

Migrating out of Poverty
Ethiopia Household Survey 2018
User Guide

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This document was prepared by Julie Litchfield and Yuki Kimura of the Migrating out of Poverty Sussex team.

Migrating out of Poverty
The School of Global Studies
University of Sussex
Falmer, Brighton BN1 9QN, United Kingdom

email: migrationrpc@sussex.ac.uk
web: www.migratingoutofpoverty.org

The study in Ethiopia is one of a number of comparable studies carried out by Migrating out of Poverty in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia and Zimbabwe. This handbook provides information about the quantitative data resulting from fieldwork conducted in September 2018.

1. Definition of migrants

A current migrant is defined as a former member of the household who within the last 10 years has moved away from the village for at least three months for either work or study reasons and is currently away. Migrants are all who move either to a different location within Ethiopia or abroad.

2. Sampling

The Ethiopia migration Quantitative study was conducted in 4 regions (Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP and Tigray regions), 7 *woredas* and 16 *kebeles*. The study zones and *woredas* are selected based on the 2013 Ethiopian labour force survey data. Households were selected randomly in each kebele using a rapid screening technique to identify households with and without migrants.

Study Region	Internal migrants		International migrants		Both migrants		No migrants		Total	
	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Tigray	82	24.4	29	32	9	18.4	179	24.6	299	24.9
Amhara	130	38.7	11	12	15	30.6	145	19.9	301	25
Oromiya	62	18.5	20	20	12	24.5	208	28.6	302	25.1
SNNP	62	18.5	30	33	13	26.5	195	26.8	300	25
Total	336	28	90	7.5	49	4.1	727	60.5	1202	100

There are ca. 300 households in each region. In the full sample 28% of households have internal, 7.5% international and 4.1% have both migrants. The share of households by migrant status varies across regions due to the above described differences in migration history and traditions in each region.

The 2018 survey returned to the original households in the 2014 sample. In order to minimize the attrition rate of the survey we employed a number of techniques. We first developed a small tracking questionnaire to identify the whereabouts of the sampled panel households. This tracking questionnaire helped us to locate the sample households and also collect information on moved households. This small instrument contains the current whereabouts of the sampled panel households as well as contact information and address of moved households. As a result, the tracking data indicated that only 1% of the original sampled household have moved outside their original sampled kebele (village) while 99% of the sampled households live in their original sampled village. For the moved households we have travelled to their current whereabouts and administered the questionnaire on their current address. The second strategy we have employed to minimize the attrition was to use field

workers who have participated in the first round and who had better experience and institutional memories of the study area and sampled households. In addition, households at baseline were asked to consent to being followed up in the later survey. We believe that this early signal to households that we would be returning was an important part of engaging households with the research and showing our commitment. Finally, our use of CAPI from the start of the project meant that we had accurate details of the location of households.

The attrition rate for the second round of survey is very low. The table below shows that more than 99% of the participated in the 2014 survey were tracked and interviewed.

Table 2: Attrition Rate and reason for dropping in 2018 by Region

REGION	TOTAL SAMPLE 2014	TOTAL SAMPLE 2018	ATTRITION (%)	Reasons for dropping of households
Tigray	300	299	0.33	Untraceable
Amhara	302	301	0.33	Moved Outside the country
Oromiya	304	302	0.66	Untraceable and consent refused
SNNP	301	300	0.33	Single person household passed away
Total	1207	1202	0.41	

3. Questionnaire

Our household survey questionnaire is similar in design to those developed by the consortium for other countries. It consists of nine sections, which are described in more detail below.

Section 1 – Household grid

This section contains the information of migrant status, gender, age, marital status, fertility, ethnicity, education and economic activity of each household member but current migrants.

Section 2 – Current Migrants

This section asks about the current migrants. It includes the demographic information of gender, age, marital status, fertility, ethnicity and education. It then covers questions around the migration history: when they last migrated, and why, where they are currently living and what their activities were before moving, who decided, how the migration was financed, whether they had contacts at the destination and more.

Section 3 – Social Relationships and Remittances from Current Migrants

First, this section covers current employment and salary of the migrant. Then the household is asked how often and how they communicate with the current migrant(s) and also to report on remittances in cash and in goods received from each migrant and its usage.

Section 4 – Household Socioeconomic Wellbeing

The section comprises information on the land ownership and the quality of housing.

Section 5 – Other Sources of Household Income

The household states whether they earn any income from a long list of potential income sources, how much on average in the past year and who decides on the usage of this income.

Section 6a – Perceptions of Quality of Life

Questions are asked about the subjective perception on the overall quality of life of the household compared to 5 years ago, its income situation, its debt and savings, access to health services, relationship with other households in community, and effects of migration as well as the advantages or disadvantages of migration.

Section 6b - Perceptions of Quality of Life (Only Households with Migrants)

In this section only households with current migrants are asked on their subjective perception of the impact of migration on the household's wellbeing in terms of daily life and reasons for changes. They are also asked about their perception on the migrants' daily life and women's quality of life.

Section 7 – Household Expenditure on Food and Non-Food Items

This consumption module captures data on main items of food and non-food consumption, using a module similar in design but narrower in focus to the Living Standards Measurement Surveys consumption modules. Food expenditure in the last seven days on purchased items, own production and gifts is collected along with less frequent monthly and annual expenditure on household items, services and utilities.

Section 8 – Migration Experience of Returned Migrants

This section includes questions directly asked to return migrants about their last destination, duration of migration, employment, salary, contact to family, remittances sent, reason for return and negative experiences inside and outside of workplace as well as overall perception of the migration experience.

Section 9 – Migration Aspiration (Only for household members who are currently living in the household and aged 16 years and above)

In this section only those who are currently living in the household and is aged 16 and above are asked whether they are considering migrating in the next 12 months and reasons for considering and not considering migrating, where they are considering migrating, and whether they have any connections at the planned destination.

Section 10 – Assets

This section includes information on both the durable assets and livestock assets of a household.

4. Data Files

The Ethiopia 2018 data set is at the individual level comprising all individuals (7,876) in all households (1,207), with or without migrants. The file is available in Stata (.dta) and excel (.xls) format. The details of the files are as follows:

1. ETH-PUBLISHED_MEMBER_2018.dta/xls
Contains sections 1, 2, 3, 8, 9
2. ETH-PUBLISHED_HOUSEHOLD_2018.dta/xls
contains section 4, 6, part of section 10 (Q140 onwards) and Q87 from section 5

3. ETH-PUBLISHED_INCOME_2018.dta/xls
Contains section 5
4. ETH-PUBLISHED_EXPENDITURE_2018.dta/xls
Contains section 7
5. ETH-PUBLISHED_ASSETS_2018.dta/xls
Contains part of section 10 (durable and livestock assets)

5. Variables

The variable names correspond to the question numbers in the questionnaire, for example, the variable q5 corresponds to question 5 in the questionnaire. The questionnaire contains the codes for each categorical variable. Below are additional variables:

HHID - Household Identifier

The household identifier (HHID) in the data set is a unique number from 1 up to 1,207.

IID - Person Identifier

Each individual has a personal identifier (IID) which is a combination of the household ID (HHID) and an individual household member number within the household (Member ID).

region zone woreda kebele

These variables identify the region and district in which a household is located.

Constructed variables in ETH-PUBLISHED_HOUSEHOLD.dta

tot_remcash tot_remgood tot_rem

Constructed variables in ETH-PUBLISHED_HOUSEHOLD.dta

6. Merging datasets with the previous wave

The HHID can be used as the unique identifying variable when merging household datasets. However, in order to merge Wave 2 member-level datasets with Wave 1 dataset, the IID in Wave 1 needs to be converted as specified in the lines 1-5 of the Do-file attached below.

7. Issues and constructed variables

Table 2 contains some issues in the dataset that are worth flagging by section and information on the constructed variables. Do-file refers to the lines of code below in Table 3.

Table 3		
Question No		Do-file
SECTION 1: HOUSEHOLD GRID		
Q5; Q5B	22 responded that [NAME] was still a member of the household but provided a reason for why they are not living with the household	
Q6; Q6a	10 responded that [NAME] has never lived away for 3 months or more but has provided answer for when they have returned	

Q13a; Q13b 6 people above 15 (16, 17, 18, 19, 22) answered to q13a

7 people responded no to q13a (biological mother not living in household) but specify household member as mother

Q14a; Q14b 7 people above 15 (16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 49) answered to q14a

7 people responded no to q15a (biological father not living in household) but specify household member as father

SECTION 2: CURRENT MIGRANTS

Q40; Q41 4 people that migrated to different kebele or other regions gave visa information

Q43b Those with previous migration experience gave answers to q44 (4 observations)

Those with previous migration experience gave answers to q45 (3 observations)

Q46; Q47 5 people responded no to q46 (did not secure a job before moving to the current destination) and gave answers to q47

SECTION 3: SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND REMITTANCES FROM CURRENT MIGRANTS

Q64; Q65 2 observations where they did not receive any money from migrant but put down value for how much they received

Q65 Create *tot_remcash*: variable for total cash remittances by household from all its migrants 6

Q68 3 responses where use of cash remittances exceed 100% (400,500, 800%)

Q72 Create *tot_remgood*: variable for total cash equivalent remittances received from migrants in goods 7

Create *tot_rem*: variable for total remittances by household (sum of *tot_remcash* and *tot_remgood*) 8

SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Q72a; Q72b 1 observation where they respond that they do not have such land and then specify area and unit

Q75 2 outliers; responses include 28 and 200 rooms

SECTION 5: OTHER SOURCES OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Q84 Create *tot_other*: sum of how much money the household has received in the last 12 months (total of q84 by household) 9

SECTION 6b: PERCEPTIONS OF QUALITY OF LIFE

Q98; Q99; Q100 3 households have answered that migration has not led to improvement in the quality of life of women left behind, yet provided reasons for both YES and NO

SECTION 8: MIGRATION EXPERIENCE OF RETURNED MIGRANTS

Q131; Q132 2 responded that they did not send money to the household but specified how they sent money home

SECTION 9: MIGRATION ASPIRATION (only for household members who are currently living in the household and aged 16 years and above)

Q145; Q146 36 responded that they do not know anyone in the planned destination but specified a relationship in q146

Table 4: Stata codes

1	**Create IID in Wave 1 Data to merge with Wave 2** drop if hhm==.
2	gen hhid0=substr(IID, 1, strlen(IID)-2)
3	gen memid=hhm
4	tostring memid, replace
5	egen MEMBERID=concat(hhid0 memid)
6	***Create tot_remcash*** by HHID: egen tot_remcash = total(q65)
7	***Create tot_remgood*** by HHID: egen tot_remgood = total(q72)
8	***Create tot_rem*** egen tot_rem=rowtotal(tot_remcash tot_remgood)
9	***Create tot_other*** by HHID: egen tot_other = total(q84)