RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF BUNYAFWA SUB COUNTY, SIRONKO DISTRICT, EASTERN UGANDA.

BY

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A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE OF EDUCATION, LONG DISTANCE AND E- LEARNING AND PARTIAL FULFILLMENTOF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE BACHELORS DEGREE OF ARTS WITH EDUCATION OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis report is my original work and has not been submitted for any other award of a degree or published at any institution of higher learning.
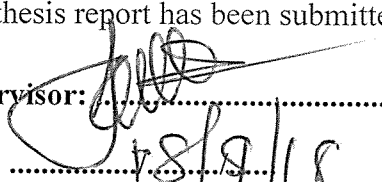
Signed:...

Date: ......18 / 09 / 2018 ,......................

APPROVAL

This thesis report has been submitted for examination with my as supervisor.

Supervisor: ....

Date: ....

DEDICATION

I dedicate this book to my family especially my father Maina Alfred , my mother Grace Kalenda, My mum. Dr. Nanduntu Agnes, Dady James Masawi, My brother walela Simon, Wamono Raymond, Joshau, M. Emmanuel, Bro George and my grandfather Alfred wekunya together with my beloved sisters Nandutu Melda, Seera Mercy, Sangalo Esther, Mercy Nasaka and my supervisor Dr. LAAKI Samson and everyone who contributed to accomplish my course.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Area of destination. Is the area to which a migration moves

Area if origin. Is an area from which a migrant moves

House holds: A group of people who live together and make a common provision for cooking food or other essentials of living

Rural urban migration.   Involves the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas

Migration. Involves the movement of people from place to another

Migration stream. Is the movement of a large number of people from one particular place to another

Migrants. People who were born outside Bunyafwa but presently live in Bunyafwa. They could be classified by place of birth (rural/urban)

In-migrants. Are people who cross a migration boundary in a given time interval in the process of changing residence and entering a given rural or urban from other areas of the same nnationtion

ABSTRACT

In developing countries like Uganda rural urban migration affects development in bothe rural and urban areas. As such this study aims at establishing major causes, effects of themovement of people from rural areas to urban areas and strategic remediation of overcoming rural urban migration. To achieve the objectives100 house hold heads were selected randomly from Bunyafwa sub county .Both primary and secondary data were employed and were analyzed both quatitatative and qualitatively.

The study revealed that migrants came to Bunyafwa in search of abundant land and fertile soils. Hence, the out flow of economically active people from rural areas has a negative effect on production in the areas of origin and the recurving area now experience problems such as shortage of housing ,unemployment ,increasing cost of living ,lack of access to social services therefore ,to mitigate the problems of rural Urban migration ,there us women empowerment, education and legislation policy.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter covered background of the study, scope of the study, specific objectives of the study, research questions and significance of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

Historically, rural to urban migration has played a significant role in the urbanization process of several countries and counties to be significant in scale, even though migration rates have slowed down in some countries (Lall, Selod and Shailizi 2006). Today almost half of the world population lives in cities and the number of people living in urban areas has risen steadily by around 1 million every year (Bahns, 2005).

According to a report from the United Nations population divisions (2003), the urban population is estimated to grow at 1.8% per annum, while the total population rate is projected to to be 1% annually. This would in an urban population of 5 billion or 61% by 2030. The rural population on the other hand is expected to decrease from 3.3 to 3.2 billion between 2003 and 2030. Large scale urbanization is nothing annual when seen from a historical view point. Previously, it has taken place in Europe during the industrialization period. Today however, most cities in developed countries grow very slowly and city size may even be reduced. As the population of an economy becomes wealthier, many prefer to live in the cleaner and quieter environments of which the necessary requirements such as economic opportunities, individual ownership. Some countries on the other hand still continue to grow according to world population migration report (1990), economic conditions of people throughout the whole world have forced people to migrate leading to growth of cities. Only the place is two or five times faster than it was in the European counties during the period of industrialization (kojima, 1996). Many countries in the world are currently experiencing an unprecedented rate of urbanization due to rural-urban migration. The process of urbanization is presently taking place in developing countries and not so much due to rapid industrialization. Rather, it is the consequence of growing population pressure on land in the rural areas. (Rassalum, 2000). Urbanization has largely taken place as a result of the "push" of rural inhabitations to urban areas (international labor organization "ILO"), 1998.

Thus in the view of the high rates of urban population growth and low levels of urbanization and economic development, the rural urban migration appears to have been the major components of urban population growth, high crime rate. In many developing counties in this regard, Todaro (1976-1978) clearly states the contribution of rural urban migration to urban added growth in the developing countries. Attempts have been made to explain Rapid City growth in developing countries primary by two major hypotheses (Williamson, 1998);

Usually Rapid rate of population growth put great pressure on limited farm acreage and pushing landless labor into cities, and

Migrants being pulled into cities by the economic forces such as domestic terms of trade squeezing agriculture , the diffusion of the technology from developed world favoring modern large scale urban industries, foreign capital flows into urban infrastructure, housing, power, transporting and large scale industrialization. As per the first view, the main cause of rapid urban growth is traced to the increasing pressure of population on farmland in densely populated agrarian economies. Deficiency of reproducible tangible capital relative to labor in the face of a high-population density exacerbates the problem of rural unemployment, which in turn fosters the rural urban population migration. The low rate of growth of industrial employment and the high rate of rural urban migration make for excessive, even explosive urbanization involving transition from rural unemployment to excessive urban unemployment and under employment.

In addition, around two-fifths of rural-to-urban migration(Gugler,1998)to extent migration from rural areas accounted for at least halfof all urban growth in Africa during 1960s and 1970s and about 25% of the urban growth in the 1980s and 1990s (Brockerhoff,1995).the process can be indentified Over-urbanization as;

Rural-urban migration leads to misallocation of labor between rural and urban sectors in the sense that it rises urban unemployment, under employment and poverty

Rural urban migration increases the social costs for providing a country growing population (Gurgler, 1988)

Although studies in developing countries frequently show that livelihood opportunities in these urban areas are not sufficient, the urban population increases to grow. People who came to the urban areas with the hope of advancing life opportunities endup having difficulties in finding some where to live often, rural urban migration to settle down in shanty towns or informed

settlements just outside the actual urban area (Mabogunje, 1980). These results in many people living without acceptable levels of security, access to fresh water, effective waste systems or acceptable health services (Mabogunje, 1980). Migration has been seen as a response of individuals to better their economic and non-economic opportunities as well as an expectation of increased economic welfare in urban areas (mazundar, 1987). According to Mazumdar, factors that "push" individuals from rural areas into cities include the expectation that the pressure of population in rural areas has nearly exhausted all margins of cultivation, thus pushing hopeless people towards a new lifein the cities with a more expectation of subsistence living.

In particular, Tadaro (1969) and Harris. Tadaro (1970) developed probabilistic models where in they describe migrants are attracted to the cities within expectation of a higher wage than they receive o accept the probability of urban employment, on lower wages and ""in agriculture , and are willing t o accept the probability of urban unemployment, on lower wages and "underemployment" in the urban informal (traditional) sector according to Todaro (1969), the migrants are willing accept the probability of urban employment, on lower wages as long as they expect to "graduate" to the modern sector in the future.Kinuthia(2003),indicates the it has been established that African migrations especially rural to urban have not demostrastrated the same effect for industrialization and economic development as migration has done elsewhere especially in Europe and North America. The classic "push factors" from the rural areas, for example lack of jobs; famine especially in pastoralist areas; drought; various kind of poverty and landless, have been known to force people out of their rural homes in search for better opportunities else particularly in urban areas. The "pull factors" in urban areas have been the hope to find better services and generally to improve one's are. This is based on the Harris and Todaro model (1970) in which argued that women who are educated are most likely to migrate to the urban areas because of the increased live hood of finding employment, Lucas (1985) using data from Botswana has found out that education increases the probability of migration to urban centers because of anticipation of increased wages at destination. It appears that the youths tend to respond to the so-called Bright light.

However, Katy&Brett (2004) using data from South Africa indicated that despite the positive economic and social externalities of large cities, a highly concentrated population brings, social costs such has congestion, pollution, and high crime rate. According to Solomon(2005) and ministry of federal affairs and German Technical cooperation(QTZ)(2003),the average rate of

urban population growth for a country is 5% per year and individual towns are 8% per annum as destinations for migrantwas heightened during the post revolutionary period (post 1975) following the opening of the Branch offices of mass organization.

1.2 Problem statement

The movement of people from place to place is an important component of population changes which has its own spatial as well as temporal characteristics. This movement results in a district but not an easily explication flow pattern over the time and spaceSpectrum. It is theses spatial characteristics that are of importance for geographers. In the area of globalization, an improved and sophisticated means of transportation and communication are playing a key role in facilitating the international of people around the world. As a result, the rate of migration is alarmingly increasing both at national and international level.

In the developing countries, internals migration is quite common especially in areas where there is unfavorable climatic conditions and high rate of unemployment.

Historical documents record that rural urban migration from drought-prone areas of Northern and Eastern regions to Kampala were experienced for many years. Dejeme (1990), Kabede (1994) suggested that migration from villages to the resettlement villages was a lost resort and for migrants the choice was often between possible death and migration. Consequently those who moved are often economically embedded in their place of destination. Gurmu et al (2000) indentifies particularly the increased volume of movement of vulnerable women and young people with little education and few job skills, with a high proportion being domestic or service workers. According to youth migration report(2015) extended by vision reporter Taddeo Bwambale(2015), it states that more youths are fluking to Kampala from rural areas in a trend that calls for aradical shift in planning for the city.The study was commissioned by international organization for migration (IOM). The study identifies the four main drivers of rural urban migration as search for education opportunities, family ties, trade and conflicts and the result of rural urban migration has decreased the level of agricultural production. According to Uganda bureau of statistics, the movement of people is held in balance of regional growth and development. It hasmade it necessary to manage rural urban population migration. However, in (2004) the government compelled the total population for better economic planning and to indentify different migration patterns in a country and this made the government to come up with migration policies to regulate high migration influx.

1.3 Purpose of the study

This study investigated the causes, effects of rural-urban migration on socio-economic and remediation strategies of controlling rural-urban migration.

1.4 specific objectives of the study:

1. To find out the cause of rural-urban migration in Bunyafwa sub county, Sironko district

2. To establish the effects of rural-urban migration on socio economic development in Bunyafwa sub county, Sisonke district

3. To identify the remediation strategies for controlling rural-urban migration in Bunyafwa sub county, Sironko district

1.5 Research Questions

1. What causes rural-urban migration in Bunyafwa sub county.

2. How does rural-urban migration affect socio-economic development Of Bunyafwa subcounty

3. What are the remedial strategies for controlling rural urban-migration in Bunyafwa Subcounty

1.6 scope of the study

1.6.1 Geographical scope

This study was carried out in Bunyafwa Sub County, Sironko district, Eastern Uganda. Bunyafwa Sub County is located along Mbale-Buteza Road, east of Sironko town comprising of 6 villages; Bukiiti upper and lower, Bumatibila upper, Bunazomi and Butatika upper and lower.

1.6.2 Theoretical scope

This study was guided by Todaro model(1969) and Harriss-Todaro(1970) probabilistic migration model, where in they describe migrants are attracted to cities with expectation of high economic opportunities than they receive in agriculture

1.6.3 Content scope

The independent variable for this study was rural urban migration which was measured by high population densities in urban areas, low populations in rural areas while the dependent variable was implications for socio-economic development. This study was limited to causes, effects and strategies of controlling rural urban migration in Bunyafwa Sub County.

1.6.4 Time scope

This study was conducted for s two months from February to apirl of 2018 and this helped researcher to get better incite on the causes, effects of rural urban migration in Bunyafwa sub county.

1.7 Significance of the study

Data on rural-urban migration on sironko district is skeletal . Most researchers give generalized view regarding the whole of Uganda. Specific data is needed of rural-urban migration. The findings, conclusions and recommendations will hopefully benefit population experts, the government, local government authorities, Non-government organizations, researchers and learners.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviewed literature according to the objectives of the study. The first section looked at the conceptual frame work of this paper; the second section reviewed the theory adopted for this paper and the third section reviewed related studies of the variables defined in the conceptual framework.

2.1 Conceptual frame work

Rural urban migration in developing countries like Uganda can be considered as a significant feature of livelihood to pursuit living stand. The understanding of rural urban migration flow is the traditional push-pull factors. "Push factors refer to circumstances at home that repel for example famine, drought, low agricultural products, employment etc. while Pull factors refer to those conditions found elsewhere (abroad) that attract migrants. " There are those which cause voluntary rural urban migrations such as urban job opportunities, housing conditions, better income opportunities, etc. The provision of service as electricity, pipe water supply and public services make urban areas attract while the motive for rural movement are important. Improvement in transport system and increasable awareness of the urban area though media helped by improved educational standards are equally important factor to be taken into account when dealing with rural urban migration.

Rural Individuals to see and hear stories about people that leave their community and move to cities. This also acts as an Incentive for how migration may be distorted, thereby creating excessive. Urbanization. Therefore rather than targeting the migration itself, it is preferable to focus on the factors and its consequences.

Conceptual frame work

The conceptual frame work for the analysis of rural urban population transfer.

Rural Urban Population		Implication for social –economic development.

Push factor	**Implication for social-economic development**
- Poverty - Famine - Low agricultural production - Poor timing **Pull factor** - Employment opportunities - Good education - Better health care - Urban facilities.	- Congestion - Inadequate supply consumer goods - High crime rate - Pressure on social services.
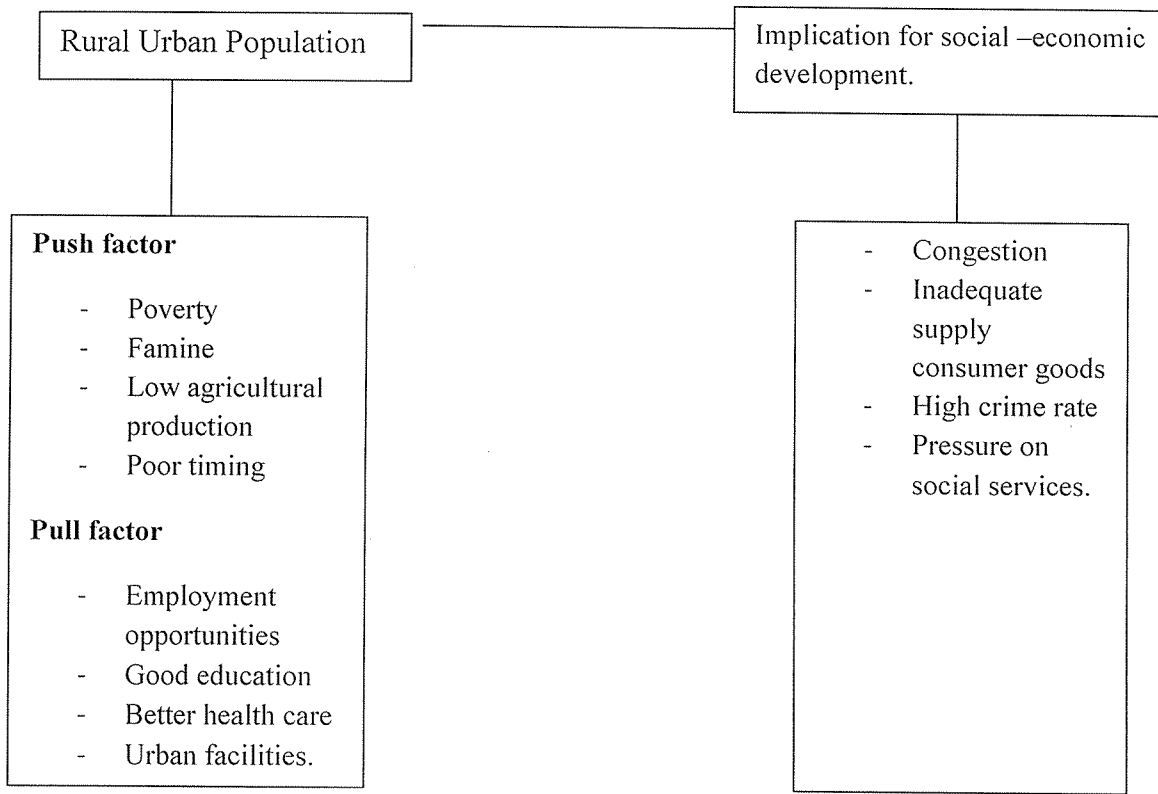
2.2 Theoretic frame work

For some decades, various disciplinary and multi-disciplinary approaches have been trying to analyze and provide fundamental understanding for the phenomenon of migration. There are multitudes of theoretical as well as empirical studies, which are concerned with characteristics, determinants, impact of rural urban migration both of international and of internal level and strategic emaciations. In the next section present a review and critical evaluation of the main existing theories of migration, which specific reference to rural urban migration in those developing countries with similarities to Ugandan context.

2.2.1 Lee`s Theory of migration

In 1966, lee revised the basic push-pull concept, the developed a "general scheme into which a variety of spatial movements can be placed" Lee 1966-49). He also tried to figure out a number of conclusions with regard to factors in the act of migration, the volume of migration, the development of streams and counter streams and characteristics of migrations ,he divided into "push" factors(factors associated with area of origin) and "push" factors(factors associated with

area of destination).intervening factors and personal factors(lee,1966).lee also hypothesized that both area of origin and destination have positive forces which hold people with in an area or pull others to it, negative forces which repel or push people from the area. These factors associated with the area of origin and destination are governed by personal factors which affect individuals and facilitate or retard migration(lee,1966:51).These constitutes'friction' in the migration process(transport costs, migration control) and may reduce or retard migration.

2.2.2 Harris-Todaro model of migration

A large body of literature has grown up in recent years around the topic in contemporary less developed countries. In this chapter focus will be placed on one of the particular influence theoretic works, that of todaro(1969) and Harris-Todaro (1970).when in the early 1950seconomies turned their attention to the problem of population growth and economic development in the LDCs, It was thus natural to think the policies contain emphasized industrialization would not only increase the national incomes but also relieve the over population of the country. However, during the 1960, this view came to be increasingly challenged when it became apparent that inequality and poverty also led to the new orthodoxy in which rural urban migration in the LDCs is viewed as "symptom of and a contributing factor to underdevelopment.

Harris-Todaro model then demonstrates that in certain parametric ranges and increase in urban employment may actually result in higher levels of urban employment and ever reduced natural product.(theTodaro paradoxy)

In general, the model underlined that the migrants would reach or the decision to migration by taking the probability of unemployment in the areas. Immigrant could migrate though their current income in place of origin is higher than in place of destination. This is because the immigrants expectation for a better wage that would be able to compensate passed losses in long run (Todaro and smith 2003)

2.3 Conclusion

The migration theories discussed in this chapter originated from a variety of disciplines. Different discipline approach migration in different ways. A major criticism applicable to most migration theories is that no single theory offers a complete explanation for all migration phenomena. The above migration theories are considered socio, economic and other features of t

he migration based on the western experiences. Regardless of this, the theories noted so far shall be used as a basic theoretical frame work for this research and will be evaluated based on the imperial observations whether or not in western model of migration applicable for this research.

2.4 The empirical frame work

Despite divergence on the theories of rural urban migration, the ride is still happening in many developing countries. In this section some of the common causes, consequences and strategic remedies of rural urban migration observed are outlined in light of empirical in different literature.2.4.0 Social factors

2.4.1 Inequalities in the social services provision

The unequal distribution of social services for example the concentration of schools and hospitals in towns which attract many young people from country side.

2.4.2 Improvement in the means of transport between rural and urban areas

In urban centers there is improvement in means of transport network which has enabled easy accessibility of goods and services than in rural which are of poor state have forced many people to leave country side to urban centers.

2.4.3 Social prestige and social mobility associated with city

Which attract many young people for example freedom to choose a spouse and to avoid tough initiation functions (eg female genital mutilation, labia-minora pulling etc)

2.5. Economic factors

Unemployment and underemployment which could be due to inefficient form implements.

Availability of jobs opportunities in urban areas. The numerous business industries and activities in towns create the illusion among rural people that jobs are available in urban center

2.6 Political factors

Political independence which saw Africans freely moving to towns firmly reserved for rights and servants. With African feeling, people feel more secure to move into towns. Unlike the colonial days e.g. In Zimbabwe, South Africa.

2.7 Demographic factors

For example natural increase in rural population owing to improvement in medical services and better health care. This has resulted into land shortage and the subsequent rural urban migration in search of alternative income source.

2.8 Effects of rural urban migration

This has an effect on the migrants and their place of origin and destination. The effects are between negatives and positives which include;

2.8.1 Family integration

Being a way from the family may result into the low of the social bond with family members such as the children, spouse and the close and extended relatives. The traditional way of life may therefore be eroded away. The migrant still may acquire a new spouse, convert to a new religion.

2.8.2 Brain drain

This occurs when the country or region is highly trained workface to another area. This phenomenon has hit hard developing countries e.g. Uganda with stagnant economies.

2.8.3 Pressure on social services

There is pressure on social services in urban areas due to increasing population and this happens when the migrants exceed the capacity of social infrastructure. It results into a fall in the standard of living.

2.8.4 Increase in crime rate

There is Increase in crime rate which rises when the migrants fail to be gratefully employed. They may resort to criminal activities such as money laundering, human traffickingand drug abuse.

2.8.5 Racial and ethnic tension

Especially where the migrants and their descendants fail to integrate in the new society or considered as economic threats. This undermines unity and may cause instability, xenophobia, tribalism, racism and many others positive impacts of rural urban migration

Growth of new cultures or multiculturalism.

This leads to unity and diversity e.g. the Swahili culture between Africans and Arabs.

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Acquisition of work force. There is also an acquisition of labor force brought by migrants. It is a blessing especially if the migrants are those with skills badly needed e.g. doctors, engineers etc.

Development of transport facilities especially along major migration routers.

This may give rise to the grow of transport companies and towns with booming businesses in bus and train services, tourism and hotels.

2.9 Strategic remediation of rural urban migration.

Undertaking development

Development is to be undertaken for example development of infrastructure facilities in rural areas, improving social services like health care i.e. takes care of population and the population takes care to itself so development the best contraceptive.

Incentives such as free education and housing to small families should be also undertaken thus maintain people in rural areas from moving to urban areas.

Legislation

Laws should be put in place to regulate illegal movement of people, regulate family rise and marriage age hence this can help to regulate rural urban migration.

2.8.4 Empowerment of women.

Empowerment of women politically, culturally and economically in rural areas and this can help to boost women in socio-economic activities which lead to development

Encouraging family planning among people especially in rural areas for example use of birth control measures should be undertaken like use of contraceptives, condoms, abortion, injection etc.

Reduction in infant and child mortalities; when these drop, couples will no longer see need of having many children as a form of insurance against epidemic diseases. This can be done through improvement in nutrition, health care, section and among others.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains a description of research design, area of study, sample, target population, sources of data, methods of data, collection and analysis, validity and reliability of instruments, limitations of the study and data collection procedures.

3.1 Research Design.

This is considered a blue-print and cornerstone of any study since it facilitates various research operations. In this regards Kothasi (2006) argues the research design helps the researcher plan in advance of the methods adopted for collecting data and techniques to be used in the analysis.The nature and objectives of the problem to be studied and the meaning of obtaining information.

According to Teshome (1998), using both qualitative and quantitative methods at the same or more advisable. Because quantitative data provides precise, summarized and comparisons while qualitative data provides general elaborations, explanation and relatively new ideas. This method is behind to be more appropriate to investigate the topic under discussions, causes, effects and strategic remedies of rural urban migration to Bunyafwa Sub County, Sironko district-Eastern Uganda.

3.2 Area of study

The study was carried out in Bunyafwa Sub County, Sironko District. Bunyafwa Sub County is part of Sironko district in Bugishu sub –region Eastern Uganda. The study focused on causes, effects and remediation strategies to curb rural urban migration.

3.3 Target population.

The target population consisted the elderly people, men and women, the migrants, the sub-county administrators and local council leaders and affected youths.

3.4 Sample framework and sample size.

Anon probability sampling technique involving purpose sampling was used to select the respondents. The primary considerations of purpose sampling is on the researchers judgment of the study(kumar,2011; onen and Oso 2008).thus, the research only gives to those people who is in his opinion who are likely to have required information and willing to do it with him.

The sample any research study is a subset of the total population which is randomly selected and possesses characteristics of and represents the population. From the sample, one is able to indentify characteristics that are found in the overall population.

The test sample size is that covers 30% of the total population (Best and Khan, 1993).the sample size consisted of 68 respondents which is 30% of 250 targeted population

3.5 Methods of Data collection

Basing on the research problem and objectives, both primary and secondary data sources were used. The selected methods to collect the necessary data are questionnaire, focus group, discussion, interview, personal observation and secondary sources. The type of data to be collected dictated the methods to be used as seen below:-

3.5.1 Primary data collection methods.
Interview method

This method was specifically used to collect information from the respondents. The researcher used an interview guide for the purpose. Interview is a flexible method of data collection, it was used to supplement the data collection questionnaires. interviews were given,. The interview was conducted with elders who gave experiences of the past and the present developments, problems, sub-county administrators of Bunyafwa sub-county, the youth of Bunyafwa. Notes were taken from the interviewers who were considered knowledgeable and rich to provide explanations on effects, causes, Focus

Observation

Observation is a data collection method which involves use of naked eyed to view. The researcher's personal observation and experience of the studyarea helped to understand the effects and consequences. What should be done to compact rural urban migration in the study area and crosschecked data gathered through household survey, discussion and key information interview

Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a data collection tool in which written questions are presented that are to be answered by the respondents in written form. In order to collect primary data on individual house hold heads, the questionnaire which includes; Open-ended and closed-ended type. Questions

were set which were concerned about age, sex, marital status, and religion and education attainment. In order to achieve the stated objectives, the items of questionnaire are developed using simple and clean words that were appropriate and helped migrants to respond to the questions with understanding. During the development of this questionnaire, the researcher used the related theoretical background reviewed for my study, my advisers and the feedback obtained during pilot survey. The questionnaire was prepared in English knowledge translated in Lugishu (Lumasaba) which is the language of the local .

3.5.2 Secondary Data collection methods

Secondary data collected by reviewing documents. The researcher reviewed library books, newspapers, internet documents.

3.6 Data collection procedure

The researcher obtained a letter of introduction from Kampala International University. The letter was handed over to the Local council three (LC3) of Bunyafwa Sub county before Questionnaires were distributed to respondents. The respondents were approached from their homes, work place and plans were made on how, when, and where the process would take place. The data collected was sorted and categorized after which was analyzed, conclusions and recommendations were made.

3.7 Validity and reliability of instruments

The questionnaires were pre-tested in the area of study to test their validity and reliability. The researcher gave questionnaires to elderly people, men and women, migrants and youths considering gender sensitivity to test the validity and reliability of the study. Results from the pilot exercise helped to make suggestions, which were incorporated in the final draft of tools to improve their validity and reliability.

3.8 Data analysis and presentation

The data got was first edited to inspect the data and indentify those responses that were not applicable. Descriptive statistics such as percentages and frequent distribution were used to analyze the data. The statistics were presented using tables.

3.10 Limitations of the study

The study of rural urban migration and implications for socio-economic development of Bunyanfwa sub county's Sironko district. However, the case study design and follow up group

discussions, confined study to a relatively small number of respondents in the area of study. Not only that, but also instruments that were used to data collection had their own weakness. Therefore the data collection was for the particular sub county in the study.

Additionally, using a sample size of 30 respondents. This limited the scope of data collection. The researcher was a student and therefore had limited financial resources for extensive study. Never the less, the study provided a fertile ground for further research on the causes, effects of rural urban population transfer.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANNALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERORETATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapte focuses on data presentation, analysis and interpretation of the study findings. The study aimed at analyzing influence of rural urban migration on socio-economic development of Bunyafwa Sub county in Sironko district.

4.1 Discussion findings

This section provides the discussion of findings of analysis. The section on the research objectives which were on the rural urban migration and socio economic development of Bunyafwa Sub County

4.2 Rural urban migration

The high growth rate of urban population is mainly attributed to rural-urban migration which is still the predominant cause in developing countries to increase the size of urban population.

In uganda, the urban population has been growing in recent years at an annual rate of 7 percent mainly because of rural-urban migration. In migration accounted for 4.5 percent (Taye, 1990). Following the same trend of urbanization, most of the in migrants to Bunyafwa Sub County were of rural origin. According to the 1994 census reports, of the total migrants (560) about 50 percent were from rural origin. As figure 5.1 reveals that out of the total sample in migrants about 66.4 percent were from rural areas while about 34 percent were from other urban areas.
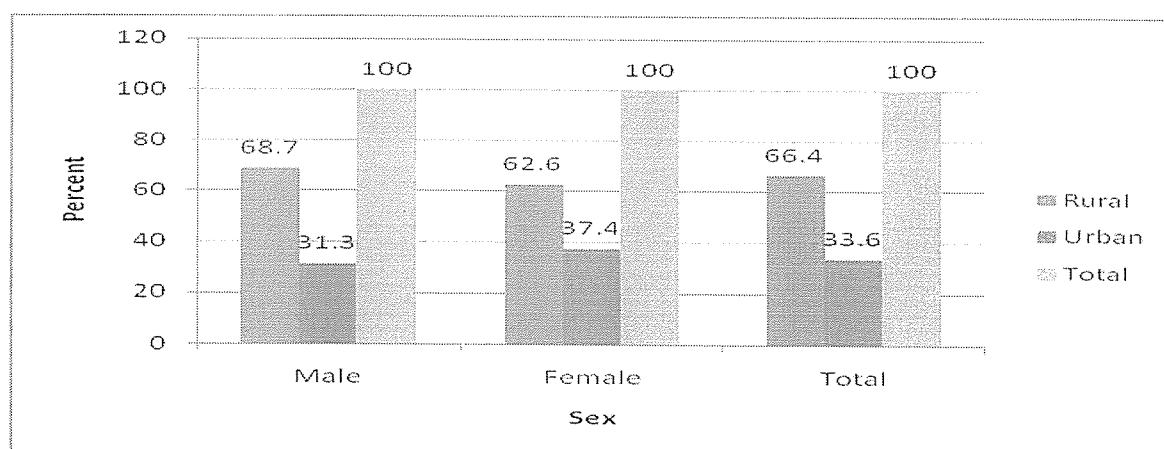
Figure 4.1: the Volume of Migration to Bunyafwa by Sex and Place of Origin

4.2.1. Characteristics of Migrants

4.2.2 Age and Sex Structure of Migrants

Among the demographic characteristics, age and sex compositions are the one which have influence on migration process. As far as age is concerned, a study conducted in Africa shows that most migrants both within and across national borders are young adults aged 15-39 (ADepoju, 1995). On the other hand, Bunyafwa, the most of surveyed migrant population, 67.2% emigrated Bunyafwa when they were in the age of 15 and 29. People aged from 55-59 both male and female tend to live in burial areas of Bukeiti, Bumatibila, 15-49 tend to move to urban areas.

According to kebede (1994), many migrants were unmarried at the time they migrated. Similarly the response given by the respondents strengthen this idea.

The table 4.2 further show that about 68% of the surged male immigrates were single when they first migrated to Bunyafwa. The corresponding figure to female surveged migration was 70% I was found that 19% of the surged migrant's were married.

The population migration structure of Bunyafwa

Sex

Female   **Male**

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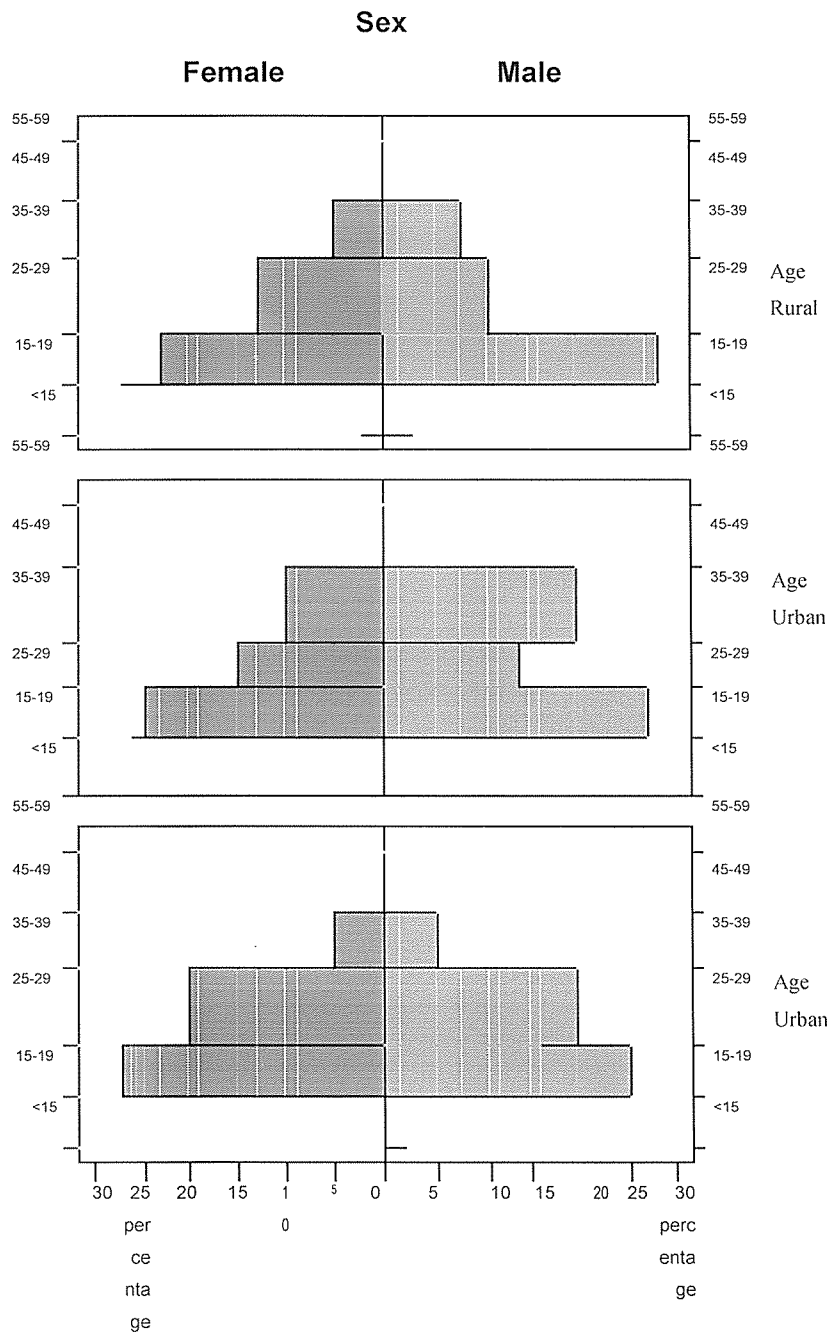
Figure 4.2: Population Pyramid of Migrants Source: Field survey

As shown in figure 5.3 that most surveyed migrants are found between ages of 15 and 29 years. Out of the total surveyed migrant population, 67.2 percent were in- migrated to Bunyafwa sub county when they were in the age between 15 and 29. However, 31 percent of the surveyed migrant populations in-migrated when they were 30 and above years of age. On the other hand, about 2 percent were in-migrated when they were under the age of 15 years. Hence, migration to Bunyafwa town is age selective. They are people of young age who migrated to the town. This may be explained by the fact that young people decide to move as they are aceristically get easily bitten by the rising ambition; they who get more restless about the deteriorating socio economic situation in their rural settings or about searching out newer environment and better chance of life; by their age specific long future; they also enjoy the capacity to learn new trends, acquire new skills, change jobs, get education and work harder to achieve their goals in the newer environment and enjoy life. Moreover, the young age group migrated because of information access than other group of population.

The rural originated migrants seem to be relatively younger than those who migrated from urban areas. This is because the young age groups seem are less satisfied with the rural agricultural system and are more ambitious to test urban life. While the converse does not seem to be relevant for the urban population

Furthermore, figure 5.3 shows that the proportion of male in-migrants to Bunyafwa town is greater than that of female in-migrants. The survey showed that the dominant male migratory groups are between the age of 20-24 and 25-29; however, the corresponding dominant age groups for female migrants are between15-19. This may be related to the nature and condition of migration in Ethiopia where females are more migrated at earlier ages than males. Therefore, from the data presented in figure 5.3, one can understand that migration to Bunyafwa is age and sex selective. That is, young people and males are the dominant migrant groups to Bunyafwa town.

4.2.3 Marital Status

Marital status is another important characteristic influencing the propensity to migrate. Migration propensities change with marital status. That is, the matter of being married,

unmarried (single), divorced and widowed has an effect on the decision to migrate. Single persons have less responsibility than married ones.

As such, the propensity to migrate is highest among the single than married ones. According to Kebede (1994), many of the migrants were unmarried at the time they migrated. Similarly, the response given by the respondents strengthen this idea. As shown in Table 6, the majority of migrants which accounts for 81 percent of surveyed total population were either single, divorced, or widowed when they first migrated to Bunyafwa.

Table 4.1 further shows that about 68 percent of the surveyed male in-migrants were single when they first migrated to Bunyafwa .The corresponding figure for female in-migrants were about 70 percent. It was also found that 19 percent of the surveyed migrants were married when they migrated to Bunyafwa, of which 23 and 12.3 percent were males and females respectively. The higher proportion of married females at rural origin than urban origin can be elaborated by the tradition of the country by large where females are relatively forced to marry at earlier ages than males in the rural part of the country. Furthermore, the condition of marital status by place of birth shows that 21.4 percent of both divorced and widowed in-migrants of sample population were females of rural origin whereas the corresponding figures for urban origin female migrants were 11.4 percent. On the other hand, from the total divorced and widowed sample in-migrants, 10 percent was accounted by divorced while 2.2 percent were widowers.

Table 4.1: Distribution of migrants by Sex, Marital Status and Place of Origin at Time of Migration

	Rural origin				Urban origin				Rural + Urban				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	139	64.7	73	62.4	74	75.5	58	82.9	213	68.1	131	70.0	344	68.8
	56	26.0	19	16.2	16	16.3	4	5.7	72	23.0	23	12.3	95	19.0
j	20	9.3	17	14.5	8	8.2	5	7.1	28	8.9	22	11.8	50	10.0
d	–	–	8	6.9	–	–	3	4.3	–	–	11	5.9	11	2.2
	215	100	117	100	98	100	70	100	313	100	187	100	500	100

(SOURCE :FIELD SURVEY)

4.3 Problems Encountered by Migrants while adjusting themselves to the New Environment (Bunyafwa sub county)

Individuals may take rational decision to leave their places with the hope of better life chances of their destinations. This is always a decision under risk and uncertainty taken under certain perception based on the information and knowledge.

According to the survey (Table 5.1), about 79 percent of in-migrants of Bunyafwa made self decision. This indicates that family bondage for decision making is less important. The survey also emphasis that family-parent decision was more important than relatives', friends" decisions in the case of rural origin.

Table 5.1: Information about Bunyafwa and Problems faced by Migrants during the Initial Period of In-migration to Bunyafwa

	Response	No	%
Information about Bunyafwa sub county	Positive (migrant life is easy at Bunyafwa)	463	92.6
	Negative (Migrant life is not easy at Bunyafwa)	37	7.4
	Total	500	100
Problems faced by migrants	Housing /shelter problem	293	58.6
	Food and related consumer items	7	1.4
	Social services and other amenities	18	3.6
	Job problem	169	33.8
	Cultural difference	9	1.8
	No difficulty	4	0.8
	Others	-	-
	Total	500	100

(Source: Field Survey)

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4.3.1 Current Occupational Status of Migrants

One among the interests of migrants of urban center is to participate in the urban labor force. However, participation into urban labor force again depends on different factors like level of education, presence of relatives, skills and so forth. Thus, examining the current occupational status of migrants is important to assess the impact of migration on individual migrants as well at destination area.

The data presented in Table 5.2 reveal that greater about 61 percent were employed whereas 18.6 percent of the migrants were unemployed at the time of the survey period. This may imply that employment rate was higher among migrants and highly competed the job opportunity of non-migrants. Such migration of working force means loss of agricultural labour force in the rural areas which may lead reduction of agricultural production. The other effect of migration in the areas of origin is its impact on labor distribution creating labour imbalances particularly in the rural areas. As a result, agricultural production can be hampered and adversely affected because of dominance of labour by old aged, children and female population in the rural areas.

Table 5.2: Current Occupational Status and Nature of Employment of Migrants

	Response	Migrants	
		No	%
Occupational Status	Employed	205	61.0
	Unemployed	263	18.6
	Trainee / student	6	1.2
	Sick / disabled	9	1.8
	Pensioned	37	7.4
	House wives	31	6.2
	Others	19	3.8
	Total	**500**	**100**
Type of Employment	Self employed	155	50.8
	Employed in private organization	59	19.3
	Government employee	50	16.4
	Employer	27	8.9
	Others	14	4.6
	Total	**305**	**100**
Nature of Employment	Permanent	176	57.7
	Temporary	89	29.2
	Seasonal	16	5.2
	Causal	24	7.9
	Total	**305**	**100**

(Source: Field Survey)

Thus, the cumulative effect of flow of labour force with such magnitude (rates) at the destination area is that they create pressure on the existing job opportunity by jeopardizing non-migrants opportunity to get job easily.

4.3.2 Current Educational Level of Migrants

Different studies of migration point out that the search for education and training is one of the reasons for rural out migration. Thus, assessing the educational level of migrants at their destination area is important. During the survey period, migrants were asked about their

current educational level. As we have seen in chapter four, majority of the respondents (69 percent) had primary and above educational level when they in-migrated to Bunyafwa. However, after their migration to Bunyafwa the literacy rate of migrants had increased to 86 percent. This shows that migration involves not only selection of educated persons from their origin but also improves the educational level of migrants at their urban destination. This may be because in Bunyafwa there are different training and educational institution that in turn creates opportunities for the migrants to upgrade education and training levels in these institutions of their destination than in their birth place.

4.3.3 Current Income Level of Migrants

One of the economic characteristics of a migrant is income. An attempt was made to examine the current income level of migrants although there was problem of getting correct income data of individuals. According to Table 6.4, most migrants (41 percent) earn an average income level of less than 100 birr per-month. Similarly, about 23.6 and 18.2 percent of migrants earn monthly income of 5000-100000 shillings and 100000-200000 shillings respectively. This could be because they may engage indifferent self employed small scale activities that enable them to earn average monthly income.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Migrants by Monthly Average Income

Income category (Birr)	Migrants	
	No	%
< 100	205	41.0
100-500	118	23.6
500-1000	91	18.2
Above 1000	31	6.2
Not stated	55	11
Total	**500**	**100**

(Source: Field Survey)

The significant impact of rural-urban migration upon the places of origin is the role of out migrants to influence the rural income through remittance. During the group discussion and personal interview participants stated that though the amount of money remitted happened to be of very low they are in a position to remit certain amount of money to their places of origin. They reported that their remitted money was used as an ingredient in agriculture, purchasing of consumption items and other livelihood activities. In fact, most of the migrants" live hand to mouth situation indeed. Because of high costs of living in Bunyafwa Sub County, they have no sufficient amount of money to sustain themselves.

4.4 Access to Housing and Urban Facilities

As it is commonly known, migration has depopulating effects in home areas and overcrowding at destination areas thereby adversely affecting, at least temporarily, the existing socio-economic systems in both areas. In particular the problem of pressure on limited urban housing and urban services and resources is intense and more severe in many poorly endowed and fledgling towns like Bunyafwa.

One among many problems that are associated with urbanization is the inadequacy of urban housing. That means, the rate of supply of housing did not go with pace of the growing minimum potential demand for housing in different urban areas. In this regard, an attempt was made by arranging group discussions and interviews with the migrants and officials of the municipality of Bunyafwa. They stated that Bunyafwa has been facing chronic problems of housing and shortage of other urban facilities. The migrants reported that they are living in rented houses which have no private separate kitchen so that food is cooked out of doors or in the main house. The houses also have no toilet and bathing facilities. They are living in crowded condition of one or two room that was inadequate for their families. Even though the government constructs condominium houses, they could not either afford or get the opportunity to buy them. In relative term, the supply and distribution of electricity and water is good.

4.5 A comparison of the socio-economic condition of migrants before and after migration.

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

As indicated in Tables 5.4, more than three-quarter of the surveyed migrants reported that they had got improvements in different aspect of their lives. For instance, about 60.2 percent of the respondents reported that they had got improvements in their types work. About 57 percent of them had got improvement in their income while 77.4 percent of them had got significant improvements in their educational level.

Table 5.4: A Comparison of Socio-economic Condition of Migrants before and after Migration

Conditions	Current Status										Total
	Improved		Worsened		Remained the same		Not stated				
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Type of work	301	60.2	71	14.2	103	20.6	25	5.0			500	100
Income	285	57.0	92	18.4	105	21.0	18	3.6			500	100
Education	387	77.4	9	1.8	94	18.8	10	2.0			500	100
Access to education for dependents	457	91.4	-	-	43	8.6	-	-			500	100
Access to housing	177	35.4	223	44.6	86	17.2	14	2.8			500	100
Access to urban transportation	446	89.2	7	1.4	45	9.0	2	0.4			500	100
Health care	468	93.6	3	0.6	28	5.6	1	0.2			500	100
General living conditions	381	76.2	69	13.8	47	9.4	3	0.6			500	100

(Source: Field Survey)

The data in Table 6.6 further shows the desired destination of migrants who planned to leave Bunyafwa. Accordingly, about 56 percent of the surveyed migrants who have planned to leave Bunyafwa reported that moving to another urban area is their desired destination, while about 32 percent planned to move back to their birth place. Hence, about 90 percent of them have the plan to move to other urban centers be it their own birth place or elsewhere. On the other hand, only a small percent (12.1 percent) of surveyed migrant who have planned to leave Bunyafwa reported that they planned to move either to their birth place of rural areas or to another rural area.

Hence, from the results of the survey we can understand that even if most of surveyed migrant populations are from rural origin, most of them showed no interest to return to their rural birth places. This may be explained as once they adapt the urban life and benefited from different social services it may be difficult for them to return to the rural areas. In general, many migrants who came from rural areas are not in a position to leave Bunyafwa rather they want to stay at Bunyafwa hoping things will improve in the future.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Respondents of Migrants by Future Plan

	Response	No	Percent
Planned to leave Bunyafwa	Yes	148	29.6
	No	346	69.2
	Not stated	6	1.2
	Total	**500**	**100**
Reason to leave Bunyafwa	Problem of housing	91	26.3
	Lack of employment opportunity	24	6.9
	Inadequate supply of consumer goods	31	9.0
	Rising cost of living	120	34.7
	Inadequate social services	45	13.0
	Others	35	10.1
	Total	**346**	**100**
Where to move	Birth place/rural	27	7.8
	Birth place/urban	109	31.5
	Another rural area	15	4.3
	Another urban area	195	56.4
	Total	**346**	**100**

(Source: Field Survey)

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDIGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter therefore is concerned with the consequent discussion, conclusion and recommendation of the research questions of the study. This chapter is presented in sections that include conclusions and recommendation.

5.1 Summary and Conclusion

There are towns in Uganda where the population growth has been very fast during recent years not only because of natural increase but as a result of migration processes. Among them, Bunyafwa Sub County is one example which has experienced an accelerated growth rate of population as a result of in-migration. This research deals with the theoretical background of migration, review of literature, the nature of migrants, migration processes, the differential incidence of the rural push and urban pull factors and the consequences of migration on various aspects of socio-economic lives of the people in both the areas of origin and destination. Most in-migrants to the town are of rural origin. Though Bunyafwa attracts migrants from many parts of the country, most of them are intra-regional, particularly intra-zonal. In other words, the stream of migration to the town is dominated by short distance migrants, characterized by their stepped and chained movement following one another. The majority of them are in their most productive ages, both demographically and economically. The town itself hardly seems to be in any feasible way capable of absorbing the excessive inflow of migrants nor has the investment capacity to add to its urban resources. Migrants themselves are too poor to contribute to the investment sector of the capital resources to the town's growth and development. A large number of migrants were single (unmarried) when they came to Bunyafwa. The dominant divorcer and widowers were females in at rural origin. Most of the migrants had formal education. However, more males than females had formal education in both migrants of urban and rural origin. A greater number of migrants were either students/trainees or unemployed or sick/disabled before they migrate to Bunyafwa. Among the employed most of them were farmers.

Most migrants moved basically for economic reasons such as seeking employment, job transfer, to open up or extend personal business, to gain education and training services. On the other hand, some of them were moved to Bunyafwa for non-economic reasons such as to be free from cultural or family restriction and obligation, and to join relatives or friends in the town.

Rural push factors, by and large, are stronger than the urban pull factors causing excessive to urban areas. At the same time, rural areas because of lack of investment and economic growth are suffering from lack of agricultural or alternative employment, droughts and famines which were amongst reasons for migration. The urban pull factors are weak and the urban capacity is low, practically, the rural migrants perceived life chances in the destination town are highly misconstrued and rather exaggerated, based on here-say and wrong information about the opportunities available in the town. Growing unemployment in the rural areas pushes young people, who are also bitten by the rising ambition bug and better life chances in the urban area. Moreover, as the study shows, a large number of migrants had more positive information about Bunyafwa Sub County. However, most of the migrants had faced different types of problems immediately after arriving at Bunyafwa. Regardless of hazards, risks and difficulties in the town migrants feel individually better off in the town than in the rural areas. Once the migrants are in the town, they showed no inclination to return back to the origin. There are several factors that induced flow of people to Bunyafwa. The main determinants are low per capita income, distance and education. The availability of better employment opportunities and career advancements are centralized in the urban areas. Therefore, the relevant measures that can be taken on these determinants are expected to increase the rate of migration and did not arrest the people in their rural areas in particular.

One important issue related to rural migration is the net and gross effects on their places of origin. The main sources of employment opportunities and household income in rural Uganda is agriculture. Sizeable depopulation of rural labor forces as a result of increased rate of out-migration from rural areas can hamper agricultural production which in turn can stimulate further withdrawal of people from the region because of low land productivity. The survey reveals that most of the migrants are in their productive age leaving behind the rural areas for females, children and aged people with low labour efficiency and productive capacity. As such, this condition can lead to adverse effects on agriculture because of less

efficient and low agricultural labor input, particularly because small-scale subsistence agriculture can be hardly made mechanized and still requires hard manual labour.

The amounts of remittances sent by migrants home essentially were meager and negligible in amount. This is because most migrants are only on the level of self sustenance and can ill afford to send any sizeable amount. Although the amount that goes to villages is too small, it is used mostly for consumption purposes rather for investments in agricultural or other activities such as housing. It hardly has contributed to the improvement of quality of life and welfare and well being of the people in the rural areas.

Because of dully living conditions in the rural areas, people move to towns almost spontaneously, without much rational decision perhaps under the perceived notion that things must be better than what they are in, and they end up indulged in their destination. Similarly, in-migrants of Bunyafwa town also do not move in well planned and rationally decided manner so that they face many problems particularly during their initial arrival. Among the problems, housing is the most pressing. The town has chronic shortage of housing units compared to the growth of population. Thus, because of scarcity of houses, dwellers live in highly congested dwellings and rooms but the distribution of water and electricity to different parts of the town has improved.

Most of the migrants have improved their working condition, income, education, schooling of dependents, access to urban transportation and health care. In general, for most of them their general living condition has improved. However, the problem of housing, lack of employment opportunities and sufficient consumption goods, rising cost of living, inadequate social services and others are major problems that migrants currently face. But, most of the migrants do not have an intention or a plan to return to their place of birth because most of the migrants are from rural areas and showed no interest to return to their origin rather to stay there expecting things will get improved. However, a few others have plans to move to other urban areas. This is an indication of low level of returnees of urban-rural migrants in Ethiopia. This is because rural living and working conditions are much worse compared to urban areas of the country.

Some of the theoretical models of migration have been found applicable to this research. But one of the Ravenstein's Laws of Migration, which states that 'females pre-dominate among

short journey migrants' could not be confirmed in this research rather it was found that males are more migratory than females.

In general, the high flow of migrants to Bunyafwa has accentuated the problem of unemployment. Thus, the overall effects of rural-urban migration in the town are discouraging and hence the following recommendations are suggested to solve some of the socio-economic problems of both the places of origin and destination.

5.2 Recommendations

After analyzing the causes and implications of rural-urban migration on socio economic development of Bunyafwa Sub County, the researcher proposes the following suggestions that could be implemented by policy makers and implementers at different level.

Problems with rural unemployment and underemployment greatly impact the rural economy. Because of the above, rural people are compelled to migrate. Therefore, there is the need for integrated rural development strategy to increase agricultural production by increasing rural labour productivity by improving farm technology, increasing farm inputs such as fertilizers, high yielding variety of seeds, insecticides, adequate agricultural extension services, and price incentives and improve access to financial credit and market facilities.

Resettlement on voluntary basis from highly degraded areas to where there are vacant and potentially productive irrigable lands can reduce the flow of people towards urban areas.

Like other towns of Uganda migration to Bunyafwa is dominated by young female migrants. Early marriage, abduction, low school enrollment and the like are some of the causes for female rural out-migration. Thus, raising awareness of rural communities about the disadvantages of early marriage, abduction and low school enrollment of females through educational programs plays a vital role in reducing young female migration. Hence efforts should be made to expand school, healthcare and adult education coverage's.

Concentration of various elements of modernization in the urban areas and their conspicuous absence in rural localities pull many rural people to towns. Therefore, provision of different social services such as better medical facilities, education, infrastructure, water and electricity to the rural areas may reduce the amount of flow of population to urban centers.

Taking into account the population growth of the town, constructing additional house and social service centers, such as schools, health institutions, recreational centers and so forth are important in providing needed services and better quality of life.

The vast actual or perceived difference between rural-urban incomes causes population migration. Since poverty is a pronounced rural phenomenon, migration from rural areas is tied to the income gap between rural and urban areas. When growth is balanced between them through viable regional planning strategies for the mutual development of the towns and their hinterlands at different hierarchical scales it is recommended that it will check or slow down the rural outflow.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Dear respondent

Please tick or fill the space provided where appropriate

A. Demographic characteristics of migrants at present

1. How old are you? _____

2. Sex

   a. Male
   b. Female

3. Marital Status

   a. Single
   b. married

   c. Divorced

4. Religion

a. Orthodox Christian

b. Other Christian

c. Muslim

d. Other (specify)...............

5. Educational attainment (highest level of schooling completed)

   a. Illiterate
   b. Read and write
   c. Primary school (1-6)
   d. Junior (7-8)
   e. Secondary (9-10)
   f. Preparatory (11-12)
   g. G. 10+certificate training
   h. 12+special training
   i. College/University graduate

B. Demographic characteristics of migrants –past (before migration)

1. Where were you born?

    Region _____Zone _____district _____Place
    name_____

2. Your birth place is:

3. What was your age when you left your place of birth? _____

4. What was your age when you last moved to live in Bunyafwa? _____

5. Your educational attainment (highest level of schooling completed) when you left
    your place of birth?

    A. Illiterate   B. Read and write   C. Primary school (1-6)

    D. Junior (7-8)   E. Secondary (9-10)   F. Preparatory (11-12)

    G.10+certificate training H.12+special training I. College/University graduate

6. Your educational attainment (highest level of schooling completed) when
    you last moved to live in Bunyafwa?

    A. Illiterate   B. Read and write   C. Primary school (1-6)

    D. Junior (7-8)   E. Secondary (9-10)   F. Preparatory (11-12)

    G.10+certificate training H.12+special training I. College/University graduate

7. What was your marital status when you left your birth place?

    A. Single   B. Married   C. Divorced

    D. Widowed

8. What was your marital status when you last moved to live in Bunyafwa?

    A. Single   B. Married   C. Divorced

    D. Widowed

9. How long since you last moved to live in this town? _____

10. The distance between Bunyafwa and place of your birth? _____ .

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

12. When did you come to B to live?

    A. Before 1966E.C

    B. 1967-1983E.C C. after 1984

C. Patterns and Process of Migration

1. Who was the decision maker in leaving your place of birth or last place of Residence?

    A. Self   C. Relatives or friends

    B. Family / Parent(s)   D. Employer

    E. Other (specify)_____

2. Did anyone from your place of birth come with you to Bunyafwa?

    A. Yes   B. No

3. If your answer to question 2 is "yes", who moved with you from the place of previous residence? (You can choose more than one answer)

    A. None B. Spouse C. Parents D. Family E. Other (Specify) _____

4. After you moved to Bunyafwa, who came from your birth place to live with you?

    A. None B. Spouse C. Parents D. Family E. Other (Specify) _____

5. What was your main source of information to move to Bunyafwa? (Choose the three most important sources and indicate from 1 to 3 in order of their importance)

   A. Education_____   B. Mass media_____

   C. Contact with people who know the town_____

   D. Previous knowledge (personal visit) ____   E. Other (specify) _____

6. Before you moved to Bunyafwa , did you have any information about living conditions and facilities such as housing, health care, employment and so forth?

   A. Yes   B. No

7. If your answer to question 6 is "yes", what was the information?

   A. positive (migrant life is easy in Bunyafwa)

   B. Negative (migrant life is not easy in Bunyafwa)

8. Before you moved to live in Bunyafwa, did you have any relative or friend or parents living in Bunyafwa Sub County?

   A. Yes   B. No

9. If your answer to question 8 is "yes", have you received any type of assistance from them?

   A. Yes   B. No

10. If your answer to question 9 is "yes", what type of assistance you have received from them?

   A. food and lodging   B. Financial aid   C. Assisted find jobs

   D. Information about how to adjust and job possibility E. Helped find houses

   F. Other (Specify) _____

D. Causes of migration

1. What was/were the main reason(s) for you to come to Bunyafwa? (Indicate 1-3 in there order of importance)

   A. To obtain job (seek employment)_____

   B. Famine, poverty, crop failure, lack of oxen, land shortage, poor facilities_____

   C. To free from cultural or family restrictions and obligations_____

   D. To join immediate relatives and friends or following them_____

   E. To gain education and training_____

   F. To seek modern urban services and facilities_____

   G. Job transfer_____

   H. To open up or extended personal business_____

   I. To seek good climate_____

   J. Other (Specify) _____

2. Did you expect or perceive that Bunyafwa would offer you items you have chosen above?

   A. Yes   B. No

3. If your answer to question 4 is "no", how long did you stay to find your first income earning job? _____ year (s) _____month(s).

F. Economic characteristics of migrants at present

1. Presently you are.

   A. Employed   B. Unemployed   C. Trainee/Student

   D. Sick/disabled   E. Pensioned   F. House wife

   G. Other(specify)_____

2. If you are now employed, what is your work status?

   A. self employed   B. employed under private organization

   C.employer   D. employed under government organization

   E. other (specify) __

 3. Nature of your present work?

       A. permanent   B. temporary   C. seasonal   D. causal

 4. Your present monthly income (in birr).

      A.<100   B.100-500   C.500-1000   D. >1000

5. If you are still unemployed or out of work, please indicate the period of time that you have been unemployed or out of work_____ year(s) _____ month(s).

G. Pre and post migration status compared

1. Do you think that moving to Bunyafwa from your place of birth or last place of residence improved,

Your condition with regard to :	Improved	Worsened	Remained The same
Type of work			
Your income			
Your education/skill			
Access to education for your dependents			
Access to housing			
Access to urban transport			
Access to health cares			
general living conditions			

H. Problems faced by migrants after arrival in Bunyafwa

1. What was /were the main difficulty/difficulties you have faced after you immediately arrived in Bunyafwa s/county?

A. Shelter (house)

B. Food and related consumer items

C. Inability to obtain social services and other amenities

D. Inability to obtain job

E. Cultural difference

2. What is/are the main problem(s) you are facing now? (You can select more than one)

    A.   Housing

    B. Employment

    C. Inadequate supply of consumer goods

    D. Inadequate social services and amenities

    E. Other (specify)

3.   If you had known these difficulties before you moved to Bunyafwa, could you still have decided to move from your birth place or last place of residence?

    A. Yes   B. No

4. If you had known these difficulties before you moved to Bunyafwa, could you still have decided to move from your birth place or last place of residence?

A. Yes   B. No

I. Future plan of migrants

1. Do you have plan to move to another place?

A. Yes   B. No

2. If your answer to question 1 is "yes", what is your reason(s) to move to other place?

    A. Housing problem

    B. Lack of employment opportunity

    C. Inadequate supply of consumer goods

    D. Rising cost of living

    E. Inadequate social services (schools, health care, recreation etc)

    F .Other (specify)

3. . If your answer to question 1 is "no" what is /are the main reason(s) you do not want to move out from this town? (You can choose more than once)

    A. Other towns have no better opportunities_

    B. Life in rural area is much worsens than in towns and therefore no point to return to rural areas

    C. Hope things will improve

    D. Other (specify) _____

4. If you still to move out from Bunyafwa s/ county, do you exactly know where you want to move?

A. Yes   B. No

5. If your answer to question 4 is "yes", where will you move to_____?

    A. To my birth place (rural)   B. To my birth place (urban)

    C. To another rural area   D. To another urban area

6. What is your plan at old age?

    A. Stay in Bunyafwa   B. Returns to place of origin

    C. Move to other place (not place of origin)

Appendix 2

Correlation Matrix

	Y	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	X_6
Y	1.000	-0.870	-0.034	0.500	0.084	0.185	0.536
X1	-0.870	1.000	-0.192	-0.332	-0.075	0.046	-0.396
X2	-0.034	-0.192	1.000	-0.397	-0.155	-0.060	0.065
X3	0.500	-0.332	-0.397	1.000	0.414	-0.318	-0.260
X4	0.084	-0.075	-0.155	0.414	1.000	0.146	-0.415
X5	0.185	0.046	-0.060	-0.318	0.146	1.000	0.296
X6	0.536	-0.396	0.065	-0.260	-0.415	0.296	1.000

Appendix 3

Confidence Interval	95% confidence Interval for B	
	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Constant	-18.677	188.860
X_1	-1.062	-0.175
X_6	-3.751	8.855