

MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:  
A WORLD IN MOTION

**Fieldwork Report Ethiopia:  
Methodology and Sampling**

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January 2012



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
Netherlands



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## Acknowledgements

The research team of the *Migration and Development: A World in Motion* project at the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance would like to express its gratitude to the Ethiopian Development Research Institute, and all of the enumerators and fieldworkers involved in the project. Special thanks go to Asmelash Haile for all of his hard work to ensure the surveys success. Thank you to all of the people in Ethiopia who took the time to answer our questions and participate in this survey.

## Project background

The migration and development project in Ethiopia is part of the *Migration and Development: A World in Motion* project, financed by the Dutch ministry of Foreign Affairs (IS Academy on Migration and Development) and carried out by the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, Maastricht University, the Netherlands. This project focuses on migration and development processes in four migrant-sending countries: Afghanistan, Burundi, Ethiopia, and Morocco. The Netherlands is chosen as the migrant-receiving country. The main aim of the research project is to better understand the relationship between migration and development processes in order to stimulate new approaches to development. This project will contribute to existing knowledge on the migration and development nexus by collecting innovative data and providing evidence-based policy advices for the both the Dutch government and policy makers in migrant-sending countries. For more details see:

[www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/web/Schools/MGSoG/ProjectPages/ISAcademieMigrationDevelopment.html](http://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/web/Schools/MGSoG/ProjectPages/ISAcademieMigrationDevelopment.html)



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## 1. Introduction

The migration and development project in Ethiopia is part of the *Migration and Development: A World in Motion* project. This project is implemented by the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance and financed by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This five-year project, which was launched in 2009, investigates the impact migration has on development of home countries and communities through the collection of data in Afghanistan, Burundi, Ethiopia, and Morocco as well as data on migrants from these countries currently living in the Netherlands. The information collected will help guide more robust, evidence-based migration and development policy in the future. Within this project there are 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 Migration and Development Project in Ethiopia specifically addresses focal areas a, b and c. To achieve this, the research explores different types of migration and their impact on development outcomes through the use of survey tools. Key aspects of this research include developing an understanding of who migrants are; reviewing the determinants of both migration and remittances; identifying those who are returning to the country and how their skills distribution may have different developmental impacts and so forth.

In order to collect data useful for investigating these key issues, the survey used included a number of different modules that addressed these themes. The survey modules address key thematic areas such as migration, remittances and return while simultaneously gathering key contextual data on, for example, education, shocks and health. This allows for critical reflection on the relationships between different aspects of migration and development, where development is also largely viewed in terms of human development. For a detailed discussion of definitions and modules used in the survey please see Chapter 5 of this report.

## **The IS Academy Survey in Ethiopia**

The fieldwork in Ethiopia was completed from February to April 2011. A total of 1286 Household Surveys were completed in 15 different field sites in Ethiopia. The surveys were conducted in partnership with the Ethiopia Development Research Institute (EDRI).

This report describes the methodology that was applied for the fieldwork in Ethiopia and discusses the sampling procedures. First, a brief country context is presented in Chapter 2. In Chapter 3 the sampling procedures are discussed as well as the intra-household selection of respondents. Chapter 4 gives an overview of the preparations for the fieldwork, such as the training of the enumerators, the pilot survey and practical issues such as asking permission from local authorities. Chapter 5, finally, gives an overview of the measurement tools that were used in this study.

## 2. Country Context

Ethiopia is one of the largest countries in Africa covering a land size of 1.1 million square kilometres. It 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 174 on the Human Development Index in 2011 (HDR, 2011).



### 2.1 Geography and population

The Ethiopian Central Statistics Agency conducted a Population Census in 2007 from May to November. According to the census the total population of Ethiopia was approximately 73 million people, making it the second most populous state in Africa. Ethiopia is comprised of nine Regions and two City Administrative Districts: Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa, accounting for 85 zones and 765 woredas. Each region is divided into woredas, then kebeles, then enumeration areas were established for the census. For the 2007 census an enumeration area was comprised of 150-200 households. Officially, the kebele is the smallest administrative district. Table 1 provides an overview of the regions.

**Table 1: Population by Region**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Percentage of Population</b>
Tigray	4,316,988	5.92%
Affar	1,390,273	1.91%
Amhara	17,221,976	23.62%
Oromia	26,993,933	37.02%
Somali	4,445,219	6.10%
Benishangul-Gumue	784,345	1.08%
SNNP	14,929,548	20.47%
Gambella	307, 096	0.00%
Harari	183, 415	0.00%
Addis Ababa	2,739,551	3.76%
Dire Dawa	341, 834	0.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72,918,587</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 2.2 Migration statistics

Ethiopia is primarily an emigration country, however the recent crisis in the Horn of Africa has led to Somali refugees flowing into the country in the south, and the conflict in Sudan has led to refugees entering the country from the west. At the end of July 2011 there were 240,000 refugees in Ethiopia, however UNHCR estimates that by the end of 2012 there could be more than 400,000 due to the new arrivals from Sudan and Somalia (UNHCR, 2012).

The Ethiopia Diaspora is estimated to number one million people, with the largest representation being in the United States, and growing populations in the Middle East and South Africa. There are no official migration statistics in Ethiopia at this time.

### **3. Sampling of Households & Intra-Household Selection**

This section will detail the sampling strategy used in Ethiopia.

#### **3.1 Survey Sampling in Ethiopia**

The sampling methodology in Ethiopia was based on a two stage purposive sampling technique. Previous academic surveys of 1500 households in Ethiopia have utilized purposive sampling techniques. Random sampling is considered too difficult in Ethiopia due to the size and dispersion of the country. These surveys include the Young Lives project from Oxford University, the Ethiopian Rural Household Survey from Oxford University and IFPRI, and the Ethiopian Urban Household Survey from Gothenburg University. Each of these surveys was conducted in partnership with the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI). The methodology presented below is based on the Young Lives sampling methodology developed by Dr. Tassew Woldehanna and his colleagues in collaboration with Reading University in 2001.

#### **3.2 Methodology**

Due to the size of Ethiopia, the entire country cannot be covered in a 1000-1500 household survey. A survey that focuses on one Region will not be representative of the country due to ethnic diversity and highly varied agro-ecological zones. Thus, the sampling methodology utilized purposive site selection to establish sentinel sites for enumeration. A sentinel site aimed to be a kebele that had a minimum of 100 households with a migration experience, meaning either a current migrant or a return migrant. The advantage of this approach is that it allowed for a nationally inclusive survey and ensured that enough migrant households were found. The disadvantage of this approach is that the site selection was not random, it only sampled communities with high enough migration rates, and it is therefore not nationally representative.

#### **3.3 Sampling of communities and households**

The research utilized a two-stage sampling strategy. The first stage identified the woredas and kebeles for selection. The supervisors were sent into the field to collect household lists from the kebeles. They returned to Addis Ababa with the kebele household lists and, through random selection, the households for enumeration were selected. The supervisors and enumerators were then sent back to the field for data collection.

### **Step 1: Selection of Regions**

The five regions of Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Tigray, and Addis Ababa were sampled. These five regions represent 96 per cent of the population of Ethiopia.

### **Step 2: Selection of Woredas within Each Region**

Within each region three woredas were selected for enumeration: one urban woreda and two rural woredas. The woredas were selected to represent a city within the region (urban area), a rural woreda close to an international border area, and a rural area farther from the border. The final criteria for selection were woredas that were known to have migration experiences. If multiple woredas met the selection criteria than one woreda was selected randomly from the group. In Addis Ababa (the city is comprised of 11 woredas) the selection of woredas was inclusive of one poor woreda, one middle class woreda, and one upper class woreda based on income levels.

### **Step 3: Selection of Kebeles**

Within each woreda, the kebeles selected for the initial household listing were selected based on accessibility. The supervisor met with the peasant association leader of each kebele for a list of all households in the kebele. The supervisor then hired a local guide, such as the kebele official, local health care workers, or an elder and with the guide identified if each household on the list had a migrant, return migrant, or no migrants. Once this information had been collected the supervisor returned to Addis Ababa.

In order for a kebele to qualify as a sentinel site the kebele must have a minimum of 80 households with a migration experience, meaning either a current migrant or return migrant. In the event that more than one kebele met this criteria the sites were selected based on other criteria including receptiveness of the local administration to participating in the survey, and accessibility of the community for the field crews.

### **Step 4: Selection of households**

From each kebele selected a total of 115 households were assigned for enumeration, half of which had a migration experience (current migrant or return migrant) and the other half had no migration experience. The households were assigned through random number generation in Microsoft

Excel. In each community the field crews were required to survey a minimum of 84 households. This left them a contingency of 31 households. In some cases, the supervisors had to call for more reserve households, at which time the field managers randomly assigned 15-20 additional households for enumeration.

**Table 2: Kebele Household Listing by Migration Type\***

Region	Migrant		Return Migrant		Migrant and Return Migrant		Non Migrant		Missing		Total Listed HHs
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Amhara											
Gonder-Kebele 1	67	6.86%	6	0.61%	0	0.00%	900	92.21%	3	0.31%	976
Gonder-Kebele 2	182	8.59%	2	0.09%	3	0.14%	1,929	91.08%	2	0.09%	2,118
<i>Gonder- Kebele 3</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>12.11%</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0.34%</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>1,533</i>	<i>87.55%</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>1,751</i>
Dessie Zuria-Kebele 1	93	7.73%	13	1.08%	0	0.00%	1,097	91.19%	0	0.00%	1,203
Dessie Zuria-Kebele 2	27	5.12%	8	1.52%	0	0.00%	492	93.36%	0	0.00%	527
<i>Dessie Zuria- Kebele 3</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>22.17%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0.50%</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>77.33%</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>397</i>
Metema- Kebele 1	45	4.91%	309	33.73%	18	1.97%	584	63.76%	0	0.00%	916
Metema- Kebele 2	14	1.39%	9	0.90%	2	0.20%	979	97.51%	0	0.00%	1,004
<i>Metema- Kebele 3</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>1.50%</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>4.90%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0.10%</i>	<i>935</i>	<i>93.50%</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Oromia											
Jimma- Kebele 1	4	0.41%	3	0.31%	0	0.00%	975	99.19%	1	0.10%	983
Jimma- Kebele 2	22	2.24%	1	0.10%	1	0.10%	950	96.74%	8	0.81%	982
<i>Jimma- Kebele 3</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>7.94%</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>5.89%</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>0.43%</i>	<i>995</i>	<i>84.90%</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>1,172</i>
Sinana-Kebele 1	80	6.59%	37	3.05%	15	1.24%	1,078	88.80%	4	0.33%	1,214
Sinana-Kebele 2	23	5.05%	8	1.76%	7	1.54%	417	91.65%	0	0.00%	455
<i>Sinana- Kebele 3</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>18.20%</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>7.83%</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>1.66%</i>	<i>740</i>	<i>72.41%</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>1,022</i>
Mana- Kebele 1	47	7.89%	6	1.01%	3	0.50%	540	90.60%	0	0.00%	596
Mana- Kebele 2	75	24.67%	9	2.96%	0	0.00%	220	72.37%	0	0.00%	304
<i>Mana- Kebele 3</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>18.92%</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1.08%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0.31%</i>	<i>518</i>	<i>79.69%</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.00%</i>	<i>650</i>

\*Kebele's in Italics were selected as Sentinel Sites. The names of Kebeles have been removed for confidentiality of exact field site locations.

**Table 2: Kebele Household Listing by Migrant Type Continued**

Region	Migrant		Return Migrant		Migrant and Return Migrant		Non Migrant		Missing		Total Listed HHs
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Tigray											
Raya azebo-Kebele 1	35	1.89%	25	1.35%	0	0.00%	1,795	96.77%	0	0.00%	1,855
Raya azebo-Kebele 2	191	8.66%	7	0.32%	2	0.09%	2,005	90.93%	0	0.00%	2,205
<i>Raya azebo-Kebele 3</i>	92	3.65%	31	1.23%	0	0.00%	2,402	95.24%	0	0.00%	2,522
Mekele-Kebele 1	53	5.40%	6	0.61%	5	0.51%	918	93.48%	0	0.00%	982
Mekele-Kebele 2	28	3.57%	9	1.15%	1	0.13%	747	95.16%	0	0.00%	785
<i>Mekele- Kebele 3</i>	65	11.63%	11	1.97%	2	0.36%	472	84.44%	0	0.00%	559
<i>Erob-Kebele 1</i>	112	13.16%	13	1.53%	1	0.12%	725	85.19%	0	0.00%	851
Erob-Kebele 2	86	8.98%	2	0.21%	2	0.21%	868	90.61%	0	0.00%	958
SNNP											
Lemo-Kebele 1	113	26.28%	9	2.09%	2	0.47%	302	70.23%	4	0.93%	430
Lemo-Kebele 2	94	32.53%	6	2.08%	0	0.00%	188	65.05%	1	0.35%	289
<i>Lemo- Kebele 3</i>	79	24.92%	5	1.58%	2	0.63%	233	73.50%	0	0.00%	317
Siltie-Kebele 1	63	16.58%	5	1.32%	4	1.05%	299	78.68%	9	2.37%	380
Siltie-Kebele 2	32	10.06%	12	3.77%	0	0.00%	274	86.16%	0	0.00%	318
<i>Siltie- Kebele 3</i>	67	15.73%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	359	84.27%	0	0.00%	426
Awassa -Kebele 1	16	6.56%	4	1.64%	2	0.82%	157	64.34%	65	26.64%	244
Awassa -Kebele 2	13	6.88%	3	1.59%	0	0.00%	173	91.53%	0	0.00%	189
<i>Awassa- Kebele 3</i>	58	22.57%	3	1.17%	3	1.17%	158	61.48%	0	0.00%	257
Addis Ababa											
Arada-Kebele 1	67	8.63%	7	0.90%	1	0.13%	627	80.80%	74	9.54%	776
Arada-Kebele 2	74	24.58%	19	6.31%	1	0.33%	174	57.81%	33	10.96%	301
<i>Arada- Kebele 3</i>	96	7.95%	25	2.07%	0	0.00%	184	15.24%	902	74.73%	1,207
Kirkos- Kebele 1	70	12.13%	10	1.73%	3	0.52%	441	76.43%	53	9.19%	577
Kirkos- Kebele 2	91	30.43%	26	8.70%	6	2.01%	121	40.47%	55	18.39%	299
<i>Kirkos- Kebele 3</i>	147	30.18%	4	0.82%	13	2.67%	155	31.83%	168	34.50%	487
Bole-Kebele 1	32	24.62%	2	1.54%	0	0.00%	53	40.77%	43	33.08%	130
<i>Bole- Kebele 2</i>	59	19.67%	7	2.33%	0	0	75	25.00%	159	53.00%	300

\*Kebele's in Italics were selected as Sentinel Sites. The names of Kebeles have been removed for confidentiality of exact field site locations.

### 3.4 Household Payment and Non-Response

The custom in Ethiopia is to pay respondents a small thank-you for their participation in the survey. This is done in the majority of surveys now conducted by EDRI. The payment is based on the assumption of a rural daily wage of 80 birr. The longest duration of the Migration Survey was approximately two hours. Based on this calculation households were given a payment of 25 Ethiopian birr (approximately \$1 US). This was a useful motivation as many kebeles cover a vast area. Field crews were able to coordinate with a local guide the households that were selected for enumeration. In some communities the guide would then walk the two- three hours to households to inform them to come to the kebele office the next morning for the survey. When the field crews arrived in each community they were then able to complete the survey, versus walking themselves for two to three hours between households. This assisted in ensuring that the field crews were efficient with their time in each community.

The issue of non-response was not encountered in rural Ethiopia. In Addis Ababa, in the upper class kebele selected for enumeration, non-response was a large issue. Numerous households refused to participate in the survey. Due to this challenge, the sampling strategy was revised in this kebele. After the overall data collection only 25 surveys had been completed in this kebele. Three enumerators were selected to complete an additional 60 households in the kebele. They were therefore permitted to sample any household on the overall kebele list.

### 3.5 The community survey

The community survey took place simultaneously to the household survey. In most cases the team supervisor would conduct the community survey during the time that the team members would conduct the household surveys. A community representative was the respondent for the community survey. This community representative was a senior person in the community and preferably the community leader (see Table 3). The community survey participant was paid 50 birr for their participation (approximately \$2 US). There were no cases of non-response recorded for the community survey.

**Table 3: Definition of main respondent for the community survey**

<b>SURVEY</b>	<b>UNITY OF ANALYSIS</b>	<b>WHOM TO INTERVIEW</b>	<b>SELECTION OF INTERVIEWEE</b>
Community survey	Community	Community representative	- senior person in the community - preferably the community leader - knowledgeable on history and current state of the community

## 4. Practicalities

This chapter describes the practical side of the IS Academy survey implementation in Ethiopia.

### 4.1 Survey translation

In recognition of the importance of translation this study adopted a three-stage approach to translation: transcription, transcription review and an adjudication body (Harkness, 2003). First, a Masters Student that was knowledgeable about migration studies translated the survey into Amharic. The local partner then reviewed this transcription to check for completeness. Finally, during the training for the survey team, members were responsible for reviewing the Amharic copy and highlighting any parts of the survey where the Amharic and English versions could be interpreted differently. The team thus worked together as the final adjudication body for the translation as they have experience in conducting surveys across the country with multiple ethnic groups and rural communities.

An example of a term that was problematic in the Ethiopian case was “abroad”. In Amharic “abroad” can also mean outside of the current location, that is internal migration; it does not necessarily mean being in another country. As such in both the English and Amharic version the term “abroad” was changed to “another country”. A final translation challenge in Ethiopia was that Ethiopia has 48 different languages spoken across the country. Amharic is the official language of the country, but Oromiffa is spoken by 30 per cent of the population and Tigrina by 8-10 per cent of the population. Oromiffa is not officially a written language. Due to the additional challenges of further translation, it was decided not to further translate the questionnaire into the local languages.

### 4.2 Fieldwork preparation in Ethiopia

#### Local partner & IS Academy team

In Ethiopia, the local survey partner was the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI). EDRI is a semi-autonomous research think-tank funded by the Government of Ethiopia and International Organizations. EDRI provided local expertise, data management, field coordination and management, sampling strategy advice and recommended individuals for field crews. In Ethiopia, the advantage of EDRI's government affiliation is that all official project documents (such as letters of request)

are from the Government of Ethiopia. This encourages participation from local administration and offers validity to the project in the Ethiopian context.

The IS Academy Survey team conducted the training in Ethiopia, determined the sampling strategy and sites for enumeration, and provided continuous management of the project and field crews through-out the survey implementation in Ethiopia. EDRI provided on-going management and support for the duration of the project.

### **Enumerators**

The enumerator team consisted of 14 enumerators and three supervisors. The enumerators were split into four teams of four enumerators and one supervisor. One team had only four people and two enumerators shared the responsibility of the supervision role. The fieldwork began in Addis Ababa, where all teams worked together. Then each team was responsible for three data collection sites in one region. Teams were divided based on language. For instance, all team members in Tigray spoke Tigrina and all team members in Oromo Region spoke Oromiffa. Each team had seven days to complete one site. Each team member was expected to complete a minimum of three surveys per day.

Enumerators were divided into junior and senior enumerators. Senior enumerators had worked on multiple surveys and with PDAs (Personal Digital Assistants) before. Junior enumerators had less experience and were taken on as part of the capacity building objectives of the project. Each team had two senior and two junior enumerators. The senior enumerators were responsible for providing guidance to the junior enumerators.

### **Training of the enumerators**

After the interview process, 24 people were invited for training, with the understanding that only 20 people would be selected as part of the field crew. The training lasted for three days from 16-18 February 2011. A piloting day then took place in Addis Ababa on 22 February. After careful examination of the data from the piloting day, a final training day was held on 28 February. The objective of the first two training days was for the team to learn the questionnaire and the third training day was specifically for working with the PDAs.

During the trainings all enumerators and supervisors received a detailed training manual, consisting of an explanation of the project and its goals, an introduction to the surveys and a guide to approach households. The training manual also contained a trouble shooting section, in which potential difficult situations were discussed, and a safety protocol. These issues are discussed in Chapter 5 of this fieldwork report.

### **Pilot of the survey**

For the pilot of the survey the enumerators were divided into four teams and dispersed in Addis Ababa. The target was that each enumerator completed three surveys, one of each type (migrant, non-migrant, and return migrant). Local guides were hired in the communities to identify migrant and return migrant households that could be interviewed. Overall the households were willing to participate and non-response was not an issue.

### **Permission from local authorities**

The fieldworkers were given a letter from EDRI for the kebele administrations to inform them of the survey. As EDRI is a Government Institution, permission from the Government of Ethiopia was thus obtained.

## **4.3 During the data collection: Logistics and supervision**

### **Data collection mode**

The data collection was done electronically; the household survey was conducted with Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs). This enhanced the quality of the data, facilitated data management and eliminated the need for data entry. The program used in the PDAs was CSPRO. All enumerators had their 'own' PDA, which was linked to them by means of an enumerator number. Each team supervisor also had a PDA, which functioned as the 'reserve' PDA in case of a problem with one of the other PDAs. This way each team would always have a reserve PDA on the fieldwork site. This proved to be essential in some cases.

The PDAs were charged each night and had extended batteries to last up to three days. In some remote areas where there was no electricity, teams had paper versions of the questionnaire that could be used as back up. The data from the paper questionnaires were then entered at the office after the completion of the fieldwork.

### **Logistics**

Each team had different arrangement for logistics depending on their enumeration sites. Each team was provided transport between sites, but the supervisor was responsible for coordinating transport to the enumeration site each day. For some teams this required a one to two hour walk, for others the use of donkey cart, or taking public transport. One site did not have any hotels or restaurants within a daily commute from the site. The team was invited to stay at a local monastery where they were provided mats for sleeping and given meals.

### **Supervision and field visits**

With four teams working simultaneously in different corners of the country, it was not possible for the Maastricht field managers to supervise each team in person on a daily basis. Supervisors and data managers were thus responsible for downloading the data each day to a laptop and for backing up the data on a memory stick, both of which were provided by the project. Supervisors were then responsible for checking the data to ensure that the enumerators were still completing the survey correctly. Every other day the supervisor had contact with the Maastricht team to ensure everything was running smoothly.

The Maastricht team completed random surprise site visits to the field crews. These visits were completed to check on the progress of the surveys. At each site visit all of the data collected to date was reviewed for consistency.

## **4.4 Challenges of data collection in Ethiopia**

### **Safety and security**

Ethiopia is a post-conflict country and in general is safe, however teams still needed to take caution when conducting surveys. Teams were required to complete data collection by sun down for safety reasons. In the Northern Region of Tigray, teams were conducting surveys close to the Eritrean border and had to be cautious of their safety. In an initial meeting with the local administration, the supervisor found that many of the households selected for enumeration were in areas considered by the local administration to be unsafe. This meant the sampling strategy had to be altered in this region for safety reasons. At the time of survey implementation there was discussion in the local Addis Ababa news of renewed conflict with Eritrea and that the Ethiopian army was preparing to invade Eritrea. The field crews had to be cautious at all times while working in this area.

There were also unanticipated security issues in the Western Region of Oromia. The initial woreda selected for enumeration in this zone was determined unsafe for fieldwork activity due to recent violence. The community was experiencing conflict between the Muslim and Christian groups. A different woreda was selected for enumeration that was deemed safe. The situation was assessed by calling local contacts living in the area to ensure that there were no safety concerns.

### **Infrastructure**

A large challenge in Ethiopia was limited availability of mobile phone service in the rural areas of the country. One team frequently did not have mobile phone service during the day, but in the evenings when they returned to town were able to connect. A second

team had no mobile phone service throughout the fieldwork, which meant that they were only able to connect with the management team in Addis Ababa when they could find a hard line that was working. This posed challenges as the management team was in contact with most field crews every other day to check on progress and manage issues as they arose. It also placed teams at a greater safety risk when they were not able to call for assistance when needed.

## 5. The Surveys

The main measurement tools for this study in Ethiopia were a household survey and a community survey. The household survey gave us information about the whole household that was interviewed. The community survey was conducted with a community representative in each community in which at least one household survey was done and was used to map the community in which the households live. Both surveys are split up in an introductory part and the survey modules. The household survey and community survey are discussed in detail below. Key definitions used within the surveys are listed in paragraph 5.1.

## 5.1 Key Definitions

Key definitions used within the surveys are listed in the table below:

### **Key Definitions**

**Children:** All household members under the age of 18.

**Community:** A social group of any size whose members reside in a specific locality, share government, and often have a common cultural and historical heritage. In the case of this research we will focus on the smallest administrative unit in each country.

**Elderly:** All household members 65 and over.

**Household:** All individuals who are living together and have communal arrangements concerning subsistence and other necessities of life and inclusive of all individuals presently residing elsewhere (in the country or abroad) whose principle commitments and obligations are to this household. Households can thus contain people that currently live abroad. Households can also consist of one person.

**Household Members:** Includes all members of the household regardless of age, country of birth, or maternal/ paternal ties and current location.

**Internal migration:** A move between cities or villages within the same country for a stay of at least three months.

**International migration:** A move across international borders for a stay of at least three months.

**Main Respondent:** A person that is a member of the household, at least 18 years old, and the most knowledgeable person on financial and social matters of the household. Preferably the main respondent is the head of the household. If the head of the household is not at home at the time of the interview, the spouse of the head of the household would be a good alternative.

**Migrant:** A person who currently lives in a country other than the one he/she was born in and has lived there for at least three months.

**Monetary Remittances:** Money transfers.

**Return Migrants:** An individual who has returned to the country of origin either voluntary or forced to live fulltime after a minimum of three consecutive months living in another country.

**Social Remittances:** The ideas, knowledge, behaviours, identities, and social capital that flow from receiving to sending country communities.

**To 'live' in a country:** To reside in a country for a *continuous period* of three months or more.

## 5.2 The household survey in detail

The household survey refers, as its name implies, to all members of a household that was interviewed. This means that we did not just focus on individuals in Ethiopia, but on the whole household in which the individuals lives. The household survey was conducted with a main respondent, who was preferably a senior member of the household who was most knowledgeable about the economic and social situation of the household and its members.

The survey contained some questions that were to be answered for all household members, and some questions that were answered only by and for the main respondent. The final module of the household survey focused specifically on possible return migrants in the household. The household survey is divided into different modules, each of which has a different subject:

IS Interviewer sheet

The Interviewer sheet was filled in by the enumerator. This sheet contains questions on when the interview was conducted, where the household is located, and some questions on the characteristics of the household that can be answered by observing the household.

A Household roster

This module gives an overview of who lives in the household and the characteristics of these household members such as their age, their level of education and whether or not they ever migrated.

B Children

The questions in this module deal with the household's younger members, under the age of 18. The questions are about schooling and work or tasks that the children do, either in the household or outside the household.

C Migration

The migration module asks about the migration experiences of the household members and about future migration plans.

D Remittances

This module asks for information on money and goods that were sent *to* the household in the past 12 months and money and goods that were sent *from* the household to other households living abroad.

E Household assets

In this module we are interested in the assets a household owns. The questions focus both on the present time and on the assets a household owned five years ago.

F Expenditures

This module is about the household expenditures on, for example, food, education, healthcare, etc.

G Income

In this module we asked for the income of the household in the past year. What were the main sources of income, and how much did each source of income contribute to the total household income in the past year?

H Shocks

For this module we asked the households whether or not they had experienced any shocks that significantly impacted their economic status and whether or not they experienced certain types of conflict. Shocks include weather-related events such as drought or excessive rain, but also losses of assets due to violence, or the death or serious illness of a household member.

I Borrowing and saving

The borrowing and saving module asks whether or not the household currently has any debts or savings.

J Usage and access to facilities

This module is about the access the household has to certain facilities, such as healthcare and education.

K Subjective wealth

After all the modules that deal with the economic position of the household, this module contains subjective questions on wealth.

L Formal and informal networks

This module asks about the formal and informal networks the household currently has, both in the country itself and abroad.

M Opinions

This module contains questions on certain personal opinions of the main respondent.

N Safety and security

This module is about the feelings of safety the main respondent experiences.

O Return migration module

As described earlier, this module focused specifically on possible return migrants in the household. It asks about their experiences during migration and upon return.

### 5.3 Anthropometric measurements

As an indicator for health and the nutritional status of the households, the height and weight of one randomly chosen child under the age of five and its biological mothers were measured. This was done by means of measurement equipment (tape measures and scales). If there were no women or children in the household, then a man was taken for measurement.

### 5.4 The community survey in detail

The community survey was designed to create an overview of the history of the community, its culture and the current situation of the community. The community survey consists of the following modules:

IS Interviewer sheet

The Interviewer sheet was filled in the enumerator. This sheet contains questions on when the interview was done, where the community was located, and some questions on the characteristics of the respondent of the community survey.

A Basic characteristics

This section contained questions on the community history, language, culture and current population.

B Community issues

The community issues section asks about the main problems the community is currently affected by.

C Infrastructure

This section deals with the availability of infrastructure in the community, such as roads and transportation, water and sanitation, housing and land, and different facilities such as health care centres and schools.

D Economic situation

The economic situation section contains questions principal economic activities for men and women, questions about working age (child labour) and employment, subjective well being, and inequality.

E Shocks

Section E asks about both economic and conflict shocks that the community experienced in the past five years.

F Safety and security

Section F deals with the current safety and security situation in the community.

G Social ties

The social ties section asks about levels of trust, participation in community projects, and the availability of community associations.

H Children

This section focuses specifically on the children in the community and mainly deals with the availability and quality of schooling in the community.

I Health

Section I asks about the main health problems that men, women, and children experience in the community, and the availability and quality of healthcare.

J Migration

The migration section in the survey contains questions on both historic and current migration patterns, such as return migration, forced migration, labour migration, etcetera. It also contains a section on how the different migration dynamics are experienced by the community members.

K Children left behind

This section focus specifically on children that are left behind by parents that migrate. The section contains questions on coping mechanisms and perceptions on children left behind.

L Remittances

This section deals with the international transfers of money and goods that are present in the community.

M Migrants' investments and charitable activities

Section M explores the activities of diaspora members in the community through investments or charitable activities, such as working in or contributing to NGOs.

## 5.5 Types of questions

The surveys contained different types of questions. Below the different types of questions are introduced and explained.

**Closed versus open questions**

Most questions in the questionnaire are closed questions. These present the respondent with a set of possible answers to choose from. See the following example below. This question (A.A.5) needs to be answered for all household members. So, you indicate a '1' if the person is single, and '2' if the person is married. . Only the main respondent answers question M.3.

ID	A.A.5
	<b>What is this person's marital status?</b>
	1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

	M.3
<b>Please respond to the following statements</b>	
	1. Strongly disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neutral 4. Agree 5. Strongly agree
1. Only men should make decisions about big spending	
2. Only women should take responsibility for the household	

A small number of questions in the questionnaire are open questions. These questions do not present the respondent with a set of possible answers to choose from. Instead, the respondent is asked to come up with her/his own answer or explanation. The enumerator filled in the answer given by the respondent in either English or French in the PDA.

### Questions with ranking

Some questions asked the respondent to rank the answers in order of importance.

Usually, the top three answers are ranked. (see question D.B.3 on the right). In box I (Good 1) the most important answer was noted, in box II (Good 2) the second most important answer was noted, etc. As you can see, the instructions for the question are indicated between brackets, below the question.

D.B.3		
<p><b>What kind of goods did this household receive from this person in the past 12 months?</b></p> <p>(Rank top 3: 1, 2, 3)</p>		
1. Food	6. Other electronics	
2. Clothing/shoes	7. Medication	
3. Mobile phone	8. Books/CDs/DVDs	
4. Television	9. Other (specify)	
5. Computer/laptop		
Good 1	Good 2	Good 3
C.A.10		
<p><b>In order to migrate to a country, people commonly acquire documentation before leaving. Did this person acquire any of the following documents before migrating?</b></p>		
<p>1. Tourist visa                  2. Work visa                  3. Student/ study visa                  4. Refugee status (UNHCR)                  5. Other (specify)</p>		

### Questions with the option to specify

For some questions, there is an option to specify a response that is not listed yet, as you can see in the example here on the right (question C.A.10). In case the respondent gives an answer that is not already listed, '5' is recorded, which means 'Other'. The response the respondent gives is then recorded in either English or French.

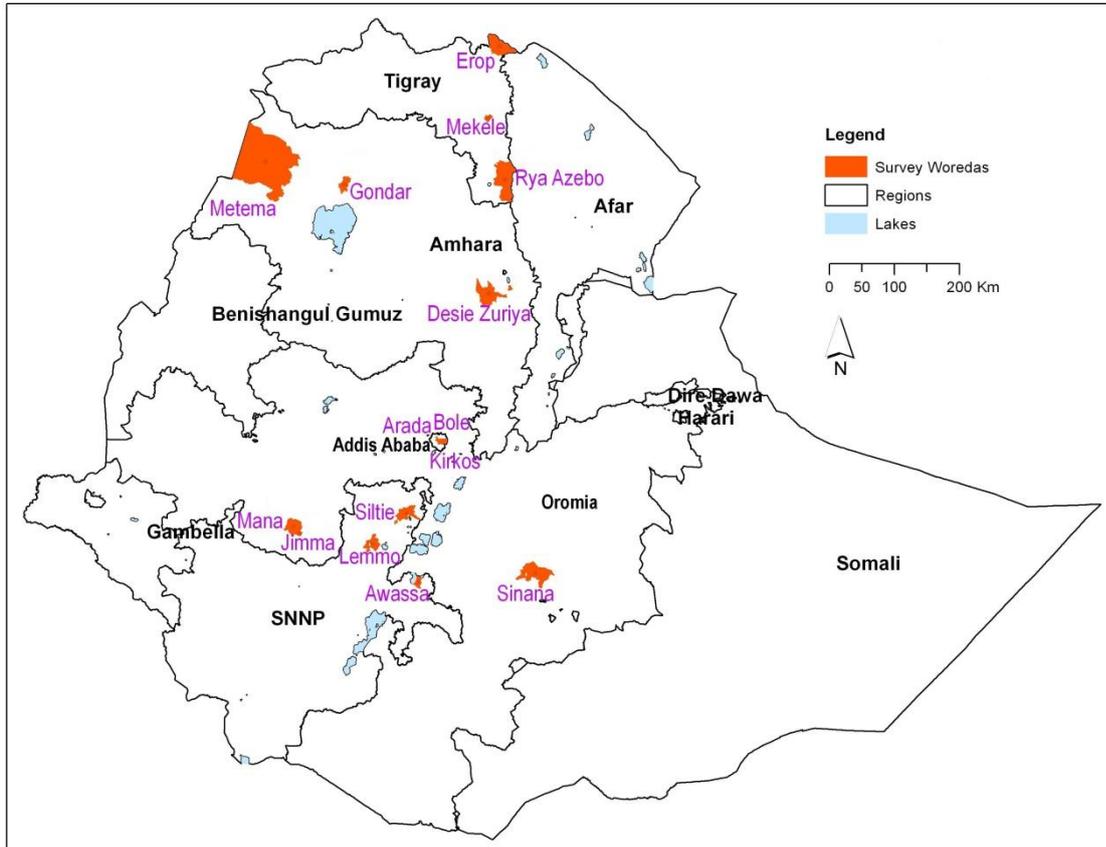
### Questions with "choose all that apply"

Sometimes you will find the instruction (choose/mark all that apply). In those cases it is likely that the answer contains more than one of the categories listed and *all* answers given by the respondent are listed.

### The 77, 88, and 111 answer categories

As a general rule, 88 is the code for the answer "don't know". The code 77 applies when the respondent does not want to answer the question, for whatever reason. The answer category 111 is chosen when the question is not applicable to the respondent.

# Appendix I: Map of Ethiopia Field Sites



## References

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