

Magnitude and patterns of Migration: Evidence from the Gilgel Gibe Health and Demographic Surveillance system

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Introduction (1)

Migration is a form of geographical mobility between one geographical unit to another, generally, involving a change of residence from the place of departure to the place of arrival (UN, 1993).

About 3% of the world's population living temporarily or permanently outside their country of origin (World Bank, 2009).

In 2010, among people living in countries other than their birth place, 29 million are from Africa, about 3.2% of the total population (Shimeles, 2010).

Migration is becoming an important adaptation strategy for the poor coping with gradual onset of climate stresses and shorter, sudden shocks (Tacoli, 2009).



Introduction (2)

Migration represents a mechanism for diversifying economic risks and opportunities as well as to tap into better health, education, and other social services at individual and household or family levels (Kothari, 2003).

A growing literature confirms that migration confers economic benefit to migrants and their households (Zuberi, 2004, Massey, 2006, Halliday, 2007)

This is also true in Ethiopia, where nearly a fifth of Ethiopians fit the category of “migrants” with much higher percentages in urban areas (49.3% migrants) than rural locations (15%) (Asefa, 2011).



Introduction (3)

Since there is no continuous vital events registration system in Ethiopia, still higher gap has been observed to know the dynamics of migration in terms of who, why, when and where people move.

Therefore, the objective of this study is to determine the magnitude and patterns of migration in the Gilgel Gibe Field Research Center Health and Demographic Surveillance System.



Methods (1)

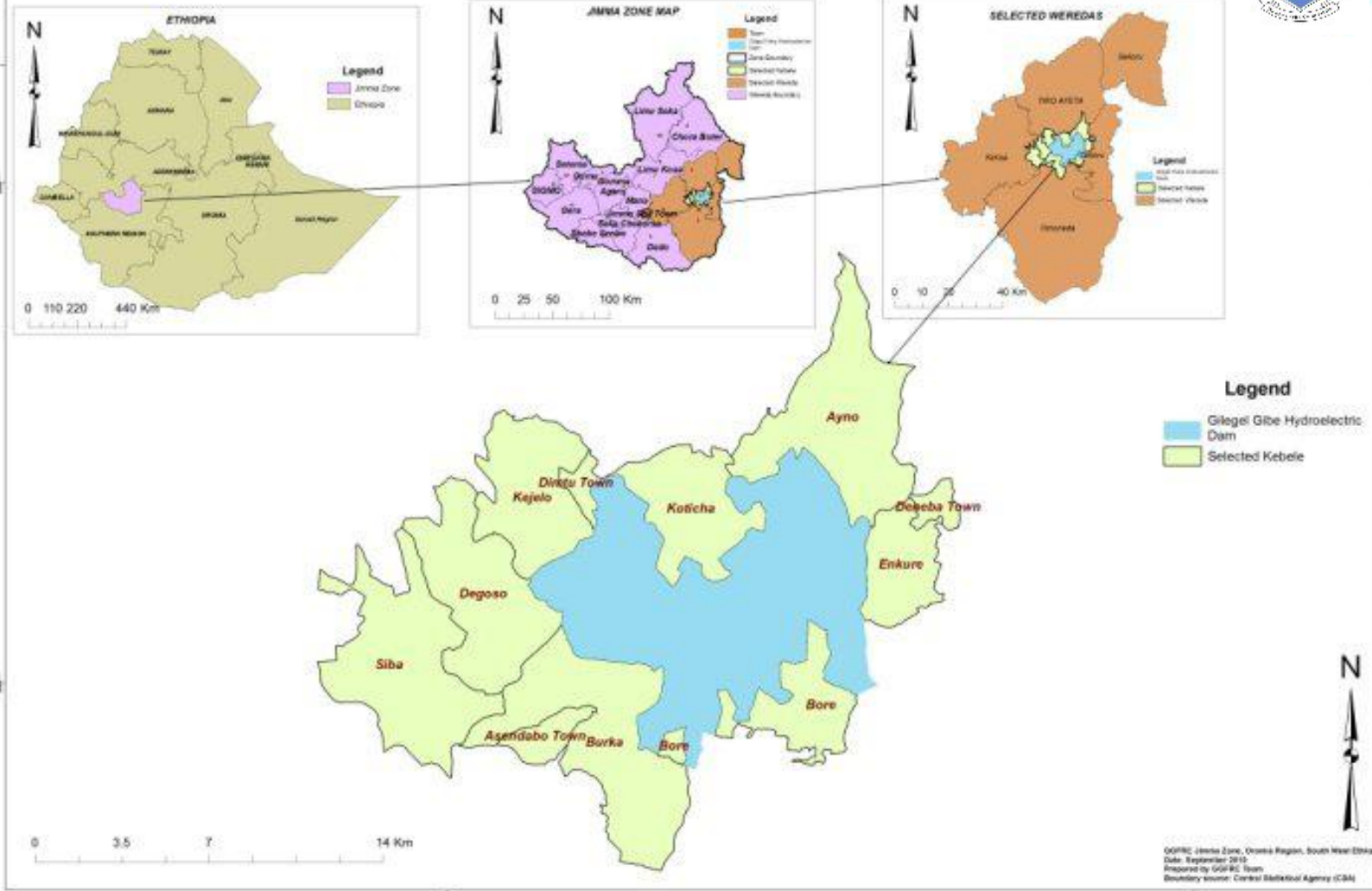
The GGFRC HDSS is established in September 2005

Comprised of 11 (3 small towns and 8 rural) kebeles, located within about 10 km radius from the boarder of the Gilgel Gibe I Hydroelectric dam, within the four districts in Jimma Zone, Oromia Regional State, Southwest Ethiopia.

The surveillance system follows an open cohort of residents in the defined geographic boundaries.



Gilgel Gibe Field Research Center (GGFRC)



Method (2)

Population update is made biannually.

In each round family members data are updated with new episodes of births and in-migrants added and deaths and out migrants closing an existing episode of members list.

Data are entered continuously using the HRS2 database and exported to STATA 12 for analysis. For our report we used the data from 2005-06 to 2010-11.

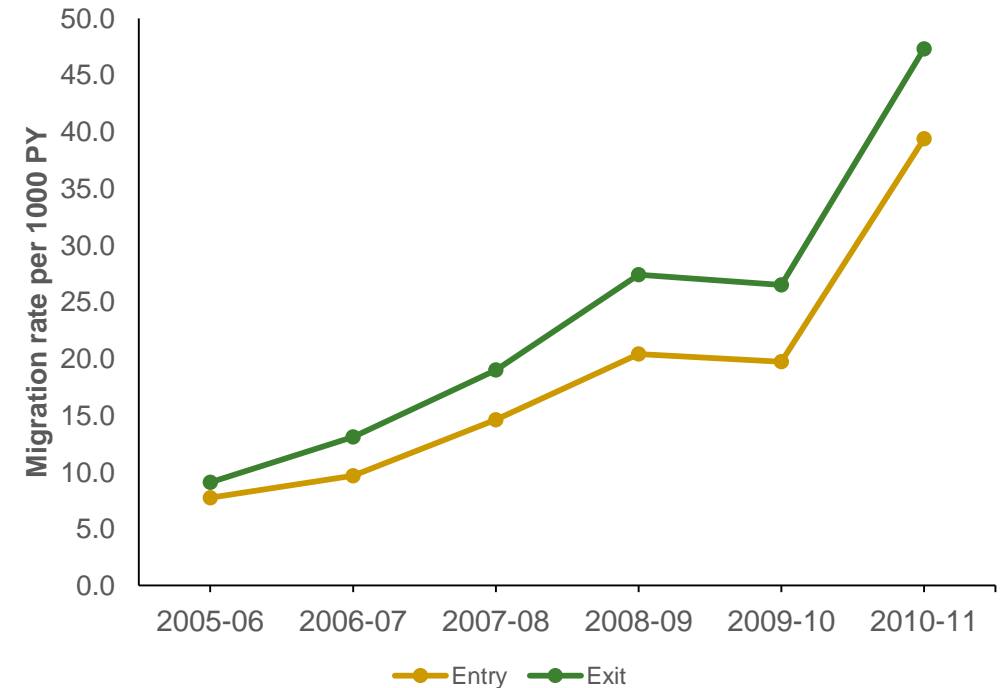


Operational definitions

- **Migrant:** A person reported coming-in or going-out of a household irrespective of duration
- **Internal Migration:** Moving to a new home within the surveillance site
- **External Migration:** Moving to a new home outside of the surveillance site, in different parts of the country or abroad.

Results – Overall migration

- During the 6 year surveillance, 24,769 people moved out of their home and 14,076 moved into the surveillance site.
- Among those who moved out 11,058 (44.6%) moved out of the surveillance site
- Of those who moved in, 6,056 (43.0%) came from households outside of the surveillance site.



Result – Out-migration (1)

- Among out-migrants,
 - 5,823 (52.7%) were females,
 - 6,762 (61.2%) age 15 - 34 years &
 - 5,715 (51.7%) rural residents
- For those 15 or above years most commonly reported reasons for outmigration were:
 - Work related, 4,551 (58.9%), and
 - Marital change, 873 (11.3%)

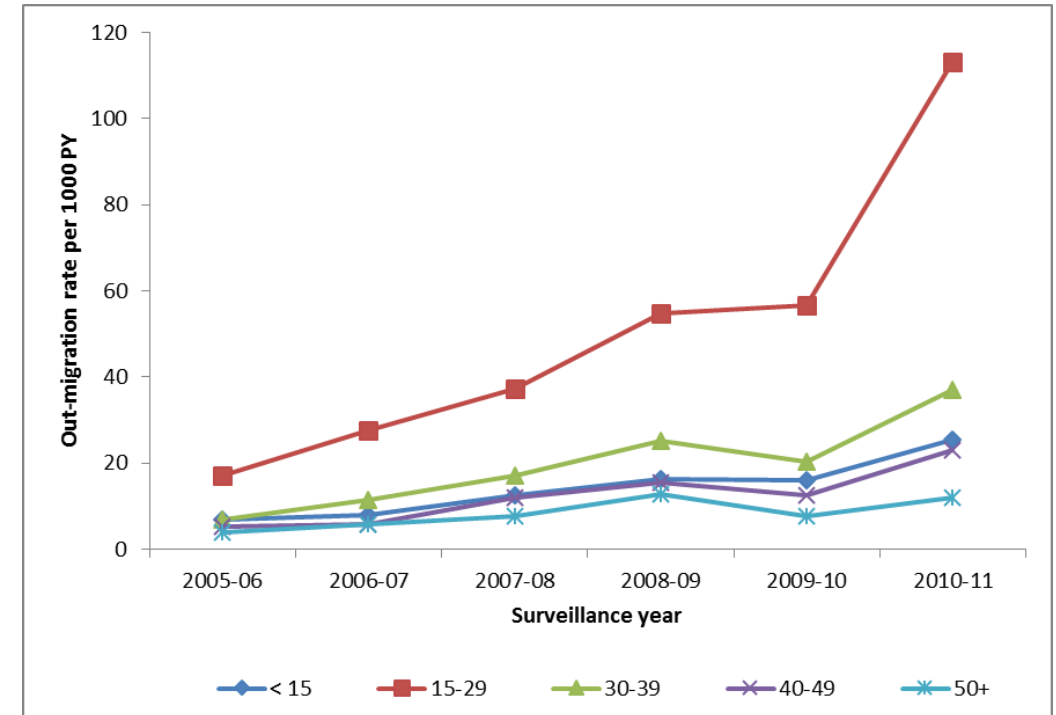


Fig 1: Out-migrants by age and year

Results – Outmigration (2)

- With respect to destination
 - 6,839 (61.8%) within Jimma Zone
 - 2,636 (23.8%) out of Jimma zone but within Ethiopia and
 - 1,583 (14.3%) Abroad

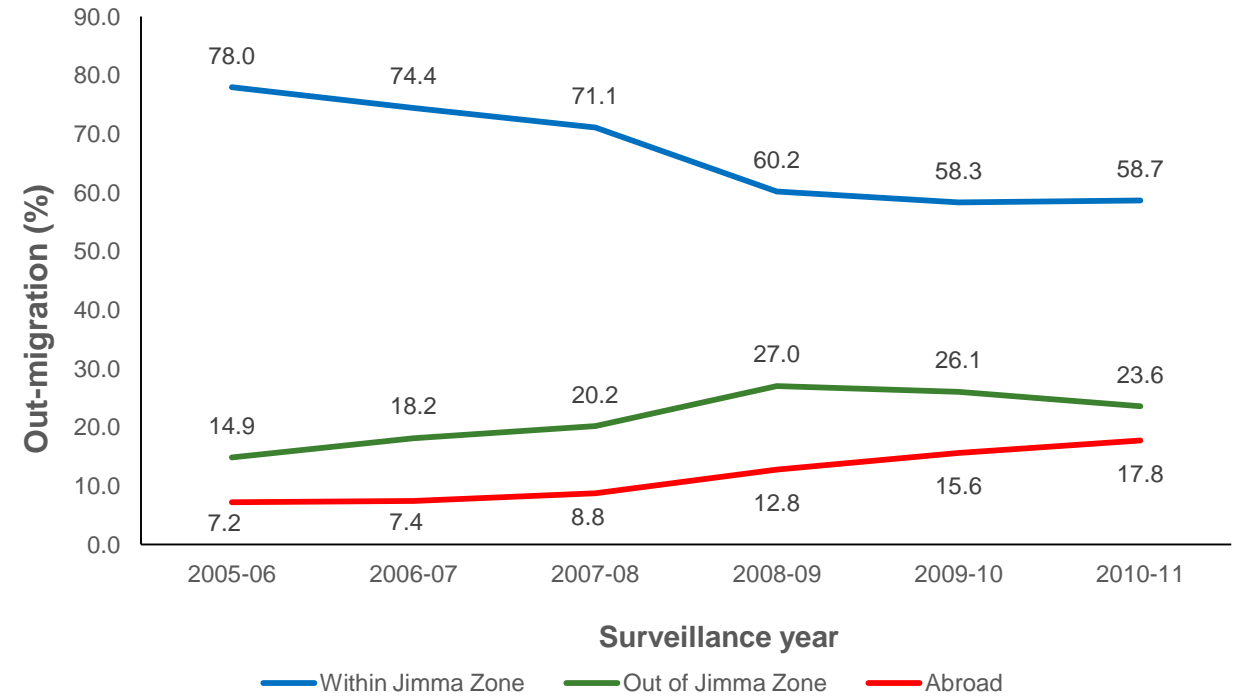


Fig 2: Destination of out-migrants by year

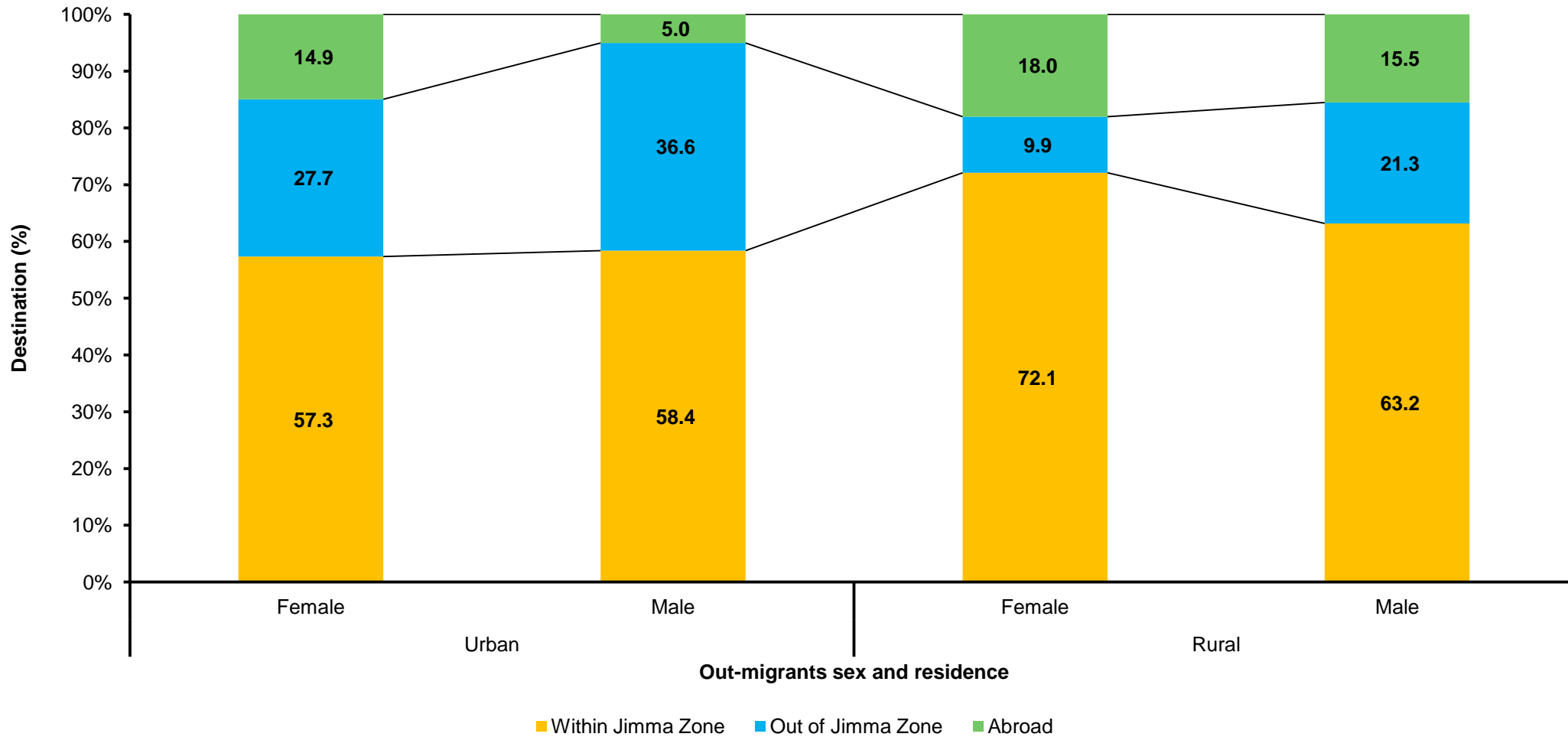


Fig 3: Destination of out-migrants by sex and residence

Results – Outmigration (2)

- With respect to move structure, majority of out migrants moved alone (73.1%) and some (19.3%) moved with all family members
- Seasonal variation was observed
 - More people tend to out-migrate between December and February, 3,630 (32.9%), followed by between September and November, 3,241 (29.3)

Results – Outmigration (3)

- Distributions on the direction of move showed that urban to urban (38.8%) and rural to urban (28.1%) were the commonest ones followed by rural to rural (22.7%).
- The rural to urban migration was dominant during the earlier periods of the surveillance and the dominance was overtaken by urban to urban outmigration

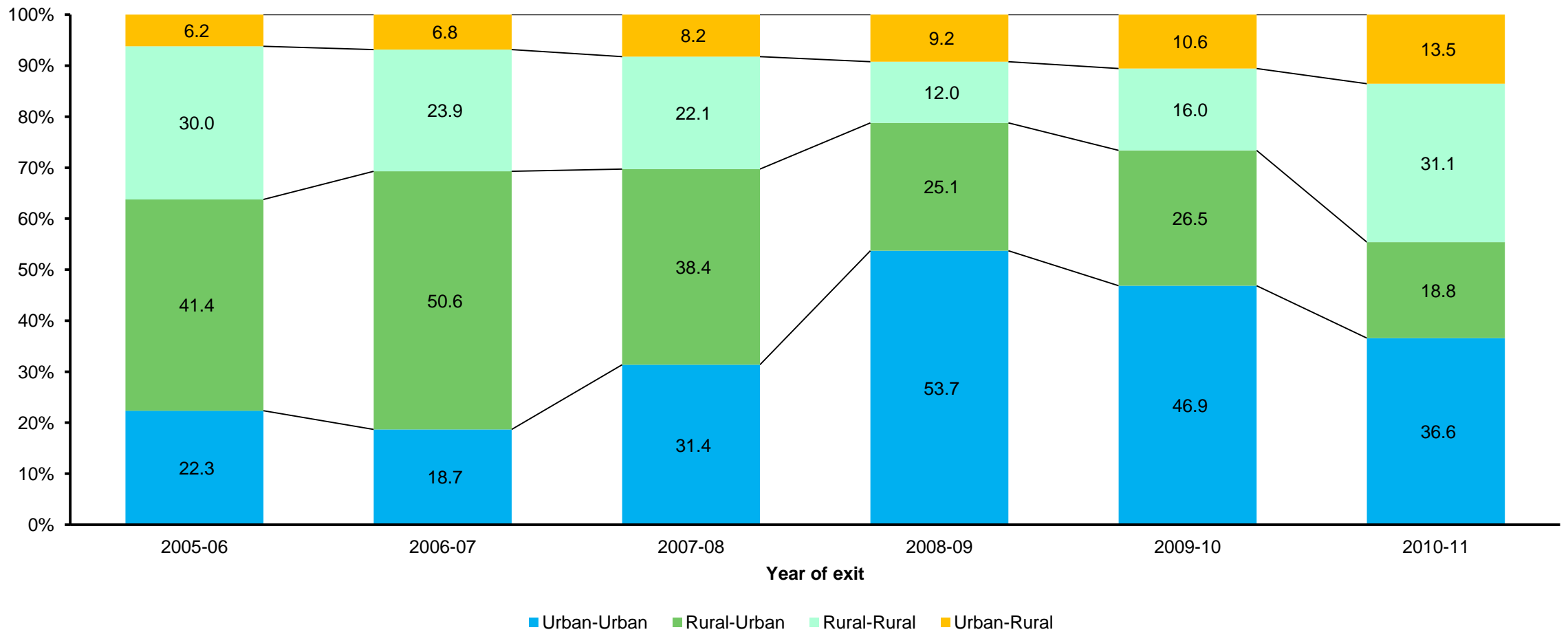


Fig 4: Direction of move out by year

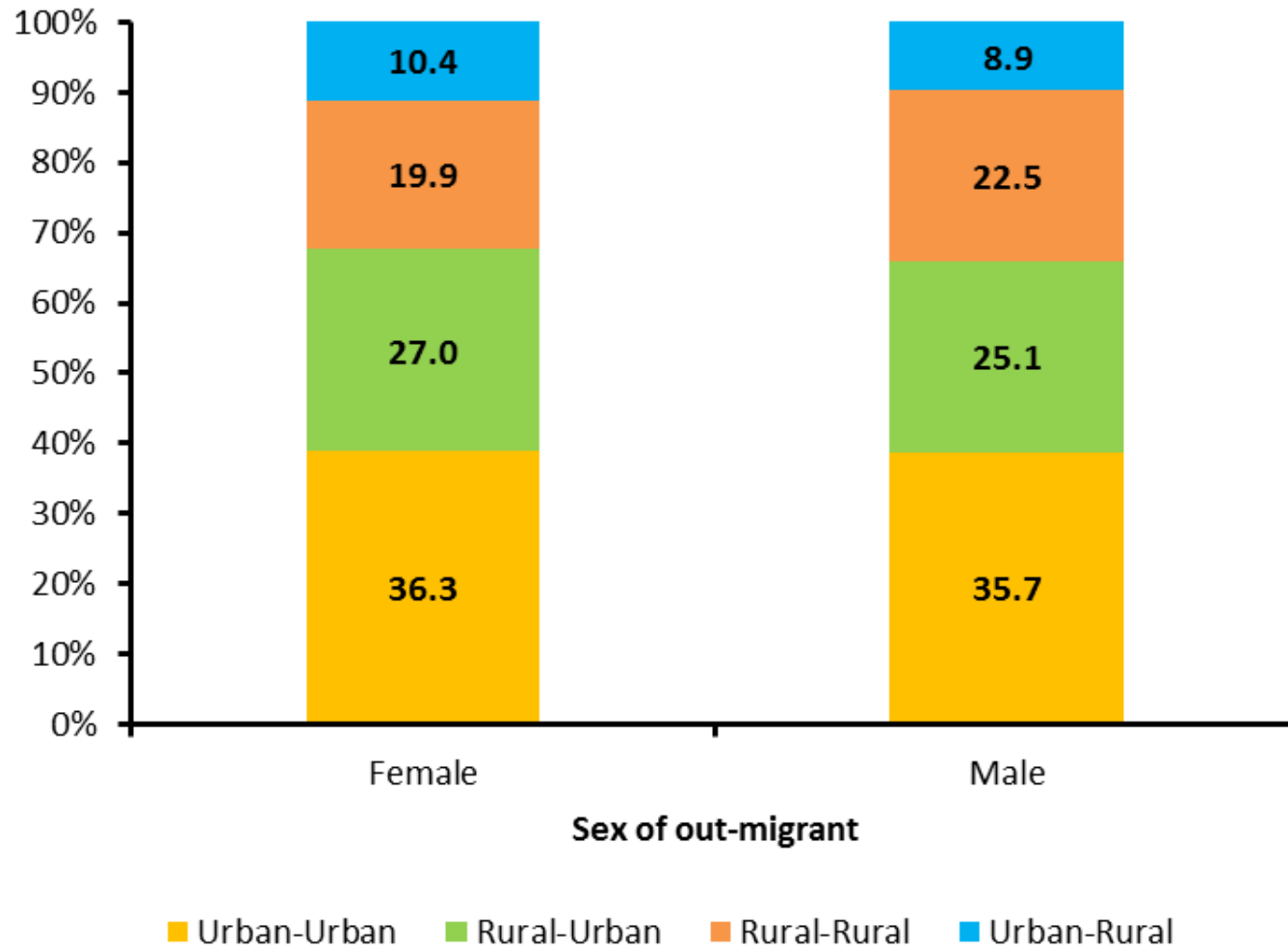


Fig 5: Direction of move out by sex

Results In-migration (1)

- Among those who moved into the surveillance site,
 - 45.3% were between 15 and 29 years of age and
 - 42.4% were children under the age of 15 years.
 - 56.3% were females and
 - 54.9% moved to the urban areas

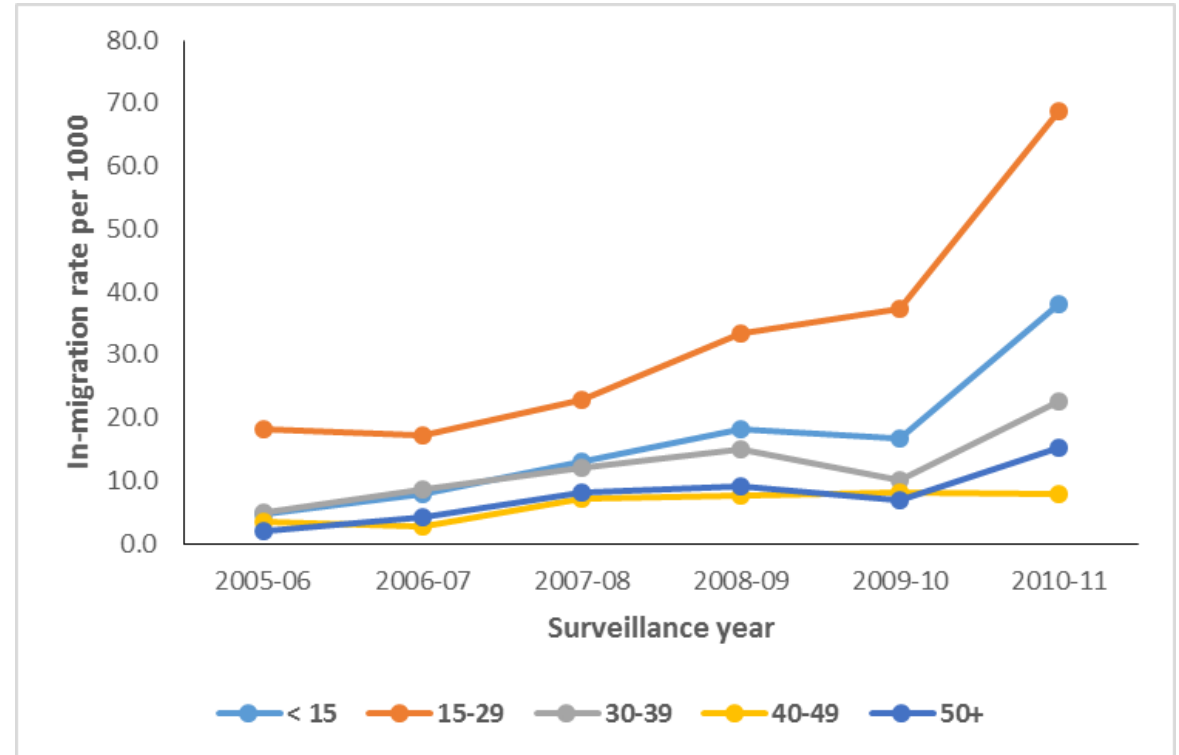


Fig 6: In-migrants by age and year

Results In-migration (2)

- A third of all the moves were rural to urban (33.6%) followed by rural to rural (27.9%).
- Work related (26.9%) and marital change (14.7%) were the most commonly reported motives for move in.
- In terms of distance, great majority (88.1%) of the in-migrants were from within Jimma zone whereas those coming from abroad were only 1.2%.
- Volume of family move of in-migrants indicated that 61.1% came alone whereas 30.6% came in with all family members

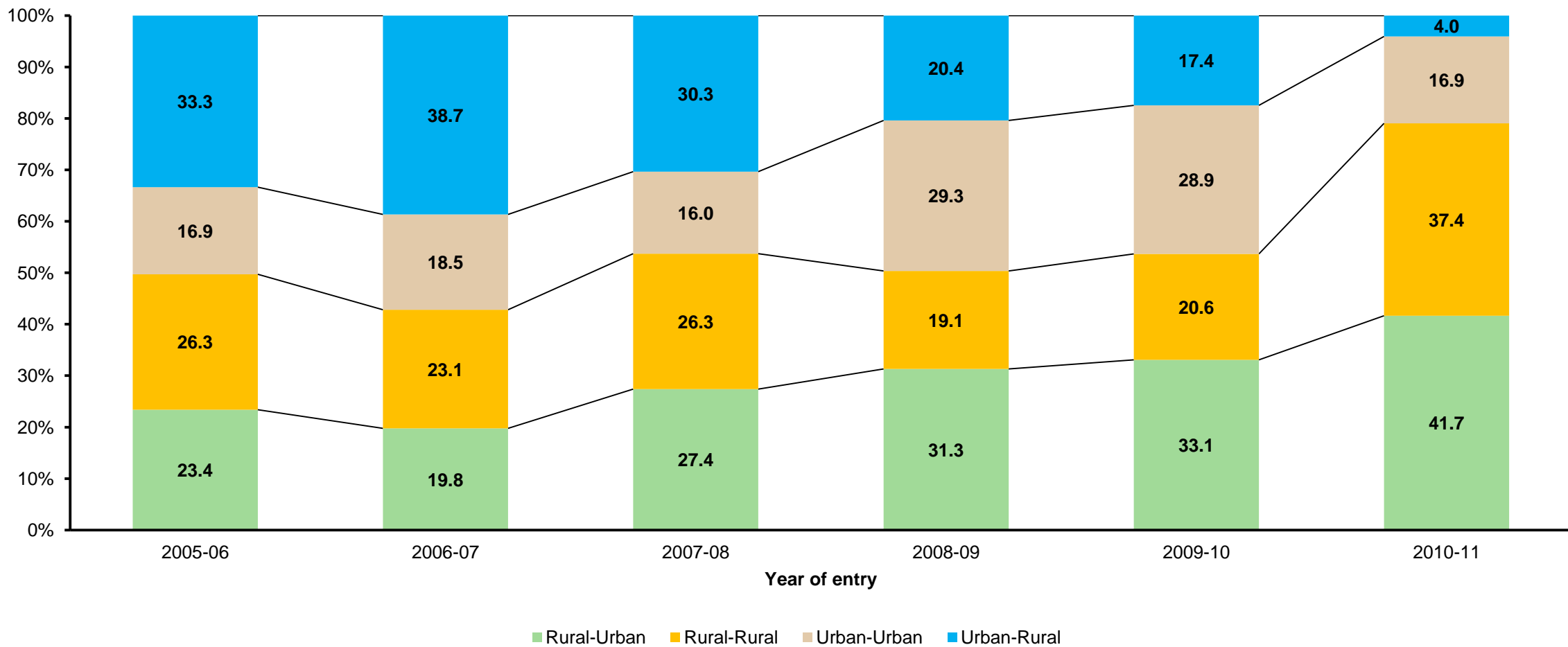


Fig 7: In-migrants by direction of move and year

Results In-migration (3)

- Of females 78.1% who came from urban areas tended to stay in urban areas,
- 57.6% of females from rural areas moved to urban areas
- Similar patten with lower percent was observed among males to move from rural to urban areas

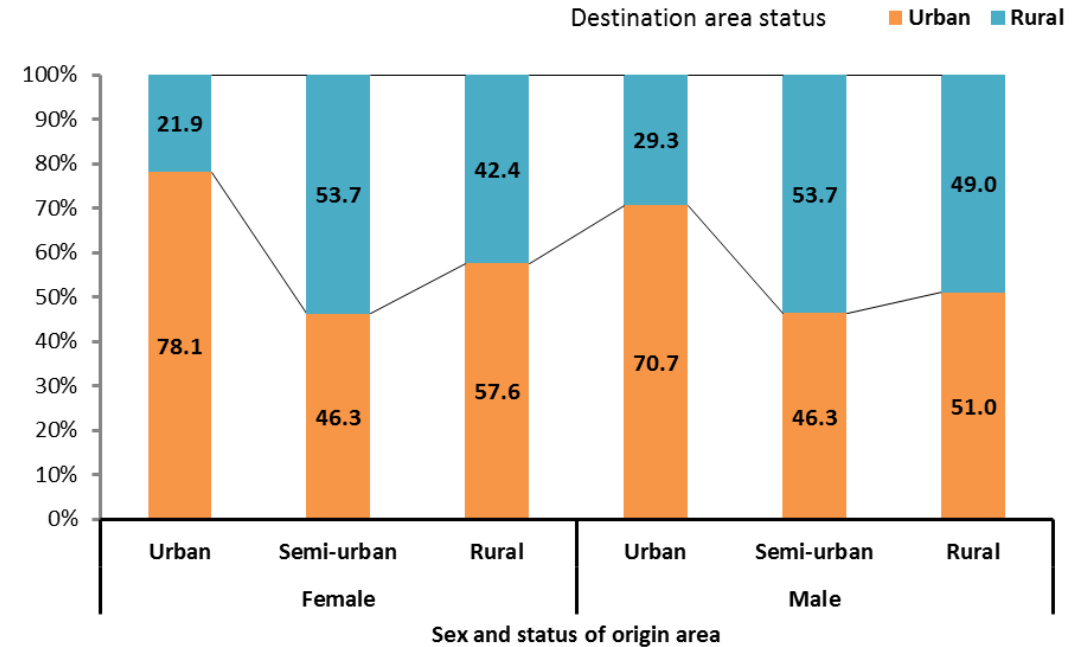


Fig 8: In-migrants by age and year

Discussion, Conclusion and Recommendation (1)

- Migration data has its own peculiar characteristics as it is highly repeatable and difficult to measure
- Highest migration rate in both sexes being among the 15-29 year age groups where the largest groups of migrants were young adults aged 20-24 years.
- The age patterns indicated that key components of these migration profiles are labor migration and to a lesser extent, marriage formation or dissolution or households moving to access better services (Collinson, 2009).

Discussion, Conclusion and Recommendation (2)

- The international migration contributed to about 14% of out-migrations that indicated migration flow is more within a country rather than out of country.
- The volume of internal migration flows within Ethiopia is larger than international migration flows from Ethiopia (IRMC, 2009a).
- Similar to other studies (Bariagaber, 2006):
 - For out-migrants work related, education and marital status change and for in-migrants, work related and marital status change were the commonest motives for migration.

Discussion, Conclusion and Recommendation (3)

- At the Gilgel Gibe HDSS, the most commonly reported destination countries for out-migrants were Sudan, Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia and
- Though the number of returnees was small, Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Arab Emirates were the most reported origins for in-migrants. Similar report indicated that the top destination countries included Sudan and Saudi Arabia and the top source countries included Sudan (World Bank, 2011).

Discussion, Conclusion and Recommendation (4)

- Urban to urban movement constituted the highest followed by rural to urban.
- For in-migrants, over the years there was a decline for urban to rural in migration.
- In contrary, data from Agincourt HDSS (Collinson, 2007), the most common combinations of population movement included local village-to-village moves, moves between villages and nearby towns, moves to and from secondary urban centres, and moves linked to the main metropolitan areas.

Limitations

- In the Gilgel Gibe HDSS data collection on migration was not fully covered all houses during the first three years as the registration of events was based on event occurrence not with regular house to house update system.
- During the first three years data on migration might not be complete as reflected with the very low migration rate in the first three years of the surveillance.

Conclusion and Recommendations (1)

- The rate of migration in the population is consistently increasing specifically in the productive age group.
- Migration rate was higher among females compared to males and urban compared rural.
- The rate of out-migration and in-migration is steadily increasing whereas the within country movements were slightly declining.

Conclusion and Recommendations (2)

- Therefore, to curb the productive age group and females' migration, concerned bodies should exert collaborative efforts targeting this portion of the population when designing interventions.
- Further studies and analysis should focus on the positive and negative impacts of migration on the social, economic and health aspects of the population both at the place of origin and destinations.

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