
1000 0 1000 2000 3000m
SCALE


Built-up Area
Main Road
Railroad
1000 0 1000 2000 3000m
SCALE

Annex 4: Determinants of Migration to Nazareth

	Y	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	X_6	X_7	X_8	X_9	X_{10}	X_{11}	X_{12}	X_{13}	X_{14}
Arsi	6.23	76	21.62	29	23	21	51	27	2	46	9	17	10	23	6
Bale	0.39	360	19.00	2	2	2	4	4	–	2	–	1	1	1	–
Eritrea	1.42	1175	34.89	10	2	4	5	10	5	4	2	3	–	–	1
Gamo Gofa	0.16	435	27.00	–	1	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
Gojjam	1.26	404	25.44	8	4	5	4	5	2	10	1	1	1	5	1
Gondar	0.63	847	36.37	5	3	–	2	2	4	3	–	1	1	–	–
Hararghe	1.58	427	24.75	11	6	3	11	9	4	5	3	2	–	1	3
Illubabor	0.16	711	19.50	2	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1
Keffa	0.24	434	27.00	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1
Shewa	28.61	99	24.00	120	135	58	216	132	41	183	39	64	31	82	33
Sidamo	0.47	205	22.00	5	4	–	3	1	1	4	1	2	–	–	–
Tigrai	1.65	876	25.33	10	9	5	9	6	4	10	3	3	1	4	2
Wellega	0.55	429	27.00	5	2	2	6	3	3	3	–	2	1	–	1
Wello	1.97	500	29.60	11	8	11	9	7	4	14	2	6	3	9	5

Description

Y = Rate of in-migration
X_1 = Average distance between Nazareth and regional capitals
X_2 = Mean age of in-migrants
X_3 = Number of in-migrants with formal education
X_4 = Number of in-migrants reporting unmarried
X_5 = Number of in-migrants reporting divorced/widowed
X_6 = Number of in-migrants reporting to have relatives/friends in Nazareth
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X_8 = Number of in-migrants reporting to have been attracted to been to Nazareth by urban services
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X_{11} = Number of in-migrants reporting to have moved to Nazareth because of job transfer
X_{12} = Number of in-migrants reporting to have moved to Nazareth due to cultural problems
X_{13} = Number of in-migrants reporting to have moved to Nazareth because of problems in the agricultural sector
X_{14} = Number of in-migrants reporting to have moved to Nazareth because of the favourable climate of the town.

Annex 5: Inter-Correlation Matrix for Rate of Migration and the Determinants of Migration

	y	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7	x_8	x_9	x_{10}	x_{11}	x_{12}	x_{13}	x_{14}	x_{15}
y	1															
x_1	-0.4244	1														
x_2	-0.1321	0.6254	1													
x_3	0.9988	-0.4129	-0.1260	1												
x_4	0.9981	-0.4272	-0.1409	0.9956	1											
x_5	0.9829	-0.4606	-0.1465	0.9839	0.9736	1										
x_6	0.9987	-0.4519	-0.1613	0.9967	0.9966	0.9817	1									
x_7	0.9989	-0.4100	-0.1258	0.9979	0.9964	0.9786	0.9975	1								
x_8	0.9735	-0.2761	-000139	0.9736	0.9786	0.9289	0.9657	0.9759	1							
x_9	0.9984	-0.4559	-0.1517	0.9965	0.9958	0.9879	0.9981	0.9953	0.9616	1						
x_{10}	0.9985	-0.4244	-0.1483	0.9984	0.9961	0.9818	0.9977	0.9975	0.9689	0.9964	1					
x_{11}	0.9970	-0.4446	-0.1533	0.9955	0.9935	0.9875	0.9976	0.9946	0.9611	0.9978	0.9955					
x_{12}	0.9895	-0.4874	-0.1624	0.9863	0.9844	0.9906	0.9921	0.9850	0.9373	0.9949	0.9862	0.9944	1			
x_{13}	0.9940	=0.4559	-0.1517	0.9965	0.9958	0.9933	0.9938	0.9895	0.9489	0.9980	0.9915	0.9960	0.9965	1		
x_{14}	0.9932	-0.4743	-0.1663	0.9918	0.9899	0.9773	0.9902	0.9912	0.9761	0.9902	0.9910	0.9909	0.9796	0.9886	1	
x_{15}	-0.0708	-0.0378	-0.0785	-0.0872	-0.0359	-0.1371	-0.0871	-0.0695	0.0377	-0.0872	-0.0754	-0.0884	-0.1415	-0.0982	-0.0087	1

Data for Selected Urban Centres

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Awasa	2.3	122.9	6.5	153	35	49	52	36169	9042	3014	11279	0.91	29.8	30.5	86.4	14.7
2.	Bahir Dar	2.1	119.5	11.5	148	49	43	52	6850	2383	1336	365	0.89	70.5	59.8	62.7	20.0
3.	Debre Markos	3.0	104.7	3.9	110	45	56	45	6635	2211	1171	614	0.95	45.9	47.1	75.8	25.5
4.	Dire Dawa	2.6	169.7	12.0	93	43	47	33	14015	4905	2336	763	0.94	31.8	29.3	73.1	21.3
5.	Goba	2.3	112.6	7.2	145	31	49	44	4593	2087	957	165	0.91	57.8	37.8	93.7	46.6
6.	Gondar	2.1	89.9	8.1	124	43	35	39	1926	2609	2022	264	0.91	64.2	56.8	75.0	23.1
7.	Harar	2.5	131.7	7.3	89	30	31	37	3453	2143	661	1004	0.95	46.9	25.6	51.2	14.1
8.	Jima	1.8	127.0	6.7	121	46	45	39	4066	1605	897	265	0.88	40.7	37.7	69.7	20.9
9.	Metu	3.1	100.9	2.8	90	34	97	33	2498	961	390	115	0.90	48.0	53.0	82.6	44.4
10.	Nazareth	2.5	114.0	7.4	92	51	56	47	8476	3814	1413	803	0.94	26.6	38.8	54±7	20.0
11.	Nekemte	2.0	130.3	3.7	92	40	44	35	3203	1253	480	209	1.34	41.6	45.1	75.9	31.5

Source:
1. OPHCC Analytical Reports on the Census results for various regions
2. MOA, 1984
3. MOH, 1986
4. MOE, 1988

Description

1 = Rate of Migration
2 = Average household income
3 = Unemployment rate
4 = Student-classroom ratio
5 = Student-teacher ratio (Primary)
6 = Student-teacher ratio (Junior secondary)
7 = Student-teacher ratio (Senior secondary)
8 = Ratio of Physicians to town population
9 = Ratio of nurses to town population
10 = Ratio of health assistants to town population
11 = Ratio of hospital beds to town population
12 = Ratio of households to housing units
13 = % of persons without toilet
14 = % of persons without kitchen
15 = % of persons without running water
16 = % of persons without electricity metre

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