



# Migration & Development: A World in Motion Ethiopia Country Report

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## Executive summary

This report presents the findings of the IS Academy: Migration and Development survey in Ethiopia. From February to April 2011 a total of 1282 household surveys were collected in 15 different communities in Ethiopia with households with a current migrant, a return migrant, or no experience of international migration. The survey design purposively oversampled households with a migration experience in order to capture differences between households with and without a migration experience. One of the objectives of this report is therefore to discuss the differences between current migrant, return migrant, and non-migrant households, and remittance receiving and non-receiving households across several development indicators.

Within the sample, there was a total of 536 current migrants and 200 return migrants. It is evident that there are significantly more current migrants than return migrants in Ethiopia, suggesting that the prevalence of emigration from Ethiopia is increasing. One quarter of households in the sample have at least one person with concrete plans to migrate in the future.

There is a strong feminization of migration occurring in Ethiopia, as 60 per cent of current migrants are female. The average age of current migrants is 30 years old, with 30 per cent being married and only 13 per cent being a parent. Of all current migrants, half migrate to the Middle East, with 20 per cent migrating in Africa and 22 per cent migrating to North America or Europe. The majority of people migrate for employment opportunities (75 per cent) and only 61 per cent migrate with legal documents, illustrating a relatively high level of irregular migration. The average duration abroad for migrants is 5.5 years.

Sixty-five per cent of households with a current migrant receive remittances. Remittances were captured from both household members and non-household members. On the whole, household members sent more money per year and more regularly. The main uses of remittance received were: daily needs (46.7 per cent); ceremonies (10.85 per cent); debt payments (9.43 per cent); education (8.02 per cent); and investing in housing or land (8.02 per cent).

There is an equitable gender ratio amongst return migrants of 50 per cent male and 50 per cent female returnees. The majority of return migrants have gone back to Ethiopia within the last five years (58 per cent) after an average duration of four years abroad; the majority also returns from the Middle East (58 per cent). The majority of returnees migrate alone (without their families) and migrate for employment opportunities (75 per cent). The main reasons for return are wanting to be closer to family or friends or being repatriated or deported. Nearly all returnees citing deportation were deported from Saudi Arabia.

Upon return, the majority of returnees felt a part of their communities. Half of returnees were working either in paid work (20 per cent) or owned their own businesses (30 per cent). The majority do return with some savings that are used primarily for daily needs. It is a matter of concern that 42 per cent of returnees agree that their migration violated their human rights.

Several development indicators were compared between household groups with the following results being the most striking:

- Migrants are the most likely to be literate (92 per cent), followed by return migrants (80 per cent) and non-migrants (70 per cent).
- Home ownership is 10 per cent higher among current migrant and remittance receiving households.
- A computer is owned by almost 8 per cent of remittance receiving households and more than 6 per cent of migrant and return migrant households; this percentage is only 1.7 among non-migrant households.
- Monthly expenditures are 30 per cent higher for remittance receiving households compared to non-remittance receiving households and 23 per cent higher for return migrant households compared to non-migrant households.
- For migrant and remittance receiving households, remittances from outside of the country were listed as the most important income source by around 20 and 27.5 per cent, respectively.
- Migrant and remittance receiving households reported experiencing less economic or market shocks (0.40 and 0.42 shocks) than return (0.64), non-migrant (0.77) and non-remittance receiving households (0.70).
- The total amount saved in the last 12 months is between three and five times higher among migrant, return and remittance receiving households compared to non-migrant and non-remittance receiving households.
- Around 40 per cent of the households are coping with their current economic situation; a similar percentage finds their economic situation difficult or very difficult.
- Only 15 per cent of non-migrant households reported living comfortably, compared to a quarter of migrant and return migrant households.
- Remittance receiving households are significantly more likely to report living (very) comfortably (35.74 per cent) than non-remittance receiving households (17.26 per cent).

This report highlights the following key trends:

- **Emigration from Ethiopia is increasing:** This study found a much higher prevalence of current migrant households than return migrant households in Ethiopia. In addition, the majority of current migrants have migrated within the past few years; that is, they are recent migrants.
- **Emigration from Ethiopia has a strong gendered dimension:** The majority of emigrants from Ethiopia are female. They are primarily young, single and migrate to the Middle East as domestic workers.
- **The largest migration corridor is from Ethiopia to the Middle East:** Half of all current migrants have migrated to the Middle East and 58 per cent of return migrants were in the Middle East, with Saudi Arabia being the most popular destination.

- **The main purpose of migration from Ethiopia is for employment:** The majority of both current migrants and return migrants report that employment opportunities were the main reason for their migration abroad.
- **Lack of employment opportunities is a key challenge for communities:** Sixty-seven per cent of urban communities cite a lack of employment opportunities as a key issue in their community. The availability of employment opportunities is rated as low or very low by 80 per cent of rural and urban community leaders.
- **Households in Ethiopia are struggling:** Forty per cent of households state that they are finding it difficult or very difficult to cope; 40 per cent state that they are coping.
- **Remittances are sent more commonly by current household members:** Sixty-five per cent of households with a current migrant receive remittances. Households that receive remittances most commonly receive them from a current household member. Current household members also send more remittances per year than non-household members.
- **Remittances are primarily used for non-productive purposes:** Remittances are most commonly used for daily needs, debt-repayment and ceremonies. Less than 20 per cent of remittances received are used for productive investments such as education, housing or land, or a business investment, although many community leaders do feel that migrants contribute to community investment.
- **Return migrants and remittance receiving households are economically better off:** Return migrant and remittance receiving households have higher monthly expenditures, larger houses, report experiencing fewer household shocks, and have a greater ability to save. They also report higher levels of subjective well-being. They are also perceived by other community members as being better off.



## **About the authors**

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## Section 1: Country background<sup>1</sup>

Ethiopia is one of the largest countries in Africa covering a land size of 1.1 million square kilometres. As shown in Map 1, Ethiopia is located in the Horn of Africa north of Somalia and east of Sudan. Ethiopia has been a post-conflict country since 1991, with the exception of the war with Eritrea in 1998-2000. The country's first democratic elections were held in 1994. The country has seen high levels of growth in the last decade and increasing overall stability. However, Ethiopia remains one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 173 on the Human Development Index in 2013 (UNDP, 2014).

Map 1: Ethiopia



<sup>1</sup> This section is from Kuschminder, Katie and Melissa Siegel (2013) "Diaspora Engagement and Policy in Ethiopia, in Collyer, Michael (2013) Emigration Nations: the ideologies and policies of emigrant engagement, Palgrave.

Historically, Ethiopia has had a low emigration rate. Emigration movements from Ethiopia have been concentrated in the last 30 years and can be characterized in four waves (Tasse, 2004 in Lyons, 2007). The first was pre-1974 with the emigration and return of Ethiopian elite. Refugees fleeing the *Dergue* regime from 1974-82 characterized the second wave. The third was primarily emigration via family reunification schemes from 1982-1991, as families joined those who had initially fled the *Dergue* regime. The final wave of the Ethiopian diaspora can be characterized by the post-1991 flows that continue today. This last group has mixed motivations for emigrating. This includes people fleeing political oppression, but also includes skilled migrants and family reunification. Tasse (2007) argues that the Westernization of Ethiopia has maintained the emigration flows particularly as better educated urban Ethiopians (primarily from Addis Ababa) seek to emigrate to the West.

Prior to the 1970s there was very little emigration from Ethiopia. The monarchy had been in power since the 1930s and at that time people who migrated were mainly elites who went abroad for professional purposes, such as study, and then returned (Tasse, 2007; Terrazas, 2007). Tasse (2007) notes that since so few Ethiopians migrated abroad during this first wave their motivation to return was strong as they were almost guaranteed a very high social position.

Political instability began when Ethiopia occupied Eritrea in 1962, which led to the creation of an Eritrean movement for independence (Berhanu and White, 2000). Due to the ensuing violence, people on both sides of the border fled. More emigration from Ethiopia followed in the 1970s with the overthrow of the traditional monarch by the *Dergue* – military junta – in 1974.

This led to the second wave of emigration beginning in 1974 as the Ethiopian Revolution led to a communist-style totalitarian regime. In addition to the new government, there was conflict in the Ogaden region between Ethiopia and Somalia, and the military regime survived an invasion from Somalia in 1977 (Berhanu and White, 2000). From 1976-79 the *Dergue* conducted the Red Terror to suppress all opposition to their regime, resulting in brutal killings, detentions and torture. The target was urban-based opponents, people with some education, and the young (Berhanu and White, 2000). Bariagaber cites these three key events of political repression, Eritrea's independence movement, and conflict with Somalia over the Ogaden region, as being the three instigators of refugee flows from Ethiopia (1999). All of these conflicts induced forced migration.

The third wave of emigration from Ethiopia began in 1982 and lasted until 1991. It was primarily comprised of family reunification schemes as people joined those who had fled since 1974 (Tasse, 2007). During this time, however, the number of refugees also rose. In addition, Ethiopia experienced a catastrophic national famine in 1984-1985 which killed 1 million people (Berhanu and White, 2000). Thus, reasons to flee were compounded by political and environmental factors.

Table 1 shows the number of Ethiopian refugees for select years as compared to refugee flows in the Horn of Africa from 1972- 1992 (migration waves two and three). The Horn of Africa had the highest refugee concentration in the world at this time due to the conflicts in Eritrea,

Ethiopia, and Somalia. The majority of Ethiopian refugees did not emigrate beyond the Horn of Africa. The United States currently has the largest proportion of the Ethiopian diaspora, but prior to 1970, the United States granted asylum to only 63 Ethiopians (Homeland Security, 2010). However, this number steadily increased from 1,307 in the period 1971-1980, to 18,542 in the years 1981-1990, and then up to 19,912 in the period 1991-1999.

Table 1: Ethiopia refugee flows

Year	Refugees in the Horn of Africa	Refugees from Ethiopia	Percentage of refugees from Ethiopia
1972	55,000	55,000	100.00
1977	102,000	91,000	89.22
1982	1,091,000	1,081,500	99.13
1987	1,343,300	1,122,300	83.55
1992	1,676,800	752,400	44.87

Source: Bariagaber, 1997 from US. Committee for Refugees (1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992)

In 1991, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Party (EPRDP), a coalition of ethnically based groups, overthrew the *Dergue* regime. This led to the fourth and current wave of emigration from Ethiopia. A transitional government was established and in 1993 Eritrea separated from Ethiopia. In 1994, Ethiopia's Constitution was established and in 1995 the country had its first elections. From 1998-2000, Ethiopia and Eritrea were at war, until the signing of a peace treaty in 2000. This conflict also caused migration flows, but to a much lesser extent than previous ones. At present, tensions still remain along the border between Ethiopia and Eritrea but this is not generating further migration. The constitution of 1994 established Ethiopia as a federalist state of nine regional states based on the predominant ethnic groups, with the exception of two federal territories: Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa.

The numbers of people emigrating at present are primarily emigrating for economic purposes and as illustrated above the refugee flows have significantly declined. It is important to note that a mix of low and highly skilled individuals has characterized these historical flows. In the first and second wave it was the highly skilled who were able to migrate and travel to the West. However, as the refugee situation progressed many low skilled Ethiopian refugees were resettled to North America and Europe. Today, as emigration continues, it is still both a mixture of the high and low skilled seeking opportunities abroad, primarily for employment and economic reasons. It is generally recognized that current emigration to the United States, Canada and Europe is characterized primarily by highly skilled migration, whereas emigration to the Middle East is characterized by lower skilled migration.

## Section 2: IS Academy on Migration and Development

The “Migration and Development: A World in Motion” project<sup>2</sup> is a research initiative sponsored and promoted by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs within the context of the IS Academy. This five-year project, which was launched in 2009, investigates the relationship between migration and development in home countries and communities through the collection of data both in The Netherlands and in four countries of origin (Afghanistan, Burundi, Ethiopia, and Morocco). The information collected about the situation of these migrant households in the Netherlands—as well as their contributions to family and communities left behind—will help guide more robust, evidence-based migration and development policy in the future. The data collected from 1005 households in the Netherlands as well as between 1500 and 2000 households in the origin countries enables migration to be understood as a holistic, multidimensional process. Within this project, there are five key focal areas:

- a. Remittances, development (local economic growth) and poverty alleviation
- b. Brain drain and development policy
- c. Return migration in the life cycle of migrants
- d. The Migration – Development Nexus in EU External Relations
- e. EU Mobility partnerships: a comparative policy evaluation

The main objective of the IS Academy is to strengthen the quality of policies in the area of development cooperation through interaction between policymakers and academia. The programme aims at stimulating new approaches to development cooperation using the available knowledge on sustainable development and poverty reduction and creating new evidence on effective policies. Making use of the different expertise of academics and professionals enriches the insights on both sides. Evidence-informed policies are inspired by academic research, and vice-versa, the knowledge of professionals provides an important input for academic research, strengthening thereby its relevance.

The objectives of the IS Academy on Migration and Development are based on the overall objectives of the IS Academy:

- To strengthen the scientific foundation for migration and development policy making;
- To strengthen the policy relevance of research in the area of migration and development;
- To continue and strengthen the leadership role of the Netherlands in the area of migration and development;
- To increase the knowledge about migration and development throughout Dutch society, policymakers in other sectors, as well as policymakers in developing countries;

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<sup>2</sup> For more information and for more project outputs, see:

<http://www.merit.unu.edu/research/6-migration-and-development/is-academy/>

- To raise interest among young researchers in migration and development research; and
- To broaden the perspective of civil servants and stimulate an outward looking orientation.

Four institutions are brought together under the consortium that act as partners for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the area of migration and development within the context of the IS Academy. The consortium partners offer a broad portfolio of academic research in the area of migration, training, supervision and collaboration with professionals and advisory activities for governments and international organizations. The Maastricht Graduate School of Governance at Maastricht University is the lead partner. The consortium consists of the following partners:

- Maastricht University:  
Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (MGSoG)  
Faculty of Law (FoL)  
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASOS)
- International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)
- European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)
- European Institute for Public Administration (EIPA)

### **Section 3: Summary of the implementation**

The survey fieldwork in Ethiopia was completed from February to April 2011. A total of 1,282 household surveys were completed in 15 different field sites in Ethiopia. The surveys were conducted in partnership with the Ethiopia Development Research Institute (EDRI).

Surveys were conducted in the following five regions of Ethiopia: Amhara, Oromia, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNP), Tigray, and Addis Ababa, which together represent 96 per cent of the population of Ethiopia (see Map 1). In each region, three *woredas* (administrative unit below a region, similar to a county) were sampled; one urban and two rural *woredas*. A two-staged sampling strategy was utilized, wherein the first phase, supervisors listed all households in three *kebeles* (smallest administrative unit in Ethiopia) in each selected *woreda* to gather an understanding of the number of migrant, non-migrant and return migrant households in each *kebele*. After this stage, one *kebele* from each *woreda* was selected based on the migration distribution and accessibility for the field crews. Households were then randomly assigned for enumeration with half of the households being assigned having migration experience (current migrant or return migrant households) and the other half being non-migrant households. Due to the low overall prevalence of migration in each community, random household selection would not have generated enough migration experience households to offer comparisons within the survey.

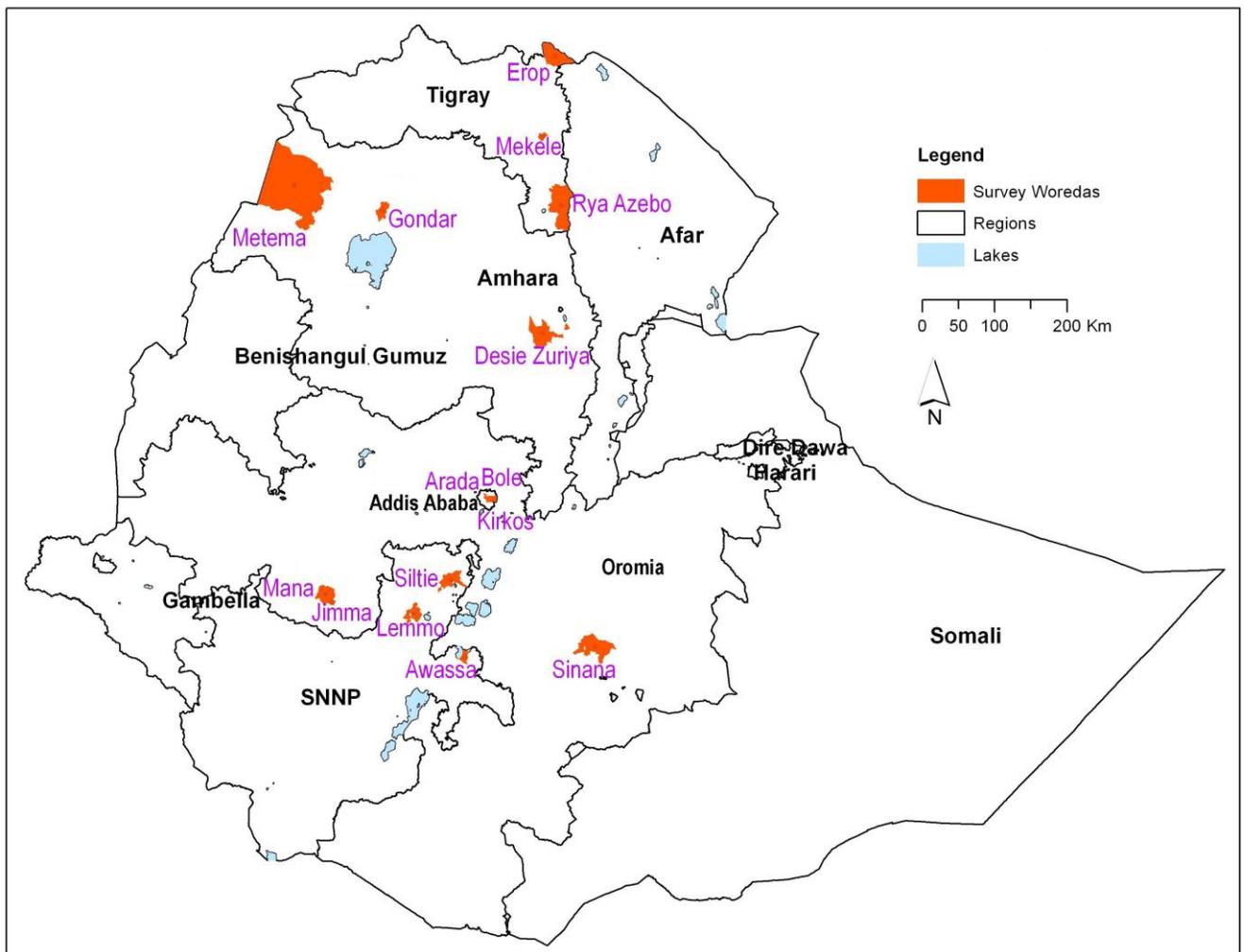
In each *kebele* a community survey was conducted simultaneously to the household survey. The field crew supervisor completed the community survey with a community leader (senior person

in the community with knowledge on the history and current state of the community). A total of 15 community surveys were completed.

#### Section 4: General data description

A total of 1,282 households were interviewed, representing 6,858 individuals. Within this sample, there were 536 current migrants and 200 return migrants. **It is evident that there are significantly more current migrants than return migrants in Ethiopia, suggesting that the prevalence of emigration from Ethiopia is increasing.** The vast majority of migrants are of working age, representing 13 per cent of all working age individuals in the survey.

Map 1: Migration survey *woredas* in Ethiopia



At the household level, approximately one third of the households have a migrant abroad and almost 13 per cent has a return migrant. A small number of households (41 or 3.2 per cent) have both a migrant abroad and a return migrant. It is important to note that for the purposes of this report in sections that compare migrant and return migrant households at the household level, (as in Table 3) households that have both a current and a return migrant household will only be counted in the current migrant category. That is, for these comparisons the *n* for the return migrant households will be 127, not 168, so that overlapping households are not counted twice. Less than a quarter of the households receive remittances. Furthermore, approximately 65 per cent of households with a current migrant receive remittances.

Table 2: Migration and remittances in the survey

	Frequency	% in data	Total
<b>HH with migrant</b>	427	33.31	1282
<b>HH with return migrant</b>	168	13.10	1282
<b>HH with no migrant</b>	728	56.79	1282
<b>HH overlapping current and return migrant</b>	41	3.20	1282
<b>HH receiving remittances</b>	292	22.78	1282

Table 2 highlights the average number of migrants, returnees, and remittance senders per household. The number of current migrants in the 427 migrant households is on average 1.56 per household and the maximum number of current migrants that a household has is five. The number of return migrants per household is slightly lower with an average of 1.44, suggesting that the majority of returnees are individual migrants and not families. The households that receive remittances generally receive them from only one remittance sender (average of 1.09). Almost one quarter of households have concrete plans to live in another country in the future.

Table 3: Migration and remittances in the survey

	Mean	Min	Max	N
<b># of migrants in hh (of migrant hhs)</b>	1.56	1	5	427
<b># of return migrants in hh</b>	1.44	1	5	127
<b># of remittances senders per hh receiving remittances</b>	1.09	1	3	292
<b>Future migration plans</b>	304 (23.75%)			1280

Some noticeable differences can be discerned when comparing the regions in which the three types of households reside, as illustrated in Table 3. In general the number of households interviewed is evenly spread across the regions, with slightly fewer households in Addis Ababa. Similarly, the number of current migrant households is also quite evenly spread across the regions, with the lowest prevalence being in Addis Ababa. For return migrants, however, there is variation amongst the regions with a relatively larger percentage residing in Oromiya (30.71 per cent) and a lower percentage in SNNP (8.66 per cent).

It is also evident that **return migrants are the most likely to live in an urban area (67 per cent)**. This is in line with the return migration literature which finds that returnees tend to prefer to return to urban centres rather than rural areas. The majority of the population overall in Ethiopia resides in rural areas.

When comparing household size (the number of people living in the household), migrant households have larger households on average (6.22) and non-migrant households have the smallest households (4.86). However, it must be noted that household size in this variable includes the migrants that are currently abroad.

One quarter of the surveyed households indicated plans for migration in the future. Return migrant households give the strongest indications for future migration plans (33.07 per cent) and less than 20 per cent of non-migrant households have concrete plans to migrate.

Table 4: Household data

Variable	Migrant	Return	Non-Migrant	Min	Max	n
<b>Region</b>						
Addis Ababa	74 (17.33%)	29 (22.83%)	132 (18.13%)			235
Amhara	87 (20.37%)	24 (18.90%)	151 (20.74%)			262
Oromiya	90 (21.08%)	39 (30.71%)	132 (18.13%)			261
SNNP	93 (21.78%)	11 (8.66%)	156 (21.43%)			260
Tigray	83 (19.44%)	24 (18.90%)	157 (21.57%)			264
<b>Urban</b>	184 (43.00%)	86 (67.00%)	256 (35.00%)			
<b>Average household size</b>	6.22	5.24	4.86	1	15	1282
<b># of adults in hh (18-64)</b>	4.55	3.28	2.91	1	10	1282
<b># of children in hh (&lt;18)</b>	1.67	1.97	1.95	0	8	1282
<b># of elderly in hh (&gt;64)</b>	0.30	0.18	0.18	0	3	1282
<b>Future migration plans</b>	119 (27.93%)	42 (33.07%)	143 (19.67%)			304 (23.75%)

There are strong discrepancies in individuals' literacy rates per household type (see Table 5). **Migrants themselves are the most likely to be literate (93 per cent), followed by return migrants (80 per cent). Both of these numbers are considerably higher than the 68 per cent literacy rate of non-migrants.**

There are also significant differences in individuals' employment rates between migrants, return migrants and non-migrants. A person is considered employed if he/she has paid work, is self-employed or is in community or military service, and is at least 18 years of age. Therefore, individuals involved in agriculture for self-sufficiency are not considered to be employed. It is important to note that the actual number of migrants employed may be less than reported here, as all information on migrants is reported by the household head and not the migrant themselves. A slightly higher percentage of return migrants are employed than non-migrants.

Table 5: Literacy rates and employment

Variable	Migrant	Return	Non-Migrant	n
<b>Literacy of individuals (aged 18+) by household type</b>	480 (92.66%)	158 (79.80%)	2,569 (68.16%)	3207
<b>Employment of individuals (aged 18+) by household type</b>	430 (81.59%)	101 (51.01%)	1,644 (43.72%)	4485

## Section 5: Migration

Tables 5 and 6 show migrant characteristics. On average migrants are fairly young averaging 30 years old, have had almost 10 years of education and have been abroad for a period ranging between three months and 35 years with an average duration abroad of 64 months, or five years and four months.

Table 6: Migrant characteristics<sup>3</sup>

	Mean	Min	Max	N
<b>Age of migrant</b>	30.47	5	88	533
<b>Education (years)</b>	9.88	1	21	494
<b>Months abroad</b>	64.34	3	420	536

**More than 60 per cent of migrants are female and one third are married.** This indicates that females are currently the primary emigrants from Ethiopia, of whom the majority migrates to the Middle East for domestic work, and the bulk is single without children. The vast majority of migrants are employed (81.50 per cent) in the country of migration. As noted previously, migrants tend to be literate; however they still have low levels of education with the majority having no tertiary education, and 41 per cent having only primary education or no formal education. The overwhelming majority of migrants are children of the household head (77.99 per cent).

Table 7: Migrant characteristics: education and relationship to household head

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Male</b>	214	39.93
<b>Married</b>	181	33.83
<b>Parent</b>	74	13.83
<b>Employed</b>	436	81.50

<sup>3</sup> For more information on the characteristics of migrants based on region of destination see: Kuschminder, Katie, Lisa Andersson & Melissa Siegel, 2012, Profiling Ethiopian migration: A comparison of characteristics of Ethiopian migrants to Africa, the Middle East and the North, in: Cristina Udelsmann Rodrigues (Ed.), *Crossing African borders: Migration and mobility*, Center of African Studies (CEA), ISCTE-IUL, University Institute of Lisbon, Lisbon. Available at: <http://repositorio-iul.iscte.pt/handle/10071/4366>

<b>Highest educational attainment</b>		
No formal education	39	7.28
Any primary	183	34.14
Any secondary	243	45.34
Any tertiary	68	12.69
<b>Relationship to hh</b>		
Head of hh	23	4.29
Spouse	25	4.66
Child	418	77.99
Adopted child	5	0.93
Brother/sister	38	7.09
Nephew/niece	8	1.49
Grand child	8	1.49
Brother/sister in law	5	0.93
Other family	6	1.12

Table 7 displays the findings on the current and previous migration episodes of migrants and their transnational ties. Transnational ties here refer to the maintenance of connections with the home country through either communications or return visits. Over three quarters of all migrants were motivated to migrate because of employment opportunities, which corresponds well with the previous section that the majority of migrants are employed in the country of migration. **The decision to migrate was commonly made by the migrant themselves (44.44 per cent), which illustrates that migrants had a high level of agency in their decisions and that migration is not entirely a household strategy in Ethiopia.** The three most common ways to finance migration are with gifts from family or friends (40.79 per cent), with informal loans from family or friends (28.36 per cent) or with savings (13.66 per cent), indicating that migrants themselves did not have the assets or savings to finance their migration on their own. The majority of migrants migrated alone (67.32 per cent), and did not have a transit experience in a third country (16.14 per cent).

**The migration corridor from Ethiopia to the Middle East is prominent, representing the destination for half of all migrants from Ethiopia.** As stated at the beginning of this section, the main pull to the Middle East is for domestic work for Ethiopian women. Men migrate to the Middle East in search of opportunities in construction or sales jobs, but these flows are not as prominent as the female migration flows. This is followed by 26 per cent of migration to the North (Europe, US, or Canada) and migration to other African countries at 19 per cent. South Africa is a popular destination for Ethiopian migrants, both as a place to settle and find work, and as a transit country for trying to migrate to the North. Overall, however, it is evident that the majority of migration from Ethiopia is not to the North. Further examination of the characteristics of the migrants to the North shows that they are more educated, are more likely to migrate legally, and to stay for a longer duration.

Table 8: Current and previous migration episodes of household migrants and transnational ties

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Why did this person decide to migrate?</b>		
Family reunification	18	3.52
Family formation (for marriage)	14	2.74
Security/political reasons	20	3.91
Employment opportunities	385	75.34
Education	28	5.48
Environmental disaster	1	0.20
Moving with the family	10	1.96
Other	35	6.85
<b>Who was involved in the decision to migrate?</b>		
Migrant decided to move on their own	224	44.44
Someone else was involved in the decision	280	55.56
<b>How was migration financed?</b>		
Savings	66	13.66
Formal loans (bank)	1	0.21
Informal loans from family or friends	137	28.36
Other informal loans	4	0.83
Gift from family/friends	197	40.79
Employer paid	11	2.28
Scholarship	4	0.83
Came with family as dependent	19	3.93
Sold assets	20	4.14
Other	24	4.97
<b>Migrated alone</b>	344	67.32
<b>Transit migration</b>	86	16.14
<b>Final destination region</b>		
Middle East	263	50.77
Africa	99	19.11
Europe	36	6.95
United States/Canada*	114	22.01
Other	6	1.16
<b>Why was this specific country choice made?</b>		
Easy country to gain access/entry	60	12.07
Could find employment there	103	20.72
Working conditions better there	114	22.94
Payment better there	76	15.29
Living conditions better there	30	6.04

Friends/family already there	72	14.49
Wanted to study there	19	3.82
Other	23	4.63
<b>Migrated with legal documents</b>	324	61.02
<b>Percentage of migrants with a previous migration episode</b>	44	8.21
<b>While abroad migrant has contact with household left behind</b>	417	90.26
<b>Number of times migrant returned for a visit in the last 12 months</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Min-max</b>
	0.12	0-2

\*Almost all went to United States

Overall, most migrants from Ethiopia migrated with legal documents<sup>4</sup> (61.02 per cent); however, a large portion still migrated without documents. A variety of factors were mentioned to have influenced destination country choice, including better working conditions (22.94 per cent), the possibility of finding employment (20.72 per cent), higher salaries (15.29 per cent), the presence of family or friends (14.49 per cent) and easy access or entry to the country (12.07 per cent). Only a small percentage of current migrants have had a previous migration episode (8.21 per cent), suggesting that circular and repeat migration is not a common trend at this time. Contact between current migrants and households left behind in Ethiopia is very common (90.26 per cent), although return visits in the last 12 months are rare (mean: 0.12 visits per year). Due to the fact that the majority of migrants are migrating for low skilled positions within the South or Middle East, it is logical that they cannot necessarily afford to return to Ethiopia for visits.

## Section 6: Remittances (from household and non-household members)

Table 8 discusses monetary remittances from migrant household members. The majority of households that receive remittances receive these from household members (263 households) and not from non-household members (68). Most households started receiving these remittances in the past five years, which corresponds with the average duration that a migrant spends abroad. Remittances from household members tend to be sent more regularly, with a smaller percentage reporting having received the remittances only once in the last 12 months (25.58 per cent vs. 43.28 per cent) and larger percentages reporting having received remittances more often (i.e. twice, every three months or at least once per month). Nevertheless, around one third considered the reception of remittances to have been irregular from both household and non-household members.

In approximately 50 per cent of the cases the money was received for a specific yearly celebration (i.e. birthday, Christmas, Ramadan, New Year, Easter, Epiphany, Meskel) in the past year with the percentage slightly higher among remittance receivers from household members. It is less likely that money was received for a different specific event.

<sup>4</sup> Legal documents are defined as migrating with a work visa, tourist visa, study visa, or refugee status. This does not necessarily mean that the migration was legal as an individual could enter on a tourist visa and stay for work.

Although household members seem to have sent a lower average amount per transaction (USD 222.33) compared to non-household members (USD 285.92), **the total amount sent in one year is substantially higher from household members than non-household members (USD 750.81 vs. USD 494.74)**. Remittances received from household members tend to be the same (27.59 per cent) or more (32.18 per cent) than in previous years, whereas these percentages are almost reversed among non-household members.

A clear difference can be observed when comparing the remittance channel used by household members and non-household members. The former tend to use a money transfer operator (41.89 per cent) or the bank (36.98 per cent), whereas non-household members tend to let a friend or relative carry the money (37.31 per cent) or use a money transfer operator (31.34 per cent). A bank was reported by less than 20 per cent of remittance receivers. Households who receive remittances tend to be satisfied with the transfer method and this satisfaction is even more pronounced among those who receive from non-household members.

Table 9: Monetary remittances from migrant household member(s)

	<b>Household members (N=263)</b>	<b>Non-household members (N=68)</b>
	Frequency %	Frequency %
<b>Number of years migrant has been sending remittances</b>		
0-5 year	189 (72.97%)	40 (65.57%)
6-10 years	49 (18.92%)	15 (24.59%)
>10 years	21 (8.11%)	6 (9.84%)
<b>How often was money received in the last 12 months</b>		
Irregularly	89 (34.50%)	22 (32.84%)
Once	66 (25.58%)	29 (43.28%)
Twice	40 (15.50%)	8 (11.94%)
Every 3 months	41 (15.89%)	5 (7.46%)
Once per month or more	22 (8.52%)	3 (4.48%)
<b>Money was received for a specific yearly celebration in past 12 months</b>	145 (54.72%)	32 (48.48%)
<b>Money was received for other special event in past 12 months</b>	67 (25.28%)	14 (20.90%)
<b>Average amount sent per transaction in \$</b>	222.33	285.92
<b>Total amount received in last 12 months in \$</b>	750.81	494.74
<b>Was more or less received than in previous years</b>		
Less	41 (15.71%)	10 (15.87%)
The same	72 (27.59%)	19 (30.16%)

More	84 (32.18%)	15 (23.81%)
Amount fluctuated over time	5 (1.92%)	1 (1.59%)
First year money was sent	59 (22.61%)	18 (28.57%)
<b>Remittance channel</b>		
Brought it him/her self	3 (1.13%)	2 (2.99%)
Friend/relative brought it	49 (18.49%)	25 (37.31%)
Money transfer operator (i.e. Western Union)	111 (41.89%)	21 (31.34%)
Shop keeper/call house/hawala (informal)	4 (1.51%)	2 (2.99%)
Bank	98 (36.98%)	13 (19.40%)
Other	0	2 (2.99%)
<b>Satisfaction with transfer method</b>		
Very unsatisfied	14 (5.30%)	3 (4.48%)
Unsatisfied	17 (6.44%)	6 (8.96%)
Neutral	13 (4.92%)	3 (4.48%)
Satisfied	144 (54.55%)	28 (41.79%)
Very satisfied	76 (28.79%)	24 (35.82%)

The most common purpose of monetary remittances is daily needs (41.24 per cent) and to a lesser extent ceremonies (16.38 per cent), housing or land (11.86 per cent) or debt payments (11.30 per cent). The percentages were similar for the actual use of the remittances, but daily needs are considered even more important.

Table 10: Monetary remittances: purpose and usage

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Primary purpose of money</b>		
Daily needs	73	41.24
Education	13	7.34
Business/investment	3	1.69
Savings	2	1.13
Agriculture	5	2.82
Leisure	0	0
Debt payments	20	11.30
Healthcare	6	3.39
Housing/land	21	11.86
To buy durable goods	1	0.56
Donations to community projects	1	0.56
Membership fees	0	0
Ceremonies	29	16.38
Other	3	1.69
No specific reason	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Primary use of remittances received</b>		
Daily needs	99	46.70
Education	17	8.02
Business/investment	3	1.42
Savings	7	3.30
Agriculture	7	3.30
Leisure	1	0.47
Debt payments	20	9.43
Healthcare	5	2.36
Housing/land	17	8.02
To buy durable goods	5	2.36
Donations to community projects	1	0.47
Membership fees	1	0.47
Ceremonies	23	10.85
Other	5	2.36
No specific reason	1	0.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>To what extent does the sending person(s) has/have a say over how this hh spends the money</b>		
No say at all	77	35.65
Very little say	26	12.04
Some say	79	36.57
Total say	34	15.74

Less than 5 per cent of remittance receivers sent part of the money that was received to another household in Ethiopia. Of those that did send money, all money was sent to a blood relative and the average amount sent was USD 51 over the past 12 months. Less than 1 per cent of the total sample sent remittances from Ethiopia to another country.

The number of households that receive goods from absent household members is low with only 72 households receiving goods from household members and 21 from non-household members. Furthermore, most have only received goods once in the last 12 months. The type of good that is received is normally clothes or shoes and the total value of the goods received in the last year from household members was more than twice as much (USD 723.68) as that received from non-household members (USD 373.37).

Table 11: Goods from absent household members and non-household members

	<b>Household members (n= 72 receiving)</b>	<b>Non-household members (n= 21 receiving)</b>
	Frequency %	Frequency %

<b>How often were goods received in the last 12 months</b>		
Irregularly	18 (24.66%)	7 (30.43%)
Once	50 (68.49%)	12 (52.17%)
Twice	4 (5.48%)	4 (17.39%)
Every 3 months	1 (1.37%)	0
Once per month or more	0	0
<b>Kinds of goods received</b>		
Clothing/shoes	56 (75.68%)	18 (81.82%)
Mobile phone	3 (4.05%)	0
Television	1 (1.35%)	0
Computer/laptop	3 (4.05%)	1 (4.55%)
Other electronics	4 (5.41%)	1 (4.55%)
Medication	3 (4.05%)	1 (4.55%)
Books/CDs/DVDs	3 (4.05%)	0
Other	1 (1.35%)	1 (4.55%)
<b>Value of goods received in last 12 months in US \$</b>	723.68	373.37

## Section 7: Return migration

**Most return migrants are recent returnees who have been abroad for less than five years.** The majority of return migrants left Ethiopia after 2000 and the largest group left between 2006 and 2011. This is also confirmed when looking at the average number of months abroad, which is approximately 49 months or around four years. Almost 60 per cent of the return migrants returned after 2006. Most return migrants had gone to a Middle Eastern country and in particular to Saudi Arabia. An interesting observation is that around 20 per cent of current migrants went to the United States (see table 6), but less than 6 per cent of returning migrants had returned from the United States. **For most return migrants, migration was not intended to be permanent (85.23 per cent) and migration was primarily initiated for employment opportunities abroad (75 per cent).** A wide variety of reasons for return were mentioned with the two most commonly reported reasons being a desire to be closer to family and friends and being repatriated or deported. It is important to note that repatriations and deportations are common from both Middle East and African countries.

Table 12: Return migrants: migration history

<b>Year of migration</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1960-1969	2	1.16
1970-1979	9	5.23

1980-1989	23	13.37
1990-1999	27	15.70
2000-2005	40	23.26
2006-2011	71	41.28
<b>Country of migration</b>		
Saudi Arabia	57	31.84
Middle East - Other	49	27.37
Europe	6	3.35
USA	10	5.59
Other	57	31.84
<b>Migration was intended to be permanent</b>		
	26	14.77
<b>Reason for emigration</b>		
Family reunification / formation	9	5.11
Security / political reasons	12	6.82
Employment opportunities	132	75.00
Education	5	2.84
Environmental disaster	1	0.57
Moving with family	2	1.14
Other	15	8.52
<b>Migrated with</b>		
Alone	116	65.91
Family	21	11.93
Other	39	22.16
<b>Average duration abroad (months)</b>		
	<b>mean</b>	<b>min-max</b>
	49.12	1-456
<b>Year of return</b>		
1960-1969	1	0.59
1970-1979	1	0.59
1980-1989	7	4.14
1990-1999	38	22.49
2000-2005	23	13.61
2006-2011	99	58.58
<b>Reason for return</b>		
I missed my country and wanted to return home	15	8.62
I wanted to be closer to my family and friends	39	22.41
I wanted to be in my cultural environment	4	2.30
There is now peace and safety	4	2.30

The political situation changed	10	5.75
To participate in the development of my country	4	2.30
My documents expired	7	4.02
My asylum application failed	8	4.60
I was unable to reach my intended destination	6	3.45
I was repatriated/deported	26	14.94
I did not like the country of migration	15	8.62
My work contract ended	16	9.20
Other	20	11.49

Fifty-six per cent of the return migrants in the sample made the decision to return alone. The three most frequently reported ways of financing one's migration is with a gift from family or friends (25.49 per cent), savings (26.14 per cent) or with informal loans (18.95 per cent). A destination was commonly chosen because of the better employment or working conditions (32.03 per cent) or because it was easier to gain entry to the country (24.18 per cent). Almost 40 per cent had migrated without documents, which is similar to the percentage reported for current migrants. More than half of the return migrants did not have information on the country of migration before they left Ethiopia. For those that did have information on the country of migration, the main source was normally an Ethiopian friend or relative in the migration country (40 per cent), although only 30 per cent was in contact with friends or family residing abroad prior to departure.

Table 13: Return migrants: migration decision

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Made the decision to migration alone</b>	86	56.21
<b>Financing of migration</b>		
Savings	40	26.14
Formal loans (bank)	3	1.96
Informal loans (family / friends)	29	18.95
Gift from family / friends	39	25.49
Employer paid	5	3.27
Sold assets	15	9.80
Came with family as a dependent	5	3.27
Other	17	11.11
<b>Reason migrated to specific country</b>		
Easier to access / gain entry	37	24.18
Better employment / work condition	49	32.03
Better payment	17	11.11
Living conditions were better	3	1.96
Family / friends already there	13	8.50
Other	34	22.22

<b>Migrated without documents</b>	59	38.56
<b>Had information on country of migration prior to departure</b>	70	46.05
<b>Obtained this Information (primary source)</b>		
Ethiopian friend / family member in country of migration	28	40.00
Friend / family member in country of migration	15	21.43
Friend / family member in country of origin	15	21.43
<b>In contact with family / friends living abroad prior to departure</b>	46	30.26

In the country of migration most return migrants lived on the work site (48.68 per cent) or in a rented room or shared apartment (26.32 per cent). Over 60 per cent had been employed in the migration country but only a small number of return migrants had received education (3.36 per cent) or training (11.84 per cent) abroad. Many migrants did not feel part of the destination society (63.16 per cent) and less than 10 per cent was a member of an association abroad.

A very limited number of return migrants made an investment in Ethiopia while abroad, but those who did still tend to have this investment. The number of investments in the country of migration was even smaller and none of them still owned their investment in land or houses, although some still owned their business abroad. More than half of the return migrants had sent remittances while abroad with an average of USD 212, which was mainly sent for the purpose of daily needs (56.25 per cent). Less than 8 per cent had sent remittances to non-household members. Around 55 per cent had brought money upon return and this is a considerable amount compared to the remittances sent, averaging USD 1219. Although the primary use of this money is daily needs (37.04 per cent), this money has also been used to make investments. Around 16 per cent used it for housing or land (16.05 per cent) or for investments or businesses (14.81 per cent). Just over 11 per cent saved the money that they had brought back to Ethiopia.

Table 14: Return migrants: migration experiences

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Lived in the country of migration</b>		
Asylum centre	1	0.66
Charitable centre / shelter	3	1.97
Motel / hotel / hostel	1	0.66
Work site	74	48.68
Refugee camp	12	7.89
Rented room / shared apartment	40	26.32
With family	10	6.58
Own house	6	3.95
Other	5	3.29
<b>Employed in the country of migration at any time</b>	94	61.84

<b>Received education while abroad</b>	5	3.36
<b>Received training while abroad</b>	18	11.84
<b>Member of an organization while abroad</b>	15	9.80
<b>Felt a part of the destination society</b>	56	36.84
<b>While abroad made an Investment in</b>		
Land in Ethiopia	4	2.63
Still own the land	5	83.33
House in Ethiopia	4	2.70
Still own the house	4	100.00
Business in Ethiopia	6	4.05
Still own the business	4	66.67
Land in country of migration	2	1.35
Still own the land	0	0
House in country of migration	4	2.70
Still own the house	0	0
Business in country of migration	4	2.70
Still own the business	2	33.33
<b>Sent remittances to household while abroad</b>	82	53.95
<b>Average amount sent in US\$</b>	<b>mean</b>	<b>min-max</b>
	212.47	16.89-1520.1
<b>Primary reason sent money</b>		
Daily needs	27	56.25
Education	1	2.08
Investment / business	3	6.25
Savings	2	4.17
Debt payments	6	12.50
Healthcare	1	2.08
Housing / land	4	8.33
Other	4	8.33
<b>Sent remittances to non-household while abroad</b>	12	7.89
<b>Brought money upon return</b>	83	54.97
<b>Average amount in US \$</b>	<b>mean</b>	<b>min-max</b>
	1219.39	33.78-10,000
<b>Primary use of this money</b>		
Daily needs	30	37.04
Education	1	1.23
Investment/ business	12	14.81
Savings	9	11.11

Agriculture	4	4.94
Leisure	1	1.23
Debt payments	2	2.47
Healthcare	1	1.23
Housing/land	13	16.05
To buy durable goods	4	4.94
Other	4	4.94

Maintaining transnational social ties with family or friends in Ethiopia, while abroad was common amongst the returnees. Almost three quarters stayed in touch with family and friends while abroad and around 19 per cent had temporarily returned to Ethiopia, mostly for a period of more than two months (57.14 per cent) with the main purpose cited being a vacation to see family and friends (85.71 per cent).

Table 15: Return migrants: transnational social ties

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Maintained contact with family/ friends in Ethiopia</b>	111	73.03
<b>Temporarily returned to Ethiopia</b>	21	18.92
<b>Duration of stay in Ethiopia on last return trip</b>		
3-4 weeks	1	4.76
1-2 months	8	38.10
More than 2 months	12	57.14
<b>Primary reason for temporary return</b>		
Visit family/friends/vacation	18	85.71
Significant event (death/wedding)	1	4.76
Business purposes	1	4.76
Other	1	4.76

Table 15 shows the return experiences of return migrants. The year of final return to Ethiopia was between 2006 and 2011 for the majority of migrants (62.50 per cent). In most cases, returnees made the decision to return by themselves (53.33 per cent). In some cases the government or authorities in the migration country were involved in the return decision (16.67 per cent), indicating a forced return. Family members were also sometimes involved in the decision to return (14.67 per cent). Return assistance was received from a wide range of people and organizations, although the main three are: the migrant him/herself, the government of the migration country, and family.

**Approximately half of return migrants were working in paid employment (19.08 per cent) or owned their own business upon return (28.95 per cent).** It is interesting to note that returnees were more likely to own their own business than being in paid employment. On the whole, these were small businesses employing an average of 1.4 people. Of those who owned their

own business, 30 per cent stated that the business was currently struggling; twenty-five per cent stated that the business was profitable and the remaining 45 per cent stated that the business was managing. Upon return the majority of returnees do not maintain contacts with family or friends in the migration country (27.63 per cent).

Table 16: Return migrants: return experiences

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Year of final return to Ethiopia</b>		
1950-1959	1	0.66
1960-1969	1	0.66
1980-1989	5	3.29
1990-1999	34	22.37
2000-2005	16	10.53
2006-2011	95	62.50
<b>Involved in decision to return</b>		
No one other than the migrant	80	53.33
Mother	4	2.67
Other family	18	12.00
Friends	5	3.33
Government/ authorities in country of migration	25	16.67
Government/ authorities in county of return	10	6.67
<b>Returnee received assistance from:</b>		
Friends	9	6.04
Father/ mother	5	3.36
Partner/spouse	14	9.40
Brothers/ sisters	7	4.70
Employer in the country of migration	10	6.71
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	1	0.67
UNHCR	3	2.01
Government of country of migration	19	12.75
Government of country of origin	8	5.37
No one other than myself	65	43.62
Other (specify)	8	5.37
<b>In paid employment since return</b>	29	19.08
<b>Average number of months to find a new job</b>	<b>mean</b>	<b>min-max</b>
	6.63	0-36
<b>Owns own business</b>	44	28.95
<b>Maintains contact with family/ friends in country of migration</b>	42	27.63

The perspective of return migrants on the impact of their migration experience seems slightly positive. **The large majority (87.5 per cent) feel part of their community in Ethiopia upon return, indicating that the majority of returnees feel reintegrated.** The position in the household has either remained the same (52.98 per cent) or improved (42.38 per cent).

In general, both the household and individual living conditions have improved (48.68 per cent and 44.08 per cent) or at least stayed the same (33.55 per cent and 36.18 per cent). The impact of the migration experience on one’s professional skills, social status and ability to contribute to one’s community is mixed, although more seem to agree that migration has improved their ability and skills than disagree. Almost 44 per cent agree that migration has benefited their family and most migrants argue that migration has not alienated them from the community.

In contrast, many negative effects of migration were also reported. **One quarter of returnees agreed that their migration was a mistake.** Over 30 per cent felt that their migration violated their human rights and 20 per cent stated that their migration placed them in distress. Furthermore, 42 per cent felt that migration had negatively impacted their mental health. As the majority of return migrants returned from Middle Eastern countries, where it is well documented that migrant rights are low, these experiences are not surprising. The prevalence of negative experiences does, however, raise concerns regarding the impact of migration and return on the individuals and their communities.

Table 17: Return migrants: perspectives

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Now that returned, feel a part of a community in Ethiopia</b>		
Not a part of a community	4	2.63
Somewhat a part of a community	12	7.89
Very much part of a community	133	87.50
<b>Compared to prior to migration my position in the hh has</b>		
HH status has decreased	3	1.99
HH status has not changed	80	52.98
HH status has improved	64	42.38
<b>Change in living conditions of the individual compared to prior to migration</b>		
Became much worse	3	1.97
Became worse	13	8.55
Stayed the same	55	36.18
Improved	67	44.08
Very much improved	12	7.89
<b>Change in living conditions of the household compared to prior to migration</b>		
Became much worse	1	0.66
Became worse	18	11.84

Stayed the same	51	33.55
Improved	74	48.68
Very much improved	7	4.61
<b>Migration improved professional skills</b>		
Strongly disagree	27	17.76
Disagree	35	23.03
Neutral	16	10.51
Agree	51	33.55
Strongly agree	23	15.13
<b>Migration improved my social status in Ethiopia</b>		
Strongly disagree	9	5.92
Disagree	41	26.97
Neutral	32	21.05
Agree	53	34.87
Strongly agree	16	10.53
<b>Migration increased my ability to contribute to my community</b>		
Strongly disagree	10	6.58
Disagree	44	28.95
Neutral	28	18.42
Agree	52	34.21
Strongly agree	17	11.18
<b>Migration improved my mental health</b>		
Strongly disagree	12	8.16
Disagree	50	34.01
Neutral	37	25.17
Agree	36	24.49
Strongly agree	12	8.16
<b>Migration benefited my family</b>		
Strongly disagree	26	17.45
Disagree	36	24.16
Neutral	11	7.38
Agree	65	43.62
Strongly agree	11	7.38
<b>Migration alienated me from the community</b>		
Strongly disagree	38	25.00
Disagree	77	50.66
Neutral	19	12.50
Agree	15	9.87

Strongly agree	2	1.32
<b>Migration placed me in distress</b>		
Strongly disagree	36	23.68
Disagree	79	51.97
Neutral	7	4.61
Agree	16	10.53
Strongly agree	14	9.21
<b>Migration violated my human rights</b>		
Strongly disagree	39	25.66
Disagree	54	35.53
Neutral	11	7.24
Agree	33	21.71
Strongly agree	15	9.87
<b>Migration was a mistake</b>		
Strongly disagree	47	30.92
Disagree	48	31.58
Neutral	17	11.18
Agree	13	8.55
Strongly agree	27	17.76
<b>Migration gave me more decision making power in my household</b>		
Strongly disagree	15	9.87
Disagree	38	25.00
Neutral	41	26.97
Agree	46	30.26
Strongly agree	12	7.89
<b>Migration gave me less respect within my household</b>		
Strongly disagree	57	37.50
Disagree	74	48.68
Neutral	12	7.89
Agree	5	3.29
Strongly agree	3	1.97

## Section 8: Development indicators by group

**Child outcomes.** Overall, three quarters of children attended school in the last week. In migrant and remittance receiving households, school attendance is slightly higher than in the other types of households. The majority of children receive average grades with marginally higher grades in non-migrant and non-remittance receiving households. Antisocial behaviour is

present in approximately 10 per cent of the children and is slightly less common in migrant and remittance receiving households and largest among children in return migrant households. Only 3.5 per cent of the children were involved in child labour in the last week and this percentage is even lower in return migrant households.

Table 18: Child outcomes: migrant hh vs. return migrant hh vs. non migrant hh

	<b>Migrant</b>	<b>Return</b>	<b>Non-Migrant</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Child attended school in the last week</b>	506 (78.69%)	137 (74.05%)	873 (73.80%)	1.517 (75.32%)
<b>Child grades</b>				
Below average (0-65%)	90 (19.87%)	28 (22.05%)	152 (19.14%)	270 (19.65%)
Average (66-79%)	255 (56.29%)	67 (52.76%)	443 (55.79%)	765 (55.68%)
Above average (80-100%)	108 (23.84%)	32 (25.20%)	199 (25.06%)	339 (24.67%)
<b>Child shows any anti-social behaviour</b>	46 (8.13%)	19 (12.58%)	98 (10.2%)	163 (9.49%)
<b>Child involved in labour in last week</b>	26 (3.68)	3 (1.21%)	53 (3.73%)	82 (3.45%)

Table 19: Child outcomes: remittance vs. non-remittance receiving hh

	<b>Remittance receiving</b>	<b>Non-remittance receiving</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Child attended school in the last week</b>	348 (77.85%)	1168 (74.68%)	1519 (75.35%)
<b>Child grades</b>			
Below average (0-65%)	69 (21.50%)	201 (19.09%)	270 (19.65%)
Average (66-79%)	179 (55.76%)	586 (55.65%)	765 (55.68%)
Above average (80-100%)	73 (22.74%)	266 (25.26%)	339 (24.67%)
<b>Child shows any anti-social behaviour</b>	29 (7.36%)	134 (10.12%)	163 (9.49%)
<b>Child labour in last week (B8 dummy)</b>	17 (3.45%)	65 (3.45%)	82 (3.45%)

Tables 19 and 20 discuss various types of assets among the different types of households.

**Land.** All land in Ethiopia is government owned, thus the first variable refers to households that have a long-term lease on a piece of land in Ethiopia. The size of the land tenure is largest among migrant households and considerably larger among migrant and non-migrant

households compared to return migrant households. When comparing remittance receiving and non-receiving households, land tenure and the average size of land tenure is slightly larger among non-receiving households. As illustrated in Table 3, return migrant households are most likely to live in urban areas, therefore it follows that return migrants are the least likely to hold land tenures (37.8 per cent). Around 57 per cent of the households that have land tenure receive almost all the food that they consume from the harvests of the land.

**Housing.** With regard to housing the average number of rooms in a house without bathroom and kitchen is lowest among non-migrant (2.28 rooms) and highest among migrant households (3.22). The difference between remittance and non-remittance receiving households is starker, with remittance receiving households having an average of 3.4 rooms and the latter 2.4. Home ownership is also considerably larger in migrant (82.27 per cent) and remittance receiving (81.5 per cent) households than among return (72.22 per cent), non-migrant (71.35 per cent) and non-remittance receiving (73.14 per cent) households.

**Livestock.** The most common type of livestock owned by households is poultry and to a lesser extent sheep and goats. Some noticeable differences are present with substantially larger amounts of poultry owned by migrant households (7.33) compared to return (4.03) and non-migrant households (5.17), whereas the reverse is true for goats which are owned more by return migrant households (8.83) compared to migrant (2.95) and non-migrant households (3.04). When comparing remittance and non-remittance receiving households the only significant difference is in the amount of poultry owned (8.95 vs. 4.91).

**Assets.** The asset list demonstrates that the most common household goods are large pieces of furniture (83.53 per cent), a phone (59.83 per cent), a radio (57.44 per cent) and a television (39.65 per cent) with ownership of almost all goods being higher among migrant, return and remittance receiving households. The largest differences are found with the refrigerator or freezer, television and phone. Another interesting observation is that a *computer* is owned by almost 8 per cent of remittance receiving households and over 6 per cent of migrant and return migrant households, whereas this percentage is only 1.7 among non-migrant households and 2.4 among non-remittance receiving households.

Agricultural assets in the form of a plough or hoe are owned by around 39 per cent of the households with slightly larger percentages of ownership among migrant households. Transportation assets are hardly owned with the most common being a bicycle (5.27 per cent) and a wagon or cart (4.33 per cent). One difference is that just over 10 per cent of return migrant households own a wagon or cart, whereas this is approximately 3 per cent for migrant and non-migrant households. Among non-remittance receiving households ownership of a wagon is twice as high (4.89 per cent) than among remittance receivers (2.42 per cent). Remittance receiving households are twice as likely to own a bicycle (8.65 per cent) than non-remittance receiving households (4.28). Over 31 per cent of households own jewellery and this percentage is highest among return migrant and remittance receiving households.

**Expenditures.** The total monthly household expenditure is highest among return migrant households (USD 121.75), remittance receiving households (USD 118.65) and migrant households (USD 108.13) compared to non-migrant households (USD 98.02) and non-remittance receiving households (USD 91.85).

Table 20: Assets: migrant hh vs. return migrant hh vs. non migrant hh

	<b>Migrant</b>	<b>Return</b>	<b>Non-Migrant</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>LAND</b>				
<b>Household owns land</b>	197 (46.46%)	48 (37.80%)	318 (43.80%)	563 (44.09%)
<b>Average amount of land owned (mean)</b>	6.49	2.75	5.04	547
<b>Food consumption provided by land</b>				
Nothing	8 (4.15%)	3 (6.52%)	23 (7.19%)	34 (6.08%)
Some	37 (19.17%)	6 (13.04%)	59 (18.44%)	102 (18.25%)
Quite a lot	38 (19.69%)	11 (23.91%)	57 (17.81%)	106 (18.96%)
Almost all	110 (56.99%)	26 (56.52%)	181 (56.56%)	317 (56.71%)
<b>HOUSING</b>				
<b>Average number of rooms (w/out bathroom and kitchen)(mean)</b>	3.22	2.72	2.28	1277
<b>Home ownership</b>	348 (82.27%)	91 (72.22%)	518 (71.35%)	957 (75.06%)
<b>LIVESTOCK</b>				
<b>Number of relevant livestock</b>				
Poultry	7.33	4.03	5.17	340
Goats	2.95	8.83	3.04	99
Sheep	3.17	4.67	3.09	214
Mules	1.14	1.14	1.19	50
Camels	1.83	1.17	1.30	274
Oxen	1.96	1.92	1.93	426
<b>Assets</b>				
<i>Large household goods</i>				
Large pieces of furniture	363 (85.82%)	116 (91.34%)	586 (80.83%)	1065 (83.53%)
Refrigerator/freezer	117 (27.79%)	38 (30.16%)	115 (15.88%)	270 (21.24%)
Radio	256 (60.95%)	74 (58.27%)	400 (55.25%)	730 (57.44%)

Television	193 (45.84%)	62 (48.82%)	249 (34.44%)	504 (39.65%)
Telephone/mobile phone	302 (71.73%)	86 (67.72%)	373 (51.52%)	761 (59.83%)
Computer/laptop	27 (6.41%)	8 (6.30%)	12 (1.66%)	47 (3.69%)
Stove/oven	43 (10.21%)	14 (11.02%)	32 (4.42%)	89 (7.00%)
Sewing machine	4 (0.95%)	2 (1.57%)	6 (0.83%)	12 (0.94%)
Washing machine/dryer	7 (1.66%)	2 (1.57%)	2 (0.28%)	11 (0.87%)
Dishwasher	6 (1.43%)	2 (1.57%)	8 (1.11%)	16 (1.26%)
<i>Agriculture</i>				
Plough or hoe	176 (41.81%)	46 (36.22%)	268 (37.07%)	490 (38.55%)
<i>Transportation</i>				
Wagon/cart (wooden)	14 (3.33%)	13 (10.24%)	28 (3.87%)	55 (4.33%)
Bicycle	27 (6.41%)	7 (5.51%)	33 (4.56%)	67 (5.27%)
Motorbike	6 (1.43%)	4 (3.15%)	4 (0.55%)	14 (1.10%)
Car/van/truck/pick-up	18 (4.28%)	7 (5.51%)	10 (1.38%)	35 (2.75%)
Boat	0	0	0	0
Tractor	0	0	0	0
Jewellery	147 (35.00%)	53 (41.73%)	199 (27.52%)	399 (31.42%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>1271</b>
<b>Total Monthly Expenditure USD</b>	<b>108.13</b>	<b>121.75</b>	<b>98.02</b>	<b>1276</b>

Table 21: Assets: remittance vs. non-remittance receiving hh

	<b>Remittance receivers</b>	<b>Non-remittance receivers</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>LAND</b>			
<b>Household owns land</b>	124 (42.47%)	439 (44.66%)	563 (44.16%)
<b>Average amount of land owned</b>	4.45	5.59	547
<b>Food consumption provided by land</b>			
Nothing	4 (3.31%)	30 (6.85%)	34 (6.08%)
Some	21 (17.36%)	81 (18.49%)	102 (18.25%)
Quite a lot	29 (23.97%)	77 (17.58%)	106 (18.96%)
Almost all	67 (55.37%)	250 (57.08%)	317 (56.71%)

<b>HOUSING</b>			
<b>Average number of rooms (w/out bathroom and kitchen)</b>	3.39	2.41	1277
<b>Home ownership</b>	238 (81.50%)	719 (73.14%)	957 (75.06%)
<b>LIVESTOCK</b>			
<b>Number of relevant livestock</b>			
Poultry	8.95	4.91	340
Goats	3.33	3.36	99
Sheep	3.02	3.29	214
Horses	1	1.22	50
Mules	1.33	1	14
Donkeys	1.29	1.55	274
Oxen	1.89	1.94	426
<b>Asset index</b>			
<i>Large household goods</i>			
Large pieces of furniture	254 (87.29%)	811 (82.42%)	1065 (83.53%)
Refrigerator/freezer	95 (32.87%)	175 (17.82%)	270 (21.24%)
Radio	185 (64.24%)	545 (55.44%)	730 (57.44%)
Television	153 (52.94%)	351 (35.74%)	504 (39.65%)
Telephone/mobile phone	224 (77.51%)	537 (54.63%)	761 (59.83%)
Computer/laptop	23 (7.96%)	24 (2.44%)	47 (3.69%)
Stove/oven	32 (11.07%)	57 (5.80%)	89 (7.00%)
Sewing machine	4 (1.38%)	8 (0.81%)	12 (0.94%)
Washing machine/dryer	2 (0.69%)	9 (0.92%)	11 (0.87%)
Dishwasher	8 (2.77%)	8 (0.81%)	16 (1.26%)
<i>Agriculture</i>			
Plough or hoe	113 (39.10%)	377 (38.39%)	490 (38.55%)
<i>Transportation</i>			
Wagon/cart (wooden)	7 (2.42%)	48 (4.89%)	55 (4.33%)
Bicycle	25 (8.65%)	42 (4.28%)	67 (5.27%)
Motorbike	5 (1.73%)	9 (0.92%)	14 (1.10%)
Car/van/truck/pick-up	11 (3.81%)	24 (2.44%)	35 (2.75%)
Boat	0	0	0

Tractor	0	0	0
Jewellery	110 (38.06%)	289 (29.46%)	399 (31.42%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1271</b>
<b>Total monthly expenditure</b>	118.65	91.85	1276

**Income.** Tables 21 and 22 show the income situations of households. The most important sources of income are crop production for home consumption (20.09 per cent), a paid job (12.24 per cent) and having a small business (8.79 per cent). However, **for migrant and remittance receiving households, remittances from outside of the country were listed as the most important income source by around 20 and 27.5 per cent, respectively.** The most important source of income is in general only received for 10 months of the year with a marginally lower frequency in migrant and remittance receiving households. The total average monthly income is considerably larger for migrant (190.67 USD) and remittance receiving households (192.27 USD) than for non-migrant (137.67 USD) and non-remittance receiving households (121.29 USD), with the income of return migrants (150.14 USD) between these extremes.

Table 22: Income: migrant hh vs. return migrant hh vs. non migrant hh

	<b>Migrant</b>	<b>Return</b>	<b>Non-Migrant</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Most important source of income</b>				
Crop production for home consumption	79 (18.68%)	21 (16.80%)	156 (21.49%)	256 (20.09%)
Salary/government job/teacher/NGO/UN	42 (9.93%)	15 (12%)	99 (13.64%)	156 (12.24%)
Small business	34 (8.04%)	13 (10.40%)	65 (8.95%)	112 (8.79%)
Remittances from outside country	84 (19.86%)	3 (2.40%)	3 (0.41%)	90 (7.06%)
<b>Number of months household received most important income source</b>	9.96	11.38	10.23	1272
<b>Total average household income USD</b>	190.67	150.14	137.67	1276

Table 23: Income: remittance vs. non-remittance receiving hh

	<b>Remittance receiver</b>	<b>Non-remittance receiver</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Most important source of income</b>			
Crop production for home consumption	43 (14.78%)	213 (21.67%)	256 (20.09%)
Salary/government job/teacher/NGO/UN	28 (9.62%)	18 (13.02%)	156

			(12.24%)
Small business	21 (7.22%)	91 (9.26%)	112 (8.79%)
Remittances from outside country	80 (27.49%)	10 (1.02%)	90 (7.06%)
<b>Number of months household received most important income source</b>	9.97	10.35	1271
<b>Total average household income USD</b>	192.27	121.29	1276

**Household shocks.** Tables 23 and 24 refer to shocks experienced by the households within the past 10 years. The most common are environmental or price related shocks with an average of 10 shocks experienced by each household in the past 10 years. Ethiopia has experienced significant inflation in the past decade in food crops. **Migrant and remittance receiving households reported experiencing less economic or market shocks (0.40 and 0.42 shocks) than return (0.64), non-migrant (0.77) and non-remittance receiving households (0.70). Remittance receivers are more likely to experience theft or crime (0.56) than non-remittance receivers (0.36).** Household shocks were reported more by migrant (2.22) than by return (1.49) and non-migrant households (1.64). Shocks due to conflict experiences are negligibly reported and the only slight difference that can be observed is that twice as many conflict experiences are mentioned by return migrant households (0.31) than by migrant (0.17) and non-migrant households (0.14), although all these numbers are very low.

The principal shock to the household was increases in food prices (28.29 per cent). Other shocks mentioned were the serious illness of an adult female (10.42 per cent) or an adult male (7.45 per cent), increases in input prices (9.48 per cent), job loss (8.15 per cent), drought (6.82 per cent), and the death of an adult male (5.33 per cent). The most important differences observed between the different household types are the lower incidences of increases in food prices and drought and the higher frequency of job loss among return migrant households. Remittance receiving households mentioned the death of an adult female (14.43 per cent) more often as the primary shock than non-remittance receiving households (9.24 per cent), whereas the reverse was true for the increase in input prices (7.56 per cent and 10.05 per cent).

Table 24: Shocks: migrant hh vs. return migrant hh vs. non migrant hh

	Migrant	Return	Non-Migrant	N
<b>Average Number of household shocks in the past 10 years</b>				
Economic/market shocks	0.40	0.64	0.77	1276
Theft/crime	0.48	0.43	0.36	1276
Household shocks	2.22	1.49	1.64	1276
Environmental/Price shocks	9.55	10.68	10.47	1276
<b>Number of shocks during the last conflict period</b>				

Conflict	0.17	0.31	0.14	1276
Migration	0.01	0.13	0.01	1276
<b>Primary shock to the hh</b>				
Job loss	30 (7.09%)	14 (11.02%)	60 (8.26%)	104 (8.15%)
Serious illness of adult male	29 (6.86%)	10 (7.87%)	56 (7.71%)	95 (7.45%)
Serious illness of adult female	52 (12.29%)	13 (10.24%)	68 (9.37%)	133 (10.42%)
Death of adult male	25 (5.91%)	6 (4.72%)	37 (5.10%)	68 (5.33%)
Drought	22 (5.20%)	5 (3.94%)	60 (8.26%)	87 (6.82%)
Increases in input prices	37 (8.75%)	13 (10.24%)	71 (9.78%)	121 (9.48%)
Increases in food prices	124 (29.31%)	26 (20.47%)	211 (29.06%)	361 (28.29%)

Table 25: Shocks: remittance vs. non-remittance receiving hh

	Remittance receiver	Non-remittance receiver	N
<b>Number of shocks in the past 10 years</b>			
Economic/market shocks	0.42	0.70	1276
Theft/crime	0.56	0.36	1276
Household shocks	2.05	1.75	1276
Environmental/price shocks	10.24	10.17	1276
<b>Number of shocks during the last conflict period</b>			
Conflict	0.18	0.16	1276
Migration	0.00	0.02	1276
<b>Primary shock to the hh (included &gt;5%)</b>			
Job loss	23 (7.90%)	81 (8.22%)	104 (8.15%)
Serious illness of adult male	22 (7.56%)	73 (7.41%)	95 (7.45%)
Serious illness of adult female	42 (14.43%)	91 (9.24%)	133 (10.42%)
Death of adult female	18 (6.19%)	50 (5.08%)	68 (5.33%)
Drought	17 (5.84%)	70 (7.11%)	87 (6.82%)
Increases in input prices	22 (7.56%)	99 (10.05%)	121 (9.48%)
Increases in food prices	79 (27.15%)	282 (28.63%)	361 (28.29%)

**Saving.** Tables 25 and 26 illustrate the borrowing and saving activities of households. Migrant (34.75 per cent) and return migrant households (35.43 per cent) have a bank account more frequently than non-migrant households (23.59 per cent) and this difference is even more pronounced when comparing remittance receiving (43.99 per cent) and non-receiving households (23.88 per cent). With regard to whether a household saves or not, similar observations can be drawn, although, in general, more households save (38.48 per cent) than have bank accounts (28.47 per cent). An even more striking difference can be seen in the total amount saved in the past 12 months. This is between three and five times higher among migrant, return and remittance receiving households compared to non-migrant and non-remittance receiving households.

**Borrowing.** The two most reported ways of generating money when it is needed are by using one's own cash or savings (30.78 per cent) or through a loan from family or friends in Ethiopia (23.10 per cent). Return migrants and remittance receiving households are more likely to use their cash or savings and less likely to take out a loan from family or friends in Ethiopia than migrant, non-migrant and non-remittance receiving households. Remittance receiving households are also less likely to sell animals as a way of obtaining money (10.56 per cent vs. 14.98 per cent). Over six per cent of migrant households generate money through gifts from family or friends abroad, whereas this is (almost) non-existent among return and non-migrant households. A similar observation applies to remittance receiving and non-receiving households in which 10 per cent of the former rely on these gifts. Presumably, as a result of the higher amount saved by migrant, return and remittance receiving households, a considerably larger percentage of these households are able to obtain USD 100 within a week if needed for an emergency.

Table 26: Borrowing and saving: migrant hh vs. return migrant hh vs. non migrant hh

	<b>Migrant</b>	<b>Return</b>	<b>Non-Migrant</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>HH member(s) has/have bank account</b>	147 (34.75%)	45 (35.43%)	171 (23.59%)	363 (28.47%)
<b>HH saves</b>	171 (40.43%)	61 (48.03%)	259 (35.67%)	491 (38.48%)
<b>Total amount saved in past 12 months</b>	10,471.8	15,924.56	3,127.28	442
<b>How does hh generate money</b>				
Sale of animals	54 (13.20%)	11 (9.24%)	104 (15.20%)	169 (13.94%)
Sale of other farm/business assets	8 (1.96%)	3 (2.52%)	6 (0.88%)	17 (1.40%)
Sale of hh assets	9 (2.20%)	7 (5.88%)	13 (1.90%)	29 (2.39%)
Sale of crops	49 (11.98%)	15 (12.61%)	83 (12.13%)	147 (12.13%)
Own cash/savings	129 (31.54%)	55 (46.22%)	189 (27.63%)	373 (30.78%)
Savings association	7 (1.65%)	1 (0.79%)	7 (0.96%)	15 (1.17%)

Loan from family/friends in Ethiopia	92 (21.70%)	19 (14.96%)	184 (25.34%)	295 (23.10%)
Loan from family/friends abroad	7 (1.96%)	0	5 (0.73%)	13 (1.07%)
Gift from family/friends in Ethiopia	16 (3.91%)	7 (5.88%)	39 (5.70%)	62 (5.12%)
Gift from family/friends abroad	27 (6.60%)	0	5 (0.73%)	32 (2.64%)
Other	10 (2.44%)	1 (0.84%)	49 (7.16%)	60 (4.95%)
<b>If 100 USD are needed for emergency, hh could obtain it within a week</b>	<b>247 (58.39%)</b>	<b>74 (58.27%)</b>	<b>314 (43.25%)</b>	<b>635 (49.76%)</b>

Table 27: Borrowing and saving: remittance vs. non-remittance receiving hh

	<b>Remittance receiver</b>	<b>Non-remittance receiver</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>HH member(s) has/have bank account</b>	128 (43.99%)	235 (23.88%)	363 (28.47%)
<b>HH saves</b>	134 (46.05%)	357 (36.24%)	491 (38.48%)
<b>Total amount saved in past 12 months</b>	14,160.96	4636.99	442
<b>Money generated by</b>			
Sale of animals	30 (10.56%)	139 (14.98%)	169 (13.94%)
Sale of other farm/business assets	3 (1.06%)	14 (1.51%)	17 (1.40%)
Sale of HH assets	5 (1.76%)	24 (2.59%)	29 (2.39%)
Sale of crops	32 (11.27%)	115 (12.39%)	147 (12.13%)
Own cash/savings	106 (37.32%)	267 (28.77%)	373 (30.78%)
Savings association	2 (0.70%)	13 (1.40%)	15 (1.24%)
Loan from family/friends in Ethiopia	55 (19.37%)	240 (25.86%)	295 (24.34%)
Loan from family/friends abroad	6 (2.11%)	7 (0.75%)	13 (1.07%)
Gift from family/friends in Ethiopia	9 (3.17%)	53 (5.71%)	62 (5.12%)
Gift from family/friends abroad	31 (10.92%)	1 (0.11%)	32 (2.64%)
Other	5 (1.76%)	55 (5.93%)	60 (4.95%)
<b>If 100 USD are needed for emergency, hh could obtain it within a week</b>	<b>189 (64.95%)</b>	<b>446 (45.28%)</b>	<b>635 (49.76%)</b>

**Household facilities.** Tables 27 and 28 refer to the facilities that households have access to. The two main sources of drinking water are a private tap in the house and a shared tap, although the former is more important in the dry season and the reverse applies to the rainy season. Private taps are used more by migrant, return migrant, and remittance receiving households.

A private pit or latrine is used by around 60 per cent of households. Migrant, return migrant and remittance receiving households are about twice as likely to own a flush toilet as non-migrant and non-remittance receiving households, although on average only around 9 per cent have access to them. In contrast, among non-migrant and non-remittance receiving households, a higher percentage has no access to a toilet.

The primary type of fuel used for cooking is wood (58.43 per cent) and to a lesser extent charcoal (26.9 per cent). Electricity and gas is used about twice as often by remittance receiving than non-receiving households, although the percentage of households that has access to them is very low. Migrant and return migrant households also have more access to electricity and gas than non-migrant households, but the differences are less pronounced for return migrant households.

The main type of lighting used is electricity from a public source (57.44 per cent) and kerosene, gas or candles (39.58 per cent). No substantial differences are observed between households.

Almost all households use a health centre or clinic (94.95 per cent) a hospital (95.26 per cent) and public transportation (88.87 per cent). Four types of facilities which are used significantly more by remittance receiving households are a money transfer operator (59.72 per cent vs. 8.38 per cent), a bank (73.96 per cent vs. 33.54 per cent), and to a lesser extent the post office (27.84 per cent vs. 12.18 per cent), and an internet café or connection (22.92 per cent vs. 12.87 per cent).

Table 28: Usage of and access to facilities: migrant hh vs. return migrant hh vs. non migrant hh

	<b>Migrant</b>	<b>Return</b>	<b>Non-Migrant</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Primary source of drinking water for hh in rainy season</b>				
Private tap in house	172 (40.66%)	48 (37.80%)	192 (26.45%)	412 (32.29%)
Tap shared within community	140 (33.10%)	51 (40.16%)	301 (41.46%)	492 (38.56%)
Private well	2 (0.47%)	2 (1.57%)	6 (0.83%)	10 (0.78%)
Community/shared well	45 (10.64%)	10 (7.87%)	84 (11.57%)	139 (10.89%)
River, lake, pond or stream	50 (11.82%)	12 (9.45%)	103 (14.19%)	165 (12.93%)
Other	14 (3.31%)	4 (3.15%)	40 (5.51%)	58 (4.55%)
<b>Primary source of drinking water for hh in dry season</b>				
Private tap in house	173 (40.90%)	48 (37.80%)	194 (26.72%)	415 (32.52%)
Tap shared within community	139 (32.86%)	49 (38.58%)	307 (42.29%)	495 (38.79%)

Private well	2 (0.47%)	2 (1.57%)	7 (0.96%)	11 (0.86%)
Community/shared well	43 (10.17%)	10 (7.87%)	75 (10.33%)	128 (10.03%)
River, lake, pond or stream	53 (12.53%)	15 (11.81%)	104 (14.33%)	172 (13.48%)
Other	13 (3.07%)	3 (2.36%)	39 (5.37%)	55 (4.31%)

<b>Type of toilet mainly used by hh</b>				
Own flush toilet	53 (12.53%)	19 (14.96%)	44 (6.06%)	116 (9.09%)
Pit/latrine private	274 (64.78%)	69 (54.33%)	428 (58.95%)	771 (60.42%)
Shared flush toilet	14 (3.31%)	1 (0.79%)	18 (2.48%)	33 (2.59%)
Pit/latrine shared	50 (11.82%)	23 (18.11%)	134 (18.46%)	207 (16.22%)
Pan/bucket	0	1 (0.79%)	5 (0.69%)	6 (0.47%)
No toilet	32 (7.57%)	13 (10.24%)	96 (13.22%)	141 (11.05%)
Other	0	1 (0.79%)	1 (1.14%)	2 (0.16%)

<b>Type of fuel mainly used for cooking by hh</b>				
Electricity	35 (8.29%)	8 (6.30%)	30 (4.13%)	73 (5.73%)
Gas	24 (5.69%)	5 (3.94%)	21 (2.89%)	50 (3.92%)
Kerosene	18 (4.27%)	9 (7.09%)	33 (4.55%)	60 (4.71%)
Charcoal	100 (23.70%)	42 (33.07%)	201 (27.69%)	343 (26.90%)
Wood	245 (58.06%)	62 (48.82%)	438 (60.33%)	745 (58.43%)
Animal dung	0	1 (0.79%)	2 (0.28%)	3 (0.24%)
Other	0	0	1 (1.14%)	1 (0.08%)

<b>Type of lighting mainly used by hh</b>				
Electricity (public source)	234 (55.45%)	79 (62.70%)	417 (57.68%)	730 (57.44%)
Electricity (private source)	5 (1.18%)	3 (2.38%)	6 (0.83%)	14 (1.10%)
Electricity (combination of public and private)	2 (0.47%)	0	0	2 (0.16%)
Kerosene, gas, candles	175 (41.47%)	42 (33.33%)	286 (39.56%)	503 (39.58%)
Other	6 (1.42%)	2 (1.59%)	14 (1.94%)	22 (1.73%)

<b>Facilities used by hh member(s)</b>				
Post office	96 (22.70%)	25 (19.69%)	80 (11.02%)	201 (15.75%)

Health centre/clinic	401 (95.48%)	122 (97.60%)	680 (94.18%)	1203 (94.95%)
Hospital	399 (95.00%)	122 (97.60%)	686 (95.01%)	1207 (95.26%)
Public transportation	379 (90.24%)	114 (91.20%)	633 (87.67%)	1126 (88.87%)
Internet café/connection	87 (20.71%)	20 (16.00%)	85 (11.77%)	192 (15.15%)
Bank	249 (59.29%)	67 (53.60%)	225 (31.21%)	541 (42.73%)
Money transfer operator	189 (45.00%)	30 (24.00%)	35 (4.85%)	254 (20.05%)
Micro-finance institution	107 (25.48%)	38 (30.40%)	183 (25.35%)	328 (25.89%)

Table 29: Usage of and access to facilities: remittance vs. non-remittance receiving hh

	Remittance receiver	Non-remittance receiver	N
<b>Primary source of drinking water for hh in rainy season (J1)</b>			
Private tap in house	129 (44.33%)	283 (28.73%)	412 (32.29%)
Tap shared within community	88 (30.24%)	404 (41.02%)	492 (38.56%)
Private well	1 (0.34%)	9 (0.91%)	10 (0.78%)
Community/shared well	32 (11.00%)	107 (10.86%)	139 (10.89%)
River, lake, pond, or stream	29 (9.97%)	136 (13.81%)	165 (12.93%)
Bottled water	0	0	0
Other	12 (4.12%)	46 (4.67%)	58 (4.55%)
<b>Primary source of drinking water for hh in dry season</b>			
Private tap in house	128 (43.99%)	287 (29.14%)	415 (32.52%)
Tap shared within community	88 (30.24%)	407 (41.32%)	495 (38.79%)
Private well	1 (0.34%)	10 (1.02%)	11 (0.86%)
Community/shared well	32 (11.00%)	96 (9.75%)	128 (10.03%)
River, lake, pond or stream	31 (10.65%)	141 (14.31%)	172 (13.48%)
Bottled water	0	0	0
Other	11 (3.78%)	44 (4.47%)	55 (4.31%)

<b>Type of toilet mainly used by hh</b>			
Own flush toilet	39 (13.40%)	77 (7.82%)	116 (9.09%)
Pit/latrine private	187 (64.26%)	584 (59.29%)	771 (60.42%)
Shared flush toilet	9 (3.09%)	24 (2.44%)	33 (2.59%)
Pit/latrine shared	40 (13.75%)	167 (16.95%)	207 (16.22%)
Pan/bucket	0	6 (0.61%)	6 (0.46%)
No toilet	16 (5.50%)	125 (12.69%)	141 (11.05%)
Other	0	2 (0.20%)	2 (0.16%)
<b>Type of fuel mainly used for cooking by hh</b>			
Electricity	28 (9.62%)	45 (4.57%)	73 (5.73%)
Gas	20 (6.87%)	30 (3.05%)	50 (3.92%)
Kerosene	12 (4.12%)	48 (4.88%)	60 (4.71%)
Charcoal	74 (25.43%)	269 (27.34%)	343 (26.90%)
Wood	157 (53.95%)	588 (59.76%)	745 (58.43%)
Straw/shrubs/grass	0	0	0
Animal dung	0	3 (0.30%)	3 (0.24%)
Other	0	1 (0.10%)	1 (0.08%)
<b>Type of lighting mainly used by hh</b>			
Electricity (public source)	170 (58.42%)	560 (57.14%)	730 (57.44%)
Electricity (private source)	7 (2.41%)	7 (0.71%)	14 (1.10%)
Electricity (combination of public and private)	2 (0.69%)	0	2 (0.16%)
Kerosene, gas, candles	109 (37.46%)	394 (40.20%)	503 (39.58%)
Other	3 (1.03%)	19 (1.94%)	22 (1.73%)
<b>Facilities used by hh member(s)</b>			
Post office	81 (27.84%)	120 (12.18%)	201 (15.75%)
Health centre/clinic	282 (97.92%)	921 (94.08%)	1,203 (94.95%)
Hospital	277 (96.18%)	930 (94.99%)	1,207 (95.26%)
Public transportation	261 (90.63%)	865 (88.36%)	1,126 (88.87%)

Internet café/connection	66 (22.92%)	126 (12.87%)	192 (15.15%)
Bank	213 (73.96%)	328 (33.54%)	541 (42.73%)
Money transfer operator	172 (59.72%)	82 (8.38%)	254 (20.05%)
Micro-finance institution	78 (27.08%)	250 (25.54%)	328 (25.89%)

**Subjective wealth.** Tables 29 and 30 refer to households' perceptions of their economic situation. The economic situation for most households is difficult. **Around 40 per cent of the households are coping with their current economic situation and a similar percentage finds their economic situation difficult or very difficult. Nevertheless, migration does seem to be positively associated with households' economic circumstances.** Only 15 per cent of non-migrant households reported living comfortably, compared to a quarter of migrant and return migrant households. Remittance receiving households are significantly more likely to report living (very) comfortably (35.74 per cent) than non-remittance receiving households (17.26 per cent).

Mixed responses were given by respondents when asked to compare their current living conditions to those of five years ago, although migrant and remittance receiving households tend to report more often that the situation has improved. Over half of the households reported that their household wealth is average compared to other households in the community with migrant, return migrant and remittance receiving households reporting above average wealth more often. The observations for the household wealth compared to other households five years ago are similar. More than three quarters never experience difficulties in meeting food needs, however, non-migrant and non-remittance receiving households seem to have slight difficulties.

Table 30: Subjective wealth: migrant hh vs. return migrant hh vs. non migrant hh

	Migrant	Return	Non-Migrant	N
<b>Current economic situation of hh</b>				
Finding it very difficult	47 (11.11%)	16 (12.60%)	136 (18.73%)	199 (15.60%)
Finding it difficult	70 (16.55%)	38 (29.92%)	189 (26.03%)	297 (23.28%)
Coping (neutral)	181 (42.79%)	40 (31.50%)	285 (39.26%)	506 (39.66%)
Living comfortably	108 (25.53%)	32 (25.20%)	112 (15.43%)	252 (19.75%)
Living very comfortably	17 (4.02%)	1 (0.79%)	4 (0.55%)	22 (1.72%)

<b>Living conditions of hh compared to five years ago</b>				
Become much worse	36 (8.53%)	12 (9.68%)	107 (14.84%)	155 (12.23%)
Become worse	80 (18.96%)	35 (28.23%)	193 (26.77%)	308 (24.31%)
Stayed the same	84 (19.91%)	30 (24.19%)	165 (22.88%)	279 (22.02%)
Improved	192 (45.50%)	42 (33.87%)	242 (33.56%)	476 (37.57%)
Very much improved	30 (7.11%)	5 (4.03%)	14 (1.94%)	49 (3.87%)
<b>Current hh wealth compared to other hhs in community</b>				
Amongst the poorest in the community	30 (7.19%)	10 (7.94%)	116 (16.07%)	156 (12.33%)
Below average	59 (14.15%)	29 (23.02%)	173 (23.96%)	261 (20.63%)
About average	239 (57.31%)	62 (49.21%)	373 (51.66%)	674 (53.28%)
Above average	73 (17.51%)	21 (16.67%)	52 (7.20%)	146 (11.54%)
Among the richest in the community	16 (3.84%)	4 (3.17%)	8 (1.11%)	28 (2.21%)
<b>HH wealth compared to other hhs in community five years ago</b>				
Amongst the poorest in the community	23 (5.53%)	10 (8.00%)	92 (12.96%)	125 (9.99%)
Below average	89 (21.39%)	22 (17.60%)	197 (27.75%)	308 (24.62%)
About average	234 (56.25%)	66 (52.80%)	356 (50.14%)	656 (52.44%)
Above average	57 (13.70%)	22 (17.6%)	52 (7.32%)	131 (10.47%)
Among the richest in the community	13 (3.13%)	5 (4.00%)	13 (1.83%)	31 (2.48%)
<b>How often does hh have difficulty in meeting food needs</b>				
Daily	9 (2.13%)	4 (3.17%)	48 (6.66%)	61 (4.81%)
Weekly	9 (2.13%)	4 (3.17%)	29 (4.02%)	42 (3.31%)
Monthly	35 (8.29%)	8 (6.35%)	59 (8.18%)	102 (8.04%)
Once every few months	30 (7.11%)	11 (8.73%)	67 (9.29%)	108 (8.51%)
Never	339 (80.33%)	99 (78.57%)	518 (71.84%)	956 (75.33%)

Table 31: Subjective wealth: remittance vs. non-remittance receiving hh

	Remittance receiver	Non-remittance receiver	N
<b>Current economic situation of hh</b>			
Finding it very difficult	25 (8.59%)	174 (17.66%)	199 (15.60%)
Finding it difficult	40 (13.75%)	257 (26.09%)	297 (23.28%)
Coping (neutral)	122 (41.92%)	384 (38.98%)	506 (39.66%)
Living comfortably	92 (31.62%)	160 (16.24%)	252 (19.75%)
Living very comfortably	12 (4.12%)	10 (1.02%)	22 (1.72%)
<b>Living conditions of hh compared to five years ago</b>			
Become much worse	19 (6.53%)	136 (13.93%)	155 (12.23%)
Become worse	46 (15.81%)	262 (26.84%)	308 (24.31%)
Stayed the same	55 (18.90%)	224 (22.95%)	279 (22.02%)
Improved	151 (51.89%)	325 (33.30%)	476 (37.57%)
Very much improved	20 (6.87%)	29 (2.97%)	49 (3.87%)
<b>Current hh wealth compared to other hhs in community</b>			
Amongst the poorest in the community	15 (5.23%)	141 (14.42%)	156 (12.33%)
Below average	31 (10.80%)	230 (23.52%)	261 (20.63%)
About average	175 (60.98%)	499 (51.02%)	674 (53.28%)
Above average	57 (19.86%)	89 (9.10%)	146 (11.54%)
Among the richest in the community	9 (3.14%)	19 (1.94%)	28 (2.21%)
<b>HH wealth compared to other hhs in community five years ago</b>			
Amongst the poorest in the community	10 (3.47%)	115 (11.94%)	125 (9.99%)
Below average	63 (21.88%)	245 (25.44%)	308 (24.62%)
About average	167 (57.99%)	489 (50.78%)	656 (52.44%)
Above average	40 (13.89%)	91 (9.45%)	131

			(10.47%)
Among the richest in the community	8 (2.78%)	23 (2.39%)	31 (2.48%)
<b>How often does hh have difficulty in meeting food needs</b>			
Daily	6 (2.06%)	55 (5.62%)	61 (4.81%)
Weekly	6 (2.06%)	36 (3.68%)	42 (3.31%)
Monthly	26 (8.93%)	76 (7.77%)	102 (8.04%)
Once every few months	15 (5.15%)	93 (9.51%)	108 (8.51%)
Never	238 (81.79%)	718 (73.42%)	956 (75.33%)

**Opinions.** Tables 31 and 32 explore the opinions of the main respondent on emigrants, receiving remittances, and return migrants. The first part of the tables involves five statements about ‘when people leave the country’. These are then rated using a five point Likert Scale. Opinions on whether this ‘makes life harder for those who stay’ vary considerably as a similar number of people seem to agree as disagree with this statement. More than 70 per cent of households (strongly) agree that emigrants still contribute to the origin country and this is slightly stronger among migrant, return migrant and remittance receiving households. Even more people (strongly) agree with the statement that emigrants are able to support families in their origin country, and this opinion is particularly strong in migrant and remittance receiving households. These findings are in accordance with the general disagreement that emigrants abandon their country. These disagreements are stronger among migrant; return migrant and remittance receiving households. Thus in general, **perceptions on the effects of emigration on the families left behind, and on Ethiopia, were positive with slightly more positive perceptions reported by migrant, return migrant and remittance receiving households.** Over 50 per cent of all households (strongly) agree that emigrants get rich.

The next four statements concern people receiving money from abroad. Opinions vary significantly on whether people who receive remittances become lazier, although slightly more people tend to disagree than agree. Answers on whether receiving remittances leads to resentment from others are more pronounced; almost 48 per cent disagrees with this statement and around 27 per cent agree. Over 40 per cent believe that those who receive remittances get rich, although those who are more likely to receive (i.e. migrant households) and those who actually receive remittances agree less with this statement. Around 58 per cent believe that when people receive money from abroad it contributes to the development of the country and over 10 per cent strongly believe this.

The final four statements concern return migrants. Most households believe that return migrants fit into the community upon their return. Furthermore, there is a strong belief that return migrants help the country, which may be related to the observation that over 78 per cent believe that they bring new ideas, knowledge and technology. These findings may explain why over half of all households believe that return migrants receive preferential treatment.

Table 32: Opinions: migrant hh vs. return migrant hh vs. non migrant hh

	Migrant	Return	Non-Migrant	N
<b>Three statements</b>				
<b>When people leave the country</b>				
<i>It makes life harder for those who stay</i>				
Strongly disagree	61 (14.63%)	24 (18.90%)	88 (12.96%)	173 (14.15%)
Disagree	130 (31.18%)	38 (29.92%)	209 (30.78%)	377 (30.83%)
Neutral	41 (9.83%)	9 (7.09%)	101 (114.87%)	151 (12.35%)
Agree	149 (35.73%)	45 (35.43%)	234 (34.46%)	428 (35.00%)
Strongly agree	36 (8.63%)	11 (8.66%)	47 (6.92%)	94 (7.69%)
<i>They still contribute to the country of origin</i>				
Strongly disagree	15 (3.61%)	3 (2.38%)	29 (4.19%)	47 (3.81%)
Disagree	46 (11.06%)	12 (9.52%)	85 (12.28%)	143 (11.59%)
Neutral	50 (12.02%)	13 (10.32%)	110 (15.90%)	173 (14.02%)
Agree	228 (54.81%)	72 (57.14%)	383 (55.35%)	683 (55.35%)
Strongly agree	77 (18.51%)	26 (20.63%)	85 (12.28%)	188 (15.24%)
<i>They are able to support families in country of origin</i>				
Strongly disagree	10 (2.39%)	2 (1.59%)	7 (0.99%)	19 (1.52%)
Disagree	22 (5.26%)	4 (3.17%)	25 (3.53%)	51 (4.07%)
Neutral	33 (7.89%)	11 (8.73%)	72 (10.17%)	116 (9.27%)
Agree	208 (49.76%)	75 (59.52%)	423 (59.75%)	706 (56.39%)
Strongly agree	145 (34.69%)	34 (26.98%)	181 (25.56%)	360 (28.75%)
<i>They abandon their country</i>				
Strongly disagree	108 (26.41%)	39 (31.20%)	132 (19.73%)	279 (23.19%)
Disagree	196 (47.92%)	53 (42.40%)	306 (45.74%)	555 (46.13%)
Neutral	56 (13.69%)	16 (12.80%)	101 (15.10%)	173 (14.38%)
Agree	43 (10.51%)	15 (12.00%)	119 (17.79%)	177 (14.71%)
Strongly agree	6 (1.47%)	2 (1.60%)	11 (1.64%)	19 (1.58%)
<i>They get rich</i>				
Strongly disagree	16 (3.93%)	5 (4.00%)	15 (2.21%)	36 (2.98%)
Disagree	87 (21.38%)	28 (22.40%)	108 (15.93%)	223 (18.43%)
Neutral	104 (25.55%)	26 (20.80%)	170 (25.07%)	300 (24.79%)
Agree	172 (42.26%)	54 (43.20%)	317 (46.76%)	543 (44.88%)
Strongly agree	28 (6.88%)	12 (9.60%)	68 (10.03%)	108 (8.93%)
<b>When people receive money from abroad</b>				
<i>They become lazier</i>				
Strongly disagree	43 (10.44%)	7 (5.65%)	54 (7.87%)	104 (8.51%)
Disagree	162 (39.32%)	44 (35.48%)	203 (29.59%)	409 (33.47%)
Neutral	74 (17.96%)	22 (17.74%)	158 (23.03%)	254 (20.79%)
Agree	89 (21.60%)	30 (24.19%)	181 (26.38%)	300 (24.55%)
Strongly agree	44 (10.68%)	21 (16.94%)	90 (13.12%)	155 (12.68%)
<i>It leads to resentment from others</i>				
Strongly disagree	42 (10.40%)	13 (10.40%)	58 (8.54%)	113 (9.35%)

Disagree	168 (41.58%)	54 (43.20%)	242 (35.64%)	464 (38.41%)
Neutral	96 (23.76%)	25 (20.00%)	187 (27.54%)	308 (25.50%)
Agree	90 (22.28%)	29 (23.20%)	178 (26.22%)	2977 (24.59%)
Strongly agree	8 (1.98%)	4 (3.20%)	14 (2.06%)	26 (2.15%)
<i>They get rich</i>				
Strongly disagree	22 (5.26%)	4 (3.23%)	19 (2.75%)	45 (3.65%)
Disagree	119 (28.47%)	33 (26.61%)	147 (21.27%)	299 (24.25%)
Neutral	108 (25.84%)	30 (24.19%)	165 (23.88%)	303 (24.57%)
Agree	143 (34.21%)	51 (41.13%)	314 (45.44%)	508 (41.20%)
Strongly agree	26 (6.22%)	6 (4.84%)	46 (6.66%)	78 (6.33%)
<i>It helps develop our country</i>				
Strongly disagree	10 (2.39%)	4 (3.17%)	27 (3.85%)	41 (3.29%)
Disagree	49 (11.72%)	12 (9.52%)	94 (13.41%)	155 (12.45%)
Neutral	66 (15.79%)	16 (12.70%)	112 (15.98%)	194 (15.58%)
Agree	237 (56.70%)	80 (63.49%)	406 (57.92%)	723 (58.07%)
Strongly agree	56 (13.40%)	14 (11.11%)	62 (8.84%)	132 (10.60%)
<b>When people who have lived abroad come back they</b>				
<i>Help the country</i>				
Strongly disagree	7 (1.69%)	3 (2.28%)	19 (2.73%)	29 (2.34%)
Disagree	29 (7.00%)	8 (6.35%)	87 (12.48%)	124 (10.02%)
Neutral	63 (15.22%)	22 (17.46%)	116 (16.64%)	201 (16.25%)
Agree	266 (64.25%)	76 (60.32%)	421 (60.40%)	763 (61.68%)
Strongly agree	49 (11.84%)	17 (13.49%)	54 (7.75%)	120 (9.70%)
<i>Do not fit in</i>				
Strongly disagree	66 (16.71%)	22 (18.03%)	89 (13.88%)	177 (15.28%)
Disagree	162 (41.01%)	56 (45.90%)	255 (39.78%)	473 (40.85%)
Neutral	68 (17.22%)	11 (9.02%)	123 (19.19%)	202 (17.44%)
Agree	81 (20.51%)	21 (17.21%)	144 (22.46%)	246 (21.24%)
Strongly agree	18 (4.56%)	12 (9.84%)	30 (4.68%)	60 (5.18%)
<i>Bring new ideas, knowledge and technology</i>				
Strongly disagree	7 (1.69%)	2 (1.59%)	12 (1.71%)	21 (1.69%)
Disagree	30 (7.26%)	7 (5.56%)	49 (6.98%)	86 (6.93%)
Neutral	63 (15.25%)	14 (11.11%)	94 (13.39%)	171 (13.78%)
Agree	210 (50.85%)	65 (51.59%)	402 (57.26%)	677 (54.55%)
Strongly agree	103 (24.94%)	38 (30.16%)	145 (20.66%)	286 (23.05%)
<i>Receive preferential treatment</i>				
Strongly disagree	24 (6.27%)	5 (4.17%)	27 (4.13%)	56 (4.84%)
Disagree	84 (21.93%)	21 (17.50%)	126 (19.30%)	231 (19.98%)
Neutral	76 (19.84%)	22 (18.33%)	145 (22.21%)	243 (21.02%)
Agree	152 (39.69%)	56 (46.67%)	267 (40.89%)	475 (41.09%)
Strongly agree	47 (12.27%)	16 (13.33%)	88 (13.48%)	151 (13.06%)

Table 33: Opinions: remittance vs. non-remittance receiving hh

	Remittance receiver	Non-remittance receiver	N
<b>Three statements</b>			
<b>When people leave the country</b>			
<i>It makes life harder for those who stay</i>			
Strongly disagree	44 (15.22%)	129 (13.81%)	173 (14.15%)
Disagree	91 (31.49%)	286 (30.62%)	377 (30.83%)
Neutral	28 (9.69%)	123 (13.17%)	151 (12.35%)
Agree	104 (35.99%)	324 (34.69%)	428 (35.00%)
Strongly agree	22 (7.61%)	72 (7.71%)	94 (7.69%)
<i>They still contribute to the country of origin</i>			
Strongly disagree	9 (3.11%)	38 (4.02%)	47 (3.81%)
Disagree	21 (7.27%)	122 (12.91%)	143 (11.59%)
Neutral	33 (11.42%)	140 (14.81%)	173 (14.02%)
Agree	172 (59.52%)	511 (54.07%)	683 (55.35%)
Strongly agree	54 (18.69%)	134 (14.18%)	188 (15.24%)
<i>They are able to support families in country of origin</i>			
Strongly disagree	4 (1.37%)	15 (1.56%)	19 (1.52%)
Disagree	5 (1.72%)	46 (4.79%)	51 (4.07%)
Neutral	20 (6.87%)	96 (9.99%)	116 (9.27%)
Agree	145 (49.83%)	561 (58.38%)	706 (56.39%)
Strongly agree	117 (40.21%)	243 (25.29%)	360 (28.75%)
<i>They abandon their country</i>			
Strongly disagree	78 (27.27%)	201 (21.92%)	279 (23.19%)
Disagree	133 (46.50%)	422 (46.02%)	555 (46.13%)
Neutral	37 (12.94%)	136 (14.83%)	173 (14.38%)
Agree	32 (11.19%)	145 (15.81%)	177 (14.71%)
Strongly agree	6 (2.10%)	13 (1.42%)	19 (1.58%)
<i>They get rich</i>			
Strongly disagree	10 (3.52%)	26 (2.81%)	36 (2.98%)
Disagree	51 (17.96%)	172 (18.57%)	223 (18.43%)
Neutral	76 (26.76%)	224 (24.19%)	300 (24.79%)
Agree	125 (44.01%)	418 (45.14%)	543 (44.88%)
Strongly agree	22 (7.75%)	86 (9.29%)	108 (8.93%)
<b>When people receive money from abroad</b>			
<i>They become lazier</i>			
Strongly disagree	38 (13.24%)	66 (7.06%)	104 (8.51%)
Disagree	98 (34.15%)	311 (33.26%)	409 (33.47%)
Neutral	48 (16.72%)	206 (22.03%)	254 (20.79%)
Agree	65 (22.65%)	235 (25.13%)	300 (24.55%)
Strongly agree	38 (13.24%)	117 (12.51%)	155 (12.68%)
<i>It leads to resentment from others</i>			
Strongly disagree	27 (9.61%)	86 (9.28%)	113 (9.35%)
Disagree	116 (41.28%)	348 (37.54%)	464 (38.41%)

Neutral	65 (23.13%)	243 (26.21%)	308 (25.50%)
Agree	65 (23.13%)	232 (25.03%)	297 (24.59%)
Strongly agree	8 (2.85%)	18 (1.94%)	26 (2.15%)
<i>They get rich</i>			
Strongly disagree	15 (5.23%)	30 (3.17%)	45 (3.65%)
Disagree	68 (23.69%)	231 (24.42%)	299 (24.25%)
Neutral	90 (31.36%)	213 (22.52%)	303 (24.57%)
Agree	95 (33.10%)	413 (43.66%)	508 (41.20%)
Strongly agree	19 (6.62%)	59 (6.24%)	78 (6.33%)
<i>It helps develop our country</i>			
Strongly disagree	7 (2.41%)	34 (3.56%)	41 (3.29%)
Disagree	30 (10.31%)	125 (13.10%)	155 (12.45%)
Neutral	46 (15.81%)	148 (15.51%)	194 (15.58%)
Agree	162 (55.67%)	561 (58.81%)	723 (58.07%)
Strongly agree	46 (15.81%)	86 (9.01%)	132 (10.60%)
<b>When people who have lived abroad come back they</b>			
<i>Help the country</i>			
Strongly disagree	5 (1.75%)	24 (2.52%)	29 (2.34%)
Disagree	15 (5.26%)	109 (11.45%)	124 (10.02%)
Neutral	41 (14.39%)	160 (16.81%)	201 (16.25%)
Agree	187 (65.61%)	576 (60.50%)	763 (61.68%)
Strongly agree	37 (12.98%)	83 (8.72%)	120 (9.70%)
<i>Do not fit in</i>			
Strongly disagree	53 (19.20%)	124 (14.06%)	177 (15.28%)
Disagree	102 (36.96%)	371 (42.06%)	473 (40.85%)
Neutral	53 (19.20%)	149 (16.89%)	202 (17.44%)
Agree	56 (20.29%)	190 (21.54%)	246 (21.24%)
Strongly agree	12 (4.35%)	48 (5.44%)	60 (5.18%)
<i>Bring new ideas, knowledge and technology</i>			
Strongly disagree	5 (1.77%)	16 (1.67%)	21 (1.69%)
Disagree	13 (4.59%)	73 (7.62%)	86 (6.93%)
Neutral	40 (14.13%)	131 (13.67%)	171 (13.78%)
Agree	147 (51.94%)	530 (55.32%)	677 (54.55%)
Strongly agree	78 (27.56%)	208 (21.71%)	286 (23.05%)
<i>Receive preferential treatment</i>			
Strongly disagree	16 (5.99%)	40 (4.50%)	56 (4.84%)
Disagree	51 (19.10%)	180 (20.25%)	231 (19.98%)
Neutral	49 (18.35%)	194 (21.82%)	243 (21.02%)
Agree	115 (43.07%)	360 (40.49%)	475 (41.09%)
Strongly agree	36 (13.48%)	115 (12.94%)	151 (13.06%)

## Section 9: Community level information

### A. Basic characteristics

A total of 15 communities were surveyed in Ethiopia, representing both urban and rural communities. In each region, one *woreda* within the regional capital city was surveyed, and in the region of Addis Ababa, the three *kebeles* selected were all urban sites, totalling seven urban communities and eight rural communities in the sample. Within the sample, diversity was also ensured with highland and lowland communities. Two of the communities (Metema and Erob) were also selected for their border locations. The overall selection of communities in Ethiopia is representative of the diversity in the country.

**Community history.** Communities have existed for between five and 150 years with an average of 68 years. The average age of marriage for males is almost seven years higher than that of females (26 years old versus 19 years old). This is further reinforced by the reported age range within which males and females generally marry, ranging from 18 to 36 years for males and 14 to 27 for females.

Table 34: Community history and culture

	Mean	Min	Max	N
<b>Time of existence of the community (years)</b>	68.23	5	150	13
<b>Average age of marriage for males in this community</b>	26.20	18	36	15
<b>Average age of marriage for females in this community</b>	19.47	14	27	15

**Language.** The language that is used in daily communications is reflective of the region in which the community is located. Thus, almost half use Amharic as they are located in Addis Ababa or Amhara region, three communities use Oromifa, two communities use Tigrina and the rest use other languages. In SNNP, which represents over 50 different ethnic groups, there are many different languages utilized depending on the community in the region.

Table 35: Language

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Language used in daily communication</b>		
Amharic	7	50.00
Oromifa	3	20.00
Tigrinya	2	10.00
Other	3	20.00

**Community population.** The community population varies between 2,500 and 30,000 people with an average of 8,770. The larger populations are found in the urban *woredas* at 13,595 people, as opposed to the rural communities, which have an average population of 4,549.

Table 36: Community population

	Mean	Min	Max	N
<b>Number of people living in this community</b>	8,770.47	2,500	30,000	15

In almost all communities the population has increased in the past five years, which is primarily due to a higher birth rate (42.86 per cent). In two of the urban communities and one of the border communities, the increase in population is cited as being due to internal migration as people move in search of job opportunities. In the two communities where population decreased, one community cited the decrease due to large emigration of people to other countries, and the other stated that it was due to HIV/ AIDS deaths.

Table 37: Change in community population

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Change in community population in the past five years</b>		
Increased	13	86.67
Decreased	2	13.33
Remained the same	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Primary reason for increase, decrease or lack of change in community population</b>		
Birth rate increased	6	42.86
No family planning is used	1	7.14
Death due to diseases (HIV/AIDS)	1	7.14
Good living standards	1	7.14
Employment opportunities	1	7.14
Internal migration	2	14.29
International migration	2	14.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Female and children headed households.** An average of 373 households is run by females only and 170 households by children below the age of 18. Overall, the average percentage of female-headed households is 6.7 per cent. The average number of female-headed households is slightly higher in rural communities at 7.5 per cent, as opposed to 5.7 per cent in urban communities. The average number of children headed households is lower at 2.7 per cent. In one of the border communities that see a lot of circular migration across the border this number is substantially higher at 19 per cent.

Table 38: Households headed by females/children only

	Mean	Min	Max	N
<b>Number of households headed by females only</b>	372.93	67	800	15
<b>Number of households headed by children &lt;18 only</b>	169.77	0	907	13

## B. Community issues

The three most common problems that affect the communities are a lack of employment opportunities (33.33 per cent), a lack of water (20 per cent), and crime or theft (13.33 per cent). A lack of employment opportunities was cited by 57 per cent of the urban communities and is therefore a more acute problem in urban than rural areas in Ethiopia. The Ethiopian Central Statistics Office cites the overall country unemployment rate to be 18 per cent.<sup>5</sup> This is higher for youth and females, thus reflecting that unemployment is a current challenge in Ethiopia. In rural areas the primary problems were regarding resources, such as lack of water, available land, and electricity.

Table 39: Problems affecting community (most important)

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Primary problem affecting this community</b>		
Crime/theft	2	13.33
Lack of water	3	20.00
Lack of electricity	1	6.67
Poor environment	1	6.67
Lack of employment opportunities	5	33.33
Lack of available land	1	6.67
Other	2	13.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## C. Infrastructure

**Roads.** Most roads to reach a community are paved (53.33 per cent) and to a lesser extent they are mixed paved and dirt roads (33.33 per cent), or footpaths (13.33 per cent). The ratings of these roads (in the rainy season) differ substantially, but almost 47 per cent consider them to be good or very good. Furthermore, 86.67 per cent believes that the roads have improved (a lot) in the past five years.

Table 40: Roads and transportation

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Main route that people take to reach this community</b>		
Paved road	8	53.33
Mixed paved and dirt road	5	33.33
Footpath	2	13.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### **Rating roads to reach this community (in the rainy season)**

<sup>5</sup> Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Central Statistics Agency. (2011). "Key Findings on the 2011 Urban Unemployment Employment Survey". Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Very bad	2	13.33
Bad	3	20.00
Medium	3	20.00
Good	5	33.33
Very good	2	13.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Change of roads to this community in the past five years</b>		
Worsened	1	6.67
Stayed the same	1	6.67
Improved	9	60.00
Improved a lot	4	26.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Community facilities.** All of the urban communities have functional electricity and garbage collection services, whereas only two of the rural communities have functional electricity and one has functional garbage collection. Over half of the communities have functional access to piped water (urban and rural) and only a third has access to sewage and drains and public lighting.

In over 50 per cent of the communities, electricity, piped water and garbage collection is available and functional, whereas public lighting is available and functional in only 40 per cent of the communities and sewage or drains in one third. The quality of electricity is (very) good in 70 per cent of the communities whereas the quality of other facilities is lower. The quality of piped water is regarded as (very) good by just over 50 per cent of the communities. Sewage or drains are seen as medium (40 per cent) or good (40 per cent). Garbage collection is mostly seen as average (42.86 per cent). The opinions on the quality of public lighting vary the most as a similar percentage believe it to be (very) good as find it to be (very) poor.

The portion of the community that is covered by these services differs considerably. In 50 per cent of the communities almost all of the members have electricity and in 30 per cent of communities more than half of the members have access to electricity. In contrast public lighting is either available for less than half of community members (in 57.14 per cent of the communities) or for almost all members (in 42.86 per cent of the communities). The portion covered by piped water and sewage or drains varies significantly per community. Coverage of at least half of all inhabitants with regard to garbage collection is present in around 57 per cent of the communities.

The large majority of community leaders indicated that electricity, public lighting and garbage collection have either stayed the same (most responses) or improved in the last five years. Sewage and drains seem to have improved (46.15 per cent) or stayed the same (38.46 per cent). The answers on piped water differ more, but most leaders indicated that it has improved (46.15 per cent).

Table 41: Water, sanitation, electricity and lighting

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Availability in the community of:</b>		
<i>Electricity</i>		
Yes, functional	9	60.00
Yes, but not functional	2	13.33
No	4	26.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Public lighting</i>		
Yes, functional	6	40.00
Yes, but not functional	2	13.33
No	7	46.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Piped water</i>		
Yes, functional	9	64.29
Yes, but not functional	2	14.29
No	3	21.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Sewage/drains</i>		
Yes, functional	5	33.33
Yes, but not functional	1	6.67
No	9	60.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Garbage collection</i>		
Yes, functional	7	53.85
Yes, but not functional	1	7.69
No	5	38.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Quality in the community of</b>		
<i>Electricity</i>		
Very poor	2	20.00
Medium	1	10.00
Good	5	50.00
Very good	2	20.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Public lighting</i>		
Very poor	2	28.57
Poor	1	14.29
Medium	1	14.29
Good	2	28.57
Very good	1	14.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Piped water</i>		

Very poor	2	18.18
Poor	1	9.09
Medium	2	18.18
Good	5	45.45
Very good	1	9.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Sewage/drains</i>		
Very poor	1	20.00
Medium	2	40.00
Good	2	40.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Garbage collection</i>		
Poor	1	14.29
Medium	3	42.86
Good	1	14.29
Very good	2	28.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Portion of the community covered by</b>		
<i>Electricity</i>		
Almost no comm. members	1	10.00
Less than half of comm. members	1	10.00
More than half of comm. members	3	30.00
Almost all comm. members	5	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Public lighting</i>		
Less than half of comm. members	4	57.14
Almost all comm. members	3	42.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Piped water</i>		
Almost no comm. members	1	9.09
Less than half of comm. members	4	36.36
Around half of comm. members	1	9.09
More than half of comm. members	2	18.18
Almost all comm. members	3	27.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Sewage/drains</i>		
Less than half of comm. members	2	40.00
Around half of comm. members	1	20.00
Almost all comm. members	2	40.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Garbage collection</i>		
Less than half of comm. members	2	28.57
Around half of comm. members	1	14.29

More than half of comm. members	1	14.29
Almost all comm. members	3	42.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### Change in the past five years in

##### *Electricity*

Worsened a lot	1	6.67
Stayed the same	7	46.67
Improved	6	40.00
Improved a lot	1	6.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

##### *Public lighting*

Stayed the same	7	53.85
Improved	5	38.46
Improved a lot	1	7.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.00</b>

##### *Piped water*

Worsened a lot	1	7.69
Worsened	2	15.38
Stayed the same	3	23.08
Improved	6	46.15
Improved a lot	1	7.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.00</b>

##### *Sewage/drains*

Worsened a lot	1	7.69
Worsened	1	7.69
Stayed the same	5	38.46
Improved	6	46.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.00</b>

##### *Garbage collection*

Worsened a lot	1	8.33
Stayed the same	5	41.67
Improved	5	41.67
Improved a lot	1	8.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Housing.** The availability of housing is rated as poor in about 73 per cent of the communities, including all urban communities. In 47 per cent of the communities the availability of housing has improved in the past five years (mostly rural communities), whereas in 40 per cent it has worsened a lot.

**Land.** The availability of land seems to be an even greater problem with around 73 per cent rating this as very poor (both rural and urban communities) and another 20 per cent rating this as poor. Furthermore, 60 per cent indicate that in the past five years the availability has

worsened a lot. This is consistent with growing population trends, urbanization and increasing commercial farming in Ethiopia, all of which decrease land availability for local populations.

Table 42: Housing and land

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Rating of availability of housing in this community</b>		
Very poor	5	33.33
Poor	6	40.00
Medium	2	13.33
Good	2	13.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Change in availability of housing in the past five years</b>		
Worsened a lot	6	40.00
Stayed the same	2	13.33
Improved	7	46.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Rating of availability of land in this community</b>		
Very poor	11	73.33
Poor	3	20.00
Good	1	6.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Change in availability of land in the past five years</b>		
Worsened a lot	9	60.00
Worsened	1	6.67
Stayed the same	3	20.00
Improved	2	13.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Facilities.** The following facilities are present in at least 50 per cent of the communities: primary school (85.71 per cent), security or police services (84.62 per cent), health centre or clinic (73.33 per cent), public transportation (71.43 per cent), water distribution (66.67 per cent), public phone (64.29 per cent), pre-school (57.14 per cent), a market (50 per cent) and a micro-finance institution (50 per cent). The majority of rural communities do not have access to a bank, cyber café/ internet, hospital, money transfer, pharmacy, or a post office in their community, whereas these services are available in urban areas.

Table 43: Facilities

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Presence of this facility in the community</b>		
Health centre/clinic	11	73.33

Hospital	4	28.57
Pharmacy	7	46.67
Pre-school	8	57.14
Primary school	12	85.71
Secondary school	4	30.77
Water distribution	10	66.67
Market	6	50.00
Public transportation	10	71.43
Public phone	9	64.29
Internet café/connection	5	38.46
Post office	4	30.77
Bank	4	26.67
Money transfer operator	3	21.43
Micro-finance institution	7	50.00
Security/police services	11	84.62
Preparatory school	3	25.00

#### Number of households having access to this facility

<i>Health centre/clinic</i>		
Almost no hhs	2	18.18
Less than half of hhs	4	36.36
More than half of hhs	2	18.18
Almost all hhs	3	27.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Hospital</i>		
Almost no hhs	1	16.67
Less than half of hhs	1	16.67
More than half of hhs	1	16.67
Almost all hhs	3	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Pharmacy</i>		
Almost no hhs	2	28.57
Less than half of hhs	1	14.29
More than half of hhs	1	14.29
Almost all hhs	3	42.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Pre-school</i>		
Almost no hhs	1	12.50
Less than half of hhs	3	37.50
More than half of hhs	1	12.50
Almost all hhs	3	37.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Primary school</i>		
Almost no hhs	1	7.69

Less than half of hhs	2	15.38
Almost all hhs	10	76.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Secondary school</i>		
Less than half of hhs	2	40.00
Almost all hhs	3	60.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Water distribution</i>		
Almost no hhs	2	20.00
Less than half of hhs	3	30.00
Almost all hhs	5	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Market</i>		
Almost no hhs	2	33.33
Almost all hhs	4	66.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Public transportation</i>		
Almost no hhs	2	20.00
Less than half of hhs	2	20.00
Around half of hhs	1	10.00
More than half of hhs	1	10.00
Almost all hhs	4	40.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Public phone</i>		
Almost no hhs	2	22.22
Less than half of hhs	2	22.22
More than half of hhs	1	11.11
Almost all hhs	4	44.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Internet café/connection</i>		
Almost no hhs	2	33.33
More than half of hhs	1	16.67
Almost all hhs	3	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Post office</i>		
More than half of hhs	1	20.00
Almost all hhs	4	80.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Bank</i>		
Almost no hhs	1	16.67
Around half of hhs	1	16.67
More than half of hhs	1	16.67
Almost all hhs	3	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<i>Money transfer operator</i>		
Less than half of hhs	1	20.00
More than half of hhs	1	20.00
Almost all hhs	3	60.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Micro-finance institution</i>		
Less than half of hhs	1	12.50
Around half of hhs	1	12.50
More than half of hhs	2	25.00
Almost all hhs	4	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Security/police services</i>		
Almost no hhs	2	18.18
Less than half of hhs	3	27.27
Almost all hhs	6	54.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Preparatory school</i>		
Less than half of hhs	1	25.00
Almost all hhs	3	75.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Where facilities are not available in a community, the distance required to reach the nearest facility was requested and the average travel time for each facility was computed. Facilities that take the longest to reach in case they are not available in a community are a pre-school (14.67 hours), a pharmacy (11.88 hours) and a hospital (11.88 hours). The maximum amount of hours reported to reach these facilities is 82 hours.

Table 44: Time to reach facility

	Mean	Min	Max	N
<b>If not available in this community, time to reach this facility</b>				
<i>In hours</i>				
Health centre/clinic	1.60	0	3	5
Hospital	11.88	0	82	8
Pharmacy	11.88	0	82	8
Pre-school	14.67	0	82	6
Primary school	0	0	0	1
Secondary school	1.43	1	3	7
Water distribution	0.67	0	1	3
Market	1.40	1	2	5
Public transportation	3.40	1	10	5
Public phone	1.17	0	2	6
Internet café/connection	1.57	0	3	7

Post office	1.88	0	4	8
Bank	1.56	0	4	9
Money transfer operator	1.67	0	4	9
Micro-finance institution	1.67	0	4	6
Security/policy services	1.00	1	1	3
Preparatory school	1.57	0	3	7
<i>In minutes</i>				
Health centre/clinic	18.00	0	30	5
30	23.89	0	30	9
Pharmacy	22.14	0	30	7
Pre-school	20.00	5	30	6
Primary school	13.33	10	15	3
Secondary school	15.00	0	30	10
Water distribution	25.00	10	30	4
Market	15.00	0	30	5
Public transportation	19.17	0	45	6
Public phone	19.29	0	30	7
Internet café/connection	21.88	0	30	8
Post office	14.11	0	30	9
Bank	26.50	2	38	10
Money transfer operator	23.50	0	38	10
Micro-finance institution	20.29	0	30	7
Security/policy services	18.75	0	30	4
Preparatory school	19.44	0	30	9

#### D. Economic situation

**Economic activities.** In virtually all rural communities, the most common principal economic activity for men was agriculture (87.0 per cent). In urban communities there was more variation of men being involved in daily labour (28.0 per cent), skilled labour (14.0 per cent), office work (14.0 per cent), government employees (14.0 per cent) and weaving (14.0 per cent). The primary economic activities of women in rural areas were housework (37.0 per cent), followed by activities such as farming, petty trade, or selling of coffee. For women in urban areas the primary economic activity was also housework (28.0 per cent), but also included employment, prostitution, small business ownership and weaving. In rural communities, children under the age of 12 are primarily involved in cattle rearing (50.0 per cent) and helping their families. In urban areas children under the age of 12 are involved in activities such as shoe shining (28.0 per cent), taxi assistant or daily labour. In rural communities children between the ages of 12-18 are primarily involved in working on the land (50.0 per cent) and in urban communities they are involved in various activities such as: unskilled daily labour, taxi assistant, and shoe shining.

Table 45: Economic activities

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Primary economic activity for men in this community</b>		
Agriculture	7	46.67
Unskilled labour	4	26.67
Skilled labour (business)	1	6.67
Skilled labour (government)	2	13.33
Skilled labour	1	6.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Primary economic activity for women</b>		
Agriculture	3	21.43
Unskilled labour	3	21.43
Skilled labour (business)	5	35.71
Skilled labour (government)	1	7.14
Skilled labour (other)	2	14.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Primary economic activity for children aged &lt; 12</b>		
Agriculture	1	8.33
Cattle rearing	4	33.33
Unskilled labour	4	33.33
Skilled labour	2	16.67
Unemployed/student	1	8.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Primary economic activity for children between the ages of 12 and 18</b>		
Agriculture	4	30.77
Cattle rearing	1	7.69
Unskilled labour	5	38.46
Skilled labour	3	23.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Working age.** The average age at which males start working *full-time* is 16, one year later than for females. In rural communities the average age that men start working is 14, compared to 20 in urban communities. For women the average age to start work in rural communities is even younger at 12 years and the average age in urban areas is 19 years.

Table 46: Working age

	Mean	Min	Max	N
<b>Average age at which males start working <i>full-time</i></b>	16.67	6	25	15
<b>Average age at which females start working <i>full-time</i></b>	15.00	5	23	15

**Children in paid employment.** It appears to be uncommon for children under the age of 18 to be engaged in paid employment. In approximately 43 per cent of the communities, almost no children are engaged in paid employment, and in the remaining communities, less than half are in paid employment. For children, under the age of 12, almost none are engaged in paid employment.

Table 47: Children involved in paid employment

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Number of males &lt;18 that are currently engaged in paid employment</b>		
Almost none	6	42.86
Less than half of them	8	57.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Number of females &lt;18 that are currently engaged in paid employment</b>		
Almost none	7	53.85
Less than half of them	6	46.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Number of males &lt;12 that are currently engaged in paid employment</b>		
Almost none	13	92.86
Less than half of them	1	7.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Number of females &lt;12 that are currently engaged in paid employment</b>		
Almost none	14	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Availability of employment.** The availability of employment in both urban and rural communities is rated as (very) low by 80 per cent of the community leaders, but over half has seen improvement in the past five years.

Table 48: Employment

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Rating of availability of employment in this community</b>		
Very low	7	46.67
Low	5	33.33
Medium	1	6.67
High	2	13.33
Very high	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Change of availability of employment in the past five years</b>		

Worsened a lot	5	33.33
Stayed the same	2	13.33
Improved	8	53.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Subjective well-being.** Rural and urban communities had different perspectives on subjective well-being. None of the urban communities report that they were living comfortably, with the majority stating that they were coping (57 per cent). Rural communities offered more varied responses with 50 per cent finding it difficult or very difficult, 25 per cent coping, and 25 per cent living comfortably. In rural communities the majority felt that the living conditions in the community were the same as in neighbouring communities (62 per cent) and 37.5 per cent felt that they were better than in other communities. In urban communities, this was more varied as 42.85 per cent of urban communities felt they were much worse or worse off than neighbouring communities, 28.57 per cent felt they were the same, and 28.57 per cent felt they were better off than neighbouring communities. Finally, half of the rural communities felt that their living conditions had improved in the past five years, whereas 42.85 per cent of the urban communities felt that the conditions in their community had improved or improved a lot and 28.57 per cent felt that they had worsened or worsened a lot.

Table 49: Subjective well-being

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Description of economic situation in most hhs in this community</b>		
They are finding it very difficult	3	20.00
They are finding it difficult	4	26.67
They are coping (neutral)	6	40.00
They are living comfortably	2	13.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Living conditions in this community compared to neighbouring communities</b>		
Much worse than in other communities	1	6.67
Worse than in other communities	2	13.33
The same as in other communities	7	46.67
Better than in other communities	5	33.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Change in living conditions in this community compared to five years ago</b>		
Worsened a lot	3	20.00
Worsened	2	13.33
Stayed the same	3	20.00
Improved	6	40.00
Improved a lot	1	6.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Differences between community members.** Overall, differences between community members are cited as more acute in urban communities than in rural communities. In terms of differences in education, 75 per cent of rural communities cite that there is no or little difference, whereas 71 per cent of urban communities cite that there is much or very much of a difference in education. In rural communities differences in wealth and material possessions are cited as not at all or a little bit in 75 per cent of communities, whereas in urban communities differences are cited as somewhat, much, or very much a difference by 85 per cent of communities. Similarly, differences in land holdings are not cited as an issue in 50 per cent of rural areas, but are cited as very much an issue in 57 per cent of urban areas. Differences in social status are not at all an issue in 75 per cent of rural areas, however are somewhat or very much an issue in 71 per cent of urban communities. Differences in employment status are not at all an issue in 62 per cent of rural areas, but are much or very much an issue in 71 per cent of urban communities. Differences in food security are more varied in rural communities with representation in each category. In urban areas, it was most commonly cited that differences in food security are somewhat (57 per cent) of a divisive issue. Differences in religion were not at all an issue in the majority of rural communities (75 per cent), whereas differences in religion were somewhat or very much an issue in 57 per cent of urban communities. Finally, differences in ethnicity were also not at all an issue in 87 per cent of rural communities, but this was more varied in urban communities.

**It is evident that a higher level of social equality exists in rural communities than in urban communities in Ethiopia.** The most divisive issue in rural communities in Ethiopia is food security, whereas in urban areas it is land holdings and education. Access to land in urban areas, such as Addis Ababa, has becoming increasingly difficult with population growth, and many options exist for both public and private education in urban areas. In contrast, in rural areas, both land and education services are more equitably allocated by the government.

Table 50: Differences between community members

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Differences in education</b>		
Not at all	3	20.00
A little bit	4	26.67
Somewhat	1	6.67
Much	3	20.00
Very much	4	26.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Differences in wealth/material possessions</b>		
Not at all	5	33.33
A little bit	2	13.33
Somewhat	3	20.00
Much	2	13.33
Very much	3	20.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Differences in landholdings</b>		
Not at all	5	33.33
A little bit	1	6.67
Much	3	20.00
Very much	6	40.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Differences in social status (class)</b>		
Not at all	6	40.00
A little bit	3	20.00
Somewhat	4	26.67
Very much	2	13.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Differences in employment</b>		
Not at all	6	40.00
A little bit	1	6.67
Somewhat	1	6.67
Much	4	26.67
Very much	3	20.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Differences in food security</b>		
Not at all	2	13.33
A little bit	3	20.00
Somewhat	5	33.33
Much	3	20.00
Very much	2	13.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Differences in religion</b>		
Not at all	6	40.00
A little bit	5	33.33
Somewhat	2	13.33
Very much	2	13.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Differences in ethnicity</b>		
Not at all	8	53.33
A little bit	2	13.33
Somewhat	2	13.33
Much	1	6.67
Very much	2	13.33

<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Relationships between people from different ethnic groups in this community</b>		
Good	6	50.00
Very good	6	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### E. Shocks

**Shocks.** In the past five years economic or market shocks have been experienced most often, followed by environmental or ecological shocks. The number of incidences of shocks reported due to theft or crime was much lower. The three types of shocks that were experienced during the last conflict period were the death of at least 10 per cent of community members due to disease, forced out-migration of at least 10 per cent of the community's members and large inflows of refugees.

Rural communities reported much higher incidences of shocks than urban communities. All rural communities reported experiencing large increases in consumption good prices and 62.50 per cent reported experiencing low agricultural returns over the past years. The frequency of shocks in urban communities was much lower, with the most common shock reported being increases in consumption goods prices (57.14 per cent).

Table 51: Shocks experienced by community

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Number of years this community has been affected by the following shocks in the past five years</b>		
Environmental/ecological shocks	13	28.89
Economic/market shocks	21	35.00
Theft/crime	4	6.67
<b>During the last period of conflict, did the community experience:</b>		
Death of at least 10% of community members due to disease	2	13.33
Forced out-migration of at least 10% of community members	2	13.33
Large inflows of refugees	1	7.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>14/15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### F. Safety and security

**Current problems in community.** In terms of problems currently facing communities, the four most commonly cited issues were alcohol abuse (46.67 per cent), thefts or assaults (46.67 per cent), drug abuse (40 per cent) and prostitution (40 per cent). Overall, there was a higher

incidence of problems occurring in urban communities. In urban communities, the most prevalent problems were theft (71.42 per cent), prostitution (57.14 per cent), alcohol abuse (57.14 per cent), and drug abuse (57.14 per cent). In rural communities, however, the issues were more commonly related to resources (land and water disputes) with the exception of alcohol abuse (37.50 per cent).

**Overall community security.** In both urban and rural locations the majority of communities rate the current overall security situation as good or very good (66.66 per cent). Only one community rated the current security situation as bad and the remaining 26.67 per cent consider it to be average. In the community where the situation was rated as bad, conflict over land was ongoing at the time of the survey. The majority of communities also cited that the overall situation in the community was better than in other neighbouring communities (53.33 per cent) and, that compared to five years ago, the situation has improved or improved a lot (73.33 per cent).

Table 52: Safety and security

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Problems in community due to presence of the following issues:</b>		
Gangs/rebel groups	1	6.67
Drug abuse	6	40.00
Alcohol abuse	7	46.67
Prostitution	6	40.00
Land disputes	3	20.00
Water disputes	2	13.33
Disputes on housing	2	13.33
Thefts/assaults	7	46.67
Child abuse	2	13.33
Sexual assaults/rape	3	20.00
<b>Rating of level of overall security of this community</b>		
Bad	1	6.67
Medium	4	26.67
Good	3	20.00
Very good	7	46.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Overall level of security of this community compared to neighbouring communities</b>		
Much worse than in other communities	1	6.67
Worse than in other communities	2	13.33
The same as in other communities	4	26.67
Better than in other communities	8	53.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Overall level of security in this community compared to five years ago</b>		

Worsened	2	13.33
Stayed the same	2	13.33
Improved	9	60.00
Improved a lot	2	13.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### G. Social ties

**Trust.** Urban communities reported higher levels of trust between community members than rural communities. All of the urban communities reported trust to be medium, high, or very high, whereas 25.0 per cent of rural communities reported trust to be low or very low. For both rural and urban communities the majority reported that trust had stayed the same or improved over the past five years (75.00 per cent and 71.42 per cent respectively). The majority also reported that the level of trust is the same or higher than in other communities (93.33 per cent).

**Participation.** In both urban and rural communities the spirit of participation is considered higher than the trust level and has improved considerably compared to five years ago. Furthermore, more than half consider it higher than in other communities. A lot of trust exists in matters of lending and borrowing in over half of the communities and another 20 per cent mention that there is some trust.

Table 53: Trust and participation

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Level of trust between community members in this community</b>		
Very low	1	6.67
Low	1	6.67
Average	5	33.33
High	5	33.33
Very high	3	20.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Change in the level of trust between community in the last five years</b>		
Much worse	1	6.67
Worse	3	20.00
The same	3	20.00
Better	6	40.00
Much better	2	13.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Level of trust between community members compared to neighbouring communities</b>		
Lower than in other communities	1	6.67

The same as in other communities	7	46.67
Higher than in other communities	7	46.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Spirit of participation in this community</b>		
Very low	1	6.67
Average	3	20.00
High	6	40.00
Very high	5	33.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Change in spirit of participation in the past five years</b>		
Much worse	1	6.67
Worse	1	6.67
The same	2	13.33
Better	8	53.33
Much better	3	20.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Spirit of participation compared to neighbouring communities</b>		
Much lower than in other communities	1	6.67
The same as in other communities	5	33.33
Higher than in other communities	8	53.33
Much higher than in other communities	1	6.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Trust between people in this community in matters of lending and borrowing</b>		
No trust at all	2	13.33
Little trust	2	13.33
Some trust	3	20.00
A lot of trust	8	53.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Community associations.** All communities mentioned having a women’s group or youth group. Other common associations are a burial or funeral association (present in 93.33 per cent of the communities), a political party or group (86.67 per cent), a school or health committee (86.67 per cent), a religious group or organization (80 per cent), and a credit or savings association (73.33 per cent). Two groups that are hardly ever present are a water or waste group (6.67 per cent) and labour unions (6.67 per cent). In rural communities there is also a strong presence of agricultural cooperatives (87.50 per cent) and in urban communities there is a strong presence of traders associations/ business groups (57.14 per cent), and a sport, recreation, art or music group (71.42 per cent).

Table 54: Associations

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Presence of the following associations in this community</b>		
Water or waste group	1	6.67
Agricultural cooperative	8	53.33
Trader's association/business group	5	33.33
Credit or savings association	11	73.33
Burial/funeral association	14	93.33
Religious group/organization	12	80.00
Political party or group	13	86.67
Sport, recreational, art, music group	7	46.67
Women's group/youth group	15	100.00
School/health committee	13	86.67
Labour union	1	6.67
Humanitarian or charitable organization/NGO	6	40.00
Justice/reconciliation associations	5	33.33

#### H. Children

**School availability.** On average there were 2.55 pre-schools, 2.14 primary schools and only 0.46 secondary schools in each community. Based on the distribution of the data, however, it is clear that the availability of schools is not evenly spread across the country. For example, while the average community has around two pre-schools and primary schools, in some communities there are no pre- and primary schools compared to the six or seven found in others. In many communities there is no secondary school.

**School days.** Most children received classes during every school day of the week in the last month with a higher average number of days per week in primary school (5.08 days) than secondary school (4.17 days). Furthermore, the range of days per week that classes were given is between 5 and 6 in primary schools, which indicates that schools tend to be open every school day. The number of weeks in the last academic year that the schools were closed is very low with an average of 1.15 weeks in primary schools and 0.77 weeks in secondary schools.

Table 55: Number of schools, days classes are received and days closed

	Mean	Min	Max	N
<b>Number of <u>pre-schools</u> that are currently in this community</b>	2.55	0	6	11
<b>Number of <u>primary schools</u> (public and private) that are currently in this community</b>	2.14	0	7	14
<b>Number of <u>secondary schools</u> (public and private) that are currently in this community</b>	0.46	0	2	13
<b>Number of days per week the children received classes in <u>primary school</u> during the last month</b>	5.08	5	6	13

<b>Number of days per week the children received classes in <u>secondary school</u> during the last month</b>	4.17	0	5	6
<b>Number of weeks that the <u>primary school(s)</u> in the past academic year in this community was/were closed</b>	1.15	0	5	13
<b>Number of weeks that the <u>secondary school(s)</u> in the past academic year in this community was/were closed</b>	0.77	0	4	13

**Availability of schools for girls.** In general pre-schools and primary schools are both available to girls living in the community (90.00 per cent and 92.31 per cent) respectively. Girls have slightly lower access to secondary education across the sample. In approximately two-thirds of the communities, secondary schools are available to girls, however, 17 per cent of the time schools are only partially available to girls, and in a further 17 per cent they are not available at all.

**Problems in schools.** A lack of teaching materials is a commonly faced problem across pre-school, primary and secondary schools (33.33 per cent, 33.33 per cent and 25.00 per cent respectively). The availability of teachers is also cited to be a problem for 20 per cent of preschools in rural communities, and for approximately 13 per cent of the primary schools.

Table 56: Availability of schools for girls, problems for schools and reasons for schools to be closed

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Availability of pre-schools in this community for girls</b>		
Yes, all are available	9	90.00
No	1	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Main problem for pre-schools in this community</b>		
Lack of teacher(s)	2	20.00
Lack of teaching materials	5	50.00
Other	3	30.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Availability of primary schools in this community for girls</b>		
Yes, all are available	12	92.31
No	1	7.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Main problem for primary schools in this community</b>		
Lack of teacher(s)	2	15.38
Lack of teaching materials	5	38.46
Lack of health and hygiene facilities	1	7.69
Lack of water	1	7.69

Lack of electricity	1	7.69
Other	3	23.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Main reason primary school(s) were closed</b>		
Other	4	80.00
Not applicable	1	20.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Availability of secondary schools in this community for girls</b>		
Yes, all are available	4	66.67
Yes, but only partially available	1	16.67
No	1	16.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Main problem for secondary schools in this community</b>		
Lack of teaching materials	1	25.00
Other	3	75.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Main reason secondary school(s) were closed</b>		
Other	3	75.00
Not applicable	1	25.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### *I. Health*

**Major health problems.** The main health problems currently affecting women across the communities are HIV/Aids (40.0 per cent) and malaria (13.33 per cent). Amongst adult males, HIV/Aids is also the primary health problem (42.86 per cent) and two other common problems are malaria and eye problems (both 14.29 per cent). Malaria is only a concern for adults in rural communities. The three most cited health problems that affect children are the cold/flu (29.41 per cent), malaria (17.65 per cent), and HIV/Aids (11.76 per cent).

Table 57: Primary health problems affecting men, women and children

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Primary health problem that currently affects adult women in this community</b>		
Diabetes	1	6.67
HIV/AIDS	6	40.00
Malaria	2	13.33
Pneumonia (and other respiratory infections)	1	6.67
Trachoma (and other eye problems)	1	6.67
Lack of access to care	1	6.67

Other	2	13.33
No (major) health problems	1	6.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### Primary health problem that currently affects adult men in this community

Blood pressure	1	7.14
HIV/AIDS	6	42.86
Malaria	2	14.29
Pneumonia (and other respiratory infections)	1	7.14
Trachoma (and other eye problems)	2	14.29
No (major) health problems	2	14.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### Primary health problem that currently affects children (<18) in this community

Diabetes	1	5.88
HIV/AIDS	2	11.76
Malaria	3	17.65
Pneumonia (and other respiratory infections)	1	5.88
Trachoma (and other eye problems)	1	5.88
Typhoid (and other waterborne diseases)	1	5.88
Cold/flu	5	29.41
Other	3	17.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>17*</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\*The total amounts to more than 15, because several answers were mentioned.

**Quality of health services.** Views on healthcare facilities are centrally distributed across the communities, with few reporting extremely good or bad services. The main issue that influences the quality of these services is a lack of medication (46.66 per cent), which is more pronounced in rural communities (62.50 per cent) and to a lesser degree the lack of other resources (26.66 per cent). In the majority of communities the quality has, however, improved in the last five years.

Table 58: Quality of healthcare services

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Quality of healthcare services in this community</b>		
Very bad	1	7.14
Bad	3	21.43
Medium	5	35.71
Good	4	28.57
Very good	1	7.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### Main issue influencing the quality of healthcare services in this community

Lack of medication	7	50.00
Lack of staff	2	14.29
Lack of other resources (e.g. beds)	4	28.57
Other	1	7.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Change in the quality of healthcare services in this community in the past five years</b>		
Much worse	1	7.14
Worse	1	7.14
The same	2	14.29
Better	8	57.14
Much better	2	14.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### J. Migration

**Current international migrants.** Both urban and rural communities have a fairly equitable distribution of the number of households in the community with a migrant currently abroad. It is interesting to note that the majority of communities do have more than 75 households with a migrant currently abroad and one third has more than 100 households with a migrant currently abroad, suggesting that migration is quite common in these communities, which makes sense due to the sampling strategy employed in this study.

**Current internal migrants.** In both urban and rural communities it is also common to see households with a current internal migrant. In 60 per cent of the communities at least 75 households have a member living in another part of Ethiopia.

**Current return migrants.** Only a small number of return migrants are present in the communities interviewed. Approximately 67 per cent of the communities have less than 25 return migrant households. Two of the rural communities had over 100 return migrant households, with one of these communities being a border town that has frequent cross border migration.

Table 59: Current migration stocks

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Number of hhs in this community with a migrant abroad</b>		
Between 25 and 50 hhs	2	13.33
Between 50 and 75 hhs	5	33.33
Between 75 and 100 hhs	3	20.00
More than 100 hhs	5	33.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Number of hhs in this community with hh member living in another city or village in Ethiopia</b>		

Less than 25 hhs	4	26.67
Between 25 and 50 hhs	2	13.33
Between 75 and 100 hhs	3	20.00
More than 100 hhs	6	40.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Number of households in this community with a return migrant</b>		
Less than 25 hhs	10	66.67
Between 25 and 50 hhs	2	13.33
Between 75 and 100 hhs	1	6.67
More than 100 hhs	2	13.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Forced migration.** In one third of all communities, large groups of community members have historically been forced to leave.

Table 60: Migration history: presence of forced migration

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Large groups of community members were forced to leave in the history of this community</b>		
Yes	5	33.33
No	10	66.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Return migration.** Large flows of return migration were present in 20 per cent of the communities representing both urban and rural communities.

Table 61: Migration history: presence of return migration

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Large flows of return migration in the history of this community</b>		
Yes	3	20.00
No	12	80.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Migration perspectives.** In general community leaders views on migration are positive: the perceptions of emigrants and return migrants are positive or very positive (86.67 per cent and 93.34 per cent respectively). Households with current migrants are perceived positively by around 64 per cent of the community leaders; almost 29 per cent have a neutral perception.

International and internal migration are both thought to affect the community positively in 60 per cent of the cases. The answers on the effects of international migration on the country in general are more varied, although almost half still consider the effects to be positive. Return migrants are not considered to be different from other community members by 46.67 per cent

of respondents, which may explain why the effects of this on the community are seen as neutral by over 30 per cent. Almost half believe that the difference between return migrants and other community members positively affects the community. Two thirds of community leaders think return migrants differ in values and norms from other community members, although the effects of this on the community are limited with one third reporting neutral and another third as positive effects.

Table 62: Views on migration

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Perceptions of community members that leave this community to live elsewhere</b>		
Neutral	1	6.67
Positively	8	53.33
Very positively	5	33.33
This is mixed	1	6.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Perceptions on return migrants (who were abroad for at least three months) in this community</b>		
Very negatively	1	6.67
Positively	10	66.67
Very positively	4	26.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Perceptions on households with a current migrant in this community</b>		
Neutral	4	28.57
Positively	3	21.43
Very positively	6	42.86
This is mixed	1	7.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Thoughts on how international migration affects this community</b>		
Negatively	2	13.33
Neutral	4	26.67
Positively	7	46.67
Very positively	2	13.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Thoughts on how internal migration affects this community</b>		
Neutral	6	40.00
Positively	8	53.33
Very positively	1	6.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Thoughts on how international migration affects this country in general</b>		

Negatively	4	28.57
Neutral	2	14.29
Positively	6	42.86
Very positively	2	14.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Return migrants are different from other community members</b>		
Yes, very different	5	33.33
Yes, a little bit	3	20.00
No	7	46.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>How does this affect this community?</b>		
Very negatively	1	7.69
Negatively	2	15.38
Neutral	4	30.77
Positively	6	46.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Return migrants have different values and norms than other community members</b>		
Yes, very different	3	20.00
Yes, a little bit	7	46.67
No	5	33.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>How does this affect this community?</b>		
Very negatively	1	11.11
Negatively	2	22.22
Neutral	3	33.33
Positively	3	33.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### K. *Children left behind*

The presence of children, for whom at least one parent currently lives abroad, seems very limited with 73 per cent of communities having less than 25 of these households. In almost all cases the parent(s) left the community to seek better economic opportunities abroad. The most common type of support available for children left behind is emotional or psychological support. The perception on children left behind by other community members tends to be neutral (46.67 per cent) or positive (33 per cent).

Table 63: Children left behind

	Frequency	Percentage
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<b>Number of hhs in this community that have children of which at least one parent currently lives abroad</b>		
Less than 25 hhs	11	73.33
Between 25 and 50 hhs	3	20.00
Between 50 and 75 hhs	1	6.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Main reason why the parent(s) of these children left this community</b>		
They left to seek better economic opportunities	14	93.33
Other	1	6.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Primary type of available support for children of which at least one parent lives abroad</b>		
Emotional or psychological support	7	
Material support	5	
Financial support	4	
Social support	3	
Support for schooling	2	
Other	5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	
<b>Perception on children left behind by other community members</b>		
Negatively	2	13.33
Neutral	7	46.67
Positively	5	33.33
Very positively	1	6.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*L. Monetary remittances – money or goods*

**Number of households receiving monetary remittances.** The number of households in a community that receive international remittances seems to vary per community with most communities either reporting that less than half of the households receive international remittances (40 per cent) or more than half (33.33 per cent). Urban communities are more likely to have more households receiving monetary remittances with 71.4 per cent of urban communities having half or more of the households in the community receiving monetary remittances, compared to only 50 per cent of rural households.

**Remittance method.** The most common way in which households receive remittances is through formal channels such as money transfer operators (40.0 per cent) or a bank (20.0 per cent). Money transfer operators were more commonly used in urban households (57.10 per cent). In rural areas, half of the households receive the funds by the household member bringing it themselves, or sending through a friend or relative.

**Problems with receiving remittances.** The primary problems that households identified facing when receiving international remittances are the limited possibilities that exist to send money or goods.

**Remittance dependency.** In over half of the communities, households that receive remittances are dependent or very dependent on them, whereas in other communities there is almost no dependence on remittances. This is the case for both urban and rural locations.

Table 64: Receiving international monetary remittances

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Number of hhs in this community that receive international remittances on a regular basis</b>		
Almost all of the hhs	2	13.33
More than half of the hhs	5	33.33
Around half of the hhs	2	13.33
Less than half of the hhs	6	40.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Primary way hhs in this community receive money or goods from hh members living abroad on a regular basis</b>		
The household members bring it themselves	3	20.00
Friends or relatives bring it for the household members	2	13.33
Through a money transfer operator (formal)	6	40.00
Through a shop keeper/call house/ hawala (informal)	1	6.67
Through a bank	3	20.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Primary problem hhs encounter when receiving international remittances</b>		
The costs are too high	1	7.14
There are limited possibilities to send money or goods	3	21.43
The system is insecure	1	7.14
Legal restrictions on sending money	1	7.14
Other	4	28.57
Not applicable	4	28.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Extent to which hhs, who receive money or goods from hh members living abroad, depend on this financial support</b>		
Very dependent	2	13.33
Dependent	6	40.00
Neutral	2	13.33
Not dependent	3	26.67
Not dependent at all	1	6.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Internal remittances.** Table 67 shows the reception of internal remittances and illustrates that a smaller number of households receive internal remittances than international remittances. In almost 50 per cent of the communities less than half of the households receive money or goods from household members living in another part of Ethiopia and in one third of the communities almost no households receive internal remittances. There is little difference between rural and urban communities. Household dependency on remittances sent within Ethiopia is also far lower than for international remittances. In the majority of communities people are not dependent on this financial support (33.33 per cent) or report the dependence as neutral (26.67 per cent). These remittances are primarily received through a bank (46.67 per cent), brought by friends or relatives (26.67 per cent), or through a money transfer operator (13.33 per cent). This differs from the reception of international remittances where the money transfer operator was the most commonly used channel. The main problem is again that there are limited possibilities to send money or goods.

Table 65: Receiving internal monetary remittances

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Number of households in this community that receive money or goods from hh members living in other parts of Ethiopia on a regular basis</b>		
More than half of the hhs	3	20.00
Less than half of the hhs	7	46.67
Almost no hhs	5	33.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Primary way households in this community receive money or goods from hh members living in other parts of Ethiopia on a regular basis</b>		
The household members bring it themselves	1	6.67
Friends or relatives bring it for the household members	4	26.67
Through a money transfer operator (formal)	2	13.33
Through a bank	7	46.67
Not applicable	1	6.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Primary problem hhs encounter when receiving internal remittances</b>		
The costs are too high	1	6.67
There are limited possibilities to send money or goods	2	13.33
The money travels too slow	1	6.67
Legal restrictions on sending money	1	6.67
Other	5	33.33
Not applicable	5	33.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Extent to which hhs in this community depend on the financial support they receive from people living in another city/village in Ethiopia</b>		

Very dependent	2	13.33
Dependent	1	6.67
Neutral	4	26.67
Not dependent	5	33.33
Not dependent at all	2	13.33
Not applicable	1	6.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The views on the effects of receiving remittances are largely positive. The impact on the households that receive remittances is considered positively by two thirds of the community leaders. Remittances also seem to positively impact the community as a whole; although the effect is less as only 60 per cent reported a positive effect and around 27 per cent a neutral effect. Household members that receive remittances are generally perceived (very) positively by other community members (66.67 per cent) and about 27 per cent have a neutral perception.

Table 66: Views on receiving remittances

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>View on the effects of remittances on receiving hhs in this community</b>		
Negatively	2	13.33
Neutral	1	6.67
Positively	10	66.67
Very positively	2	13.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>View on the effects of remittances on this community as a whole</b>		
Negatively	1	6.67
Neutral	4	26.67
Positively	9	60.00
Very positively	1	6.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>View on perceptions of hh members that receive remittances by other community members</b>		
Negatively	1	6.67
Neutral	4	26.67
Positively	8	53.33
Very positively	2	13.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Sending international remittances.** There are hardly any households in the various communities interviewed that regularly send international remittances. In fact, in over 93 per cent of the communities almost no households sent remittances.

Table 67: Sending international remittances

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Number of hhs in this community that send money or goods to hh members living abroad on a regular basis</b>		
Less than half of the hhs	1	6.67
Almost no hhs	14	93.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Sending internal remittances.** It is more common for households to send internal remittances than international remittances, however, the prevalence of both is still low. There is little difference between sending internal remittances for urban and rural households. The primary remittance channel choice is through a bank (53 per cent) and in around 27 per cent of the cases a friend or relative brings the remittances. In contrast to the main problem reported in the reception of international and internal remittances, which was found to be the limited transfer possibilities, the two main problems are the high costs and the slow speed at which the money is sent. However, strong conclusions cannot be drawn, as almost 47 per cent reported 'not applicable' to this question.

Table 68: Sending internal remittances

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Number of hhs in this community that send money or goods to hh members living in other parts of Ethiopia on a regular basis</b>		
More than half of the hhs	1	6.67
Around half of the hhs	2	13.33
Less than half of the hhs	9	60.00
Almost no hhs	3	20.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Primary way hhs in this community send money or goods to hh members living in other parts of Ethiopia on a regular basis</b>		
The household members bring it themselves	1	6.67
Friends or relatives bring it for the household members	4	26.67
Through a bank	8	53.33
Not applicable	2	13.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Primary problem hhs encounter when sending international remittances</b>		
The costs are too high	2	13.33
There are limited possibilities to send money or goods	1	6.67
The money travels too slow	2	13.33
Legal restrictions on sending money	1	6.67
Other	2	13.33
Not applicable	7	46.67

<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
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*M. Migrants' investments and charitable activities*

**Migrants investments and charitable activities.** In over 73 per cent of communities the members who live abroad only sometimes visit the community. Nevertheless, in almost 47 per cent of the communities these emigrants invest in the community, mostly in agriculture, construction or hotels (all three were reported by 28.57 per cent). Involvement of community members who reside abroad in humanitarian or charitable activities in the community is considerably less common and only reported in 20 per cent of the communities. The primary sectors of these activities are the construction of schools or mosques, HIV/Aids, and the provision of goods to elderly.

Table 69: Presence of migrants' investments and charitable activities

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Frequency of visits from community members that live abroad</b>		
Never	1	6.67
Sometimes	11	73.33
Often	3	20.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Community members who live abroad invest in this community</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>46.67</b>
<b>Primary sector of investment of community members who live abroad</b>		
Agriculture (incl. animals)	2	28.57
Construction	2	28.57
Hotels	2	28.57
Transportation	1	14.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Community members who live abroad are involved in humanitarian or charitable (NGO) activities in this community</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20.00</b>

**Impact of migrants' investments and charitable activities.** The impact of emigrants' investments and charitable activities on the communities are positively rated in all cases.

Table 70: Impact of migrants' investments and charitable activities

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Effect of investments made by community members who live abroad on this community</b>		
Positively	5	71.43
Very positively	2	28.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Views on migration effects.** Community leaders had differing views on the impact of emigration on people in their communities. Half of the community leaders agreed, and half strongly disagreed that, when people leave the country, it makes it harder for those who stay. The majority of community leaders agree that emigrants do contribute to their country of origin while abroad (73.34 per cent) and that they are able to support their families (80.0 per cent). The majority do not feel that emigrants abandon their country when they go abroad (87 per cent), and 50 per cent of community leaders felt that, when migrants go abroad, they get rich. There was little difference between rural and urban communities on these statements.

Table 71: Views on the effects of emigration

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>When people leave the country</b>		
<i>They make life harder for those who stay</i>		
Strongly disagree	4	26.67
Disagree	4	26.67
Agree	7	46.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>They still contribute to the country of origin</i>		
Strongly disagree	1	6.67
Disagree	2	13.33
Neutral	1	6.67
Agree	7	46.67
Strongly agree	4	26.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>They are able to support families in country of origin</i>		
Strongly disagree	3	20.00
Agree	7	46.67
Strongly agree	5	33.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>They abandon their country</i>		
Strongly disagree	4	26.67
Disagree	9	60.00
Strongly agree	2	13.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>They get rich</i>		
Strongly disagree	1	7.14
Disagree	2	14.29
Neutral	4	28.57
Agree	5	35.71
Strongly agree	2	14.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Views on remittance receiving effects.** The views on the effects of receiving remittances present a more varied, but mostly positive picture. In general, people who receive money from abroad are not considered as becoming lazier (50 per cent), although just over 35 per cent agrees with the statement. There is a tendency for community leaders to agree that the reception of remittances leads to resentment from others (42.86 per cent), although a similar percentage (strongly) disagrees (35.72 per cent). Over 50 per cent believe remittance receiving households get rich and almost 62 per cent believe it contributes to the development of Ethiopia. There was little difference between rural and urban communities on these statements.

Table 72: Views on the effects of receiving remittances

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>When people receive money from abroad</b>		
<i>They become lazier</i>		
Strongly disagree	2	14.29
Disagree	5	35.71
Neutral	2	14.29
Agree	2	14.29
Strongly agree	3	21.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>It leads to resentment from others</i>		
Strongly disagree	2	14.29
Disagree	3	21.43
Neutral	3	21.43
Agree	6	42.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>They get rich</i>		
Disagree	4	30.77
Neutral	2	15.38
Agree	6	46.15
Strongly agree	1	7.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>It helps develop our country</i>		
Strongly disagree	2	15.38
Disagree	2	15.38
Neutral	1	7.69
Agree	4	38.46
Strongly agree	3	23.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Effects of return migration.** The majority of views on return migrants were positive. Almost 70 per cent of the community leaders believe that, when people who have lived abroad come back, they help the country. Moreover, 80 per cent (strongly) think that they bring new ideas, knowledge and technology and that they receive preferential treatment. The only statement

with more mixed responses is whether return migrants fit in the community upon return, as around 47 per cent (strongly) disagree and 40 per cent agree.

Table 73: Views on the effects of return migration

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>When people who have lived abroad come back they</b>		
<i>Help the country</i>		
Disagree	2	14.29
Neutral	2	14.29
Agree	8	57.14
Strongly agree	2	14.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Do not fit in</i>		
Strongly disagree	1	6.67
Disagree	6	40.00
Neutral	2	13.33
Agree	6	40.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Bring new ideas, knowledge and technology</i>		
Strongly disagree	1	6.67
Disagree	1	6.67
Neutral	1	6.67
Agree	6	40.00
Strongly agree	6	40.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<i>Receive preferential treatment</i>		
Disagree	2	18.18
Agree	8	72.73
Strongly agree	1	9.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Section 10: Conclusion

This report highlights the following key trends:

- **Emigration from Ethiopia is increasing:** This study found a much higher prevalence of current migrant households than return migrant households in Ethiopia. In addition, the majority of current migrants have migrated within the past few years, making them recent migrants.
- **Emigration from Ethiopia has a strong gendered dimension:** The majority of emigrants from Ethiopia are female. They are primarily young, single and migrate to the Middle East as domestic workers.
- **The largest migration corridor is from Ethiopia to the Middle East:** Half of all current migrants have migrated to the Middle East and 58 per cent of return migrants were in the Middle East, with Saudi Arabia the most popular destination.
- **The main purpose of migration from Ethiopia is for employment:** The majority of both current migrants and return migrants report that employment opportunities were the main reason for their migration abroad.
- **Lack of employment opportunities is a key challenge for communities:** Sixty-seven per cent of the urban communities cite a lack of employment opportunities as a key issue in their community. The availability of employment opportunities is rated as low or very low by 80 per cent of the rural and urban community leaders.
- **Households in Ethiopia are struggling:** Forty per cent of households state that they are finding it difficult or very difficult to cope; 40 per cent state they are coping.
- **Remittances are sent more commonly by current household members:** Sixty-five per cent of households with a current migrant receive remittances. Households that receive remittances most commonly receive the transfers from a current household member. Current household members also send more remittances per year than non-household members.
- **Remittances are primarily used for non-productive purposes:** Remittances are most commonly used for daily needs, debt-repayment and ceremonies. Less than 20 per cent of remittances received are used for productive investments such as education, housing or land, or a business investment, although many community leaders do feel that migrants contribute to community investment.
- **Return migrants and remittance receiving households are economically better off:** Return migrant and remittance receiving households have higher monthly expenditures, larger houses, report experiencing fewer household shocks, and have a greater ability to save. They also report higher levels of subjective well-being. They are also perceived by other community members as being better off.

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