

**CENTRAL STATISTICAL AUTHORITY (CSA)
Population Analysis and Studies Center (PASC)**

**Report On
Experimental Vital Registration System (ESVRS)
In Rural Ethiopia**

**Volume II
The Analysis of Local Moves and Internal Migration**

Addis Ababa, 1992

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Migration is one of the three components, viz., fertility, mortality and migration, of population change in an area. Internal migration has been a major catalyst in the emergent forms of population distribution and the attendant spatial and regional imbalance in the availability of economic and social opportunities. Although the role of migration in population changes is recognized, it is not often that due consideration is given to analysing and delineating the intricate linkages between internal migration, population distribution and regional development in Ethiopia. It is this fact that has inspired CSA in 1982/83 to collect information, in a limited scale, on internal migration, as part of the Experimental Sample Vital Registration System (ESVRS) in rural Ethiopia and the results of which are presented in this report.

1.1 Objective of the Report

The objective of this report is to analyse the pattern, spatial distribution, time of migration, reason(s) for migration, characteristics of internal migrants and movers in rural Ethiopia.

1.2 Source of Data and Methods

The data on internal migrants and movers presented in this report, as mentioned above, were obtained through the Experimental Sample Vital Registration System (ESVRS), conducted in rural Ethiopia of 12 regions during the year of 1982/83. The ESVRS was based on a probability sample of

Farmers' Associations, the lowest administrative tier of rural Ethiopia (for details on sampling procedure, see Report on Experimental Sample Vital Registration System (ESVRS) in Rural Ethiopia. Volume I: The analysis of Vital Events. The objectives of ESVRS include among other things, collection of information on birth, death, marriage and divorce and other population parameters of rural Ethiopia. The data collection of the ESVRS are organized into three phases. Firstly, a base line survey of all households in the sample unit was carried out at the beginning of the survey year in order to obtain a complete list of the usual residents of each selected household. Subsequently, some demographic and social characteristics of each usual member of the household and usual resident of the selected FA were collected. As soon as the base line survey was completed, a continuous registration of vital events (birth, death, marriage and divorce) was carried out during the whole of 1982/83 (i.e., from Sept. 1982-August/1983). The registration process was conducted by enumerator-cum-registrar posted permanently in the selected enumeration area. At the third phase of data collection, a retrospective survey of the selected households was carried out at the end of the year (i.e., Sept. 1983). The aim of the retrospective survey was to obtain information on the changes in the composition of the original households (i.e., those who were present at the beginning of the survey year) and also obtain information on demographic and socio-economic characteristics, including migration status of the households that were newly formed during one-year survey period (i.e., from 12 Sept. 1982 through 11, Sept. 1983).

It was during this retrospective survey that information on internal migration and local moves were collected. The information was obtained through the question on changes in the size of the original household members and changes in the number of households in each selected area, as compared to those present at the time of base line survey. Information on the movements of persons into and out of the FA are obtained by asking the head of each individual households and comparing the current list of the usual members of the household with that of the list prepared during the base line survey.

Questions asked with regard to migration include, place of origin and destination, time of move and migration, age, sex, marital status of movers and migrants, reason(s) of migration and relation of migrants and movers to head of households. For purpose of clarity, there is a need to define some of the basic concepts used here. A migrant is one who changed his usual place of residence from one administrative area to another. Moreover, as used in this study, to be considered as migrant the individual must be absent from his/her usual place of residence or stay in his/her current place of residence for no less than six months and not expected to return to his/her previous place of residence. However, if the individual is to return to his/her previous place of residence, even after six-months of stay in his/her current place of residence, then he/she is not to be considered as migrant. A mover, on the other hand, is one who changes his usual residence (house) within the same locality (Farmer's Association) and has established a permanent residence (house) elsewhere in the same locality

(FA). Unlike movers, migrants make moves between FAs, provinces and regions. In other words, migration defining areas include FAs, provinces, regions, rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural areas. The urban areas are not included in the survey. The migration interval in this study is one year period i.e., Sept. 1982-August 1983.

The results of the base line, registration and retrospective survey concerning vital events (birth, death and nuptiality) are already reported (See Report on Experimental Vital Registration System (ESVRS) in Rural Ethiopia, Vol. 1: The Analysis of Vital Events). The present report exclusively deals with internal migration and local moves based on retrospective household survey.

1.3 Coverage

As to the coverage of the survey, both the survey and registration were conducted in the selected rural areas of the 12 regions (Arssi, Bale, Gamo Gofa, Gojjam, Gondar, Harrarge, Illubabor, Keffa, Shewa, Sidamo, Wellega and Wollo) of the country. The sampling unit in each region, was an FA. A number of FAs of various sizes were selected in each region (for details on number of FAs selected in each region and sample design, see Volume 1: The Analysis of Vital Events) and all the households in each selected FA were completely enumerated.

1.4 Organization of the Report

This report is organized into six Chapters: 1) Introduction; 2) Volume of Migration and Moves; 3)

Characteristics of Migrants and Movers; 4) Reasons for Migration and Moves and 5) Seasonality of Migration and Moves and 6) Summary and Conclusion. Analysis of data related to each of the topics is made and relevant tables are presented.

CHAPTER II

VOLUME OF LOCAL MOVERS AND INTERNAL MIGRANTS

During the 12 months period (September 12, 1982 to August 11, 1983) there was a total turnover of 992,323 residential mobilities, of which 323,461 were local movers and 668,862 were migrants. A turnover is the sum of in-migrants, out-migrants and local movers. In this report we are concerned with migrants rather than migration per se. Migration is a process which is defined as a move from one migration defining area to another that was made during a given interval and that involved a change of residence. A migrant in this study is a person who had changed his/her usual place of residence from one migration defining area to another at least once during the migration interval and was still alive and present at place of destination at the end of the reference period. The local mover is defined as a person who changed his/her residence within the same Farmer's Association Area (FA), the smallest unit of observation in the sample.

The types of migratory movements include intra-regional and inter-regional migrations. The intra-regional migrations indicate movements of persons within the same region while inter-regional migrations refer to movement of people between and among the different regions. Each type of migration is sub-divided into rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural streams of migratory movements.

Of the total 668,862¹ migrants (in-migrants + out-

1) The total migrants (in migrants + out migrants) reported in volume 1 was 1,205,093 while this was reported as 668,862 in the present report. The discrepancy between 1,205,093 and 668,862 is due to the non-inclusion of the number of rural to rural intra-regional in-migrants, which is 536,231, in this volume.

migrants) 614,134 (in (U/R) + out (R/R + R/U)) or 91.8 percent were intra-regional migrants, 50,644 (in + out)¹ or 7.6 percent were inter-regional migrants and only 4,077 (in + out) or 0.6 percent were international migrants.*

2.1 Volume of Local Movers

Of the 323,461 local movers, 143,086 (44.2 percent) were males and 180,375 (55.8 percent) were females. As indicated in Table 2.1, the overall sex-ratio of the local movers turned out to be 79 males per 100 females.

Comparison of the local movers of each region as percentage of the respective male, female and total rural population shows that, relatively the largest percentage of local movers of both sexes are observed in Gondar (2.0 percent) followed by Gojjam (1.9 percent). The smallest percentage of local movers are observed in Shewa (0.7 percent) and Sidamo (0.7 percent). Among females the largest percentage of local movers are observed in Wollo (2.2 percent) followed by Gojjam (2.0 percent) and Gondar (2.0 percent) while among males the largest percentage of local movements are observed in Gondar (2.1 percent) followed by Gojjam (1.8 percent) and Illubabor (1.7 percent). About 1.1 percent of male and 1.2 percent of

1) Note that, in volume 1 the total (in and out) inter-regional migrants was reported to be 54,721 while this was reported to be 50,644 in the present volume i.e., vol 2. This was due to inclusion of international (in/out) migrants (4,077) in the former figure.

* The figures do not add up to 668,862. There is a discrepancy of 7. This is due to approximation error in using the sampling multiplying factors.

female as percentage of the total male and female rural populations of the twelve regions moved locally during the 12 months of the reference period.

In general, local movements among females are more frequent than among males and this holds for every region with the exception of Arssi (sex-ratio of 116) and Gondar (sex-ratio of 110). The local movers in these two regions are male dominated. The sex-ratio of local movers in other regions ranges between 94 and 43 males per 100 females (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 Volume of Local Movers Within Farmers' Association by Region and Sex, 1982/83

Sex	Male		Female		Total		Sex Ratio
	N	a) %	N	a) %	N	a) %	
Arssi	7,590	1.1	6,548	0.9	14,138	1.0	116
Bale	2,524	1.2	2,978	1.4	5,502	1.3	85
Gamo Gofa	3,654	0.7	8,623	1.7	12,277	1.2	43
Gojjam	25,073	1.8	26,769	2.0	51,842	1.9	94
Gondar	19,462	2.1	17,779	2.0	37,241	2.0	110
Harange	5,643	0.5	11,903	1.1	17,546	0.8	48
Illubabor	5,281	1.7	5,836	1.8	11,117	1.7	91
Kefa	8,622	0.9	13,144	1.4	21,766	1.1	66
Shewa	20,600	0.6	24,852	0.8	45,452	0.7	83
Sidamo	8,182	0.5	12,133	0.8	20,315	0.7	68
Wellega	16,007	1.5	20,080	1.7	36,087	1.6	80
Wollo	20,454	1.5	29,736	2.2	50,190	1.8	69
Total	143,086	1.1	180,375	1.4	323,461	1.2	79

a) Refers to local movers as percentage of rural population by sex of the respective region.

2.2 Volume of Intra-regional Migrants.

The intra-regional migrants who made the move within a given region between rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural areas during the year 1982/83 constituted 614,134 for all the regions. Out of which 243,613 (39.7 percent) and 370,521 (60.3 percent) were males and females respectively. Table 2.2 gives the percentage of intra-regional migrants in each region based on the total rural and urban population of the respective regions.

Accordingly, 1.8 percent of the total rural population of the 12 regions made intra-regional migrations during the 12 months of the reference period. Of these, 1.4 percent were males and 2.2 percent were females and the overall sex ratio turns out to be 65.8 males per 100 females.

However, there is a substantial variation in the percentage of intra-regional migrants among the regions. The highest percentage of intra-regional migrants were observed in Gojjam (2.8 percent) followed by Illubabor (2.4 percent) and Wellega (2.4 Percent). The lowest percentage of intra-regional migrants were in Hararge (0.7 percent) followed by Bale (1.1 percent) and Shewa (1.1 percent). In the remaining regions, the percentage ranges between 1.2 and 2.1 percent of the total population of the respective regions. And the sex-ratio also varies between 45.2 males per 100 females in Gamo Gofa to 81.8 males per 100 females in Bale. This shows that intra-regional migration is dominated by females.

The distributive effect of migration on population can

best be understood in terms of migration stream. Migration Stream is defined as migrants who depart from a common area of origin and arrive at a common area of destination during a particular period. Here, we identify the following streams of intra-regional migration, rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural migration. Considering the rural to rural migrants who moved within the same region, these constitute 2.1 percent (1.7 percent males and 2.5 percent females) of the total rural population of the 12 regions. Among the regions, rural to rural form of intra-regional migration was the highest in Gojjam (3.3 percent) followed by Illubabor (3.2 percent) and Gondar (3.1 percent). The lowest rural-to-rural intra-regional migration was observed in Kefa (0.5 percent) followed by Hararge (1.0 percent). In the rural to rural form of intra-regional migration, females dominate males and this holds for every region with the sex-ratio ranging between 45.3 and 81.2 males per 100 females.

Considering the rural to urban form of intra-regional migration, this constitutes about 0.2 percent of the total rural population of the regions under consideration. The proportion (0.2) holds for both sexes. Among the regions, the percentage of rural to urban form of intra-regional migration is relatively highest in Bale (0.6 percent) followed by Arssi (0.3 percent) while it is relatively lowest in Gamo Gofa (0.1 percent), Gojjam (0.1 percent), Kefa (0.1 percent) and Wellega (0.1 percent). Here also females dominate males in every region except in Hararge (sex ratio 131), Kefa (sex ratio 122.6) and Gojjam (sex ratio 134). In these regions males outnumber females in the rural to urban form of intra-regional migration.

Table 2.2 Volume of Intra-regional Migrants by Sex, Region and Stream, 1982/83

Region	Sex	1		2		3		Total	
		Rural to N	Rural %	Rural to N	Urban %	Urban to N	Rural %	N	%
Arssi	M	12,787	1.9	1,132	0.2	761	1.3	14,680	1.8
	F	17,961	2.6	1,217	0.2	1,079	1.6	20,257	2.4
	T	30,748	2.2	2,349	0.3	1,840	1.4	34,937	2.1
	Sex ratio	71.2		93.0		70.5		72.5	
Bale	M	2,875	1.4	1,326	0.6	799	2.2	5,000	1.0
	F	3,789	1.7	1,353	0.6	975	2.3	6,117	1.2
	T	6,664	1.5	2,679	0.6	1,774	2.2	11,117	1.1
	Sex ratio	75.9		98.0		81.9		81.8	
Gamo Gofa	M	4,060	0.8	416	0.1	275	0.8	4,751	0.7
	F	8,972	1.7	824	0.2	703	1.9	10,499	1.6
	T	13,032	1.3	1,240	0.1	978	1.4	15,250	1.2
	Sex ratio	45.3		50.5		39.1		45.2	
Gojjam	M	32,741	2.4	1,072	0.1	460	0.4	34,273	2.1
	F	56,265	4.2	800	0.1	506	0.4	57,571	3.6
	T	89,006	3.3	1,872	0.1	966	0.4	91,844	2.8
	Sex ratio	58.2		134.0		90.9		59.6	
Gondar	M	22,701	2.4	1,523	0.2	1,011	1.0	25,235	1.6
	F	33,633	3.8	2,187	0.2	845	0.6	36,665	2.5
	T	56,334	3.1	3,710	0.2	1,856	0.8	61,900	2.1
	Sex ratio	67.5		69.6		119.7		68.9	
Hararge	M	8,680	0.8	3,194	0.3	1,429	0.9	13,303	0.6
	F	13,501	1.2	2,439	0.2	1,777	1.0	17,717	0.9
	T	22,181	1.0	5,633	0.3	3,206	0.9	31,020	0.7
	Sex ratio	64.3		131.0		80.4		75.1	
Illubabor	M	8,794	2.8	614	0.2	396	1.2	9,804	2.0
	F	12,060	3.6	669	0.2	618	1.8	13,347	2.7
	T	20,854	3.2	1,283	0.2	1,014	1.5	23,151	2.4
	Sex ratio	72.9		91.8		64.1		73.5	
Kefa	M	3,333	0.3	1,486	0.2	16,041	21.8	20,860	1.7
	F	6,065	0.6	1,212	0.1	19,941	25.2	27,218	2.2
	T	9,398	0.5	2,698	0.1	35,982	23.5	48,078	2.0
	Sex ratio	55.0		122.6		80.4		76.7	
Shēwā	M	36,840	1.1	-	-	-	-	36,840	0.9
	F	56,080	1.7	-	-	-	-	56,080	1.4
	T	92,920	1.4	-	-	-	-	92,920	1.1
	Sex ratio	65.7						65.7	
Sidamo	M	24,835	1.6	2,176	0.1	1,270	1.0	28,281	1.5
	F	45,155	3.0	2,669	0.2	2,633	2.1	50,457	2.6
	T	69,990	2.3	4,845	0.2	3,903	1.6	78,738	2.0
	Sex ratio	55.0		81.5		48.2		56.1	
Wellega	M	24,769	2.8	1,178	0.1	678	0.9	26,625	2.1
	F	30,485	2.7	1,227	0.1	949	1.2	32,661	2.6
	T	55,254	2.5	2,405	0.1	1,627	1.0	59,286	2.4
	Sex ratio	81.2		96.0		71.4		81.6	
Wollo	M	20,922	1.5	1,866	0.1	1,173	1.0	23,961	1.3
	F	37,805	2.7	2,357	0.2	1,770	1.2	41,932	2.3
	T	58,727	2.1	4,223	0.2	2,943	1.1	65,893	1.8
	Sex ratio	55.3		79.2		66.3		57.2	
Total	M	203,337	1.7	15,983	0.2	24,293	3.3	243,613	1.4
	F	321,771	2.5	16,954	0.2	31,796	3.3	370,521	2.2
	T	525,108	2.1	32,937	0.2	56,089	3.3	614,134	1.8
	Sex ratio	63.2		94.3		76.4		65.8	

N.B:- The percentages in columns 1 and 2 are based on the 1982/83 rural population of the respective region. The rural population is obtained by ESVRS.

The percentage in column 3 is based on the 1984 urban population of the respective region.

The percentage in column 4 is based on the 1984 total population (Rural and Urban) of the respective region.

Pertaining to the urban to rural intra-regional migrants, these constitute 3.3 percent (3.3 percent males and 3.3 percent females) of the total urban population of the regions under consideration. Among the regions, Kefa has exceptionally the highest percentage (23.5 percent) of its urban population moving into the rural areas. The proportions of males and females urban to rural intra-regional migrants in the same region turn out to be 21.8 and 25.2 percent respectively. The observed high rate of urban to rural migration could be attributed to the demand of labour in coffee plantations in the rural areas of the region. The lowest percentage of urban to rural intra-regional migrants is observed in Gojjam (0.4 percent). For other regions, the proportion of urban population moving into rural areas of the same region ranges between 0.8 and 2.2 percent. And the sex-ratio reveals that females dominate males in every region except Gondar (sex ratio 119.7).

Examination of Table 2.3 shows that out of the total 614,134 intra-regional migrants, 525,108 (85.5 percent) constitute rural to rural, 32,937 (5.4 percent) constitute rural to urban and 56,089 (9.1 percent) were urban to rural migrants. This shows that rural to rural migration is the dominant form of intra-regional migration followed by urban to rural and rural to urban forms.

Of the total 243,613 male intra-regional migrants 203,337 (83.5 percent) made the move within the rural sector, 15,983 (6.5 percent) made moves from rural areas to urban areas and 24,293 (10.0 percent) moved from urban areas

to rural areas. On the other hand, of the total 370,521 female intra-regional migrants 321,771 (86.8 percent), 16,954 (4.6 percent) and 31,791 (8.6 percent) made the move within the rural sector, from rural to urban and from urban to rural areas respectively. In all streams, females dominate males with the sex-ratio of 63.2, 94.3 and 76.4 for the rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural migration respectively (see Table 2.3).

Although the rural to rural form of migration dominates among intra-regional migrants in almost every region, one finds also regional variation in this stream of movement (see Table 2.3). Considering the regions, the rural to rural form of migration among the intra-regional migrants is found to be highest in Shewa followed by Gojjam, Wellega and Gondar. One hundred percent of the intra-regional migrants of Shewa moved from rural to rural areas. This figure accounted for 97 percent in Gojjam and over 90 percent in Wellega and Gondar. The rural to rural form of migration among intra-regional migrants is found to be lowest in Kefa followed by Bale. Only about 20 percent and 60 percent intra-regional migrants of Kefa and Bale moved from rural to rural areas. For the remaining regions the proportion of rural to rural moves among intra-regional migrants varies from about 71 percent in Hararge to 90 percent in Illubabor. Rural to rural intra-regional migration is found to be highest in Shewa and lowest in Kefa (see Table 2.3).

Rural to urban form of intra-regional migration is found to be highest in Bale followed by Hararge while this is lowest in Gojjam followed by Wellega. And the regional ranking with respect to rural to urban migration holds for

Table 2.3 Volume of Intra-regional Migrants by Sex, Region and Stream, 1982/83

Region	Sex	Rural to Urban (R/R)		Rural to Urban (R/U)		Urban to Rural (U/R)		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Arssi	M	12,787	87.1	1,132	7.7	761	5.1	14,680	100
	F	17,961	89.6	1,217	6.0	1,079	5.3	20,257	100
	T	30,748	88.0	2,349	6.7	1,840	5.2	34,937	100
	SR	71.2		93.1		70.6		72.5	
Bale	M	2,875	57.4	1,326	26.5	799	16.0	5,000	100
	F	3,789	61.9	1,353	22.1	975	15.9	6,117	100
	T	6,664	59.9	2,679	24.1	1,774	15.9	11,117	100
	SR	75.9		98.0		82.0		81.8	
Gamo Gofa	M	4,060	85.4	416	8.7	275	5.8	4,751	100
	F	8,972	85.2	824	7.8	703	6.9	10,499	100
	T	13,032	85.2	1,240	8.1	978	6.5	15,250	100
	SR	45.3		50.5		39.2		45.2	
Gojjam	M	32,741	95.5	1,072	3.1	460	1.3	34,273	100
	F	56,265	97.7	800	1.3	506	0.8	57,571	100
	T	89,006	96.9	1,872	2.0	966	1.0	91,844	100
	SR	58.2		134.0		90.6		59.6	
Gondar	M	22,701	89.9	1,523	6.0	1,011	4.0	25,235	100
	F	33,633	91.7	2,187	5.9	845	2.3	36,665	100
	T	56,334	91.0	3,710	5.9	1,856	2.9	61,900	100
	SR	67.5		69.7		119.7		68.9	
Hararge	M	8,680	65.2	3,194	24.0	1,429	10.7	13,303	100
	F	13,501	76.1	2,439	13.7	1,777	10.0	17,717	100
	T	22,181	71.4	5,633	18.1	3,206	10.3	31,020	100
	SR	64.3		131.0		80.5		75.1	
Illubabor	M	8,794	89.7	614	6.2	396	4.0	9,804	100
	F	12,060	90.3	669	5.0	618	4.6	13,347	100
	T	20,854	90.0	1,283	5.5	1,014	4.3	23,151	100
	SR	73.0		91.8		64.1		73.5	
Kefa	M	3,333	15.9	1,486	7.1	16,041	76.9	20,860	100
	F	6,065	22.2	1,212	4.4	19,941	73.2	27,218	100
	T	9,398	19.5	2,698	5.6	35,982	74.8	48,078	100
	SR	55.0		122.6		80.5		76.7	
Shewa	M	36,840	100	-	-	-	-	36,840	100
	F	56,080	100	-	-	-	-	56,080	100
	T	92,920	100	-	-	-	-	92,920	100
	SR	65.7		-		-		65.7	
Sidamo	M	24,835	87.8	2,176	7.6	1,270	4.4	28,281	100
	F	45,155	89.4	2,669	5.2	2,633	5.2	50,457	100
	T	69,990	88.8	4,845	6.1	3,903	4.9	78,738	100
	SR	55.0		81.6		48.3		56.1	
Wellega	M	24,769	93.0	1,178	4.4	678	2.5	26,625	100
	F	30,485	93.3	1,227	3.7	949	2.8	32,661	100
	T	55,254	93.2	2,405	4.0	1,627	2.7	59,286	100
	SR	81.3		96.0		71.5		81.6	
Wollo	M	20,922	87.3	1,866	7.7	1,173	4.8	23,961	100
	F	37,805	90.1	2,357	5.6	1,770	4.2	41,932	100
	T	58,727	89.1	4,223	6.4	2,943	4.4	65,893	100
	SR	55.4		79.2		66.3		57.2	
Total	M	203,337	83.5	15,983	6.5	24,293	10.0	243,613	100
	F	321,771	86.8	16,954	4.6	31,796	8.6	370,521	100
	T	525,108	85.5	32,937	5.4	56,089	9.1	614,134	100
	SR	63.2		94.3		76.4		65.8	

both male and female intra-regional migrants. Twenty four (26.5 percent males and 22.1 percent females) and 18 percent (24.0 percent males and 13.7 percent females) intra-regional migrants of Bale and Hararge moved from rural to urban areas. The rural to urban components accounted for only 2 percent (3.1 percent males and 1.3 percent females) of the intra-regional migrants of Gojjam (see Table 2.3).

The urban to rural form of migration among intra-regional migrants is found to be the highest in Kefa followed by Bale and Hararge while this is found to be the lowest in Gojjam. This overall finding also holds for both males and females. Nearly 75 percent of the intra-regional migrants of Kefa moved from urban to rural areas, while this component accounted for 15.9 and 10.3 percent of intra-regional migrants in Bale and Hararge respectively. Only one percent of males and females of intra-regional migrants of Gojjam moved from urban to rural areas (see Table 2.3).

This shows that the rural to rural migration is the dominant form of intra-regional migration followed by urban to rural and rural to urban forms. The overall pattern holds for both males and females. The finding of the dominance of rural to rural form of migration among the intra-regional migrants also holds in every region except for Kefa. In Kefa, urban to rural form of migration dominates among the intra-regional migrants. This is an exception rather than the rule. The finding of the dominance of rural to rural form of migration among the intra-regional migrants is not unexpected given the fact that the economy of the country is essentially an agrarian in nature.

Finally, it is to be noted from Table 2.3 that females dominate males in all streams of migration and in every region with the exception of rural to urban migration in Gojjam (sex-ratio 134), Hararge (sex-ratio 131) and Kefa (sex-ratio 122.6) and urban to rural migration in Gondar (sex-ratio 119.7).

2.3 Volume of Inter-regional In-migrants

The inter-regional migration shows the volume of movement of migrants between and among different regions during the year 1982/83. Tables 2.4 and 2.5 give the volume of inter-regional in-migrants by region, sex and direction of flow (streams) for each region. During the period 1982-83, there were 23,992 inter-regional in-migrants who have changed places of residences from one region to another. Among these migrants, 11,023 (45.9 percent) and 12,969 (54.1) were males and females respectively. In other-words, over half of the inter-regional in-migrants were females.

From Table 2.4, which gives the distribution of inter-regional in-migrants by region, it can be seen that relatively a higher proportion of inter-regional in-migrants moved into Shewa region (23.3 percent) followed by Gojjam (13.7 percent), Sidamo (12.2 percent), Illubabor (10.2 percent) and Gondar (10.2 percent) in that order. The smallest proportion of in-migrants moved into Hararge region accounting for only 0.4 percent of all inter-regional migrants. Thus, if magnitude and direction of migration are taken as indicators of preference of an area by migrants, then, Shewa, Gojjam, Sidamo with the highest magnitude of

Table 2.4 Volume of Inter-regional In-migrants by Region,
Sex and Stream, 1982/83

Region	Sex	Rural to Rural		Urban to Rural		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
Arssi	M	366	4.4	276	10.2	642	5.8
	F	803	7.6	236	10.0	1,039	8.0
	T	1,169	6.2	512	10.1	1,681	7.0
	SR	45.6		116.9		61.8	
Bale	M	339	4.1	134	5.0	473	4.3
	F	329	3.1	108	4.6	437	3.4
	T	668	3.5	242	4.8	910	3.8
	SR	103.0		124.1		108.2	
Gamo Gofa	M	408	4.9	225	8.3	633	5.7
	F	359	3.4	128	5.4	487	3.8
	T	767	4.1	353	7.0	1,120	4.7
	SR	113.6		175.8		130.0	
Gojjam	M	1,208	14.5	140	5.2	1,348	12.2
	F	1,875	17.7	74	3.1	1,949	15.0
	T	3,083	16.3	214	4.2	3,297	13.7
	SR	64.4		189.2		69.2	
Gondar	M	851	10.2	45	1.7	896	8.1
	F	1,279	12.1	262	11.1	1,541	11.9
	T	2,130	11.3	307	6.1	2,437	10.2
	SR	66.5		17.2		58.1	
Hararge	M	62	0.7	-	-	62	0.6
	F	-	-	31	1.3	31	0.2
	T	62	0.3	31	0.6	93	0.4
	SR	-		0.0		200.0	
Illubabor	M	1,023	12.3	183	6.8	1,206	10.9
	F	1,099	10.4	146	6.2	1,245	9.6
	T	2,122	11.2	329	6.5	2,451	10.2
	SR	93.1		125.3		96.9	
Kefa	M	470	5.6	16	0.6	486	4.4
	F	563	5.3	90	3.8	653	5.0
	T	1,033	5.5	106	2.1	1,139	4.7
	SR	83.5		17.8		74.4	
Shewa	M	1,743	21.0	810	30.0	2,553	23.2
	F	2,542	24.0	494	20.9	3,036	23.4
	T	4,285	22.6	1,304	25.7	5,589	23.3
	SR	68.6		164.0		84.1	
Sidamo	M	926	11.1	551	20.4	1,477	13.4
	F	811	7.6	635	26.8	1,446	11.1
	T	1,737	9.2	1,186	23.4	2,923	12.2
	SR	114.2		86.8		102.1	
Wellega	M	413	5.0	41	1.5	454	4.1
	F	360	3.4	-	-	360	2.8
	T	773	4.1	41	0.8	814	3.4
	SR	114.7		-		126.1	
Wollo	M	509	6.1	284	10.5	793	7.2
	F	584	5.5	161	6.8	745	5.7
	T	1,093	5.8	445	8.8	1,538	6.4
	SR	87.2		176.4		106.4	
Total	M	8,318	100	2,705	100	11,023	100
	F	10,604	100	2,365	100	12,969	100
	T	18,922	100	5,070	100	23,992	100
	SR	78.4		114.4		85.0	

in-migrants, could be considered the regions most preferred and Hararge with the lowest magnitude of in-migrants could be considered as a region least preferred by inter-regional migrants of both sexes.

Consideration of the sex distribution of inter-regional in-migrants suggests that although there is a slight predominance of females over males among the total in-migrants this overall pattern holds only for 6 out of 12 regions. For the remaining regions the reverse is true. However, it should be noted here that the regions which have attracted the highest number of in-migrants are dominated by the females; particularly, Shewa and Gojjam.

It is also to be noted that the regions most preferred by males are also the regions most preferred by females. The regions which have attracted the highest number of male migrants are also the regions which have attracted the highest number of females and the converse also holds true. This is what one is also expected to find. Females, in general, are wholly dependent on men in economically poor patriarchal societies. Given this reality women are expected to move with their men.

Inter-regional migration is sub-divided into two categories of streams of mobility, rural to rural and urban to rural. Rural to rural migration is movement within the rural areas (i.e., movement from rural areas of one region to rural areas of another region) while urban to rural migration is flow of migrants from urban areas of one region to rural areas of another region. Examination of Table 2.5 reveals that rural to rural migration appears to dominate

Table 2.5 Volume of Inter-regional In-migrants by Region,
Sex and Stream, 1982/83

Region	Sex	Rural to Rural		Urban to Rural		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
Arssi	M	366	57.0	276	43.0	642	100
	F	803	77.3	236	22.7	1,039	100
	T	1,169	69.5	512	30.5	1,681	100
Bale	M	339	71.7	134	28.3	473	100
	F	329	75.3	108	24.7	437	100
	T	668	73.4	242	26.6	910	100
Gamo Gofa	M	408	64.5	225	35.5	633	100
	F	359	73.7	128	26.3	487	100
	T	767	68.5	353	31.5	1,120	100
Gojjam	M	1,208	89.6	140	10.4	1,348	100
	F	1,875	96.2	74	3.8	1,949	100
	T	3,083	93.5	214	6.5	3,297	100
Gondar	M	851	95.0	45	5.0	896	100
	F	1,279	83.0	262	17.0	1,541	100
	T	2,130	87.4	307	12.6	2,437	100
Hararge	M	62	100	-	-	62	100
	F	-	-	31	100	31	100
	T	62	66.7	31	33.3	93	100
Illubabor	M	1,023	84.8	183	15.2	1,206	100
	F	1,099	88.3	146	11.7	1,245	100
	T	2,122	86.6	329	13.4	2,451	100
Kefa	M	470	96.7	16	3.3	486	100
	F	563	86.2	90	13.8	653	100
	T	1,033	90.7	106	9.3	1,139	100
Shewa	M	1,743	68.3	810	31.7	7,553	100
	F	2,542	83.7	494	16.3	3,036	100
	T	4,285	76.7	1,304	23.3	5,589	100
Sidamo	M	926	62.7	551	37.3	1,477	100
	F	811	56.1	635	43.9	1,446	100
	T	1,737	59.4	1,186	40.6	2,923	100
Wellega	M	413	91.0	41	9.0	454	100
	F	360	100	-	-	360	100
	T	773	95.0	41	5.0	814	100
Wollo	M	509	64.2	284	35.8	793	100
	F	584	78.4	161	21.6	745	100
	T	1,093	71.1	445	28.9	1,538	100
Total	M	8,318	75.5	2,705	24.5	11,023	100
	F	10,604	81.8	2,365	18.2	12,969	100
	T	18,922	78.9	5,070	21.1	23,992	100

inter-regional in-migration process. Of the total 23992 in-migrants 18922 (78.9 percent) and 5070 (21.1 percent) were rural to rural and urban to rural in-migrants respectively. The dominance of rural to rural movers among inter-regional migrants as a whole is also evident for both males and females. Three-fourths of male and over four-fifths of female inter-regional migrants moved from rural to rural areas during the year 1982/83. The overall finding that the majority of inter-regional in-migrants moved from rural to rural areas also holds for every region and for both males and females.

Although the majority of inter-regional in-migrants in each region were movers from rural areas of one region to the other, their proportion vary from 95 percent in Wellega to about 67 percent in Hararge. The recipient of the least number of rural in-migrants happens to be Hararge region.

Among the urban to rural inter-regional in-migrants the majority moved to rural Shewa (25.7 percent) followed by Sidamo (23.4 percent). The percentage share of the remaining regions ranges between 10.1 percent in Arssi and 0.6 percent in Hararge. Both males and females inter-regional in-migrants of urban origin preferred Shewa and Sidamo (see Table 2.4).

2.4 Volume of Inter-regional Out-migrants

During the year under reference, there were 26,659 inter-regional out-migrants. Of these, 13,428 (50.4 percent) and 13,231 (46.9 percent) were males and females respectively. Unlike the inter-regional in-migrants, the

Table 2.6 Volume of Inter-regional Out-migrants by Region, Sex and Stream, 1982/83

Region	Sex	Rural to Rural		Rural to Urban		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Arssi	M	366	4.5	244	4.7	610	4.5
	F	803	7.8	92	3.1	895	6.8
	T	1,169	6.3	336	4.1	1,505	5.6
	SR	45.6		265.2		68.2	
Bale	M	339	4.1	268	5.1	607	4.5
	F	329	3.2	136	4.5	465	3.5
	T	668	3.6	404	4.9	1,072	4.0
	SR	103.0		197.1		131.0	
Gamo Gofa	M	408	5.0	355	6.8	763	5.7
	F	359	3.5	146	4.9	505	3.8
	T	767	4.2	501	6.1	1,268	4.8
	SR	113.6		243.2		151.1	
Gojjam	M	1,173	14.3	394	7.5	1,567	11.7
	F	1,669	16.3	-	-	1,669	12.6
	T	2,842	15.4	394	4.8	3,236	12.1
	SR	70.3		-		93.9	
Gondar	M	797	9.7	371	7.1	1,168	8.7
	F	1,232	12.0	408	13.6	1,640	12.4
	T	2,029	11.0	779	9.5	2,808	10.5
	SR	64.7		90.9		71.2	
Hararge	M	62	0.8	224	4.3	286	2.1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	62	0.3	224	2.7	286	1.1
	SR	-		-		-	
Illubabor	M	1,023	12.5	228	4.4	1,251	9.3
	F	1,099	10.7	45	1.5	1,144	8.6
	T	2,122	11.5	273	3.3	2,395	9.0
	SR	93.1		506.7		109.4	
Kefa	M	470	5.7	167	3.2	637	4.7
	F	480	4.7	115	3.8	595	4.5
	T	950	5.2	282	3.4	1,232	4.6
	SR	97.9		145.2		107.1	
Shewa	M	1,743	21.3	1,574	30.1	3,317	24.7
	F	2,542	24.8	850	28.4	3,392	25.6
	T	4,285	23.2	2,424	29.5	6,709	25.2
	SR	68.6		185.2		97.8	
Sidamo	M	926	11.3	568	10.9	1,494	11.1
	F	811	7.9	882	29.5	1,693	12.8
	T	1,737	9.4	1,450	17.6	3,187	12.0
	SR	114.2		64.4		88.2	
Wellega	M	413	5.0	258	4.9	671	5.0
	F	360	3.5	49	1.6	409	3.1
	T	773	4.2	307	3.7	1,080	4.1
Wollo	M	479	5.8	578	11.1	1,057	7.9
	F	553	5.4	271	9.1	824	6.2
	T	1,032	5.6	849	10.3	1,881	7.1
	SR	86.6		213.3		128.3	
Total	M	8,199	100	5,229	100	13,428	100
	F	10,237	100	2,994	100	13,231	100
	T	18,436	100	8,223	100	26,659	100
	SR	80.1		174.6		101.5	

inter-regional out-migrants are relatively male dominated.

As presented in Table 2.6, the higher proportion of the inter-regional out-migrants moved out of rural Shewa (25.2 percent) followed by rural Sidamo (12 percent) and rural Gojjam (12.1 percent). Relatively speaking, the smallest proportion of out-migrants moved out of Hararge region (1.1 percent). And this overall finding also holds for males and females separately i.e., the regions which have experienced the highest exodus are also the ones experiencing highest male and female exodus and the converse was also true.

That the out-migrants were relatively more male dominated, as was observed for the 12 regions, also holds for the majority of the regions. However, the regions which have experienced the highest exodus of people (i.e., Shewa, Sidamo & Gojjam) were female dominated.

It may be observed from Table 2.7 that the majority of the inter-regional out-migrants were the movers from rural areas of one region to rural areas of another region. Of the total, 26,659 inter-regional out-migrants over 69 percent migrated to rural areas of another region, while about 31 percent moved to urban centers of another region. From this, it could be said that although migration between the countryside and the towns still continues on a large scale, rural to rural migration is the most dominant form of migration prevailing in the country. The pattern observed for both sexes also applies for each sex and for almost each region. Although the majority of inter-regional out-migrants in each region, other than that of Hararge, were the movers from rural areas of one region to the other, the

Table 2.7 Volume of Inter-regional Out-migrants, by Region,
Sex and Stream, 1982/83

Region	Sex	Rural to Rural		Rural to Urban		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
Arssi	M	366	60.0	244	40.0	610	100
	F	803	89.7	92	10.3	895	100
	T	1,169	77.7	336	22.3	1,505	100
Bale	M	339	55.8	268	44.2	607	100
	F	329	70.8	136	29.2	465	100
	T	668	62.3	404	37.7	1,072	100
Gamo Gofa	M	408	53.5	355	46.5	763	100
	F	359	71.1	146	28.9	505	100
	T	767	60.5	501	39.5	1,268	100
Gojjam	M	1,173	74.9	394	25.1	1,567	100
	F	1,669	100.0	-	-	1,669	100
	T	2,842	87.8	394	12.2	3,236	100
Gondar	M	797	68.2	371	31.8	1,168	100
	F	1,232	75.1	408	24.9	1,640	100
	T	2,029	72.3	779	27.7	2,808	100
Hararge	M	62	21.7	224	78.3	286	100
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	62	21.7	224	78.3	286	100
Illubabor	M	1,023	81.8	228	18.2	1,251	100
	F	1,099	96.1	45	3.9	1,144	100
	T	2,122	88.6	273	11.4	2,395	100
Kefa	M	470	73.8	167	29.2	637	100
	F	480	80.7	115	19.3	595	100
	T	950	77.1	282	22.9	1,232	100
Shewa	M	1,743	52.5	1,574	47.5	3,317	100
	F	2,542	74.9	850	25.1	3,392	100
	T	4,285	63.9	2,424	36.1	6,709	100
Sidamo	M	926	62.0	568	38.0	1,494	100
	F	811	47.9	882	52.1	1,693	100
	T	1,737	54.5	1,450	45.5	3,187	100
Wellega	M	413	61.5	258	38.5	671	100
	F	360	88.0	49	12.0	409	100
	T	773	71.6	307	28.4	1,080	100
Wollo	M	479	45.3	578	54.7	1,057	100
	F	553	67.1	271	32.9	824	100
	T	1,032	54.9	849	45.1	1,881	100
Total	M	8,199	61.1	5,229	38.9	13,428	100
	F	10,237	77.4	2,994	22.6	13,231	100
	T	18,436	69.2	8,223	30.8	26,659	100

proportions vary from 54.5 percent in Sidamo to 88.6 percent in Illubabor. The absolute majority of migrants from Hararge moved from rural areas of the region to urban centers of another region. Also, following Hararge, the other regions which have experienced moderately high rural to urban flow of migration, included Sidamo, Wollo and Gamo Gofa. At least two-fifth of the out-migrants from these regions moved from rural areas to urban centers of other region (see Table 2.7). It may be noted from Table 2.7 that females tend to dominate among the rural to rural inter-regional out-migrants while the reverse was the case with the rural to urban inter-regional out-migrants.

Among the rural to urban inter-regional out-migrants, males predominate females. Of the 8,223 rural to urban out-migrants, 5,229 (63.6 percent) and 2,994 (36.4 percent) were males and females respectively. As shown in Table 2.6, the bulk of the rural to urban out-migrants originated from rural Shewa (29.5 percent) and rural Sidamo (17.6 percent). Hararge, with 2.7 percent of rural to urban out-migrants, is the region with the smallest proportion of rural to urban out-migrants. Except in Gojjam and Hararge, where no female rural to urban migration is observed, in all the remaining regions the pattern of out-migration observed for each sex is similar to the pattern of out-migration observed for both sexes combined.

2.5 'Other' In and Out-migrants

As it has been explained earlier, the category 'other' refers to in and out-migrants to and from the neighbouring countries of Ethiopia: These are Sudan, Somalia, Kenya and

Table 2.8 Volume of 'Other' In-, Out-, and Net-Migrants by Region,
Sex and Stream, 1982/83

Region	No. & %	In-migrants			Out-migrants			Net-migrants		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bale	N	14	-	14	14	-	14	-	-	-
	%	1.0	-	0.8	0.7	-	0.6	-	-	-
Gojjam	N	-	-	-	64	-	64	-64	-	-64
	%	-	-	-	3.4	-	2.7	-	-	-
Gondar	N	263	-	263	275	-	275	-12	-	-12
	%	18.3	-	15.2	14.6	-	11.7	-	-	-
Hararge	N	454	90	544	528	138	666	-74	-48	-122
	%	31.5	31.7	31.5	28.0	29.7	28.3	-	-	-
Illubabor	N	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-
	%	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.2	-	-	-
Shewa	N	43	30	73	77	49	126	-34	-19	-53
	%	3.0	10.6	4.2	4.1	10.5	5.4	-	-	-
Sidamo	N	246	164	410	369	205	574	-123	-41	-164
	%	17.1	57.4	23.8	19.6	44.1	24.4	-	-	-
Wellega	N	415	-	415	554	13	567	-139	-13	-152
	%	28.8	-	24.1	29.4	2.8	24.1	-	-	-
Wollo	N	-	-	-	-	61	61	-	-61	-61
	%	-	-	-	-	13.1	2.6	-	-	-
Total	N	1,441	284	1,725	1,887	465	2,352	-446	-181	-627
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-

Djibouti. The volume of these international migrants is given in Table 2.8. Accordingly, 1,725 persons immigrated and 2,352 persons emmigrated, with a net-loss of 627 persons. Among the immigrants 1,441 (83.5 percent) and 284 (16.5 percent) were males and females respectively. On the other hand, out of the 2,352 emmigrants 1,887 (80.2 percent) and 465 (19.8 percent) were males and females respectively. In both cases, males out-numbered females among international migrants.

Among the regions, the major sending and receiving ones are Hararge, Wellega, Gondar and Sidamo regions. Most of the regions lost its population to the neighbouring countries.

2.6 Net Inter-regional Migration

Net inter-regional migration is the balance between inter-regional in-migration and out-migration. Accordingly, as indicated in Table 2.9, it is found that the rural areas as a whole suffered a net loss of people to urban areas. The total net-out-migration amounts to 2,637 persons. Of these, 2,405 (91.4 percent) and 262 (8.6 percent) were males and females respectively. Thus, the rural areas lost more males than females in the process of inter-regional migration.

All the regions, except three (Arssi, Gojjam and Illubabor), suffered a net-loss of migrants. The region that suffered most net-migration loss happened to be Shewa with a net out-migration of 1,119 persons; of which males are more than twice as much as females. Shewa is followed by Gondar and Wollo with a net out-migration of 368 and 340

Table 2.9 Volume of Inter-regional Net-migration by Region,
Sex and Stream, 1982/83

Region	Rural to Rural			Rural to Urban			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Arssi	-	-	-	32	145	177	32	145	177
Bale	-	-	-	-148	-28	-176	-148	-28	-176
Gamo Gofa	-	-	-	-132	-18	-150	-132	-18	-150
Gojjam	35	206	241	-256	74	-182	-221	280	59
Gondar	54	47	101	-325	-144	-469	-271	-97	-368
Hararge	-	-	-	-224	31	-193	-224	31	-193
Illubabor	-	-	-	-50	102	52	-50	102	52
Kefa	-	82	82	-151	-24	-175	-151	58	-93
Shewa	-	-	-	-765	-354	-1,119	-765	-354	-1,119
Sidamo	-	-	-	-18	-247	-265	-18	-247	-265
Wellega	-	-	-	-217	-49	-206	-217	-49	-206
Wollo	30	32	62	-292	-110	-402	-262	-78	-340
Total	119	367	486	-2,524	-629	-3,153	-2,405	-262	-2,667

persons respectively. In both cases, males out numbered females by four times as much. Arssi, Gojjam and Illubabor, as mentioned above, showed net-gain of migrants with net in-migration of 177, 59 and 52 persons and in each case females out-numbered males.

As mentioned earlier, inter-regional migration is subdivided into rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural sub-categories of direction of flow. Among these sub-categories, the flow of people towards the urban centers (rural to urban) dominates the flow. The excess of rural to urban migration over that of urban to rural amounts to 3153 net-out-migration; of which males and females account for 2,524 and 629 persons respectively (see Table 2.9).

As to the rural to rural flow of migrants, both the in- and out-migrants counterbalance each other except in Gojjam, Gondar, Kefa and Wollo regions. The total sum of net-in-migration in these four regions amount to 486 persons and nearly four-fifths of these persons are females (see Table 2.9).

2.7 Rate of Internal Migration

A migration rate is the number of migrants related to the population at risk, i.e., exposed to migration during the given interval of time. This definition assumes that the base population is the population 'at risk' and the rate is interpreted as a probability measure¹⁾.

1) Although this does not strictly apply to in-migration rate as it is given here because the base population i.e., population of the area of destination used in obtaining this rate is not at risk. In migration rate, as it is obtained here, can at least be considered as a measure of the impact of migration upon the receiving population rather than the probability of migration during the year.

In Table 2.10 are presented the rates for the different types of migrations and their sub-divisions. These include rates of intra-regional, inter-regional and net-migrants. Each of these rates is further classified into different streams: rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural direction of flow. The base population for each rate is the mid-year population of the respective regions and the constant multiplier is 1000. Thus, the rates are to be interpreted as per 1000 mid-year population of the respective region.

2.7.1 Rate of Intra-regional Migration

The overall rate of intra-regional migration for the 12 regions amounts to 22.9 per 1000 persons (see Table 2.10). Females (27.7 per 1000) appear to be more mobile than males (18.2 per 1000), i.e., probability of mobility among females is higher than among males in intra-regional mobility.

Comparing the rate of intra-regional migration among the regions, it is found that the rate is highest in Illubabor (35.6 per 1000) followed by Gojjam (33.9) and Gondar (33.9) and lowest in Hararge (14 per 1000). In each region, the rate is higher for females than for males.

The rural to rural rate of intra-regional migration appears to be higher (19.6) than the rural to urban (1.2) and urban to rural rate (2.1) of migration. In every stream, particularly in the rural to rural stream, female rate of migration is comparatively higher than that of males. In the rural to rural intra-regional migration, the highest rate is observed in Illubabor (32.1) and the lowest

is in Kefa (4.9) Females domination over males in the rural to rural intra-regional migrations prevails in all regions. In the case of rural to urban intra-regional migration, the highest rate is found in Bale (6.2) and the lowest is in Gojjam (0.7). Although females slightly dominate over males in the rural to urban intra-regional migration as a whole, this does not hold for every region. The exceptions are noted in the regions of Bale, Gojjam, Hararge and Kefa. In these regions, the rates are higher for males than females in rural to urban intra-regional migration.

Finally, in the urban to rural direction of flow, the highest rate (18.8) is observed in Kefa followed by Bale (4.1). The smallest rate of urban to rural intra-regional migration is found in Gojjam (0.4).

2.7.2 Rate of Inter-regional Migration

The inter-regional migration rates are divided into two components, VIZ, in-migration and out-migration rates. Each of these is further classified into two types of streams, VIZ, rural to rural and urban to rural in the case of the former and rural to rural and rural to urban in the case of the latter.

2.7.2.1 Rate of Inter-regional In-migration

The overall rate of inter-regional in-migration amounts to 0.9 per 1000 population (see Table 2.10). The overall rate for females (1.0) is slightly higher than that for males (0.8). Among the regions, the highest rate (3.8) is found in Illubabor followed by Bale (2.2), Gondar (1.3) and

Gamo Gofa (1.1). The rates for females are higher than those for males in Arssi (1.5), Gojjam (1.4), Gondar (1.7), Kefa (0.7), and Shewa (0.9). In all other remaining regions, the inter-regional in-migration rate is higher for males than females.

Of the two streams of migration, rural to rural and urban to rural, the rate for the rural to rural stream (0.7) is higher than the rate for the urban to rural stream (0.2). In the rural to rural stream females have the higher rate (0.8) than males (0.6). On the other hand, in the urban to rural stream, both sexes have equal rates (0.2).

In the rural to rural stream, the highest rate is found in Illubabor (3.3) followed by Bale (1.6), Gojjam and Gondar, each with a rate of 1.1 per 1000. The lowest rate of the rural to rural in-migration is observed in Hararge (0.3). The rate of rural to rural in-migration is higher for females than males in almost all regions except for Bale, Gamo Gofa, Sidamo & Wellega. In these regions, the rate is higher for males than females.

In urban to rural stream, the highest rate is found in Bale (0.6) followed by Illubabor (0.5) and Sidamo (0.4). The lowest rate of urban to rural in-migration is observed in Hararge (0.01) and Wellega (0.01). The rate of urban to rural in-migration is higher for males than females in all the regions except in Gondar (0.1), Hararge (0.03) and Kefa (0.02).

2.7.2.2 Rate of Inter-regional Out-migration

The rate of inter-regional out-migration for the 12

Table 2.10 Rates of Internal Migration by Region, Sex, Type of Migration and Stream, 1982/83

Region	Sex	Intra-regional migration rate				Inter-regional migration rates						Inter-regional net-migration rates		
		R/R..	R/U.	U/R.	Tot.	In-migration rates			Out-mig.rates			R/R.	R/U..	Tot..
Arssi	M	18.8	1.7	1.1	21.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.9	-	0.1	0.1
	F	25.9	1.8	1.6	29.2	1.2	0.3	1.5	1.2	0.1	1.3	-	0.2	0.2
	T	22.4	1.7	1.3	25.4	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.2	1.1	-	0.1	0.1
Bale	M	13.6	6.3	3.8	23.7	1.6	0.7	2.3	1.6	1.3	2.9	-	-0.6	-0.6
	F	17.3	6.2	4.5	27.9	1.5	0.5	2.0	1.5	0.6	2.1	-	-0.1	-0.1
	T	15.5	6.2	4.1	25.8	1.6	0.6	2.2	1.6	1.0	2.5	-	-0.4	-0.4
Gamo Gofa	M	7.9	0.8	0.5	9.2	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.5	-	-0.3	-0.3
	F	17.4	1.6	1.4	20.4	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	-	-	-
	T	12.6	1.2	1.0	14.8	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.2	-	-0.1	-0.1
Gojjam	M	24.1	0.8	0.3	25.3	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.3	1.2	-	-0.2	-0.2
	F	41.6	0.6	0.4	42.5	1.3	0.1	1.4	1.2	-	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
	T	32.8	0.7	0.4	33.9	1.1	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Gondar	M	24.3	1.6	1.1	27.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.5	0.1	-0.4	-0.2
	F	37.8	2.5	1.0	41.2	1.4	0.3	1.7	1.4	0.5	1.8	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
	T	30.9	2.0	1.0	33.9	1.1	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.7	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Hararge	M	7.7	2.8	1.3	11.8	0.1	-	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.7	-	-0.3	-0.3
	F	12.5	2.3	1.6	16.4	-	0.03	0.03	-	0.1	1.3	-	-	-
	T	10.0	2.5	1.4	14.0	0.03	0.01	0.04	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.1	0.1
Illubabor	M	27.7	1.9	1.2	30.9	3.2	0.6	3.8	3.2	0.7	4.0	-	-0.1	-0.1
	F	36.2	2.0	1.9	40.1	3.3	0.4	3.7	3.3	0.1	3.4	-	0.3	0.3
	T	32.1	2.0	1.6	35.6	3.3	0.5	3.8	3.3	0.4	3.7	-	0.1	0.1
Kefa	M	3.5	1.6	16.8	21.8	0.5	0.02	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	-	-0.2	-0.2
	F	6.3	1.3	20.7	28.3	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	-	0.1
	T	4.9	1.4	18.8	25.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.6	-	-0.1	-0.1
Shewa	M	11.3	-	-	-	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	-	-0.2	-0.2
	F	17.2	-	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.1	-	-0.1	-0.1
	T	14.3	-	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.1	-	-0.2	-0.2
Sidamo	M	16.3	1.4	0.8	18.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	-	-0.1	-0.1
	F	29.8	1.8	1.7	33.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.3	-	-0.2	-0.1
	T	23.0	1.6	1.3	25.9	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.2	-	-0.1	-0.1
Wellega	M	22.8	1.1	0.6	24.5	0.4	0.04	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	-	-0.3	-0.3
	F	26.5	1.1	0.8	28.4	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	-	-0.1	-0.1
	T	24.7	1.1	0.7	26.5	0.3	0.01	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	-	-0.2	-0.2
Wollo	M	15.2	1.4	0.9	17.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	-	-0.2	-0.2
	F	24.4	1.7	2.1	28.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	-	-0.1	-0.1
	T	19.8	1.5	1.5	22.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	-	-0.2	-0.1
Total	M	15.2	1.2	1.8	18.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.2	-0.0	-0.3	-0.2
	F	24.1	1.3	2.4	27.7	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.0	-0.0	-0.1	-
	T	19.6	1.2	2.1	22.9	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.1	-0.0	-0.2	-0.1
	M	203337	15983	24293	243613	8318	2705	11023	8199	5229	13428	119	-2524	-2405
	F	321771	16954	31796	370521	10604	2365	12969	10237	2994	13231	367	-629	-262
	T	525108	32937	56089	614137	18922	5070	23992	18436	8223	26659	486	-3153	-2667

regions is found to be 1.1 per 1000 population (see Table 2.10). The rate for males (1.2) is higher than females (1.0). Among the regions, Illubabor has experienced the highest rate of inter-regional out-migration (3.7) followed by Bale (2.5) and Gondar (1.7). Except for Arssi (0.9), Gondar (1.5), Hararge (0.7), Shewa (1.0) and Sidamo (1.2), males have higher rate than females in all other regions.

Contrasting the rate of out-migration between the two streams of migration, rural to rural and rural to urban, the rate for the former (0.7) is higher than the rate for the latter (0.4). However, it should be noted that the rates for rural to rural in-migration and out-migration are similar. This is due to the fact that the volume of rural to rural out-migration and in-migration are same in every region except in four regions (see section 2.6).

Concerning the rate for the rural to urban out-migration, the overall rate is 0.4 per 1000. The overall rate for males (0.5) is higher than that of females (0.3). Among the regions, the highest rate of rural to urban out-migration is found in Bale (1.0) followed by Sidamo (0.7) and Gondar (0.6). In every region, except in Sidamo (0.6), males have higher rate than females in rural to urban inter-regional out-migration.

In summary, rate of inter-regional out-migration is higher than the rate of in-migration. The out-migration rate for males is higher than the in-migration rate while for females both the rates are the same. The rural to urban out-migration rate is twice as much as that of urban to rural in-migration rate. In rural to urban out-

migration, males have the higher rate than females while in urban to rural in-migration both sexes have the same rate.

2.8. Rate of Net-migration

The rates of net-migration indicate the rate at which the rural areas* gain or lose people. The overall rate of net out-migration for the twelve regions is found to be 0.1 per 1000. This loss of rural people is due to rural to urban out-migration. The loss is mainly incurred by male out-migration from rural areas to urban areas (see Table 2.10).

Examination of Table 2.10 shows that net inter-regional rural to rural migration rate is approximately zero. However, that of rural to urban net inter-regional out-migration rate is 0.2 per 1000 for both sexes, 0.3 for males while females net inter-regional Out-migration rate is 0.1. The region with the highest rate of net out-migration is Bale (-0.4) followed by Shewa (-0.2) and Wellega (-0.2). All other regions have rate of net out-migration equal to 0.1 with the exception of Arssi and Illubabor which have a rate of net in-migration of 0.1 each and Gojjam with the rate of net-migration approximately equal to zero. In the majority of the regions, the rate of net out-migration is higher for males than females in rural to urban inter-regional migration.

2.9 Inter-regional Flow of Migrants

To show the distributive effect of internal migration on population, inter-regional flows (streams) of migration

* The survey is limited to the rural areas only.

are presented by cross tabulating region of origin by region of destination and by type of migration. Tables 2.11 and 2.12 show the stream of flows among the 14 regions, of which two regions (Tigray and Eritrea) were not included in ESVRS. Table 2.11, presents inter-regional in-migrants by region of origin and destination, for both sexes. The data indicate that the 12 regions covered in ESVRS received migrants from 14 regions (including Tigray and Eritrea). Table 2.12 presents inter-regional out-migrants by region of origin and destination, for both sexes. The 12 regions covered in ESVRS possibly have sent their out-migrants to 14 regions including Tigray and Eritrea, though this phenomena have not been indicated in the data because Tigray and Eritrea were not covered. Table 2.13, which is a by-product of Tables 2.11 and 2.12, gives the net exchange of migrants between the regions.

There are two separate net inter-regional migration included in Table 2.13. The figures given at the bottom line of the table indicate the net loss or gain of each regions shown at the top line to the 11 regions while the figures in the last column give the net loss or gain of migrants by each region. To give specific example, Arssi has a net-out-migration of 210 persons, while it has a net in-migration of 156 persons. Note that the intra-regional migrations are not included in Tables 2.11 and 2.12.

Thus, from Tables 2.11 and 2.12, it can be seen that the great bulk of inter-regional migration are short distance migrations, i.e., most of the exchange of migrants are between and among contiguous regions (see Figure 2.1).

The pair of regions that are mostly involved in the interchange of migrants include: Arssi and Bale; Arssi and Shewa; Bale and Shewa; Gamo Gofa and Sidamo; Gojjam and Gondar, Gojjam and Wollo; Gondar and Wollo; Illubabor and Wellega; and Shewa and all the regions having a common border with Shewa.

As indicated in Table 2.11, 23,992 persons in-migrated into the 12 regions, while, as indicated in Table 2.12, 26,659 persons out-migrated from the 12 regions. It should be noted that, since ESVRS is based in the rural areas, all in-migrants have one destination, that is rural areas of the regions included in ESVRS. But all out-migrants have alternative destinations, that is either the rural or urban areas of the regions included in ESVRS or the rural or urban areas of Tigray and Eritrea or other areas not included in ESVRS. Therefore, the number of out-migrants noted to be higher than in-migrants in this study is not inconsistent.

Among the in-migrants, the largest number moved into rural Shewa (23.3%) followed by rural Gojjam (13.7%), rural Sidamo (12.2%), rural Gondar (10.2%) and rural Illubabor (10.2%). Among the in-migrants to Shewa, the largest number came from Sidamo (1517), Kefa (1192), Hararge (819), Wollo (567) and Wellega (238). And all these regions have a common border with Shewa. Gojjam received most of its in-migrants from Gondar (2,658), Wollo (320) and Wellega (115) which are also contiguous regions. Similarly, Sidamo received most of its in-migrants from Shewa (974), Illubabor (705), Hararge (407), Gamo Gofa (404) and Bale (211) - all of these regions except Illubabor and Hararge have a common

Table 2.11 Inter-regional In-migrants by Region of Origin and Destination, Both Sexes, 1982/83*

Region of Destination	Region of Origin														Share of Region	
	Arssi	Bale	Gamo Goffa	Gojjam	Gonder	Hararge	Illubabor	Kefa	Shewa	Sidamo	Well-ega	Wollo	Tigray	Eritrea		Total
Arssi	-	376	-	-	-	247	-	57	857	32	19	-	-	93	1,681	6.9
Bale	594	-	4	-	-	51	-	4	149	15	-	17	7	93	910	3.8
Gamo Gofa	13	117	-	13	-	9	9	-	55	692	-	199	-	13	1,120	4.7
Gojjam	-	-	-	-	2,658	39	40	-	94	-	115	320	-	31	3,297	13.7
Gondar	-	-	-	864	-	34	-	-	131	15	-	1,343	15	35	2,437	10.2
Hararge	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	31	-	93	0.4
Illubabor	91	50	228	-	-	80	-	233	6	104	1,634	-	-	25	2,451	10.2
Kefa	-	-	-	-	-	-	301	-	460	75	-	229	58	16	1,139	4.7
Shewa	768	144	-	256	88	819	-	1,192	-	1,517	238	567	-	-	5,589	23.3
Sidamo	20	211	404	-	-	407	705	-	974	-	-	70	-	132	2,923	12.2
Wellega	-	-	48	-	-	90	369	52	130	-	-	-	-	125	814	3.4
Wollo	-	81	31	56	100	203	-	81	587	74	30	-	-	295	1,538	6.4
Total	1,486	979	715	1,220	2,846	1,979	1,424	1,619	3,474	2,524	2,036	2,745	111	834	23,992	100
Share of Region	6.2	4.1	3.0	5.1	11.9	8.2	5.9	6.7	14.3	10.5	8.5	11.4	0.5	3.5	100	

*Note that the figures given in this Table include only inter-regional In-migrations and exclude inter-national in-migrations.

border with Sidamo.

Among the out-migrants the great majority originated from rural Shewa (25.2%) followed by Gojjam (12.1%), Sidamo (12.0%), Gondar (10.2%) and Illubabor (9%). The majority of the out-migrants from Shewa headed towards Sidamo (1557), Hararge (1338), Kefa (1298), Arssi (892) and Wollo (639). Of those who out-migrated from Gojjam, the majority headed towards Gondar (2,383) and Wollo (414). Similarly, of those who out-migrated from Sidamo, the majority headed towards Shewa (974), Illubabor (756) and Hararge (543) (see Table 2.12). All the sending and receiving regions, with the exceptions of Illubabor, have a common border with each other (see Figure 2.1).

From the net stream of migration, it can be observed that the overall net out-migration amounts to 2,667 (see Table 2.13). Except for few regions, most of the regions covered in ESVRS are sending migrants to other areas. In general, Shewa lost a substantial number of migrants to its contiguous regions (see Table 2.13, and Figure 2.1). From the Table it can be observed that Shewa lost 323 migrants to the 11 regions covered in ESVRS, however this figure rises to 1,120 if Tigray and Eritrea are included. Similar changes are also noticed for other regions. The other major losing regions include Wollo, Gondar and Bale. However, the great loss of migrants incurred by Shewa may be attributed to its large size, irregular shape, and large concentration of population. That is, Shewa is centrally located and surrounded by numerous regions, that make relatively easier for migrants from this region to cross boundaries and move to the neighboring regions.

Table 2.12 Inter-regional Out-Migrants by Region of origin and Destination, Both sexes, 1982/83*

Region of Origin	Region of Destination														Share of Regions	
	Arssi	Bale	Gamo Goffa	Gojjam	Gonder	Hararge	Illubabor	Kefa	Shewa	Sidamo	Well-ega	Wollo	Tigray	Eritrea		Total
Arssi	-	268	-	-	-	247	-	22	857	92	19	-	-	-	1,505	5.6
Bale	700	-	4	-	-	82	-	8	149	7	-	17	7	101	1,075	4.0
Gamo Gofa	13	117	-	13	-	9	-	-	439	465	-	199	-	13	1,268	4.8
Gojjam	-	-	-	-	2,383	136	-	-	94	-	115	414	-	94	3,236	12.1
Gondar	-	-	-	900	-	34	-	-	131	15	121	1,343	38	136	2,718	10.2
Hararge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	31	224	286	1.1
Illubabor	91	50	228	-	-	80	-	203	6	104	1,608	-	-	25	2,395	9.0
Kefa	-	-	-	-	-	22	286	-	460	223	-	167	58	16	1,232	4.6
Shewa	892	114	60	248	152	1,338	-	1,298	-	1,557	363	639	-	48	6,709	25.2
Sidamo	-	96	535	-	-	543	756	-	974	-	-	70	-	214	3,188	12.0
Wellega	-	-	48	-	-	130	407	199	130	41	-	-	-	125	1,080	4.0
Wollo	-	81	23	56	119	213	-	173	526	57	30	-	444	220	1,942	7.3
Total	1,696	726	898	1,217	2,654	2,834	1,449	1,903	3,797	2,561	2,256	2,849	578	1,216	26,659	100
Share of REgion	6.4	2.7	3.4	4.6	10.0	10.6	5.4	7.1	14.2	9.6	8.5	10.7	2.2	4.6	100	

*Note that the figures in this Table include only inter-regional out-migrations and exclude inter-national migrations.

FIGURE 2.1 NET STREAMS OF INTER-REGIONAL MIGRATION, 1982/83

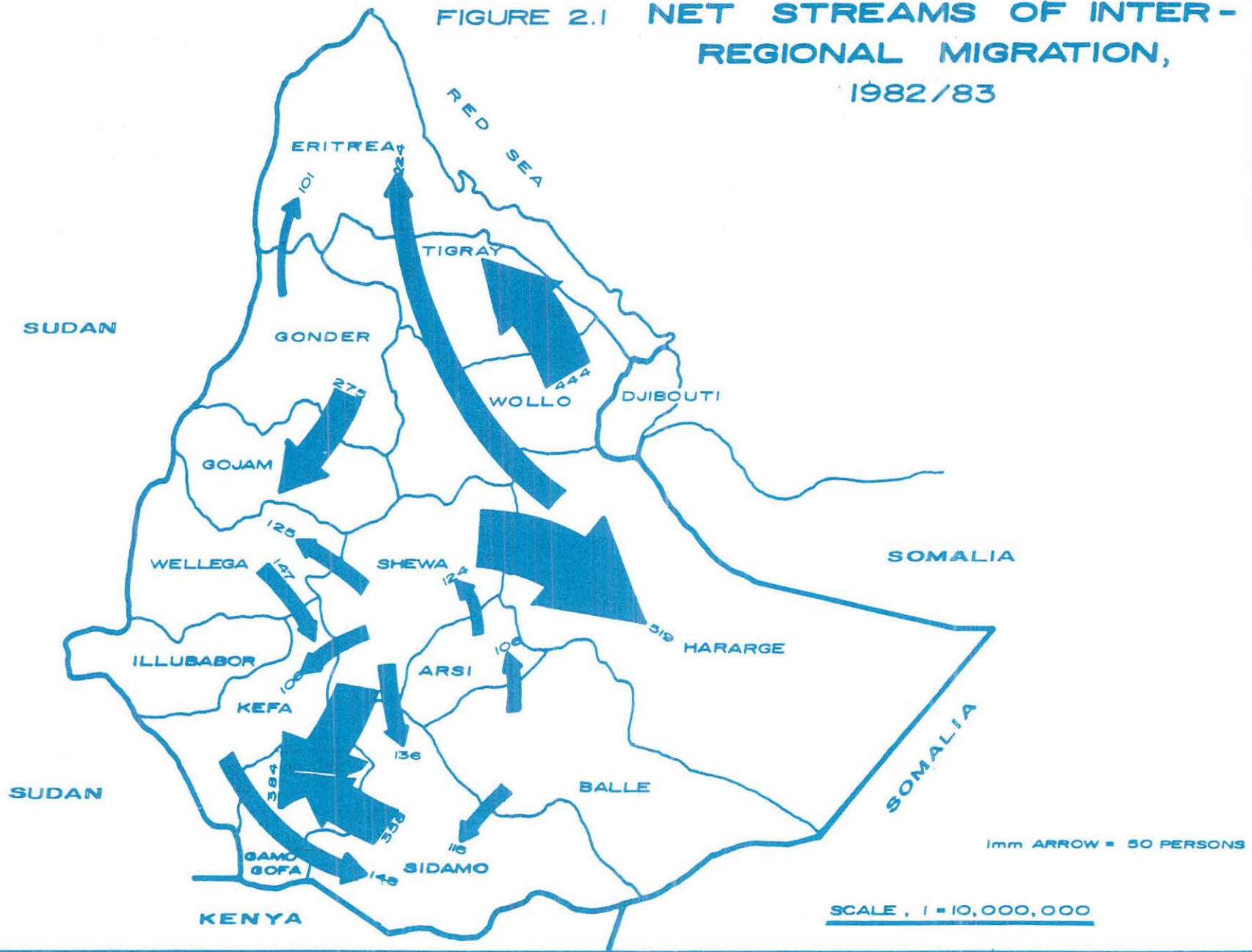


Table 2.13 Net Inter-regional Migration by Region of Origin and Destination, Both Sexes, 1982/83

Region of Destination	Region of Origin														Total
	Arssi	Bale	Gamo Gofa	Gojjam	Gonder	Hararge	Illubabor	Kefa	Shewa	Sidamo	Wellega	Wollo	Tigray	Eritrea	
Arssi	-	108	-	-	-	-20	-	35	-	60	-	-	-	93	156
Bale	-106	-	-	-	-	-31	-	-4	-	8	-	-	-	-32	-165
Gamo Gofa	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-384	277	-	-	-	-	-148
Gojjam	-	-	-	-	275	-97	40	-	-	-	-	-94	-	-63	61
Gonder	-	-	-	-36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-121	-	-23	-101	-281
Hararge	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-224	-193
Illubabor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	26	-	-	-	56
Kefa	-	-	-	-	-	22	15	-	-	-148	-	62	-	-	-93
Shewa	-124	-	-60	8	-64	-519	-	-106	-	40	-125	-72	-	-48	-1,120
Sidamo	20	115	-131	-	-	-136	-51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-82	-265
Wellega	-	-	-	-	-	-40	-38	-147	-	-41	-	-	-	-	-266
Wollo	-	-	8	-	-19	-10	-	-92	61	17	-	-	-444	70	-404
Total	-210	253	-183	3	192	-875	-25	-284	-323	-37	-220	-104	-467	-382	-2,667

CHAPTER III

CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MIGRANTS AND LOCAL MOVERS

Studies on internal migration have indicated quantitatively and qualitatively that migrants are a selective group of persons of particular characteristics and traits. The propensity of migrants to change residence varies markedly with age. The age of mobility takes place as adulthood is attained. The tendency to migrate is usually higher among the unmarried than the married persons. Migrants are persons who have better personal contacts at the places of destinations than the non-migrants. They usually migrate either to join relatives or friends who had previously migrated. Moreover, the profile of migrants depends on the type of migration and the main reason for migration. The profile also varies according to country and level of development.

In this section, with the data at hand, some of the above generalization will be investigated. The investigation will focus on the age and sex structure, marital status and relation of migrants to the head of household. The analysis will be done for the local movers, intra-regional and inter-regional migrants. Both the inter-regional and intra-regional migrants are further sub-classified into rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural migrants.

3.1 Age-Sex Specific Rates of Internal Migration and Local Moves.

Age-sex specific rates are defined as the number of in-

or out-migrants in a given age and sex per 1000 mid-year population of the same age and sex. The rates are intended to show the extent at which the rural areas of each region receive from or send to migrants from the rural and urban centers of other regions or the urban centers of the same region. Thus, the discussion in this section will focus on the age-sex specific rates of intra-regional and inter-regional migrants.

3.1.1 Age-Sex Specific Rates of Local Moves

The age-sex specific rates of local movements, which are based on per 1000 rural population of the respective regions, indicate that the overall rate of local movements during the reference period amounted to 12.1 per 1000 total rural population of the regions under consideration. The overall rate of local movement for females is higher (13.5 per 1000 total rural female population) than that for males (10.7 per 1000 total rural male population) (see Table 3.1).

Among the regions, Gondar has the highest rate (20.4 per 1000 total rural population of the region) of local movements followed by Gojjam (19.1 per 1000 total rural population of the region) and Wollo (18.2 per 1000 total rural population of the region). On the otherhand, Sidamo has the lowest rate of local movement (6.7 per 1000) followed by Shewa (7.0 per 1000) and Hararge (7.9 per 1000). Females have the highest rate of local movements in every region with the exception of Arssi and Gondar where males have the highest rate of local movements.

Considering the rate of local movements by age of movers, it is found that both males and females in the age

Table 3.1 Rates* of Local Moves by Age, Sex and Region, 1982/83

Region	Sex	<5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-49	50+	N/S	Total
Arssi	M	10.8	10.3	22.5	16.4	2.9	4.6	29.1	11.2
	F	8.0	7.6	21.1	13.4	2.6	6.8	104.3	9.4
	T	9.4	9.0	21.8	14.6	2.7	5.7	66.7	10.3
Bale	M	13.4	15.1	16.2	11.8	2.7	4.2	45.3	11.9
	F	11.3	13.9	27.8	6.9	7.0	16.4	48.2	13.6
	T	12.3	14.5	21.6	8.8	5.1	10.1	46.5	12.3
Gamo Gofa	M	7.7	9.8	10.3	6.2	2.1	1.7	-	7.1
	F	11.4	9.9	43.9	21.1	9.8	7.4	-	16.7
	T	9.6	9.8	27.3	14.5	5.8	4.4	-	11.9
Gojjam	M	13.4	18.2	51.3	12.7	4.2	5.9	29.7	18.5
	F	14.6	19.9	47.3	9.8	8.9	10.7	62.5	19.8
	T	14.0	19.0	49.2	11.1	6.4	8.2	46.0	19.1
Gondar	M	13.1	20.5	56.0	18.6	4.7	4.4	15.9	20.8
	F	15.1	19.9	45.1	10.8	10.0	10.5	67.9	20.0
	T	14.1	20.2	50.6	14.4	7.2	7.1	44.1	20.4
Hararge	M	5.5	5.1	9.3	4.3	2.6	1.7	3.3	5.0
	F	5.6	7.4	31.8	8.6	4.9	8.1	51.4	11.0
	T	5.5	6.2	21.0	6.7	3.7	4.5	26.0	7.9
Illubabor	M	12.8	19.0	31.9	16.1	9.9	9.3	158.8	16.6
	F	15.8	19.3	35.6	14.2	7.9	16.0	-	17.5
	T	14.3	19.1	33.7	15.0	8.8	12.7	97.3	17.1
Kefa	M	5.7	8.6	18.2	11.8	4.9	5.0	178.7	9.0
	F	10.2	9.5	27.5	15.6	10.6	10.4	342.5	13.7
	T	8.0	9.0	22.8	14.0	7.8	7.5	254.3	11.3
Shewa	M	4.9	6.5	16.8	5.3	2.1	1.5	4.8	6.3
	F	5.6	6.7	21.8	5.1	2.5	5.6	4.6	7.6
	T	5.2	6.6	19.2	5.2	2.3	3.4	4.7	7.0
Sidamo	M	6.0	5.0	11.1	6.6	0.8	1.2	-	5.4
	F	6.1	5.9	22.6	5.4	3.2	5.1	7.1	8.0
	T	6.0	5.5	16.8	5.9	2.0	3.0	3.9	6.7
Wellega	M	8.4	16.2	31.7	16.2	5.4	6.7	155.6	14.7
	F	12.1	18.8	42.6	8.1	5.4	10.8	248.0	17.5
	T	10.2	17.5	37.3	11.5	5.4	8.8	203.1	16.1
Wollo	M	11.5	21.9	30.1	16.3	3.7	3.9	33.6	14.8
	F	11.7	25.3	62.7	19.7	8.8	7.8	121.3	21.6
	T	11.6	23.5	45.6	18.2	6.4	5.8	71.8	18.2
Total	M	8.3	11.4	25.2	10.4	3.3	3.5	27.2	10.7
	F	9.4	12.4	34.7	10.2	6.0	8.3	30.3	13.5
	T	8.9	11.9	29.9	10.3	4.7	5.8	29.1	12.1

* Rate per 1000 mid-year population.

group 15-24 have the highest rate (25.2, 34.7 and 29.9 per 1000 male, female and total rural population of both sexes in the age group 15-24 respectively) of local movements than any other age group and this holds true for each sex in every region. The rates of local movements for both sexes turn out to be the lowest in the age group 35-49 years and this also holds true for every region except in Gondar and Gamo Gofa. However, the age of lowest rate of local movements by males and females separately shows a slight variation from region to region (see Table 3.1).

3.1.2 Age-Sex Specific Rates of Intra-regional Migration

The age-sex specific rates of intra-regional migrants are calculated for the rural to urban and urban to rural migrations within a given region, where the former is an out-migration to the rural areas. Table 3.2 and 3.3 present the age-sex specific rates of rural to urban and urban to rural intra-regional migration respectively.

Considering the age-sex specific rates of the rural to urban intra-regional migration, it is found that the overall rate turns out to be 1.2 per 1000 mid-year rural population of all ages of the 12 regions under study (see Table 3.2). The rate for the females (1.3) is slightly higher than the rate for males (1.2). Concerning the age-specific rates, the highest rate of rural to urban migration is observed in age group 15-24 years, with the rate being 3.1 per 1000 mid-year population. This holds for both males and females, although the rate for females (3.2) is slightly higher than the rate for males (3.0). The second highest rate of out-migration from rural to urban areas is observed in the age-

Table 3.2 Rates* of Intera-regional Rural to Urban Migration by Age,
Sex and Region, 1982/83

Region	Sex	<5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-49	50+	N/S	Total
Arssi	M	1.3	1.5	3.8	0.5	1.9	0.9	29.1	1.7
	F	0.7	1.5	5.3	0.7	1.2	1.2	145.7	1.8
	T	1.0	1.5	4.5	0.6	1.5	1.1	87.4	1.7
Bale	M	3.4	6.1	18.0	6.7	1.3	2.1	-	6.3
	F	3.5	6.4	17.7	3.1	3.3	4.6	-	6.2
	T	3.5	6.3	17.8	4.5	2.4	3.3	-	6.2
Gamo Gofa	M	0.5	0.4	1.0	2.5	0.5	0.4	-	0.8
	F	1.9	0.5	5.2	1.4	-	1.7	-	1.6
	T	1.2	0.5	3.1	1.9	0.2	1.0	-	1.2
Gojjam	M	0.1	0.8	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	-	0.8
	F	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.2	-	-	0.6
	T	0.2	0.7	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	-	0.7
Gondar	M	1.1	1.1	3.9	2.6	1.0	0.5	-	1.6
	F	0.8	2.8	5.8	2.1	1.1	1.0	-	2.5
	T	0.9	1.9	4.8	2.3	1.1	0.7	-	2.0
Hararge	M	0.7	2.2	7.3	4.9	1.6	1.6	-	2.8
	F	1.4	2.4	3.9	2.5	1.6	1.0	-	2.3
	T	1.1	2.3	5.5	3.6	1.6	1.3	-	2.5
Illubabor	M	2.1	1.3	3.9	3.3	1.0	1.2	-	1.9
	F	2.6	2.6	3.4	2.1	0.7	0.8	-	2.0
	T	2.3	1.9	3.6	2.6	0.8	1.0	-	2.0
Kefa	M	0.9	1.2	4.3	1.4	0.5	0.5	92.9	1.6
	F	0.3	1.2	3.0	1.1	0.7	1.1	71.9	1.3
	T	0.6	1.2	3.1	1.2	0.6	0.7	83.2	1.4
Shewa	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sidamo	M	0.1	0.8	4.1	1.6	0.8	0.7	-	1.4
	F	1.4	1.6	4.5	1.1	0.7	1.1	-	1.8
	T	1.2	1.2	4.3	1.3	0.7	0.9	-	1.6
Wellega	M	0.6	1.0	2.2	1.7	1.2	0.2	-	1.1
	F	0.5	0.7	3.5	1.0	0.3	0.6	-	1.1
	T	0.6	0.9	2.9	1.3	0.7	0.4	-	1.1
Wollo	M	1.1	0.8	3.6	2.4	0.8	0.5	-	1.4
	F	1.1	1.5	4.3	3.0	0.3	1.0	-	1.7
	T	1.1	1.2	4.0	2.7	0.7	0.7	-	1.5
Total	M	0.7	0.9	3.0	1.7	0.7	0.5	5.4	1.2
	F	0.8	1.2	3.2	1.2	0.5	0.7	3.9	1.3
	T	0.7	1.1	3.1	1.4	0.6	0.6	4.5	1.2

* Rate per 1,000 mid-year population.

group 25-34 followed by that in the age group 5-14. The rates are 1.4 and 1.1 per thousand mid-year population respectively. Male out-migrants in the age group 25-34 have higher rate (1.7) than their female counterparts (1.2). On the other hand, females in the age group 5-14 have higher rate (1.2) than males (0.9). The age-sex specific migration rate, in general, rises with age, reaching its maximum at age group 15-24 and then continues to decline thereafter.

Among the regions, Bale has the highest rate (6.2) of rural to urban migration. The overall finding of highest concentration of rural to urban intra-regional migrants in the age-group 15-24 also holds for each of the regions, although its magnitude varies from one region to another. It ranges from lowest 1.7 in Gojjam to highest 17.8 in Bale. Consistent with the overall finding, one also finds highest concentration of males and females in the age group 15-24, although the rates for each sex vary between the regions. In Bale, Gojjam, Hararge, Illubabor and Kefa the rates for males are higher than the rates for females in the age group 15-24, while the converse is true in other regions (see Table 3.2). The overall inverted U-shaped relationship observed between age and migration rate also holds in every region.

The age-sex migration rates of intra-regional urban to rural migrants are provided in Table 3.3. These data represent the rate of in-migration of persons from urban areas to rural areas of the indicated region. The overall rate of urban to rural migration turns out to be 2.1 per 1000 mid-year population of the rural areas of the 12 regions. The corresponding rate of rural to urban migration

Table 3.3 ^{*} Rates of Intra-regional Urban to Rural Migrants by
Age, Sex and Region, 1982/83

Region	Sex	5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-49	50+	N/S	Total
Arssi	M	1.7	0.6	1.9	-	1.2	1.3	29.1	1.1
	F	1.0	1.6	2.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	145.7	1.6
	T	1.3	1.1	2.2	0.7	1.2	1.2	87.4	1.3
Bale	M	3.4	3.6	7.0	4.4	1.9	2.5	-	3.8
	F	2.9	4.2	9.2	2.8	2.9	6.1	39.8	4.5
	T	3.1	3.9	8.0	3.4	2.5	4.2	15.5	4.1
Gamo Gofa	M	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.7	-	-	0.5
	F	1.9	0.8	2.0	2.0	-	2.2	-	1.4
	T	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.7	0.1	1.0	-	0.9
Gojjam	M	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	-	-	0.3
	F	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.4
	T	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.2	-	-	0.4
Gondar	M	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.1	-	1.1
	F	0.4	1.2	2.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	-	0.9
	T	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.7	-	1.0
Hararge	M	0.6	1.2	2.8	1.2	1.1	0.8	-	1.3
	F	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.2	-	1.6
	T	0.9	1.0	2.5	1.8	1.2	1.0	-	1.5
Illubabor	M	2.1	0.8	3.6	1.1	-	0.4	-	1.2
	F	1.7	2.4	4.0	2.3	0.5	0.6	-	1.9
	T	1.9	1.6	3.8	1.8	0.3	0.5	-	1.6
Kefa	M	14.7	22.0	31.7	15.2	4.4	8.2	92.9	16.8
	F	18.2	16.2	42.9	20.1	13.2	19.4	250.7	20.7
	T	16.5	19.2	37.2	18.1	8.8	13.4	165.8	18.8
Shewa	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sidamo	M	1.4	0.4	2.0	1.0	0.4	-	-	0.8
	F	1.7	0.9	4.8	1.9	0.7	0.9	-	1.7
	T	1.5	0.6	3.4	1.5	0.6	0.4	-	1.3
Wellega	M	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	-	0.6
	F	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.6	1.0	0.8	-	0.8
	T	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.5	-	0.7
Wollo	M	1.0	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.3	0.3	-	0.9
	F	1.1	1.5	2.5	2.0	0.3	0.6	8.5	1.3
	T	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.7	0.3	0.4	3.7	1.1
Total	M	1.7	2.0	3.3	1.9	0.8	0.9	5.4	1.8
	F	2.0	1.8	4.6	2.6	1.7	1.9	9.5	2.4
	T	1.9	1.9	3.9	2.3	1.2	1.3	7.9	2.1

* Rate per 1000 mid-year population.

was only 1.2 per 1000 mid-year population. It indicates that within a region the rural areas are receiving more people from the regional urban centers than the number of people the former sends to the latter. The overall rate of intra-regional urban to rural migration is higher for females (2.4) than males (1.8). And this holds true for all age groups except for the age-group 5-14. Considering age-specific rate, this is found to be highest in the age-group 15-24 (3.9) followed by 25-34 (2.3). And this holds true for both males and females, although the rate for the latter is higher than the former. These rates for males and females are 3.3 and 4.6 in age group 15-24 and 1.9 and 2.6 in age-group 25-34.

Comparing the rate of urban to rural migration among the regions, it is observed that kefa had the highest rate (18.8) followed by Bale (4.1). The rates by age and sex in Kefa appear to be relatively higher compared to similar rates in any other region. This implies that there is a good deal of mobility of people from urban to rural areas in kefa. Consistent with the overall findings it is to be noted also that in every region, except for Gamo Gofa, persons aged 15-24 years have the highest rate of in-migration from urban areas to rural areas of their respective regions, and the rates for females are higher than the rates for males in almost all age groups in every region. Although the pattern of age selectivity of migration is the same in every region, its magnitude varies from one region to the other.

FIGURE 3.1 RATES OF INTRA-REGIONAL MIGRATION BY AGE,SEX,
RURAL TO URBAN AND URBAN TO RURAL STREAM,1982/83

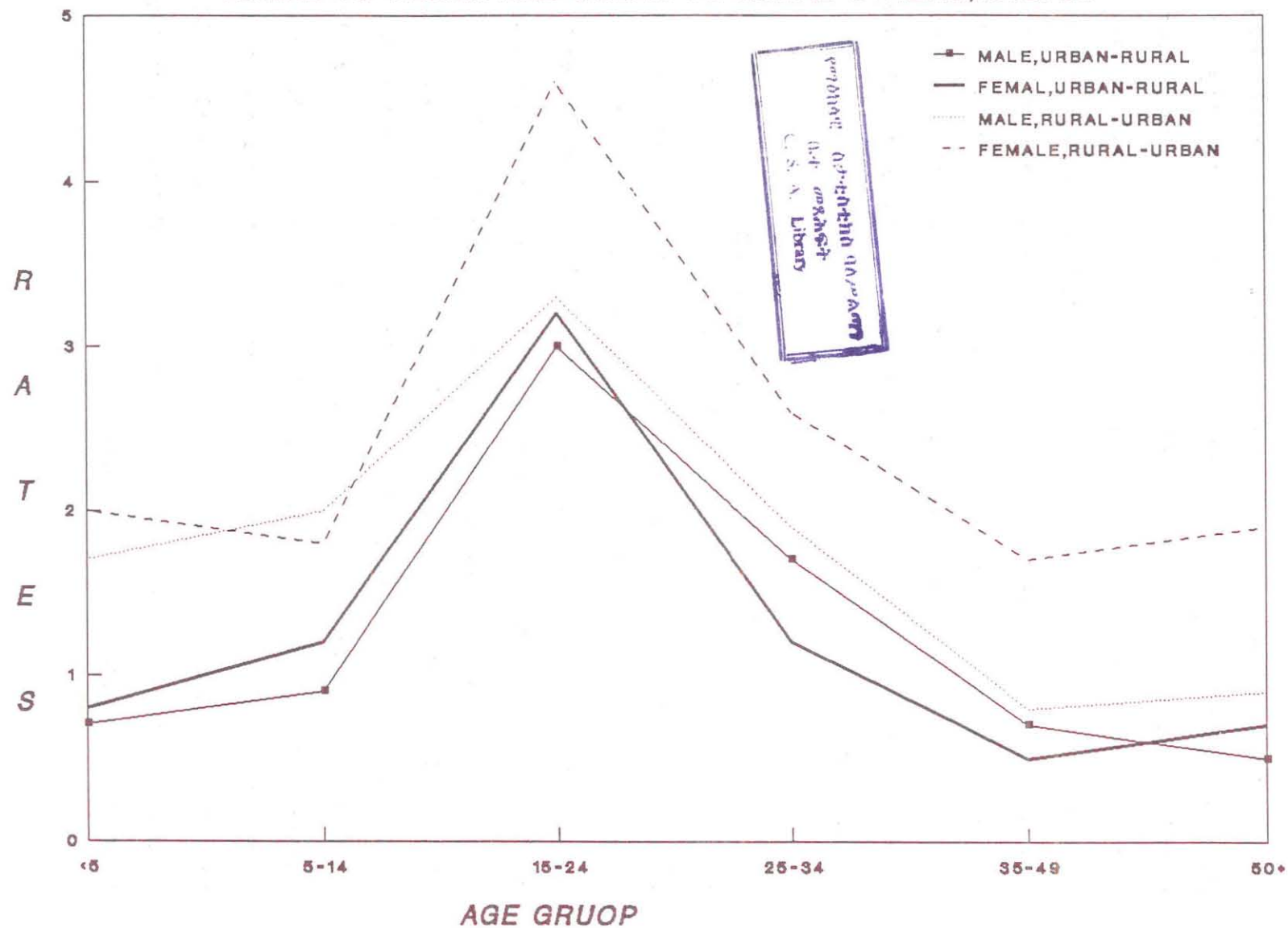


Figure 3.1 compares the rates of intra-regional migration by age, sex and stream of migration. As can be observed from the Figure, both male and female intra-regional migrants, irrespective of their direction of movement, have the highest concentration at age group 15-24 years. However, females who migrated from urban to rural areas have the higher rate than males who moved in the same direction. Females have also higher rate than males in the reverse direction (i.e., rural to urban). In general, the rates for both sexes in both streams rise with age and reach its maximum point at age 15-24 years and then fall gradually until age 35-49 years and thereafter the age pattern of migration varies by sex and stream. The rate for rural to urban male migrants continues to fall while that of rural to urban female migrants shows slight increase after age 35-49 years. However, the rate for urban to rural migrants of both sexes rises after age 35-49 years (see Figure 3.1).

3.1.3 Age-Sex Specific Rates of Inter-regional Migration

The age-sex specific rates of inter-regional migrations refer to the degree of mobility of people by age and sex between the regions. The rates are based on migration from a common origin to common destination i.e., rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural streams of migration. Tables 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6 present the data on age-sex specific rates of the rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural migration, respectively.

The overall rate of rural to rural inter-regional migration amounts to 0.7 for both sexes, with 0.6 for males and 0.8 for females (see Table 3.4). The highest rate of

Table 3.4 Rates* of Inter-regional Rural to Rural Migration by
Age, Sex and Region, 1982/83

Region	Sex	5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-49	50+	N/S	Total
Arssi	M	0.5	0.5	1.5	-	-	0.3	1.5	0.5
	F	0.3	0.6	6.4	0.9	-	-	-	1.2
	T	0.4	0.6	3.9	0.5	-	0.2	0.8	0.9
Bale	M	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.0	18.1	1.6
	F	1.4	0.6	4.3	0.8	1.0	2.7	-	1.5
	T	1.8	1.1	2.8	1.0	1.2	1.8	11.1	1.6
Gamo Gofa	M	0.1	0.8	1.8	1.6	0.5	-	-	0.8
	F	0.4	0.4	3.0	0.4	-	0.2	-	0.7
	T	0.2	0.6	2.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	-	0.7
Gojjam	M	1.1	0.2	2.6	1.4	0.2	0.4	-	0.9
	F	1.4	1.5	2.7	1.3	-	1.0	-	1.4
	T	1.2	0.8	2.6	1.4	0.1	0.7	-	1.1
Gondar	M	1.7	0.5	2.1	0.7	0.3	-	-	0.9
	F	1.6	0.8	3.3	2.1	0.3	0.3	-	1.4
	T	1.7	0.6	2.7	1.4	0.3	0.2	-	1.2
Hararge	M	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.3	-	0.2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	0.0
Illubabor	M	2.4	3.3	6.8	3.3	3.2	1.2	2.2	3.2
	F	3.5	2.9	8.5	3.3	2.6	0.8	-	3.3
	T	2.9	3.1	7.6	3.3	2.9	1.0	1.4	3.3
Kefa	M	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.5
	F	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	2.7	0.6
	T	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	9.8	0.5
Shewa	M	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.8	0.5
	F	0.7	0.6	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8
	T	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.7
Sidamo	M	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	-	0.6
	F	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.7	12.4	0.5
	T	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	6.7	0.6
Wellega	M	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.1	-	0.4
	F	0.4	0.2	-	0.5	0.4	0.5	-	0.3
	T	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	-	0.3
Wollo	M	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.4
	F	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.4
	T	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	-	0.4
Total	M	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	2.2	0.6
	F	0.7	0.6	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.8
	T	0.7	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.7

*Rate per 1000 mid-year population.

rural to rural inter-regional migration is observed for persons aged 15-24 years, the rate being 1.3 for male, 1.9 for female and 1.6 for both sexes. Persons aged 25-34 years have the second highest rate (0.8) in the rural to rural inter-regional migration. Inter-regional rural to rural migration rates for males and females are almost the same except for the age-groups 15-24 and 50 and over. In these two age groups, rates for females are relatively higher than males.

The rates of rural to rural inter-regional migration vary from region to region. Illubabor has the highest rate (3.3) of rural to rural inter-regional migration and the least rate is observed in Hararge. The overall finding of highest concentration of rural to rural inter-regional migrants in the age group 15-24 is also observed in almost every region except Wellega. In this region, the highest concentration was observed in the age group 25-34. However, the rates at the peak age-group vary substantially from one region to another. At the peak age, the rate is higher for females than males in almost every region except for Sidamo and Wellega. However, this pattern of male-female difference is not always true with respect to other ages which vary from age group to age group and from region to region (see Table 3.4).

Pertaining to the rates of rural to urban migration, the data in Table 3.5 indicate an overall rate of 0.3 which is lower than the overall rate (0.7) for the rural to rural migration. However, unlike the rural to rural, the overall rate of rural to urban migration for males (0.4) is higher than for females (0.2). The rural to urban inter-regional

Table 3.5 Rates* of Inter-regional Rural to Urban Migration by
Age, Sex and Region, 1982/83

Region	Sex	5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-49	50+	N/S	Total
Arssi	M	-	-	1.1	2.1	-	-	-	0.4
	F	-	0.2	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.1
	T	-	0.1	0.8	0.9	-	-	-	0.2
Bale	M	0.7	1.1	3.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	-	1.3
	F	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.4	1.2	-	-	0.6
	T	0.6	0.8	2.7	0.6	1.0	0.3	-	0.9
Gamo Gofa	M	-	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.1	0.5	-	0.7
	F	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	-	0.3
	T	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.6	-	0.5
Gojjam	M	-	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	-	-	0.3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	-	-	0.1
Gondar	M	0.2	0.1	2.0	-	-	-	-	0.4
	F	0.3	0.8	0.9	-	-	-	-	0.5
	T	0.2	0.5	1.5	-	-	-	-	0.4
Hararge	M	-	-	0.7	0.5	0.3	-	-	0.2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.1
Illubabor	M	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.1	1.0	-	0.7
	F	-	0.4	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
	T	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	-	0.4
Kefa	M	-	0.1	0.8	0.4	-	-	-	0.2
	F	0.2	0.1	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.1
	T	0.1	0.1	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.1
Shewa	M	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.2	0.4	-	0.5
	F	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.3
	T	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	-	0.4
Sidamo	M	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.4
	F	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	-	0.6
	T	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	-	0.5
Wellega	M	-	0.0	1.5	-	-	-	-	0.2
	F	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.0
	T	-	0.0	0.9	-	-	-	-	0.1
Wollo	M	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.4	-	0.4
	F	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	0.2
	T	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	-	0.3
Total	M	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	-	0.4
	F	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.2
	T	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	-	0.3

* Rate per 1000 midyear Population.

migrants also tend to concentrate in the age-group 15-24, with a rate of 0.9 per thousand mid-year population. At this peak age-group, the rate for males (1.2) is two times higher than that of females (0.6). The finding of relatively lower rates of rural to urban stream of migration indicates that job opportunities in urban areas are not very attractive. Among the regions, Bale has relatively the highest rate (0.9) of rural to urban migration and the lowest is in Wellega, Kefa, Hararge, and Gojjam (0.1 for each region). In all regions, except Gojjam, persons aged 15-24 years have the highest rate of rural to urban migration. However, the magnitude of the rates vary from one region to the other.

Considering the urban to rural migration, the rate appears to be very low compared to the rates for the rural to rural and rural to urban stream of migration. As presented in Table 3.6, the overall rate of urban to rural migration amounts to 0.2 and both males and females have equal rates, 0.2. Persons aged 15-24 years have the highest rate (0.5) followed by those aged 25-34 years (0.3). The rate for females (0.6) is higher than the rate for males (0.5) in the age group 15-24 while the rate for males (0.4) is higher than the rate for females (0.1) in the age group 25-34 years.

There is a substantial variation in the rates of urban to rural migration among the regions. Relatively, the highest rate of urban to rural migration is observed in Bale (0.6) followed by Illubabor (0.5). The lowest (0.1) rate is found in Gojjam and Kefa. There appears to be almost no

Table 3.6 Rates* of Inter-regional Urban Migration by Age, Sex
and Region, 1982/83

Region	Sex	5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-49	50+	N/S	Total
Arssi	M	-	-	0.9	2.2	-	-	81.3	0.4
	F	0.5	-	1.1	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.3
	T	0.2	-	1.0	1.2	-	0.3	40.6	0.4
Bale	M	0.8	0.6	0.6	-	1.5	-	-	0.6
	F	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	-	-	0.5
	T	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	-	-	0.6
Gamo Gofa	M	-	0.5	1.4	0.4	-	0.2	-	0.4
	F	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.2
	T	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3
Gojjam	M	-	-	0.2	0.4	0.2	-	-	0.1
	F	0.1	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.1
	T	0.0	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.1
Gondar	M	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.0
	F	0.2	0.1	1.2	-	-	0.2	-	0.3
	T	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2
Hararge	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
	T	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Illubabor	M	0.1	0.7	1.5	-	0.1	1.0	-	0.6
	F	-	0.5	-	0.2	1.0	0.4	74.2	0.4
	T	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.7	28.4	0.5
Kefa	M	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.0
	F	0.2	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.1
	T	0.1	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.1
Shewa	M	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	3.1	0.2
	F	-	0.2	0.5	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.2
	T	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2
Sidamo	M	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.2	-	-	0.4
	F	0.4	-	1.8	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.4
	T	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.3	-	-	0.4
Wellega	M	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.0
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.0
Wollo	M	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	-	0.3	-	0.2
	F	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
	T	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.2
Total	M	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	3.3	0.2
	F	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
	T	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.2

* Rates per 1000 midyear Population.

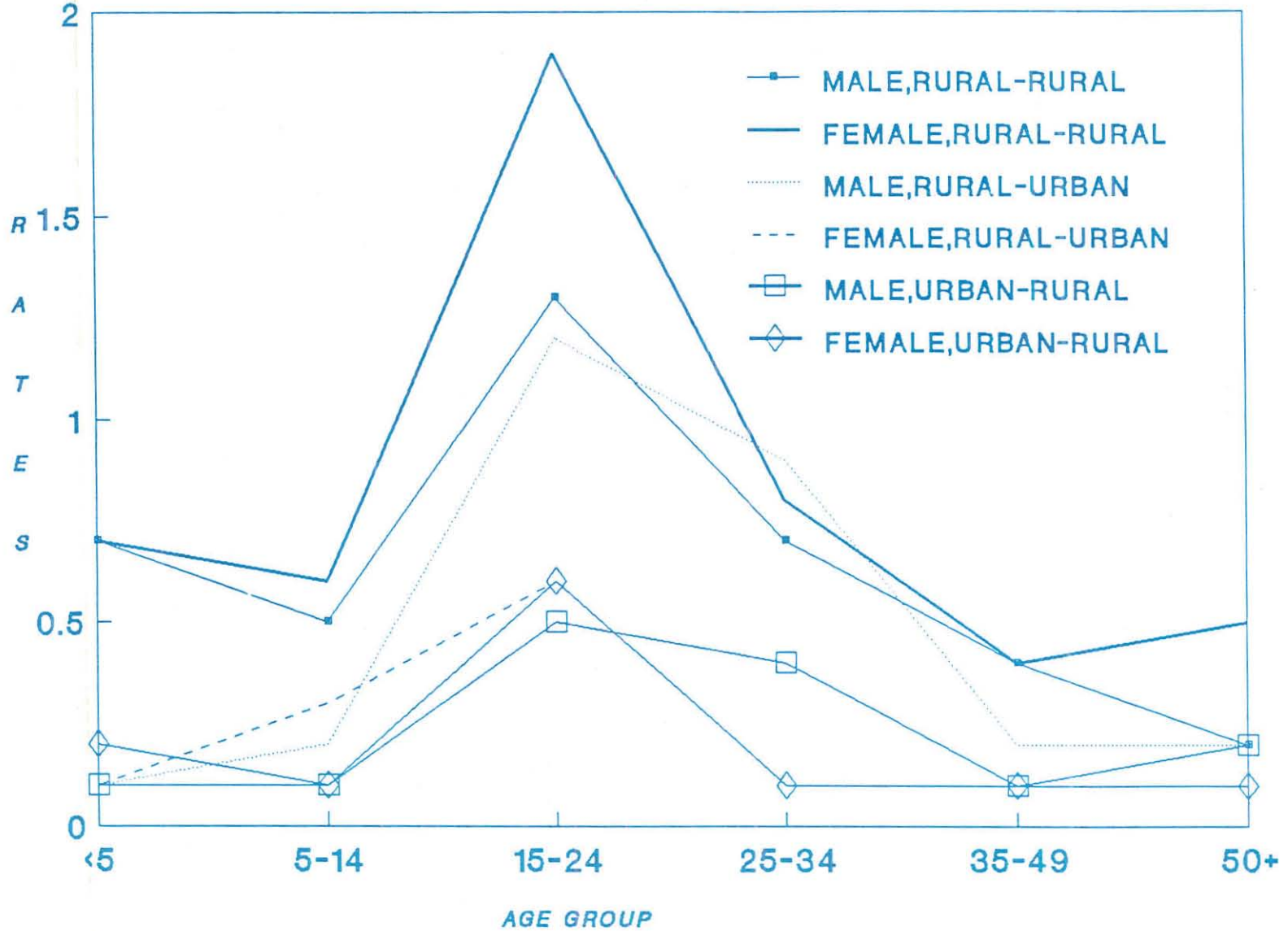
urban to rural migration in Hararge and Wellega. There is also a wide variation in the rates by age and sex among the regions. While looking at the age-specific rate of urban to rural migration this is found to be highest in the age-group 15-24 years for almost every region except for Arssi, Bale and Gojjam (see Table 3.6). In Arssi and Gojjam the age-specific urban to rural migration rate reaches its highest in the age groups 25-34 and 15-34 respectively, while in Bale it reaches its highest in the age group 35-49 years.

Figure 3.2 compares the rate of inter-regional migration by stream, age and sex. The figure clearly demonstrates the dominance of the rural to rural migration, especially by females. The Figure also depicts the universality of the highest rate of migration by persons aged 15-24 years in all stream of the inter-regional migration. The relatively high rate of migration of children between the ages of <5 and 5-14 and old persons above age 50 depicted by the Figure in the rural to rural form of migration indicates the prevalence of the movement of whole families and old persons in this form of migration. From the Figure it can also be observed that the rates of rural to rural and urban to rural migration for females overlap, i.e. they are identical beyond age group 15-24 years. Finally, it can also be seen that the rates for the females in these (rural to urban and urban to rural streams) streams are very low beyond the age group 15-24 years.

3.2 Sex Composition of Internal Migrants and Local Movers

The sex composition of internal migrants is measured by

FIGURE 3.2 RATES OF INTER-REGIONAL MIGRATION BY AGE,SEX,RURAL TO RURAL,RURAL TO URBAN AND URBAN TO RURAL STREAMS,1982/83



means of sex-ratio of migrants by age. The sex-ratio by age is defined as the ratio of males to females in a given age group. The sex-ratio in this section is calculated by age, type of migration, by region and streams of migration.

3.2.1 Sex Composition of Local Movers

The local movements are female dominated. As indicated by Table 3.7, the overall sex ratio of local movers is found to be 79.3 males per 100 females for the 12 regions. The overall sex-ratios by age range between 97.1 (age group 15-24) to 47.7 (age group 50 years and over). As it is mentioned earlier that local movers are persons involved in movements within the same locality. Therefore, the finding of females dominating males among local movers could be attributed, among other factors, to shortness of the distance of movement. Moreover, as the main reason for local movement is marriage and it is culturally a common practice that females move to their husbands (brides) residence after matrimony.

Considering the regions as a whole, in ten out of the twelve regions, females dominate males in local movements. Arssi and Gondar are the two regions where males dominate females in local movements; the sex ratios being 115.9 and 109.5 respectively. However, the ratios by age group show a considerable variation among the regions. In Arssi, in age groups under 5, 5-14 and 15-24 years males dominate females with sex-ratio of 132.9, 139.1 and 117.5 respectively. In Bale, movers in the age groups under 5, 5-14 and 25-34 have sex-ratio of 118.1, 112.8 and 107.9 respectively. In Gamo Gofa, Gondar, Illubabor and Shewa movers in the age groups

Table 3.7 Sex Ratio of Local Movers by Age and Region, 1982/83

Region	<5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-49	50 +	N/S	Total
Arssi	132.9 (99.2)	139.1 (102.9)	117.5 (110.3)	90.2 (73.8)	102.7 (90.5)	71.6 (105.3)	27.9 (100.0)	115.9 (98.1)
Bale	118.1 (99.7)	112.8 (103.9)	66.5 (113.9)	107.9 (63.3)	31.5 (81.2)	27.5 (107.4)	147.1 (156.8)	84.8 (96.6)
Gamo Gofa	67.9 (101.0)	103.9 (104.4)	22.9 (97.8)	23.3 (80.0)	24.1 (109.8)	25.6 (114.4)	- (67.0)	42.4 (100.2)
Gojjam	95.2 (103.7)	94.4 (103.4)	101.3 (93.4)	106.7 (82.9)	50.5 (108.0)	61.9 (112.2)	48.2 (101.4)	93.7 (100.2)
Gonder	86.2 (100.2)	111.7 (108.5)	125.7 (101.3)	150.3 (86.8)	53.0 (112.1)	53.6 (126.8)	19.7 (84.3)	109.5 (104.8)
Hararge	102.0 (105.9)	75.0 (109.5)	27.1 (92.6)	42.0 (84.2)	64.8 (119.6)	27.1 (126.7)	7.2 (112.2)	47.4 (104.7)
Illubabor	83.6 (103.1)	103.3 (105.1)	97.7 (109.0)	79.8 (70.4)	104.8 (84.2)	55.6 (96.1)	- (158.0)	90.5 (95.3)
Kefa	55.7 (98.7)	97.7 (107.8)	68.9 (104.4)	54.3 (71.6)	45.9 (99.9)	56.0 (116.0)	60.8 (116.5)	65.6 (99.6)
Shewa	88.0 (99.8)	101.8 (105.0)	81.5 (105.4)	80.4 (76.7)	81.7 (99.1)	30.7 (114.3)	53.0 (50.2)	82.9 (100.0)
Sidamo	97.8 (99.8)	89.6 (105.9)	50.7 (103.4)	89.9 (73.7)	24.5 (98.5)	30.4 (133.8)	- (82.2)	67.4 (100.9)
Wellega	70.2 (100.9)	86.0 (100.2)	70.7 (95.2)	146.1 (73.5)	89.2 (89.9)	60.5 (97.2)	59.3 (94.5)	79.7 (94.7)
Wollo	97.6 (99.5)	92.0 (106.5)	53.1 (110.5)	65.3 (79.0)	36.9 (88.1)	54.6 (109.9)	36.0 (129.7)	68.8 (99.9)
Total	89.0 (100.8)	97.1 (105.3)	73.9 (101.9)	78.9 (77.5)	53.9 (99.3)	47.7 (113.6)	58.2 (64.8)	79.3 (100.1)

N.B:- Number in parenthesis refer to sex-ratio of the rural population of the respective regions.

5-14 have sex ratios of 103.9, 111.7; 103.3 and 101.8 respectively. Similarly, in Gojjam and Gondar sex-ratio of movers in the age group 15-24 years are found to be 101.3, and 125.7 respectively.

3.2.2 Sex Composition of Intra-Regional Migrants

The sex-ratio of the intra-regional migrants indicate the sex composition of migrants within a given region. The ratios are calculated for each region and for each stream of migration. Tables 3.8 and 3.9 present data for each region and stream of migration respectively.

The finding of overall sex-ratio of 65.7 among intra-regional migrants (see Table 3.8) further shows the dominance of females over males in the short distance migrations particularly in those migrations that took place within the region. The sex ratios in every region are far below hundred. However, the ratios vary in magnitude from region to region. Relatively, the highest ratio is observed in Bale (81.7) and in Wellega (81.5) and the lowest ratio is observed in Gamo Gofa (45.3). Similarly, the overall sex-ratios by age are below hundred in every age group. Although the sex ratio at every age group is below 100, it varies widely from one age group to the other. In general, the sex-ratio is observed to be highest in age group 5-14 years (93.6) and lowest in age group 25-34 years (45.2).

The overall findings of sex ratio below 100 observed in every age group is not observed in every region, although sex ratios for the majority of age-groups is found to be less than 100 in every region.

Comparison of the sex-ratios of intra-regional migrants

Table 3.8 Sex Ratio of Intra-Regional Migrants by Age and Region, 1982/83

Region	<5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-49	50 +	N/S	Total
Arssi	74.8	105.0	46.4	51.7	64.2	121.4	55.5	72.5
Bale	93.2	97.3	85.5	84.6	51.2	37.6	-	81.7
Gamo Gofa	96.0	97.9	18.1	30.6	23.5	48.7	-	45.3
Gojjam	102.4	74.7	43.0	43.9	35.7	37.6	21.0	59.5
Gonder	94.5	100.0	49.8	46.0	43.6	50.7	-	68.8
Hararge	77.0	98.3	59.4	53.6	88.7	110.3	-	75.1
Illubabor	95.6	104.5	66.7	38.4	59.6	74.1	45.8	73.5
Kefa	74.0	127.7	78.4	50.7	36.7	46.9	84.5	76.6
Shewa	101.6	89.7	44.8	50.4	54.4	37.1	99.3	65.7
Sidamo	88.6	79.7	31.7	39.7	46.0	45.1	82.1	56.0
Wellega	94.0	120.3	64.0	50.4	103.8	30.2	162.2	81.5
Wollo	78.8	87.4	44.8	38.7	35.3	34.3	80.0	57.1
Total	90.9	93.6	47.5	45.2	51.1	46.7	65.8	65.7

by stream of migration shows that although in all streams the ratio is below one hundred, it varies in magnitude. As indicated in Table 3.9, the highest sex-ratio (94.3) is observed in rural to urban stream of migration while the smallest (63.2) is in the rural to rural stream of migration. Female domination in each age group also holds true in each stream, except for age groups 25-34 and 35-49 in the rural to urban stream, age groups 5-14 in the urban to rural stream. In these age groups sex ratios were above 100 (see Table 3.9). Figure 3.3 compares the sex-ratio by age and stream of migration. From the figure, the dominance of females in all age groups both in the rural to rural and urban to rural migration (except for age group 5-14 in the urban to rural migration) is clearly evident. On the other hand, the dominance of males in the rural to urban stream between age groups 25-34 and 35-49 year is clearly observed.

3.2.3 Sex Composition of Inter-Regional In-Migrants

The sex-ratios of inter-regional in-migrants indicate the sex composition of migrants who migrated into a given region from another region (both from rural and urban areas). The ratios are calculated for each region and stream of migration. Tables 3.10 and 3.11 present the data for each region and stream respectively.

Referring to Table 3.10, the overall sex-ratio of inter-regional in-migrants for all the regions turns out to be 85 males per 100 females. Although the overall sex-ratio is below 100, this holds for half of the regions while for the remaining half the ratio was above 100. The regions which have sex-ratio above 100 include Bale, (108.2) Gamo Gofa, (130) Hararge, (200) Sidamo, (102.1), Wellega (126.1)

Table 3.9 Sex-ratio of Intra-regional Migrants By Age and Stream, 1982/83

Age Group	Stream of Migration				Total
	Rural to Rural	Rural to Urban	Urban to Rural		
< 5	91.4 (101.0)	88.8 (100.8)	86.7		90.9
5-14	92.6 (105.5)	81.2 (105.3)	113.0		93.6
15-24	42.6 (105.4)	96.9 (101.9)	72.7		47.5
25-34	40.4 (78.4)	109.0 (77.5)	55.8		45.2
35-39	48.1 (99.9)	134.3 (99.3)	47.2		51.1
50+	41.7 (114.6)	80.6 (113.6)	51.5		46.7
N/S	74.1 (64.6)	88.5 (64.7)	36.6		65.8
Total	63.2 (101.0)	94.3 (100.0)	76.4		65.7

N.B. Numbers in Parenthesis refer to the sex-ratio of the rural non-migrant Population of the 12 regions.

FIGURE 3.3 SEX RATIO OF INTRA-REGIONAL MIGRANTS BY AGE AND STREAMS, 1982/83

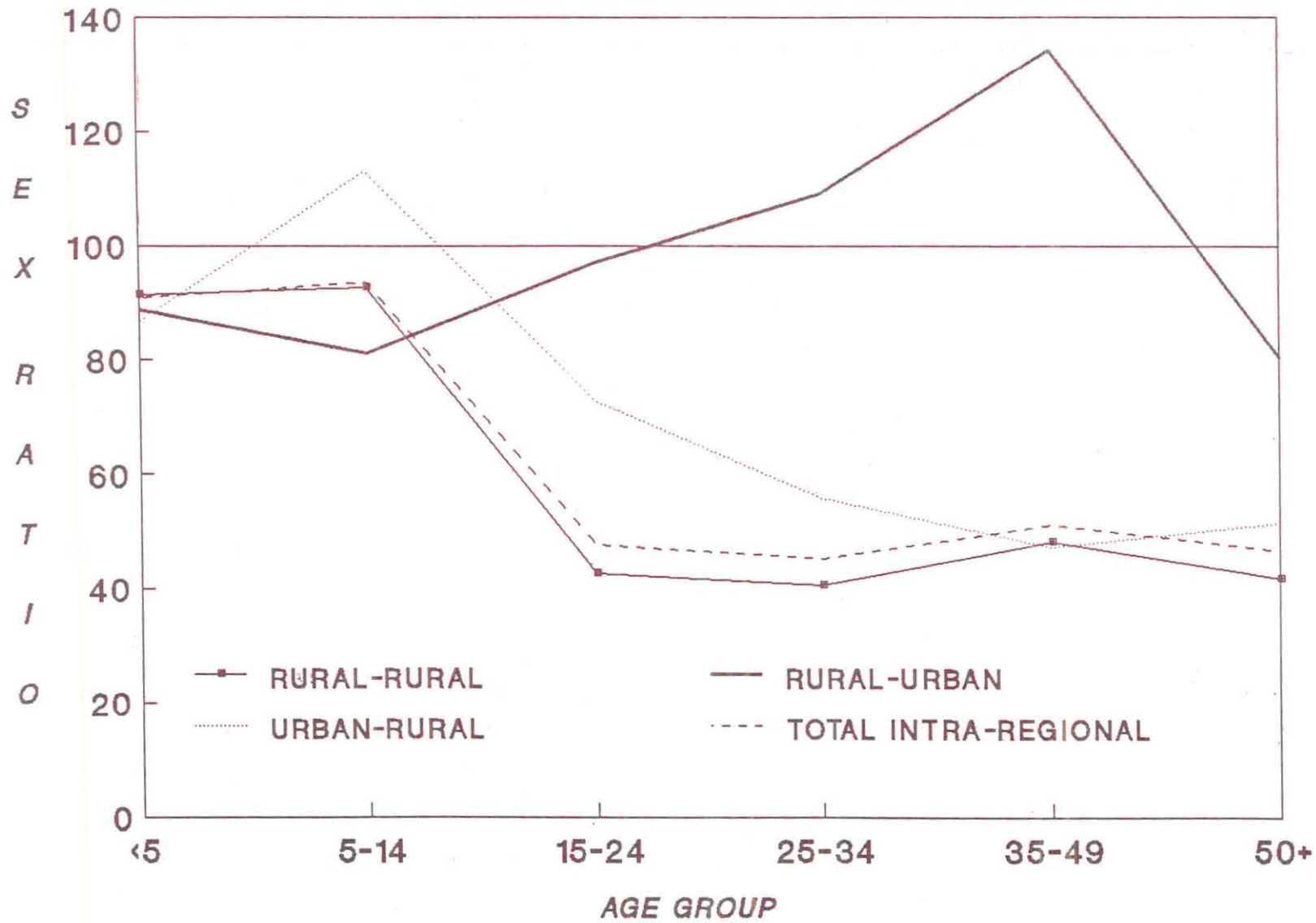


Table 3.10 Sex Ratio of Inter-Regional In-migrants by Age and Region, 1982/83

Region	<5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-49	50+	N.S	Total
Arssi	65.5	88.5	36.0	120.9	-	60.5	-	61.8
Bale	163.5	213.9	48.1	50.0	159.6	40.0	-	108.2
Gamo Gofa	15.1	290.3	85.9	202.8	388.9	52.9	-	130.0
Gojjam	79.3	12.4	88.3	114.8	-	41.1	-	69.2
Gondar	104.6	62.2	46.9	32.9	97.3	-	-	58.1
Hararge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.0
Illubabor	72.5	121.1	105.5	66.1	78.9	173.8	4.8	96.9
Kefa	63.0	201.6	35.3	63.3	2.9	4.1	675.0	74.4
Shewa	107.4	80.9	59.2	111.0	90.4	95.1	400.0	84.1
Sidamo	89.9	244.6	100.5	92.1	82.3	26.8	-	102.1
Wellega	39.0	65.8	-	235.9	183.6	16.2	-	126.1
Wollo	60.5	81.0	130.0	166.7	167.6	320.0	-	106.4
Total	84.8	91.3	72.7	98.0	108.4	70.9	216.9	85.0

and Wollo (106.4). The sex-ratio observed to be lowest in Gondar (58.1). The finding of overall sex-ratio of less than 100 among inter-regional in-migrants is also observed in every age group except for the age group 35-49 (108.4). The sex ratios by age vary substantially from region to region and from age group to age group.

Comparision of sex ratios of migrants between rural to rural and urban to rural inter-regional in-migrants shows that males dominate females in the urban to rural stream (sex-ratio 114.4), while females dominate males in the rural to rural stream (sex-ratio 78.4), (see Table 3.11). The overall finding of domination of females over males in the rural to rural in-migration also holds in every age-group, except for the age group 35-49 years, while in the urban to rural stream the domination of males over females is evident only in the age groups 25-34, 35-49 and 50 years and above. Figure 3.4 compares the sex-ratio by age and streams of migration. As indicated by the figure, the excess of males over females is clearly visible beyond age group 15-24 in the urban to rural migration and the excess of females over males in both the rural to rural and the total inter-regional in-migration is also clearly revealed by the Figure.

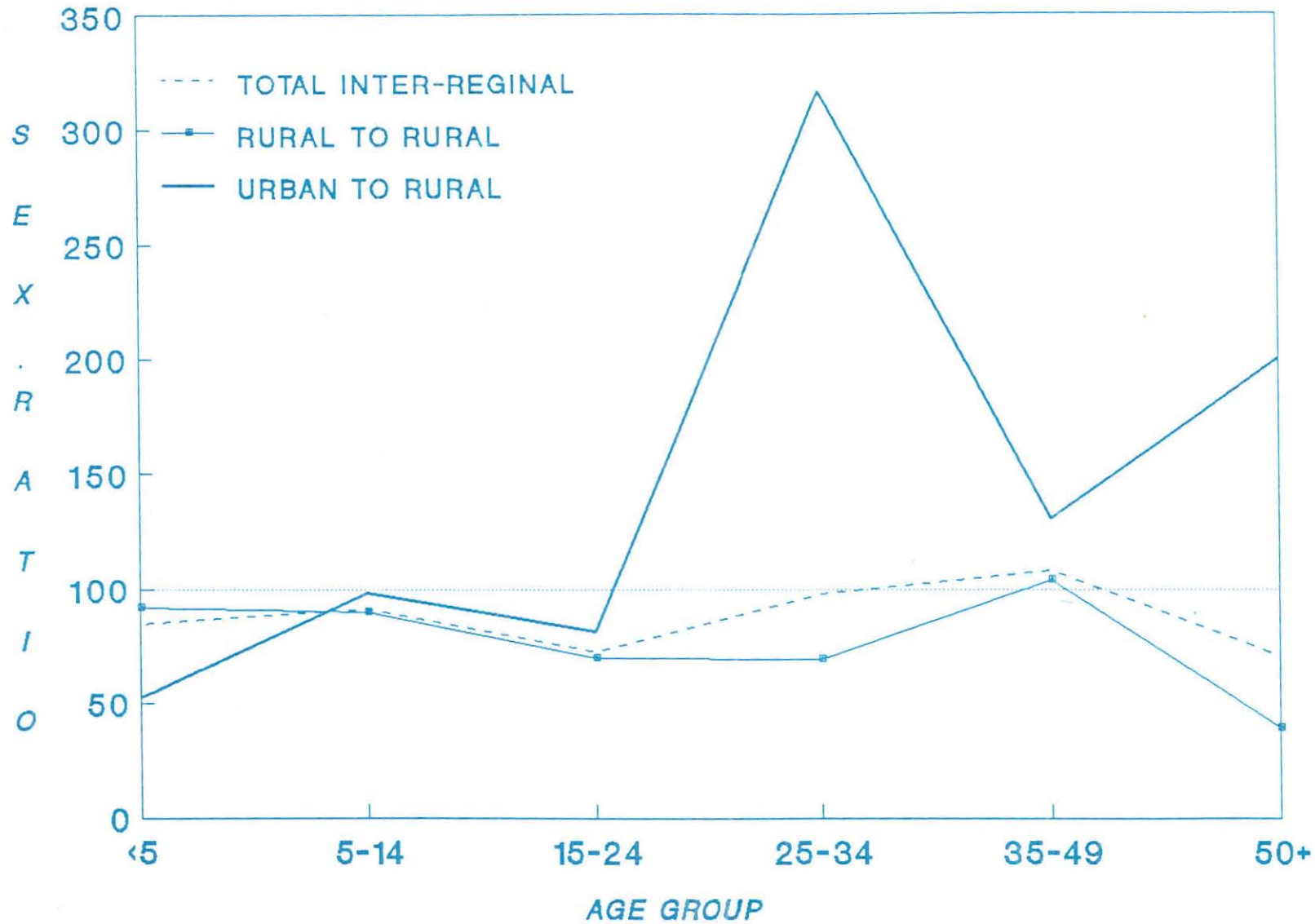
3.2.4 Sex Composition of Inter-Regional Out-Migrants

Unlike the sex composition of migrants in the intra-regional migrations and inter-regional in-migration, the sex composition of the inter-regional out-migrants indicates a slight dominance of males over females. The overall sex-ratio turns out to be 101.5 males per 100 females among

Table 3.11 Sex-ratio of Inter-regional In-migrants
By Age and Stream, 1982/83

Age Group	Stream of Migration		
	Rural to Rural	Urban to Rural	Total
< 5	92.0	52.8	84.8
5-14	90.2	98.3	91.3
15-24	69.9	81.8	72.7
25-34	69.7	316.6	98.0
35-49	104.1	130.5	108.4
50+	39.6	200.6	70.9
N/S	116.4	495.5	216.9
Total	78.4	114.4	85.0

FIGURE 3.4 SEX RATIO OF INTER-REGIONAL IN-MIGRANTS BY AGE AND STREAM, 1982/83



inter-regional out-migrants (see Table 3.12). Among the regions, in six out of the 12 regions, the out-migrants are dominated by males in large numbers. These regions include Bale, Gamo Gofa, Illubabor, Kefa, Wellega and Wollo, with the sex-ratios being 130.5, 151.1, 109.4, 107.1, 164.1 and 128.3 respectively. The lowest sex-ratio is observed in Arssi, with the sex-ratio being 68.2. As regards the sex-ratio by age, out-migrants in the age groups 15-24, 25-34 and 35-49 have an excess of males over females, with the sex-ratios being 101.6, 141.3 and 131.5 respectively. However, there is a wide variation in the sex-ratio by age between regions (see Table 3.12).

Comparison of the sex composition of inter-regional out-migrants by age and stream of migration shows, in general that, the rural to rural out-migrants are female dominated (sex-ratio 80.1) while the rural to urban out-migrants are dominated by males (sex-ratio 174.6), (see Table 3.13). Moreover, in the rural to rural out-migration, females exceed males in every age group, except for age group 35-49 years (sex-ratio 103.5) whereas in the rural to urban stream, males exceed females in the majority of age groups (15-24, 25-34, 35-49 and 50 and over years) except for two younger age groups (<5 and 5-14). Figure 3.5 compares the sex-ratio of inter-regional out-migrants by age and stream of migration. Two prominent phenomena become clearly evident from the Figure. First, males dominate females beyond age group 5-14 years in the rural to urban stream and secondly, females exceed males in every age group, except for 35-49 years, in the rural to rural stream of migration.

Finally, Figure 3.6 compares the sex-ratio by age of

Table 3.12 Sex Ratio of Inter-Regional Out-Migrants by Age and Region, 1982/83

Region	<5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-39	50 +	N/S	Total
Arssi	163.8	64.2	42.9	184.0	-	-	-	68.2
Bale	153.3	266.2	104.5	111.8	80.6	62.5	-	130.5
Gamo Gofa	15.1	327.8	101.5	268.7	488.9	76.5	-	151.1
Gojjam	82.9	36.2	114.4	160.8	-	19.1	-	93.9
Gonder	100.3	36.5	96.5	30.3	97.1	-	-	71.2
Hararge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illubabor	72.5	134.0	100.0	87.8	109.7	237.5	-	109.4
Kefa	62.6	297.8	94.5	95.3	-	-	-	107.1
Shewa	97.7	84.1	82.7	194.7	101.5	81.4	97.1	97.8
Sidamo	101.3	67.9	115.7	75.7	137.2	14.4	-	88.2
Wellega	39.0	81.0	630.6	234.4	183.6	18.7	-	164.1
Wollo	76.9	69.8	132.1	381.2	206.2	272.5	-	128.3
Total	88.7	87.4	101.6	141.3	131.5	71.0	130.8	101.5

Table 3.13 Sex-ratio of Inter-regional Out-migrants
By Age and Stream, 1982/83

Age Group	Stream of Migration		Total
	Rural to Rural	Rural to Urban	
< 5	92.0	68.2	88.7
5-14	96.8	68.7	87.4
15-24	69.4	197.3	101.6
25-34	72.3	828.2	141.3
35-39	103.5	296.7	131.5
50+	33.3	181.2	71.0
N/S	130.8	-	130.8
Total	80.1	174.6	101.5

internal migrants, sub-classified by type of migration and move. From the Figure it can be observed that the inter-regional out-migrants are male dominated in the majority of age groups except the two under 15 years age groups (<5 and 5-14) and the highest age group (50 years & above). Both the local movers and intra-regional migrants are female dominated in every age group. The inter-regional in-migrants are also female dominated in every age group except for the age group 35-49 years. In general, short distance migrations (such as local moves and rural to rural in both intra-and inter-regional migrations), are dominated by females over males while the converse is true in relatively long distant migrations such as rural to urban and urban to rural streams of inter-regional migrations. Furthermore, it should be noted that rural to rural inter-regional migrations mostly take place between contiguous regions (see Section 2.9).

3.3 Marital Status of Internal Migrants and Local Movers

Migration rates by age tend to reflect the several phases of the family cycle. They are high at ages at which children leave home to find jobs, marry and set up their own households. In general, mobility rates decline as age advances, because the ties or the relationships and responsibilities of the individuals to their households, jobs, residence and community become strengthened as their ages advance. However, changes in marital status upset this equilibrium and contribute to additional mobility since the event of divorce and widowhood involve a change of residence of one of the marriage partners.

In this section, therefore, the marital status of the

FIGURE 3.5 SEX-RATIO OF INTER-REGIONAL OUT-MIGRANTS BY AGE, STREAM AND TOTAL, 1982/83

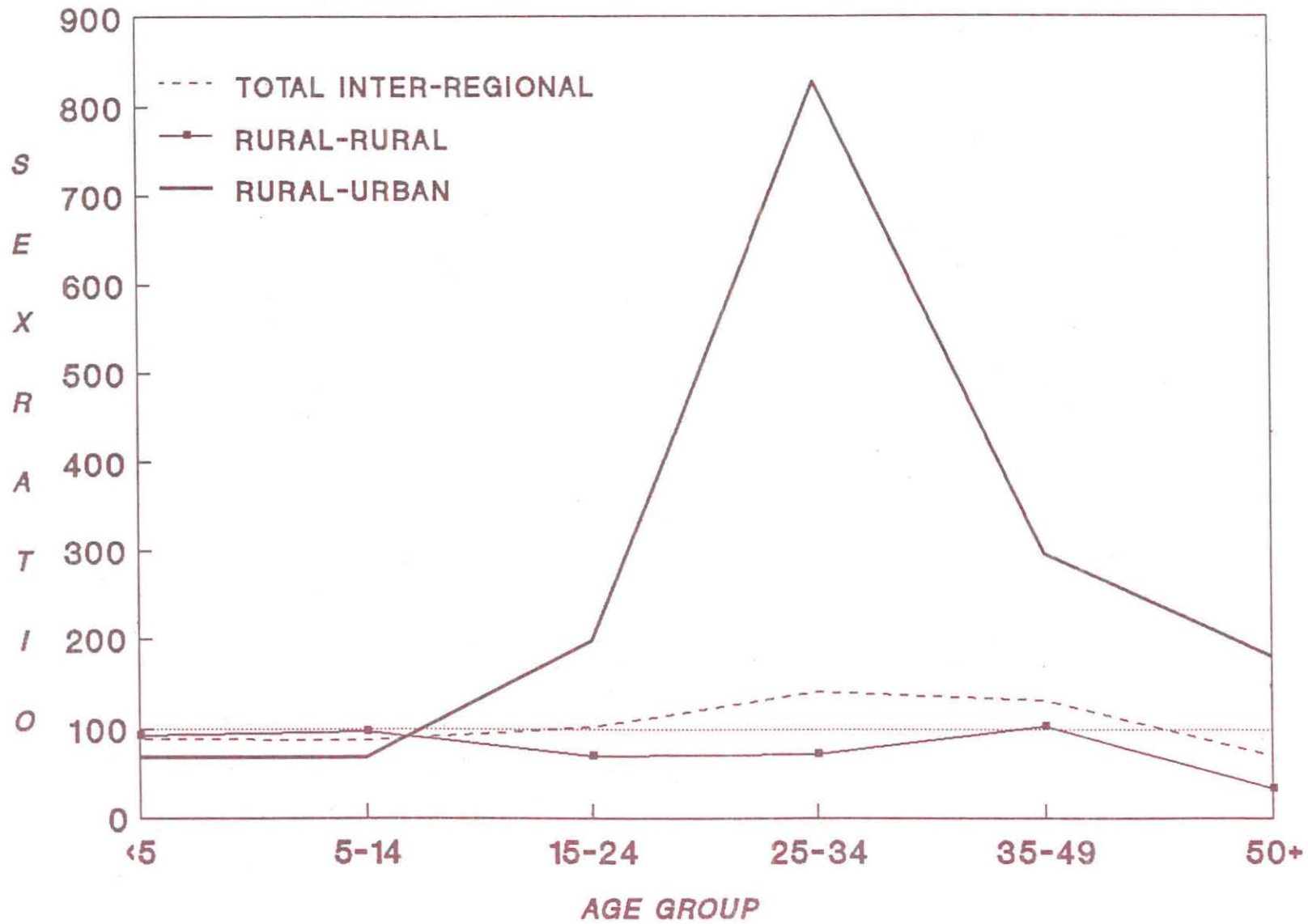
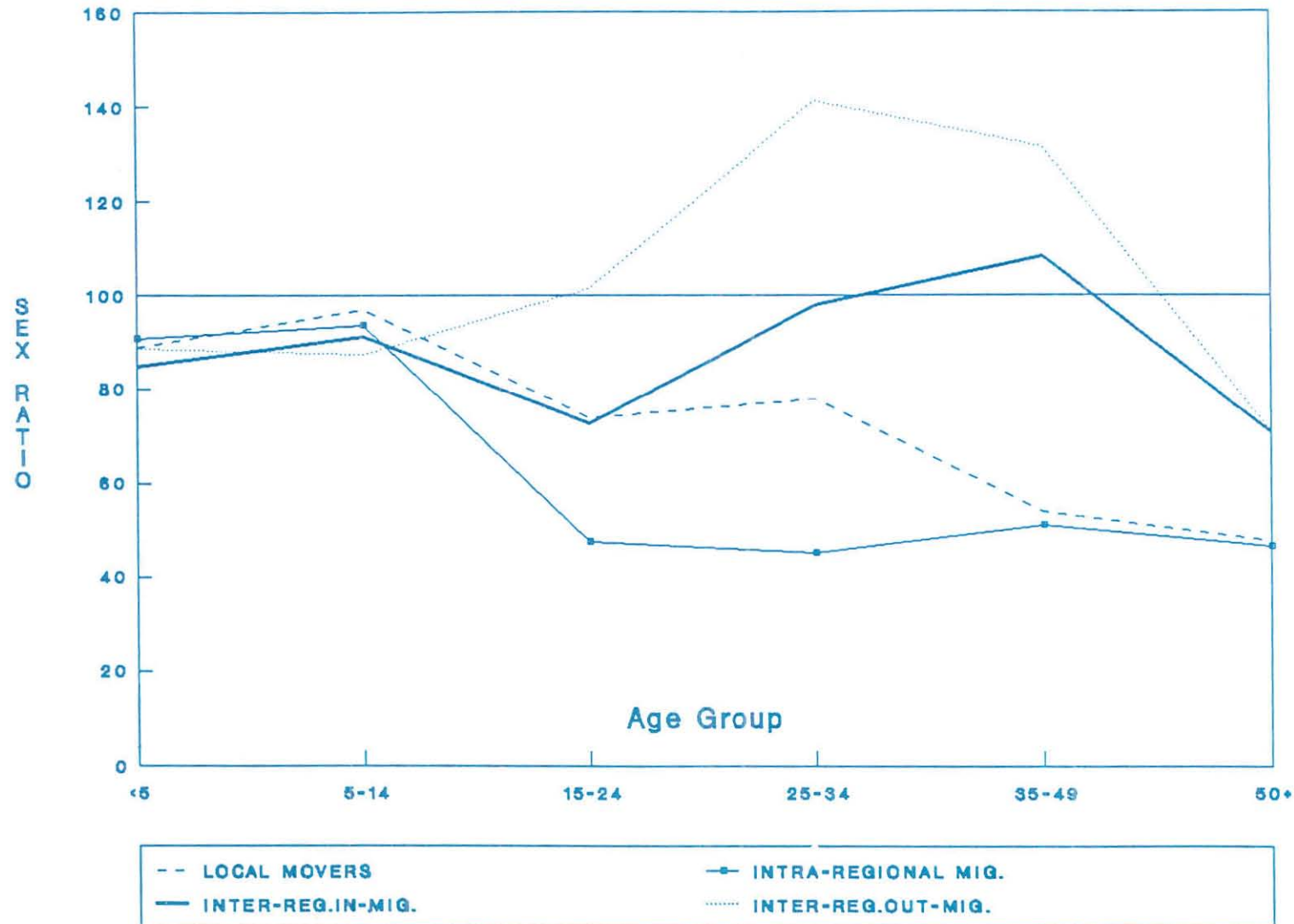


Figure 3.6 Sex Ratio Of Internal Migrants And Local Movers By Age And Type Of Mobility,1982/83



internal migrants and movers aged 10 years and above by sex, sub-classified by streams of migration will be investigated. The marital status of rural to rural migrants and local movers are combined together and analysed simultaneously assuming that they are characteristically the same.

Tables 3.14, 3.15, and 3.16 provide the data on the marital status of internal migrants aged 10 years and above by sex, region and stream of migration.

3.3.1 Marital Status of Rural to Rural Migrants and Local Movers

About half of the rural to rural migrants and local movers of both sexes are married persons while 32.6 percent are single. However, the marital status of the migrants varies by sex. As indicated in Table 3.14, about 60 percent of the rural to rural male migrants and movers are single while only 16 percent of their female counterparts are found to be single. Only 27 percent of the males reported as married while this proportion for females is 64. A high proportion of females are found to be married and this is attributed to the phenomena that females change their residence and move to their husbands' residence after marriage and report as been married during interview. It should also be noted that marriage is one of the major reasons for rural to rural migration and local movements. Quite a good proportion (11.2 percent) of rural to rural migrants and movers of both sexes are reported as widowed, with the females having the higher percentage (12.9) than males (8.4 percent). Relatively, a small proportion (3.8 percent) of migrants and movers are divorced. Comparison of the marital status of the migrants with the non-migrant

Table 3.14 Percentage Distribution of Rural to Rural Migrants and Movers
by Marital Status Sex and Region, 1982/83

Region	Sex	Single		Married		Divorced		Widowed		NS		Total %	Total M
		M	NM	M	NM	M	NM	M	NM	M	NM		
Arssi	M	60.2	(40.9)	28.1	(54.4)	2.9	(1.4)	4.1	(1.9)	4.7	(1.4)	100	13,735
	F	17.6	(24.4)	68.4	(61.6)	5.0	(9.6)	5.6	(2.9)	3.4	(2.8)	100	17,346
	T	36.4	(32.6)	50.6	(58.0)	4.1	(5.6)	4.9	(2.4)	4.0	(1.4)	100	31,081
Bale	M	62.3	(41.6)	25.7	(54.9)	1.9	(1.3)	5.7	(1.7)	4.4	(0.5)	100	3,362
	F	25.5	(25.0)	49.0	(61.2)	14.7	(9.8)	8.3	(3.6)	2.5	(0.4)	100	4,691
	T	40.9	(33.0)	39.3	(58.2)	9.4	(5.7)	7.1	(2.7)	3.3	(0.5)	100	8,053
Gamo Gofa	M	51.5	(37.2)	33.3	(56.5)	2.7	(2.3)	11.7	(3.5)	0.9	(0.5)	100	4,498
	F	12.2	(25.7)	76.5	(61.2)	2.4	(9.1)	7.8	(3.5)	1.1	(0.5)	100	14,108
	T	21.7	(31.4)	66.0	(58.8)	2.4	(5.7)	8.7	(3.5)	1.1	(0.5)	100	18,606
Gojjam	M	46.1	(25.5)	32.6	(65.8)	1.4	(0.8)	17.6	(7.1)	2.3	(0.8)	100	36,955
	F	7.9	(11.2)	67.5	(68.7)	2.4	(5.4)	21.1	(14.0)	1.1	(0.7)	100	62,009
	T	22.1	(18.3)	54.5	(67.2)	2.1	(3.1)	19.8	(10.6)	1.6	(0.8)	100	98,964
Gondar	M	60.5	(32.3)	30.3	(63.4)	5.6	(0.9)	2.7	(2.5)	2.7	(0.9)	100	29,075
	F	14.6	(15.9)	63.9	(65.7)	16.3	(6.3)	1.4	(11.6)	1.4	(0.5)	100	39,976
	T	34.0	(24.3)	49.8	(64.5)	11.8	(3.5)	1.9	(6.9)	1.9	(0.7)	100	89,051
Hararge	M	62.0	(37.0)	27.8	(57.7)	2.2	(2.3)	4.1	(1.7)	3.9	(1.3)	100	8,905
	F	19.2	(24.5)	65.6	(64.4)	5.8	(8.3)	4.9	(1.6)	4.5	(1.3)	100	18,754
	T	33.0	(30.9)	53.4	(60.9)	4.6	(5.2)	4.7	(1.6)	4.3	(1.3)	100	27,659
Illubabor	M	58.2	(34.5)	24.3	(60.5)	4.1	(1.5)	12.9	(2.8)	0.6	(0.6)	100	10,334
	F	16.5	(17.5)	59.1	(67.3)	11.1	(10.9)	11.5	(3.6)	1.8	(0.8)	100	13,902
	T	34.3	(25.6)	44.3	(64.1)	8.1	(6.4)	12.1	(3.2)	1.2	(0.7)	100	24,236
Kefa	M	57.9	(35.4)	27.1	(59.6)	2.2	(1.4)	6.0	(2.5)	6.7	(1.2)	100	9,451
	F	10.6	(18.8)	65.2	(68.4)	7.2	(8.3)	10.2	(3.2)	6.8	(1.3)	100	14,641
	T	29.1	(27.0)	50.2	(64.0)	5.3	(4.9)	8.6	(2.8)	6.8	(1.2)	100	24,092
Shewa	M	65.9	(39.0)	21.1	(55.9)	2.1	(1.2)	7.3	(2.7)	3.5	(1.2)	100	38,327
	F	18.4	(25.3)	58.3	(60.3)	5.7	(8.5)	15.4	(4.8)	2.2	(1.1)	100	61,634
	T	36.6	(32.1)	44.0	(58.1)	4.3	(4.8)	12.3	(3.8)	2.7	(1.2)	100	99,961
Sidamo	M	58.6	(42.1)	31.6	(53.8)	1.3	(1.0)	6.6	(2.4)	1.9	(0.7)	100	17,811
	F	21.1	(27.5)	68.4	(62.8)	4.6	(7.6)	3.6	(1.3)	2.3	(0.8)	100	40,295
	T	32.6	(34.9)	57.1	(58.3)	3.6	(4.3)	4.5	(1.8)	2.2	(0.7)	100	58,106
Wellega	M	65.4	(41.0)	23.7	(55.8)	3.5	(1.3)	5.1	(1.0)	2.2	(0.8)	100	27,431
	F	25.8	(29.3)	59.1	(59.3)	9.2	(8.7)	5.1	(2.0)	0.9	(0.7)	100	34,618
	T	43.3	(34.9)	43.5	(57.6)	6.7	(5.1)	5.1	(1.6)	1.5	(0.8)	100	62,049
Wollo	M	64.7	(34.1)	23.8	(60.8)	0.8	(1.0)	7.9	(3.5)	2.8	(0.7)	100	28,828
	F	14.1	(15.8)	63.3	(63.7)	2.4	(8.6)	17.8	(11.1)	2.4	(0.8)	100	53,400
	T	31.9	(24.9)	49.4	(62.3)	1.8	(4.8)	14.3	(7.3)	2.6	(0.7)	100	82,228
Total	M	59.7	(36.7)	27.0	(58.0)	1.9	(1.3)	8.4	(2.9)	2.9	(1.0)	100	228,715
	F	16.1	(22.0)	64.0	(63.3)	4.9	(8.1)	12.9	(5.7)	2.1	(1.0)	100	375,379
	T	32.6	(29.3)	50.0	(60.7)	3.8	(4.7)	11.2	(4.3)	2.4	(0.9)	100	604,094

N.B:- Figures in parenthesis refer to non-migrant rural population.

NM = Non-migrant.

population by sex shows that proportionately there are more single male migrants than male non-migrants. Sixty percent of male migrants are single while only 37 percent of non-migrants males are single. The proportion married females are almost the same among migrant and non-migrant population. However, the proportion widowed is higher among migrants than non-migrant population. From these findings, it may be concluded that the propensity to migrate is higher among single males and widowed females. This overall finding observed for the 12-regions as a whole also holds in general for every region except for Arssi, Gamo Gofa and Sidamo where married females have higher propensity to migrate

In every region, except Bale (where the majority of rural migrants and local movers happen to be single persons), the majority of rural to rural migrants and movers, particularly females, are married persons, while the male rural to rural migrants and local movers are overwhelmingly single. The widowed appear to be more mobile than the divorced ones in most of the regions. However, exceptions are noted in some regions. For instance, in Bale, Gondar and Wellega the divorced persons are more mobile than the widowed while the converse is true in the other regions. Nevertheless, in almost every region mobility among divorced females is more prevalent than among the divorced males, but mobility among widowed males and females varies from one region to another. In general, the tendency to migrate among single males is higher than among married males while the converse is true among females. On the other hand, the tendency to migrate among widowed males and females is higher than among the divorced males and females.

3.3.2 Marital Status of Urban to Rural Migrants

The marital status of the urban to rural migrants is similar to that observed for the rural to rural migrants and movers. As the data in Table 3.15 show, 44.5 percent of urban to rural migrants of both sexes are married persons while 38.3 percent fall in the category of single persons. Nevertheless, the highest proportion (62.4 percent) of males are single, while the majority (57.9 percent) of females are married. Widowed (7.0 percent) and divorced (6.0 percent) persons do not constitute a large proportion of urban to rural migrants. However, among the divorced and widowed migrants about three-fourths are females. Comparison of the marital status of the migrants (i.e., urban to rural areas) with the non-migrant population by sex shows that proportionately there are more single male migrants than male non-migrants. While the proportion married females is higher among the migrants than among the non-migrant population. Over sixty percent of male migrants are single compared to 50 percent of non-migrant male population, fifty eight percent of female migrants are married compared to 37 percent of non-migrant female population. This overall findings observed for 12-regions also holds for the majority of regions. From these findings it can be concluded that the single males are more prone to migrate from urban to rural areas while the similar migration is more frequent among married females. Also, widowed females are more mobile than the widowed males. In almost every region mobility among the widowed is more prevalent than the divorced. On the other hand, mobility among divorced and widowed females is more frequent than the divorced and widowed males.

Table 3.15: Percentage Distribution of Urban to Rural Migrants by Marital Status, Sex and Region, 1982/83

Region	Sex	Single		Married		Divorced		Widowed		NS M	%	Total M
		M	NM	M	NM	M	NM	M	NM			
Arssi	M	43.5	(51.2)	41.8	(43.1)	3.1	(4.5)	-	(1.2)	11.6	100	796
	F	23.0	(34.8)	50.2	(40.3)	2.7	(17.9)	12.0	(7.0)	12.1	100	973
	T	32.2	(42.3)	46.4	(41.5)	2.9	(11.8)	6.6	(4.3)	11.8	100	1,768
Bale	M	62.9	(52.4)	26.2	(40.8)	1.3	(5.3)	5.6	(1.5)	3.9	100	591
	F	36.2	(34.8)	43.7	(39.9)	14.8	(15.2)	3.9	(10.2)	1.5	100	820
	T	47.2	(42.7)	36.2	(40.3)	9.1	(10.7)	4.6	(6.3)	2.5	100	1,417
Gamo Gofa	M	45.7	(49.4)	49.7	(44.2)	-	(5.1)	-	(1.3)	4.6	100	394
	F	12.3	(33.7)	67.9	(40.7)	6.0	(17.2)	10.7	(8.4)	3.0	100	633
	T	25.1	(41.0)	61.0	(42.3)	3.7	(11.6)	6.6	(5.2)	3.6	100	1,027
Gojjam	M	44.7	(47.6)	43.2	(45.6)	-	(6.0)	12.1	(0.7)	-	100	528
	F	7.4	(25.0)	57.1	(25.5)	-	(44.9)	35.5	(4.6)	-	100	434
	T	27.9	(33.0)	49.5	(32.6)	-	(31.1)	22.7	(3.2)	-	100	962
Gondar	M	38.5	(48.8)	59.8	(46.3)	-	(4.1)	1.7	(0.9)	-	100	915
	F	33.9	(34.0)	44.7	(32.6)	5.2	(26.5)	16.2	(6.9)	-	100	862
	T	36.2	(39.7)	52.4	(37.9)	2.5	(17.8)	8.8	(4.6)	-	100	1,777
Hararge	M	64.3	(50.6)	27.4	(41.1)	4.7	(6.1)	3.1	(2.2)	0.4	100	1,602
	F	28.4	(36.4)	47.4	(38.0)	6.2	(13.9)	14.4	(11.8)	3.6	100	1,259
	T	48.5	(43.0)	36.2	(39.4)	5.4	(10.2)	8.1	(7.3)	1.8	100	2,861
Illubabor	M	70.0	(49.6)	6.8	(42.0)	13.3	(7.1)	9.9	(1.4)	-	100	383
	F	16.7	(30.4)	53.6	(41.6)	7.7	(18.1)	14.3	(9.9)	5.7	100	530
	T	40.2	(39.7)	33.9	(41.8)	10.1	(12.8)	12.5	(5.8)	3.3	100	913
Kefa	M	69.8	(46.5)	21.0	(46.5)	2.8	(6.1)	3.4	(0.9)	3.0	100	10,766
	F	14.7	(44.5)	63.1	(30.7)	9.2	(15.5)	6.8	(9.3)	6.2	100	14,480
	T	38.2	(45.4)	45.2	(38.3)	6.5	(11.0)	5.4	(5.3)	4.8	100	25,246
Shewa	M	40.5	(50.3)	42.4	(43.6)	8.0	(4.9)	9.0	(1.2)	-	100	754
	F	15.2	(35.1)	43.4	(39.3)	12.4	(17.5)	17.5	(8.1)	14.5	100	442
	T	31.1	(42.0)	42.8	(41.2)	9.6	(11.8)	11.1	(5.0)	5.4	100	1,196
Sidamo	M	56.0	(51.8)	35.7	(41.4)	-	(5.5)	6.0	(1.2)	2.3	100	1,367
	F	17.5	(37.6)	68.9	(41.2)	8.3	(12.7)	0.8	(8.4)	4.8	100	2,532
	T	31.0	(44.5)	57.1	(41.4)	5.4	(9.2)	2.6	(4.9)	3.9	100	3,899
Wellega	M	55.3	(54.7)	25.8	(40.5)	-	(3.7)	13.5	(1.2)	5.5	100	838
	F	45.9	(37.3)	35.7	(40.0)	13.0	(12.1)	5.4	(10.5)	-	100	708
	T	51.0	(45.6)	30.3	(40.2)	6.0	(8.1)	9.8	(6.1)	3.0	100	1,546
Wollo	M	61.0	(43.6)	31.3	(48.8)	-	(6.4)	5.4	(1.1)	2.3	100	1,051
	F	33.0	(26.9)	28.1	(37.9)	10.2	(27.0)	28.1	(8.1)	0.6	100	1,348
	T	42.3	(33.9)	29.5	(42.5)	5.7	(18.4)	18.2	(5.2)	1.3	100	2,399
Total	M	62.4	(49.7)	27.7	(43.7)	2.6	(5.4)	4.5	(1.2)	2.8	100	19,976
	F	19.1	(34.2)	57.9	(37.3)	8.7	(19.9)	9.0	(8.6)	5.2	100	25,026
	T	38.3	(42.0)	44.5	(40.5)	6.0	(12.6)	7.0	(4.9)	4.2	100	45,002

N.B:- Number in parenthesis refer to the proportion of non-migrant urban population.

3.3.3 Marital Status of Rural to Urban Migrants

Unlike the rural to rural and urban to rural migrants and movers, the rural to urban migrants are predominantly single or never married persons. Of the total rural to urban migrants aged 10 years and above 52.7 percent were single persons (see Table 3.16). The married persons constitute about 31.0 percent. Although the divorced and widowed seem to be less mobile in the rural to urban stream of migration, the divorced (3.7 percent) appears to be relatively less mobile than the widowed (9.8 percent). Except among the single where males have the higher percentage, females have the higher proportion in the other three categories (married, divorced and widowed) of marital status in the rural to urban migration.

Among the regions, except in Gamo Gofa, the higher proportion of rural to urban migrants are single with the proportion ranging between 69.4 percent in Bale to 41.0 percent in Gojjam. The proportion single and married in Gamo Gofa amount to 25.6 and 52.2 percent respectively. In every region the percentage of single males is higher than the percentage of single females. However, the magnitude of the proportion of married males and females varies from one region to the other. The highest percentage of divorced migrants is found in Illubabor (10.7 percent) while the highest proportion of widowed migrants is found in Gojjam (20.9 percent) and Gondar (20.8 percent).

Comparison of the marital status of the rural to urban migrants with the non-migrant population by sex shows that proportionately there are more single male migrants than the

Table 3.16 Percentage Distribution of Rural to Urban Migrants by Marital Status,
Sex and Region, 1982/83

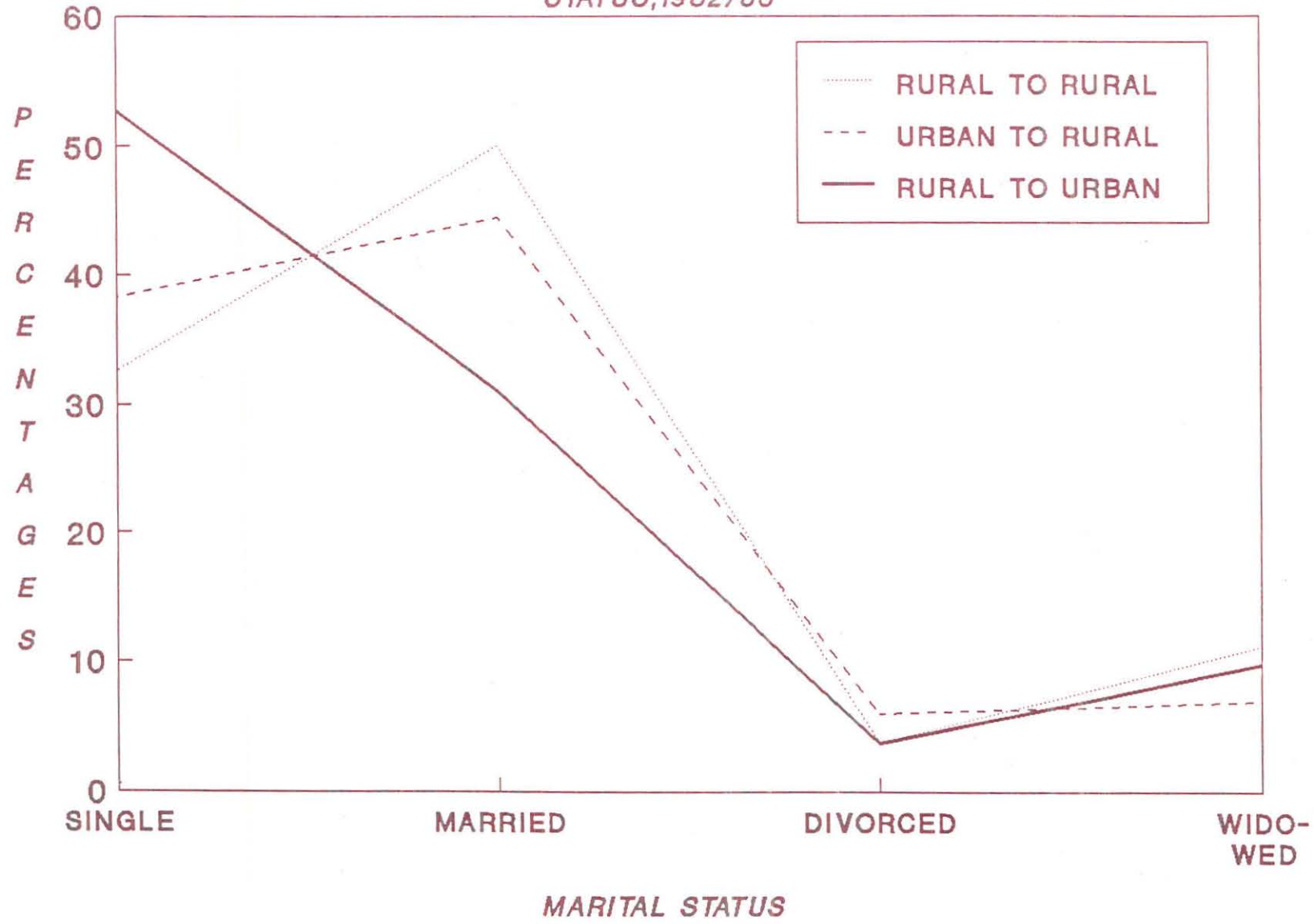
Region	Sex	Single		Married		Divorced		Widowed		NS		Total %	Total M
		M	NM	M	NM	M	NM	N	NM	N	NM		
Arssi	M	60.0	(41.5)	35.1	(53.6)	-	(1.5)	3.2	(2.0)	1.7	(1.5)	100	1,128
	F	59.3	(24.1)	16.2	(62.0)	2.3	(9.4)	13.7	(3.0)	8.5	(1.5)	100	1,113
	T	59.7	(32.6)	25.7	(57.9)	1.2	(5.5)	8.4	(2.5)	5.1	(1.5)	100	2,241
Bale	M	83.8	(41.7)	9.9	(54.6)	1.9	(1.3)	2.7	(1.7)	1.8	(0.6)	100	1,243
	F	53.6	(24.8)	31.2	(61.0)	6.6	(10.0)	6.5	(3.8)	2.1	(0.4)	100	1,139
	T	69.4	(32.9)	20.1	(57.9)	4.1	(5.8)	4.5	(2.6)	1.9	(0.5)	100	2,382
Gamo Gofa	M	40.5	(37.4)	51.6	(56.2)	-	(2.3)	5.2	(3.6)	2.7	(0.5)	100	659
	F	12.7	(25.2)	52.7	(61.8)	15.6	(8.8)	17.7	(3.7)	1.2	(0.5)	100	761
	T	25.6	(31.2)	52.2	(59.0)	8.4	(5.6)	11.9	(3.6)	1.9	(0.5)	100	1,420
Gojjam	M	43.6	(26.3)	49.9	(64.4)	-	(0.8)	6.6	(7.5)	-	(0.8)	100	1,340
	F	36.1	(10.9)	16.0	(68.6)	-	(5.2)	47.9	(14.5)	-	(0.8)	100	707
	T	41.0	(18.5)	38.2	(66.6)	-	(3.1)	20.9	(11.1)	-	(0.8)	100	2,047
Gondar	M	55.8	(33.5)	36.3	(62.0)	-	(0.9)	7.9	(2.6)	-	(1.0)	100	1,801
	F	41.4	(15.7)	19.5	(65.7)	3.7	(6.1)	32.4	(11.9)	2.9	(0.6)	100	1,993
	T	48.3	(24.7)	27.5	(63.8)	2.0	(3.5)	20.8	(7.2)	1.5	(0.8)	100	3,794
Hararge	M	56.3	(37.2)	34.4	(57.4)	3.4	(2.3)	5.0	(1.7)	0.9	(1.4)	100	3,544
	F	37.4	(24.3)	45.9	(64.4)	5.0	(8.2)	9.2	(1.6)	2.6	(1.4)	100	1,788
	T	50.0	(30.8)	38.3	(60.9)	3.9	(5.2)	6.4	(1.7)	1.4	(1.4)	100	5,332
Illubabor	M	47.9	(35.6)	22.4	(58.9)	16.0	(1.6)	13.7	(3.3)	-	(0.6)	100	576
	F	32.7	(17.4)	49.1	(66.9)	3.7	(10.9)	7.6	(4.0)	6.9	(0.8)	100	434
	T	41.4	(26.0)	33.9	(63.1)	10.7	(6.5)	11.1	(3.7)	3.0	(0.7)	100	1,010
Kefa	M	67.0	35.6	14.0	59.2	-	1.4	5.6	(2.5)	13.4	(1.2)	100	1,332
	F	48.1	18.5	32.6	68.4	5.1	8.3	4.1	(3.4)	10.1	(1.4)	100	1,038
	T	58.7	27.0	22.2	63.9	2.2	4.9	4.9	(2.9)	12.0	(1.3)	100	2,370
Shewa	M	48.9	(39.5)	37.5	(55.3)	1.6	(1.2)	6.3	(2.8)	5.7	(1.3)	100	1,574
	F	50.8	(25.0)	29.0	(60.3)	9.5	(8.4)	-	(5.1)	10.7	(1.1)	100	882
	T	49.6	(32.2)	34.5	(57.8)	4.4	(4.8)	4.3	(4.0)	7.5	(1.2)	100	2,456
Sidamo	M	72.1	(42.4)	22.5	(53.5)	-	(1.0)	4.2	(2.5)	1.3	(0.7)	100	2,500
	F	48.5	(27.2)	35.9	(63.1)	9.7	(7.5)	2.5	(1.4)	3.2	(0.8)	100	2,758
	T	59.7	(34.8)	29.5	(58.3)	5.2	(4.2)	3.3	(1.9)	2.3	(0.8)	100	5,258
Wellega	M	69.3	(41.9)	22.8	(54.6)	-	(1.4)	5.2	(1.2)	2.7	(0.9)	100	1,691
	F	63.0	(29.1)	25.5	(59.3)	5.6	(8.7)	5.9	(2.2)	-	(0.7)	100	1,048
	T	66.9	(35.2)	23.8	(57.1)	2.2	(5.3)	5.5	(1.7)	1.7	(0.8)	100	2,739
Wollo	M	52.3	(35.0)	36.3	(59.8)	-	(1.0)	10.2	(3.6)	1.2	(0.7)	100	1,967
	F	36.9	(15.7)	28.4	(63.7)	7.4	(8.3)	27.4	(11.5)	-	(0.8)	100	2,117
	T	44.3	(25.2)	32.2	(61.8)	3.8	(4.7)	19.1	(7.6)	0.6	(0.8)	100	4,084
Total	M	59.5	(37.2)	30.8	(57.4)	1.3	(1.3)	6.0	(3.1)	2.4	(1.0)	100	19,352
	F	44.3	(21.7)	31.2	(63.4)	6.5	(8.0)	14.6	(5.9)	3.5	(1.0)	100	15,776
	T	52.7	(29.4)	31.0	(60.4)	3.7	(4.7)	9.8	(4.5)	2.9	(1.0)	100	35,128

N.B:- Number in parenthesis refer to non-migrant rural population.

male non-migrants. Nearly sixty percent of male rural to urban migrants are single while only 37 percent of non-migrant males are single. The proportion married females are higher among the non-migrant than the migrant population. However, the proportion widowed is higher among migrant than among non-migrant population. This overall finding observed for 12-regions also holds for every region. From the preceding findings it can be concluded that the single males are more prone to migrate from rural to urban areas. The tendency to migrate from rural to urban areas is also found to be relatively higher among widowed, particularly females.

In conclusion, classification of the internal migrants by marital status shows that the proportion of single persons is higher among the rural to urban than the rural to rural and the urban to rural migrants of both sexes. This is more clearly shown in Figure 3.7. Generally, migrants as a single person set off alone from the rural farm area to seek a better opportunity in the urban areas. This generalization is confirmed by the data in the case of the rural to urban migrants, particularly for males. However, the vast majority of the rural to rural and urban to rural migrants of both sexes are married persons. This is because the major reason for rural to rural migration is marriage while the urban to rural migrants are return migrants. The proportion of married persons is higher among female migrants than male migrants. In the rural to rural and urban to rural migration, the majority of females are married while in the rural to urban migration the majority of females are single. On the other hand, in all three streams of migration, the majority of males are single.

FIGURE 3.7 DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL TO RURAL (INCLUDES LOCAL MOVES), URBAN TO RURAL & RURAL TO URBAN MIGRANTS BY MARITAL STATUS, 1982/83

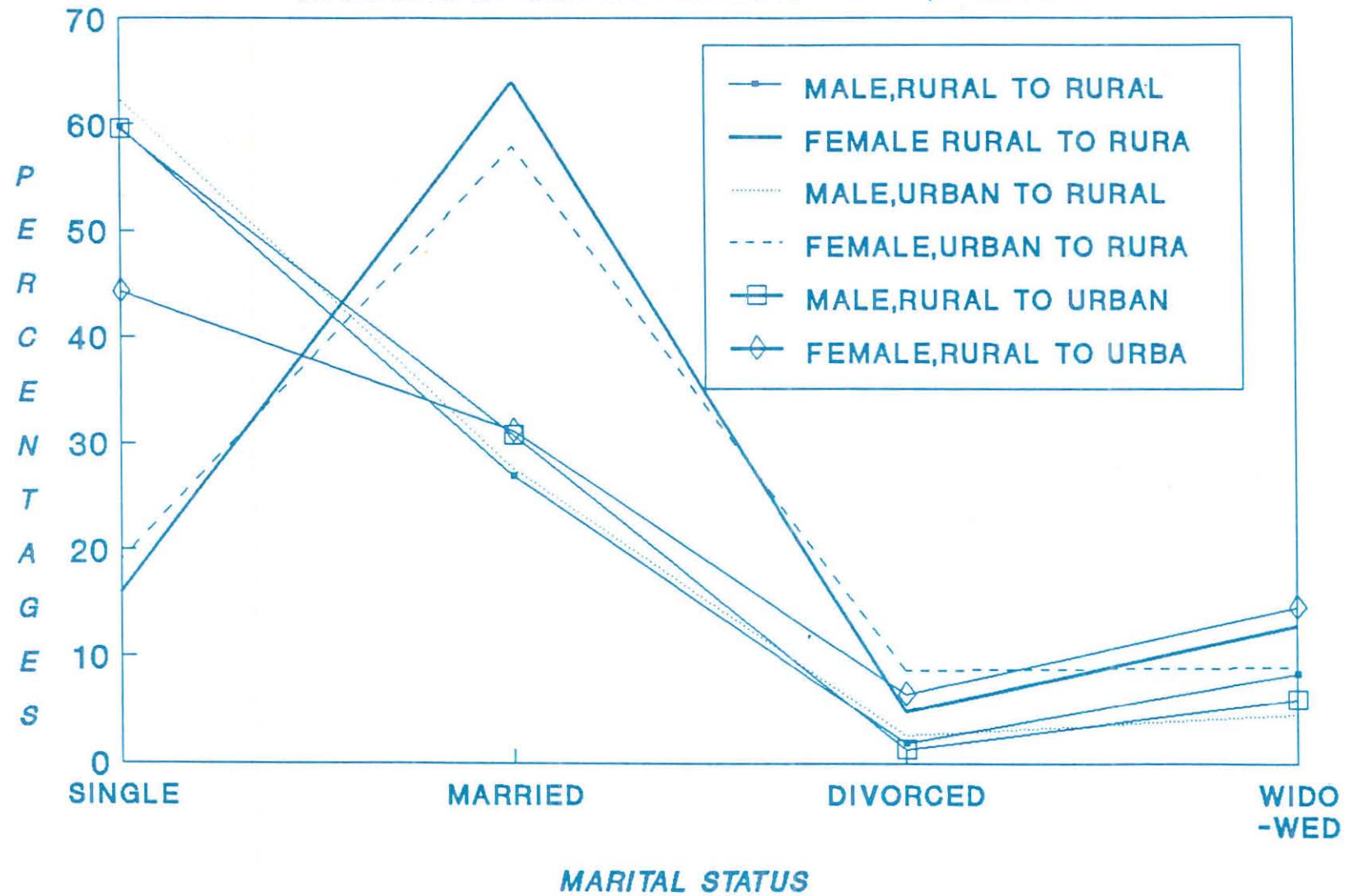


This is clearly depicted by Figure 3.8 which compares the marital status by sex and stream of migration. In-migrant (urban to rural) women aged 10 years and over are much likely to be married than out-migrant (rural to urban) women. The Figure (3.8) also shows that mobility among divorced and widowed persons is higher among females than among males. This could partially be attributed to early age at marriage by female and relatively higher male mortality at older ages in the rural areas.

3.4 Relationship of Internal Migrants and Local Movers to Head of Household

Migrants often have better 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. 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 a certain destination. This section focuses on the relationship of a migrant to the head of the household. The information on type of relationship of migrant to the head of household was obtained by asking the migrant his/her relationship to the head of household. Table 3.17 gives the percentage distribution of total movers, intra-regional and inter-regional migrants by relationship to the head of household.

**FIGURE 3.8 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL TO RURAL
(INCLUDES LOCAL MOVES), URBAN TO RURAL AND RURAL TO URBAN
MIGRANTS BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS, 1982/83**



3.4.1 Relationship of Local Movers to Head of Household

Most of the local movers are either sons, daughters, uncles, aunts, other relatives or spouses of the head of the household. Of the 323,463 local movers 27.9 percent were sons and daughters, 14.1 percent were other relatives, 19.4 percent were uncles and aunts and 14.6 percent were spouses of the head of the household. About one-tenth (9.7%) of local movers are employees of the head of the household. The frequency of local movements among the heads of the household appear to be insignificant (1.7%) (see Table 3.17).

Among male local movers, 35.8, 22.3 and 17.0 percent are sons, uncles and employees of the head of household, respectively, while among females 23.8, 21.7 and 17.9 percent are spouses (wives), daughters and aunts of the head of household, respectively. The majority of employees are males while the majority of spouses are wives of the head of the household. The frequency of local movements among heads of the household appear to be a rare phenomenon. The observed high frequency of local movements among wives is due to the fact that females move to the places of their bride grooms after marriage which males rarely do. Investigation of the age distribution of local movers and their relationship to the head of household of interview has indicated that movement of whole families also existed to some extent. It is noted that children under the age of 5 are relatively numerous and the majority of local movers are also sons and daughters of the head of household.

3.4.2. Relationship of Intra-regional Migrants to Head of Household

The dominant type of relationship of intra-regional migrants to the head of household is quite similar to what was observed for local movers. Of the total intra-regional migrants, 32.6 percent are sons and daughters of the head of household. Spouses, uncles and aunts each constituted about 19 percent. heads and employees each constituted about 5 percent. However, there is a substantial variation in type of relationship of migrants to the head of household by sex. Spouses are mainly wives (29.3%). heads and employees are mainly males (see Table 3.17).

Examination of the relationship of intra-regional migrants to the head of household in the rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural streams reveals that in every stream sons and daughters dominate the type of relationship of migrants to the head of household. The second important type of relationship of intra-regional migrants to the head of household turns out to be spouses, uncles and aunts in the rural to rural and urban to rural streams while heads and uncles and aunts are the second important type of relationships in the rural to urban form of intra-regional migration. Also, a substantial proportion of migrants are non-relatives of the head of household in the rural to rural stream. Migrants who are heads of the household relatively form a good proportion only in the rural to urban stream. In general, the type of relationship by sex varies substantially from stream to stream. Among the spouses, husbands constitute a very small proportion

Table 3.17 Percentage Distribution of Local Moves and Internal Migrants by Type of Relationship to Head of Household, Sex, Type of Migration and Stream, 1982/83

Relation to Head of Household	Sex	Local Movers	Intra-regional Migrants				Inter-regional In-migrants			Inter-regional Out-migrants		
			Rural-Rural	Rural-Urban	Urban-Rural	Total	Rural-Rural	Urban-Rural	Total	Rural-Rural	Rural-Urban	Total
Head	M	2.6	7.4	22.4	9.3	8.6	8.4	4.1	7.3	8.5	14.7	10.9
	F	0.9	1.8	7.5	3.8	2.3	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
	T	11.7	4.0	14.8	6.2	4.8	4.4	3.1	4.1	4.5	9.9	6.1
SPOuse	M	2.9	2.5	1.3	2.6	2.4	6.7	20.0	10.0	6.8	9.3	7.8
	F	23.8	29.8	17.3	31.2	29.3	33.8	18.3	31.0	34.3	8.9	28.6
	T	14.6	19.2	9.5	18.8	18.7	21.9	19.2	21.3	22.1	9.1	18.1
Son/daughter	M	35.8	39.3	49.2	39.9	39.7	33.4	46.3	36.6	33.0	55.7	41.9
	F	21.7	26.9	48.3	28.6	28.0	26.1	21.5	25.3	25.3	52.9	31.6
	T	27.9	31.7	46.3	33.5	32.6	29.3	34.8	30.5	28.7	54.8	36.8
Mother/father	M	1.1	0.8	0.6	2.3	0.9	1.2	3.2	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.1
	F	4.3	2.8	2.5	6.0	3.1	3.4	1.8	3.1	3.6	4.3	3.7
	T	2.8	2.0	1.6	4.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.4
Brother/sister	M	6.0	5.6	5.8	8.2	5.9	7.2	6.3	7.0	6.9	3.7	5.7
	F	3.7	3.1	2.9	3.8	3.1	1.9	4.1	2.3	1.5	7.4	2.8
	T	4.7	4.1	4.3	5.7	4.2	4.2	5.3	4.4	3.9	5.1	4.3
Uncles/aunts	M	22.3	24.5	15.3	16.2	23.1	21.0	13.6	19.2	21.2	9.8	16.8
	F	17.9	16.1	13.4	14.4	15.8	16.0	20.9	16.8	16.2	16.3	16.2
	T	19.4	19.3	14.3	15.2	18.7	18.2	17.0	17.9	18.4	12.2	16.5
Other-relatives	M	5.0	4.7	2.6	6.2	4.7	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.1	1.4	3.1
	F	21.3	15.7	3.3	8.3	14.5	13.6	29.9	16.5	13.7	5.5	11.9
	T	14.1	11.4	2.9	7.4	10.6	9.4	16.4	10.9	9.5	2.9	7.4
Non-relatives	M	6.9	4.7	2.4	12.6	5.3	5.7	0.9	4.6	5.8	1.8	4.3
	F	2.9	1.4	2.9	2.8	1.6	1.9	0.9	1.7	1.9	0.7	4.6
	T	4.7	2.7	2.7	7.0	3.1	3.6	0.9	3.0	3.7	1.4	3.0
Employee	M	17.0	10.4	5.2	2.4	9.3	11.7	0.9	9.1	11.9	2.2	8.1
	F	3.9	2.2	1.9	1.1	2.1	2.1	-	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
	T	9.7	5.4	3.5	1.7	4.9	6.3	0.5	5.1	6.5	2.2	5.2
Not Stated	M	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
	F	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2
	T	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	M	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	F	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	T	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	M	143088	203337	15983	24293	243613	8318	2705	11023	8199	5229	13428
	F	180375	321771	16954	31796	370521	10604	2369	12973	10237	2994	13231
	T	323463	525108	32937	56089	614134	18922	5074	23996	18436	8223	26659

while wives constitute a sizeable proportion. On the other hand, employees are mostly males.

3.4.3 Relationship of Inter-regional Migrants to Head of Household

A similar pattern of relationship of migrants to the head of household as was observed for the intra-regional migration also exists for the inter-regional migration. A relatively large proportion of both in-and out-migrants in the inter-regional migration are sons and daughters of the head of household. The percentages of sons and daughters among inter-regional in-and-out-migrants were 30.5 and 36.8 percent respectively. Approximately, 21 percent of in-migrants and 18 percent of out-migrants were spouses, of which females (wives) out-number males (husbands) by as much as one to three. The other principal type of relationship that emerges is that of uncles and aunts. Nearly 18 percent of the in-migrants and 16 percent of the out-migrants were uncles and aunts. The head of the households were more prevalent among the inter-regional out-migrants than in-migrants and they are mostly males. Male heads out number female heads by about seven to one in both types of migration. Relatives outside the household's family of procreation i.e., other relatives, non-relatives and employees were relatively better represented among the in-migrants than the out-migrants. They constituted about 19 percent of the in-migrants and 16 percent of the out-migrants (see Table 3.17).

Comparison of the type of relationship among the rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural inter-regional

migrants shows that in every stream sons and daughters predominate the type of relationship of migrants to the head of household. That is, 29.3 percent of the rural to rural in-migrants and 28.7 percent of the rural to rural out-migrants constitute sons and daughters respectively. Similarly, 34.8 percent of the urban to rural in-migrants and 54.8 percent of the rural to urban out-migrants constitute sons and daughters respectively. On the other hand, 19.2 percent of the urban to rural and 9.1 percent of the rural to urban migrants were spouses. Similarly, 17 percent of the urban to rural and 12.2 percent of the rural to urban migrants were uncles and aunts of the head of household. Migration of heads appears to be more prevalent in the rural to urban than in the urban to rural stream. In general, the rural to urban migration is more heavily weighted by sons and daughters while the urban to rural migration is heavily weighted by spouses, uncles and aunts. A large proportion of in-migrants appear to be choosing a particular destination because it seems they have relatives living there. Among the streams of migration, the rural areas receive most of the heads, spouses and other relatives while the urban areas receive heads, sons and daughters (see Table 3.17).

CHAPTER IV
REASONS FOR INTERNAL MIGRATION AND LOCAL MOVES

In this chapter an attempt is made to investigate the reasons for internal migration and moves. Questions on reasons for local movements and migrations were among the items included in the ESVRS. These questions represent an attempt to determine motivation by asking migrants why they moved or migrated? Due to the fact that there are no standard categories of reasons for move and migration, respondents were asked to state their own reason(s) for move or migration. The answers i.e., reasons were provided in the following open ended categories:

- a) Marriage and divorce
- b) Job and job related, which included seeking job, quitting job, transfer from job, dismissal from job, domestic work and search for farm-land.
- c) Military service.
- d) Imprisonment, which includes those released from prison and those put in prison.
- e) Health.
- f) Join parents, which include sons, daughters, adopted children and dependent persons.
- g) Other reasons, which include pension, quarrel, education and other reason(s) which are not included here.
- h) Not stated. In this category no reasons for local move or migration were stated; they were probably not reported by the respondent or missed by the enumerator.

Moreover, the categories of reasons shown from (a) to (g) are further classified into two groups; economic and non-economic. Economic reasons are those shown in group (b) while those categories of reasons included in groups other than (b) are classified as non-economic reasons.

The percentage distribution of migrants under each category of reasons by sex, move and type of migration are shown in Tables 4.1-4.10. The type of migrations include; intra-regional, inter-regional in-migrants and inter-regional out-migrants, each of which is further sub-classified into rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural migration streams.

4.1 Reasons for Local moves

Social factors appear to be the most important reasons, specially for female movers, in local movements. The 'other reasons' constituted the single most important category of reason for local movers. It accounted for 52.5 percent of local movers of both sexes. These reasons include; pension, quarrel, education and other reasons not stated here such as theft, childlessness (female), lack of ability to properly manage and economically allocate household budget (female) drunkenness, etc., (see Table 4.1). Among these reasons, although not shown in Table 4.1, quarrel happens to be the prime motive for the decision to move locally. The second important factor that motivates local movements is 'marriage and divorce'. Local movers whose reason for move was marriage and divorce constituted about 24 percent of all local movers. However, although not shown in the table, reason for marriage accounts for the largest share than the

Table 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Local Movers by Reason for Move,
Sex and Region, 1982,83

Region	Sex	Marriage and Divorce	Job and Job related	Health	Joined parents	Other reasons	N.S	%	Total N
Arssi	M	5.4	21.2	0.8	10.8	61.4	0.3	100	7,590
	F	20.2	3.9	0.7	11.0	62.5	1.6	100	6,458
	T	12.3	13.5	0.8	10.9	61.8	0.9	100	14,138
Bale	M	4.0	14.7	-	20.0	58.3	3.1	100	2,524
	F	17.1	3.4	0.6	22.2	54.4	2.4	100	2,978
	T	11.1	8.5	0.3	21.2	56.2	2.7	100	5,502
Gamo Gofa	M	1.7	0.0	-	16.3	76.2	5.7	100	3,654
	F	47.2	0.2	0.7	4.0	43.0	4.8	100	8,623
	T	33.6	0.2	0.5	7.7	52.9	5.1	100	12,277
Gojjam	M	6.0	25.7	-	3.4	63.4	1.4	100	25,073
	F	42.9	7.3	0.5	5.7	43.2	0.4	100	26,769
	T	25.0	16.2	0.3	4.6	53.0	0.9	100	51,842
Gondar	M	4.6	37.1	0.3	9.2	48.6	0.3	100	19,462
	F	33.4	9.3	0.4	8.5	48.2	0.3	100	17,779
	T	18.3	23.8	0.3	8.9	48.4	0.3	100	37,241
Hararge	M	14.7	2.6	-	25.4	56.6	0.7	100	5,643
	F	54.5	0.2	0.1	13.3	31.4	0.5	100	11,903
	T	41.7	1.0	0.1	17.2	39.5	0.6	100	17,546
Illubabor	M	1.6	3.2	0.7	37.9	56.4	0.2	100	5,281
	F	27.8	1.0	-	18.7	51.5	1.0	100	5,836
	T	15.4	2.1	0.4	27.8	53.8	0.6	100	11,117
Kefa	M	7.3	8.1	1.6	21.5	61.0	0.4	100	8,622
	F	36.9	2.2	1.9	17.0	41.6	0.4	100	13,144
	T	25.2	4.5	1.8	18.8	49.3	0.4	100	21,766
Shewa	M	3.6	20.9	0.7	12.2	62.5	0.1	100	20,600
	F	36.8	5.7	0.0	10.1	47.3	0.0	100	24,852
	T	21.7	12.6	0.3	11.1	54.2	0.1	100	45,452
Sidamo	M	2.7	2.4	0.3	23.5	67.7	3.4	100	8,182
	F	39.6	0.0	-	20.8	37.9	1.6	100	12,133
	T	24.8	1.0	0.1	21.9	49.9	2.3	100	20,315
Wellega	M	2.4	5.8	-	13.3	78.3	0.1	100	16,007
	F	23.7	0.9	0.5	13.6	60.3	1.0	100	20,080
	T	14.2	3.1	0.3	13.5	68.3	0.6	100	36,087
Wollo	M	8.4	26.2	0.1	7.6	57.6	0.1	100	20,453
	F	50.1	7.0	0.1	5.4	37.2	0.2	100	29,736
	T	33.1	14.8	0.1	6.3	45.5	0.2	100	50,189
Total	M	5.3	19.2	0.4	12.6	61.8	0.8	100	143,091
	F	38.7	4.5	0.4	10.6	45.1	0.8	100	180,381
	T	23.9	11.0	0.4	11.4	52.5	0.8	100	323,472

reason for divorce. The third largest reason for local movements was to join parents (11.4%).

Among male local movers, 61.8 and 19.2 percent moved locally due to 'other reasons' and job and job related reasons respectively while among female local movers, 45.1 and 38.7 percent moved locally for 'other reasons' and due to marriage and divorce respectively. One reason why local movements are dominated by marriage and other personal reasons is due to the fact that local movements are short distance movements. Secondly, reasons for marriage appears to be selective of females i.e., females in the rural areas move to residence of their bride-groom's after matrimony, which males rarely do; because rural Ethiopia is mostly a patriarchal society.

If we further classify the 'job and job related reasons' as economic and all other categories of reasons as 'non-economic' reasons, one will find that only 11 percent of local movements are for economic reasons while the remaining 88.2 percent are for non-economic reasons. Furthermore, among male local movers, about 19 and 80 percent moved locally for economic and non-economic reasons, while only 4.5 percent and about 95 percent of females moved locally for economic and non-economic reasons respectively.

Investigation of the motives for the decision to move locally in each region reveals, on the whole, four major groups of reasons affecting local movements. These include, 'other reasons', marriage and divorce, job and job related and to join parents. Among these four major categories of reasons, 'other reasons' are the most important reasons for

local movements by both sexes in every region, except in Hararge. In Hararge, the principal reason for local movements happens to be 'marriage and divorce'. This overall pattern of reason(s) for local movements also holds for both sexes in the majority of regions. The most important factor of local movements for males in all regions and in nine out of 12 regions for females is "other reasons". In the three regions (Gamo Gofa, Hararge and Wollo), the major reason for local movements by females happen to be marriage and divorce. With regard to the other major reasons, these vary in importance from region to region. 'Job and job related' reasons are the second most important reason for local movements by males in Arssi, Gojjam, Gondar, Shewa and Wollo. Marriage and divorce are the second most important reasons for local movements by females in all regions, except in Bale in which to join parents is the second most important reason. In Bale, Hararge, Illubabor, Kefa, Sidamo and Wellega, to join parents is the second most important reason for local movements by males (see Table 4.1).

4.2 Reasons for Intra-regional Migration

Unlike the motives for the decision to move locally which were affected by non-economic factors, the motives for the decision to migrate within a given region are mostly influenced by economic factors. Among the intra-regional migrants, 50 percent migrated for economic reasons (job and job related reasons) and about 49 percent migrated for non-economic reasons (see Table 4.2). Among the non-economic factors, purely sociological reasons mostly influenced the decision to move on the part of intra-regional migrants.

This is the case with marriage and divorce which accounted for about 24 percent of the total intra-regional migrations (see Table 4.3). Among male intra-regional migrants, 61.4 and 11.6 percent moved for job and job related (economic) reasons and to join parents (non-economic reason) respectively. While among female intra-regional migrants, 42.6 and 38.2 percent moved for job and job related (economic) reasons and marriage and divorce (non-economic) reasons respectively (see also Figure 4.1).

Table 4.2 Percentage Distribution of Intra-regional Migrants by Reason for Migration, Sex and Stream of Migration, 1982/83.

Stream of Migration	Reason for Migration					
	Economic			Non-Economic		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
R/R	67.6	45.7	54.2	32.4	54.3	45.8
R/U	62.8	58.9	60.8	37.1	41.0	39.1
U/R	8.9	2.4	5.2	80.3	90.6	86.2
TOTAL	61.4	42.6	50.0	37.5	56.8	49.2

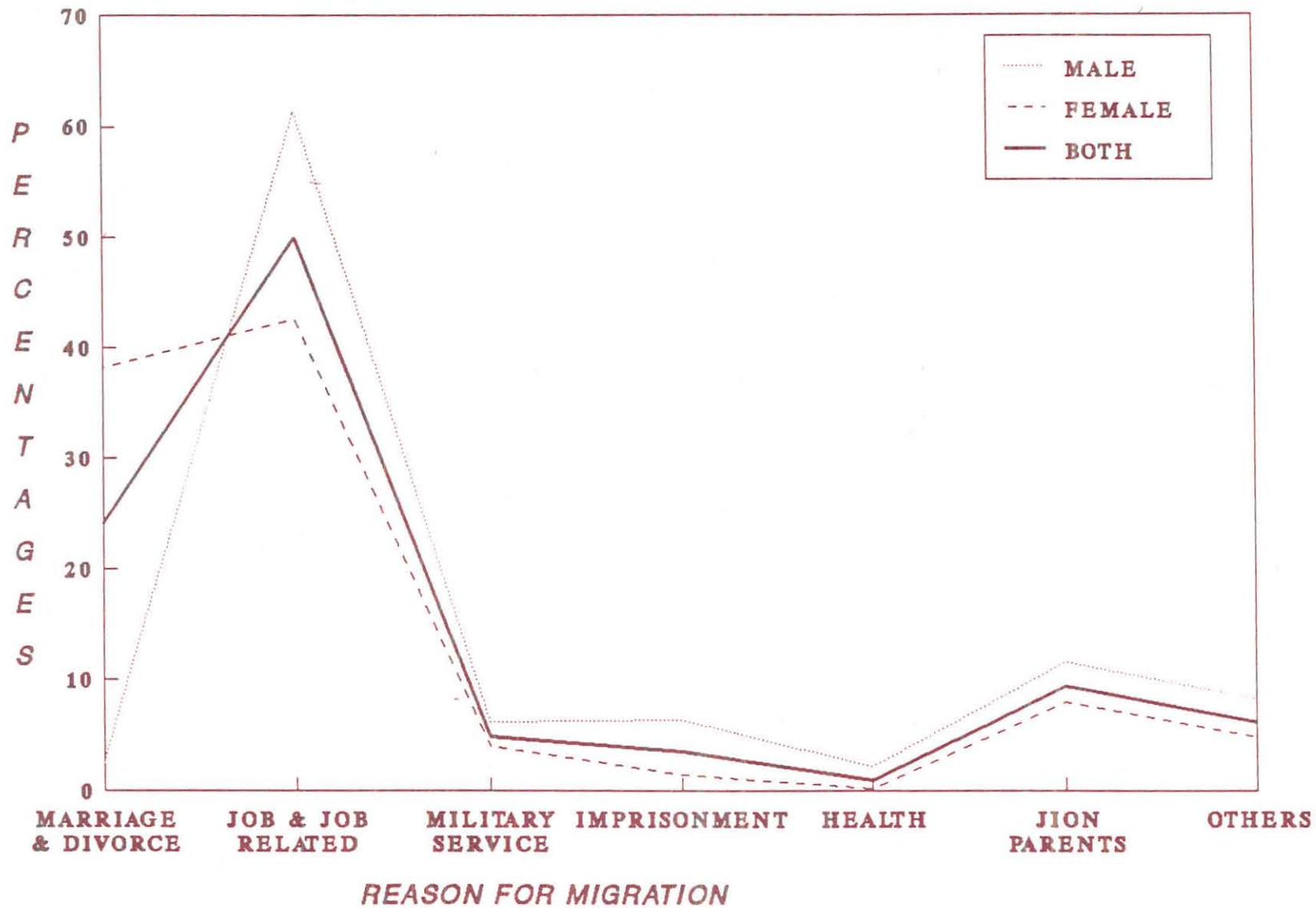
N.B. Percentages do not add to 100 due to the N.S.cases.

In every region under consideration, except in Gamo Gofa and Kefa, job and job related factors and marriage and divorce factors are the first and the second most important reasons for intra-regional migrations. In Gamo Gofa, the first and the second most important reasons for intra-regional migration happen to be 'job and job related' and to

Table 4.3 Percentage Distribution of Intra-regional Migrants by Reason for Migration,
Sex and Region, 1982/83

Region	Sex	Marriage and Divorce	Job and Job related	Military Service	Impri- sonment	Health	Join parents	Other reasons	N.S	%	Total N
Arssi	M	3.4	55.9	5.0	12.8	3.3	14.9	3.2	1.5	100	14,680
	F	34.0	41.0	4.0	1.9	0.4	15.0	2.2	1.5	100	20,257
	T	21.1	47.3	4.4	6.5	1.6	14.9	2.7	1.5	100	34,937
Bale	M	0.5	56.6	4.6	2.5	1.4	20.9	11.0	2.5	100	5,000
	F	17.2	47.3	6.0	1.0	0.2	18.4	8.4	1.5	100	6,117
	T	9.7	51.5	5.4	1.7	0.7	19.5	9.5	2.0	100	11,117
Gamo Gofa	M	0.4	58.8	2.6	0.7	0.4	30.9	6.2	0.0	100	4,751
	F	40.8	34.6	0.9	-	-	19.6	2.9	1.2	100	10,499
	T	28.2	42.2	1.5	0.2	0.1	23.1	3.9	0.8	100	15,250
Gojjam	M	4.4	62.6	6.2	10.2	2.6	8.8	5.2	0.0	100	34,273
	F	51.5	35.7	3.5	1.6	0.2	5.3	2.2	0.0	100	57,571
	T	33.9	45.7	4.5	4.8	1.2	6.6	3.3	0.0	100	91,844
Gondar	M	4.2	62.1	4.0	12.9	5.5	6.7	4.5	0.1	100	25,235
	F	44.5	41.6	4.1	2.9	0.3	4.3	2.1	0.2	100	36,665
	T	28.0	50.0	4.1	7.0	2.4	5.3	3.1	0.1	100	61,900
Hararge	M	4.1	57.3	5.8	0.1	1.3	15.5	13.6	2.3	100	13,303
	F	29.3	45.8	3.0	0.5	0.6	12.1	6.5	2.2	100	17,717
	T	18.5	50.7	4.2	0.3	1.0	13.6	9.5	2.2	100	31,020
Illubabor	M	0.5	68.7	12.5	0.8	1.2	10.2	6.1	0.0	100	9,804
	F	23.0	52.9	8.3	1.3	0.6	10.1	3.8	0.0	100	13,347
	T	13.5	59.6	10.0	1.1	0.9	10.1	4.8	0.0	100	23,151
Kefa	M	1.2	17.8	1.2	-	0.4	31.6	39.8	8.0	100	20,860
	F	29.1	13.4	1.4	-	-	19.2	33.4	3.5	100	27,218
	T	17.0	15.3	1.3	-	0.2	24.6	36.2	5.4	100	48,078
Shewa	M	3.5	68.7	7.8	10.1	1.2	4.5	4.2	-	100	36,840
	F	40.7	47.2	4.5	3.0	0.0	4.0	0.6	-	100	56,080
	T	26.0	55.7	5.8	5.8	0.5	4.2	2.0	-	100	92,920
Sidamo	M	1.2	73.5	9.1	0.7	2.2	10.0	3.3	-	100	28,281
	F	34.4	51.4	4.8	0.2	0.1	6.3	2.7	0.1	100	50,457
	T	22.5	59.3	6.3	0.4	0.9	7.6	2.9	0.1	100	78,788
Wellega	M	0.5	69.9	8.8	2.5	2.4	9.9	5.4	0.6	100	26,625
	F	23.3	60.0	5.4	0.4	-	7.7	2.8	0.4	100	32,661
	T	13.1	64.4	6.9	1.3	1.1	8.7	4.0	0.5	100	59,286
Wollo	M	4.6	66.3	3.7	8.3	1.4	9.1	6.0	0.6	100	23,961
	F	46.3	38.7	3.7	2.8	0.0	5.0	3.2	0.3	100	41,932
	T	31.1	48.8	3.7	4.8	0.5	6.5	4.2	0.4	100	65,893
Total	M	2.8	61.4	6.2	6.4	2.2	11.6	8.3	1.1	100	243,613
	F	38.2	42.6	4.0	1.5	0.2	8.0	4.9	0.6	100	370,521
	T	24.2	50.0	4.9	3.5	1.0	9.4	6.2	0.8	100	614,134

**FIGURE 4.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTRA-REGIONAL
MIGRANTS BY SEX AND REASON FOR MIGRATION, 1982/83**



'join parents', while in Kefa, 'other reasons' and 'marriage and divorce' are the first and the second most important reasons for intra-regional migration. However, the above overall pattern of reason for intra-regional migration among male and female migrants does not hold for every region.

Since the phenomenon of migration is selective of individuals, reasons and the choice of destination, the interplay of economic and non-economic factors seem to show a tendency to vary, in specific, not only between individual migrants but also between migration types (i.e., rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural migration streams). While considering the reasons of intra-regional migration by stream, we found the economic factors playing the important role in the decision to migrate between rural to urban areas (60.8%) and from rural to rural areas (54.2%), while non-economic reasons appear to be the most important factors in the urban to rural (86.2%) migration stream (see Table 4.2). Among the non-economic factors, particular mention may be made of, marriage and divorce (25.9%, in the rural to rural), to join parents (18.8%, in the rural to urban) and 'other reasons' (50.6%, in the urban to rural) (see Table 4.4).

The reasons for intra-regional migration by stream also vary according to sex. For example, about 68 and 63 percent of male intra-regional migrants migrated from rural to rural and rural to urban areas primarily for economic reasons. On the other hand, among the urban to rural male migrants, the absolute majority (80.3%) migrated for non-economic reasons. Among the rural to rural and urban to rural female migrants, the majority (with 54.3 and 90.6 percent in each stream

Table 4. 4 Percentage Distribution of Intra-regional Migrants By Reason for Migration, Sex and Stream, 1982/83

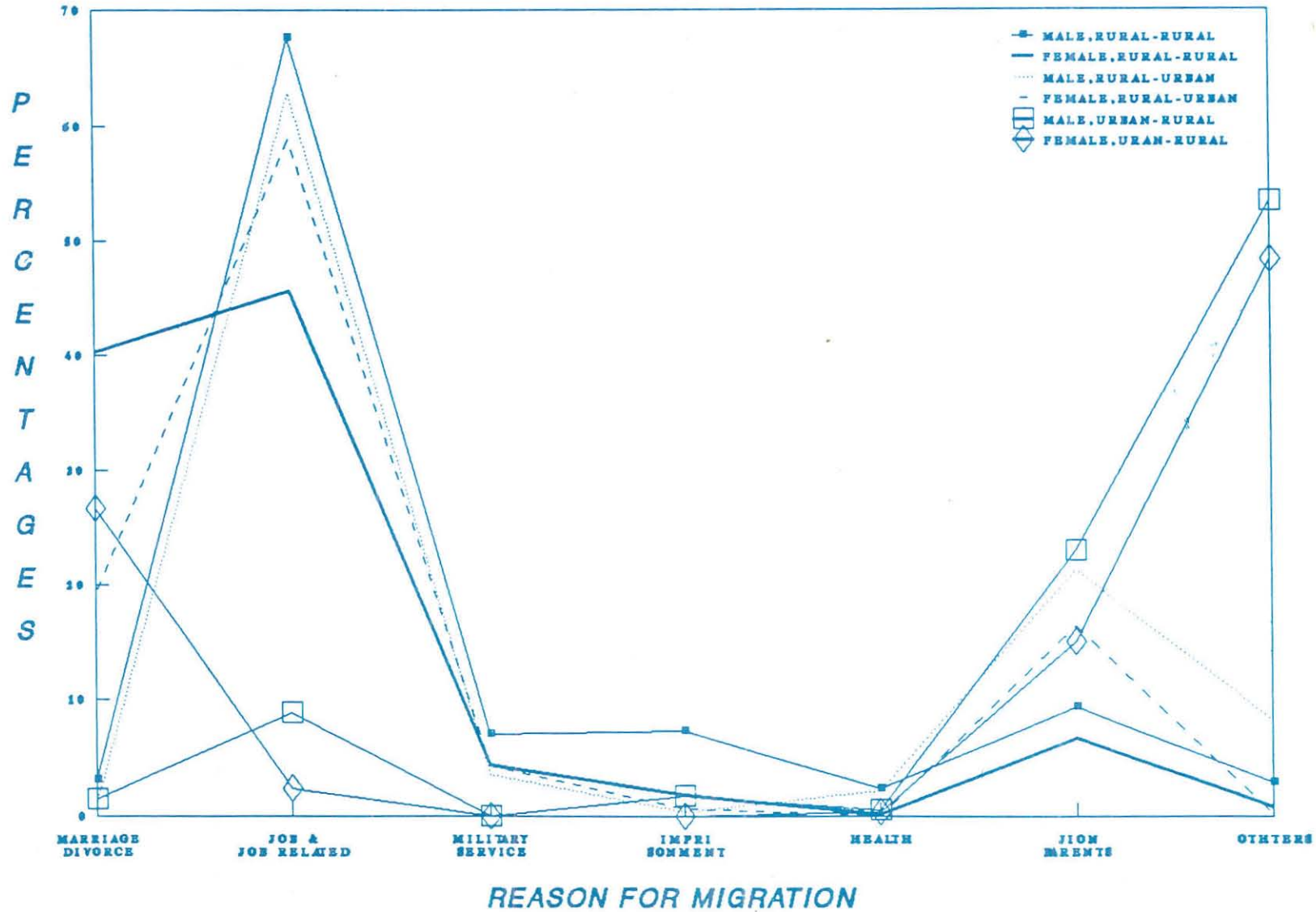
Reason for Migration	Stream of Migration											
	Rural to Rural			Rural to Urban			Urban to Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Marriage and Divorce	3.1	40.3	25.9	1.1	19.3	10.5	1.5	26.7	15.8	2.8	38.2	24.2
Job and Job Related	67.6	45.7	54.2	62.8	58.9	60.8	8.9	2.4	5.2	61.4	42.6	50.0
Military Service	7.1	4.4	5.5	3.6	4.3	4.0	-	-	-	6.2	4.1	4.9
Imprisonment	7.4	1.8	3.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.7	-	0.7	6.4	1.5	3.5
Health	2.4	0.2	1.0	2.2	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.2	0.1	1.0
Join Parents	9.5	6.8	7.9	21.4	16.5	18.8	23.1	15.1	18.6	11.6	8.0	9.4
Other Reasons	2.9	0.8	1.6	8.4	0.2	4.2	53.5	48.4	50.6	8.3	4.9	6.2
N.S	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.8	7.0	8.6	1.1	0.6	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	203,337	321,771	525,108	15,983	16,954	32,937	24,293	31,796	56,089	243,613	370,521	614,134

respectively) migrated for non-economic reasons, while among the rural to urban female migrants, the majority (58.9 percent) migrated for economic reasons (see Table 4.2). Among the non-economic reasons, as mentioned earlier, marriage and divorce (specifically for females), join parents and 'other reasons' are the most important factors that influence the decision to migrate (see Table 4.4 and Figure 4.2). Figure 4.2 compares the various groups of reasons for intra-regional migration by sex and streams of migration. The dominance of the economic factors in the rural to rural migration stream (especially for males) and rural to urban migration stream (for both males and females) on the one hand and the dominance of the non-economic factors (especially to join parents and 'other reasons' for both sexes and marriage and divorce for females) in the urban to rural migration stream on the other, are clearly depicted by the Figure.

4.3 Reasons for Inter-regional In-migration

The major reasons for inter-regional in-migrations are non-economic factors. In-migrants under these category of reasons (i.e., non-economic) constitute about 87 percent (see, Table 4.5). Among the non-economic reasons, the dominant ones include, 'other reasons' (52.6%) and marriage and divorce (19.8%) (see, Table 4.6). However, other non-economic considerations including 'to join parents' (13.2%) are also important in the decision to migrate. This also holds for both males and females. (see Table 4.6). Among males 79.4 percent and among females 93.9 percent migrated for non-economic reasons (see, Table 4.5). The most important non-economic reasons that affected the male's

Figure 4.2 Percentage Distribution Of Intra-regional Migrants By Reason For Migration, Sex, Rural To Rural, Rural To Urban And Urban To Rural Migration Streams, 1982/83



decision to migrate include, 'other reasons' (61.6%) and join parents (14.9%) (see Table 4.6). However, apart from the non-economic reasons, economic reasons also motivated about 16 percent of males to in-migrate (see Table 4.5). The major non-economic reasons that motivated the females to migrate include, 'other reasons' (44.9%) and marriage and divorce (35.9%) (see Table 4.6). However, quite a good proportion of females (11.8%) also migrated to join parents (see, Table 4.6).

Table 4.5 Percentage Distribution of Inter-regional In-migrants by Reason for Migration, Sex and Stream of Migration, 1982/83.

Stream of Migration	Reason for Migration					
	Economic			non-economic		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
R/R	16.3	2.6	8.6	79.6	94.3	87.8
U/R	16.8	5.4	11.5	79.0	91.8	84.9
TOTAL	16.4	3.1	9.2	79.4	93.9	87.2

N.B. Percentages do not add to 100 due to the N.S. cases.

The overall finding of non-economic reasons as the primary motivation factors for in-migration also holds for each region. Specifically, 'other reasons' are the single most important factor for in-migration into every region with the exception of migration into Hararge, where the most important reason happens to be 'join parents' (see Table 4.6). With regard to the second and third important reasons for in-migration into a given region, these vary from region

Table 4.6 Percentage Distribution of Inter-regional In-migrants by Reason for Migration, Sex and Region, 1982/83

Region	Sex	Marriage and Divorce	Job and Job related	Health	Join parents	Other reasons	N.S	%	Total N
Arssi	M	-	15.7	5.5	-	78.8	-	100	642
	F	57.4	-	-	12.8	28.0	1.8	100	1,039
	T	35.5	6.0	2.1	7.9	47.4	1.1	100	1,681
Bale	M	-	9.9	-	22.2	63.9	4.0	100	473
	F	16.5	1.4	-	19.4	60.0	2.7	100	487
	T	7.9	5.8	-	20.9	62.0	3.4	100	910
Gamo Gofa	M	-	2.8	-	2.8	89.8	4.6	100	633
	F	35.5	3.9	-	11.5	43.7	5.4	100	487
	T	15.5	3.3	-	6.6	69.7	4.9	100	1,120
Gojjam	M	0.1	46.6	1.3	9.7	42.3	-	100	1,348
	F	48.2	1.7	-	3.6	46.5	-	100	1,949
	T	28.5	20.1	0.5	6.1	44.8	-	100	3,297
Gondar	M	-	25.8	-	4.8	69.4	-	100	896
	F	41.4	5.1	7.3	3.7	42.5	-	100	1,541
	T	26.2	12.7	4.6	4.1	52.4	-	100	2,437
Hararge	M	-	48.4	-	50.0	1.6	-	100	62
	F	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100	31
	T	-	32.3	-	33.3	1.1	33.3	100	93
Illubabor	M	2.2	2.2	-	25.1	66.2	4.3	100	1,206
	F	26.0	2.8	-	11.5	53.3	6.4	100	1,245
	T	14.3	2.5	-	18.2	59.6	5.4	100	2,451
Kefa	M	-	12.8	-	42.4	44.8	-	100	486
	F	51.5	-	-	22.2	25.7	0.6	100	653
	T	29.5	5.4	-	30.8	33.9	0.4	100	1,139
Shewa	M	1.1	19.7	5.0	11.9	61.1	1.2	100	2,553
	F	25.5	3.4	1.7	15.7	50.6	3.1	100	3,036
	T	14.3	10.8	3.2	14.0	55.4	2.3	100	5,589
Sidamo	M	1.6	9.1	-	28.6	42.1	18.6	100	1,477
	F	40.1	4.2	-	9.3	41.5	4.9	100	1,446
	T	20.7	6.7	-	19.1	41.8	11.8	100	2,923
Wellega	M	-	0.2	-	0.2	87.7	11.8	100	454
	F	-	7.8	-	41.4	35.3	15.5	100	360
	T	-	3.6	-	18.4	64.5	13.5	100	814
Wollo	M	2.4	3.4	5.4	9.2	79.6	-	100	793
	F	29.8	5.1	-	11.3	53.5	0.3	100	745
	T	15.7	4.2	2.8	10.2	67.0	0.1	100	1,538
Total	M	0.9	16.4	2.0	14.9	61.6	4.2	100	11,023
	F	35.9	3.1	1.3	11.8	44.9	3.0	100	12,969
	T	19.8	9.2	1.6	13.2	52.6	3.6	100	23,992

to region. In particular, 'marriage and divorce' is the second important factor for in-migration into Arssi, Gamo Gofa, Gojjam, Gondar, Shewa, Sidamo and Wollo. On the other hand, 'to join parents' is the second important factor for in-migration into Bale, Illubabor and Wellega, while job and job related reason is the second important factor for in-migration into Hararge. Similar variation of reasons for migration by region is observed with regard to male and female in-migrants (see Table 4.6).

A contrast of the motives for the decision to migrate in the rural to rural and urban to rural direction by the inter-regional in-migrants reveals that the non-economic factors dominate in both direction of flow. Among the rural to rural inter-regional in-migrants, about 88 percent and among the urban to rural inter-regional in-migrants 85 percent migrated for non-economic reasons (see Table 4.5). Among the non-economic factors, the first, second and third important factors include 'other reasons', 'marriage and divorce' and 'to join parents' (see Table 4.7). The same category of reasons in the same order of importance affect the decision to migrate by males and females in both directions of migration.

4.4 Reasons For Inter-regional Out-migration

The out-migrants had different reason(s) for migration than their in-migrant counterparts. Unlike the in-migrants, the out-migrants tend to migrate more frequently for economic than non-economic reasons. The economic and non-economic factors have accounted for about 61 and 39 percent of inter-regional out-migrants respectively. Among inter-regional male out-migrants, about 70 percent and among

Table 4.7 Percentage Distribution of Inter-regional In-migrants by Reason for Migration, Sex and Streams, 1982/83

Reason for Migration	Stream of Migration								
	Rural to Rural			Urban to Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Marriage and Divorce	0.9	36.3	20.7	0.9	34.2	16.4	0.9	35.9	19.8
Job and Job Related	16.3	2.6	8.6	16.8	5.4	11.5	16.4	3.1	9.2
Health	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.6	-	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.6
Join Parents	14.3	10.5	12.2	16.5	17.8	17.1	14.9	11.8	13.2
Other Reasons	62.2	46.0	53.1	60.0	39.8	50.6	61.6	44.9	52.6
N.S	4.1	3.1	3.6	4.2	2.8	3.6	4.2	3.0	3.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	8,319	10,604	18,922	2,705	2,365	5,070	11,023	12,969	23,992

female inter-regional out-migrants, about 52 percent out-migrated for economic reasons, while about 30 percent of males and 48 percent of females out-migrated for non-economic reasons (see Table 4.8). Among the non-economic reasons, marriage and divorce accounted for about 33 percent of out-migrating females. The most important non-economic reasons for male out-migrants were, joining parents (7.6%) and 'imprisonment' (7.5%) (see, Table 4.9).

Table 4.8 Percentage Distribution of Inter-regional Out-migrants by Reason for Migration, Sex and Stream of Migration, 1982/83.

Stream of Migration	Reason for Migration					
	Economic			non-economic		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
R/R	71.9	50.0	59.8	28.1	50.0	40.2
U/R	67.5	59.6	64.6	32.5	40.4	35.4
TOTAL	70.2	52.2	61.3	29.9	47.8	38.6

N.B. Percentages do not add to 100 due to the N.S. cases.

Examination of the major motives for the decision to out-migrate from each region shows that, except in Gojjam and Hararge, economic reasons (job and job related) are the dominant forces for out-migration from every region (see Table 4.9). Marriage and divorce and 'other reasons' were the most important reasons for migration from Gojjam and Hararge respectively. In Arssi, Gamo Gofa, Gondar, Kefa, Shewa, Sidamo and Wollo, 'marriage and divorce' happen to be the second important reason for out-migration. In Bale and

Table 4.9 Percentage Distribution of Inter-regional Out-migrants by Reason for Migration, Sex and Region, 1982/83

Region	Sex	Marriage and Divorce	Job and Job related	Military Service	Imprisonment	Health	Join parents	Other reasons	%	Total	N
Arssi	M	-	86.6	-	4.1	3.6	-	5.7	100	610	
	F	55.8	35.8	-	-	-	8.4	0.1	100	895	
	T	33.2	56.3	-	1.7	1.5	5.0	2.4	100	1,505	
Bale	M	-	67.5	9.6	0.3	0.3	18.3	4.0	100	607	
	F	19.4	52.7	17.4	-	0.4	9.9	0.2	100	465	
	T	8.4	61.1	13.0	0.2	0.4	14.6	2.3	100	1,072	
Gamo Gofa	M	-	94.5	-	-	-	5.2	0.3	100	763	
	F	34.3	54.5	5.7	-	-	5.3	0.2	100	505	
	T	13.6	78.5	2.3	-	-	5.3	0.2	100	1,268	
Gojjam	M	-	40.1	8.4	37.6	-	6.2	7.7	100	1,567	
	F	51.8	46.2	-	2.0	-	-	0.1	100	1,669	
	T	36.7	32.2	4.1	19.2	-	3.0	3.8	100	3,236	
Gondar	M	-	65.5	-	20.3	3.7	1.7	8.8	100	1,168	
	F	32.4	53.1	-	3.3	0.6	3.5	7.1	100	1,640	
	T	18.9	58.2	-	10.4	1.9	2.8	7.8	100	2,808	
Hararge	M	-	-	10.8	-	-	-	89.2	100	286	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	
	T	-	-	10.8	-	-	-	89.2	100	286	
Illubabor	M	2.1	71.5	15.7	2.1	-	8.6	0.1	100	1,251	
	F	22.6	58.0	9.4	3.1	-	6.8	0.1	100	1,144	
	T	11.9	65.0	12.7	2.6	-	7.7	0.1	100	2,395	
Kefa	M	11.0	76.1	4.6	-	-	8.0	0.3	100	637	
	F	52.3	47.2	-	-	-	-	0.5	100	595	
	T	30.9	62.2	2.4	-	-	4.1	0.4	100	1,232	
Shewa	M	0.8	75.0	2.7	3.9	4.1	7.7	5.9	100	3,317	
	F	25.2	55.8	4.3	2.0	2.1	9.0	1.6	100	3,392	
	T	13.1	65.3	3.5	2.9	3.1	8.3	3.7	100	6,709	
Sidamo	M	-	72.5	6.9	-	-	15.1	5.5	100	1,494	
	F	34.7	52.8	4.7	-	-	7.8	-	100	1,693	
	T	18.4	62.0	5.7	-	-	11.2	2.6	100	3,187	
Wellega	M	-	83.6	-	-	-	16.2	0.1	100	671	
	F	-	50.1	36.2	-	-	13.4	0.2	100	409	
	T	-	70.9	13.7	-	-	15.2	0.2	100	1,080	
Wollo	M	1.8	81.7	5.3	-	1.8	-	9.4	100	1,057	
	F	25.8	58.9	6.8	4.6	-	3.6	0.2	100	824	
	T	12.3	71.7	6.0	2.0	1.0	1.6	5.4	100	1,881	
Total	M	1.1	70.2	5.2	7.5	1.6	7.6	6.9	100	13,428	
	F	33.1	52.2	4.9	1.7	0.6	6.1	1.4	100	13,231	
	T	17.0	61.3	5.0	4.6	1.1	6.8	4.1	100	26,659	

Wellega, 'to join parents' appears to be the second important reason for out-migration. 'Military service' and 'job and job related reasons' are the second important reasons for out-migration from Illubabor and Gojjam respectively. The overall finding that the majority of males and females inter-regional out-migrants migrate for economic reasons holds true for all the regions (see Table 4.9).

Examinations of the reasons for inter-regional out-migration between rural to rural and rural to urban areas also show dominance of economic reasons in both directions of migration. The economic factors among the rural to rural and rural to urban migrants constitute about 60 and 65 percent of migrants respectively (see Table 4.8). Among the rural to rural male migrants, about 72 and 8 percent migrated due to economic reasons (job and job related) and military service respectively (see Table 4.10). On the other hand, among the rural to rural female migrants, 50 percent and about 37 percent migrated due to job and job related (economic factors) and marriage and divorce reasons (social factors) respectively (see Table 4.10). Among the rural to urban male migrants, 67.5 percent and 12.7 percent migrated due to job and job related reasons and to join parents. Among the rural to urban female migrants, 59.6 and 20.2 percent migrated due to job and job related and marriage and divorce reasons (see Table 4.10).

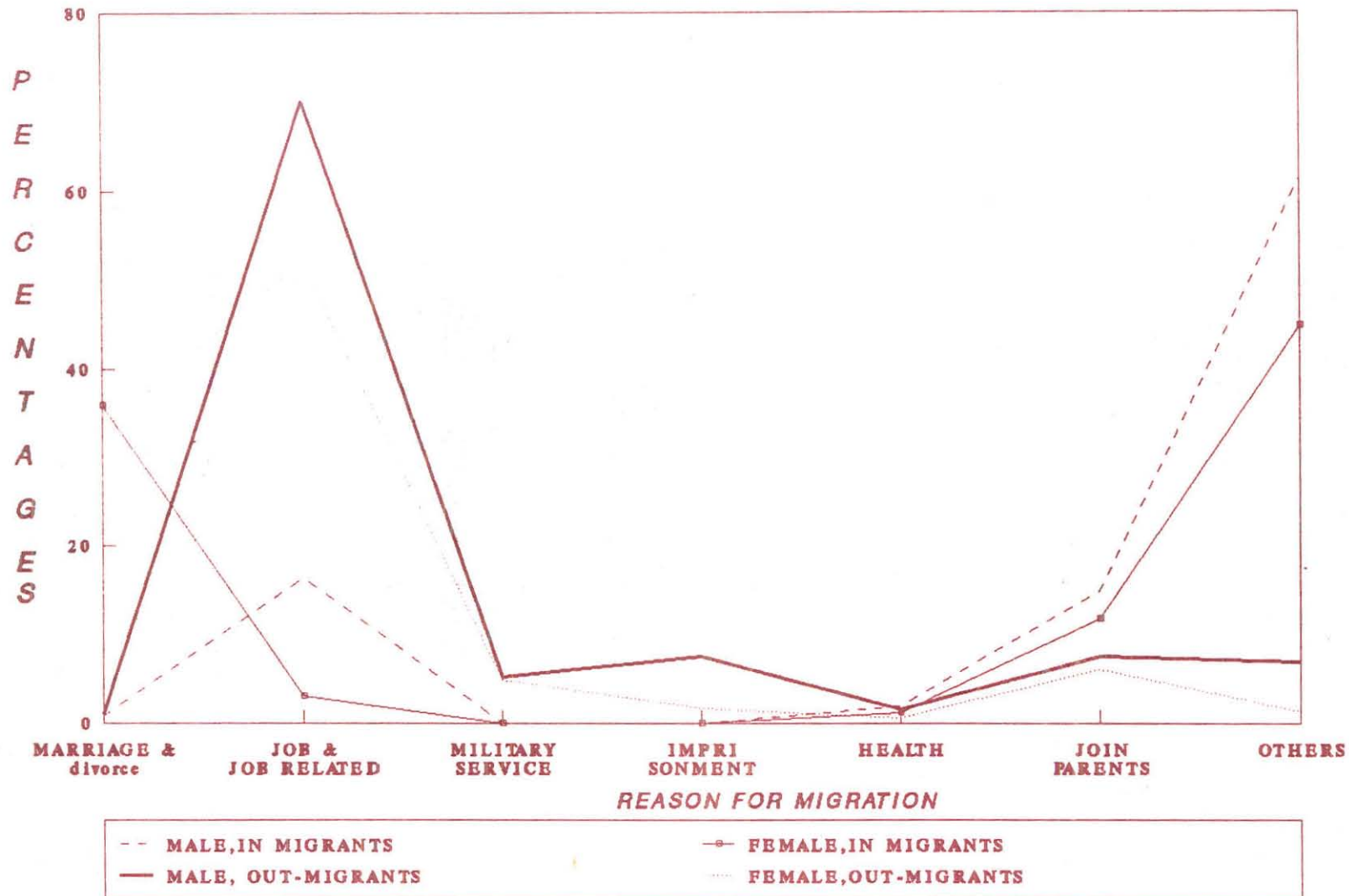
Furthermore, Figure 4.3 compares the proportion of inter-regional migrants by type of migration and reason. It shows the dominance of economic reasons over non-economic

Table 4.10 Percentage of Inter-regional Out-migrants by Reason for Migration, Sex and Stream, 1982/83

Reason for Migration	Stream of Migration								
	Rural to Rural			Rural to Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Marriage and Divorce	0.9	36.9	20.9	1.3	20.2	8.2	1.1	33.1	17.1
Job and Job Related	71.9	50.0	59.8	67.5	59.6	64.6	70.2	52.2	61.3
Military Service	7.6	5.4	6.3	1.4	3.4	2.1	5.2	4.9	5.0
Imprisonment	10.3	2.2	5.8	3.2	-	2.0	7.5	1.7	4.6
Health	1.0	0.1	0.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	1.6	0.6	1.1
Join Parents	4.3	3.7	4.0	12.7	14.3	13.3	7.5	6.1	6.8
Other Reasons	4.0	1.7	2.7	11.4	0.2	7.3	6.8	1.4	4.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	8,199	10,237	18,436	5,229	2,994	8,223	13,428	13,231	26,659

reasons in the case of inter-regional out-migration and the dominance of non-economic reasons over economic reasons in the case of inter-regional in-migration. And this holds for both sexes. The figure further depicts that among the non-economic reasons, marriage and divorce and, 'other reasons' (specially among females) are the most important reasons for inter-regional in-migration.

**FIGURE 4.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTER-REGIONAL
IN AND OUT-MIGRANTS BY REASON FOR MIGRATION AND SEX, 1982/83**



CHAPTER V

SEASONALITY OF INTERNAL MIGRATION AND LOCAL MOVES

The objective of this chapter is to show the seasonal pattern of internal migration and local movements during the 12 months of the year under consideration. Migrants not only prefer a particular destination of migration but also prefer a particular period of time or season to migrate. Such seasons include, the dry seasons, the period before and after harvest, etc. In this chapter this pattern of seasonal variation in migration and local movements by month* of migration will be discussed by sex, local movements and type of migration. The types of migrations include, intra-regional and inter-regional in-and out-migrations, each of which is sub-classified by streams of migration: rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural.

5.1 Seasonality of Local Moves

There is a definite pattern of local movements by month of movements. The months of Yekatit, Ginbot, Tir, Megabit and Miazia appear to be the most preferred months by local movers for movements within a given locality in the regions under consideration (see Table 5.1). As mentioned earlier these months all together constitute the dry seasons, the seasons before and after cultivation and harvest. Most marriages take place in the rural areas during these months and it should be noted at this juncture that marriage

a) Note that the analysis does not include the month of Pagume, because there are only five days in this month, and hence cannot be compared with the other months which have 30 days each.

Table 5.1 Percentage Distribution of Local Movers by Month of Move, Sex and Region, 1982,83

Region	Sex	Meskerem	Tikimt	Hidar	Tahsas	Tir	Yekatit	Megabit	Miazia	Ginbot	Sene	Hamle	Nehase	N.S	%	Total
Arssi	M	6.7	10.2	8.7	9.0	7.4	11.8	6.6	4.5	7.6	10.4	8.9	6.3	2.0	100	7,568
	F	6.9	13.6	6.4	11.4	8.8	9.9	7.1	6.0	5.6	10.5	6.9	4.4	2.4	100	6,528
	T	6.8	11.7	7.6	10.1	8.1	10.9	6.9	5.2	6.7	10.4	8.0	5.4	2.2	100	14,096
Bale	M	5.0	10.8	9.5	11.5	9.0	5.5	4.9	7.2	6.3	5.7	2.7	4.3	17.5	100	2,499
	F	3.9	8.8	9.2	8.8	7.9	8.4	3.7	7.5	6.8	5.6	1.6	4.2	23.5	100	2,964
	T	4.4	9.7	9.4	10.1	8.4	7.1	4.3	7.3	6.6	5.6	2.1	4.2	20.8	100	5,463
Gamo Goffa	M	3.9	10.2	6.9	6.5	7.1	12.7	4.5	8.1	11.7	8.9	2.6	5.1	11.9	100	3,654
	F	8.7	9.1	7.1	7.5	14.5	8.5	9.2	5.3	11.7	5.8	1.3	7.1	4.2	100	8,487
	T	7.2	9.4	7.0	7.2	12.3	9.8	7.8	6.2	11.7	6.8	1.7	6.5	6.5	100	12,141
Gojjam	M	3.1	4.5	4.9	3.5	4.1	8.7	16.7	11.7	15.4	13.5	5.4	6.6	2.0	100	24,995
	F	4.0	4.9	3.7	4.5	11.5	8.1	9.7	10.8	14.3	11.4	9.6	4.9	2.5	100	26,751
	T	3.6	4.7	4.2	4.0	7.9	8.4	13.1	11.3	14.9	12.4	7.6	5.7	2.3	100	51,746
Gondar	M	3.8	8.1	6.7	3.8	8.6	13.2	13.7	10.5	15.1	9.9	3.3	2.8	0.6	100	19,433
	F	5.0	7.0	7.4	4.9	7.6	13.7	10.9	8.9	13.7	10.5	4.6	5.0	0.9	100	17,764
	T	4.4	7.6	7.1	4.3	8.1	13.4	12.4	9.7	14.4	10.2	3.9	3.8	0.7	100	37,197
Hararge	M	9.0	10.3	2.5	13.3	10.9	11.3	8.8	6.9	7.2	6.8	4.4	4.7	3.8	100	5,643
	F	9.9	14.1	6.9	10.1	8.8	9.6	7.7	8.8	5.1	6.6	4.6	5.4	2.5	100	11,835
	T	9.6	12.9	5.5	11.1	9.5	10.1	8.1	8.2	5.8	6.7	4.5	5.1	2.9	100	17,478
Illubabor	M	0.2	12.4	5.9	7.8	10.0	12.2	6.7	14.0	11.6	5.1	5.3	6.5	2.3	100	5,248
	F	4.4	5.9	8.4	7.1	7.2	17.6	7.3	9.1	10.5	7.1	7.1	4.4	4.0	100	5,797
	T	2.4	9.0	7.2	7.5	8.5	15.0	7.0	11.4	11.0	6.1	6.3	5.4	3.2	100	11,045
Keffa	M	6.9	7.8	7.3	8.8	9.9	12.4	8.5	11.5	6.2	3.5	7.2	6.1	3.9	100	8,516
	F	7.8	8.3	11.4	9.5	7.2	11.1	7.9	5.9	5.7	8.6	4.3	6.6	5.7	100	13,092
	T	7.4	8.1	9.8	9.2	8.3	11.7	8.1	8.1	5.9	6.6	5.5	6.4	5.0	100	21,608
Shewa	M	10.1	10.1	5.3	8.2	12.6	8.1	8.3	8.0	9.6	10.4	4.9	3.7	0.8	100	20,254
	F	9.0	9.1	3.8	8.4	14.3	10.5	7.9	10.1	7.3	8.7	6.8	2.3	1.7	100	24,744
	T	9.5	9.6	4.5	8.3	13.5	9.4	8.1	9.2	8.3	9.5	5.9	2.9	1.3	100	44,998
Sidamo	M	3.1	7.1	8.3	6.2	15.4	12.0	11.2	7.3	7.4	2.8	3.0	4.3	11.9	100	8,182
	F	10.0	4.7	5.6	10.3	8.6	9.7	12.6	9.1	8.5	6.3	3.9	5.3	5.4	100	11,959
	T	7.2	5.7	6.7	8.6	11.4	10.7	12.0	8.4	8.0	4.9	3.6	4.9	8.0	100	20,141
Wallega	M	7.7	6.3	7.6	4.9	10.6	12.6	8.9	9.7	17.9	5.8	4.3	3.6	0.2	100	15,886
	F	7.3	6.7	6.6	5.0	10.1	9.9	10.4	9.8	14.7	7.4	5.6	4.2	2.3	100	20,011
	T	7.5	6.5	7.1	5.0	10.3	11.1	9.7	9.7	16.1	6.7	5.0	4.0	1.4	100	35,897
Wello	M	6.1	7.4	7.0	7.6	13.4	7.8	11.8	9.4	8.1	8.7	6.5	5.2	1.0	100	20,337
	F	5.7	10.8	7.2	4.7	10.0	13.7	9.7	9.6	6.9	8.2	7.0	5.7	0.7	100	29,476
	T	5.9	9.4	7.1	5.9	11.4	11.3	10.5	9.5	7.4	8.4	6.8	5.5	0.8	100	49,813
Total	M	5.7	7.8	6.4	6.5	9.8	10.4	11.0	9.5	11.6	8.8	5.1	4.8	2.6	100	142,213
	F	6.8	8.3	6.4	6.8	10.2	10.9	9.3	9.1	9.8	8.6	6.1	4.8	2.8	100	179,408
	T	6.4	8.1	6.4	6.7	10.0	10.7	10.0	9.3	10.6	8.7	5.6	4.8	2.7	100	321,621

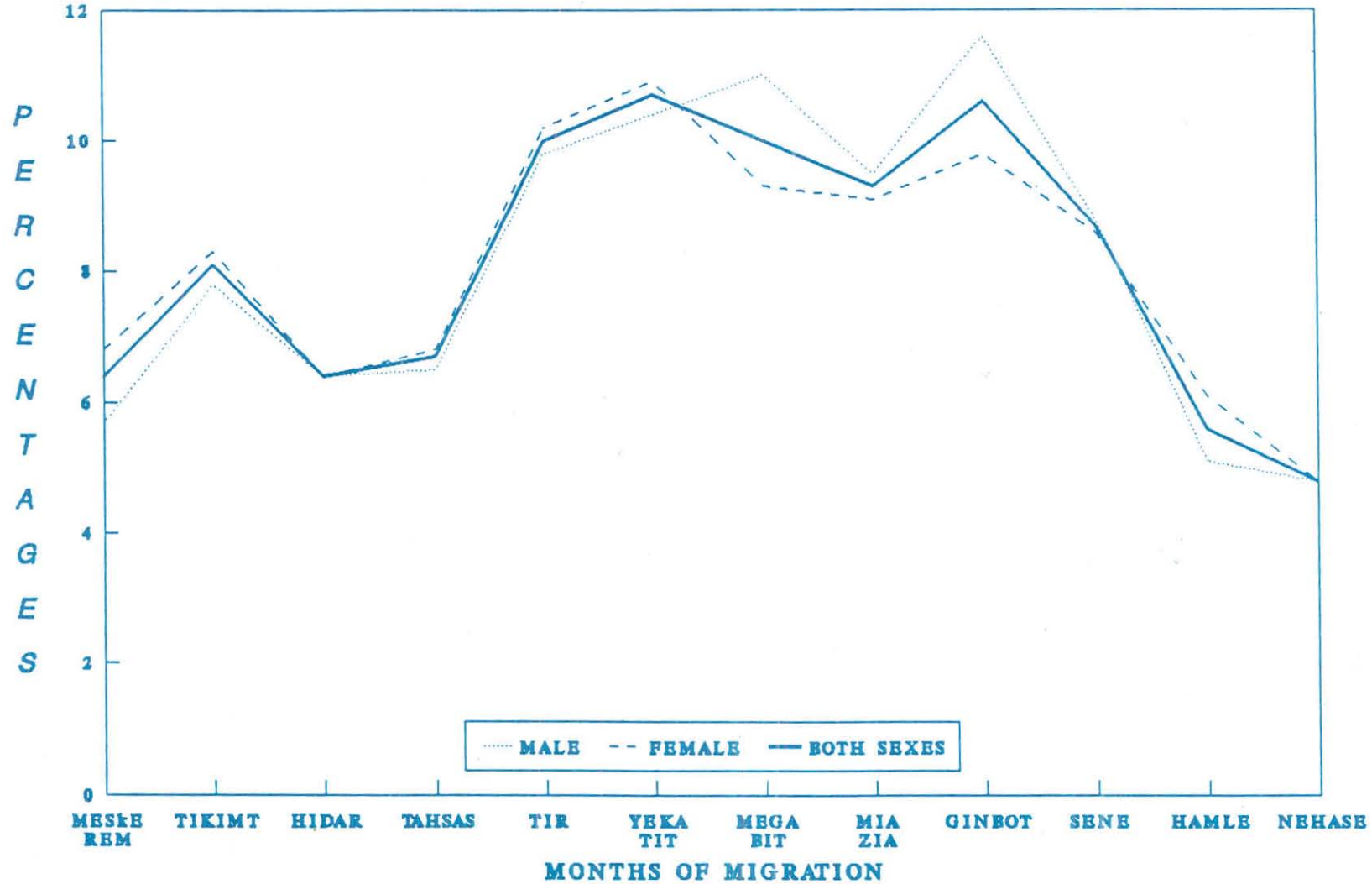
happens to be one of the principal reasons for local movements (see chapter 4). Local movements during these months are high for both sexes. Among these months, Yekatit alone emerges as the peak month of local movements for both sexes. However, months of preference of movements are different for males and females. The peak month for males and females happen to be Ginbot and Yekatit respectively (see also Figure 5.1). The local movements are relatively less frequent during the months of Hamle, Nehase, Meskerem, Hidar, and Tahsas, among which Hamle and Nehase are the most avoided months for move by both sexes.

Although the overall peak month of local movements happens to be Yekatit, it is not always found to be the most preferred month of move in every region. The data reveal that among the regions there are wide variations in preferred months for local moves. For examples, the month of Tikimt is the peak month of local movements in Arssi (11.7%) and Hararge (12.9%), while Tahsas is the peak month in Bale (10.1%). In Gamo Gofa (12.3%), Shewa (13.5%) and Wollo (11.4%), the month of Tir is observed to be the peak month of local movements. Ginbot is found to be the peak month of local movements in Gojjam (14.9%), Wellega (16.1%) and Gondar (14.4%) and Yekatit is the peak month in Illubabor (15%) and Kefa (11.7%) and Megabit is the peak month in Sidamo (12%).

5.2 Seasonality of Intra-Regional Migration

The decision of the majority of the intra-regional migrants regarding the time (month) of migration is almost similar to that of local movers. The group of months that

**FIGURE 5.1 PERCENTAGES OF LOCAL MOVERS
BY MONTHS OF MOVE AND SEX, 1982/83**



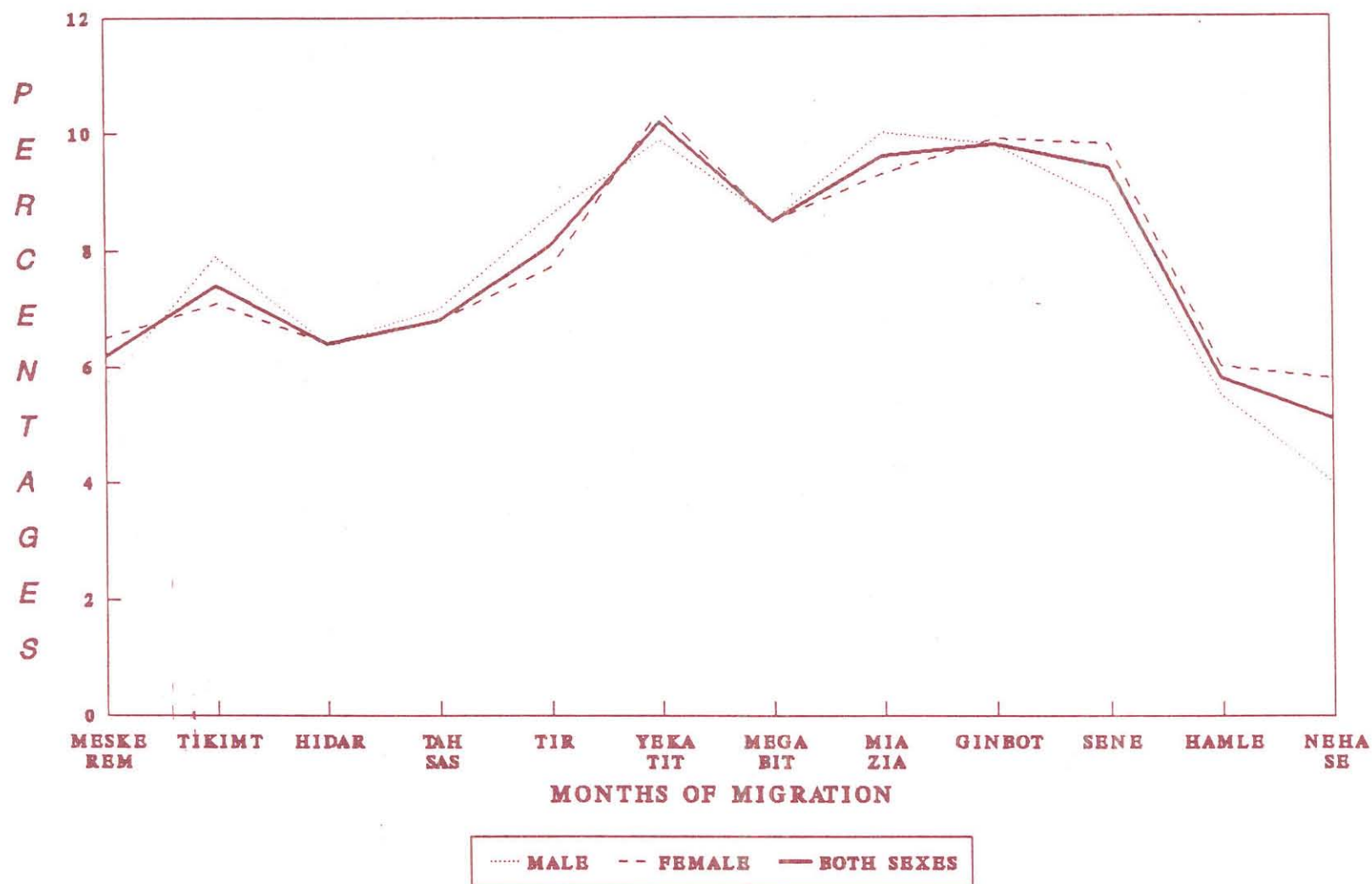
are most preferred by the intra-regional migrants to migrate within their respective region include Yekatit, Ginbot, Miazia and Sene in that order. As can be gleaned from Table 5.2, among the preferred months, Yekatit (10.2%) is the most preferred month. Intra-regional migrations are relatively less frequent during the months of Nehase (5.1%) and Hamle (5.8%). However, the peak month of intra-regional migration for each sex differs. Miazia and Yekatit are the peak months of intra-regional migration for males and females respectively (see also Figure 5.2). In general, males dominate females in intra-regional migration during the months of Tikimt, Tahsas, Tir, and Miazia while females dominate males during the months of Meskerem, Yekatit, Ginbot, Sene, Hamle, and Nehase. However, both males and females tend to avoid the month of Nehase.

The overall pattern of seasonal migration observed for intra-regional migrants does not hold for every region. The seasonal pattern of intra-regional migration varies between regions. One reason for this could be the slight variations in the rainy and summer seasons that exist between some regions. Ginbot is the peak month of intra-regional migration in Arssi and Gojjam, while Tikimt is the peak month of intra-regional migration in Bale and Gamo Gofa regions. Yekatit is the peak month of intra-regional migration in Gondar, Kefa and Wollo regions while Tir is the peak month of intra-regional migration in Hararge region and Sene is peak month of intra-regional migration in Shewa region. Similarly, peak month of intra-regional migration for males is mostly different from that observed for females in about any region. For instance, in Arssi, the highest

Table 5.2 Percentage Distribution of Intra-Regional Migrants by Month of Migration, Sex and Region, 1982/83

Region	Sex	Meskerem	Tikimt	Hidar	Tahsas	Tir	Yekatit	Megabit	Miazia	Ginbot	Sene	Hamle	Nehase	N.S	%	Total
Arssi	M	7.9	7.8	9.7	9.2	4.1	8.8	6.3	9.7	9.6	7.1	8.2	6.9	4.6	100	14,582
	F	6.4	6.6	8.6	9.2	6.1	9.9	4.8	10.3	11.0	7.2	6.4	7.9	5.7	100	20,121
	T	7.0	7.1	9.1	9.2	5.3	9.4	5.4	10.0	10.4	7.2	7.2	7.5	5.3	100	34,703
Bale	M	8.0	9.4	5.8	7.0	6.9	6.2	3.5	5.8	4.3	6.4	4.8	4.5	27.4	100	4,890
	F	5.8	9.7	5.5	6.2	9.3	6.7	3.7	4.2	5.1	5.9	6.0	3.3	28.6	100	6,034
	T	6.7	9.5	5.6	6.6	8.2	6.5	3.6	4.9	4.8	6.1	5.5	3.8	28.1	100	10,924
Gamo Goffa	M	4.2	15.6	4.6	4.8	5.7	16.2	6.6	6.6	7.7	3.1	9.4	0.9	14.5	100	4,751
	F	8.6	12.7	7.9	7.2	6.9	10.6	9.3	4.7	6.3	6.6	5.6	3.8	9.8	100	10,390
	T	7.2	13.6	6.8	6.5	6.5	12.4	8.4	5.3	6.8	5.5	6.8	2.9	11.3	100	15,141
Gojjam	M	3.4	6.1	3.5	3.8	6.7	9.6	12.3	9.3	18.4	13.2	5.9	3.6	4.2	100	34,010
	F	5.7	6.1	5.3	3.8	4.9	11.0	8.7	8.7	15.1	13.1	7.7	5.7	4.2	100	57,187
	T	4.8	6.1	4.6	3.8	5.6	10.5	10.1	8.9	16.3	13.1	7.0	4.9	4.2	100	91,197
Gondar	M	3.4	5.0	4.8	6.6	10.0	11.1	9.9	16.2	13.1	9.1	4.1	2.3	4.5	100	25,031
	F	3.4	4.2	5.2	5.2	8.1	15.3	10.1	11.4	11.1	10.7	6.8	4.8	3.7	100	36,112
	T	3.4	4.5	5.0	5.8	8.9	13.6	10.0	13.4	11.9	10.0	5.7	3.8	3.9	100	61,143
Hararge	M	5.3	7.2	7.3	8.4	14.5	11.5	6.6	7.2	5.4	6.6	3.5	4.2	12.3	100	13,303
	F	9.4	7.5	10.3	10.6	13.3	11.0	8.1	5.9	5.1	5.1	1.9	1.9	10.0	100	17,717
	T	7.7	7.4	9.0	9.6	13.8	11.2	7.5	6.4	5.2	5.7	2.6	2.8	11.0	100	31,020
Illubabor	M	1.3	12.0	5.3	10.8	6.6	8.9	10.0	12.5	8.8	7.9	7.3	3.7	4.8	100	9,720
	F	3.1	8.2	4.5	7.9	8.5	11.9	11.4	12.7	8.3	8.0	5.7	6.4	3.3	100	13,190
	T	2.4	9.8	4.8	9.2	7.7	10.6	10.8	12.6	8.5	7.9	6.4	5.3	3.9	100	22,910
Keffa	M	2.3	6.8	7.5	9.4	8.4	16.0	6.7	11.6	10.0	4.6	3.9	3.0	9.9	100	20,735
	F	4.8	5.9	7.3	9.2	9.3	12.0	8.7	11.1	8.6	6.4	4.1	7.7	4.9	100	26,984
	T	3.7	6.3	7.4	9.3	8.9	13.7	7.8	11.3	9.2	5.6	4.0	5.6	7.1	100	47,719
Shewa	M	6.9	9.9	6.6	5.7	9.0	7.4	8.4	9.3	9.2	12.8	6.8	3.9	4.2	100	36,579
	F	7.5	7.7	6.8	6.5	8.5	9.8	8.2	7.4	10.9	12.1	6.6	5.4	2.6	100	55,959
	T	7.3	8.6	6.7	6.2	8.7	8.9	8.3	8.2	10.2	12.3	6.7	4.8	3.2	100	92,538
Sidamo	M	9.3	8.1	6.9	9.3	7.9	7.5	6.3	7.5	5.1	5.0	5.9	4.3	16.9	100	27,767
	F	9.6	7.8	6.7	7.3	6.5	8.3	8.0	7.6	6.8	7.1	6.3	7.1	10.9	100	49,760
	T	9.5	7.9	6.8	8.0	7.0	8.0	7.4	7.6	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.1	13.1	100	77,527
Wellega	M	6.4	7.5	6.6	6.0	10.1	9.7	8.6	11.9	9.1	8.8	3.1	4.3	7.9	100	26,353
	F	4.1	5.9	4.5	6.4	7.4	6.2	10.5	15.4	11.0	12.0	5.0	5.8	5.7	100	32,549
	T	5.1	6.6	5.5	6.2	8.7	7.8	9.7	13.8	10.1	10.6	4.2	5.1	6.7	100	58,902
Wello	M	8.5	9.0	8.4	6.7	9.8	10.7	8.7	7.2	5.5	8.6	5.7	5.4	5.7	100	23,699
	F	7.7	9.1	6.7	7.5	9.3	11.2	7.2	8.4	7.4	10.2	5.4	5.7	4.2	100	41,615
	T	8.0	9.0	7.4	7.2	9.5	11.0	7.8	7.9	6.7	9.6	5.5	5.6	4.7	100	65,314
Total	M	5.7	7.9	6.4	7.0	8.6	9.9	8.5	10.0	9.8	8.8	5.5	4.0	7.9	100	241,420
	F	6.5	7.1	6.4	6.8	7.7	10.4	8.5	9.3	9.9	9.8	6.0	5.8	5.9	100	367,618
	T	6.2	7.4	6.4	6.8	8.1	10.2	8.5	9.6	9.8	9.4	5.8	5.1	6.7	100	609,038

**FIGURE 5.2 PERCENTAGES OF INTRA-REGIONAL
MIGRANTS BY MONTHS OF MIGRATION AND SEX,
1982/83**



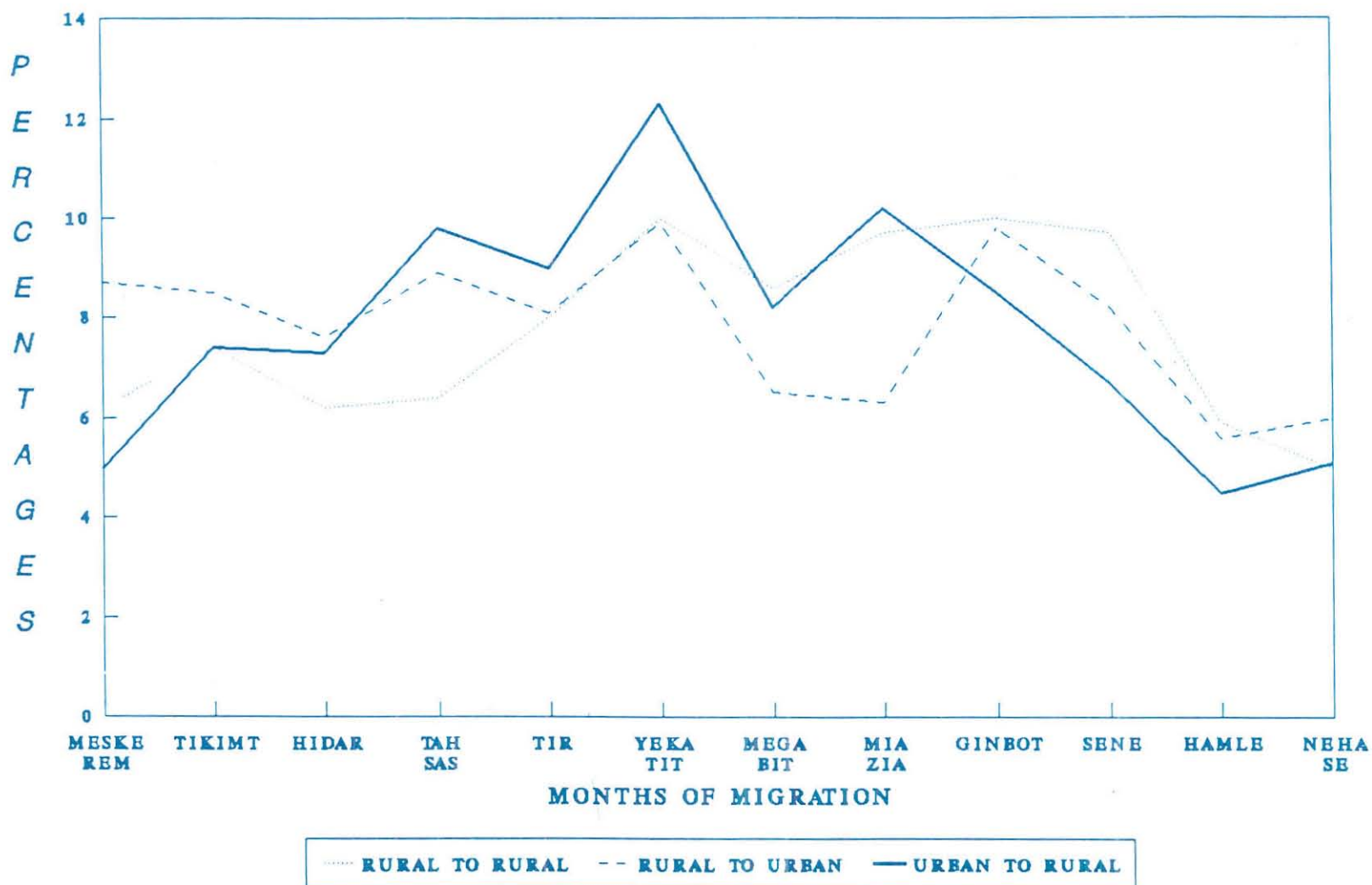
frequency of male migration is observed during the months of Hidar and Miazia, while that of females is observed during the month of Ginbot (see Table 5.2).

Comparison of the peak month and group of months most preferred in rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural intra-regional migrations shows that relatively the highest moves were made during the months of Yekatit, Ginbot, Sene and Miazia (see Table 5.3). In all the three streams of migration, Yekatit appears as the peak month of migration (see Figure 5.3). However, the magnitude of migration that has occurred in the peak month (Yekatit) varies between stream of migration; the highest (12.3%) being observed for the urban to rural migrants. The group of months most preferred by the rural to rural intra-regional migrants include Yekatit, Ginbot, Miazia and Sene (among which Yekatit and Ginbot are peak months of migration); while those most preferred by the rural to urban intra-regional migrants include Yekatit and Ginbot (Yekatit being peak month) and those most preferred by the urban to rural intra-regional migrants include Tahsas, Yekatit and Miazia (Yekatit being peak month). On the other hand, Hamle, Meskerem and Nehase are relatively avoided by the urban to rural and Nehase and Hamle were relatively avoided by the rural to rural and rural to urban intra-regional migrants. The months that are most preferred by males and females in the different streams of migration in the intra-regional migrations vary substantially. In the rural to rural stream, males prefer Miazia while females prefer Yekatit, Ginbot and Sene. In the rural to urban stream, peak month of migration for males and females happen

Table 5.3 Percentage Distribution of Intra-Regional Migrants by
Month of Migration, Sex and Stream, 1982/83

Month of Migration	Stream of Migration											
	R/R			R/U			U/R			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Meskerem	5.6	6.5	6.2	9.6	7.7	8.7	4.7	5.3	5.0	5.7	6.5	6.2
Tikimt	7.9	7.0	7.4	8.8	8.3	8.5	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.9	7.1	7.4
Hidar	6.1	6.3	6.2	8.2	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.1	7.3	6.4	6.4	6.4
Tahsa's	6.5	6.3	6.4	8.6	9.2	8.9	9.7	9.9	9.8	7.0	6.8	6.8
Tir	8.7	7.5	8.0	7.1	9.0	8.1	8.8	9.2	9.0	8.6	7.8	8.1
Yekatit	9.4	10.5	10.0	9.3	10.5	9.9	15.0	10.2	12.3	9.9	10.4	10.2
Megabit	8.8	8.5	8.6	6.6	6.4	6.5	7.3	8.8	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5
Miazia	10.2	9.4	9.7	7.0	5.7	6.3	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.3	9.6
Ginbot	9.9	10.0	10.0	11.0	8.7	9.8	8.0	8.9	8.5	9.8	9.9	9.8
Sene	9.3	10.0	9.7	6.4	9.9	8.2	5.9	7.4	6.7	8.8	9.8	9.4
Hamle	5.7	6.1	5.9	4.8	6.3	5.6	3.7	5.1	4.5	5.5	6.0	5.8
Nehase	3.8	5.7	5.0	6.8	5.3	6.0	3.6	6.2	5.1	4.0	5.8	5.1
N/S	8.0	6.1	6.8	5.6	5.5	5.6	8.3	4.3	6.1	7.9	5.9	6.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	201,847	319,467	521,314	15,476	16,776	32,252	24,097	31,375	55,472	241,420	367,618	609,038

**FIGURE 5.3 PERCENTAGES OF INTRA-REGIONAL
MIGRANTS BY MONTHS OF MIGRATION AND
STREAM, 1982/83**



to be Ginbot and Yekatit respectively, while in the urban to rural stream, peak month of migration for males is Yekatit and that of females are Yekatit and Miazia.

There is a substantial variation in the share of the regions of the intra-regional migrations that took place during each month. As can be seen from Table 5.4, of the total intra-regional migrations that occurred during the months of Meskerem, Tikimt and Hidar, the bulk of the migrants are concentrated in Shewa, Sidamo and Wollo regions. Of the total intra-regional migrations that occurred during the months of Yekatit, Megabit, Miazia, Ginbot, Sene, Hamle and Nehase, the major proportion of these migrations occurred in Gojjam, Gondar, Wellega, Shewa and Sidamo; and so on (see Table 5.4). With respect to the share of the streams of migration of the total intra-regional migrations that occurred during each month, the majority of migrations during each month occurred in the rural to rural directions, i.e., well over 80 percent of the migrations which occurred during each month were in the rural to rural directions. The rural to urban stream has relatively the smallest proportions of persons who have migrated during each month (see Table 5.5).

5.3 Seasonality of Inter-regional In-migration

The preferred month(s) of migration on the part of inter-regional in-migrants are similar to those preferred by the intra-regional migrants. That is the months during which the majority of inter-regional in-migrations occurred are almost similar to those months during which the majority of the intra-regional migrations occurred; these months

Table 5.4 Percentage Distribution of Intra-Regional Migrants by Month of Migration, Sex and Region, 1982/83

Región	Sex	Meskerem	Tikimt	Hidar	Tahsas	Tir	Yekatit	Megabit	Miazia	Ginbot	Sene	Hamle	Nehase	N.S	Total
Arssi	M	8.2	5.9	9.2	8.0	2.9	5.4	4.5	5.9	5.9	4.9	9.1	10.4	3.6	6.0
	F	5.4	5.1	7.3	7.5	4.3	5.2	3.1	6.1	6.1	4.0	5.8	7.5	5.3	5.5
	T	6.4	5.4	8.1	7.7	3.7	5.3	3.7	6.0	6.0	4.3	7.1	8.4	4.5	5.7
Bale	M	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.3	7.0	2.0
	F	1.5	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.7	0.9	8.0	1.6
	T	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.4	7.5	1.8
Gamo Goffa	M	1.4	3.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	3.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.7	3.4	0.5	3.6	2.0
	F	3.8	5.1	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.1	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.6	1.9	4.7	2.8
	T	2.9	4.6	2.7	2.3	2.0	3.0	2.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.9	1.4	4.2	2.5
Gojjam	M	8.4	10.9	7.7	7.7	11.0	13.6	20.4	13.1	26.5	70.9	15.3	12.7	7.5	14.1
	F	13.6	13.4	12.9	8.7	9.9	16.4	16.1	14.6	23.7	20.8	20.0	15.4	11.1	15.6
	T	11.7	12.3	10.8	8.3	10.4	15.4	17.8	14.0	24.8	20.8	18.2	14.5	9.4	15.0
Gondar	M	6.1	6.5	7.8	9.8	12.1	11.6	12.2	16.8	13.8	10.8	7.7	6.0	5.9	10.4
	F	5.2	5.8	7.9	7.6	10.2	14.4	11.7	12.1	11.1	10.7	11.1	8.1	6.1	9.8
	T	5.5	6.1	7.9	8.5	11.0	13.3	11.9	14.0	12.2	10.7	9.9	7.4	6.0	10.0
Hararge	M	5.1	5.0	6.3	6.6	9.3	6.4	4.3	4.0	3.1	4.1	3.5	5.7	8.6	5.5
	F	7.0	5.1	7.7	7.6	8.3	5.1	4.6	3.1	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	8.2	4.8
	T	6.3	5.1	7.1	7.2	8.7	5.6	4.5	3.4	2.7	3.1	2.3	2.9	8.4	5.1
Illubabor	M	0.9	6.1	3.3	6.3	3.1	3.6	4.8	5.0	3.6	3.6	5.4	3.7	2.4	4.0
	F	1.7	4.1	2.5	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.8	4.9	3.0	2.9	3.4	4.0	2.0	3.6
	T	1.4	5.0	2.8	5.0	3.6	3.9	4.8	5.0	3.3	3.2	4.2	3.9	2.2	3.8
Keffa	M	3.4	7.4	10.0	11.6	8.4	13.8	6.8	9.9	8.8	4.5	6.1	6.4	10.7	8.6
	F	5.4	6.1	8.4	7.5	8.8	8.4	7.5	8.8	6.4	4.8	5.1	9.8	6.1	7.3
	T	4.7	6.6	9.0	13.7	8.6	10.5	7.2	9.3	7.3	4.7	5.4	8.8	8.3	7.8
Shewa	M	18.3	18.8	15.7	12.4	15.8	11.2	15.0	14.1	14.2	22.1	18.9	14.9	8.0	15.2
	F	17.5	16.6	16.1	14.5	16.6	14.3	14.8	12.2	16.8	18.8	16.9	14.2	6.7	15.2
	T	17.8	17.5	15.8	10.6	16.3	13.1	14.9	13.0	15.8	20.0	17.6	14.4	7.3	15.2
Sidamo	M	18.6	11.8	12.4	15.4	10.5	8.7	8.6	8.6	6.0	6.5	12.4	12.3	24.7	11.5
	F	20.0	14.7	14.2	14.7	11.4	10.7	12.8	11.1	9.3	9.8	14.2	16.6	25.2	13.5
	T	19.5	13.5	13.5	14.9	11.0	9.9	11.1	10.1	8.0	8.6	13.5	15.2	24.9	12.7
Wellega	M	12.2	10.3	11.3	9.4	12.8	10.6	11.1	13.0	10.1	10.9	6.2	11.8	10.9	10.9
	F	5.5	7.4	6.2	8.3	8.5	5.3	11.0	14.7	9.9	10.9	7.4	8.9	8.6	8.9
	T	8.0	8.6	8.2	8.8	10.3	7.3	11.0	14.0	10.0	10.9	7.0	9.8	9.7	9.7
Wollo	M	14.6	11.1	13.0	9.4	11.2	10.6	10.0	7.1	5.5	9.6	10.2	13.3	7.1	9.8
	F	13.4	14.4	11.9	12.5	13.6	12.1	9.7	10.2	8.5	11.9	10.2	11.2	8.0	11.3
	T	13.8	13.0	12.3	11.3	12.6	11.6	9.8	8.9	7.3	11.0	10.2	11.9	7.6	10.7
Total	M	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	F	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	T	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
M	13,871	19,178	15,407	16,838	20,784	23,945	20,450	24,109	23,671	21,268	13,174	9,670	19,055	241,420	
F	23,884	26,147	23,621	24,874	28,499	38,386	31,132	34,080	36,265	35,925	21,991	21,187	21,627	367,618	
T	37,755	45,325	39,028	41,712	49,283	62,331	51,582	58,189	59,936	57,193	35,165	30,857	40,682	609,038	

Table 5.5 Percentage Distribution of Intra-Regional Migrants by Month of Migration, Sex and Stream, 1982/83

Month of Migration	Stream of Migration														
	Rural to Rural			Rural to Urban			Urban to Rural			Total					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Meskerem	81.0	87.6	85.2	10.9	5.4	7.4	8.1	7.0	7.4	100	100	100	13,871	23,884	37,755
Tikimt	83.7	85.8	84.9	7.1	5.3	6.1	9.2	8.9	9.0	100	100	100	19,178	26,147	45,325
Hidar	79.9	85.4	83.2	8.2	5.2	6.4	11.9	9.4	10.4	100	100	100	15,407	23,621	39,028
Tahsas	78.2	81.3	80.0	7.9	6.2	6.9	13.9	12.5	13.1	100	100	100	16,838	24,374	41,712
Tir	84.5	84.6	84.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	10.2	10.1	10.2	100	100	100	20,784	28,499	49,283
Yekatit	78.9	87.1	83.9	6.0	4.6	5.1	15.1	8.3	11.0	100	100	100	23,945	38,386	62,331
Megabit	86.4	87.7	87.2	5.0	3.4	4.0	3.6	8.9	8.8	100	100	100	20,450	31,132	51,582
Miazia	85.5	87.8	86.8	4.5	2.8	3.5	10.0	9.4	9.7	100	100	100	24,109	34,080	58,139
Ginbot	84.6	88.2	86.8	7.2	4.1	5.3	8.2	7.7	7.9	100	100	100	23,671	32,265	59,936
Sene	88.7	88.9	88.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	100	100	100	21,268	35,925	57,193
Hamle	87.6	86.0	87.8	5.6	4.8	5.1	6.8	7.2	7.1	100	100	100	13,174	21,991	35,165
Nehase	80.3	86.6	84.6	10.8	4.2	6.3	8.9	9.2	9.1	100	100	100	9,670	21,187	30,857
N/S	84.9	88.3	87.3	4.6	4.3	4.4	10.5	6.3	8.3	100	100	100	19,055	21,627	40,682
Total	83.6	86.9	85.6	6.4	4.6	5.3	10.0	8.5	9.1	100	100	100	214,420	367,618	609,038

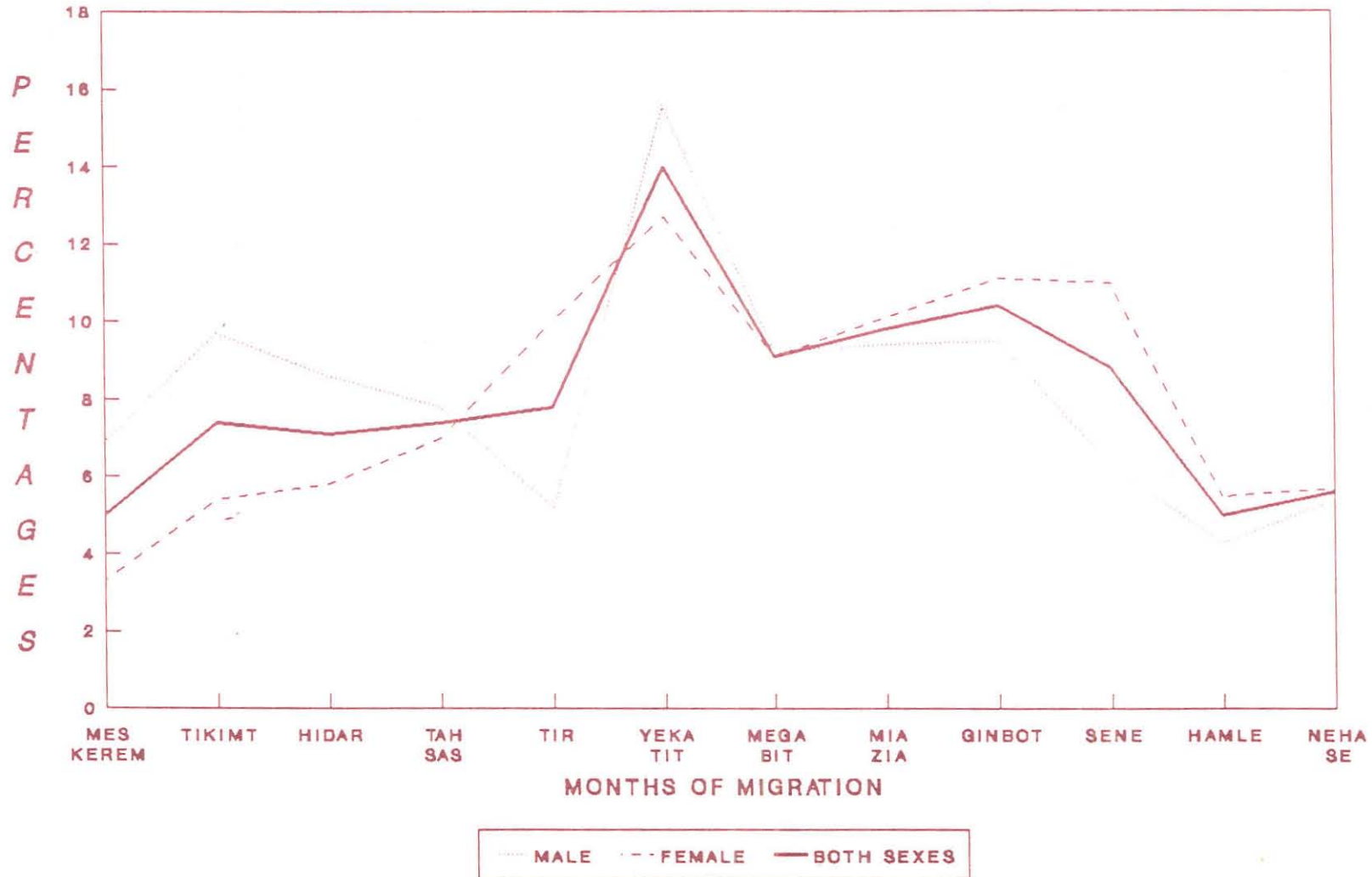
include; Yekatit, Ginbot, Miazia and Megabit, among which Yekatit emerges as the peak month of in-migration (see Table 5.6). The lowest frequency of inter-regional in-migrations by both males and females occurred in the months of Hamle, Nehase and Meskerem. Both males and females have the same peak month of in-migration i.e., Yekatit. While males avoid Hamle and Nehase, females avoid Meskerem and Tikimt (see also Figure 5.4). The group of months most preferred by males include; Tikimt, Yekatit, Ginbot, Miazia and Megabit while those of females include Yekatit, Ginbot, Sene, Miazia and Tir. Moreover, males dominate females during the months of Meskerem to Tahsas and Yekatit to Megabit while females dominate males in the remaining months.

The peak month and the group of months most preferred by the majority of in-migrants into a region vary considerably from one region to the other. For instance, Hidar happens to be the peak month of in-migration into Arssi while Tikimt happens to be the peak month during which the highest proportion of persons in-migrated to Gamo Gofa and Wollo regions. On the other hand, Yekatit happens to be the peak month during which most migrants headed to Bale, Shewa, Sidamo and Wellega (see Table 5.6). Similarly, male and female in-migrants to a given region have different peak months of in-migration. To cite one or two examples, Tikimt is the peak month for male in-migrants to Arssi while Tahsas is the peak month for female in-migrants to the same region, and Yekatit is peak month for male in-migrants to Bale while Megabit is for female in-migrants. Similarly, males and females avoid different months to in-migrate to a given region.

Table 5.6 Percentage Distribution of Inter-regional In-migrants by Month of Migration, Sex and Region, 1982/83

Region	Sex	Meskerm	Tikimt	Hidar	Tahsas	Tir	Yekatit	Megabit	Miazia	Ginbot	Sene	Hamle	Nehase	N.S	%	Total
Arssi	M	31.6	14.1	9.9	4.1	-	9.5	3.9	8.5	10.8	5.5	-	2.1	0.2	100	567
	F	-	7.4	14.6	15.9	13.9	12.4	4.0	1.9	7.5	3.6	6.3	9.5	3.1	100	1,009
	T	11.4	9.8	12.9	11.6	8.9	11.4	3.9	4.3	8.7	4.3	4.1	6.8	2.0	100	1,576
Bale	M	1.3	7.5	2.9	8.6	6.6	18.0	5.3	11.2	9.2	7.0	5.7	1.3	15.6	100	456
	F	1.4	1.6	4.7	4.0	-	10.1	12.6	11.7	9.4	2.8	4.9	7.3	29.5	100	427
	T	1.4	4.6	3.7	6.3	3.4	14.2	8.8	11.4	9.3	5.0	5.3	4.2	22.3	100	883
Gamo Goffa	M	11.9	20.6	6.9	3.5	7.7	14.7	14.2	-	2.1	3.5	6.3	3.5	4.8	100	620
	F	3.5	13.2	-	12.2	16.3	13.4	7.2	8.3	-	9.3	9.7	5.2	1.7	100	484
	T	8.2	17.4	3.9	7.3	11.5	14.1	11.1	3.6	1.2	6.1	7.8	4.3	3.4	100	1,104
Gojjam	M	-	-	2.6	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.8	19.9	21.4	4.8	2.4	2.4	-	100	1,348
	F	-	-	-	8.4	9.6	12.2	8.8	17.9	24.6	11.9	4.8	1.7	-	100	1,949
	T	-	-	1.1	7.2	8.6	17.1	9.2	18.7	23.3	9.0	3.8	2.0	-	100	3,297
Gondar	M	4.8	2.0	3.7	7.6	12.2	-	13.5	7.2	17.8	21.2	6.0	3.9	-	100	893
	F	3.5	2.5	4.7	12.3	13.0	3.1	7.2	7.6	7.4	23.8	12.8	2.1	-	100	1,541
	T	4.0	2.3	4.3	10.6	12.7	2.0	9.6	7.4	11.3	22.8	10.3	2.8	-	100	2,434
Hararge	M	-	33.3	-	-	-	-	66.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	93
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
	T	-	33.3	-	-	-	-	66.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	93
Illubabor	M	-	6.0	8.2	20.3	3.0	5.6	23.6	9.5	12.4	6.4	3.5	1.5	-	100	1,205
	F	4.9	10.1	13.7	4.9	6.8	6.2	11.8	14.8	9.9	9.1	3.5	2.9	1.4	100	1,245
	T	2.5	8.1	11.0	12.6	4.9	5.9	17.6	12.2	11.1	7.7	3.5	2.2	0.7	100	2,450
Keffa	M	-	-	14.2	10.2	-	10.3	4.3	16.2	12.6	10.3	4.1	17.7	-	100	486
	F	-	3.2	8.9	-	7.7	12.6	8.9	4.4	18.2	10.9	3.2	22.0	-	100	653
	T	-	1.9	11.2	4.4	4.4	11.6	6.9	9.5	15.8	10.6	3.5	20.2	-	100	1,139
Shewa	M	12.4	13.7	11.6	3.6	7.7	12.7	3.8	11.9	6.9	3.1	4.3	7.1	1.3	100	2,551
	F	2.7	4.8	6.0	3.2	9.5	16.9	13.6	10.3	11.2	9.5	1.5	6.2	4.6	100	3,036
	T	7.1	8.9	8.5	3.4	8.7	15.0	9.1	11.0	9.2	6.6	2.8	6.6	3.0	100	5,587
Sidamo	M	3.9	10.3	12.3	15.6	3.5	31.7	1.8	-	1.8	7.9	6.5	4.5	0.1	100	1,477
	F	6.0	6.4	5.3	7.5	9.5	23.0	1.9	9.1	4.3	14.3	8.1	4.4	0.2	100	1,407
	T	5.0	8.4	8.8	11.7	6.4	27.4	1.9	4.4	3.1	11.0	7.3	4.5	0.2	100	2,884
Wellega	M	-	7.0	7.0	-	-	27.1	10.8	4.4	-	-	-	26.7	17.0	100	454
	F	13.3	13.9	-	-	13.9	15.3	8.0	-	-	8.9	-	-	26.7	100	360
	T	5.9	10.1	3.9	-	6.1	21.9	9.6	2.4	-	3.9	-	14.9	21.3	100	814
Wello	M	9.6	20.7	10.8	1.0	1.0	15.5	10.5	10.3	8.6	3.4	6.6	1.0	1.0	100	793
	F	10.3	10.6	2.6	7.1	10.2	8.2	10.3	9.3	9.5	2.6	8.0	11.3	-	100	745
	T	9.9	15.8	6.8	4.0	5.5	12.0	10.4	9.8	9.0	3.0	7.3	6.0	0.5	100	1,538
Total	M	6.9	9.7	8.6	7.8	5.2	15.6	9.2	9.4	9.5	6.3	4.3	5.4	2.0	100	10,943
	F	3.3	5.4	5.8	7.0	10.0	12.7	9.1	10.1	11.1	11.0	5.5	5.7	3.3	100	12,856
	T	5.0	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.8	14.0	9.1	9.8	10.4	8.8	5.0	5.6	2.7	100	23,799

FIGURE 5.4 PERCENTAGE OF INTER-REGIONAL
IN-MIGRANTS BY MONTHS OF MIGRATION AND
SEX, 1982/83



Comparison of the time preference of in-migrants among the rural to rural and urban to rural inter-regional in-migrants indicates that Yekatit happens to be the peak month of in-migration in both streams. The lowest percentage of in-migrants is observed during the months of Meskerem and Hamle in the rural to rural and urban to rural migration respectively (see Table 5.7 and Figure 5.5). During the months of Tir, Megabit to Hamle, the frequency of rural to rural migrations are higher than urban to rural migrations while the reverse is true during the months of Meskerem, Tikimt, Tahsas and Yekatit. The peak month of rural to rural in-migration for males and females happen to be Yekatit and Ginbot respectively. The peak month of the urban to rural in-migration for both sexes is Yekatit. The frequency of rural to rural in-migration for males as well as for females was the lowest during the month of Meskerem and for the urban to rural in-migration for both sexes the lowest was observed during the month of Hamle.

In-migrants also move to different regions in different months. In other words, choice of a region varies by season. For example, those in-migrants who migrated during the months of Meskerem, Tikimt, Hidar, Tir, Miazia and Nehase, the majority headed towards rural Shewa. Among those persons who have migrated during the months of Tahsas and Yekatit, a large proportion migrated into rural Sidamo and Shewa. Similarly, of those who migrated during the months of Megabit, Ginbot, Sene and Hamle, the majority migrated into rural Illubabor, Shewa, Gojjam and Gondar respectively (see Table 5.8). Similar comparisons of the share of each stream of migration with respect to in-migration that

Table 5.7 Percentage Distribution of Inter-Regional In-Migrants by Month of Migration, Sex and Stream, 1982/83

Month of Migration	Stream of Migration								
	Rural to Rural			Urban to Rural			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Meskerem	2.6	2.8	2.7	19.7	6.0	13.4	6.9	3.3	5.0
Tikimt	9.7	5.2	7.1	9.7	6.5	8.3	9.7	5.4	7.4
Hidar	9.4	5.7	7.3	6.1	6.2	6.2	8.6	5.8	7.1
Tahsas	7.3	6.9	7.1	9.2	7.9	8.6	7.8	7.0	7.4
Tir	6.4	10.6	8.8	1.7	7.4	4.3	5.2	10.0	7.8
Yekatit	13.8	11.6	12.6	20.9	17.8	19.5	15.6	12.7	14.0
Megabit	11.0	8.4	9.5	4.0	11.8	7.6	9.2	9.1	9.1
Miazia	8.9	10.8	10.0	10.9	6.7	9.0	9.4	10.1	9.8
Ginbot	11.4	12.6	12.1	3.8	4.4	4.1	9.5	11.1	10.4
Sene	7.3	10.5	9.1	3.2	13.3	7.9	6.3	11.0	8.8
Hamle	4.3	6.3	5.5	3.6	1.9	2.8	4.3	5.5	5.0
Nehase	5.1	4.9	5.0	6.2	9.3	7.6	5.4	5.7	5.6
N/S	2.4	3.8	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.0	3.3	2.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	8,211	10,525	18,736	2,732	2,331	5,063	10,943	12,856	23,799

FIGURE 5.5 PERCENTAGES OF INTER-REGIONAL
IN-MIGRANTS BY MONTHS OF MIGRATION AND
STREAM, 1982/83

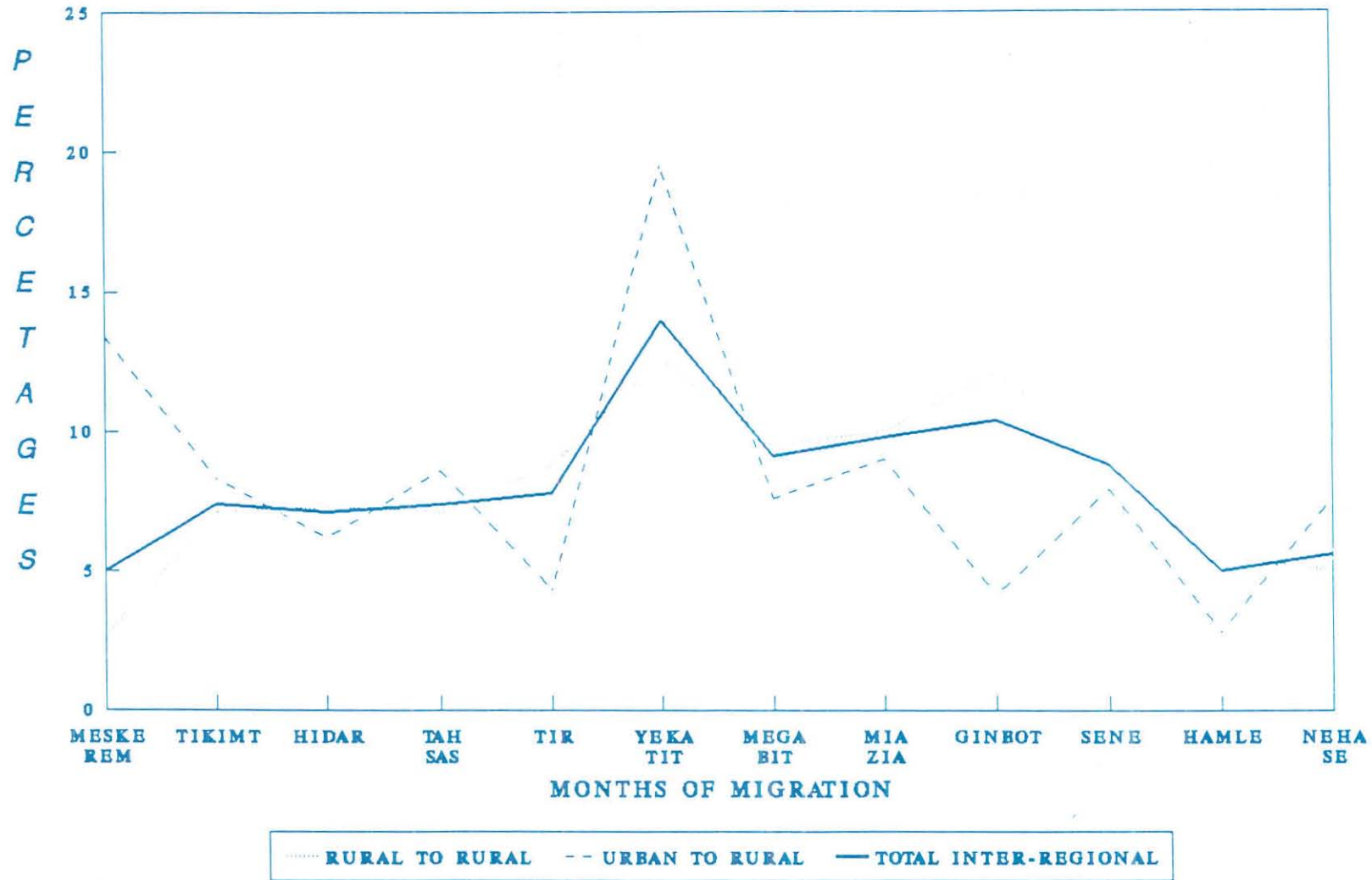


Table 5.8 Percentage Distribution of Inter-regional In-migrants by Month of Migration, Sex and Region, 1982,83

Region	Sex	Meskerem	Tikimt	Hidar	Tahsas	Tir	Yekatit	Megabit	Miazia	Ginbot	Sene	Hamle	Nehase	N.S	Total
Arssi	M	23.8	7.5	5.9	2.7	-	3.2	2.2	4.7	5.8	4.5	-	2.0	0.5	5.2
	F	-	10.8	19.8	17.7	10.7	7.7	3.4	1.5	5.3	2.5	9.0	13.1	7.4	7.8
	T	15.1	8.8	12.1	10.4	7.5	5.4	2.9	2.9	5.5	3.2	5.4	8.2	5.0	6.6
Bale	M	0.8	3.2	1.4	4.6	5.2	4.8	2.4	5.0	4.0	4.7	5.5	1.0	32.1	4.3
	F	1.4	1.0	2.7	1.9	-	2.6	4.7	3.9	2.8	0.8	3.0	4.2	30.0	3.3
	T	1.0	2.3	2.0	3.2	1.6	3.7	3.6	4.3	3.3	2.1	4.0	2.8	30.7	3.7
Gamo Goffa	M	9.9	12.1	4.6	2.6	8.4	5.3	8.7	-	1.2	3.2	8.3	3.7	13.6	5.7
	F	3.9	9.2	-	6.5	6.2	4.0	3.0	3.1	-	3.2	6.6	3.4	1.9	3.8
	T	7.7	10.9	2.6	4.6	6.8	4.7	5.7	1.7	0.5	3.2	7.3	3.6	5.9	4.6
Gojjam	M	-	-	3.7	8.7	16.4	19.0	13.1	26.0	27.7	9.4	7.0	5.6	-	12.3
	F	-	-	-	18.0	14.6	14.6	14.8	26.9	33.6	16.4	13.3	4.6	-	15.2
	T	-	-	2.1	13.5	15.2	16.9	14.0	26.5	31.1	14.1	10.8	5.1	-	13.9
Gondar	M	5.7	1.7	3.5	8.0	19.0	-	12.0	6.2	15.2	27.5	11.5	5.9	-	8.2
	F	12.5	5.4	9.7	20.9	15.5	2.9	9.6	9.0	8.1	25.9	27.8	4.4	-	12.0
	T	8.2	3.2	6.2	14.6	16.6	1.4	10.7	7.8	11.1	26.4	21.3	5.1	-	10.2
Hararge	M	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	T	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Illubabor	M	-	6.8	10.5	28.7	6.3	4.0	28.2	11.1	14.3	11.2	8.9	3.1	-	10.9
	F	14.2	18.1	23.0	6.7	6.6	4.7	12.6	14.2	8.6	8.0	6.2	4.9	4.3	9.7
	T	5.2	11.3	16.0	17.4	6.5	4.3	19.9	12.8	11.1	9.0	7.3	4.1	2.8	10.3
Keffa	M	-	-	7.3	5.9	-	2.9	2.1	7.7	5.8	7.3	4.2	14.6	-	4.4
	F	-	3.0	7.8	-	3.9	5.0	5.0	2.2	8.4	5.0	3.0	19.7	-	5.1
	T	-	1.2	7.5	2.8	2.7	4.0	3.6	4.6	7.3	5.8	3.5	17.4	-	4.8
Shewa	M	42.0	32.9	31.4	10.9	34.2	19.0	9.5	29.4	16.9	11.3	23.1	30.8	14.5	23.3
	F	19.1	21.1	24.4	18.0	22.4	31.5	35.5	24.1	23.9	20.4	6.5	25.7	32.9	23.6
	T	33.7	28.2	28.3	10.9	26.0	25.1	23.4	26.5	20.9	17.4	13.1	28.0	26.5	23.5
Sidamo	M	7.7	14.4	19.2	27.0	9.1	27.4	2.7	-	2.6	17.0	20.4	11.4	0.9	13.5
	F	19.8	12.9	10.0	11.7	10.3	19.8	2.3	9.8	4.3	14.2	16.1	8.5	0.7	10.9
	T	12.1	13.8	15.1	19.1	9.9	23.7	2.5	5.5	3.6	15.1	17.8	9.7	0.8	12.1
Wellega	M	-	3.0	3.4	-	-	7.2	4.8	1.9	-	-	-	20.5	34.8	4.1
	F	11.2	7.2	-	-	3.9	3.4	2.5	-	-	2.3	-	-	22.8	2.8
	T	4.1	4.7	1.9	-	2.7	5.3	3.6	0.9	-	1.5	17.8	9.1	27.0	3.4
Wello	M	10.0	15.5	9.1	0.9	1.4	7.2	8.2	8.0	6.5	3.9	11.1	1.4	3.6	7.2
	F	17.9	11.3	2.6	5.8	5.9	3.8	6.6	5.3	5.0	1.3	8.5	11.5	-	5.8
	T	12.9	13.8	6.2	3.5	4.5	5.5	7.3	6.5	5.6	2.2	9.5	6.9	1.3	6.5
Total	M	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	F	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	T	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	M	752	1,060	943	852	573	1,709	1,010	1,029	1,045	688	471	590	221	10,943
	F	430	697	741	906	1,289	1,630	1,164	1,298	1,424	1,417	708	732	420	12,856
	T	1,182	1,757	1,684	1,758	1,862	3,339	2,174	2,327	2,469	2,105	1,179	1,322	641	23,799

occurred during each month show that, except those migratory movements that occurred during the month of Meskerem, the majority (well over 70 percent) were rural to rural, while about 57 percent of those migration that occurred during Meskerem were from urban to rural. The above pattern of migration by month and stream of migration also holds in the case of male and female in-migrants (see Table 5.9).

5.4 Seasonality of Inter-regional Out-Migration

There is no substantial difference between the inter-regional in-migrants and out-migrants in preference of month of migration apart from the magnitudes (volumes) of migration in each preferred month. The pattern of out-migration by month is indicated in Table 5.10. Similar to the in-migrants, the majority of out-migrants preferred the months of Yekatit, Miazia and Ginbot as the ideal season for out-migration with the highest concentration being in the month of Yekatit. Hamle appears to be the most avoided month for out-migration, with only 4.6 percent of out-migrants reported during this month. Both males and females show a greater tendency to migrate in the month of Yekatit with 12.7 and 12.6 percent of males and females migrating during this month respectively. Meskerem is the second most preferred month for out-migration by males (10.5%) followed by Hidar (10.1%), while for females second most preferred month is Tir (12.3%) followed by Miazia (11.8%). Males avoid Hamle for out-migration while females avoid Meskerem (see Figure 5.6). In general, the group of months most preferred by males are not those preferred by females, excepting the peak month. Generally, males prefer the

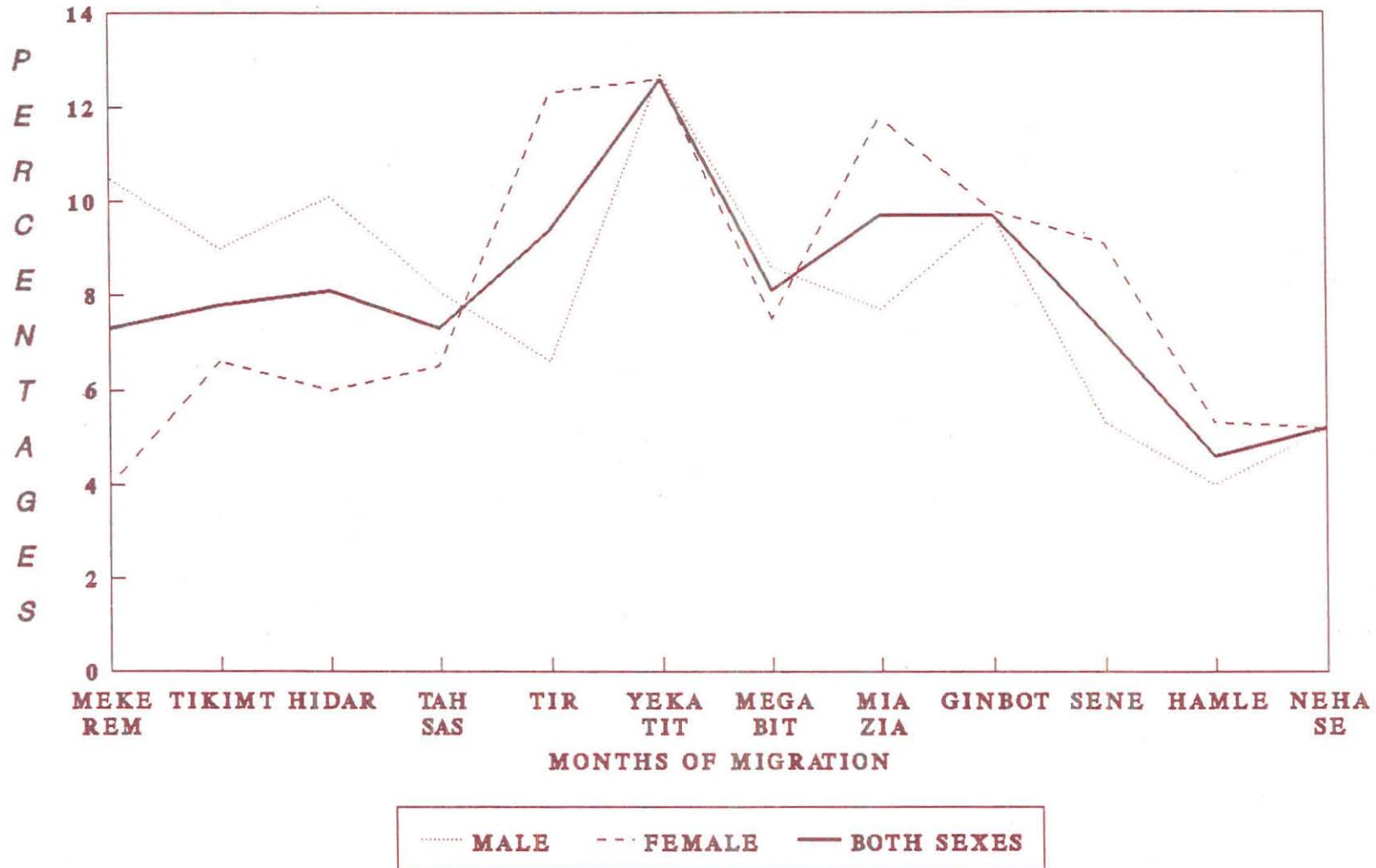
Table 5.9 Percentage Distribution of Inter-Regional In-Migrants by Month of Migration, Sex and Stream, 1982/83

Month of Migration	Stream of Migration											
	Rural to Rural			Urban to Rural			Total					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Meskerem	28.6	67.7	42.8	71.4	32.3	57.2	100	100	100	752	430	1,182
Tikimt	74.9	78.2	76.2	25.1	21.8	23.8	100	100	100	1,060	697	1,757
Hidar	82.2	80.4	81.4	17.8	19.6	18.6	100	100	100	943	741	1,684
Tahsas	70.5	79.6	75.2	29.5	20.4	24.8	100	100	100	852	906	1,758
Tir	92.0	86.7	88.3	8.0	13.3	11.7	100	100	100	573	1,289	1,862
Yekatit	66.5	74.6	70.5	33.5	25.4	29.5	100	100	100	1,709	1,630	3,339
Megabit	89.1	76.4	82.3	10.9	23.6	17.7	100	100	100	1,010	1,164	2,174
Miazia	70.9	87.9	80.4	29.1	12.1	19.6	100	100	100	1,029	1,298	2,327
Ginbot	90.0	92.8	91.6	10.0	7.2	8.4	100	100	100	1,045	1,424	2,469
Sene	87.2	78.1	81.0	12.8	21.9	19.0	100	100	100	688	1,417	2,105
Hamle	79.0	93.8	87.9	21.0	6.2	12.1	100	100	100	471	708	1,179
Nehase	71.4	70.4	70.8	28.6	29.6	29.2	100	100	100	590	732	1,322
N/S	90.0	95.7	93.8	10.0	4.3	6.2	100	100	100	221	420	641
Total	75.0	81.9	78.7	25.0	18.1	21.3	100	100	100	10,943	12,856	23,799

Table 5.10 Percentage Distribution of Inter-regional Out-Migrants by Month of Migration, Sex and Region, 1982/83

Region	Sex	Meskerem	Tikimt	Hidar	Tahsas	Tir	Yekatit	Megabit	Miazia	Ginbot	Sene	Hamle	Nehase	N.S	%	Total
Arssi	M	37.6	15.0	10.5	4.3	-	-	4.1	9.0	11.4	5.8	-	2.2	0.2	100	535
	F	-	8.5	12.5	10.5	12.5	18.2	4.6	6.8	11.7	4.2	7.4	-	3.6	100	863
	T	14.4	10.9	11.7	8.2	7.7	11.2	4.4	7.7	11.2	4.8	4.6	0.9	2.3	100	1,398
Bale	M	10.5	6.6	6.6	7.3	4.9	11.9	4.1	9.3	7.8	7.3	7.8	1.5	14.4	100	590
	F	2.9	1.5	4.4	3.7	0.9	12.1	11.9	11.0	8.8	3.3	4.6	7.0	27.8	100	454
	T	7.2	4.4	5.7	5.7	3.2	11.7	7.5	10.1	8.2	5.6	6.4	3.9	20.2	100	1,044
Gamo Goffa	M	11.2	26.7	5.8	4.3	6.5	12.3	14.7	1.2	1.8	3.0	5.3	3.0	4.3	100	741
	F	3.4	16.2	-	15.4	15.6	12.9	3.4	9.7	-	7.3	9.3	5.0	1.8	100	505
	T	8.0	22.5	3.5	8.8	10.2	12.5	10.1	4.7	1.0	4.7	6.9	3.8	3.3	100	1,246
Gojjam	M	-	-	6.3	4.7	6.0	20.8	8.4	23.3	22.2	4.2	2.1	2.1	-	100	1,567
	F	-	-	-	7.7	11.3	11.9	6.2	20.9	22.5	11.9	5.6	2.0	-	100	1,669
	T	-	-	3.1	6.2	8.7	16.2	7.3	22.1	22.4	8.1	3.9	2.0	-	100	3,236
Gondar	M	8.8	3.3	3.9	10.8	19.6	-	10.4	4.2	15.0	14.6	6.6	3.0	-	100	1,165
	F	3.4	4.5	4.5	11.8	18.0	3.0	7.0	10.3	9.0	11.5	11.6	3.8	1.1	100	1,608
	T	5.7	3.9	4.3	11.4	18.7	1.7	8.4	8.1	11.5	12.8	9.5	3.5	0.6	100	2,773
Hararge	M	12.9	10.9	-	39.5	12.9*	10.9	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	286
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
	T	12.9	10.9	-	39.5	12.9	10.9	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	286
Illubabor	M	-	5.8	7.2	19.8	5.0	7.1	23.0	9.2	9.9	6.2	3.5	1.5	1.9	100	1,240
	F	3.6	10.1	14.9	5.3	6.6	6.3	12.0	16.1	6.3	9.9	3.8	3.6	1.6	100	1,144
	T	1.7	7.9	10.9	12.8	5.7	6.7	17.7	12.5	8.2	8.0	3.6	2.5	1.8	100	2,384
Keffa	M	-	-	10.8	7.8	-	12.6	8.0	12.4	9.6	7.8	3.3	21.4	6.3	100	637
	F	-	3.5	9.7	-	9.2	3.5	14.8	4.9	9.6	17.0	3.5	24.2	-	100	595
	T	-	11.7	10.3	4.1	4.3	8.2	11.3	8.8	9.6	12.3	3.4	22.7	3.2	100	1,232
Shewa	M	15.1	9.5	17.8	6.6	9.9	11.6	4.3	3.6	6.9	2.4	4.4	6.2	1.6	100	3,315
	F	3.1	7.4	9.0	3.5	11.5	17.2	8.0	9.2	11.6	7.7	1.4	6.2	4.1	100	3,392
	T	9.2	8.4	13.4	5.1	10.7	14.4	6.1	6.4	9.3	5.1	2.8	6.2	2.9	100	6,707
Sidamo	M	9.4	13.6	10.8	9.9	2.1	24.6	5.9	-	3.9	6.4	6.4	6.8	0.1	100	1,493
	F	9.4	6.7	1.9	6.4	16.7	17.1	3.7	16.7	1.6	9.7	6.7	3.3	0.1	100	1,654
	T	9.4	10.0	6.1	8.1	9.8	20.7	4.7	8.8	2.7	8.1	6.5	4.9	0.1	100	3,147
Wellega	M	6.4	12.6	5.0	-	-	19.1	7.6	12.7	6.4	-	-	18.6	11.8	100	645
	F	11.7	12.2	-	-	12.2	25.4	7.1	-	-	7.8	-	-	23.5	100	409
	T	8.4	12.4	3.0	-	4.7	21.5	7.4	7.8	3.9	3.0	-	11.4	16.3	100	1,054
Wello	M	20.5	23.9	11.1	-	1.7	11.6	8.6	9.9	12.0	6.5	3.1	-	1.0	100	1,057
	F	10.8	10.1	2.3	8.4	11.8	7.4	9.3	7.6	8.6	5.9	7.3	10.2	0.2	100	824
	T	16.3	12.2	7.2	3.7	6.1	9.8	8.9	8.9	10.5	6.3	4.9	4.5	0.6	100	1,881
Total	M	10.5	9.0	10.1	8.1	6.6	12.7	8.6	7.7	9.7	5.3	4.0	5.2	2.4	100	13,271
	F	4.0	6.6	6.0	6.5	12.3	12.6	7.5	11.8	9.8	9.1	5.3	5.2	3.4	100	13,117
	T	7.3	7.8	8.1	7.3	9.4	12.6	8.1	9.7	9.7	7.2	4.6	5.2	2.9	100	26,388

**FIGURE 5.6 PERCENTAGES OF INTER-REGIONAL
OUT-MIGRANTS BY MONTHS OF MIGRATION AND
SEX, 1982/83**



months of Yekatit, Meskerem, Hidar while females prefer the months of Yekatit, Tir and Miazia in that order.

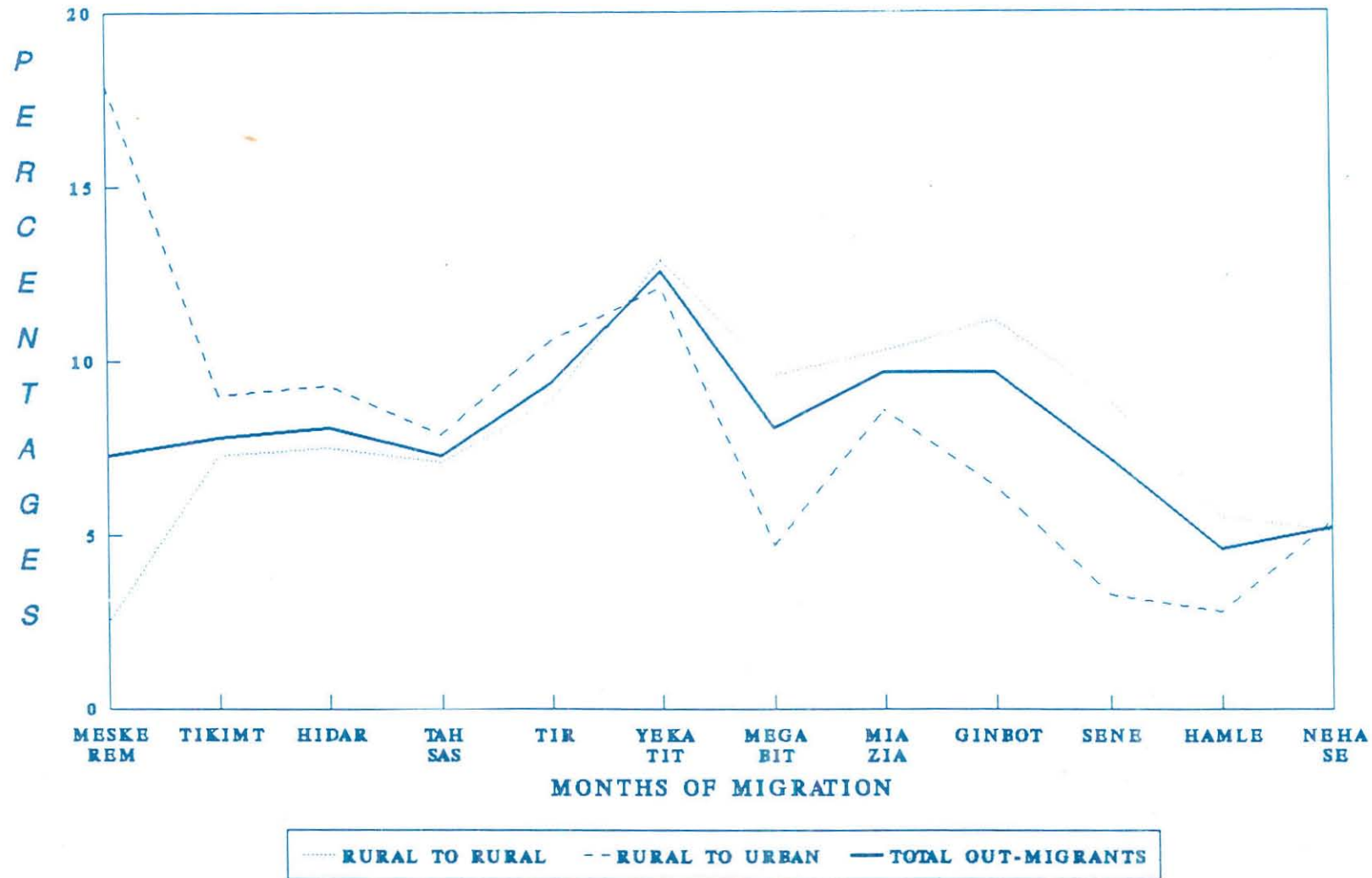
The pattern of out-migration by month shows regional variation. The peak month of out-migration from Gojjam, Gondar, Hararge, Illubabor, Kefa are Ginbot, Tir, Tahsas, Megabit and Nehase respectively. Similarly, Meskerem is the peak month of out-migration from Arssi and Wollo, while Yekatit is the peak month of out migration from Bale, Shewa and Sidamo. The peak month of out-migration observed for both sexes in each region also holds for both males and females separately except for Arssi, Gojjam, Illubabor, Shewa and Wollo. In these regions the peak month of out-migration varies between sexes.

The pattern of out-migration by month varies by stream of migration. As indicated in both Table 5.11 and Figure 5.7, the first six months of the year under consideration were more preferred by the rural to urban migrants while the second six months were more preferred by the rural to rural out-migrants. The peak month of out-migration by the rural to urban migrants was Meskerem (17.9%) while the peak month for the rural to rural out-migrants was Yekatit (12.9%). The rural to rural out-migrants avoid Meskerem while the rural to urban out-migrants avoid Hamle. Both males and females in the rural to rural migration stream have the same peak month of out-migration, i.e., Yekatit with 14.1% males and 12.0% females out migrating during this month. However, the peak month of out-migration in the rural to urban migration stream varies by sex. In this stream, the peak months were Meskerem (23.4%) and Tir (17.4%) for males and females respectively. In the rural to rural stream

Table 5.11 Percentage Distribution of Inter-Regional Out-Migrants by Month of Migration, Sex and Stream, 1982/83

Month of Migration	Stream of Migration								
	Rural to Rural			Rural to Urban			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Meskerm	2.4	2.6	2.5	23.4	8.8	17.9	10.5	4.0	7.3
Tikimt	9.8	5.3	7.3	7.9	10.9	9.0	9.0	6.6	7.8
Hidar	9.6	5.9	7.5	10.9	6.4	9.3	10.1	6.0	8.1
Tahsas	7.4	6.8	7.1	9.1	5.8	7.9	8.1	6.5	7.3
Tir	6.5	10.8	8.9	6.7	17.4	10.6	6.6	12.3	9.4
Yekatit	14.1	12.0	12.9	10.6	14.6	12.1	12.7	12.6	12.6
Megabit	11.1	8.4	9.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	8.6	7.5	8.1
Miazia	9.0	11.2	10.3	5.7	13.7	8.6	7.7	11.8	9.7
Ginbot	11.0	11.3	11.2	7.6	4.6	6.4	9.7	9.8	9.7
Sene	7.2	10.3	8.9	2.3	4.9	3.3	5.3	9.1	7.2
Hamle	4.3	6.4	5.5	3.6	1.4	2.8	4.3	5.3	4.6
Nehase	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2
N/S	2.4	4.0	3.3	2.4	1.3	1.0	2.4	3.4	2.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	8,091	10,156	18,247	5,180	2,961	8,141	13,271	13,117	26,388

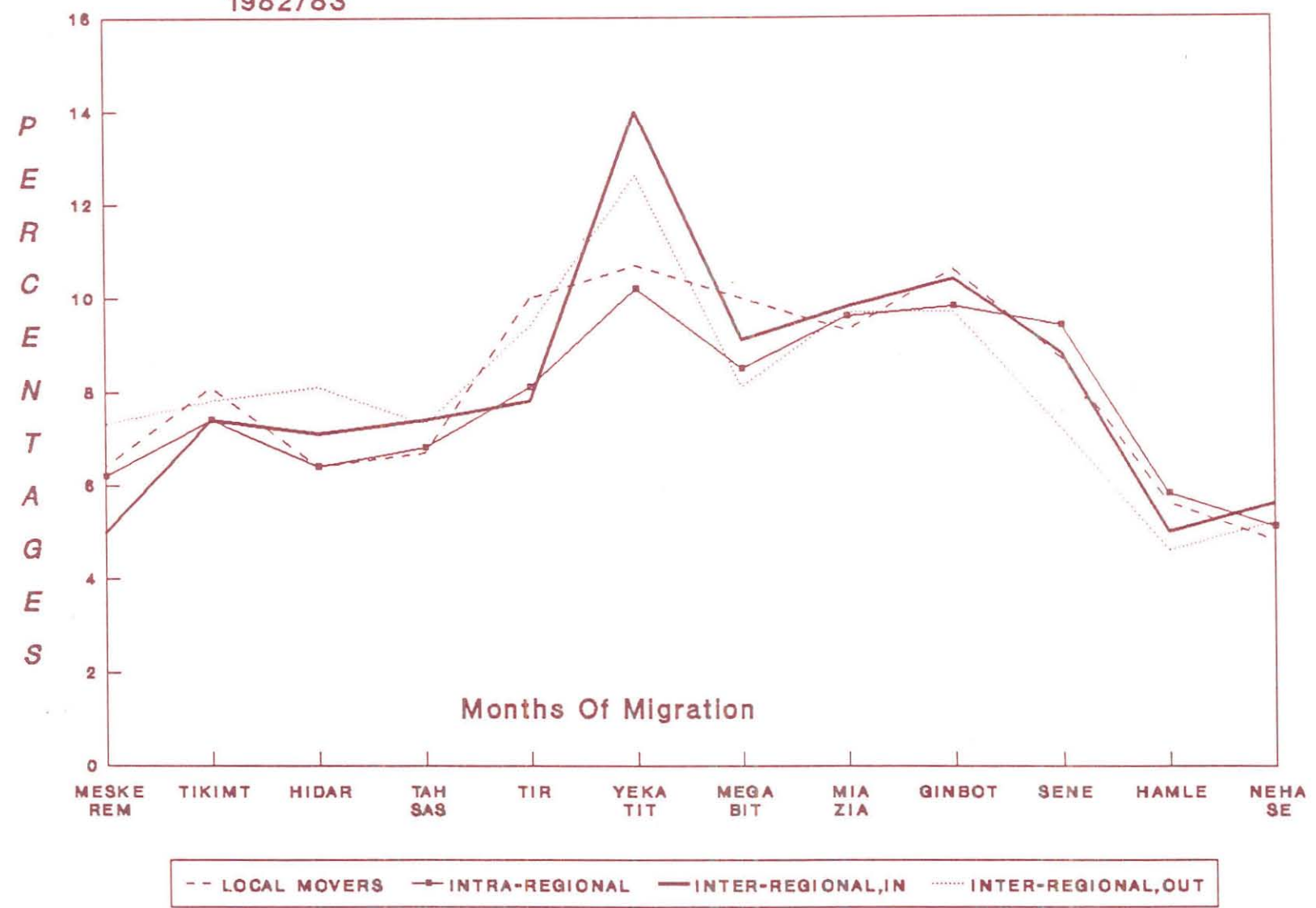
FIGURE 5.7 PERCENTAGES OF INTER-REGIONAL
OUT-MIGRANTS BY MONTHS OF MIGRATION AND
STREAM, 1982/83



both sexes avoid Meskerem while in the rural to urban stream males avoid Sene and females avoid Hamle.

In summary, the peak month of migration and move for both sexes among internal migrants and local movers happens to be Yekatit. Figure 5.8 compares the pattern of internal migration by month, move and type of migration.

Figure 5.8 Percentages Of Internal Migrants And Local Movers By Months Of Migration, Move And Type Of Mobility, 1982/83



CHAOTER VI
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The objective of this volume is to analyze data on internal migration and local moves in rural Ethiopia collected by ESVRS for the period 1982/83. The method used to obtain the information on internal migration and moves was follow-up survey method. Two rounds of surveys were conducted. More specifically, data on migration were collected using two rounds of surveys conducted in September 1982 and 1983 respectively.

For the sake of convenience, data on volume, and rate of local moves, internal (intra-and inter-regional) and international migrations are given in Table 6.1.

- During the period 1982/83 there were 323,461 local movers of which 143,086 and 180,375 were males and females respectively. The rate of local movement amounts to 12.1 per 1000 rural population. Among the sexes, females have higher rate (13.5) than males (10.7). The sex-ratio of local movers is found to be 80 males per 100 females, thus indicating that females dominate males in local movements.

- Internal migration is sub-classified into inter-regional and intra-regional migrations. Comparison of the volume of internal migration with respect to inter and intra-regional migration indicates that the vast majority of migrations were intra-regional than inter-regional.

Table 6.1 The Volume and Rate of Internal Migration and Local Moves,
Rural Ethiopia, 1982/83

Types of Mobility	Number of Migrants			Rate per 1000 Population			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Sex-Ratio
Local Movers	143,086	180,375	323,461	10.7	13.5	12.1	80.0
Intra-regional Migrants	243,613	370,521	614,134	18.2	27.7	22.9	65.8
R/R	203,337	321,771	525,108	15.2	24.1	19.6	63.2
U/R	24,293	31,796	56,089	1.8	2.4	2.1	76.4
R/U	15,983	16,954	32,937	1.2	1.3	1.2	94.3
U/R-R/U	8,310	14,842	23,152	0.6	1.1	0.9	91.0
Inter-regional Migrants							
In-migrants	11,023	12,969	23,992	0.8	1.0	0.9	85.0
R/R	8,318	10,604	18,922	0.6	0.8	0.7	78.4
U/R	2,705	2,365	5,070	0.2	0.2	0.2	114.4
Out-migrants	13,428	13,231	26,659	1.2	1.0	1.1	101.5
R/R	8,199	10,237	18,436	0.6	0.8	0.7	80.1
R/U	5,229	2,994	8,223	0.5	0.3	0.4	174.6
Net-migrants	-2,405	-262	-2,667	-0.2	-0.0	-0.1	165.5
R/R-R/R	119	367	486	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.6
U/R-R/U	-2,524	-629	-3,153	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	404.8
International Migrants							
Immigrants	1,441	284	1,725	0.1	0.02	0.06	507.4
Emigrants	1,887	465	2,352	0.2	0.04	0.12	405.8
Net-migrants	-446	-181	-627	-0.04	-0.02	-0.03	246.4

- Each of the intra-and inter-regional migrations are sub-classified into three types of streams. These are, rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural form of migration. Comparison of the magnitude (volume) of migration among the three streams shows that the rural to rural migration is wide spread than both the rural to urban and the urban to rural streams of migrations. The rural to rural migrations are usually short distance migrations and it occurred mainly between

contiguous regions. On the other hand, rural to urban, and urban to rural migrations are relatively long distance migrations. The sex ratio shows a tendency to rise as distance from origin increases thus indicating that females are less likely to migrate as distance from origin increases. The sex-ratio of rural to urban, and urban to rural migrants are higher than that of rural to rural migrants.

- Considering urban to rural and rural to urban differences in propensity to migrate, it is found that urban population are less migratory than those of the rural population in the case of inter-regional migrations and the converse is true in the case of intra-regional migrations. As a result of this, the net migration between the two streams have a rural to urban predominance in the case of inter-regional migrations and the converse holds true in the case of intra-regional migrations.

- Each main stream of migration (rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural) produces a compensating counter stream. That is there is always return migrants. In this stream and counter stream of migration, the rural to rural migrations dominate the overall current or stream of migration.

- The age distribution of the migrants indicates that propensity to migrate is not the same for all age groups. Whatever the direction of flow may be, most migrants are adolescents and young adults between the ages of 15-34 years. Old people show little tendency to migrate. Migrants leaving rural areas to another rural

areas and to urban areas are younger than migrants leaving urban areas to rural areas (return migrants). The proportion of children under 5 years of age is also relatively high indicating movement of whole families to a certain extent.

- The sex-ratio of migrants indicates that the propensity to migrate is not the same for both males and females. The overall finding indicates that women are numerous than men among migrants. However, the sex-ratio varies by age group and from one direction of flow to another direction of flow. The sex-ratio of the urban to rural migrants (114.4) and rural to urban migrants (174.6) is higher than the sex ratio of rural to rural migrants and this holds for any form of migration. Rural to rural migrations are short distance migrations i.e., these are mainly between contiguous regions and the majority of internal migrations are of the rural to rural form. From this, it can be concluded that females are less likely to migrate than male as distance increases. However, older women are somewhat more likely to migrate than older men and this is indicated by the finding of declining sex ratio as age increases among the internal migrants.

Classification of migrants by marital status shows 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 single dominate among female migrants in the urban to rural

direction of flow. The widowed are more mobile than the divorced. Moreover, widowed and divorced females are more mobile than widowed and divorced males in all forms of migration.

Examination of the relationship of migrants to the head of households indicate that most of the migrants are sons, daughters, aunts, uncles of the head of household. A small proportion of migrants, particularly males, happen to be domestic workers i.e., employees of the head of household.

- Concerning causes of internal migrations and local moves, the overall finding has indicated that the major cause of mobility varies by type of migration and direction of flow. Local moves and the majority of inter-regional in-migration are motivated by non-economic motives while intra-regional migration and inter-regional out migrations are motivated by economic motives. Similar phenomena hold true in the case of the motive for move in different directions. The rural to rural inter-regional in-migrations and the urban to rural intra-regional and inter-regional in-migrations are motivated by non economic factors while the rural to rural and rural to urban migrations in both intra-regional migrations and inter-regional out-migrations are motivated by economic factors. Among the non-economic reasons marriage turns out to be the dominant reason for migration, followed by 'joining parents'. Movement for marriage is selective of one sex, mostly females. This is mainly because in this society inheritance is through the male line and hence the women

have to move to their husbands place of abode. On the other hand, as mentioned above, the rural to urban migrations are mainly prompted by economic reasons. And the economic reasons for abandoning the country side are frequently linked to the prospect of finding job and job related factors.

- As regards to the time of internal migration and local moves, the analysis has indicated that the majority of both migrations and local moves take place during the dry seasons i.e. before and after the months of cultivation and harvest. These include the months of Yekatit, Tir and Ginbot among which Yekatit turns out to be the month during which the majority of migrants and local movers departed and arrived from and to their place of origin and destination.

In addition to internal exchange of migrants, there was also some international exchange of migrants during the reference period. These group of migrants constituted 1,725 immigrants and 2,352 emigrants. The sex-ratio of immigrants and emigrants were 507.4 and 405.8 respectively. This indicates that males dominate in the international migration. The net international migration turned out to be 627 in favour of the emigrants. The rate of emigration (0.12) is higher than the rate of immigration (0.06) and the net-rate of international migration was (0.03) in favour of the emigrants. The rates for immigrant (0.1) and emigrant (0.2) males are higher than immigrant (0.02) and emigrant (0.04) females. .

In conclusion, the analysis, in general, has revealed the great importance of internal migration not only in effecting a regional re-distribution of population in the country but also in effecting rural-urban re-distribution of the most economically active group of the rural population. And this has a demographic, economic, social, political and health consequences both at places of origin and destinations. However, since the data obtained from ESVRS on internal migration does not entirely exhaust all the correlates of migration, this calls for a concerted effort to further investigation on these matters in the future.