Magnitude, Pattern and Differentials of

Internal Migration

in Meskan and Mareko Woreda

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Magnitude, Pattern and Differentials of Internal Migration in Meskan and Mareko Woreda, Southern Ethiopia

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Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to my father Ato Abicho Bassore and my mother W/o Adenbe Wachelo for their all round support in the process of bringing up since childhood until now.

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Abbreviations

Bati	Bati Lejano
Bido	Shershera Bido
BRHP	Butajira Rural Health Project
Buta 04	Butajira 04 Kebele
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CSA	Central Statistical Authority
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
Mjarda	Mekakelegna Jare Demeka
Mmeskan	Misrak Meskan
PAs	Peasant Associations
PPS	Probability Proportionate to Size
RNI	Rate of Natural Increase
UAPS	Union for African Population Studies

UDAs Urban Dwellers Associations

U_5MR Under five Mortality Rate

Abstract

Internal migration is observed to cause major imbalances in the availability of economic and social opportunities due to fluctuation in composition and size of the population.

A retrospective longitudinal study was conducted in Meskan and Mareko Woreda to describe the magnitude, patterns and differentials of internal migration in 9 PAs and 1 UDA sampled using probability proportionate to size. Data on variables of population mobility were collected by BRHP using monthly household visits for the period 1987-1994. In addition, in-depth interviews with key informants, focus group discussions & observation were conducted in the study sites.
Results showed that during the 1987-1994 there was a total of 18,426 moves, of which 9,610 (52%) were in-migrants and 8,816 (48%) were out-migrants. The sex distribution of both in- and out-migrants demonstrate that females outnumber males. The age group with the highest percentage of internal migrants is in the range of 15-24 years. The observed rates per 1000 mid-year population are 36.0 and 33.1 for in- and out-migration respectively while the net-migration was 2.9 per 1000 mid-year population. It is observed that both in- and out-migrants are in the active and productive age group. The pattern of population movement is mainly seasonal. Employment & marriage appear to be the main motives for the population movement in the area while education is also becoming important.
The pattern of age/sex selectivity of migration has important public health implications, in that they affect the relative size of important target group, such as children 0-4 & female 15-24 years.

Further detailed studies to fully understand migration streams, determinants & consequences are essential.

1. Introduction

The population problems of many developing countries, including

Ethiopia goes beyond that of high fertility and mortality into problems related to migration; population re-distribution, rural-urban mobility, high rate of urban unemployment and underemployment, all of which are influenced directly or indirectly by growing economic and structural imbalances between urban and rural areas (1).

Migration is one of the three components of population dynamics, the others are fertility and mortality (2). However, migration studies are very limited compared to the other components of population dynamics. The marginal treatment of migration could be illustrated in population growth studies, many of which are known for assessing only birth and death rates, to the complete exclusion of population movement (3, 4).

As a result, migration remained as a major unknown component, although it greatly influences population change resulting from natural increase. Internal migrations are also observed to cause major imbalances in the availability of economic and social opportunities in an area due to fluctuation in composition and size of the population (5).

In recent United Nations inquiries, an overwhelming majority of governments had indicated their perception of internal migration and population distribution as one of their explicit demographic

concerns (6).

Economic production, consumption patterns, labour markets, household and family networks, political power and economic organization which are related to population size will be affected by migration (7).

The massive flows of population towards selected areas of frontier settlement and to a lesser extent towards rapidly growing towns was and continues today to be closely linked with environmental, economic, social and political changes (8).

Migration is treated as a decision made by individual or household member, resulting from the comparison of present and possible future economic conditions, in the place of current residence, and those in the other regions (9).

The spatial distribution influences development process not only through its effects on the labour force but also through its effect on the dependency ratio (10). Although the role of migration in population changes is recognized it is not often given due consideration to analyzing and delineating the intricate linkages between internal migration, population distribution and regional development (2).

Population movement in Ethiopia has been shown to be high.

Analysis of vital events in Ethiopia showed that in-migration rate of 23.1 and out-migration of 22.0 and a net-migration of 1.1 per 1000 population (11).

Demographic data on size, structure and characteristics of a population are indispensable for planning and policy decisions to achieve an equitable distribution and growth and form the basis for socio-economic development (12, 13).
It should be recognized that the study of internal migration is among important factors in determining plans for social and economic development (1, 12).
It would be the major task of this study to provide base-line information for further studies and action (1, 12).

Population registers which are made on a routine basis can be used to prepare statistics on population movements and such registration system is potentially an excellent source of data for the study of internal migration (4).

The Butajira Rural Health Project continuous registration system provided a unique opportunity to study internal migration in a rural set up (14).

1.2 Background of the study area:-

Meskan and Mareko is one of the eleven woredas of the Gurage zone of the Southern Regional Government. The Woreda is organized into 82 peasant associations (PAs) and 4 urban dwellers associations (UDAs). It is located 130 km south of Addis Ababa.
According to the 1984 census the population of the woreda was 250,000. Population density was 239 persons per square km and male to female ratio was 94:100 (14). Approximately 10.9% of the population is urban (15).

Demographic characteristics showed the following:- Crude Birth Rate (CBR) was 40.2 while Crude Death Rate (CDR) 16.4 per 1000 mid-year population. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) was 109 per 1000 live births; Under five mortality rate (U_5 MR) 210/1000 live birth; Life expectancy-48 years; Rate of Natural Increase (RNI) 2.5%; Population doubling time-30.0 years (14).

The major ethnic group is Gurage with further subdivision to minor ethnic groups, and the population is predominantly Moslem. Farming is the main economic basis. Adult literacy level was 24% (14).

One health centre, two health stations and eight health posts provide health care for the population (16). The health service coverage was estimated to be 45% (14).

2. Literature Review

2.0 Significance

Migration involves the movement of people with particular characteristics from one place to another. These characteristics are linked to social, economic, political and cultural aspects of places of origin and destination (7).

Migration studies from around the world have consistently found that migrant's behaviour and propensity to migrate is related to age, sex, education, occupational status and race but the nature of the relationship was found to vary depending upon origin and destination of migrants (1, 3, 17).

The population of nations in less developed countries are predominantly rural and will probably remain so for the next several decades. Yet, much is happening to transform the social, economic and demographic structure of these places. One of the many processes contributing to the change in these areas is migration (7).

2.1 Magnitude

An estimated five million men migrate from their villages in

search of better employment and wage to other places, creating what is called " a mobile labour force", every year. This is very high compared to what has been observed at the beginning of the century (18, 19).

The rapid growth of African cities including that of Ethiopia has been perceived as causing serious social and economic problems, both in the cities themselves and in rural areas. However, so far all attempts to limit the rural-urban migration has been unsuccessful (20).

2.2 Pattern of Migration

Substantial proportion of the population of most developing countries live at subsistence levels. Unemployment, underemployment, landlessness, illiteracy and malnutrition are experienced on a large scale (7).

Migration studies, in Ethiopia, in general indicate the historical pattern of movement of population from North to South, highlands to lowlands over short and long distances (8). Down-slope population movements have been accelerating since the development of lowland areas in the 1960's for commercial

agriculture. Recurrent famine, the protracted civil war, and the resettlement and villagization programs have also been instrumental to the additional shifts between different altitudinal and administrative regions (21).

Agricultural resettlement had continued to be a major phenomenon in all administrative regions resulting to population growth, migration and declining productivity. Within the highland regions rural densities are highest in the areas of Ensete (Ensete Ventricosum) cultivation in Southern Ethiopia. All five woredas (Subdistricts) with the highest rural densities (362-470 persons per square km) were in the Ensete areas of Southern Shewa (Butajira is in the part of the country) and Sidamo regions. In 1984, nearly one fifth (8.09 million out of 42.02) of the total population lived in the Shewa Administrative region (21).

Due to the expansion of mechanized farms in the mid-1960's and early 1970's tens of thousands of peasants migrated to the urban centres and to the cotton and sugar cane plantations in the rift valley to work as permanent and seasonal labourers (1, 21).

The comparison of the magnitude of migration among the

three streams shows that the rural to rural migration is more widespread than both the rural to urban and the urban to rural streams of migration. The rural to rural migrations are usually short distance migrations and they occurred mainly between contiguous regions while the rural to urban and urban to rural migrations are relatively long distance migrations (2).

Between 23% (in Hararge) and 76% (in Bale) of all migrants in the different administrative regions were involved in rural-rural migration, between 13% and 48% in rural-urban migration, and smaller proportions in urban-urban and urban-rural migrations (21).

2.2.1 Migration Pattern over Time; Temporary versus Permanent:-

The majority of internal migrations take place during the dry seasons i.e., before and after the months of cultivation and harvest. These include the months of

January, February and May, among which February turns to be the peak month for the majority of migrants departing and arriving from and to their place of origin and destination (2).

Substantial proportions of the population of most developing countries live at subsistence levels (7). Given that most people continue to live in rural areas, and that there is in all countries continuous and complex movement within rural societies, one strategy of social and economic survival is migration (3, 22).

Prayor (1982) explained, mobility behaviour is so complex and includes a variety of movements:- Temporary, seasonal, circulatory, return migration etc. Besides, the experience of the developing countries show that pattern of mobility tend to be time-specific and culture-specific most of the time in response to the strategies of economic development (1).

Migrants do not generally represent a random cross-section of the population in the areas of origin. Under any set of opportunities, it is not by accident that some individuals choose to migrate and some others decide to stay. Mainly migrants represent active productive and reproductive age groups who look for employment, education and marriages (1, 8).

2.3 Differentials

2.3.1 Age composition of migrants and selectivity:-

Age selectivity in migration has been born out by data of migration studies conducted so far (1). Migration is highly age-selective (23). Whatever the direction of flow may be, most internal migrants are adolescents and young adults between the age of 15-34 years (1). Studies conducted in Kenya, Chile, Lima and Caracas showed a strong analogy in the age distribution of migrants regardless of category (size of locality) of place of origin (3, 24, 25).

The young adults have a higher propensity to migrate because the return on investment in human capital declines with increase in age, while on other the hand, older people tend to have developed stronger attachment to their property and family. The proportion of children under 5 years of age is also a relatively good indicator of movement of the whole family to a certain extent. Since children are dependent on their parents for their subsistence they have to move with their families (1, 2).

2.3.2 Sex composition of migrants and selectivity:-

The sex pattern is not uniform, favouring either men or women according to whether flows come from a "short" or "long" distance (25). Thus, two major patterns of migration are noticed in the

developing world, namely, the Afro-Asian pattern, where most migrants are men. Latin American pattern and parts of East Asia, where women predominate (1).

Studies in Botswana (1978-79) showed that many more males (69%) than females (29%) migrated to towns, mines, and commercial farms. Similar Survey in Kenya (1969) had shown that rural-urban migrants were overwhelmingly males. In Chile, it was considered that the greater cultural independence of children and women and social conditions, possibly in combination with the shorter average distance covered by the bulk of female migration, would explain the low masculinity ratio of migrants to Santiago (23).

In Ethiopia CSA reported (1992) that the propensity to migrate is not the same for both males and females. The sex-ratio of the urban to rural migrants (114.4) and rural to urban migrants (174.6) are higher than the sex-ratio of rural to rural migrants and this holds for any form of migration.

Rural to rural migrations were short distance migration and between contiguous regions. Majority of internal migrations are rural to rural form.

Females are less likely to migrate than male as distance increases. However, older women are somewhat more likely to migrate than older men because older women move to their sons' or

daughters' places of abode which indicate declining ratio as age increases among internal migrants (2).

The Union for African Population Studies (UAPS) which overviewed the female migration in Sub-Saharan Africa came to reach the following conclusions:-

1. Female migrations is on the increase;
2. Women migrants are motivated by much the same economic and sociopsychological reasons as male migrants;
3. Women are more likely to migrate from areas where there has been a slackening of control on gender- ascribed roles; and
4. Women's life cycles affect the nature of migration, they involved in (3).

Although it has frequently been asserted that migration is strongly sex-selective, males being more mobile than females, recent researches indicate that sex-selectivity is much less pronounced than age-selectivity and is less uniform across time and space (23).

2.3.3 Marital status:-

CSA (1992) reported that the proportion of single is higher among male migrants in rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural stream of migrations. The converse is true among female migrants in rural to rural and urban to rural stream of migrations.

However, the proportion of single dominate among female migrants in the urban to rural direction of flow (2).

The fact that marriage is not only universal in Ethiopia, but also occurs at an early age, is believed to contribute considerably to the population migration (1).

2.3.4 Educational Differentials:-

As early as the 1960s Caldwell showed in Ghana that " What education does, more than anything else is to promote long-term rural-urban migration" (3).

Mobility of adults is greatly affected by the level of their own education. In all societies the educated are more mobile than the less educated, and the level of mobility rises with the level of education (1).

About 87% of all rural to urban migrants, in Kenya, had attained fourteen years of schooling. Thus the male rural-to-urban migrant is generally better-educated than his counterparts (3, 24).

2.4 Factors influencing migration

2.4.1 The push factors

In general, the push factors from areas of origin include:-

1. Decline in a natural resource such as the exhaustion of mines.
2. Loss of employment or limited employment options.
3. Oppressive or repressive discrimination treatment because of political, religious, or ethnic origins or membership.
4. Limited arable land.
5. Alienation either from one's family or community.
6. Retreat from a community because it offers no opportunities for personal development, employment, or marriage, i.e., changing marital status, rural poverty, expanded population growth.

2.4.2 The pull factors

The following are pull factors in the areas of destination:-

1. Superior opportunities for employment;
2. Opportunities to earn a larger income;
3. Opportunities to obtain desired specialized education or training, health facilities and similar social services;
4. Preferable environment and living conditions such as climate, housing, schools, other community facilities;
5. Dependency:- Movement of persons to whom one is related

such as when a bride joins her husband;

6. Lure of new or difference activities, environment, and people such as cultural, intellectual or recreational.

The decision to migrate depends largely on the subjective response by potential migrants to the "push" and "pull" factors (17, 26, 28).

The rural-rural migration is mainly motivated by economic factors but among the non-economic reasons marriage turns out to be the dominant reason for migration, followed by "joining parents" (5).

The availability of land and small-town opportunities exert influence on geographic distance on rural-rural motives to migrate (22, 26).

Many planners and policy-makers, in Sub-Saharan Africa, see rural-urban migration as the general case that all internal migration embodies. Realistically, planners must accept that, unless agricultural pricing structures change radically, labour migration will remain a fixed and prominent feature in the rural homestead economy. Expansion of the modern wage economy, combined with the spread of education, will stimulate outflows of rural labour as long as returns to wage employment exceed agricultural alternatives (5, 27).

2.5 Impact of Population Migration:-

The rapid growth of African cities has been perceived as causing serious social and economic problems. At times this perception has led to attempts to control urban residence that have been unsuccessful and the cities continued to grow at a pace which has not been matched by concomitant growth of the "modern" part of the urban economies-the part that supposedly generates employment (20).

In regard to health, it should also be noted that migrant populations are of epidemiologic interest from several points of view. They may play important roles in the spread of infectious disease. They may also be exposed to or relieved from stressful situations which static populations do not experience so frequently or so intensely (30).

Out-migration of economically active age group still affects economic levels, patterns of productivity, and rural social structure through composition change and changes in market patterns. This has created a wide spread desire on the part of governments to curb rural-urban migration by encouraging young able-bodied, better-educated, and more development-conscious people to be more active in development activities in the rural areas by promoting and implementing integrated rural development strategies/programmes in both economic and social terms (1, 3, 6,

7, 24, 28, 29).

3. Objectives

General:- To describe the magnitude, patterns and differentials of internal migration in Meskan and Mareko Woreda.

Specific:- To measure the volume of migration.

To assess the pattern of migration.

To describe the differentials of migration.

4. METHODS

Study Design:- The study utilized a retrospective longitudinal design to explore magnitude, pattern and differentials of Internal Migration in Meskan and Mareko Woreda, Southern Peoples Regional Government, using the BRHP database.

Study area:- The study was conducted in Meskan and Mareko Woreda located in 130 km south of Addis Ababa. It was estimated to have a population of about 250,000 (14).

Source Population:- Meskan and Mareko Woreda population was the source population of the study. In the district there are 82 Peasant Associations (PAs) and 4 urban dwellers associations. The study base includes 9 PAs and 1 urban dwellers association (14).

Study population:- The population living in the 9 PAs and 1 urban kebele in Butajira town were the actual study subjects. All individuals registered in the BRHP database were included in the study of migration.

Study Site Selection:- The sites were selected in 1987 by the BRHP randomly using the Population Proportionate to Size (PPS) scheme (Figure 5 in the Appendix).

Variables:- Dependent: Migration

Independent: age, sex, marital status, education and employment.

4.1 Operational Definitions

Local mover: A person who changed his/her residence within the study village.

Internal Migration: includes intra- and inter- Woreda movement and the mover stays for six or more months.

Migrant: is a person who had changed his/her usual place of residence and stayed there for six or more months.

In-migrant: is a person who migrates into another PA or UDA which is different from his or her place of origin and stays there for six or more months.

Out-migrant: is a person who leaves his or her village of origin to reside in another area or region within Meskan and Mareko Woreda or within the same country for six or more months. He/she is out-migrant in reference to his/her place of origin.

In-migration rate: The rate of in-migrants per 1000 mid-year population at destination.

Out-migration rate: The rate of out-migrants per 1000 mid-year population at origin.

Net-migration rate: The in-migration rate minus out-migration rate. The following are altitude-related climate (34). **Lowland** (Kolla) which is below 1,500 meters. **Town area** which ranges 1,500-2,400 meters.

Highland (Dega) which is above 2,400 meters.

Woreda is equivalent to sub-district.

4.2 Data Collection

Data on demographic variables like age, sex and migration definition period and others, which could explain and measure

volume, pattern and differentials of internal migration, were collected through BRHP continuous registration system, which was collected during the period 1987-1994.

The information were collected by the BRHP enumerators through monthly household visits. The Butajira Rural Health Project (BRHP) enumerators had completed 12 years of formal education and are familiar with the culture and language of the population in the study area. Each enumerator was trained in preparation for the study and regularly supervised. In addition, their recording procedures were controlled by the BRHP at random intervals (14).

As a complement to the available quantitative data additional information were collected using the qualitative techniques: which included focus group discussion, group meetings, discussion with key informants and non-participant. In-depth interview used open-ended questions which were intended to probe information from the key informants who are respected and articulate people in the community & were knowledgeable about their culture. In order to know the perception, attitude and knowledge of people towards population movements in their areas, attempts were made to select village informants using spiral method approach i.e., one informant recommending others. After collecting information concerning the existing key informants in each peasant association, the following were interviewed:- In lowland area 2

key informants aged 38 & 54 years from Dobena PA, 2 from Hobe aged of 46 & 80 years were selected; in highland villages, 3 key informants aged 49, 52 & 64 from Mesrak Meskan, and 2 from Yeteker PA aged of 56 & 62 years were selected.

In Butajira 04 kebele (town) 3 key informants aged 50, 68 & 73 years were invited for the discussion to get new insights into issues on the prevailing population movement. Other observed informants' ages were in the range of 38-80 years and they were mainly males. They were interviewed by principal investigator. Flexibility during interviews was maintained.

FGD- a planned qualitative data collection technique:-

Since focus group discussions were the research vehicle which provided rich, intensive information, done quickly and are less costly, this study employed such techniques to supplement/confirm the dbase quantitative information as well as information on community knowledge, beliefs, attitudes and behaviour towards population movement in the area and to widen the scope of understanding about the migration. The underlying premise was that discussants share common experiences, problems, or concerns which could help to obtain concepts, perceptions and ideas/opinions regarding moves in the area. For the purpose of discussion group composition and size as well as group location and conduct FGD was established and arranged.

Group Composition & Size:- Homogeneous group members were selected by place of residence:

In highland area:- From Mmeskan PA a group of 7 persons was

selected with the assistance of project enumerators. The group members were homogenous with respect to sex, age and other socio-economic grounds. The discussants' ages were within the range of 25-35 years.

In lowland area:- From Hope PA a group 6 persons was selected and the group members were from similar demographic and socio-economic backgrounds. Their age was within the range of 30-39 years.

In Town:- From Butajira 04 kebele a group of 8 persons was selected with more or less similar socio-economic and demographic characterstics. The age range was within 35-37 years.

Group locations and conduct of focus group discussion:

All group discussions were held in the community after physical arrangements were done. The venues selected for the discussions were neutral. Actual focus discussion were conducted after self and topic introductions by principal investigator. Both roles of moderator and note-taker were performed by principal investigator. Place and characterstics of discussants such as sex, age & opinions were recorded. The focus group discussions represented a situation in which the participants were stimulated to talk with each other encouraging intense group interaction. This was moderated by the principal investigator, whose primary role was facilitation & promotion of group discussion. Ideas of agreement or disagreement, level of participation and interest were entertained, guided, re-directed and treated accordingly. During the discussions the group members were made feel open and honest. Emotional aspects/ conditions such as reluctance to groupthink &

dominant opinions were managed through more direction, rephrasing, encouragement and acceptance of their ideas.

Group meeting:- the group members were heterogenous in nature and comprising people of different age and sex categories. This was more of natural/traditional groups which was participated in the discussion concerning population movement. For this purpose:-
In highland area:- In Yeteker PA a group of 8 persons was involved in the meeting with age range of 26-60 years. The meeting was held at the first day of visit to the study area.
In lowland area:- In Dobena PA, a group of 10 persons was participated and their age ranged from 20-54 years. At this study village, the meeting was conducted at the third day of qualitative data collection.
In Weyena-dega area:- Butajira 04 kebele (town) a group of 7 persons was involved in the meetings held on population movement issues and this was done at the fifth day of data collection. The members age ranged from 23-58 years.
Personal Observation: the tukuls, in which the people are living were thatched roof and were located one near to another in some villages showing the process of villagization that had taken place in the past regime. (Instruments used for qualitative information
collection are shown in pages 70 & 71 while events indicating historical devt. are shown in pages 72 & 73 in the Appendix).

4.3 Ethical Considerations:

The study was approved by research proposal review committee of Community Health Department of Medical Faculty.

Informed consent was obtained from both informants and discussants and confidentiality of the information was maintained throughout. The population of study sites is getting the health services from the health posts established by the BRHP for each study village.

4.4 Data processing and analysis:

Data entry and processing were done using dbase IV software while data analysis employed EPI-INFO version 5 statistical package. Frequencies, rates, ratios and proportions were calculated for all variables as appropriate. Qualitative data were analyzed without the help of computer.

5. Result

During the 1987-1994 (for complete 8 years) there were a total of 18,426 mobilities, of which 9,610 (52 percent) were in-migrants and 8,816 (48 percent) were out-migrants.

Among in-migrants 43.9 percent were males while 56.1 percent were females and the overall sex-ratio turned out to be 80 males per hundred females (table 1).

Table 1 Distribution of in-migrant population by sex and place of destination, Meskan and Mareko Woreda, 1987-1994.

Place of destination	sex: male		female		total		sex
	No	%	No	%	No	%	M:F
1.Highland (Rural)	1412	39.6	2150	60.4	3562	100	66
2.Lowland (Rural)	1663	48.6	1759	51.4	3422	100	95
3.Town	1141	43.5	1485	56.5	2626	100	79
Total	4216	43.9	5394	56.1	9610	100	80

NB Place of destination includes:-

Highland:- Bido, Mmeskan, Wurib and Yeteker.

Lowland:- Bati, Dirama, Dobena, Hobe and Mjarda.

M:F means male to female ratio.

Concerning the age distribution, the highest proportion of in-migrants was observed in the age group 15-24 years. This pattern was the same in all three geographic places (table 2).

Table 2 Distribution of in-migrants by age and place of destination, Meskan and Mareko Woreda, 1987-1994.

Age	Place of destination: Lowland (Rural) #	%	Highland (Rural) #	%	Town #	%	Total #	%
0-4	864	(22.9)	846	(26.3)	525	(24.1)	2235	24.4
5-14	1069	(28.3)	930	(29.0)	443	(20.3)	2442	26.7
15-24	1093	(29.0)	887	(27.7)	670	(30.8)	2650	28.9
25-34	386	(10.2)	258	(8.0)	271	(12.4)	915	10.0
35-44	175	(4.7)	152	(4.7)	121	(5.6)	448	4.9
45+	185	(4.9)	136	(4.3)	148	(6.8)	469	5.1
Total	3772	(41.2)	3209	(35.0)	2178	(23.8)	9159	100.0

NB Destination includes:-

Highland PAs are Bido, Mmeskan, Wurib and Yeteker.

Lowland PAs are Bati, Dirama, Dobena, Hobe and Mjarda.

Totals do not add up to 9610.

Migrants in the age group 0-4 indicate the movement of the whole family.

Among out-migrants 44.1 percent were males while 55.9 percent females and the overall sex-ratio was 79 males per 100 females. The sex-ratio is more or less similar in all three communities. Thus, consideration of the sex distribution of out-migrants suggested that females outnumber males in all communities (table 3).

Table 3 Distribution of out-migrant population by sex and place of origin, Meskan and Mareko Woreda, 1987-1994.

Place of origin	sex: male No	male %	female No	female %	total No	total %	sex M:F
1.Highland (Rural)	1417	43.9	1812	56.1	3229	100	78
2.Lowland (Rural)	1507	44.2	1906	55.8	3413	100	79
3.Town	961	44.2	1213	55.8	2127	100	79
Total	3885	44.1	4931	55.9	8816	100	79

NB Place of origin includes:-

Highland:- Bido, Mmeskan, Wurib and Yeteker.

Lowland:- Bati, Dirama, Dobena, Hobe and Mjarda.

M:F means male to female ratio

Concerning the age distribution, the highest proportion of out-migration was observed in the age group 15-24 years for all the three communities followed by the age group 5-14 years. The overall proportion being the highest in lowland (39%) followed by (36.2) for highland areas (table 4).

Table 4 Distribution of out-migrants by age and place of origin, Meskan and Mareko Woreda, 1987-1994.

Age	Place of origin: Lowland (Rural) #	%	Highland (Rural) #	%	Town #	%	Total #	%
0-4	387	(11.4)	336	(10.6)	258	(11.9)	981	(11.2)
5-14	952	(28.0)	935	(29.6)	619	(28.5)	2506	(28.7)
15-24	1226	(36.0)	1189	(37.6)	760	(35.0)	3175	(36.3)
25-34	402	(11.7)	344	(10.8)	248	(11.4)	994	(11.4)
35-44	220	(6.5)	164	(5.2)	123	(5.7)	507	(5.8)
45+	218	(6.4)	195	(6.2)	165	(7.5)	578	(6.6)
Total	3405	(38.9)	3163	(36.2)	2173	(24.9)	8741	(100.0)

NB Place of origin includes:-

Highland area:- Bido, Mmeskan, Wurib and Yeteker.

Lowland areas:- Bati, Dirama, Dobena, Hobe and Mjarda.

Totals do not add up to 8816.

Migrants in the age group 0-4 indicate the movement of whole family.

In Figure 1 are presented the rates for in- and out-migration. The base population for each rate is the mid-year population of the study villages for respective year and the constant multiplier is 1000. Thus, the rates are to be interpreted as per 1000 mid-year population of the study villages for respective year.

The in-migration rate of 36.0 per year per 1000 and out-migration rate of 33.1 with a net-migration rate of 2.9 per year per 1000 favouring in-ward mobility were observed in this analysis of migration (Tables 5 & 6 in the Appendix).

The net-migration rate revealed that more in-migrants were observed in age group 0-4 years which might be explained by the movement of the whole family. On the other hand, more out-migrants were seen in age group 15-24 years, since this is active and more productive age group that searches for employment, education and marriages. It should be noted that as the age increased beyond 24 years the rate decreased which might be due to strong attachment to property and family at the place of abode (Figure 2).

The analysis of migration by place of residence in Meskan and Mareko Woreda showed that the rate of net-migrants was higher for Butajira town with a gain of 5.6 persons per 1000 mid-year population followed by lowland area with a gain of 4.5 persons while a loss of 2.8 persons per 1000 mid-year population was observed for highland areas (Figure 3 & 4).

15.1 Perception of Key Informants, Focus Group & Group meeting members about Population Movement In Meskan and Mareko Woreda:-

The informants & discussants were aware that there is a population movement in their areas. According to their perception, the major reasons of population mobility to or from the communities appear to be both non-economic and economic motives.

Non-economic motives:-

1. Marriage is one of the main factors for moves/migration in the area. Migration due to marriage is common among females. This is mainly because in these communities inheritance is through the male line, and hence the women have to move to their husbands place of abode. The situation is different in the town.
2. According to the culture of the community temporary transfers of some children usually involve under fives who are fostered to their grand mothers/fathers for a period of 6-24 months just after weaning. This is not equivalent to adoption of children because those fostered children can go back to their parents.

3. Since the number of junior and senior high schools were very limited in the woreda teenagers who go for schooling stay there for more than 10 months.
4. Household heads who look for cattle grazing in other

villages, especially in "kolla" areas of the Woreda. According to the informants such migrants often need to have personal contact at place of destination before they set off from place of origin. They move to meet a friend or a relative at place of destination who have migrated there earlier. They use their relatives or friends as a stepping stone before they establish their own living in the new place.

Thus, the presence of a friend or a relative at place of destination serves as one of the pulling forces that shape the decision by an individual to migrate to certain destination.

5. Health problem: this type of migration is due to ill-health which take a chronic course and requires a long period of treatment. Such moves are more towards areas where appropriate health facilities are available especially urban areas.

6. Religious affairs:- Since the population in the woreda are predominantly Moslem some people are making moves from their villages to Butajira town, other towns of countries & even some times abroad to learn Koran, to make visits and some of the people use this opportunity as means to improve their living situations.

economic motives included:- agricultural related activities, private business & government employment.

1. Search for job was the main reason for the population movement in the area and outside the region.

2. Agricultural activities:- People make mobility from highland area and other neighbouring regions to lowland to plough, cultivate, weed and harvest as daily, temporary or permanent labourers.

Migrants not only preferred a particular destination of migration but also preferred a particular period of time or season to migrate. Such seasons include, the dry and the wet seasons, i.e.,the period before and after harvest. There is a definite pattern of moves by month of movements. The months of wet season are March, April and May while the dry season includes January and February. These months are the most preferred for agricultural activities. Among these months January and February emerge as the peak months.

The months preferred for agricultural activities corresponded to the beginning of rainy season for planting and beginning of dry seasons for harvesting respectively.

3. Private business:- Businessmen and other merchants make movements to Butajira town. In Butajira town businessmen possess shops, hotels, bars, tea houses and other small enterprises. In-ward mobility to Butajira town also included daily labourers, returnees from elsewhere other than Meskan and Mareko woreda, transferred employees and/or newly employed ones and students who come for schooling.

People claimed that the demand for social services is going up due to high population size, but it was observed that there are

polygamous marriage experiences which has played a role in high fertility rate. They were attempting to emphasize on the effects of rapid population growth which is influencing the living standard adversely.

Events that were perceived to cause population movement included conditions such as military recruitment in the past regime which was followed by political changes in country in 1990. Among the elements of political change--decentralization, regionalization & devillagizaion were probably the reasons which encouraged the return of the people to their areas.

6. Discussion

Since migration studies are not extensively done in developing countries, Ethiopia not being an exception, the continuous population register of the BRHP provided a good opportunity to get some insight into the migration phenomenon. This will serve as a stepping stone for more refined research works in the future.

The distributive effect of migration on population could have been best understood if the data collected during the period 1987-1994, could have included streams of migration, i.e., flow of direction of the migrations. Internal migration are concern for many nations because of the continuing rural-urban flows which may be detrimental to economic development, burdensome to the urban

infrastructure and social services, and exacerbating the problem of unemployment (31). In this study the in-ward mobility to Butajira town was observed to be relatively high when compared to the other study villages in the woreda. The key informants and community leaders were also aware of this fact.

Consistent with the studies done in Kenya, Chile, Lima and Caracas the young age group was found to be highly migrant (3, 24, 25). At this point it should be noted that not all age groups tend to move equally. There is usually a big peak among young adults (32).

The in- & out-migration rate by year showed that the overall trend was stable for both in- & out-migration during 1987-1989, then the trend started to decline during 1990-1992 and again started to recover since 1993-1994. When the rate of in-migrants for age group 15-24 is compared to that of out-migrants it was observed that the rate for in-migrants was lower than that of out-migrants for the period 1987-1990 while for the period 1991-1994 in-migration dominates.

The former finding may be explained probably by issues in relation to the military recruitment in addition to other factors while the latter might be explained by the political changes that took place in the country such as regionalization, devillagization and decentralization, which encouraged return to the place of origin.

According to the key informants moves occur in search of arable land and cattle grazing. Such migrants in the area predominantly were from Hadiya and Kambata zones. These zonal administrative areas are among the highly densely populated areas in Southern Shewa. This reflects that population change is not an isolated phenomenon rather it is an integral part of the complex process of social and economic development.

The observed predominance of female migrants in this study was found to be consistent with findings observed in Chile & Lima. This might be explained by the conditions that rural to rural and short distance migrations are predominated by females (23). Even though that was the case, net-migration by sex showed that the trends seem to increase for both sexes after 1990, which showed more in-migration than out-migration in the 90's.

The migration analysis carried out in the present study documented that migrants into study sites were mostly females in the age group 15-24 years. This may be due to marriage. This is consistent with the observation made elsewhere (24, 25). From the discussions held with village key informants at the study sites marriage was mentioned to have played a great role in population movement. This is mainly because in these communities inheritance is through the male line, and hence the women have to move to their husbands place of abode. Most females are wholly dependent

on men in economically poor patriarchal societies (33).

The highest proportion of in-migration observed for the lowland area indicate the ongoing agricultural activities. These areas grow cash crops such as red pepper, "Teff" & maize probably that is why people are moving to these areas.

Migrants observed in the age group 0-4 years in this study indicate the movement of whole family. Since children are dependent on their parents for subsistence they have to move with their families/caretakers (1,2).

Rate of net-migration by residence showed that the rate tended to decrease from 33 persons per 1000 in 1988 to -17 in 1994 for Butajira town while it increased in the lowland from the 80's to the 90's. This might be explained by the devillagization, regionalization and return of some people to the rural areas.

According to informants' & discussants' perception search for employment, marriages and education were the main motives for migration in the area. Since informants have been living in their areas for a long period of time & they are knowledgeable and some times their children/relatives are involved in the moves, they were able to provide important clues to further understanding of migration phenomenon. The rich information obtained from discussants in

regard to moves further consolidated the findings. Studies conducted elsewhere have also revealed employment, marriages and education as important motives for internal migration (1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 18, 24, 26).

The available dbase was of great importance in managing to answer the research questions regarding magnitude and some of differentials while patterns, partially differentias & some of determinants of internal migrations were dealt by using qualitative data collection techinques.

6.1 Strengths of the study:-

1. This is the first migration study in Ethiopia which is based on prospectively collected data over several years.
2. The study findings might be used as contributory factors for policy decisions & health planning in Meskan and Mareko Woreda.
3. Qualitative information obtained from village key informants & discussants, though might not be fully representative, provided important clues to understanding of migration in the area.
4. The study tried to combine quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection and analysis to better understand the phenomenon.
5. The study findings might be utilized as a baseline for further detailed studies in the future.

6.2 Limitations of the study:-

1. Unable to link with important variables such as streams of migration & some determinants because such variables were missing in the database.
2. The qualitative data collection technique mainly involved village male key informants, it would have been equally important if more female key informants were invited for the discussions especially to have a better understanding about nuptiality in the area.
3. Since streams of migration was missing in the database multiple moves could not be ruled out.

6.3 Validity:-

6.3.1 Internal validity:- The results of this study are assumed to be internally valid.

Bias was minimized:- by random selection of study sites, by using standard data collection formats, and by vigorous training and regular supervision of enumerators by the BRHP.

The qualitative method used the spiral method to trace informants while focus group was selected from similar demographic & socio-economic class. Manifestation of information bias was prevented by appropriate moderating, guiding, redirecting, encouraging & treating ideas of agreement or disgreement accordingly during

discussion.

6.3.2 External validity:- this findings might be generalizable for those areas with similar demographic and socio-economic characterstics. It might also possibly provide a more general picture of migration pattern in the rural areas.

7. Conclusions

1. The migration rates observed in Meskan and Mareko Woreda was found to be high.
2. Migration pattern observed in Meskan and Mareko Woreda was mainly seasonal.
3. Migrants were predominantly young.
4. Employment, Marriages and education were the main motives for population movement in the area.

8. Recommendations

1. The BRHP database will benefit if more variables are incorporated such as:- streams of migration and determinants such as employment, marital status, education, landholds & wealth.
2. Further detailed studies to fully understand the process and reasons for migration are recommended.
3. Public health planners should take migration dynamics into account because they modify the size, distribution and composition of high risk target groups.

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Appendix

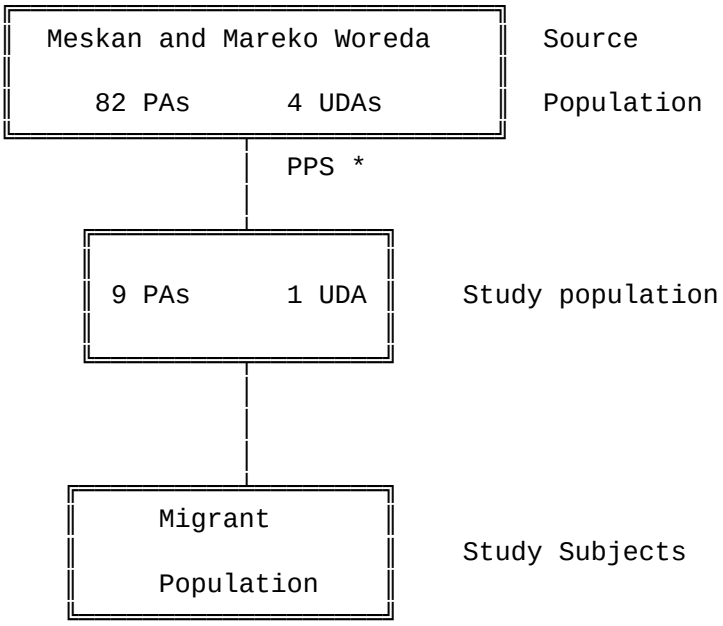

Figure 5 Sampling scheme

* PPS stands for Probability Proportionate to Size.

Table 5 *Rate of in-migration by age group Meskan and Mareko Woreda, 1987-1994.

	Age in years						
Period	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45+	Average
1987	41.9	47.9	80.7	24.5	14.8	24.4	42.96
1988	53.6	47.0	80.6	32.1	19.7	23.4	48.20
1989	62.8	42.0	54.1	35.2	16.9	25.2	43.0
1990	48.0	30.8	55.8	29.0	18.5	15.2	35.2
1991	31.5	22.1	40.2	28.2	18.6	10.7	26.1
1992	41.4	16.3	22.3	21.5	7.6	4.0	19.4
1993	67.8	31.8	45.5	32.5	14.0	10.7	35.5
1994	75.7	32.5	42.7	40.0	18.0	12.4	37.7
Average	52.9	33.8	52.8	30.4	16.0	15.8	**36.0**

*Rate per 1000 mid-year population

Table 6 *Rate of out-migration by age, Meskan and Mareko Woreda, 1987-1994.

	Age in years						
Period	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45+	Average
1987	39.9	46.8	90.3	49.1	31.3	32.6	49.7
1988	30.8	46.5	99.4	39.5	19.7	20.2	46.4
1989	28.0	43.0	93.6	42.9	24.9	27.6	46.2
1990	24.5	35.5	75.5	40.0	27.9	21.5	39.9
1991	14.3	17.5	43.3	20.6	11.8	8.6	20.7
1992	12.1	7.9	19.8	15.6	6.7	4.0	11.2
1993	14.0	16.4	56.4	29.3	10.7	9.6	25.0
1994	15.5	22.7	104.3	21.7	16.5	13.2	25.5
Average	22.4	29.5	72.9	32.4	18.8	17.1	**33.1**

*Rate per 1000 mid-year population

Table 7 *Rates of in-migrants by sex, Meskan and Mareko Woreda, 1987-1994.

	Sex	
Year	Male	Female
1987	41.55	48.76
1988	43.80	48.77
1989	40.21	46.33
1990	31.39	37.25
1991	23.85	28.56
1992	18.93	24.44
1993	31.63	35.98
1994	32.69	42.83
Average	33.0	39.1

*Rates per 1000 mid-year population.

Table 8 *Rates of out-migrants by sex, Meskan and Mareko Woreda, 1987-1994.

Year	Male	Female
1987	51.53	55.31
1988	44.26	44.49
1989	46.18	48.73
1990	35.96	40.83
1991	18.18	23.89
1992	9.95	13.88
1993	19.19	27.41
1994	21.37	29.68
Average	30.9	35.5

*Rates per 1000 mid-year population.

Table 9 *Rate of net-migrants by sex , Meskan and Mareko Woreda, 1987-1994.

Year	Sex	
	Male	Female
1987	-9.98	-6.55
1988	-0.46	4.28
1989	-5.97	-2.4
1990	-4.57	-3.58
1991	5.67	4.67
1992	8.98	10.56
1993	12.44	8.57
1994	11.32	13.15
Average	2.2	3.6

*Rates per 1000 mid-year population.

Table 10 *Rate of net-migrants by place of residence, Meskan and Mareko Woreda, 1987-1994.

	Place of location		
Year	Lowland	Highland	Town
1987	-0.53	-14.82	12.80
1988	-3.13	-5.43	33.41
1989	-8.23	-4.70	11.39
1990	-4.17	0.90	-14.28
1991	8.34	0.07	12.51
1992	18.25	-2.93	9.84
1993	13.83	-7.33	-4.41
1994	12.22	12.83	-16.54
Average	4.5	-2.8	5.6

*Rates per 1000 mid-year population.

Methods used to collect qualitative information on internal moves in Meskan and Mareko Woreda.

Focus Group Discussion.

Interviews.

Group Meetings.

Observations.

The instruments used to collect qualitative information included issues on:-

1. Significance and Magnitude of Internal Moves.

   Peoples perception? attitude? knowledge?

2. Pattern of Migration.

   When do people make moves? Seasonality?

3. Differentials of Internal Moves/Migration.

   Who are the movers? Which age group? Which sex? Relation to households?

4. Determinants of Internal mobilities.

   What are the motives/reasons behind internal moves? Is it employment? Marriage? Education? Health care seeking?

5. Mobility Status Categories. Permanent or Temporary?

   Commuters (daily? weakly? who are they? daily labourers?)

   Circular (More seasonal or yearly?)

   Transfers?

6. Types of Migration. Migration Streams. Rural to Rural?

   Urban to Rural? Rural to Urban?

Table 11 Qualitative Information Collection Techniques, Meskan and Mareko Woreda, 1995/96

Place	No of Persons	Age range
Focus Group		
High land-Mmeskan PA	7	29-30 Yrs.
Lowland-Hobe PA	6	31-33 Yrs.
Butajira town	8	35-37 Yrs.
Key Informants		
Lowland-Dobena PA	2	38 & 54 Yrs.
Hobe PA	2	49 & 80 Yrs.
Highland-Yeteker PA	2	56 & 62 Yrs.
Mmeskan PA	3	49,52 & 64 Yrs.
Butajira town	3	50,68 & 73 Yrs.
Group Meeting		
Highland-Yeteker PA		
1st day	8	26-60 Yrs.
Lowland-Dobena PA		
3rd day	10	20-54 Yrs.
Butajira town		
5th day	7	23-58 Yrs.

N.B. The role of interviewers and focus group discussion moderator was done by principal investigator.

Developmental Organizations in the Woreda

Education:- there is one kindergarten, eleven elementary, one junior and one senior high schools.

Health:- there is one health center which was established in 1969 (Eth. Cal.) to serve the population of the woreda. There are two health stations. In addition to these health facilities, eight PHC units were established in eight villages by BRHP to promote community health service.

Agriculture:- the main subsistence is farming and enset is the staple diet of the area. Cash crops such as red pepper, maize and Teff are grown in the area.

BRHP has been functioning since 1986 and with it ARI project is actively participating in research and management of ARI in the under fives.

Butajira Neuro-Project has started a research program in 1986 and today it is providing therapeutic and rehabilitation services at Butajira town.

Road Construction Associations run road construction projects in the area. As a result of this, there are all weather roads extending from Butajira to Addis Ababa, Butajira to Zeway, and Butajira to Hosanna and there are other dry weather roads joining eleven pas to these main roads.

Action Aid (a foreign NGO) is actively participating in health activities including maintenance of the health facilities and training of malaria control CHAs.

Farm Africa- an international NGO working in afforestation, is also active in the area.

Small towns such as Enseno, " Koshe" and "Hamus Gabeya" are being development.

Traditional and religious organizations including "Idir", "Ekub" and "Mahiber" are present and the population is actively involved in these organizations.

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my work and that all sources of material used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Name Tesfaye Abicho, MD

Signature

Place Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Date of submission May, 1996

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as University advisor

Dr. Yemane Berhane

Advisor