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The Determinant Factors Of Illegal Migration To South Africa And Its Impacts On The Society In Case Of Gombora District, Hadiya Zone In Ethiopia: A Bayesian Approach

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Abstract: *The main goal of this study was to investigate the causes and consequences of labor power migration from the Gombora district, Hadiya zones, Ethiopia to the Republic of South Africa (RSA) and its impacts in the Society. The study focuses on to determine the socio-economic and demographic factors and main causes and consequences of illegal migration of young adults to RSA and the difficulties in the journey. To achieve these objectives, both quantitative and qualitative methods were employed. The Primary information was collected mainly from the migrants, students, teachers, Labour and Social affairs office and from any sample of the study area populations. The data gathered from five randomly selected peasant associations (kebeles) from the Gombora District. The tools used to gather the primary information were questionnaires. A total 329 respondents were selected for survey questionnaire by stratified sampling technique. Descriptive statistical method was employed to analyze quantitative data by using SPSS. We applied the Bayesian logistic regression to analyze the determinant factors of illegal migration by using R and WinBUGS softwares.*

Keywords: *Pull and push factors, illegal migration, and Bayesian logistic regression*

I. Introduction

Migration is defined as changing the place of residence by crossing a specified administrative or political boundary. It is movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification. The exodus of migrants from the Horn of Africa (mainly Ethiopia) to South Africa is a central issue. Each year, thousands of young Ethiopians risk their lives in an attempt to reach South Africa, where they hope to establish better lives for themselves and their families. Migrants often sacrifice their life savings to pay smugglers to facilitate the journey [6]. According to the 2013 Global Slavery Index, there are currently 651,110 Ethiopians in modern slavery (albeit both within Ethiopia and abroad), which ranks Ethiopia fifth in the world (after India, China, Pakistan and Nigeria) in terms of the largest absolute numbers of the population in slavery [10].

Poverty and lack of job opportunities, failure in educational endeavors and the 'culture of migration' are critical factors behind migration and human trafficking in Ethiopia. Most of the economic factors are related to low employment opportunities at the local level, low wage rates, low income, impoverished life and limited access to basic means of production such as land and credit facilities. Factors from the demand side (pull factors) include rapid changes in the local and regional economies, restrictive immigration laws, weak protection regimes for migrant workers, and the role of traffickers in artificially expanding demand for cheap labor. The aforementioned critical pull and push factors do not only reinforce one another, but also they are supplemented by other immediate and intermediary factors including, inter alias, peer and family pressure, negative attitudes attached to local domestic work, low performance and motivation in pursuing education, networking and operation of traffickers from the local to the international level, low costs involved in facilitating migration, limited information about regular and legal migration channels, limited enforcement of protective boundaries, and gaps in the enforcement of the legislative framework designed to prevent and respond to trafficking in persons. Now a day, many skilled and unskilled Ethiopians migrate to different countries legally and illegally looking for better economic opportunities [3].

Ethiopia is challenged by different migration patterns and dynamics, which have significant political and socio-economic ramifications for the country [6]. Very little things have been said about the irregular migration of young adult Ethiopians to the "dream of land" the Republic of South Africa (RSA). Most of the young adults who migrate to the RSA are economically active and are heading in pursuit of dream of capturing the green pasture there [1, 5]. The Ethiopian Embassy in South Africa estimated that approximately 45,000 to 50,000 Ethiopians live in South Africa. This number is recently growing due to the influx of new arrivals. It is estimated that 95 percent or more of these Ethiopian arrivals in South Africa through irregular migrants. The

vast majority of Ethiopian migrants in South Africa are young men in the age range of 18 to 35 years old. The majority of Ethiopian migrants living in South Africa are from Hadiya, Kembata and Gurage communities from South Nation Nationality and peoples Region of Ethiopia. Everyone in Hadiya zone (Hossana) knows someone who has migrated or is trying to migrate to South Africa, and everyone seems to want to go [8, 11]. Hossanna town is the capital city of Hadiya Zone and in where most migrants from rural area of the Zone including Gombora District and around the Zone are collected to facilitate their journey. Most of the young adults who move irregularly to RSA from Hosanna had suffered several problems among them are being smuggled, physical abuse, human right violation (in some cases even death) as well as robbery though returnees are better off [8].

Ethiopia lost a substantial number of skilled man power at different periods. "Ethiopia lost large numbers of graduates who have not returned after study abroad. In 2003, Ethiopians were the second largest group of immigrants to the US and they have been in the top four countries since at least 1990 [2]. Furthermore, from 1980-1991, it lost 74.6% skilled man power [4]. Migration has negative consequences in Gombora District, Hadiya zones, Ethiopia. One of the negative consequences is that the zones have been losing their human resource power. Although, it has not created a significant professional scarcity in the zones currently, professionals mainly teachers have been leaving their jobs and migrating to the RSA. The negative consequence of teacher attrition cannot be denied that the vacuum created by emigrating teachers compromises the ability to provide quality education to future generations. Even though the problem was highly intensive in these grade levels, the other grade levels students also have been victimized by migration dream. Surprisingly, students' even children's dream is to migrate to the RSA like children commonly dream to be a doctor, an engineer and the like.

II. Data And Methodology

2.1 Data Source

The research instruments that were employed under this study was mainly primary data by using administering a structured questionnaire to concerning selected age group of 15-49 in Gombora district, Ethiopia. The questionnaire designed both qualitative and quantitative data pertaining to demographic, socio-economic, cause and consequence of migration, challenges on their way and other aspects of respondents (migrants) including out migrants, non-migrants and returnees. Available secondary data were also reviewed thoroughly whenever necessary. The main purpose of doing a qualitative data in this study is that most of the challenges and harsh experiences encountered by both out migrants and returnees are better addressed.

2.2 Sampling Design

To sample those respondents from the Gombora district general population, the number of administrative groups like Sage, Habicho, Wondo, Olawicho and the Gombora town (capital of the district) and one Kebele within each strata has been selected and several number of young adults in each kebele are obtained from the Gombora district administration and Health office; Then Sampling frame of the study was prepared. Next, multi-stage sampling was employed to select the participants.

According to Gombora district administration of Finance and Economic Development department (2014 E.C), there were 26907 young adults within age group of 15-49 and five ecological subdivisions of the District were considered to be strata and there is 24 kebeles administrations in the district. Five kebeles out of 24 total kebeles were selected by simple random sampling technique. Finally Individuals are selected from household.

$$n = \frac{\frac{\sum_i^k N_i^2 p_i(1-p_i)}{w_i}}{N^2\left(\frac{d^2}{z^2}\right)+\sum_i^k N_i^2 p_i(1-p_i)}$$

Where p is proportion of the migrants and non-migrants then, q = 1 – p and Z is the upper bound of two tailed 95% Confidence interval of standard normal distribution. In practice the population parameters P must be estimated while the other factors Z and d usually is set by the investigator. The statistical analysis and modeling of international migration flows within England and Wales stated that the proportion of migrants to non-migrants estimated was 0.64. Therefore, p=0.64 was taken as the probability of being migrant to occur in the each stratum.

The degree of variability in the attributes being measured equals p (1 – p) and has a direct relationship with the sample size. That is, the higher the degree of variability of the distribution of attributes in the population, the larger the sample size is required to obtain a given level of precision. Finally, in this study the total population N=26709, the level of precision, d=0.03, the probability of being migrant, p=0.64, level of significance, α = 0.05 were used as inputs and the R software was used to calculate the sample size. Accordingly, the total required sample size was 239. The District has 24 rural and rural-urban kebeles within five strata, from which five kebeles were considered to be our sample for this study. The size of the sample in

each stratum was determined in proportion to the size of each stratum, termed proportional allocation taken in the sample were selected from each strata. No data would be directly collected neither from South Africa nor any transit country. The respondents were contacted in households where there are people moved irregularly to the RSA [out-migrants], return migrants from South Africa; and non-migrants who has no migration experience to South Africa. Information about out-migrants was gathered using proxy respondents, mainly from their families/parents at home and from those they ready to go at recent time by those has visa card on their hand to. The rest of returnees and non-migrants were contacted directly.

2.3 Variables of the study

The response variable of this study is illegal migration of adults from Gombora District, Hadiya zone (Ethiopia) to South Africa. For the purpose of our study, the response variable, illegal migration, is indicated by out migrants/returnees and non migrants. Therefore, the outcome for the i^{th} migrant is represented by random variable Y_i with two possible values coded as 1 and 0.

$$y_i = \begin{cases} 0 \ \ if\ the\ respondent\ is\ non-migrant \\ 1\ if\ the\ respondent\ is\ migrant \end{cases}$$

The determinant variables of the study are age, sex, marital status, educational level, religion, occupation, push factors, pull factors, economical change, positive consequence, negative consequence, harsh factor on education, decision maker on issue of illegal migration and the problem on the journey of the respondents were assessed.

2.4 Bayesian Inference for Logistic Regression Parameters

Bayesian logistic regression extends logistic regression in to a Bayesian framework. Bayesian inference, which allows ready incorporation of prior beliefs and the combination of such beliefs with statistical data, is well suited for representing the uncertainties in the value of explanatory variables. Bayesian inference for logistic analysis follows the usual pattern for all Bayesian analysis: 1. Write down the likelihood function of the data, 2. Form a prior distribution over all unknown parameters, 3. Use Bayes theorem to find the posterior distribution over all parameters.

In Bayesian framework, there are three key components associated with parameter β: the prior distribution, the likelihood function, and the posterior distribution. These three components are formally combined by Bayes rule:

$$f(\beta/y) \ \propto Liklihood \times prior$$

To construct a likelihood function an appropriate probability distribution must be chosen. The chosen likelihood distribution must be appropriate to the type of data that are observed and must be able to represent the estimated model within it. Furthermore, it should make it possible to discredit the estimated model when it is clearly inconsistent with the evidence. Likelihood Function is equal to number of independent Bernoulli trials with success probabilities and Since individual subjects are assumed independent from each other, the likelihood function over a data set of n subjects is then

$$likelihood = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \left[\left(\left(\frac{\exp(\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta})}{1+\exp(\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{\beta})} \right) \right)^{y_i} \left(1 - \left(\frac{\exp(\mathbf{x}'\boldsymbol{\beta})}{1+\exp(\boldsymbol{X}'\boldsymbol{\beta})} \right) \right)^{(1-y_i)} \right]$$

Prior distributions can be specifically chosen to be compatible with the likelihood function to avoid the problem called conjugate prior. The current difficulty in the Bayesian approach is the specification of a prior distribution and selecting an appropriate prior is probably the most important aspect in Bayesian modeling. The prior distribution is a key part of Bayesian inference and represents the information about an uncertain parameter β, that is combined with the probability distribution of the likelihood of new data to yield the posterior distribution, which in turn is used for future inference and decisions involving. The choice can include informative prior distributions if something is known about the likely values of the unknown parameters, or diffuse" or "non-informative" priors if either little is known about the coefficient values or if one wishes to see what the data themselves provide as inferences. If informative prior distributions are desired, it is often difficult to give such information on the logit scale, i.e., on the β parameters directly. Prior Distribution = normal distribution with mean μ and gamma distribution covariance matrix ε

Where $f(\beta/y)$ are the posterior distribution which is the product of likelihood and the normal prior distributions for the β parameters of the logistic regression. However, we will use the most common priors for logistic regression parameters, which are of the form:

$$\beta_j \sim N(\mu_j, \delta_j^2)$$

The most common choice for μ is zero, and δ is usually chosen to be large enough to be considered as non-informative prior. The posterior density represents your beliefs about β given your prior beliefs and the

beliefs encompassed in the likelihood. The posterior distribution is derived by multiplying the prior distribution over all parameters by the full likelihood function, so that

$$posterior = \prod_{i=1}^{n}\left[\left(\left(\frac{\exp(x'\beta)}{1+\exp(X'\beta)}\right)\right)^{y_i}\left(1-\left(\frac{\exp(x'\beta)}{1+\exp(X'\beta)}\right)\right)^{(1-y_i)}\right] \times \prod_{i=1}^{n}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\delta_j}}\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\beta_j-\mu_j}{\delta_j}\right)^2\right\}$$

To carryout the empirical analysis, appropriate priors must be established or specified. The parameters of interest in this study are the regression coeficients for Bayesian logistic regression models. And therefore, the probability distribution of this coeficients are the priors that have to be specified. The mean or mode, for the assigned normal priors distributions serve as the expectation for the coeficients and the variate is uncertainty in related to the coeficients.

The main tool for the calculation of the posterior summaries in WinBUGS , which provides estimates of the posterior mean, standard deviation, ceredible interval and quantiles (including the median) for the given generated sample by using non informative uniform prior for sigma and normal for coeficients of parameters specified by the investigator and Bernoulli livelihood for one trial or binomial likelihood for more than one trial. The total number of iterations (generated sample size) and the number of iterations that the generated sample started (hence the burnin period) are also provided.

In the analysis of the MCMC (Monte Carlo integration using Markov chains) output is an important measure that must be reported and monitored is the Monte Carlo error (MC error), which measures the variability of each estimate due to the simulation. MC error must be low in order to calculate the parameter of interest with increased precision. It is proportional to the inverse of the generated sample size that can be controlled by the user. Therefore, for a suficient number of iterations, the quantity of interest can be estimated with increased precision. Monitoring the MC error since small values of this error will indicate that we have calculated the quantity of interest with precision. The MC errors are low in comparison to the corresponding estimated posterior standard deviations, then the estimated the posterior mean was estimated with high precision. Increasing the number of iterations will decrease MCerror.

III. Data Analyisis And Interpretation

3.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The table.1 shows that 52.7% of the respondents are non-migrants and 47.3% of them are migrants they represented by the respondents those are returned from South Africa and the respondents who preparing themselves to migrate and desire to go. From the anlysis of gender, out of 329 total number of respondents 159 (66.5%) of the them are males and only 80 (33.5%) of them are females. From these 72.5% are male migrants and small amount (24.8%) of the respondents are female migrants. The most important form of social differentiation that influences migration propensities is dominated by males with percentage of 53.5% for migrants and 65% for females from the nonmigrants. The reverse is true for males and females that 46.5% and 35% for migrants and non-migrants respectively. This indicates that large amount of migrants are males and small amount of migrants are females.

Concerning the rate of migrants, highest for age categorized under 23-30 followed by under 31-38, under 15-22 and under 39-49. However, it is different for non-migrants, highest for age categorized under 15-22, followed by under 23-30, 39-49 , and under 31-38 (see table.1 below). From this, one can understand that the most migratory age groups from the return and out migrants are the most productive forces (15-30). According to the National Youth Policy of Ethiopia (2004), the youth categorized "between" the age groups of 15-29 are the productive force. In this study, they are found to be the dominant migratory age group.

Table.1 Descriptive statistics for Gender (Sex), Age and Marital status

Variable	Categories	Statistic	Patterns of migration		Total
			non-migrants	migrants	
Gender(sex) of the respondents	Male	count	7	85	1
		% within sex	46.5%	53.5%	100.0
		% within Total	58.7%	75.2%	66.5
	Female	Count(N)	5	28	8
		% within sex	65.0%	35.0%	100.0
		% within Total	41.3%	24.8%	33.5
	Total	count	12	113	2
		% within sex	52.7%	47.3%	100.0

		% within Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0
Age of the respondents	15-22	Count	6	21	8
		% within age	75.3%	24.7%	100.0
		% within Total	50.8%	18.6%	35.6
	23-30	Count	2	50	7
		% within age	35.9%	64.1%	100.0
		% within Total	22.2%	44.2%	32.6
	31-38	Count	1	30	4
		% within age	31.	68.2	100.0
		% within Total	11.1%	26.5%	18.4
	39-49	Count	2	12	3
		% within age	62.5%	37.5%	100.0
		% within Total	15.9%	10.6%	13.4
	Total	Count	12	113	2
		% within age	52.7%	47.3%	100.0
		% within Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0
Marital status of the respondents	Single	Count	6	44	1
		% within Marital	58.5%	41.5%	100.0
		% within Total	49.2%	38.9%	44.4
	Married	Count	5	32	8
		% within Marital	61.0%	39.0%	100.0
		% within Total	39.7%	28.3%	34.3
	Divorced	Count	8	20	2
		% within Marital	28.6%	71.4%	100.0
		% within Total	6.3	17.7%	11.7
	Widowed	Count	6	17	2
		% within Marital	26.1%	73.9%	100.0
		% within Total	4.8	15.0%	9.6
	Total	Count	12	113	2
		%within Marital	52.7%	47.3%	100.0
		% within Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0

The table 2 shows that the protestant religion followers were dominantly participated during data collection in the study area which accounts for the highest proportion among others. Based on the data obtained from the respondents, about (62.8%) were Protestants followed by (13%) Orthodox Christians and catholic and (10.5%) were Muslims (0.8%) among the all the respondents. Concerning the highest portion of migrants by religion are, about (52.2%), (18.6%), (16.8%), (12.4%) and 0.8% were protestants, Catholic, Muslims, Orthodox Christianity respectively. and others. Similar to this, about (72.2%), (13.5%), (7.9%), (4.8%) and (1.6%) were protestants, Orthodox Christianity, Catholic, Muslims and others among the non migrants respectively.

Table. 2 Descriptive statistics for Religion, and Educational level

Variable	**Categories**	**Statistic**	**Patterns of migration**		**Total**
			non-migrants	**migrants**	
Religion	Protestant	Count	9	5	1
		% within Religion	60.7%	39.3%	100.0
		% within Total	72.2%	52.2%	62.8
	Orthodox	Count	1	1	3
		% within Religion	54.8%	45.2%	100.0
		%within Total	13.5%	12.4%	13.0
	Catholic	Count	1	2	3
		% within Religion	32.3%	67.7%	100.0
		% within Total	7.9	18.6%	13.0
	Muslim	Count	6	1	2
		% within Religion	24.0%	76.0%	100.0
		% within Total	4.8	16.8%	10.5
	Others	Count	2	0	2
		% within Religion	100.0%	0.0%	100.0
		% within Total	1.6	0.0%	0.8
	Total	Count	12	1	2
		% within Religion	52.7%	47.3%	100.0
		% within Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0
Educational level	Illiterate	Count	6	1	1
		% within Educational	33.	66.7	100.0
		% total migration	4.8	10.6	7
	Primary (1-8)	Count	2	2	4

		% within Educational	46.8%	53.2%	100.0
		% total migration	17.5%	22.1%	19.7
	Secondary	Count	2	4	6
		% within Educational	38.8%	61.2%	100.0
		% total migration	20.6%	36.3%	28.0
	TVT (Diploma)	Count	4	2	7
		Count	68.1%	31.9%	100.0
		% within Educational	38.9%	20.4%	30.1
	Under graduate degree and above	Count	2	1	3
		% within Educational	65.7%	34.3%	100.0
		% total migration	18.3%	10.6%	14.6
	Total	Count	12	1	2
		% within Educational	52.7%	47.3%	100.0
		% total migration	100.0%	100.0%	100.0

3.2 Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents

According to the results of the above table 2, the educational level of illiterates 7.5% were the lowest of all education status followed by under graduate and above 14.6%, primary 19.7%, secondary 28% and Diploma 30.1%. From out of all 113 returnees and out migrants, about 10.6% were illiterate and under graduate degree and above followed by 20.4% of diploma, 22.1%, primary, and secondary 36.3%. One can verify from this analysis that out migrants and returnees are dominantly migrating in education level of illustrates, primary and secondary school level than the Diploma and above from the total population.

On the other hand, from the non-migrants, the illiterate were about 4.8%, diploma 38.9%, primary 18.25%, under graduate degree and above 17.7% and secondary 20.6 %. Here, from out of 126 non-migrants the most respondents are in secondary education level is categorized under non-migrants. According to the result of the study, the highest proportion of migrants is seen on the secondary education level. Based on this result, one can understand that the most exposed groups for illegal migration were the secondary education level respondents.

Concerning Occupation of the respondents, the Current occupation of the respondents at the time of study indicates that the largest percentage of the respondents were Trader (entrepreneurs), followed by students, farmers, Employers, daily labor service and others. About 55.8% of returnees and out migrants were traders as well as 73.3% of traders are migrants out of 86 trader respondents. The result indicated that there is no large variation between occupation type of non- migrants, but above 75% of migrants were join trading. Even if the occupation type for both return and out migrants was similar to non-migrants during before migration and after migration, the figure changed dramatically. The result of the study revealed that although many factors have contributed their part for the illegal migration in the study area, their proportion is different.

3.3 Major Causes of Illegal Migration of the Respondents

From Cause of migration of push factors for young adult migration (from table.3), Poverty has contributed the highest proportion, about 49% followed by unemployment 20.1%, family pressure 12.1%, peer pressure 9.6%, agricultural land scarcity 5.4% and population density 3.8% respectively. From out of 113 selected migrants, which include returnees the following are percents of pushing factor contribution on migrants 38.1% poverty, 22.1% unemployment, 15.9% family pressure, 14.2% peers, 7.1% land shortage and 2.7% population growth from highest to lowest. As mentioned above, among the push factors of migration, poverty has contributed the highest percentage for the illegal migration in the study area. The next push factor that makes the area's people to migrate is unemployment. This is related to lack of various job opportunities other than practicing with small enterprises. The youths have shortage of skills to create jobs in alternative livelihoods due to lack of the vocational training institutions in a district.

In connection to this, lack of the good governance or lack of commitment of the local government officials to create job opportunities for the young and adult people has been making them to be hopeless and lack of vision for future life and then choose migration as an optimal option to improve their livelihoods.

Table. 3 Descriptive statistics for Causes of illegal migration in Gombora district

Variable	Categories	Statistic	Patterns of migration		Total
			non-migrants	migrants	
Push factor	Poverty	Count	7	4	1
		% within push	63.2%	36.8%	100.0
		% within Total	58.7%	38.1%	49.0
	Unemployment	Count	2	2	4
		% within push	47.9%	52.1%	100.0
		% within Total	18.3%	22.1%	20.1
	Family pressure	Count	1	1	2

		% within push	37.9%	62.1%	100.0
		% within Total7	8.7	15.9%	12.1
	Peer pressure	Count	7	1	2
		% within push	30.4%	69.6%	100.0
		% within Total	5.6	14.2%	9.6
	Population growth	Count	6	3	9
		%within push	66.7%	33.3%	100.0
		% within Total	4.8	2.7%	3.8
	Land shortage	Count	5	8	1
		% within push	38.5%	61.5%	100.0
		% within Total	4.0	7.1%	5.4
	Total	Count	12	11	2
		% within push	52.7%	47.3%	100.0
		% within Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0
Pull factor	High income in RSA	Count	7	3	1
		% within pull	67.6%	32.4%	100.0
		% migration	57.9%	31.0%	45.2
	Social networks	Count	5	3	3
		% within pull	13.9%	86.1%	100.0
		% within Total	4.0	27.4%	15.1
	Job opportunity	Count	4	4	8
		% within pull	52.9%	47.1%	100.0
		% within Total	35.7%	35.4%	35.6
	Smugglers	Count	3	7	1
		% within pull	30.0%	70.0%	100.0
		% within Total	2.4	6.2%	4.2
	Total	Count	12	11	2
		% within pull	52.7%	47.3%	100.0
		% Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0

Table. 4 Descriptive statistics for causes of skilled migration and positive Consequence

Variable	**Categories**	**Statistic**	**Patterns of migration**		**Total**
			non-migrants	**Migrants**	
Cause of Skilled	Wage differentials	Count	5	1	6
		% Cause of Skilled	78.5%	21.5%	100.0
		% within Total	40.5%	12.4%	27.2
	Low income in origin country	Count	4	6	109
		% Cause of Skilled	41.3%	58.7%	100.0
		% within Total	35.7%	56.6%	45.6
	Peer pressure	Count	6	1	1
		% Cause of Skilled	37.5%	62.5%	100.0
		% within Total	4.8	8.8%	6.7
	Social media	Count	2	1	4
		% Cause of Skilled	52.5%	47.5%	100.0
		% total	16.7%	16.8%	16.7
	Total	Count	12	11	2
		% professionals	52.7%	47.3%	100.0
		% within Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0
Positive consequence	Flow of remittance	Count	3	4	7
		+ve Consequence	44.7%	55.3%	100.0
		% migration	27.0%	37.2%	31.8
	Job creation opportunities	Count	1	2	3
		% +ve consequence	40.0%	60.0%	100.0
		% migration	11.1%	18.6%	14.6
	Diaspora benefits	Count	1	6	2
		% +ve consequence	76.0%	24.0%	100.0
		% migration	15.1%	5.3%	10.5
	Poverty reduction	Count	2	3	6
		% +ve consequence	46.8%	53.2%	100.0
		% migration	23.0%	29.2%	25.9
	Improvement of socialservices	Count	1	4	2
		% +ve consequence	80.0%	20.0%	100.0
		% migration	12.7%	3.5%	8.4
	Total	Count	12	11	2
		% +ve consequence	52.7%	47.3%	100.0
		% migration	100.0%	100.0%	100.0

Table. 4 indicate that the cause for skilled or professional people to migrate illegally by dropout their professional works mainly teaching and decided to go is identified. From all 239 respondents the highest proportion of respondents gave response that about 45.6%, 27.2%, 16.7%, 6.7% and 3.8% for cause of wage differentials, low income in origin country, social media, peer pressure and others respectively. From the table we see that cause of low income in origin country make near to half of the respondents to migrate illegally.

In the same table with cause of skilled or professional migration also intended to identify the positive consequence on the Environment by different positive results like flow of remittance, job creation opportunities, Diaspora benefits, poverty has decreased, improvement of social services and others. From the above result high proportion of the respondents gave response that flow of remittance, poverty has decreased, job creation opportunities, Diaspora benefits, Improvement of social services other and no positive consequences 31.8%, 25.9%, 14.6%, 10.5%, 8.4%, 5.4% and 3.3% from highest to lowest respectively. From 113 respondents who would be migrating or migrated has positive contribution for their environment mainly by owing remittances to their origin country. The next to flow of remittances the parts of migrants has positive contribution by reducing poverty this also depends on remittance. Above half of the respondents those believe that the flow of remittance, job creation opportunities, poverty reduction has positive impacts are parts or members of migrants. This indicates that all most all migrants are migrating to South Africa illegally to send remittance that support their family either financially or materially.

3.4 Consequences of Illegal migration and its problems on the Journey

As we seen above on positive consequence of illegal migration there is also negative consequence on environment (see table. 5) like Inequality among the people, Dependency on remittance, Shortage of labour force, Lack of job creation interest and loss of migrant's life, but it didn't include the problem on journey. Among negative consequences Dependency on remittance is highest pro portion (31%) followed by loss of migrants life (20.1%), shortage of labour force (15.1%), lack of job creation opportunities (13.8%), Inequality among the people (10.9%) and about 9.2% believe that those all and some other negative impacts may rise from illegal migration.

The negative consequences of illegal migration is not bounded only above listed impacts but also mainly seen in education or on students and teachers learning-teaching processes (see table 5). In this case negative consequences of illegal migration are assessed as one predictor variable in the study. From the total selected respondents 44.4% of respondents justify that illegal migration has positive impacts on school dropout rate largely. Next to school dropout scale illegal migration has negative consequence on education by following skilled or professional migrants that is "brain drain" which make next generation to be follow their former educated man power way and to reduce their education by choosing illegal migration as their future vision. And the other impacts of illegal migration on education are low achievement, lack of attention, problem of discipline, Absenteeism and other related impacts of illegal migration are assessed by respondents from large to small contribution respectively.

From the whole migrants about 58.4% of migrants believe that illegal migration make students to dropout their education and about 62.3% percent of them are migrants, so one can understand that many students are dropping their education by the case of illegal migration to South Africa.

From table 5, illegal migration has many problems in migrant's life as well as family livelihood. From these harmful problems all most all migrant passed some of the problem on their way of illegal migration from Ethiopia through transiting countries like Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Malawi to South Africa. Young adult mainly male labor force were face unexpected harsh human right abuse, Robbed, beaten by police, died by lack of food and water, eaten by lions by lack of residence on the journey, attacked by Malaria disease and unlucky of them are died even without taking at least one capsule of drug through transit country.

Table. 5 Statistics for Negative Consequences on Education and Problems faced on the Journey

Variable	Categories	Statistic	Patterns of migration		Total
			non-migrants	migrants	
Negative Consequences of Education	School dropouts	Count	40	66	106
		% -ve factor on education	37.7%	62.3%	100.0%
		% total from migration	31.7%	58.4%	44.4%
	Brain drain	Count	32	14	46
		% -ve factor of education	69.6%	30.4%	100.0%
		% total from migration	25.4%	12.4%	19.2%
	Absenteeism	Count	6	3	9
		% -ve factor of education	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
		% total from migration	4.8%	2.7%	3.8%
	Low achievement	Count	13	8	21
		% -ve factor of education	61.9%	38.1%	100.0%
		% total from migration	10.3%	7.1%	8.8%
	Problem of discipline	Count	8	8	16
		% -ve factor of education	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% total from migration	6.3%	7.1%	6.7%
	Lack of attn	Count	12	6	18
		% -ve factor of Education	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
		% total migration	9.5%	5.3%	7.5%
	Total	Count	126	113	239
		% -ve factor of education	52.7%	47.3%	100.0%
		% total from migration	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Problem (journey)	Imprisonment	Count	20	42	62
		% Problem on journey	32.3%	67.7%	100.0%
		% within Total migration	15.9%	37.2%	25.9%
	Robbery	Count	26	6	32
		% Problem on journey	81.2%	18.8%	100.0%
		% within Total migration	20.6%	5.3%	13.4%
	Human trafficking	Count	16	19	35
		% Problem on journey	45.7%	54.3%	100.0%
		% within Total migration	12.7%	16.8%	14.6%
	Beaten by police	Count	4	8	12
		% Problem on journey	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
		% within Total migration	3.2%	7.1%	5.0%
	Death	Count	38	21	59
		% Problem on journey	64.4%	35.6%	100.0%
		% Total migration	30.2%	18.6%	24.7%
	Lack of food and water	Count	10	13	23
		% Problem on journey	43.5%	56.5%	100.0%
		% within Total migration	7.9%	11.5%	9.6%
	Total	Count	126	113	239
		% Problem on journey	52.7%	47.3%	100.0%
		% Total migration	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

3.5 Bayesian Logistic regression Model

The posterior summary estimates by the MCMC algorithm, especially by Gibbs sampler, like posterior mean, standard error, Monte Carlo error, and 95 % confidence intervals were estimated using WinBUGS software. The coefficients of variables under column node, the estimated coefficients value under column mean the standard error, Monte Carlo errors and 95 % credible interval. It also provides detail s concerning the number of iterations revealed as burn in period and iterations finally kept for estimation in WinBUGS output. The convergence of the chain can be initially checked visually using trace plots and value within a parallel band without strong seasonality will indicate convergence of the chain. If the MC error value is low in comparison to its posterior standard error, then the posterior density is estimated with accuracy. In order to have accurate posterior estimates the simulation should be run until the Monte Carlo error for each parameter of interest is less than about 5% of its posterior standard error, and hence evidence for accuracy of posterior estimates in Bayesian logistic regression is accomplished.

At first attempt, a simulation for with 15000 iterations is run by fixing burn in state to 1000 with four teen variable s included and non-informative prior selected for large variance and by adding the iteration number until to 30,000 at a point of burn in point for three independent initial value for illegal migration is

presented below. When evaluating the diagnostics for the simulation, it quickly becomes apparent that Markov chain does not mix very well. The resulting plots for some coefficient of diagnostic plots are shown below.

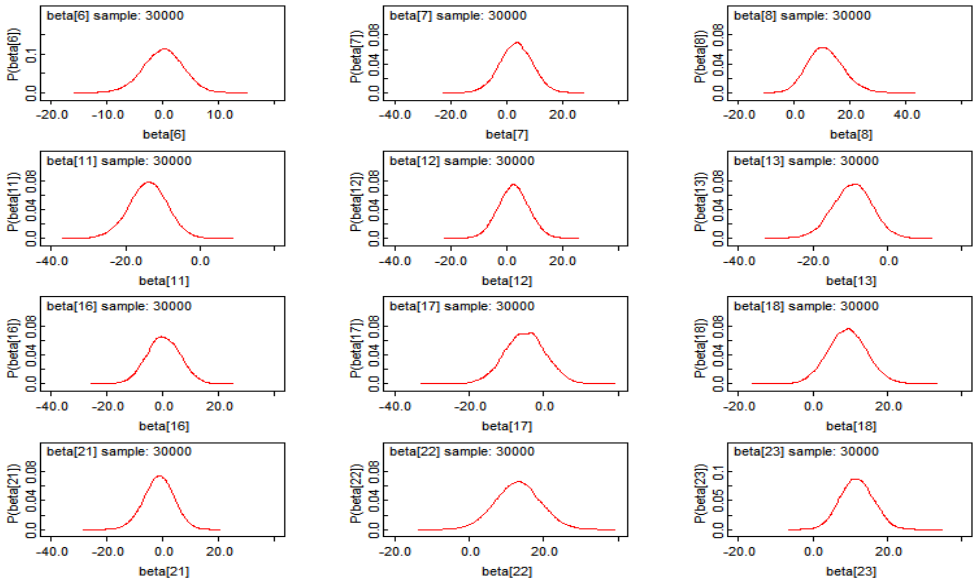

Figure 1: Density plot for checking convergence of posterior Distribution of illegal migration

Figure 1 shows that the coefficients for most of the independent variables were normally distributed. Thus, this indicates that the Markov chain has attained its posterior distribution.

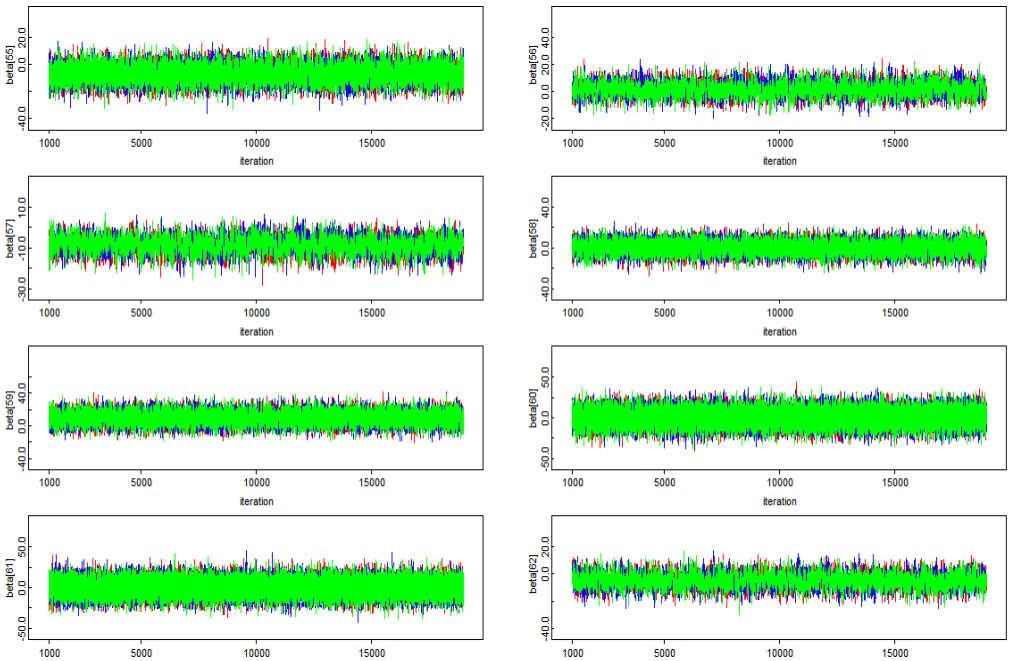

Figure 2: Trace plot for checking convergence of posterior Distribution

In figure 2 the plots looks like a horizontal band, with no long upward or downward trends, then we have evidence that the chain has converged. For all simulated parameters, time series plot indicates a good convergence since three independent generated chains are mix together or over lapped.

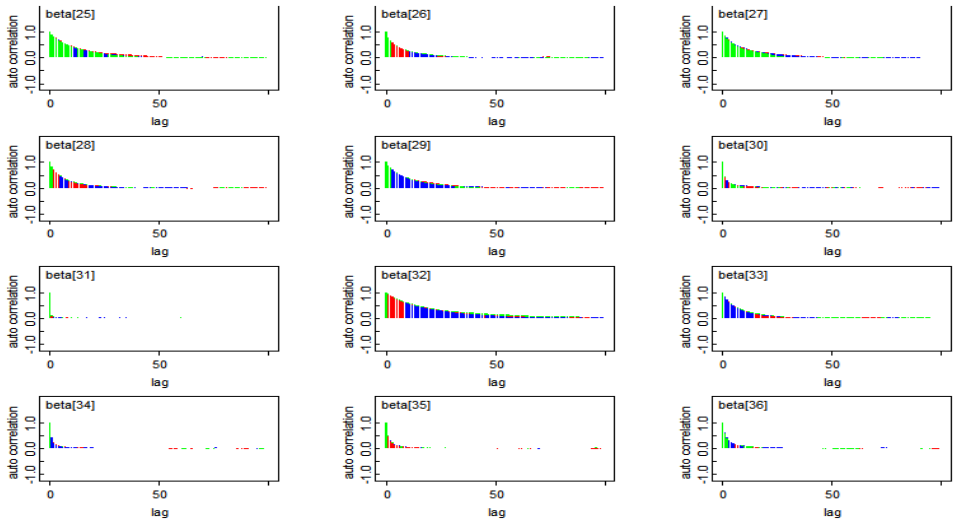

Figure 3: Autocorrelation plot for checking convergence of posterior Distribution for parameters

From figure 3, we observed that autocorrelations for all parameters become small only after considering a lag equal to 50. Thus, an independent sample can be obtained by rerunning the algorithm with thin set equal to lag 50. If the 50 lags of three independently generated chains demonstrated, then better convergence is indicated (See Figure 3). The three independent chains were mixed or overlapped and pass out for higher lags and hence this is an evidence of convergence.

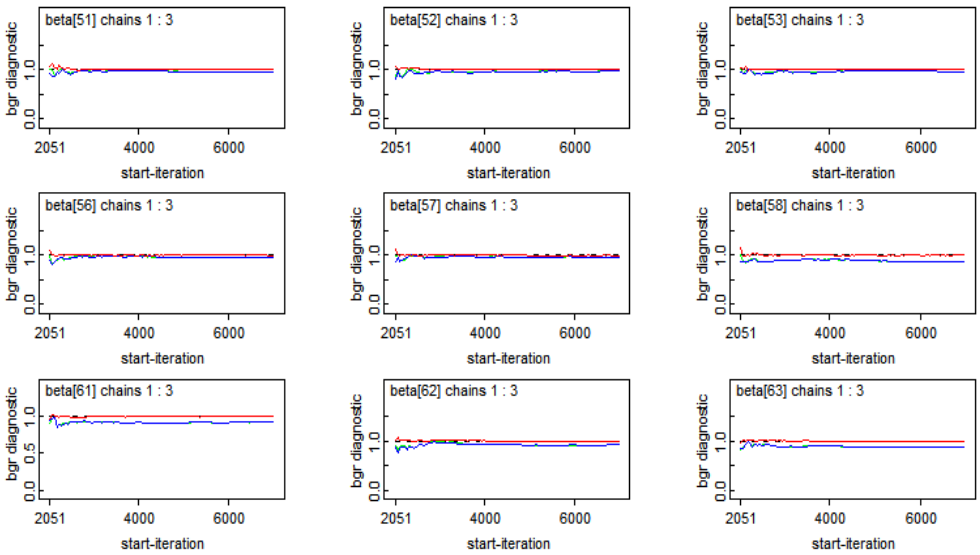

Figure 4: Acceptance plot (Gelman-rubin) for checking convergence of posterior Distribution

It is another way of assessing convergence for Bayesian analysis. It also can be applied only when multiple chains are used. For a given parameter, this statistic assesses the variability within parallel chains as compared to variability between parallel chains. The model is judged to have converged if the ratio of between to within variability is close to 1. In figure 4, the green line represents the between variability, the blue line represents the within variability, and the red line represents the ratio. Evidence for convergence comes from the red line being close to 1 on the y-axis and from the blue and green lines being stable (horizontal) across the width of the plot. Hence the Gelman-Rubin statistic of this study emphasis that one should be concerned convergence of ratio close to one.

In Table 6, MC error for each significant predictor is less than 5 % of its posterior standard error. This implies convergence and accuracy of posterior estimates are attained and the model is appropriate to estimate posterior statistics. The predictor variables, like sex, age, marital status, religion, previous occupation, current occupation , pull factor, Environmental case, positive consequence, negative consequence on education and decision maker on the issue of migration and problem faced on the journey were statistically significant predictor variables because at 95% confidence intervals does not include Zero.

Table 6: Summary statistics of the posterior Distribution of model parameters (Gombora District-2016)

Variable (reference)	Node	Mean (β)	SE	MCerror	95% CI for mean		Exp(mean(β))
				2.5%	97.5%		
Intercept	Constant	0.3563	0.156	0.00154	0.56	0.665	1.428
Sex (ref: male)	Female	-0.1225	0.0605	0.000612	-0.238	-0.002	0.884
Age (15-22)	23-30	0.212	0.0584	0.0006	0.097	0.325	1.236
	31-38	0.236	0.069	0.00071	0.098	0.371	1.266
Marital status (single)	Widowed	0.1947	0.0929	0.000837	0.0132	0.3817	1.21
Religion (protestant)	Orthodox	0.1734	0.08696	0.000916	0.0027	0.342	1.189
	Catholic	0.2425	0.08	0.000784	0.085	0.3969	1.2744
Prev.Occupation(employment)	Learning	0.186	0.095	0.00089	0.0011	0.3777	1.2
Current Occupation (employment)	Farming	0.2818	0.1222	0.001223	0.0428	0.5206	1.325
	Trade	0.383	0.092	0.00074	0.202	0.52	1.4666
Pull factor (high income in RSA)	Social networks	0.291	0.8085	0.000154	0.1252	0.4585	1.34
	Job opportunity	0.19	0.059	0.00041	0.0713	0.305	1.209
	Smugglers	0.3527	0.1209	0.002	0.1175	0.5881	1.422
Env cause(attitude)	Lack job creation	-00.193	0.07	0.0032	-0.331	-0.0538	0.824
+ve consequence (remittance)	Imp social services	-0.261	0.101	0.000915	-0.462	-0.068	0.77
-ve consequence education (dropout)	Brain drain	-0.227	0.139	0.0013	0.3027	0.0471	0.796
	Low achievement	-0.036	0.093	0.00096	0.0183	0.149	0.861
Decision Maker (him/her self)	Family	-0.112	0.063	0.00831	0.2386	0.0311	0.89
Problem journey (imprisonment)	Robbery	-0.097	0.095	0.000832	-0.288	-0.0918	0.9
	Death	-0.086	0.07	0.00032	-0.228	-0.453	0.89

3.6 Estimated odds ratios and 95% confidence interval for odds ratio

A more appealing way to interpret the regression coefficient in logistic model is odds ratio. The odds ratio indicates the effect of each explanatory variable directly on the odds of being migrant rather than on log (odds). Estimates of odds greater than 1.0 indicate that the risk of unemployment is greater than that for the reference category. Estimates less than 1.0 indicate that the risk of migrants is less than that for the reference category of each variable. So, the odds are derived by exponentiation is interpreted in terms of odds ratio for significant variables. In this study, the odds of illegal migration of females factor of 0.88 (OR=0.88) are times less than the odds of illegal migration of males controlling for other variables in the model. The odds of illegal migration of age group between 23 and 30 are migrated by factor of 1.23 higher than the odds of illegal migration of age group 15 to 22 controlling for other variables in the model. The odds of illegal migration of age group between 31 to 38 are migrating are higher by factor of odds 1.23 of illegal migration of age group 15 to 23 controlling for other variables in the model. The odds of married young adults are lower by a factor of 0.99 to be migrants compared to single adults controlling for other variables in the model. The odds of widowed marital status of migrants are higher by a factor of 1.21 to be migrating compared to single.

The respondents who follow Orthodox religion were 1.189 more likely to be migrate compared to with protestant religion followers controlling for other variables in the model, while respondents with catholic religion followers were 1.27 times more likely to be illegally migrated compared to with protestant religion followers controlling for other variables in the model. The odds of learning was a previous occupation, of the young adults were odd of 1.2 times higher than past occupation of employers when the other variable remain the constant. The people their current occupation of farming, and trade were 1.325 and 1.466 times more likely to be migrants compared to people with current occupation of employment controlling for other variables in the model, respectively. For variable Push factor, the reference category is Poverty. Adults who migrated by case unemployment and family pressure in the origin country are about 1.123 times more likely to have illegal migration with adults who were in case of poverty controlling for other variables in the model. The population growth cause in adults are about [OR=0.87] times less likely to have illegal migration, respectively, compared to the reference category of poverty (controlling for other variables).

For variable Pull factor, the reference category is high income in destination country. Adults who migrated by cause of social networks that attract or receive them go is about 1.34 more likely to have illegal migration with adults who were in cause of high income in destination country controlling for other variables in the model. The attraction of job opportunity influence in adults by factor of odds of about 1.209 times higher than to have illegal migration compared to the reference category of high income in destination country (controlling for other variables).

For variable Environmental cause of migration, the reference category is previous knowledge (attitude). Adults who migrated by cause of environmental factor of unemployment influenced by factor 1.34 more likely to have illegal migration with adults who were in cause of habitual knowledge controlling for other variables in the model. Land scarcity cause in adults was about 84% [OR=1.06] higher than to have illegal migration compared to the reference category of previous knowledge (controlling for other variables), lack of job creation interest cause influence adults by factor of odds (0.824) times lower than to have illegal migration compared to the reference category of previous knowledge (controlling for other variables) and highly lack of job creating interest harm illegal migration by comparing previous knowledge.

For variable positive consequence, the reference category is flow of remittance. Positive consequence of illegal migration has negative relation with dynamics of illegal migration, poverty reduction of positive impact is about 0.85 less likely to have illegal migration with effect of flow of remittances controlling for other variables in the model. Job creation opportunity is also 0.8 lower than to have illegal migration compared to the reference category of flow of remittances (controlling for other variables). For variable negative consequence, the reference category is inequality among people. The negative impact of loss of migrant's life (Death) is about 2.12 times more likely to have illegal migration with effect of inequality among people controlling for other variables in the model. Dependence on remittance and shortage of labor force are factor of 1.355 higher and 0.77 times less than to have illegal migration compared to the reference category of inequality among people(controlling for other variables), respectively.

For variable negative consequence on education (harsh factor), the reference category is school dropout. The negative impact of illegal migration, "Brain Drain" of is about 0.796 times less likely to have illegal migration with effect of school dropout controlling for other variables in the model. Low achievement by factor 0.86 times lower than to have illegal migration compared to the reference category of inequality among people (controlling for other variables).

For variable decision maker on issue of illegal migration, the reference category is migrant him (her) self. The (migrant's friends) decision maker on the issue of migration is about 0.912 times less likely to have illegal migration with decision maker of migrant himself controlling for other variables in the model. Families have lower decision maker by factor of 0.89 times less than that of migrants they decide for their selves on the issue of illegal migration.

For variable problem on the journey, the problem they face on their journey by human trafficking was by factor of [$\widehat{OR}$ = 0.9] less likely to illegal migration comparing with reference group of imprisonment. The problem they face on their journey by robbery higher by [$\widehat{OR}$ = 0.86] less likely to illegal migration comparing with reference group of imprisonment. The problem they face on their journey on death is by factor of [$\widehat{OR}$ = 0.89] less likely to illegal migration comparing with reference group of imprisonment. The problem they face on their journey on lack of food is by factor of [$\widehat{OR}$ = 0.88] less likely to illegal migration comparing with reference group of imprisonment.

IV. Discussion on Results

This study tried to achieve factors that affect young adults to be a part of illegal migration and its consequence in Gombora district, Hadiya Zone by using Bayesian estimation approach. The analysis of the study based on illegal Migration from Southern Ethiopia to South Africa [9]. Sex, age, marital status, religion, educational level, previous occupation, current occupation, push factor, pull factor, environmental cause, positive consequence, negative consequence, economical change, and problem on the journey were found to be important determinants of illegal migration among age of both sexes (15-49 years).

The Bayesian approach for logistic regression model using WinBUGS software was implemented using Gibbs sampler algorithm with 20000 iterations in three independent different chains, 10001 burns in terms were discarded, as to obtain 30000 samples from the full posterior distribution. Using Bayesian approach of logistic regression totally fourteen predictor variables were used and before using Bayesian approach the investigator checked the most appropriate eighteen predictors in classical approach and he has got fourteen the most appropriate variables. These variables are the most important variables in logistic regression as we seen in literature review. The variables that were used in Bayesian logistic regression, like sex, age, marital status, religion, push and pull factors, environmental cause, positive and negative impacts on environment and educational performances of students. To have accurate posterior estimates the simulation should be run until the Monte Carlo error for each parameter of interest is less than 5% of its posterior standard error, and hence evidence for accuracy of posterior estimates in Bayesian logistic regression is accomplished. As a result, in this study MC error for each significant predictor was less than 5% of its posterior standard error (Table 6). This implies convergence and accuracy of posterior estimates were attained and the model was appropriate to estimate posterior distribution.

The analysis of respondents' demographic characteristics indicates the majority of them are male (over 66.5%). From those of adults who are migrants or returnees about 72.5% are male migrants and small amount (24.8%) of the respondents are female migrants. The male sex is exposed to illegal migration because males are mainly attributable to the hard work available in RSA as well as the difficulty of the journey and money earning ability to their journey. Comparing to similar study, the number of female migrants are increasing [7]. The migrant stock is also male dominated, although the feminization of migration is proceeding rapidly. The migration of young adult to South Africa is age selective. About 35% of them were found in 15-22 age groups and over 68% of them lie between ages 15 to 30 this age group is productive young people. The volume of migrants became lowest below for higher age. According to the National Youth Policy of Ethiopia (2004), the youth categorized "between" the age groups of 15-29 are the productive force. In this study, both age groups 15-

22 and 23-30 are found to be the dominant migratory age group and the Bayesian logistic regression also indicates that the odds of illegal migration of age group between 23 and 30 are migrating by factor of 1.24 higher than the odds of illegal migration of age group 15 to 22 controlling for other variables in the model. Age is positive and significantly relating to illegal migration. The study also indicated that the irregular movement of young adults to RSA is marital status selective: the migration propensity in the study area was dominated by the single migratory group, about 44.4% followed by married 34.3%, divorced 11.7% and widowed 9.6% for both returnees or out migrants and non-migrants. The odds of widowed are 1.21 times to be migrant than singles. When comparing this result with former studies, the single are categorized in largest proportion migratory group [7]. The Marital status of divorced and widowed migrants is much more times higher than non-migrants. Other non economic factors are also important causes of migration. Marital discord and physical violence, unhappy and broken marriages and the impossibility of divorce often influence decision to migrate. According to the result of this study, educational level respondent's illiterates 7.5% were the lowest of all education status followed by under of the graduate and above 14.6%, primary 19.7%, secondary 28% and Diploma 30.1%. From out of all 113 returnees and out migrants, about 10.6% were illiterate and under graduate degree and above followed by 20.4% of diploma, 22.1% primary and secondary 36.3%. This result indicates that the most exposed by illegal migration educational level is secondary education level [9]. Algerian returnees holding a university degree are indeed 47 percent more likely to become entrepreneurs after returning compared with the reference category of no education, compared to only 20 percent for Algerian returnees who dropped out after primary school [12].

The results indicated that there is no large variation between occupation type of non- migrants, but above 75% of migrants were join Trading (entrepreneurs). Even if the occupation type for both return and out migrants was similar to non-migrants during before migration and post-migration, the figure changed dramatically because the occupational situation of the migrant prior to migration. More precisely, a dummy for being an entrepreneur prior to migration (the reference being any other occupation) is included. The idea is to find out whether being an entrepreneur before migration affects the probability of being one upon return once socio demographic characteristics of the returnees and conditions of their return are accounted for [12].

The Major Causes of Illegal Migration of the study area was push factors of young adult migration; Poverty has contributed the highest proportion followed by Unemployment family pressure, peer pressure. The migrant source country (Gombora district) more intensely in cooperating on managing migratory flows, but also to make host country governments responsible for migratory root causes in their country, such as illiteracy, poverty, and unemployment but the migrants of study area population are economically active other than non migrants. Unemployment is serious problem in this area. For rural people, migration is one of several coping strategies to deal with poverty which in itself reflects a combination of social, economic and political conditions. Unemployment rates are usually high, while the fact that in most of these countries their earlier political and ideological regimes have collapsed intensities and aggravate this phenomenon. Poverty and unemployment together are cited by substantial number of the smuggled migrants as main cause for migration. Next to push factor, unemployment makes the area's people to leave their region or living place or country. In migration the push factors may be low wages, political turmoil, low living standards and the pull factors may be the higher wages, high living standards, decreasing political violence and demand for specific skills set and knowledge.

One of the positive effects of the out-migration flows from Ethiopia is the inflow of remittances from Ethiopian citizens who migrated abroad. The positive consequence of illegal migration on the study environment has different positive results like Flow of remittance, Job creation opportunities, Diaspora benefits, Poverty reduction, Improvement of social services and others. From the above result high proportion is flow of remittance. Remittances are important in Ethiopia in the sense that they constitute a large share of foreign capital inflows.

V. Conclusions And Recommendations

This study found that some of the demographic and socio-economic variables have been a significant influence on young adult illegal migration to RSA. The investigation was done mainly on the quantitative and qualitative data collected via questionnaire from 239 randomly selected migrants 113 out migrants and returnees and 126 non-migrants between February and May 2016. Information about out migrants is gained from their families at homeland that is proxy sampling method. In doing so, the key research questions set to be answered were: (i) Are their differences in the socio-economic and demographic characteristics between migrants and non-migrants? (ii) What factors initiate young adults to migrate illegally? (iii) What are the socio-economic and demographic consequences of such migration on the migrants and their families? Based on the findings in the preceding chapter, this study arrives at the following conclusions.

The dynamics of migration from Gombora district to republic of South Africa has increasing from time to time. Most of young adults mainly males are migrating by preferring the destination country as pursue of land and by considering the origin country as ordinary income engaging and Most of them believe that "there is no development in home land" and they want to change themselves within very short time. Two Major Causes of

Illegal Migration are push and pull factors. From push factor, Poverty has contributed the highest proportion followed by unemployment family pressure, peer pressure. The migrant source country (Gombora district) more intensely in cooperating on managing migratory flows, but also to make host country government responsible for migratory root causes in their country, such as illiteracy, poverty, and unemployment but the migrants of study area population are economically active other than non migrants. Unemployment is series problem in this area; migration is one of several coping strategies to deal with poverty which in itself reflects a combination of social, economic and political conditions. Unemployment rates are usually high, while the fact that in most of these countries their earlier political and ideological regimes have collapsed intensives and aggravate this phenomenon. Poverty and unemployment together are cited by substantial number of the smuggled migrants as main cause for migration. Next to push factor, unemployment makes the area's people to leave their region or living place or country. In migration the push factors may be low wages, low living standards and the pull factors may be the higher wages, high living standards and demand for specific skills. In connection to this, lack of the good governance or lack of commitment of the local government officials to create job opportunities for the young and adult people has been making them to be hopeless and lack of vision for future life and then choose migration as an optimal option to improve their livelihoods. Understanding the consequences of migration on living conditions of environment can aid our understanding of the broader problem of poverty in Ethiopia as well as in study area. The finding of the study showed that labor power migration from the Gombora district, Hadiya zones to the RSA has both positive and negative consequences for migrants, their households and country at large even at the destination country. Thus, the flow of remittance, creation of job opportunities, Diaspora benefits, better life and poverty reduction were identified as positive consequences of migration. On the other hand, economic inequality among the people, dependency on remittance, brain drain, school dropout rates and discussion of culture were also identified as negative consequences of migration in the study area. Concerning the pattern of Ethiopians migration to the RSA, the finding of the study shows that overall most all have been moving in illegal way with serious health and life risky conditions. The illegal migrants are suffering by human trafficking, smuggling, beaten by police, deporting from the transit countries and even deaths when they move to the RSA. Traveling illegal migration has many problems in migrant's life as well as family livelihood. From these harmful problems all most all migrant passed some of the problem on their way of illegal migration from Ethiopia through transiting countries like Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Malawi to South Africa. young adult mainly male labor force are facing unexpected harsh human right abuse, Robbed, beaten by police, died by lack of food and water, eaten by wild animals by lack of shelter in the journey, attacked by Malaria disease and some of them are died even without taking at least one capsule of drug through transit country.

After analyzing the main causes that has high contribution to illegal migration and consequences of labor power migration from the Gombora district, Hadiya zones to the RSA. The researcher proposes the following suggestions: The government has to encourage small scale industries and create various job opportunities for youth and adults. With the help of the development strategies put in place by the GO and NGOs, the community and other development stake-holders working in the area would have to design interventions contributing to reducing poverty and technological constraints (backwardness) which are the main causes for illegal out migration. There should be information campaigns to promote public awareness of the dangers of being smuggled, human rights and who to contact if their personal safety is compromised, etc. by using different medias such as radios, newspapers, schools and religious institutions.

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