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CONSIDERATIONS ON MIGRATION IN

ADDIS ABABA

prepared for the University College of Addis Ababa

by

Suzanne COMHAIRE-SYLVAIN

Ph.D. (Paris) - Fellow of the Historical
and Geographical Society of Haiti

Lecturer at the University of Addis Ababa

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CONSIDERATIONS ON MIGRATION IN ADDIS ABABA

Introduction

Addis Ababa is one of the many African capitals which grew up in a remarkable way during the past twenty years. The 1961 census recorded 449,000 inhabitants (including - to say the truth - many villages located within the municipal area), while previous estimates were of 35,000 in 1908, 70,000 in 1928, 105,000 in 1938, and 400,000 in 1952. The same as elsewhere, the capital left all other towns in the country far behind. In 1908, there were four centres of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, Addis Ababa, Harrar (40,000), Gondar and Axum (5,000 each). In 1956 there were 27 (Eritrea not included) but their total population, outside the capital, failed to reach the figure of 350,000 - the main centres being Dessie (53,520), the capital of Wollo, Harrar (40,499) and Dire Dawa (30,438).

The case of Addis Ababa is the more remarkable in that it precludes two factors usually recognized as essential to African town growth, one admittedly universal : industrialization, one more particularly African : colonization. The question arises of what cause makes Ethiopians leave the countryside for Addis Ababa. This question is made difficult to study by the lack of an urban community, sociologically speaking. There are 150 to 200 "sefer" (literally "camp") which Professor M. Johnson, of Los Angeles, found to be much isolated from each other, and fairly homogeneous as to culture and religion.

Addis Ababa has an economically active population of 60,800, among whom 10,000 are employed in trade, 13,000 in government (1,400 in municipal service) and 15,000 in domestic service. There are 3,100 commercial undertakings but only 700 of them are listed in the telephone directory, and 170 industrial undertakings. Public transport facilities consist of 600 six-passenger taxis, the same number of horse carriages ("ghari") and 100 buses. The World Health Organization representatives also recorded 15,000 beer drinking places, usually run in partnership by two women each.

Methods of inquiry

Early in 1960, members of the staff of the University College of Addis Ababa and representatives of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, together with officials of the Municipality and some other interested governmental organizations decided to carry out a survey of social conditions in Addis Ababa. A contract to this end was made between the University College and the Economic Commission. The purposes of this survey were manifold. While the primary purpose of the investigation was to collect some much needed data on conditions in the city, it was also carried forward with a view to discovering the ways, if any, in which community development techniques could be used to improve urban conditions and to prevent the growth of certain urban social ills.

There are three types of settlement in Addis Ababa: a rural farm type of settlement, in prolongation of the outer area of the city; a region with a village social structure - traditional residences, markets and business sections; a small built-up area strictly urban in character. These differences were considered in selecting for investigating six areas in the city. The names given to them are in fact those of larger tracts of land and of larger social groupings of which they are a part. In each area, one hundred households were selected by random methods from a group of five hundred. At each selected household the interviewer completed a schedule which included a number of questions under the following headings: migration, demographic factors, household economy, marketing, housing and community activities. Questions were directed in most cases personally to the household head. When he could not be reached the interviewer replaced him by a responsible member of the household. The interviewers were University College students who had received a short intensive training in interviewing techniques by College professors and United Nations experts, who also assumed the responsibility of supervising the work. They wore college uniforms and badges and were given schedules in English to be filled together with an Amharic translation to show to the literate interviewees.

The percentage of people who refused the interview was very small, less than two per cent. When a student came back with a schedule incompletely filled, he was encouraged to have a second try.

With regard to the chapter on migration, the writer was handed over 597 schedules, with more or less adequate migration data, two of them referring to families of two and three households (separate economic unit). Thus, the total number of 600 households was maintained although three schedules with incomplete migration data had been discarded. The information contained was tabulated by hand by the writer and a report in English presented both to the University College and to the Economic Commission. Later, at the request of the Economic Commission, the present summary was drafted to accompany the most important tables offered in annex with a revised migration schedule proposed for similar investigations. Since migration was only one of the headings of the sample survey of social conditions in Addis Ababa, its study was limited to that of the household heads, a total of only 123 women against 477 men and naturally no children. It must be emphasized that an investigation of the problem of internal migration should include not only the adult male population, but also the women and children since the social implications of the migration of the latter are even more important than that of the men in the urbanization process and - through visits to the countryside to which they can devote more time - in the formation of a national culture.

Origins of the population

In a consideration of the origins of the population, although the sample contains representatives from all the provinces, more than half came from the Shoa province in which Addis Ababa is situated. The number of people coming from one province is influenced not only by the distance but also by the difficulties of communication; some of the villages have only very poor roads leading to any town or large village where they could find a bus or a temporary shelter in the house of a relative, friend or somebody of the same ethnic origin.

This explains, for example, how there are more people coming from Eritrea than from Illubabor which is nearer but more difficult of access. The proportion of household heads born in Addis Ababa (15.1 per cent for the men, and 17.9 per cent for the women; 15.7 per cent for both sexes) is not small if compared to that found for adults in most of the larger towns of East, West, Central and Southern Africa.

The proportion of male to female household heads is about four to one, except in Kachene Shola, where it is three to one. Five of the female household heads are single, they range in age from 20 to 65. All others are widowed, separated or divorced, and probably expecting, with the exception of the older or older-looking ones, to find another partner with whom to start a new life.

The marital status of the male household heads is as follows:

Married.....	439
Single	20
Divorced	9
Separated.....	5
Widowed.....	4

477

The single men among the male household heads are almost all under 30 years of age.

In considering the time of migration, the sudden increase between 1935 and 1944, followed by a drop which was only interrupted between 1950 and 1954, should be noted. The figures by decades show that the maximum influx occurred in 1940-1949, not only as a whole but for each one of the provinces, except Illubabor which was not represented during that period, and for Eritrea, where the drift to Addis Ababa seems to have started at the time of incorporation with Ethiopia.

According to investigations into the degree of urbanization by origin, after discarding the people for whom the data is insufficient, the percentage of those who may be called permanent residents (that is those who have been resident in Addis Ababa for ten years or more, and who have their spouses living with them) amounts to 75.4 per cent of the whole, 87 per cent among the Wollo, and 77 per cent among the Shoa people. These figures however should often be considered as minima with regard to urbanization, because numbers of temporary settlers were already town dwellers when they arrived in Addis Ababa.

With regard to the number of moves outside Addis Ababa, in 379 cases out of 600 (63.1 per cent) there has been no move outside the city apart from direct migration. With regard to the latter, there are only 285 cases (after deduction of the Addis Ababa-born people) but this figure should be increased by a number of cases in which it is more or less obvious that the move or moves indicated occurred when the migrant was already established in Addis Ababa. The percentages for progressive migration vary from 22.2 per cent for Harrar to none for Wollega - 11.9 per cent for the 506 migrants.

Motivations

In an analysis of the reasons offered by the 506 immigrants for their move to Addis Ababa, employment is given as having provoked the immigration in 57.5 per cent of the cases. In addition to job opportunities which was the main attraction of the city for 283 people, 8 transfers of employees, military people or servants have been included in this percentage. Family and friendship ties constitute another important factor (17 per cent). The family and friendship attraction does not seem to work equally in all the provinces, for example it is absent among the Eritreans and strong among the Begemdir people. The desire for educational opportunities (in most cases professional or vocational training) is the third in importance among the causes given (11.7 per cent), the lowest percentage (8 per cent) being found for Shoa, the province which has the largest number of representatives in town.

The immigration of women to Addis Ababa must have been very large during the last twenty years, since they out-number the men in all age groups, except that of people over 50 years old.

The cases in which desertion was stated, coupled with those in which no answer was given as to the fate of the family left behind, show the proportion of migrant families which have disintegrated to be 40.5 per cent. Some men stated that their wives had found another husband, others that their wife and children had the farm or small business to support them and did not need any help. The people who came with relatives or friends were mostly children or unmarried, divorced or separated young adults, but a few were household heads who deserted their family to follow relatives or friends, so that 40.5 per cent is a very conservative figure.

Of 383 cases in which it has been possible to determine the age group of the migrant at arrival, adults (15-31 years) were in the majority (59.8 per cent) but younger and older age groups were also represented.

An analysis of the intentions of the household heads in relation to their future residence shows that only 14 out of 600 (2.3 per cent) wished to leave Addis Ababa, including only one permanent settler.

Employment is by far the main cause of outward moves and progressive migration (67.9 per cent). It includes the search for better paid jobs and transfers (50 out of 223). The search for a job was given as the reason for both progressive migration and outward moves (especially in the case of the Addis Ababa-born household heads). The transfers seem to have been from the capital, except in the few cases of military movement of Army men or servants who followed their masters. War and occupation in most cases stimulated progressive migration. Family reasons include usually the moves to join the family or some relatives before they went to Addis Ababa or when they had gone from there and settled temporarily elsewhere. However the moves of a child in

company of his parents or of older relatives, those of a mother with her child in search of educational facilities, the cases of quarrel in the family, the quest for a lost relative also belong to that category.

Occupation

Among those subject to the inquiry, employment looks highly varied: 107 different occupations, but this figure should not deceive us. Almost all of them lack professional training and the majority even is illiterate. A study of literacy and training of the household head at the time of migration showed 314 illiterate migrants out of 506. This figure should be reduced by 58, the number of illiterate children, leaving a percentage of illiteracy of about 50 per cent among the adult migrants. In many cases the illiteracy was not complete since the individual had been through a priest school for one year or so, and could probably sign his name although unable to read and write more.

Among the migrants, the skilled men were mostly construction workers: masons, carpenters, painters and so on; the craftsmen were weavers, tailors, mat makers and potters. They did not always carry on their craft in town, often switching to better paid jobs. An analysis of the occupations of female household heads shows that it is commerce which attracts the highest number of them. All of these sell food, dried foodstuff or drinks, except for one "inn-keeper" in Kachene Shola and two "tej bet" (beer drinking places) owners in Lidetta. The craftswomen are knitters, spinners and dressmakers; the other "self employed" include one washerwoman, one hairdresser and two professed prostitutes.

The percentage of unemployed household heads is lower among the immigrants than among the people born in Addis Ababa with the exception of those coming from the Wollo province among whom it is not significantly higher (13 percent instead of 12.8 per cent). Also the proportion of self-employed has a tendency to be larger among the Addis Ababa-born household heads (37 per cent). Four provinces only have a percentage higher than the capital, Illubabor, whose sample is too small to be of any significance, Tigre which has only ten representatives in the inquiry (40 per cent), Sidamo (40 per cent) and Gomuoffa which sends out mostly craftsmen and military men (38 per cent).

Family and neighbourhood ties

There are two items of note in the analysis of extended family household and type of neighbours. Firstly the relative importance of the attempts to reconstitute the extended family group under urban conditions either within the household (86 cases), or by means of two or more neighbouring houses (83 cases), or by both means at the same time (3 cases). This accounts for 28.7 per cent of the 600 households. Secondly, the predominance of the "good neighbour", over the various relationships formed along other lines, 61.3 per cent of the 652 types of neighbours indicated in the interviews.

Included in the extended family households are nuclear families of three to ten members and up to six other relatives. Added to these were sometimes found friends, friend's wife and child, servants living in the house (in a few cases with one child of their own), but the total number of people in the household never exceeded 16, perhaps for lack of space and due to economic conditions.

Numerous cases of households comprising three generations (mother, daughter and grand-children) those of childless couples sheltering one or more relatives have been excluded, but those in which the children were replaced by step-children have been retained.

The extended family re-grouping within or outside the household occurs in more or less all the provinces especially among the Addis Ababa-born people who lead the rest (38.3 per cent of the household heads). Unfortunately, there is no information as to the ethnic origin of all these heads since the language spoken besides Amharic which might serve as a guide in cases of recent migration, has often disappeared in the next generation. However, some of these re-groupings occurred among Galligna and Guragigna speaking people (mostly from Shoa) and one among the Arabic speaking people. The three attempts at extended family re-grouping both within and outside the household are found among Galligna speaking people, one from Wollega and two from Shoa. Galligna speaking people

can also be noticed in the extended family re-grouping within or outside the household, among the people coming from Sidamo and Harrar, in addition to Amharic and Aderigna speaking people. According to the sample, the tendency towards re-grouping among the Amharic speaking people of Shoa is stronger when they come from the old capital of Ankober.

Although the schedule did not contain any questions in relation to the importance of friendship ties in town, there are a few significant facts in the answers to other questions. The composition of the various households includes one friend (sometimes unemployed or sick) in at least a good score of them, from 2 to 4 friends in 7 of them; one friend with wife and daughter in 2 of them. These friends are usually, but not necessarily, of the same ethnic or geographical origin and their ties were formed in childhood or early adulthood.

It will be noted that only four household heads stated that they had no relatives and only 16 that all their relatives lived in Addis Ababa. Eleven people said they had relatives in the provinces but did not specify where. Except in the case of the Gomagoffa province there were always some household heads who had relatives elsewhere.

In 44.2 per cent of the cases where the frequency of the visits to relatives is indicated, it varies from daily to weekly and in Addis Ababa in only 7 per cent of the cases the household heads never go to see their Addis Ababa relatives. This does not mean that the relatives do not visit them: there are old people who seldom go out but welcome their kinsfolk. There are also a few young people who have quarrelled with their family.

It should be stressed that among the household heads coming from all the provinces and even among those born in Addis Ababa there is a percentage of people (varying from 9.6 per cent for Addis Ababa to 60 per cent for Eritrea) who have no relatives in town.

Sometimes the interviewee would give various answers as to the frequency of his visits: daily for relatives in his district, monthly for others. Similarly, remotely related kin are visited less frequently.

Out of 593 household heads who stated that they had provincial relatives, 348 visited those relatives more or less regularly (60.7 per cent). This percentage varies according to the geographic origin of the household heads, from 33.3 per cent for Eritrea to 69.2 per cent for Gomugoffa.

Of the relatives from the provinces 66.8 per cent visit their Addis Ababa kinsfolk more or less regularly, the percentage of visits received is thus higher than of visits made. This can be explained by the fact that the capital has more attraction for the people living in the provinces than the provinces have for the Addis Ababa dweller. The percentage of visits received range from 38.5 per cent from Gomugoffa which enjoys poor means of communication, to 76.8 per cent for the Shoa people who are the nearest to the capital. The cases of contribution from guests amount to 21.7 per cent as a whole, but there are large variations according to origin, the relatives from Eritrea, Gojam, Tigre and Wollega bring no contribution while 40 per cent of the Gomugoffa, 26.4 per cent of the Shoa and 25 per cent of the Wollo do so.

The following reasons have been given for these visits from the provinces:

To exchange family news..... 344

For litigation 98

To go marketing 86

For medical treatment 61

To bring contributions 45

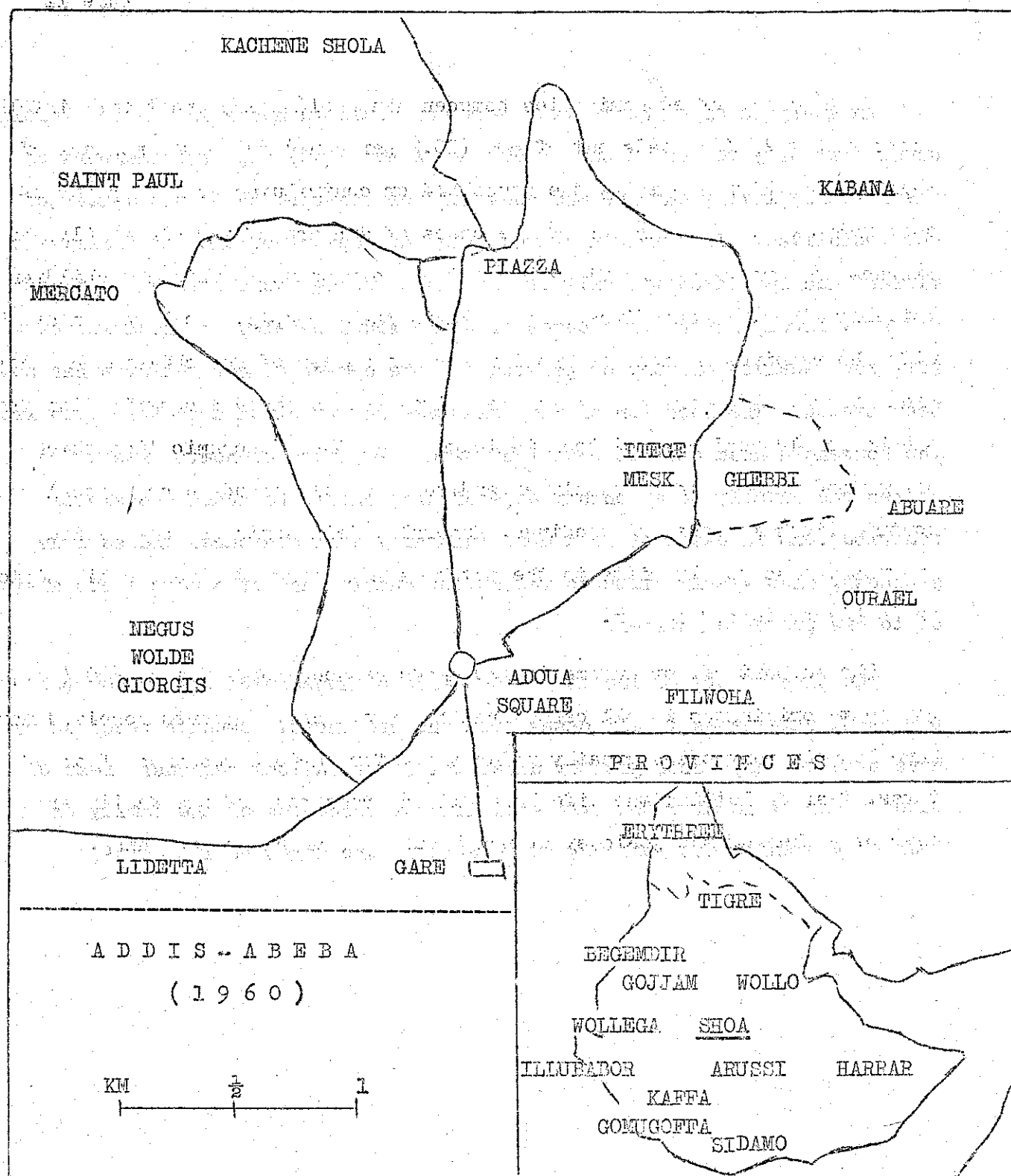
For religious festivals 5

Miscellaneous 28

Total: 667

An analysis of economic ties between household heads and their kinfolk shows that only 121 heads out of 600 (20.2 per cent) supported members of their family living outside the household or contributed to the upkeep of some relatives. In thirteen of the cases of support of the old family, the migrant has indicated the village and the province where wife and children actually lived, in the five cases of Addis Ababa people, the location of the wife who received alimony or pension for the upkeep of her children has not been stated. The location of the relatives who received a contribution from the household head has not been indicated. To these economic ties which correspond usually to a monthly expenditure, should be added occasional contributions in cases of weddings, funerals, jail sentences and serious sickness, also yearly gifts to the mother and, in case of a man, to his sisters or to his preferred sister.

The support of, or income to 160 heads of households out of 600 (26.7 per cent) originates in all cases from the provinces. Amounts received may have been in many cases greatly understated for various reasons: fear of taxes, fear of letting the wife know all the resources of the family or fear of awakening the jealousy of neighbours who might be listening.



1. Place of Origin of Heads of Households

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Birth-place	Residence														
	Abuare		Itege		Kashene		Lidetta		Negus		St. Paul		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Both
ADDIS ABABA	16	3	9	1	14	4	10	5	10	3	13	6	72	22	94
Province															
Arussi	1	-	4	1	1	1	2	-	6	-	1	-	15	2	17
Begemdir	4	1	4	-	-	1	10	1	-	1	1	-	19	4	23
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	3	-	8	2	10
Gojam	3	-	4	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	6	-	15	3	18
Gomugoffa	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	4	-	3	1	9	4	13
Harrar	1	-	2	2	2	-	4	-	1	-	6	-	16	2	18
Illubabor	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	3
Kaffa	4	1	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	13
Shoa	46	13	34	10	46	8	37	10	40	14	37	10	240	65	305
Sidamo	2	1	12	1	1	1	5	-	-	1	4	2	24	6	30
Tigre	1	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	9	1	10
Wollega	2	-	3	-	2	-	2	2	2	1	5	-	16	3	19
Wollo	-	-	1	-	3	3	1	1	2	-	3	1	10	5	15
Abroad															
Sudan	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Italy	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Unknown	-	-	4	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	7	-	7
Total	81	19	81	17	75	25	79	21	78	21	83	20	477	123	600
Per area :	100		98		100		100		99		103		600		

2. Time of migration

Province or country	1955-59	1950-54	1945-49	1940-44	1935-39	1930-34	1925-29	1920-24	before	Total
Arussi	3	-	2	2	4	1	2	-	-	17
Begemdir	4	1	6	4	3	2	1	-	-	23
Eritrea	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
Gojam	1	4	2	3	2	-	2	-	1	18
Gomugoffa	-	2	-	4	2	1	-	1	1	13
Harrar	2	5	2	6	1	-	1	-	-	18
Ilubabor	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Kaffa	1	2	-	3	-	1	1	-	3	13
Shoa	25	41	39	44	41	19	15	14	18	305
Sidamo	3	5	2	7	4	1	1	1	2	30
Tigre	2	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	10
Wollega	-	3	3	5	3	-	1	2	1	19
Wollo	1	1	-	3	2	1	1	2	1	15
Italy	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
Sudan	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total	46	70	60	84	67	26	25	20	28	506

3. Degree of urbanization

Origin	Temporary			Total	Permanents			Total			
	1-5	5-10			10+	10+ married	Wife+ house	10+wife +house			
	M F	M F			M F	M F	M F	M F		M F	
Arussi	3 -	- -		3	1 -	5 2	2 -	3 -	13	1 -	17
Begemdir	3 1	1 -		5	- -	4 3	1 -	9 -	17	1 -	23
Eritrea	2 1	3 1		7	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	2	1 -	10
Gojam	- 1	4 -		5	- -	3 1	2 1	6 -	13	- -	18
Gomugoffa	- -	2 -		2	- -	3 -	2 -	2 4	11	- -	13
Harrar	- 2	5 -		7	1 -	3 -	1 -	6 -	11	- -	18
Ilubabor	- -	1 -		1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1	1 -	3
Kaffa	1 -	1 1		3	- -	4 -	1 -	3 1	9	- 1	13
Shoa	17 8	37 4		66	3 -	62 23	22 6	89 13	218	10 11	305
Sidamo	3 -	4 1		8	- -	7 3	2 -	7 1	20	1 1	30
Tigre	1 1	1 -		3	- -	4 -	- -	1 -	5	2 -	10
Wollega	- -	3 -		3	- 1	8 1	1 -	4 1	16	- -	19
Wollo	1 -	1 -		2	- -	2 2	1 2	5 1	13	- -	15
N/K	1 -	- -		1	- -	2 -	- -	- -	2	4 -	7
Italy	- -	- -		-	- -	3 -	- -	- -	3	1 -	4
Sudan	- -	- -		-	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1	- -	1
Total	32 14	63 7		116	5 1	112 35	36 9	135 22	355	22 13	506

4. Preferred residence

Origin	Actual	Elsewhere (Addis)	Outside Addis	Total
Addis Ababa	82	7	1	94
Arussi	14	3	-	17
Begemdir	21	2	-	23
Eritrea	7	1	1	10
Gojam	17	-	1	18
Gomugoffa	13	-	-	13
Harrar	13	2	2	18
Ilubabor	2	1	-	3
Kaffa	12	1	-	13
Shoa	265	26	6	305
Sidamo	27	2	1	30
Tigre	7	1	1	10
Wollega	15	2	-	19
Wollo	14	-	1	15
	6	-	-	7
Foreigners	3	1	-	5
Total	518	49	14	600

5. Reasons For Migrating To Addis Ababa

Origin	Employ- ment	Family	Educ- ation	War	Health	Better living	Litig- ation	Friend- ship	Other	N/K	Total
Arussi	10	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	17
Begemdir	8	7	5	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	23
Eritrea	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
Gojam	12	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	18
Gomugoffa	7	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	13
Harrar	10	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	18
Ilubabor	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Kaffa	5	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	13
Shoa	182	54	25	7	8	-	4	5	7	13	305
Sidamo	22	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Tigre	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
Wollega	9	3	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	19
Wollo	6	3	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	15
Foreigners	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5
N/K	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7
	291	81	59	14	10	4	7	8	10	22	506

6 - Type of Migration of Head of Household

Origin	Moved Alone					In Company of					Total No. of Heads
	Family Joined	No Family or other	Family Support- ed	Family Desert- ed	N/A	Total	Relat- Family ives	Friends	Total	N/K	
Arussi	-	1	-	1	6	8	3	4	1	8	17
Begemdir	-	-	-	3	10	13	5	4	1	10	23
Eritrea	3	1	1	-	2	7	2	1	-	3	10
Gojam	-	-	-	1	11	12	3	2	-	5	18
Gomugofa	1	-	-	2	4	7	2	3	-	5	13
Harrar	3	1	1	2	5	12	2	3	-	5	18
Ilubabor	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Kaffa	-	3	-	2	4	9	1	2	1	4	13
Shoa	17	11	9	32	84	153	80	48	13	141	305
Sidamo	-	3	1	3	7	14	8	7	1	16	30
Tigre	1	-	-	-	4	5	3	2	-	5	10
Wollega	3	3	-	1	5	12	3	3	1	7	19
Wollo	-	-	-	4	7	11	3	1	-	4	15
Foreigners	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	2	5
N/K	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	7
Total	28	27	13	51	152	271	115	82	18	215	506

* To join family, for example,

7 - AGE GROUP OF THE IMMIGRANT HOUSEHOLD HEADS

Origin	Actual Age Group					Total no.of heads	Age Group When They Arrived				
	20-30	30-45	45-60	60 +	N/K		Below 15	15-30	30-45 +	N/K	
Arussi	3	7	4	-	3	17	4	10	-	-	3
Begemdir	5	9	3	3	3	23	3	10	2	1	7
Eritrea	3	4	-	-	3	10	-	5	1	-	7
Gojam	3	6	4	2	3	18	3	5	4	2	4
Gomugoffa	4	3	3	3	-	13	4	5	1	1	2
Harrar	3	7	4	1	3	18	-	11	4	1	2
Illubabor	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	1
Kaffa	1	5	5	2	-	13	3	6	2	-	2
Shoa	42	102	93	41	27	305	42	137	48	9	69
Sidamo	4	12	5	3	6	30	4	14	3	1	8
Tigre	1	5	3	-	1	10	-	4	1	-	5
Wollega	1	10	4	2	22	19	3	10	2	-	4
Wollo	4	2	5	2	-	15	1	7	2	-	5
Foreigners	-	2	3	-	5	5	1	-	3	-	1
N/K	-	1	1	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	6
	75	175	138	59	59	506	68	227	73	15	123

8 - LITERACY AND TRAINING OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AT THE TIME OF MIGRATION

Origin	Illit- erate	Lit- erate	Primary Educ.	Post Pri- mary	N/K	Total No. of heads	Skill	Craft	Other	No Train- ing	N/K
Arusi	9	6	2	-	-	17	-	-	-	16	1
Begemdir	15	4	2	2	-	23	-	-	3	19	1
Eritrea	5	4	1	-	-	10	1	1	2	6	-
Gojam	10	6	2	-	-	18	-	1	2	15	-
Gomugoffa	9	4	-	-	-	13	-	2	1	10	-
Harrar	6	4	3	4	1	18	-	3	6	9	-
Illubabor	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	1
Kaffa	8	3	1	1	-	13	1	1	1	10	-
Shoa	206	72	12	14	1	305	10	25	32	231	7
Sidamo	22	4	1	1	2	30	-	-	1	24	5
Tigre	2	4	2	1	1	10	2	1	1	5	1
Wollega	7	5	3	3	1	19	-	-	4	11	4
Wollo	12	1	2	-	-	15	-	-	1	12	2
Foreigners	-	4	1	-	-	5	3	-	1	-	1
N/K	3	1	3	-	-	7	1	-	1	3	2
TOTAL	314	124	35	27	6	506	18	35	56	372	25

9. Occupation

Origin	Employed					Self-Employed					N/K	Unemployed		Total heads
	Unskilled	skilled	White Collar		Mili- tary	Other	Craft	Small Indus- try	Comm- erce	Other		Inc- ome	No Inc- ome	
			Jr.	Senior										
Addis Ababa	2	19	14	2	4	5	9	5	16	5	1	8	4	94
Province:														
Arussi	2	6	1	-	3	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	17
Begemdir	3	1	3	-	4	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	23
Eritrea	-	5	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	10
Gojam	1	2	2	-	6	1	1	-	4	-	-	1	-	18
Gomugoffa	1	1	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	13
Harrar	1	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	2	-	-	1	-	18
Illubabor	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Kaffa	3	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	13
Shoa	21	45	32	9	31	26	28	22	39	15	8	21	8	305
Sidamo	5	3	3	-	5	-	3	4	4	1	1	-	1	30
Tigre	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	10
Wollega	1	2	4	1	4	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	2	19
Wollo	1	3	2	1	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	1	15
Foreigners	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5
N/K	2	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
TOTAL	43	95	69	15	70	47	57	36	78	25	11	34	20	600
			339					196			11	54		500

10. Number of moves outside A A

Origin head	None	1	2	3	4	N/K	Total		Progressive Migration
							Heads	Moves	
Addis Ababa	63	22	8	1	-	-	94	41	
Arussi	12	3	2	-	-	-	17	7	1
Begemdir	12	8	2	1	-	-	23	15	4
Eritrea	5	5	-	-	-	-	10	5	1
Gojam	9	7	1	1	-	-	18	12	1
Gomugoffa	9	3	1	-	-	-	13	5	1
Harrar	9	1	3	3	2	-	18	24	4
Illubabor	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	1
Kaffa	8	2	2	1	-	-	13	9	2
Shoa	211	55	27	9	3	-	305	148	35
Sidamo	15	9	3	1	1	1	30	22	5
Tigre	7	1	2	-	-	-	10	5	2
Wollega	9	5	1	3	1	-	19	20	2
Wollo	9	5	1	-	-	-	15	7	-
Abroad	-	3	1	-	-	1	5	5	1
N/K	-	2	-	-	-	5	7	2	-
TOTAL	379	133	54	20	7	7	600	329	60

11. Reasons for moves from A.A. or progressive migration

	Abuare	Itege	Kashene	Lidetta	Negus	St. Paul	Total
Employment	39	51	31	41	41	20	223
War, occupation	5	7	3	8	1	7	31
Family	4	-	11	4	6	3	28
Friends	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Health	1	-	2	-	1	1	5
Education	1	1	8	6	2	-	18
Litigation	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
Other	2	2	1	-	1	1	7
N/K	1	-	2	5	1	2	11
TOTAL	54	62	58	65	55	35	329

12. Extended family households and type of neighbours

Origin	Type of Neighbours						Total	Total heads
	Ext. fam. households	Relatives	Same place	Good Neighbours	Strangers	Same work		
Addis Ababa	15	21	1	61	20	1	104	94
Arussi	1	2	-	14	1	1	18	17
Begemdir	1	5	2	13	4	1	25	23
Eritrea	1	2	2	4	2	1	11	10
Gojam	4	1	-	14	5	-	20	18
Gomugoffa	3	2	-	9	3	-	14	13
Harrar	4	1	1	10	6	-	18	18
Illubabor	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	3
Kaffa	3	-	-	10	4	-	14	13
Shoa	51	44	9	198	69	7	327	305
Sidamo	1	4	5	19	10	1	39	30
Tigre	1	1	-	10	1	-	12	10
Wollega	3	1	-	15	3	1	20	19
Wollo	1	1	1	12	1	-	15	15
Foreigners	-	-	-	4	1	-	5	5
N/K	-	-	-	5	1	1	7	7
TOTAL	89	86	21	400	131	14	652	600

The totals indicated for the types of neighbours are different from those for the household heads because in two cases the head had no immediate neighbours and in a number of other cases he had given two or three types of neighbours.

13a. General location of relatives of the household head

Area	No Relatives	In A.A. only	In province only	In both	N/K	Total
Abuare	-	2	33	65	-	100
Itege	-	1	27	70	-	98
Kashene	-	2	19	78	1	100
Lidetta	2	6	29	63	-	100
Negus	1	5	17	73	3	99
St. Paul	1	7	33	60	2	103
TOTAL	4	23	158	409	6	600

13b. Location of relatives living in province

Having Relatives in:	<u>Household heads living in</u>						Total
	Abuare	Itege	Kashene	Lidetta	Negus	St. Paul	
Arussi	8	8	9	12	10	5	52
Begemdir	6	3	5	15	4	3	36
Eritrea	-	1	2	3	7	4	17
Gojam	6	6	5	9	1	6	33
Gomugoffa	1	-	3	1	4	4	13
Harrar	7	7	12	8	3	9	46
Illubabor	1	1	4	1	4	1	12
Kaffa	7	6	6	4	5	7	35
Shoa	74	61	70	60	63	56	384
Sidamo	8	14	3	11	5	17	58
Tigre	1	2	3	2	3	1	12
Wollega	3	4	4	3	6	7	27
Wollo	5	4	9	7	3	8	36
N/K	-	-	-	-	9	2	11

N.B. There cannot be any vertical total of household heads because many of them have relatives in more than one province.

14. Frequency of visits of the household head to relatives living in Addis Ababa

Origin of the head	Up to weekly	Up to monthly	Less than monthly	Never	N/K	Total	No relatives in A.A.	Total No. of heads
Addis Ababa	35	22	18	6	4	85	9	94
Arussi	5	4	1	1	1	12	5	17
Begemdir	5	1	4	2	2	14	9	23
Eritrea	1	1	1	-	1	4	6	10
Gojam	3	1	2	2	-	8	10	18
Gomugoffa	5	3	2	-	1	11	2	13
Harrar	8	-	2	1	-	11	7	18
Illubabor	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	3
Kaffa	1	1	4	-	1	7	6	13
Shoa	95	46	64	17	11	233	72	305

Origin of the head	Up to weekly	Up to monthly	Less than monthly	Never	N/K	Total	No relatives in A.A.	Total No. of heads
Illubabor	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Kaffa	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Shoa	9	5	14	8	11	55	23	99
Sidamo	1	2	3	1	2	9	4	13
Tigre	2	-	1	2	6	11	10	21
Wollega	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3
Wollo	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3
Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N/K	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL	18	103	454	25	600	227	83	1000

15. Frequency of visits of the household heads to relatives living outside of Addis Ababa

Origin of the heads	Up to weekly	Up to monthly	Less than monthly	Never	N/K	No relatives	Total	Everybody in A.A.	Total No. of heads
Addis Ababa	-	13	39	30	-	2	84	10	94
Arussi	-	1	7	9	-	-	17	-	17
Begemdir	-	-	10	13	-	-	23	-	23
Eritrea	-	-	3	6	-	-	9	1	10
Gojam	-	-	7	11	-	-	18	-	18
Gomugoffa	-	2	7	4	-	-	13	-	13
Harrar	-	2	10	6	-	-	18	-	18
Illubabor	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	3
Kaffa	1	1	3	7	-	-	12	1	13
Shoa	1	17	178	95	2	2	295	10	305
Sidamo	-	3	11	16	-	-	30	-	30
Tigre	-	-	5	5	-	-	10	-	10
Wollega	-	-	12	6	-	-	18	1	19
Wollo	-	-	10	5	-	-	15	-	15
Abroad	-	-	2	2	1	-	5	-	5
N/K	-	-	1	3	3	-	7	-	7
TOTAL	2	39	307	219	6	4	577	23	600

16. Frequency of visits from relatives by province in which they live and contribution to household economy

	Weekly	Monthly	Less than monthly	Total	Never	N/K	Total would-be hosts	Cases of contribution of guests
Arussi	-	-	36	36	11	5	52	10
Begemdir	-	-	18	18	18	-	36	3
Eritrea	-	1	7	8	8	1	17	-
Gojam	-	-	18	18	13	2	33	-
Gomugoffa	1	-	4	5	6	2	13	2
Harrar	-	-	27	27	14	5	46	3
Illubabor	-	-	9	9	3	-	12	1
Kaffa	2	2	17	21	11	3	35	4
Shoa	2	39	254	295	81	8	384	78
Sidamo	-	1	34	35	22	1	58	6
Tigre	-	1	6	7	4	1	12	-
Wollega	-	1	13	14	12	1	27	-
Wollo	-	1	19	20	14	2	36	5
N/K	-	-	3	3	2	6	11	-

17. Economic ties between the household head and his kinsfolk

Origin of the household head	Contributions from head				Support or income to head				
	To family	To Relatives	None	N/K	Total heads	From relatives	Cash or produce	Nothing	N/K
Addis Ababa	5	14	69	6	94	7	13	16	52
Arussi	-	1	14	2	17	1	1	2	11
Begemdir	-	4	18	1	23	1	1	1	20
Eritrea	1	1	7	1	10	-	1	1	7
Gojam	-	3	14	1	18	-	1	1	15
Gomugoffa	-	3	9	1	13	1	3	-	8
Harrar	1	6	11	-	18	2	2	-	14
Illubabor	1	2	9	-	12	-	1	1	1

PROPOSED SCHEDULE FOR MIGRATION STUDIES

Household No. _____ Number of people _____

Number of people born in X _____

Relationship to the household head _____

(M = mother, W = wife, B = brother, etc) _____

Generalities _____

Place of birth of interviewee _____

Sex _____ Year of arrival _____

Ethnic origin _____ Approximate age _____

Age at arrival _____ Education _____

Education at arrival _____ Occupation _____

Occupation before arrival _____

Marital status _____ before arrival _____

Urbanization _____

Owns a house in X? _____ A plot of land? _____

Future intentions: _____

Stay in X _____

Go home _____

Go elsewhere, where? _____

Reasons _____

Reasons for migration to X _____

Travelled alone? _____

If already married, did his family join him? _____

If not, does he still support them? _____

Has he founded a new family in X? _____

Places where the migrant has lived for more than three months before coming to X
(chronological order) ?Village or Town, province _____ Length and reason of stay

1.

2. etc

Places where the migrant has stopped for more than 3 months since he settled
at X ?Village or Town, province _____ Length and reason of stay

1.

2. etc

Kinship Ties:

Who are the neighbours? Relatives (tell relationship to interviewee)

Friends _____ From same place _____

Same work _____

Good neighbours _____ Strangers _____

Location of relatives: At X? _____

Outside, state province(s) _____

Abroad, where? _____

Visits to X relatives: Many times a week? _____ a month _____

A year _____ Less often _____ Never _____

(if in more than one province, state frequency)

Visits to provincial relatives times a week: _____ A year _____

(for each by writing name in reserved space) many times a month _____

a year _____ Less often _____ Never _____

Visits from provincial relatives many times a month _____

A year _____ Less often _____ Never _____

Contribution to household economy during time of visit? _____

Economic Ties

Support in cash from X relatives? _____

Each month _____ Many times a year _____

Occasionally _____ Never _____

Support in cash from provincial relatives? Frequency _____

Regular cash income from property outside X, how much per year? _____

Income in goods? (specify) _____

Total value per year _____

Contribution to maintenance of relatives living in X, how much per month? _____

Of provincial relatives, how much per

month _____

Gifts to X relatives, On what occasion? _____

To provincial relatives? On what occasion? _____

Total value of gifts to X relatives during the last 12 months _____

Total value of gifts to provincial relatives during the last 12 months? _____

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