CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION: EVIDENCE FROM HOSANNA TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

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Abstract:

This study aims at examining the major push and pull factors which cause rural urban migration to Hosanna town and its effect on the socio-economic condition of non-migrants and migrants in destination. A cross – sectional field survey was conducted among 196 respondents from four selected kebeles in Hosanna town during 2019. For the study both primary and secondary sources of data were used. Descriptive statistics and econometric methods were employed for data analysis. Descriptive analysis was applied to discuss the behavior of rural urban migration in the study area and performed using frequencies, figures, graphs, percentage, means, standard deviation, maximum and minimum values. While the econometric analysis was employed to identify variables that affect rural urban migration and to evaluate the effect on the socio-economic condition of non-migrants and migrants. The regression results of Probit model estimation raveled that family size, gender (being male), age; unemployment, poor education status, land owning and inadequate income were significantly push factors from the rural area whereas marital status (being unmarried), expected income in urban, short distance, education level and relative's dwellers at receiving area are significantly pull factors in the study area. The study also revealed that putting pressure on social service and housing, increasing urban unemployment, rising of living cost, expansion of informal sector and unplanned urban expansion were the main impact in the town. Policies aimed at reducing rural-urban migration should focus on job creating on farm and non-farm activities, provision of social service and amenities in rural area. Hence, provision of facilities and amenities, job creation and proper urban managements should be needed in the town.

Keywords:
Cause; Consequence; Rural-Urban Migration; Push and pull factors; Probit regression model, Hosanna

1. Introduction

Migration is not a recent phenomenon which reveals that the movement of people from one geographical location to another involving permanent or temporary settlement. Among several type of migration rural-urban migration is one of most commonly occurred type of migration in developing countries. Rural-urban migration has been historically connected with industrialization, urbanization, infrastructure, good living condition and economic growth [1]. One noticeable aspect in the society today is the rate at which people migrate from rural to urban centers. As regard of this urban population is increasing whereas rural population is decreasing. In line with this, the major sources of the growth of urban population in developing countries will not only be natural population increase but also the continuing rural urban migration to the urban area exacerbates already serious urban unemployment problems. This influx population growth of Ethiopia including the study area put pressure in urban social services, infrastructure and stagnant public utilities in urban. However, migration is embedded in the broader debate on development on schools, health services, and food items prices to rise [2]. Further, it spread urban unemployment, over-crowded housing and severe shortage of public amenities [3].

In Ethiopia urban population grew at an average annual rate of 3.8% from 1994 to 2007 compared to a growth rate of 2.3% for the rural population. Rural-urban migration of Ethiopia was share of 28.7%, 24.8% and 23.5% in 1984, 1994 and 1999 respectively. The rate of urbanization is expected to further accelerate in the coming years averaging

3.9% between 2015 and 2020 compared to an estimated average growth rate of 3.1 for Africa. With regard to the rate in the year 1994 to 2007 in Ethiopia the average annual increase in the rate of rural-urban migration was 5.68% whereas for the same period the migration increase rate for Southern Nations Nationalities People Regional state was equal to 7.28% which is higher than the national average. According to total population of Hosanna town were 13,467, 31,701 and 69, 957, and out of this 40.1%, 43.2 %and 47.1% were migrants respectively. Data regarding the population size of the town taken from the 1994 and the 2007 national census result the population growth rate of the town to be 6.1 % [4].

Rapid population growth and physical expansion of the Hosanna town is attributed to rural to urban migration. Majority of the squatter settlers were internal migrants to the town coming in search of employment opportunities. So, demand for housing and social services is rapidly increasing beyond the supply capacity of the town. Rural urban migration has created big gap in the provision social service and infrastructure, increased complexity of the town economic and increased geographic expansion alongside with limited increase in the capacity of the providing institutions in Hosanna. In this regard, the provision of water supply did not cover the demands of the residents [5]. The town with a very low level of public services and stagnant public utilities poses large challenges and has been faced a series of problems. Similarly, migration certainly puts pressure on available and stagnant public utilities in urban puts pressure on schools, health services, and food items prices to rise. In contrast rural-urban migrants are considerably playing an important role in supplying cheap labor to the town. A suitable mechanism to improve own and families' living standards and to relax land constraints in the rural areas. Spread urban unemployment, over-crowded housing and severe shortage of public amenities.

Economic, social, environmental, and cultural factors play an important role in rural-urban migration. Rural People with low income, poor access to social services could migrate to urban centers to obtain better income and to get a better social infrastructure [6]. Environmental degradation, lower agricultural productivity, inadequate social services, demographic pressure, land shortages and lack of agricultural resources in rural areas were identified as the major push factors of migration. Most of the studies agree that the Ethiopian rural areas are characterized by weak socio-economic conditions, unreliable weather for agricultural activities, poor infrastructure and environmental degradation. In contrast other argued that people with better off in their income could migrate to get a better social infrastructure education and health driven by urban amenities, urban culture and life style etc. However, the poor tend to migrate more than the rural wealthy in Ethiopia with diminishing income opportunities. Contrary to experiences in other countries, the majority of cases in Ethiopia demonstrate that the poor are more inclined to migrate than the wealthier. Among different factors: high unemployment rate, low income, high population growth, unequal distribution of land, demand for higher schooling have been identified some of the well-known determinants of which affecting migration [7].

Further, study conducted by [8] found that the combination of rural economic push factors such as unemployment and underemployment, shortage of farming land, and weakening livelihoods, and urban economic pull factors particularly high wages in urban areas ultimately leads to migration. Rural-urban migration in Ethiopia could be triggered by the low income generated in the rural agriculture sector and the need to diversify activities in other sectors. Strengthen this point poverty gap and poverty severity indices have respectively declined from 10.1% and 3.9% in 2000 to 3.7% and 1.4% in 2016. Nonetheless, poverty is still a challenge in Ethiopia as over 22 million people are living below the national poverty line. Accordingly, to escape from this rural poverty due to agricultural and non-agricultural constraints people forced to leave their home. The city in general offers more jobs and higher wages than can be found in rural areas [9]. Similarly, poverty in the countryside, as the most important contributors to the rural-urban migration flows in Africa. However, rural-urban migration in Ethiopia is largely driven by pull factors such as employment and educational opportunities in the city. Moreover [10] has conducted his works in Addis Ketema sub city in Addis Ababa through cross section survey of 210 sample size. He found that overpopulation, landlessness and small landholdings play an important role in determining most youths to migrate to Addis Ababa. This shows that the high people-land ratio and low productivity of land tend to drive a large number of rural people to urban areas in search of better livelihood options in the study area.

Consequences of migration are of equal importance as those of the causes of migration. Migration has its own positive and negative consequences on the place of departure and destination. However, this study concerned only negative consequence of rural urban migration only on destination. Migration has not only impact on demographic and economic aspects but it has also different impacts on urban basic facilities [10]. As study conducted by [11] found that many developing countries in the world such as Asian, African, and Latin American cities are currently

experiencing high influx growth of urban population due to migration over the years. This view is brought about by the large numbers of unemployed or under employed young people in many urban areas. Natural resource depletion, environmental pollution, earning disparities, redundancy, urban expansion, social unrest, population crowding is some of the negative effects of migration. Whereas migration has paved the way for development, enhanced process of industrializations, serve as means of livelihood and even more the remittance become sources of family income and mechanism of to escape drought and famine. Furthermore, Economic and social factors could play role of the rural urban migration [6]. In this regard, this study tried to examine purely pushed and pulled factors that are cause and consequence of rural urban migration in the study area. In Ethiopia only very few studies have been undertaken, studies were lack of adequate understanding and of sound knowledge of causes and consequences on the migrants in both areas of origin and destinations as a prerequisite for the effective urban management, formulation and implementation of sound rural development policies. The general objective of the study is to examine and assess the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration to Hosanna Town.

Conceptual framework: is developed based on the empirical literature review and it showed that how the particular variables in the study connect with each other. It describes cause and consequence rural-urban migration in short forms by chart. Migration can be considered as a significant feature of livelihoods in the study area to pursuit better living standards of rural people. Rural to urban migration is influenced by both Push factor refers to circumstances at home that repel while pull factor refers to those conditions found elsewhere or abroad that attract migrants. There is no doubt that apart from these factors urban areas also offer a chance to enjoy a better lifestyle. There are also several effects resulting from high rate of rural-urban migration in the destination of migrants. These pushes and pull factors contributed for initiate people to move from their place of birth to urban. The effects of migration are viewed from two directions on one hand migration have negative consequences while on the other hand; migration has positive consequences. The effect of rural-urban migration can be seen on social, economic and demography of cities. Nevertheless, this conceptual framework shows the ideal cause-effect of rural-urban migration in the Figure 1 below:
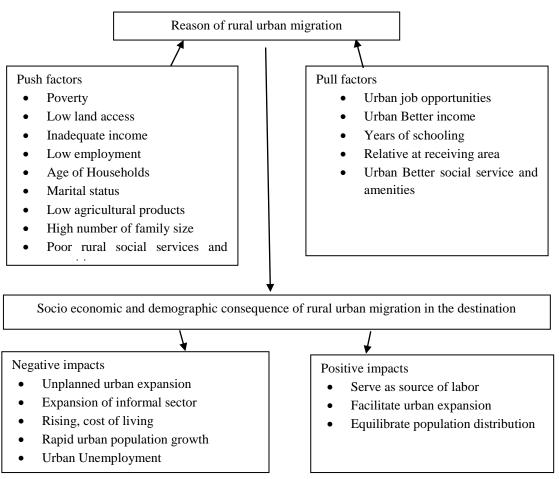
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┌─────────────────────────────────────────┐
│        Reason of rural urban migration    │
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Push factors
- Poverty
- Low land access
- Inadequate income
- Low employment
- Age of Households
- Marital status
- Low agricultural products
- High number of family size
- Poor rural social services and

Pull factors
- Urban job opportunities
- Urban Better income
- Years of schooling
- Relative at receiving area
- Urban Better social service and amenities

Socio economic and demographic consequence of rural urban migration in the destination

Negative impacts
- Unplanned urban expansion
- Expansion of informal sector
- Rising, cost of living
- Rapid urban population growth
- Urban Unemployment

Positive impacts
- Serve as source of labor
- Facilitate urban expansion
- Equilibrate population distribution

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

2. Research Hypotheses

2.1. Description of Study Area

This study was conducted in Hosanna town Southern National Nationality and Peoples region, Ethiopia. Hosanna town is one of the oldest towns in SNNPRS that was established as a municipality in 1942. The town of Hosanna is located to South West of Addis Ababa 232 km away via Alemgena-Butajira route, 280km from via Wolkite route, and 305km via Ziway. The town is also located 168km away via Halaba-Angeca and 203km via Halaba-Durame from Hawassa a capital of SNNPR. Astronomically, the location of Hosanna is 7015'00" North latitude and 37050'30" East longitude with an elevation of 2177 meters above sea level. The altitude of the town ranges from 2340 masl. to 2435 masl indicating that it is a highland climate. The administrative area of Hosanna city is 10,414.3 hectare and planed boundary city is 4,585.48 hectare. The total population of Hosanna in 1984, in 1994 and in 2007 was 13,467, 31,701, and 69, 957, and out of this 40.1%, 43.2 %and 47.1% were migrants respectively. Currently, this population number is supposed to be 158,522, out of this 77,154 are male and 81,368 are female with 6.5 rate of population growth.

2.2. Data Collection
The data for study was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Cross-sectional data was collected from the survey of randomly selected sample migrants. For the primary data collection specifically designed and pre-tested questionnaire based on the objective of the study and trained data enumerators was used. To collect primary source of data quantitative primary data collection methods such as direct personal observation method and survey, and qualitative data collection approaches such as focus group discussions and key informant interviews was used. Both quantitative and qualitative information of households' demographic and socioeconomic characteristics were collected. In addition to primary data the study was used secondary data. Secondary information like migrant population number, total population number, agricultural inputs and outputs, farm use pattern, rainfall amounts (annual mean and cropping season), temperature and agroecology, etc were also collected. The survey was carried out in the months of May and June 2019.

Questionnaire: This study employed questionnaire as a primary tool for data gathering to the purpose of getting necessary information from the migrants in destination. This instrument was covered the total inhabitants of 196 with the member of household heads. In this study migrants defined as person who has migrated to Hosanna town from surrounding rural areas for different reasons. Structured questionnaire with closed ended questions and unstructured questionnaire with open-ended questions developed in consultation with literature.

Focus groups discussion: were used to verify and complement data gathering through other methods to produce insight that would be difficult to obtain through individual interviews or large-scale survey. In this regard Focus groups discussion used to gather information used to explore the social, economic and demographic consequence of migration in Hosanna town and conducted to substantiate the responses acquired using questionnaires. This study stimulates focus groups discussion in order to examine how knowledge operated in a given group on the reason for rural urban migration. The group discussion was conducted with non-migrant and migrants in the town such as town elders, kebele administrators, young, experts from municipality and other concerned authorities. Moreover, consideration of gender and others who have expected to accumulate knowledge about the aspect of study were taken account. Furthermore, women considered shameful focus group discussion with female alone had taken. There were four focus group discussions each held in selected kebele. Each group comprising of ten persons in the discussion and the total numbers of individuals involved in the group discussion were 40 individuals.

Interview: To get the necessary information in-depth interviews was given more attention in the consequence of migration in social economic, provision of social services and infrastructure. The interview was conducted face to face with elders, administrator experts, municipality officer, small and micro enterprises officer and other concerned authorities of the town who can give their participant experiences of the past and present developments. Further, they were selected on the basis that their professional roles covered migration and poverty reduction. The study uses semi-structured interviews to gather qualitative data from key informants.

2.3. Sampling Techniques and Sample Size
Hosanna town has three sub-cities and eight kebeles, out of the eight kebeles four kebeles such as Meleamba, Goferemeda, Jalonarammo and Heto were purposively selected. As a result, the reason behind to select purposively is a place where the majority of the migrant households' dwell very high informal street based self-employed business undertaken. Total population of the Hosanna town is 158,522 of which 26,420 are households. Out of total households, 7,407 are migrants. In the selected four kebele the migrant households are 4,807 from the sampling frame for simple random sampling, 93% confidence level and 7% precision level were used. The sample size for the study determined by Yamane's formula [12]

$n = N/(1+N(e^2)) = 4807/(1+ \llbracket 0.07 \rrbracket \char`\^ * \llbracket 0.07 \rrbracket \char`\^ * (4807)) = 196$

Where N is the number of total populations in selected four kebeles (4807), n is sample size (196), e is precision level 7% and 1 is the probability of events occurring. The target populations of the study were rural urban migrants in Hosanna town. The population participated in the study has been selected using the stratified sampling method. Sample size of the study has been drawn by stratifying the study area based on location. Proportionate number of migrant household heads was assigned for each Keble and stratum, while simple random sampling method was employed to select sample migrants' household heads from each stratum. In-depth interview would also conduct to substantiate the responses acquired through questionnaires. A purposive-sampling technique was employed to select

key informants and focus groups discussion. Accordingly, four focus groups of communities comprise 10 individuals in each four selected kebeles in total 40 individuals were selected. In addition, from concerned authorities 20 individual of key informants were selected.

Table 1: Distribution of Sample Migrants

Kebeles	Number of household heads			Sample household heads			Sampling techniques
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Sechduna	583	621	1204	30	19	49	Simple random sampling
Janonaramo	614	639	1253	29	22	51	Simple random sampling
Heto	484	496	980	26	14	40	Simple random sampling
Meleamba	649	721	1370	35	21	56	Simple random sampling
Total	2330	2477	4807	120	76	196	

2.4. Method of Data Analysis

Depending up on the objective of the study descriptive and inferential method of data analysis were used to examine the pull and push factors that cause rural urban migration. Both quantitative and qualitative methods of data analysis were employed. The completed interview was checked for completeness and the collected data was edited; coded, classified, and checked its consistency to facilitate data analysis. Then the collected data was analyzed using the STATA version 13. In addition, fo the data analysis appropriate tables, figures, pie chart, histogram and graphs were used to present the data. The findings of the study were presented in a manner that meets the purpose of the study. The multiple response scheme used in the survey conducted of migrants takes care of this as the survey-takers were in no way forced to choose one instead of the other. Therefore, the ones who chose both a "push" and a corresponding pull factor can be classified as a set of people for whom both the push and pull factors were important for migration. To separate the purely push from the purely pull factors the present study generates the dependent variable.

Y_i=(Number of Pull Reason for Migration Chosen)/(Total Number of Reason for Migration Chosen)

Where variable Y_i, for each individual migrant, Y_i varies from 0 to 1, with the value 0 indicating that the individual's reasons for migration are only push in nature, and with the value 1 referring to only pull factors. In order to understand the factors which, determine the extent of push versus pull factors in migration the present study used the Probit regression model. The two most important disadvantages of Linear Program Model (LPM) are that the fitted probability lies can be less than 0 or greater than 1 and the partial effect of any explanatory variable appearing in level form is constant. These limitations of the LPM can overcome by using more sophisticated binary response models [13]. The Logit and Probit approaches of modeling binary response variables overcome the problems associated with LPM. Since both models Logit and Probit estimated by maximum likelihood estimation no one has any advantage over the other. In practice there is little difference in the predicted marginal effects obtained from the two models, unless most of the outcomes are 0 or 1. Thus, an explicit migration model which help in the present study to examine the urban pull and rural push factors that cause rural-urban migration in the study area. The functional form of the probit model for the study is given:

$M_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Gen + \beta_2 Msta + \beta_3 Age + \beta_4 Famsz + \beta_5 Ocups + \beta_6 Edul + \beta_7 Ldow + \beta_8 Incom + \beta_9 Dst + \beta_{10} Rltv + e_i$

Where Gen is gender, Msta is marital status, Age is age of household heads, Famsz is family size of migrants at time of migration, Ocups is occupational status of migrants, Edul is Year of schooling, Ldow is land owning in the rural, Incom is urban rural monthly income differentia, Dst is distance from receiving area, Rltv is relative dweller in urban center and e_i is error term. The probabilities of the two binary outcomes are formulated in terms of the cumulative distribution function of the standard normal distribution. Further, we start by defining a variable Z that is a linear function of the variables that determine the probability.

$Z = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Gen + \beta_2 Msta + \beta_3 Age + \beta_4 Famsz + \beta_5 Ocups + \beta_6 Edul + \beta_7 Ldow + \beta_8 Incom + \beta_9 Dst + \beta_{10} Rltv$

$Pr (Y_i =1) = Pr (Y_i^* > 0) = \Phi (Z)$

$Pr (Y_i=0) = Pr (Y_i^* < 0) = 1- \Phi (Z)$

Φ (Z), the standardized cumulative normal distribution, gives the probability of the event occurring for any value of Z: $p_i = \Phi$ (z_i). Maximum likelihood analysis is used to obtain estimates of the parameters. The marginal effect of Xi is: $(\partial Pr_{[f_0]}(pull=1/X=x_i))/\partial x_i = \Phi (Z)*\beta_i$

2.4.1. Hypotheses and Justification of Explanatory Variables

The important parts in this section are to justify and hypothesize two main variables: these are dependent and independent variables that were used in the econometric model. The dependent variable can be shown as Number of Pull reasons for migration chosen / Total number of reasons for migration chosen and independent variables were the cause of migration in the study area. According to empirical literatures reviews the main cause of rural urban migration were explanatory variables through rural push and urban pull factors. The dependent variable for the probit model is individual migrant. Dependent variable is a dummy variable given a value of 1 if the individual's reasons for migration were only pull in nature and 0 indicated that the individual's reasons for migration were only push. The explanatory variables of importance in this study are those variables which are a consideration to have an influence of individual migration in the study area. This included personal and demographic variables, socioeconomic variables, household socio-capital variables and institution variables.

Table 2: Summary of Hypothesized Independent Variables and Their Expected Signs

Definition of Variable	Nature of Variable	Variable Definition and Measurement	Expected Sign
Dependent variable			
Individual migrant	Binary	If 0 Push factor and 1 otherwise	
Explanatory variable			
Gender	Dummy	Male is reference	-
Marital status	Dummy	Unmarried is reference	+
Age	Continuous	In completed years at the time of migration	-
Relative	Dummy	If 1 yes and 0 otherwise	+
Distance	Continuous	In working minutes	-
Land size	Continuous	In hectare	-
Occupation	Categoral	Occupational status of people in the villages	-
Family size	Continuous	In number of family size	+
Urban rural income differentials	Continuous	In number	+
Years of schooling	Continuous	In number of schooling years	+

3. Result and Discussion
3.1. Socio Economic and Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents
3.1.1. Gender and Age structure of Respondents

The survey data results showed that the dominant male migratory groups are between the ages of 20 and 29 years. However, the corresponding dominant age groups for female migrants are between 15 and 19 years. Due to these result women migrants are younger than male migrants in the study area. The results show that the rate of migration was found significantly higher for the people who belonged to the age group of 15 to 29 years is 62.75%. The rate of migration was relatively lower for age group less than 15 years 6.1%; and greater than 45 years old 9.7%. About 21.4% of migrants belonging to the age group 30 to 44 years old. This study found that young people are more likely to migrate to town in both sexes with elder people and children left in rural area. Hence, this affects the rural economy since productive age groups were involved in migration process. The study shows that most of in-migrants

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to Hosanna are male who comprises for 61.2% of rural-urban in-migration to Hosanna and the rest 38.8% were female. This implies that among the demographic characteristics, age and sex compositions are the one which have influence on migration process.

3.1.2 Marital Status of Respondents
Marital status is another important characteristic influencing the propensity to migrate response given by the respondents to strengthen this idea. The result of this study revealed that more than half (62.24%) of the migrants were single out of this 60.66% were male and 39.34% were female. 37.74% were married out of married migrants 62.16% male and 37.84% female at the time of migration during the survey period. According to current marital status of the migrant in Hosanna town about 60% (71 male and 47 female) of respondent were married whereas 40% (49 male and 29 female) of them were unmaried. The results indicates that more than 22% of migrants got married after migration in the destination, of this 25 were male and 19 were female.This showed that female more likely have got marriege than that of male based on sampled migrants.

3.1.3 Family Size of Migrants Before Migration
As survey data results revealed that out of total respondents about 41.84% of respondents had 4 to 6 numbers of family members in their villages at migration whereas 23.98% had greater than 10 members. The rest 7.85% were 7 to 9 numbers of family members and about 16.32% were less than three numbers of family members in the place of origin at migration. The majority of the respondents were greater than five family sizes within migrant. This implies that the higher proportion to family size in rural area with low income and agricultural constraints lead to higher probability of migration to urban in the study area.

3.1.4 Land Size of Migrant's
Accordingly, in our survey data results about 79.8% of the respondents owned farmland in their home village meaning that either they or their family did and the rest 20.2% did not have land. From out of farm land owned migrants about 83% of respondents owned only one and less than one hector of farm land and remain 17% had larger in size. This implies that migrants may not decide to migrate if their families land is large. Because the larger their families land in size the highest probability is to be shared by their children. However, some of migrants reported that they sold their farm land at the time of migration to town to involve in intercontinental (South Africa) or international (Arab) migration serving Hosanna as departure. As the survey results of place of origin of migrants indicated the majority of migrants came from SNNPR like Hadiya, Wolayita, Kambata, Silte and Gurage. According to the Central Statistics of Ethiopia the labour land ration in such mentioned areas the farmland is low due to this high land-labour ratio people are engaged in rural urban migration. Further, landless family took their decision for migration more often comparing those with land. This study revealed that low productivity of agricultural sector mainly due to agricultural constraints such as land scarcity have played a vital role in rural urban migration in the study area.

3.1.5 Occupation of Migrants Before Migration
Pre migration occupation plays an important role for the decision to migrate. Here we discussed about their occupational status. As the survey data illustrated that about 36.73% of the surveyed migrants were students before in-migrate to Hosanna town whereas 31.63% were farm worker either on own their land or on their parent's land. About 11.73% unemployed before in-migrate to Hosanna town while 8.67% were employed under governmental organization. The rest 4.59% and 6.63% were house wife and other sector employed at migration respectively. As the report of the migrants indicated in search of employment the desire for urban better income and social service could play a critical role in participation of migration. This implies that the rural area does not provide employment to all the people living there. Even the agricultural sectors, and small and micro enterprise of the rural area fail to provide employment to the entire rural community.

Table 3: Occupational Status of Respondents before Migration

Occupational	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Students	72	36.73	36.73
Farm worker	62	31.63	68.36
Unemployed	23	11.73	80.09
House wife	9	4.59	84.68
Govt employed	17	8.67	93.35
Other	13	6.65	100.00

Source: Computed from own survey data 2019

3.1.6 Educational Characteristics

As several studies indicate that the role education in determining internal migration can be viewed from tow perspective. One is whether different level of education attainment or years of education is associated with different rate of migration. The second prospective is whether the desire to acquire a higher level of education leads to migration from rural to urban area. As can be seen from survey data about 40% and 22% respondents had obtained primary and secondary level of education respectively. About 28.5% were no education and remain, 9.5% of the respondents were tertiary at migration. As the survey data majority of the respondents about 71.5% had primary and above educational level when they migrated to Hosanna town. This implies that there is a strong relationship between migration decision and education attainment in the study area.

3.1.7 Distance from receiving area

As indicated in the (Figure 2) below about 38.78% of rural-urban migrants in the study area came from a radius of 50 km around their destination, while about 33.67% of rural urban migrants came from distance of 51 to 100 in the study areas. The majority of the migrants came from nearby woredas and surrounding zone of Hadiya, Wolayita, Kambata, Gurage, and Silte. This shows that most of the rural-urban migrants came from nearby regions woreda, kebeles and villages in the study areas.
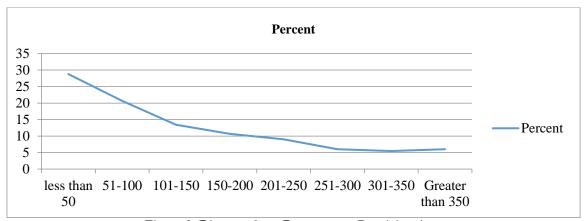

Figure 2: Distance from Departure to Receiving Area
Source: Computed from own survey data (2019)

3.2. Cause of rural urban migration to Hosanna town

In some developing countries like Ethiopia the phenomenon of rural-urban migration which is mainly triggered by rural push factors and urban pull factors. Out of 196 respondents 26.53%, in-migrants to Hosanna said that they move to urban to find a job which makes this category the most important one. As they said that the reason for their migration is lack of job opportunities in rural and the desire to obtain job in urban area. Lacks of job

opportunities either in agricultural and non-agricultural sector or in limited access to land are the core reason for rural urban migration in the study area. In response to this question migrants identified some reasons which they assumed are responsible for rural out migration in the study areas as indicated Figure 3 below.
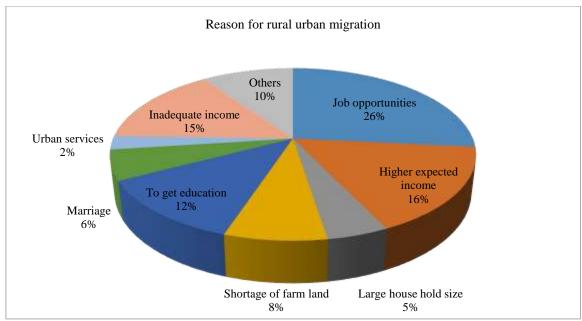

Figure 3: The Reason for Rural Urban Migration
Source: Computed from own survey data (2019)

3.3. Results of coefficients and marginal effects of probit regression model

Results from the probit estimation of push versus pull factors as being dependent on a variety of socio-economic and demographic characteristics of respondents. We considered the pull versus push factor as dependent variable which has dichotomy, or binary variable which takes 1 for migrant mainly who migrated due to pull factors and 0 for migrant who migrated mainly due to push factors shown Table 4 below.

Table 4: The Coefficients and Marginal Effects of Probit Regression

Variable	Robust Coefficient	P> $\mid$ z $\mid$	P - value	Marginal Effect (dy/dx)
Gender	-1.390861	-3.52	0.000	-.3549684
Marital status	.7212679	2.04	0.041	.2294922
Age at migration	-.0293209	-1.97	0.049	-.0087589
Relative at receiving area	1.281454	3.96	0.175	.3950497
Distance from sending areas	-.0036147	-2.02	0.044	-.0010798
Farm land in home town	-.5299743	-2.46	0.014	-.1583176
Occupation at migration	.1294303	2.17	0.230	.0386643
Family size	-.3330326	-4.21	0.000	-.0994858
Income difference	.0003303	3.41	0.001	.000987
Years of schooling	.1339431	3.32	0.001	.0400124
Cons	2.1637	2.62	0.009	-

Source: Computed from own survey data (2019)

Variance inflating factor (VIF) =1.83, Pseudo R2 =0.6170, LR Chi-square (10) =164.00, Prob>chi2=0.0000
The Probit model is Pr (pull=1/X=xi) = Φ (2.1637 -1.39Gender +0.7213Martial status - 0.029Age +1.28Rlv - 0.0036Distance - 0.53Land size +0.13 Occupations - 0.333Famly size +0.0003303 income difference +0.134 Year of schooling). The marginal effects provide insights into how the explanatory variables change the predicted probability of success. $(\partial Pr_{[0]}(pull=1/X=xi))/\partial xi$ = Φ (2.1637-1.39Gender + 0.7213Marst - 0.029Age +1.28Rlv - 0.0036Dist - 0.53Lndsz+0.13 Occup - 0.333Falsz +0.00033Incmdiffc +0.134 Year of schooling) $*\beta i$. In the coefficients and marginal effects of probit regression in the table 3 above the likelihood ratio chi-square of 164.00 with prob>chi2 of 0.000 tells us that our model is statistically significant. The hypothesis that all coefficients are equal to zero can be rejected at the 1% and 5% significance level. A high value of R2MCF does not necessarily indicate a good fit and R2MCF increases with additional variable. Therefore, an adjusted measure may be appropriate.
According to (Table 4) a positive coefficient of probit regression model means that an increase in the predictor leads to an increase in the predicted probability. This means an increase in urban rural income differentiates and years of schooling increase the predicted probability. Gender being female and marital status being unmarried are more likely predict the probability p that y takes the value 1 which means for migrant mainly who migrated due to pull factors. While a negative coefficient means that an increase in the predictor leads to a decrease in the predicted probability. Similarly, this means also an increase in farm land size, number of family size of parents, distance from departure to destination area, and an increase in the age of people decrease the predicted probability 'p' that 'y' takes the value '1' which means for migrant mainly who migrated due to pull factors. Gender the probability of being male, distance, age, shortage of farmland, rural low income, being unemployed, being students, housewife and higher family size of parents were the push factors. In contrast, being female, being unmarried, present of relative dweller in receiving area, urban-rural income differentiates, being employed in rural areas, years of schooling and employment opportunities in urban were the pull factor that forces people to attract with urban area in the study area.

3.4. Consequences of Rural Urban Migration in Hosanna Town

Migration has its own positive and negative consequences on the place of departure and destination. However, migration has economic, social, political, cultural and demographic impacts on both the place of origin and the place of destination. Here the study was presented, discussed and identified the negative impacts of migrants on destination only because of time and budget constraints. One among the interests of migrants of urban center is to participate in the urban labor force, skilled profession and others. However, participation into urban labor force, skilled profession and others again depends on different factors like level of education, presence of relatives, skills and others. Thus, examining the current occupational status educational, income and other socio-economic conditions of migrants is important to assess the impact of migration on individual migrants as well at destination area.

3.5 Current Occupational Status of Respondents

About 8.67 % and 5.61% were students and housewife respectively during survey period. As to the type of employment, about 47.46% were found to be employed in self-informal sector and self-formal sector during the survey period. However, 11.22% and 8.16% were employed under governmental and private organization. This implies majority of migrants engaged in informal and formal self-employed sector, self-employment comprise a greater share informal employed than wage employed.

Table 5: Current Occupation Status of Migrants

Current occupation	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Construction	28	14.29	14.29
Government employed	22	11.22	25.51
Private employed	16	8.16	33.67
Shoe shining	12	6.12	39.79
Coffee vender	15	7.65	47.44
Trade	19	9.69	57.13
Student	17	8.67	65.80

House wife	11	5.61	71.41
Unemployed	37	18.88	90.29
Other	19	9.71	100.00

Source: Computed from own survey data 2019

3.6 Current Education Attainment of Migrants

Assessing current educational level of migrants at their destination area is important to investigate both positive and negative effects of migration in urban. In this regard during the survey period migrants were asked about their current educational attainment. About 36%, 26% and 22% of migrants have attained primary secondary and tertiary educational level respectively. This implies that there is improvement in level of education when we have compared pre- migration and post- migration educational attainment of migrants. Accordingly, the literacy rate of migrants had increased from 71.5% of pre- migration to 80% of post- migration. This shows that the desire to acquire a higher level of education leads to migration from rural to urban area. Although, the migrants put pressure on the educational institution in the urban in turn creates opportunities for the migrants to upgrade education. This may be because in Hosanna town there are different public and private training and educational institution such as primary, secondary, TVT, Health College and University. The survey result shows that the rest 20% of the migrants no education until this data has collected.
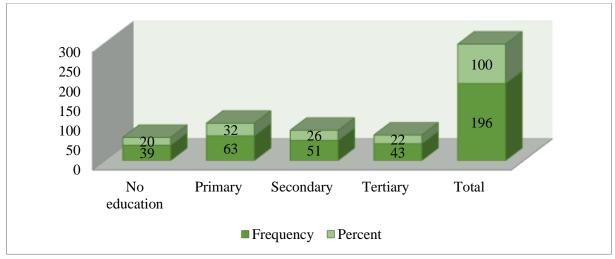

Figure 4: Current Educational Level of Migrants
Source: Computed from own survey data 2019

3.7 Current Income Level of Migrants

The impact of migration as well as household economy depends on the amount of income that the migrants earned at the destination and any change in the quality of life. According to the results of survey data indicated most migrants about 51.53% were earn an average income level of less than 1000 Birr per-month whereas 16.33% of migrants earn monthly income 1001 to 2000. This implies more than 67% of migrants in destination earn monthly income 2000 and less than 2000 birr. The remain 11.73% and 9.18% of migrants earn monthly income 2001 to 3000 and 3001 to 4000 birr respectively. The rest 6% earn greater than 4000 Birr. As the reports of migrants showed that there was income difference between urban and rural area although the living cost was high and increased from time to time.

Table 6: Distribution of Migrants by Monthly Average Income

Income	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 1000	101	51.53	51.53
1001 – 2000	32	16.33	67.86
2001 – 3000	23	11.73	79.59
3001 – 4000	18	9.18	88.77
Greater than 4000	12	6.10	94.87
Not stated	10	5.13	100.00

Source: Computed from own survey data 2019

3.8 Length of Residence in Hosanna

Migrants may not arrive at the same time to a certain place. Some of them may arrive earlier than others and some of them may have arrived recently. An attempt was made to examine when the migrants arrived at Hosanna tow. The length of arrival may have an influence on occupational status, income level and on other related activities. The finding of the study reveals that the trend of migration is increasing from time to time in alarming rate. Accordingly, 41.33% of migrants arrived within the period of less than 2 years, while 20.4% within 2 to 4 years. The remain 11.22% within 4 to 6 years, 8.16% within 6 to 8 years, 8.19% within 8 to 10 years and 10.71% of them arrived more than 10 years ago.
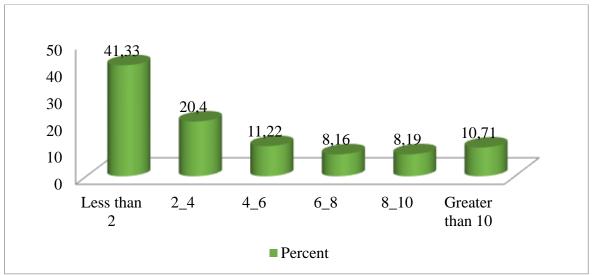

Figure 5: Length of Residence of Rural-urban Migrant in Hosanna Town
Source: Computed from own survey data 2019

3.9. Problems faced by migrants in destination

As migrants were reported that about 30(59%) were faced the problem of obtaining job or unemployment whereas about 27.5(54%) of the surveyed migrants had problem of housing. Housing problems were identified by the migrants they had reported to face problems in that sector as high rent for the house owner's monopoly to raise the house-rent and lack of rental house for single persons. The respondents suggested that the government should impose house-rent rule strictly and the house-owner should change their attitude in order to reduce the problems in the housing sector. As the reports of respondent's shows about 71% of migrants have been living in rented house of this more than half living with group especially involved in informal sectors. This living with group may create conducive environment for the transmission of STDs such as HIV/AIDS and for other health problems.
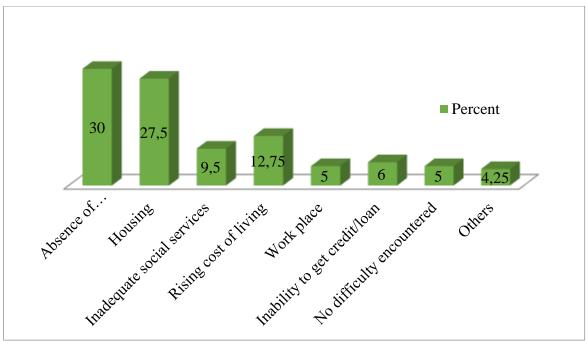
Figure 6: Problems faced by migrants in Hosanna Town
Source: Computed from own survey data 2019

3.10. Socio-Economic Impacts of Rural Urban Migration in Hosanna Town

Studies of consequences of migration are of equal importance as those of the causes of migration. Rural-urban migration is attributed to have both negative and positive consequences at community, household and individual levels. It is important to remember that migration activities have implications for those moving, left behind and at the destination. However, this study has concerned in the negative consequence of migration on the destination. Moreover, Migration affects socio-economic condition of the wider public in developing countries [3]. Natural resource depletion, environmental pollution, earning disparities, redundancy, urban expansion, social unrest, population crowding is some of the negative effects of migration. Growing number of street children, growing rate of the prostitution, and growing rate of crime and expansion of urban informal sectors are the major problems that have resulted from rural-urban migration [3].

Unemployment is one of the major socio-economic problems and challenges facing today's word couple with population growth and increase poverty, it has a significant impact on growth and development at large. The pace of urbanization or the tide of migration to urban areas which is triggered by rural push factors is consistently higher than the capacity of new job openings [3]. It is one of the greatest economic concerns not only in Ethiopia but also in the world. Thus, unemployment is the most attention-seeking challenge that faces the Ethiopia economy of today [14]. According to Hosanna town profile the unemployment number increased from time to time thus more jobs are demanded to mitigate the economic problem of the unemployed youth and women resulted from high influx growth of population. Then this study recognizes unemployment is the dominant problem that the Hosanna town encountered like another town in Ethiopia. This is because urban areas are not capable of absorbing migrants in gainful jobs and unable to provide adequate living conditions [15].

In this regard to survivable their life they engaged in informal sectors. In Ethiopia, employment in the informal sectors is less secure and incomes are lower than formal sector. These diverse activities share the common thread of low status, low wages, long hours, often dangerous and insecure working conditions. Ethiopia in the world is currently experiencing high influx growth of urban population due to migration over the years. This view is brought about by the large numbers of unemployed or under employed young people in many urban areas [4]. These chronic unemployment problems are a key cause of crime as people need to find ways of putting food on their tables.

Ethiopia is one victim of the consequences of unemployment. Effects of unemployment are social too not just economic frequently; crime rates rise as people are unable to meet their needs through work. Divorce rates often rise because people cannot solve their financial problems [14]. Management of urban population and unplanned urban expansion, provision social services and amenities are an important investment that leads to urban development's [16]. Further, the study suggested that the negative pressures that result from rapid population growth are much more severe when urban expansion is poorly planned and urban governance is inequitable. According to, [13] urbanization mainly due to rural urban migration has been expansion rapidly agricultural land use transformation in to urban land use due to expensive urban expansion resulted from migration. Hosanna is one of town in which unplanned urban expansion would have been occurring as the result of this rapid unplanned urban expansion many farmers in pri-urban surrounding displaced from their land [17]. The study conducted in Hosanna found that rapid population growth and physical expansion of the Hosanna town is attributed to rural to urban migration [5]. Moreover, majority of the squatter settlers were internal migrants to the town coming in search of employment opportunities. Furthermore, slum settlements represent over one-third of the urban population in all developing countries.

3.11. Effects of Migration on Provision of Urban Social Services and Infrastructure
Access to serviced land, safe drinking water, energy and sanitation can be mentioned as some of the services required of a town too at least support a healthy and decent living. Population growth results in migrants having to cope with insufficient infrastructure and cities having to manage the lack of urban planning to meet the needs of all peoples. According to the survey data reports lack of housing (42%), shortage in water supply (25%), inadequacy of electricity (21%), put pressure in school and health center (12%) and others were the problems that the dweller encounters in the study area as their reports revealed. Rural urban migration puts pressure on social services and amenities provision such schools, health services, and food items prices to rise. The rapid rural urban migration can in principle contribute to infrastructure, housing and service shortages, and create financial and delivery problems for the responsible local governments and national agencies [2].

4. Conclusion and Recommendations
4.1. Conclusion
In Ethiopia, rural-urban migration is alarmingly increased time to time and has become a tradition to rural population. The current rapid increases in the urban population relative to rural population is due to the fact that rural-urban migration has depopulating effects on rural areas and increases the growth rate of urban population. Hosanna town is one of which has experienced an accelerated growth rate of population because of in-migration. The objective of this study was to examine the push and pull factors that forces people to migrate, to investigate problems faced by migrants and to explore socio economic and demographic impacts of migration in Hosanna town. For data analysis both descriptive analysis and econometric model were employed. As the findings of descriptive analysis and econometric results indicated there is no single factor that causes the rural urban migration rather a collection of push and pull factors which leads for massive migration. Male migrants comprise for 61.2% and the rate of migration was found significantly higher for the people who belonged to the age group of (15 to 29). Similarly, majority of migrants (about 71.5%) had primary and above educational level and about 62.24% of the migrants were single at the time of migration. The results showed that searching for job, urban job opportunities and expected better income, shortage of farming land, seeking better education, in search for basic amenities and rural inadequate income are main causes for rural-urban migration in the study area. Probit model revealed that the family size, gender, marital status, age present of relative dweller at receiving area, distance from receiving area, farmland size rural unemployment, educational attainment and facilities, urban rural monthly income differentials and years of schooling are statistically significantly affecting the rural urban migration in the study area. Economic activities of rural-urban migrants at receiving areas the study showed that the major occupations of the migrants at receiving areas are construction workers, shoe shining, coffee vending. Therefore, this study indicated that most of the rural urban migrants in the study areas are engaging in informal sectors and self-employed. Policymakers must take into consideration that rural urban migration in urban areas will also affect rural residents.

4.2. Recommendations

This study to solve the problem of negative implications of migration, promote agriculture and farming in order to avoid poverty among rural people creating employment opportunities in both farming and nonfarm activities priority be given to reduce on mobility of labor. Increasing agricultural productivity through the provision of modern agricultural inputs, the expansion and development of small-scale irrigation projects in rural areas would have a significant impact in minimizing the flow of people due to agricultural constraints such as low productivities, seasonal rain dependency and low income from agricultural sector. A large number of migrants move from different rural area to the town in search of modern urban social services, amenities and infrastructure due to the gap between urban and rural. Rural development policies should pay a special attention for the rural population with provision of social services, amenities and infrastructure to reduce the infrastructure gap that drives rural urban migration. Focus should also be placed on the establishment of institutions, local industry, small and medium town in rural area to reduce rapid rural urban migration in the study area. Rapid population growth in a town mainly due to rural urban migration affects urban social services and infrastructure. Taking into account the population growth of the town to solve the existing housing unit's problem and satisfy the growing population size housing demand needs to build additional number of housing. Furthermore, constructing additional social service and infrastructures such as schools, health institutions, recreational centers, roads, transport facilities, drinking water and electricity are important in providing needed services and better quality of life. In urban areas the government should facilitate housing services for the migrants in order to protect the health of the migrants and other problems happen on the migrants such as theft and rape. Problems with urban unemployment and underemployment greatly affect the urban economy. Because of rapid population growth of urban mainly resulted from rural urban migration. Therefore, appropriate urban policy that will reduce urban unemployment rate and enhance job opportunity should be implemented by government policy for urban dwellers. The government and private sector should create employment opportunities in the rural and urban economies to reduce the level of open and disguised unemployment as well as chronic poverty of rural and urban regions. Government should create better job opportunity by organizing the migrants to work together through creating different micro and small enterprises, which helps to increase the income of the migrants and reduce unemployment in the study area.

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