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ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
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**Demographic and Socio-economic Correlates of Rural Urban Migration
in Gulele Sub-City of Addis Ababa**

BY
Tadesse Geto

October, 2020

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**Demographic and Socio-economic Correlates of Rural Urban Migration in Gulele Sub-City
of Addis Ababa**

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**A Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis
Ababa University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Master of Arts in Population, Environment and Development**

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JUNE, 2020

ADDIS ABABA

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First of all, I would like to thank Almighty God, who made it possible, to begin and finish this work successfully. My special gratitude extends to my Advisor, Ato Chalachew Arega for his invaluable advices, comments and assistance from the outset to the submission of this paper. It is with great pleasure to provide my appreciation to my lovely wife and family W/ro Selamawit Yehedgo, my lovely kids Leul and Afomeya for her encouragements and carrying the entire burden at home while I have been engaged in this research and also Instructor Melkamu Amsalu and Ato Yosefi Ali for their financial & material support, encouragement, and companionship.

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GLOSSARY

Migration: This means the movement of people from one place to another. Teriba (1982) sees migration as the movement of people from one civil division to another.

Chain Migration: Is process in which migration is carried out through the links of Friendship

Settlement: This is a place where people live.

Rural-Urban Migration: the movement of people from rural areas of origin (rural areas in this case) to the urban (Gulele sub-city in this case).

Emigration: It is the movement of people out of a country.

Immigration: This is the movement of people into country.

Immigrant: These are people that move into a country.

Net migration: The difference between the number of immigration and emigrants.

Emigrants: These are people that engage in the movement out of a country.

Pull factor: Something that attracts a migrant to a new location (Gulele sub-city in this case).

Push factor: Something in the home area that forces a migrant to move away (Rural areas in this case).

Household: A group of people who lives together in one house and makes common provision for essentials of living.

Woreda: An A lower administrative unit next to kefele ketema.

Ato: The Amharic equivalent of "Mister", usually used for a married or adult male

Woizerit (W/t): An Amharic title for an unmarried young girl

Woizero(W/o):An Amharic equivalent of "Misters", usually used for a married , adult woman

ACRONYM

CSA: Central Statistics Agency

SNNPR: Southern Nations Nationalities & Peoples Region

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

LDCs : less developing countries

MDs: More developed countries

FGD: Focus Group Discussion

UN United Nations

UNDP: United Nations Development Program

UNFPA: United Nations Fund for Population Activities

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

IDS: Institute Development Studies

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study was to examine the effect of the demographic and socio-economic correlates of rural urban migration in Gulele sub-city of Addis Ababa. It also tried to explain the network of information by migrants to arrive a particular destination, and the interrelations of rural-urban migration with respect to demographic and socio-economic variables. Descriptive and explanatory research designs as well as qualitative and quantitative research approach were employed in conducting the study. The data were collected through the questionnaire and key informant interviews with the concerned individuals who are assumed to be knowledgeable in the subject under investigation; as well as document mining and publications. The results of the study showed significant interrelationships between in-migration and demographic and socio economic variables. Implications and recommendations were suggested in accordance with the major findings. Further Analysis of data revealed that the majority (77.4%) of in migrants were male and the remaining (22.6 percent) were females. While about 70.5 % of them were married and 29.5% were single. The results of multiple regression analysis estimated, household size, and sex were found to be statistically significant variables at p-value less than .05 ($\alpha=.05$) affecting the migration process as well as drivers of in migration.

Keywords: The demographic and socio-economic correlates of rural urban migration

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

From the onset of human being on the earth, man is mobile from one place to the other for various political, economic, social, environmental and other factors. This movement may be temporary or permanent based on the goal of the specific group of people who is/are subject to change their original place of residence. Social scientists coin this kind of individual or mass movement as “migration”. According to Richard Perruchoud and Jillyanne Redpath(2011:62), migration is “the movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within the same State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification.”

Migration takes two major forms-in migration (immigration) and out migration(Emigration).The former refers to the movement of people from one place to the other within the same jurisdiction, while the later refers to the movement of people outside their national territory. According to McAuliffe and Ruhs (2017), as of 2016, there were about 40.3 million internally displaced persons and 22.5 million refugees worldwide. Referring to the report of (UN DESA 2016), the same authors have indicated that there were about 244 million(about 3.3% of the total world population)estimated migrants world wide.

Internal migration is often separated by inter-regional flows and more localized flows which are sometimes referred to as residential mobility (Andrew and Meen, 2006; Rowland, 2003).

The distinction between internal migration (inter-regional mobility) and residential mobility is not consistent in the literature and can lead to confusion particularly in the development of theory. The terms are sometimes used synonymously and on other occasions refer to longer and shorter distance moves. This division of different levels of internal migration is related to motivations that are attached to longer and shorter distance moves. Long-distance or interregional moves are generally considered to be motivated by employment reasons whereas short distance moves tend to be related to housing preferences (Clark, 1982; Meen et al., 2005).

In Africa, Ethiopia is one of the countries with a comparatively high rank of internal migration and population relocation. This was connected with the country's economic changeover from socialist to a market oriented economy; significant political changes since the 1970s through 1990s; civil war; and famine (Kidane, 1989; Kibreab, 1996; Berhanu and White, 2000; Kiros and White, 2004). Researchers have shown how the quality, road, and the degree of migration in Ethiopia during the most recent two and three decades have been formed by political instability, turn down in the farming sector and government resettlement policies of the 1980s. The end had as an official objective to prevent further food shortage and to manage food security (2001; Ezra, 2001).

In many developing countries, rural poverty resulting from low agricultural income, low productivity and under employment as well as strain of farm work is pushing many migrants out of rural areas towards areas with greater employment opportunities. In spite of their complexity, the factors (causes) of migration decision are generally grouped either into 'push' or 'pull' factors. The 'pull' and 'push' factors of migration can be economic or non-economic (for example demographic, social, natural and political) (Mberu, 2005).

Rural to Urban migration is a response to diverse economic opportunities across space. Historically it has played a significant role in the urbanization process of several countries and continues to be significant in scale, even though migration rates have slowed down in some countries (Lall, Selod and Shalizi, 2006). According to Torum (2002), the interplay of both Push and Pull factors at the points of origin and destination stimulates migrations. The push factors, which cause migration include: political fear, lack of food, unemployment, wars, unhappy lifestyle, etc. Similarly, the pull factors are the desire to better life, job opportunities, improved living conditions, desire for qualitative education, better housing, improved medical care and a good network of roads. Urban and rural areas all over the developing world are becoming more closely linked socially, economically and politically (Deshingkar, 2004).

The migrants get opportunities to migrate due to correlation of income between origin and destination as measure of diversification, as in the case of United States. Iversen (2006) argues that the rural to urban migration is a dynamic migration model. The reasons of migration are social network, multipliers, spillovers, and caste affinities and the job opportunities in urban areas. According to McCatty (2004) who examined the need of rural to urban migration in developing countries, migration takes place in these countries due to both the push-pull migration forces these forces are of two types voluntary forces and involuntary forces. Voluntary forces are job opportunities; education, medical facilities, high per capita income, transport facilities, high living standard etc., and the involuntary forces are political disputes, strike, fighting with neighbors, lack of transport facility, illiteracy, natural disaster, bullying etc.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Rural poverty coupled with scarcity and fragmentation of arable land, youth unemployment, lack of potable water, lack of better health facilities, poor infrastructural facilities, war, political instability among other factors have triggered large scale rural urban as well as international migration across the globe. Since the number of people in developing countries dramatically increases with posing pressure on the scare resources such as land and allied natural resources in rural areas, the extent of rural urban migration rapidly increases than the trend before the last few decades. For instance, the 2017 International Migration report of United Nations has indicated that the number of international migrants has reached 258 million in 2017 from 220 million in 2010 and 173 million in 2000 (UN, 2017). This report clearly indicates that compared to the past, the extent of international migration rapidly increases in the contemporary world.

Although migration has been appreciated for its positive effects in increasing remittances and other economic benefits to the sending communities, it has also been blamed for posing pressure on the livelihoods of the host communities (usually urban residents) in contributing for the soaring cost of life through increasing the cost of food items, house rent, transportation, increased theft and robbery among others.

Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia is the best destination for local migrants as well as a transitory destination for rural urban migrants. Different literatures have pointed out that the magnitude of rural-urban migration have been significantly increasing in Ethiopia. For instance, referring to the report of CSA 1999 and 2007, (Fassil and Mohammed 2017) noted that the percentage by and large rural-urban migrants in Ethiopia has increased from 24.8% in 1999 to 32.5% in 2007. Out of these migrants, Addis Ababa hosts the lion's share (47.6%) of the overall rural-urban migrants in Ethiopia. Gulele sub-city, one of the 10

sub-cities in Addis Ababa; is a home for significant number of the overall internal migrants residing in Addis Ababa.

Increased flows of rural-urban migration contribute to the growth of the urban population. This is a challenge to governments in their efforts to ensure the social and economic well-being of people living in urban areas. The main challenge is to improve household livelihoods and food security, and this will involve the determination of appropriate roles for many activities. This research aims to explore the demographic and socio-economic correlates of rural-urban migration in Gulele sub-city, Addis Ababa. Those in Ethiopia the rural urban migration are not involved in urban planning and lack of research on demographic and socio-economic correlates of migrants. Given the above scenario, several research questions become pertinent in this research:

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The overall objective of the study is to explore the demographic and socio-economic correlates of rural urban migration in Gulele sub-city of Addis Ababa.

1.3.2 The Specific Objectives

- ✓ To review the existing level and trend of rural urban migration in Ethiopia in general and to Addis Ababa in particular.
- ✓ Describe the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of respondents.
- ✓ Analyze the demographic and socio-economic correlates of in migration.

1.4 Research Questions

In order to address the issues raised by the objectives, the study attempts to answer the following basic questions:

- ✓ What are the existing level and trend of rural urban migration in Ethiopia in general and to Addis Ababa in particular?

- ✓ Did describe the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of respondents?
- ✓ How could analyze the demographic and socio-economic variables correlation?

1.5 Significance of the study

The study is designed to investigate socio-economic and demographic effects of rural-urban migrants. The researches done so far relating to rural-urban migration have given greatest weight to the effect of migration place of origin without considering the effect at the place of destination. However, this study will contribute to fill the gap concerning socio-economic effect of migration. Therefore, this research is significant in giving information related to social, economic and demographic effect of rural-urban migrant which has a direct relation to socio economic development planning and implementation as well as institutions because rural-urban migration has a direct and indirect effect on economic, social, demographic and geographical as well as, cultural aspects. Hence, this study is important not only for population studies, but also for other sociologists, policy makers, planners, public administrators and other fields, because rural-urban migration in relation to informal sector is taken as a socio-economic and cultural phenomenon which is concerned with population issues. Generally, the significance of the proposed study could be highlighted in the following statements.

- ✓ It contributes as an additional value to the existing body of knowledge on rural urban migration
- ✓ It will serve as a secondary source of information for those intending to carry out further surveys on rural-urban migration.
- ✓ It serves as a stepping stone for policy makers, researchers and development planners further activities on migration.
- ✓ It will throw light on more burning issues affecting the poor residing in slum areas within our urban areas

- ✓ The study when successfully completed will be of value to the development planners.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study was delimited to the demographic and socio-economic correlates of rural urban migration to Addis Ababa within the domain of migrant from rural area to the study undertaken in three woredas of Gulele sub city, these are woreda 1, 3 and 6, which is chosen for the reason that Addis Ababa is known as a place where there are many migrants arriving from the selected wereda. Besides, given the limited time that was available to do the field work, it was necessary to focus on only in three small enterprise sites in many buildings combined work place of migrants and non-migrants. It was also concerned with some of its demographic, socio-economic implications to the origin of migrants and assesses challenges that the migrants face in the city in the study area.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

The sample size of the study is Gulele sub city and interviews have been conducted with these sub city only three wereda. Although taking a large number of samples size is important factor for increasing external validity but as a result time and resources, it might be difficult to generalize the research findings to at this level but it is believed that this study were a stepping stone paving way for future research. As some of the questions were retrospective, some respondents had difficulties of re-calling events such as their age at the time of leaving their place of birth or area of previous residence, the year of migration to Addis Ababa etc. Due to cultural and other influences some respondents were unwilling to provide correct information about their current monthly income, marital status before their migration to the town etc. Additionally some difficulty to the study current Coved 19 disease affects my study.

1.8 Organization of the study

General introduction to the study, the objective of the study, specific objectives, the significance, statement of the problem, research questions, scope, and organization of the study. In chapter two, the works of some authors pertaining to the concept of information by migrants to arrive to destination, push and pull factors of migration and their correlation with rural urban migration were reviewed in accordance with the objective of the study. Chapter three provides information on the methodology of the study. It presents the study design, study population, and the sampling techniques used. The fourth chapter presents on data presentation and analysis as well as the findings obtained from the analysis. The concluding section-chapter five, summarizes the main points and recommendations necessary for the attainment of effective ways to understand determinant correlation of rural to urban migration in Gulele sub city.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents review of the relevant literature. It addresses five main concepts such as, defining migration; the rural urban migration; models of migration; theory of migration and conceptual framework of the study.

2.2 Defining migration

Rural to Urban migration is a response to diverse economic opportunities across space. Historically it has played a significant role in the urbanization process of several countries and continues to be significant in scale, even though migration rates have slowed down in some countries (Lall, Selod and Shalizi, 2006).

The way a migrant is defined, however, is a complex issue. For the International Organization of Migration (IOM), a migrant is someone who is moving across borders or within a state, despite their legal status, the reasons and causes of the movement, or the length of the stay in the host country(IOM n.d.).The UNHCR, on the other hand, defines migrant as someone who chooses to move mainly to improve his or her life(2016b).One of the reasons why the definition of ‘migrant’ is so complex is that it includes wide range of people who are all in a different situation, who cross borders because of different reasons, yet all have their movement as a common factor (Koser 2007).According to National Geographic Society, 2005,Migration is considered as the movement of people from one geographic region to another, which may be on temporary or permanent basis.

The interplay of both “Push and Pull” factors at the points of origin and destination stimulates migrations (Torum,2002). The push factors, which cause migration include: political fear, lack of food, unemployment, wars and unhappy lifestyle, etc. Similarly, the pull factors are the desire to better life, job opportunities, improved living conditions, desire for qualitative

education, better housing, improved medical care and a good network of roads. According to Deshingkar, (2004) Urban and rural areas all over the developing world are becoming more closely linked socially, economically and politically.

Internal migration is only one component of area socio-economic change. The population of an area could change as it remains insets. For example, as the general economic conditions improve more people might move from unemployment to employment without moving home. Demographic changes are also important although they tend to take much longer to have an effect. For example, if lower income households are disproportionately having more children the individual poverty rate for all people will rise. Moreover, if disproportionate numbers of poor people die within an area the overall poverty rate will fall. There are very few studies which attempt to quantify these components of socio-economic area change at any spatial scale (Lupton and Power, 2006). According to Vincent Nduka OJEH(2016), migration to urban areas is placing increasing pressure on local government's ability to respond to social service needs of urban populations.

2.3 Theoretical underpinnings on rural-urban migrants

2.3.1 Push model

A Push Factor in simpler terms is anything that force people to move out of a certain area. The three main types of push factors are economic, cultural and environmental push factors. Within these three groups, there are a variety of push factors but some notable ones are few opportunities, discrimination, loss of wealth, war, etc. Ezra and Kiros (2001) summarize the main push factors in Ethiopia as being overpopulation, famine, poverty, land scarcity, governmental agricultural policies, and a lack of agricultural resources, all factors that have been discussed previously. Many households, however, also participate in seasonal labor activities, leading to temporary rural-urban migration. As an addition to these push factors, many rural civilians were pulled to Ethiopian urban areas in the post-revolution period in

Ethiopia as a result of the development of these areas into more important business and political centers (Berhanu & White, 2000). Before the early 1970's, Addis Ababa was the most important urban destination for Ethiopians moving from the rural areas. After 1974 a shift to other Ethiopian cities occurred (ibid.).

2.3.2 The Pull model

Whereas 'pull' factors are the magnetizing of destinations /city /. The 'pull' factors are attractions of the destination (attractions of the city). For example, relatively high and consistent wage, job access and better provision of social and economic services (Gmelch and Zenner, 1996; Broadly and Cunningham, 1994). According to Lee the push factors could be more important than pull factors. Although migration can be produced either by push or pull factors, according to Lee, migration mostly is a result of a combination of both push and pull factors that are associated with the areas of origin, destination and also governed by personal factors. Persons own individual emotions, knowledge and intelligence can affect the decision to migrate or not (Lee, 1966 cited in Aliyev, 2008).

2.3.3 Ravenstein's Law of Migration

The laws of migration in an attempt to show regularities in the degree and path of migration and to explain migration movements in relation to opportunities and constraints as early as 1885, Ernest Ravenstein presented to the Royal Statistical Society (Migration Studies of the open university, 1982 cited in Rwelamira, 2008). According to him, most migrants travel short distances and that with increasing distance the number of migrants decreases; migrants proceeding long distances commonly go by first choice to one of the vast centers of exchange; migration occurs in stages i.e. migration will first be to nearby places and then to most rapidly upward cities; each main recent migration produces a compensating opposite current; the natives of towns are less migratory than those of rural parts of the country; females appear to pre-dominate among short journey migrants; the volume of migration

increases with the development of transport, industry and commerce; and the economic motives are predominant among push and pull factors of migration.

According to Ravenstein's laws declared that the primary cause for migration was better external economic opportunities; the number of migration decrease as distance increases; migration occurs in stages instead of one long move; the movements of population are two-sided and migration differentials (gender, social class, age etc.) pressure persons mobility (Rwelamira, 2008).

2.3.4 Network Theory of Rural-Urban Migration

Migration is a common, yet often least desirable choice of coping strategy for poor rural families. By network theory migrants set up interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants in the place of origin through bonds of kinship, friendship, and shared community origin (Massey et al, 1993 cited in De Haas, 2008). An important concept around the importance of migration network, locally as well as internationally put simply, migrants move to place where friends, family members, neighbors or others from their village have moved before because it decreases their psychological and financial costs as well as increase social security. As a result, migrants in a particular destination tend to come from specific areas of origin; particularly when the migratory jobs are relatively attractive and have higher returns (De Haan and Yakub, 2009).

Migrant networks are interpersonal ties that attach migrants, earlier migrants, and indigenous in origin and destination through ties of kinship, familiarity, and joint community origin (Massey et al., 1993). Social networks represent insurance for the prospective migrants by providing knowledge and awareness at origin and by minimizing the costs and risks at destination. When there are fellow villagers, relatives, or friends who have previously migrated to a destination, a network within destination is established. Predecessors help by

passing information about the place, picking newcomers up from the airport, providing temporary house, helping them to find jobs and other local resources (Faist, 2000). In this way, a migration pattern is shaped for a given origin and destination. These networks are affected and formed by historical, social and cultural ties between origin and destination.

2.3.5 Todaro Model of Migration

The main idea of the Todaro model is that migration is mostly an economic decision, which an individual finds rational even with the existence of urban unemployment. The Todaro model states that urban-rural differences in expected incomes rather than actual earnings lead to migration. Individuals look at the employment opportunities that are available to them in the rural and urban sector, and choose the one that gives them the most gains from migration. According to Todaro, the theory assumes that members of the labor force, both actual and potential, compare their expected incomes for a given time period in the urban sector (the difference between returns and costs of migration) with prevailing average rural incomes and migrate if the former exceeds the latter. But the reality of the situation is that in many developing countries, there is a chronic unemployment problem, so migrants cannot expect to find high paying urban employment as soon as they enter the city. What would probably end up happening is that many unskilled and uneducated migrants upon arrival in the city would either be unemployed or find employment in the urban informal sector. On the other hand, migrants with marketable skills and secondary or tertiary education will have a better chance of securing a high paying urban job, and depending on the country in question, many will find jobs in the formal sector quickly. However, this category of migrants constitutes the minority in the migration stream. Faced with the high rates of unemployment in urban areas and the probabilities of underemployment and being unemployed for an extended period, the migrant must consider the risks and weigh them against the positive urban-rural real income differential.

2.3.6 Demographic and socio economic correlates of rural-urban migration

○ Age

According to FAO 60 to 70 percent of all migrants are aged between 15 and 34 years. Young people are the most dynamic part of the population and are more prone to move in search of new employment opportunities and better livelihood option. In terms of migrant composition, age-specific sex ratios from the 2007 Ethiopian census show that males dominate females in age groups 30-44 and 55-69, while females dominate males at young and old ages of 15-29 and 70-75+ years.

○ Sex

Several studies indicate that until recently, migration was dominated by single men (de Haan, 2000). In fact the feminization of migration is one of the principal recent changes of population movement. The reasons for women's migration are complex and may include both economic and non-economic factors. Migration can be an option to escape social control or gender discrimination (Posel, 2003) as well as prejudice in their home community if they pursue socially stigmatized work (ranging from certain manual wage labour to sexual services; cf. Tacoli, 2001). A study of Addis Ababa's migrant population in the year 2000 cited in Devereux et al. found that women migrants to Addis Ababa outnumber males; women migrants are, on average, younger than their male counterparts. According to 2007 census, age group 30-49 male dominant migrants and 0-29 age group of female more dominant migrants.

○ Marital status

Many studies have shown that marriage is a strong influencing factor for migration. Upon marriage at least one of the partners, and usually both partners, migrate. The female dominance at young ages, particularly at age group 15-29 is linked to marriage-related

migration including divorce. The prevalence of the divorced among migrant females is linked to the fact that a divorced woman is socially unaccepted and often under pressure to leave her place of usual residence and migrate to nearby urban centers an unusually high proportion of these women migrants are divorced or unmarried.

- **Literacy status**

Education, especially formal schooling, is one of the significant characteristics inducing rural-urban migration. In other words, education has been a significant factor in the modern world by enhancing a person's potential to migrate by increasing income, range of job-opportunities and access to information (Newman and Matzke, 1984:179). The literate people of Addis Ababa is 2,169,007 (85.3%), compare to the city, of Gulele Sub City is according to 2007 census data 211,910 people literate (85 %) more over similar to the city literate data. Educational attainment are significantly linked to rural-urban mobility in the country, with more than half (51 percent) of migrants literate. Indicators from the 1999 Labor Force Survey (LFS) also show that migration flows for 1994-1999 was composed by a significant number of unemployed people (Cassacchia, et al, 2001).

2.4 Migration and Social Exclusion

A very limited literature is available on the study of migration based on a social exclusion framework. Kothari (2002) analyses migration in a social exclusion framework to examine the interrelationship between chronic poverty and migration. She argues that moving from one place to another implies economic and social costs and requires a certain level of human, physical, social and economic capital, and different forms of capital are produced by various forms of social exclusion by way of inequitable access to resources and institutions, which in turn affects the poor people's migration choices.

Migration is an outcome of interaction between social structure and agency (Goss and Lindquist, 1995; Wolfel, 2002). It depends on the existing social, political, and economic structures as well as the degree of social exclusion/inclusion. Propensity to migrate varies with the severity of exclusion and the extent of inclusion by the state (Waddington and Sabates-Wheeler, 2003). Migration appears to be a nonlinear function of economic resources. According to Adams (1993) identifies an inverted-U shaped relationship between original household earnings and migration possibility.

According to Lipton(1980),Poor households are less likely to migrate because of risk involved in the absence of productive household members, whereas wealthier households are more likely to benefit from migration in terms of both educational and employment opportunities. On the other hand as demonstrated by Adams(1993), not all the rich households are less likely to migrate because the opportunities in the destination are relatively not much better than at origin.

2.5 Conceptual/Analytical framework of the study

In this research migrant perspective has been used to explore the demographic and Socio-economic correlates of rural urban migratory movements of people and their subjectivities regarding their experience of urban poverty in Addis Ababa. This chapter sets out an examination of the theoretical and conceptual embedding of the research by exploring the literature and evidence from former studies on rural-urban migration, urbanization, urban poverty and the linkages between these concepts.

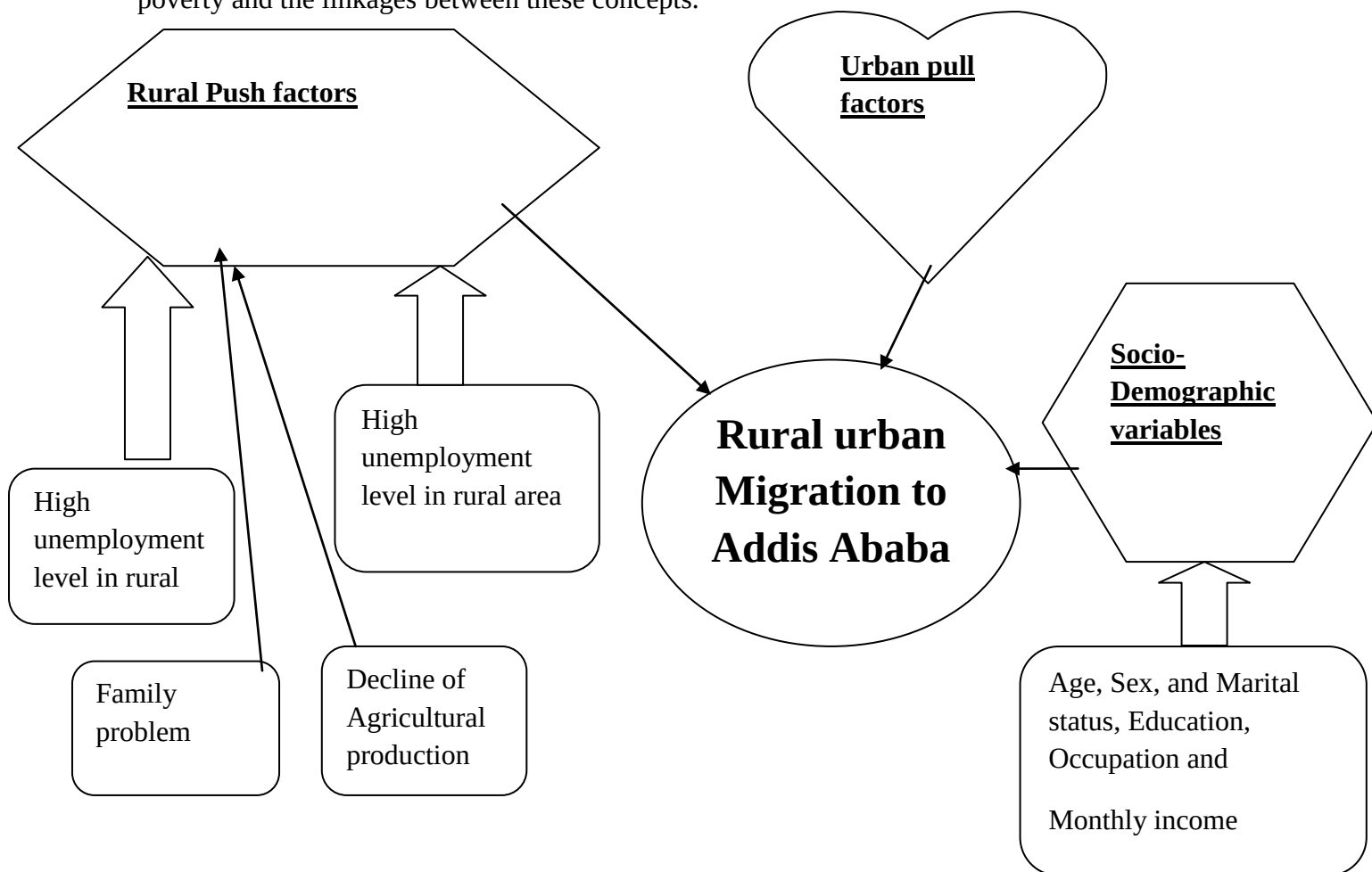


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Model of the Study adopted from literature review

2.5.1 Operationalization of the Model

- **Urban pull factors**

The Pull Factors are factors which attract the migrants to an area. Opportunities for better employment, higher wages, facilities, better working conditions and attractive amenities are pull factors of an area. The 'pull' factors are attractions of the destination (attractions of the city). For example high wages, employment opportunities, wide range of amenities etc. (Gmelch and Zenner,

- **Demographic and Socio-demographic variables**

The study controls for socio-economic and demographic factors, which includes education, gender, age, income sources (a close proxy for occupation), marital status, household size, housing tenancy, age of household, rural or urban and region of residence. These variables affect the distribution of the population. One of the factor of the fertility affect by age and marital status. Migration are correlation of education, occupation ,monthly income and so on. One of the major push or pull factor socio economic variable for the reason of the migrants.

2.6 Description of Hypothesis

These relations developed based on demographic and socio-economic correlates of rural urban migration are:-

- **Relationship between migration and demographic characteristics:-**

Rural-urban migration- the rate of migration from the rural to the urban area will greater that of the number of jobs generated by the formal sector. The Todaro Model shows, so the urban informal sector has been able to generate employment for them by using labor-intensive technologies (Todaro, 1981).Some writers associate informal sectors with age that and others with gender that majority of informal operators is child (young) and women respectively. For

example the majority of women in both rural and urban areas of India are employed in the informal sector (Chhabra, 2003). Majority of those left out from formal job opportunity structure are women's (Lourdesarizpe, 1977).

- **Relationship between migration and socio economic characteristics:-**

The main characteristics of informal sector are small scale of operation, skills acquired outside the normal school system, (ILO, 1972). I tried to relate to this Educational level and initial capital with income of respondents.

As a reflection of above relationships, following hypothesis are build:

Hypothesis1. There is a significant correlation between sex and income of migrant.

Hypothesis2. Long time stay in Addis Ababa relate on the income of migrant

Hypothesis3. There is a meaningful correlation between age when you last moved to live in Addis Ababa and income of rural-urban migration.

Hypothesis4. There is a significant relationship between such as marital status before arrived Addis Ababa and income.

Hypothesis 5. Grade level of education has positive effect on income of migrant

Hypothesis 6. Having family assisted arrived Addis Ababa relate to income.

Hypothesis7. There is a meaningful relationship between income of migrant and current age.

Hypothesis8. Size of household increase has positive effect on income of migrants.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this Chapter, six sub sections are treated well, including brief description of the study area, research design, sampling technique, source of data, method of data collection and analyses. It started with brief description of the study area as well as how the location for the study was selected. Following this, techniques of sampling for the survey and selection of respondents are conducted.

3.1 Research Design

The study assesses both primary and secondary data. Using more than one data collection approach give opportunity to the researcher to combine the strengths and correct some of the deficiencies of any one source of data. Primary questionnaires include open-ended and closed ended would distributed for migrant of the sub-city. In-depth interview was also conducted to substantiate the responses acquired through questionnaires. Their responses were interpreted and analyzed using descriptive statistics. In addition to this, published and unpublished literatures were used.

Both primary and secondary data sources were used to collect relevant data. The primary data was collected using questionnaire included open-ended and close-ended questions as questionnaire are simple to administer and relatively inexpensive to analyze. Questionnaires were distributed personally by researcher visiting all stratum. To maintain the validity of the constructs and scale used in this research, most of the questionnaires were adopted from previous researches with modifications and some of the questionnaires were developed based on careful review of literatures. Secondary data with unpublished materials of journals, books and internet. In this study, three data collection methods should be used. These are include; interview, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), case study and document review.

3.2 The Research Methods

In this part of the study, the sample and sampling techniques, the instruments and procedures of data collection and methods of data analysis were thoroughly discussed.

3.2.1 Sampling size determination

The study utilized both qualitative and quantitative methods. This chapter explains the research methodology used to do the study. The provides a simplified formula to calculate sample sizes(Yamane (1967:886)).The research design and methodology part of the study discussed about the research design, sample and sampling technique, target population, sample size, unit of analysis, participants, research instruments, source of data, data collection methods, development of the instrument, and data analysis.

Sample size was determined using the formula for single population proportion. Sampling require both qualitative and quantitative studies, simply because the researcher cannot record everything that occurs Rithchie and Lewis 2003:77. Three from the sub-city were purposively selected; these are woreda 1, 3 and 6. The reason behind to select purposively is the availability of high number of rural-urban migrant in the area(one building center of many people working together) .Moreover in these areas there is high number of rural-urban migrant who engaged in different informal and formal businesses. According to Yamane (1967) purposive sampling is best to select sample that enable to answer the research question and to meet the objective.

The sample was determined using the minimum sample size formulate of Yamane(1967) as shown below:

$$n = \left(\frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} \right)$$

$$n = \left(\frac{1080}{1 + 1080(e)^2} \right) = \underline{\underline{292}}$$

where n= sample size

e= is the level of precision

N= Proportion of the population having the characteristic

So minimum sample size would be 292.

3.2.2 Data sources, data collection instruments and procedures

As primary data collection instruments, the researcher employed a combination of small exploratory survey, individual in-depth interviews, informal dialogue, observation, focus group discussions and key informant interviews with the heads of Gulele Sub- city the three small enterprise office, and my identify area. The secondary data for this study was collected from a variety of literatures in relation to rural-urban migration, informal, demographic and socio- economic conditions etc. The sources of these data were internet, news paper, journals/articles, and policy manuscripts.

3.2.3 Data Analysis Techniques

In this study both qualitative and quantitative analysis techniques were employed. Relevant data were collected through the questionnaire and interview; and analyzed using descriptive quantitative method. To analyze and interpret the quantitative data the researcher used statistical package for Social Science SPSS Release 20. It is important to demographic and socio-economic correlation of rural-urban migration on study area. And the results are

presented by cross- tabulations, graphs and charts. On the other hand, open ended question, interview and secondary data (reports and different documents) are interpreted qualitatively.

3.2.3.1 Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistics was used to explore the patterns of important socio-economic, demographic and migration related characteristics, socio economic activities of migrants. Frequencies and percentages were used to analyze general information about respondents; to describe aspects of rural urban migration in the study area. The results were presented using tables accompanied with explanations.

3.2.3.2 Inferential Statistical Analysis

In inferential statistical analysis, correlation and multiple linear regression analysis were used to determine the relationship between the independent variables (demographic and socioeconomic characteristics) and dependent variable (income of migrants); and to test the effects of demographic and socioeconomic characteristics on the dependent variable: income of in migrants. The results were presented using tables. Every table was accompanied by result interpretation. The Correlation and multiple linear regressions are explained below.

3.2.3.3 Multiple Regression Analysis

According to Gujarati (2004), the term regression was introduced by Francis Galton. Regression analysis is concerned with the study of the dependence of one variable, the dependent variable, on one or more other variables, the explanatory variables, with a view to estimating and/or predicting the (population) mean or average value of the former in terms of the known or fixed (in repeated sampling) values of the latter. The multiple regression analysis was used to determine whether the correlation of demographic and socio-economic on the rural urban migration in the study area. The study takes the eight determinant factors as independent variables and the migrant's income as dependent variable in the regression

model. The study used the following multiple regression model to establish the statistical significance of the independent variables on the dependent variable.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \beta_8 X_8 + \epsilon$$

Where; Y = Average monthly income

X₁ = Sex

X₂ = Migrants stay in Addis Ababa

X₃ = Age when you last moved to live in Addis Ababa

X₄ = Marital status before arrived Addis Ababa

X₅ = Grade level

X₆ = Family assisted migrants in Addis Ababa

X₇ = Current Age

X₈ = Total number of household members

In the model, β_0 = Constant, β_1 to β_8 = Regression coefficients represent the mean change in the dependent variable for one unit of change in the independent variable while holding other independent variables in the model constant and ϵ = Error term which captures the unexplained variation in the model.

3.3 Description of Study Area

3.3.1 Geographic Description

Gulele is one of the ten woredas located in the northern parts of Addis Ababa, at the highest elevations of the Entoto Hill in the North. It is crossed by many streams and surrounded by hills. It is found in the northern part of Addis Ababa bordered in the north by Finfine special zone of Oromia Region, in the south by Arada Sub city; in the east Yeka Sub city and in the west by Kolfe-Keraniyo sub city. The sub-city has 10 woredas, the total area of the sub city is about 3,119.01 hectare. (Socio-economic profile of Addis Ababa 2015).

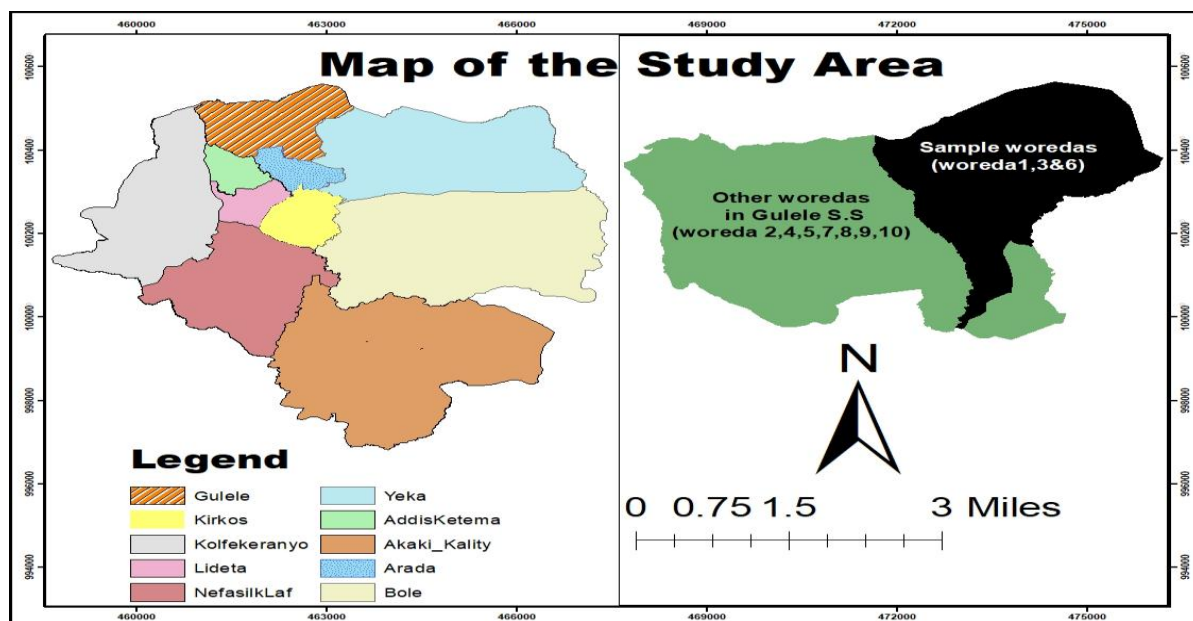


Figure 3.2. Map of the study area (Source: GIS lab, Department of Geography and Environmental Studies)

3.3.2 Population of the Study Area

The sub-city has 312,096 total populations; of whom, males constitute 150,174 and females 161,922. The composition of recent in-migrants in the sub city is dominated by males (male 7,106, and female 14,228). Fertility, mortality and migration are the three major demographic variables that highly determine population size, growth, structure and distribution.

3.3.2.1 Fertility

According to the 1994 and 2007 census and population projection Central Statistical Agency, population projection 2018 Gulele, fertility level of were 1.9, 1.4, and 1.8 respectively, the global average fertility rate is just below 2.5 children per woman today.

3.3.2.2 Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. While current projected (between the years of 2015-2020) Crude Death Rate Gulele Sub city is 5.8 (Sources CSA). According to the census of 2007 mortality rate of Addis Ababa is 9.2, the sub city of Gulele CDR is 8.15, there for compare to Addis Ababa my study area is low death rate.

3.3.2.3 Sex composition of the Study area

Sex and age are the most basic characteristics of a population. The number and proportion of males and females in each age group and this structure can have considerable impact on the population's social and economic situation, both present and future. The Gulele sub City population has showed an incremental sex distribution of Females on Males in the past to two census, 1994 and 2007 and population projection 2018 of CSA. Constitutes 48.4% Males and 51.6% Females in 1994 and 48% Males and 52% Females in 2007, 47.8% males and 52.29% Females respectively. The projected Population size of Gulele Sub City by sex, year in 2019 is males 47.8% and females 52.2% of the total population 347,484.

3.3.2.4 Dependency ratio

The ratio of the economically dependent part of the population to the productive part; arbitrarily defined as the ratio of elderly (ages 65 and older) plus the young (under age 15) to the population in the `working ages` (ages 15-64). According to CSA population projection of in 2018 youth is 33.81% and old age 5.70% of dependency ratio. In according to Barry Mirkin and Mary Beth Weinberger(page 52) the more developed countries in 2025 dependency ratio is 58% and also developing countries is 50% in time of 2025, so in Ethiopia ,specially my study area compare to other high dependency ratio.

3.3.2.5 Economic Activities in the Study Area

The source of income in Woreda 1,3 and 6 varies from trade through service provision of any kind to government salaries. Among others, the local economic activities that characterizes and its surrounding are weaving, sewing and many traditional shops. Retail trade, taxi services, bakery, daily labor, and restaurants and the selling of local drinks are among the common economic activities of the area as well. Apart from the aforementioned ones, wood and charcoal trade, flour mills are also common in study areas.

3.4 Validity and Reliability

3.4.1 Validity

According to Best and Kahn (2002) describe that the items of the instrument should represent a significant aspect of the purpose of the investigation. Content validation was established by cross-referencing the content of the instruments to those elements contained in the stated objectives to determine if there was indeed a match. That is, the items constructed were in line with the stated objectives. Validity is the extent to which a test measures what it claims to measure (Lakshmi and Mohideen, 2013). A measure is valid if it measures what it is supposed to measure. According to Kindy et al. (2016), content validity is the extent to which the items in an instrument covers the entire range of the significant aspects of the area being investigated. It is the degree to which the measurement device, in this case, the measuring questions in the questionnaire, provides sufficient coverage of the research investigative questions. To maintain the validity of the instruments, most of the questionnaires were adopted from previous researches. Some of the questionnaires were developed based on careful review of literatures.

According to Brown and Dowling (1998) and Best and Kahn (2002), the validity of a study can be checked by defining the meaning of all terms in the instrument so that they give the same meaning for all respondents. The researcher also changed the construction of some items in the questionnaires based on consultation of researches colleagues, advisors and the feedback received during the pilot-testing.

3.4.2 Reliability

Reliability is the extent to which measurements are repeatable when different persons perform the measurements on different occasions under different conditions with supposedly alternative instruments which measure the same thing (Drost,2011). Reliability is consistency of measurement or stability of measurement over a variety of conditions in which basically

the same results should be obtained. As Best and Kahn (2002:247) recommend the reliability of the responses is inferred by a second administration of the questions and by comparing the responses given to those of the first. The researcher personally met all the respondents and gave a detail orientation to complete all the items in order to avoid the unintentional bias. The respondents were advised not to bother to recall what they responded on the prior administered pilot-test and were asked to respond as they truly feel about the items set on the questionnaires. As Brown and Dowling (1998) argue, the researcher has to do everything to foster the good response rate and to minimize the unintentional bias during pilot testing.

The most popular method of testing for internal consistency in the behavioral sciences is Cronbach's coefficient alpha. Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient normally ranges between 0 and 1. Gliem (2003), provide the following rules of thumb: if " $\alpha > 0.9$ – Excellent, $\alpha > 0.8$ – Good, $\alpha > 0.7$ – Acceptable, $\alpha > 0.6$ – Questionable, $\alpha > 0.5$ – Poor, and $\alpha < 0.5$ – Unacceptable". Cronbach alpha was computed and compared with the threshold value of 0.7. An overall value of 0.955 was obtained which implied that high level of internal consistency of research instruments.

3.5 Ethical Considerations

First of all the study will be permitted from Addis Ababa University, college of development studies center for population studies in order to get acceptable the data that is will collect from individual respondent incorporate directly. The confidentiality of responses and information obtained from the respondent and key informant will be considered. Since the research is undertaken in Addis Ababa, any government office was the primary body which was informed and requested for an official approval. As a result it was critical to take into account different ethical issues while this research was underway especially during data collection. Moreover verbal consent and written consent was prepared and read to the respondents to get their consent before the interview. For those who were not comfortable to

participate in the study, their right was respected. Confidentiality and privacy were maintained for all the respondents. Detailed explanation about the objective and importance of the study was given verbally to all respondents; name and other identifiers remain undisclosed in the study. They were also ensured that their response was only to be utilized for research purpose.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Introduction

This chapter presents the data analysis, research findings and discussions with respect to research objectives and research questions stated in the first chapter of the study. Rural urban migration studies usually focus on the socio-economic and demographic correlation nature of migrants, who are involved in the mobility. The focus of different studies emphasize on the selective nature of migration in reference to sex, age, marital status, income status, educational background etc. Hence, all the three weredas and selected sites of small enterprise most of migrants doing traditional dressing area like waving, supplying coffee and tea ,*Kuchit*, sewing and so on, represented by large persons from each sites weaving and sewing.

4.1 Demographic and socio economic characteristics of respondents

This section tries to show the different socio demographic characteristics of respondents in the study area. Characters like age of respondents, educational attainment, marital status, and employment status are discussed in this section.

4.1.1 Age and Sex distribution of study areas

- **Age Structure of Migrants**

As shown in table 4.1,most surveyed migrants are found between ages of 5 and 29 years. Out of the total surveyed migrant population, 30.8 percent were in- migrated to study areas on school (child) age or between 10 and 14 , when they were in the age between 15 and 19 migrated 29.8 percent, it is also school age. However, about 6.5 percent of the surveyed migrant populations in-migrated when they were between 25-29 years of age. On the other

hand, about 12.7 percent were in-migrated when they were under the age of 10 years. Hence, migration to Gulele sub city is age selective. They are people of young age who migrated to the city. Depend on the investigation young portion of the population make a decision to move as they characteristically simply bitten by the intensifying ambition; they get more restless about the deteriorating socio economic situation in their rural settings or about searching out newer environment and better chance of life; by their age specific long future; they also enjoy the capacity to learn new trends, acquire new skills, change jobs, get education and work harder to achieve their goals in the newer environment and enjoy life. Moreover, the young age group migrated because of information access than other group of population. The rural originated migrants seem to be relatively younger than those who migrated from urban areas.

Compare to my study more researcher like internal migration is an activity undertaken primarily by young adults all over the world (Deshingkar and Grimm, 2004). In Africa also labor migration, particularly greater distance tends to be dominated by young men (De Haan, 2000). The study of rural-urban migration in Ethiopia found that, migrants are mostly male under the age of 30 (15-30) years (CSA, 1999). As far as age is concerned, a study conducted in Africa shows that most migrants both within and across national borders are young adults aged 15-39 (Adepoju, 1995). Migration can occur at any age but several migration studies in Africa and other parts of the world have shown that the vast majority of migrants are concentrated in the young adult age group of 20-30 years (Caldwell, 1969:84; Clark, 1986:21; Goldstein, 1976:135 etc). Therefore, age is among the important determinant factors in most migration streams. Similarly, results of this survey reveal a strong age selectivity pattern in the stream of migration to the study area.

Table 4.1 Age of migrants during migration

Age Group	Frequency	Percent
5 to 9	37	12.7
10 to 14	90	30.8
15 to 19	87	29.8
20 to 24	54	18.5
25 to 29	19	6.5

Source: Own survey, 2019

The age of migrants clearly shows that majority of them were very young at the time of their first migration. The proportion of migrants remarkably decreased with increasing in age group. The average age at the time of migration was found about 21 years with standard deviation of 3.44 years. Thus, the rural migrants to urban are concentrated among youth. This proves that elderly are less interested in rural-urban migration. There is also the general consensus among the researchers that young people are more mobile (Adepoju, 1982; De Haan, 2000, IDRC, 1977; Tianshong et al, 2000). In view of the fact that the discounted importance of upcoming earnings would be higher for the younger people than those of adults and aged, youths have the benefit of the influence to learn innovative trends, get your hands on new skills and education to achieve their goals in the urban areas. They are also less burdened with diverse family and other social responsibilities and for this explanation free to transfer.

- **Sex Structure of Migrants**

The data presented in table 4.2, further reveal that 77.4 percent of the in-migrants were males as compared to their counter parts ; females (22.6%). In Africa and in most other developing regions there is a pre-dominance of males among migrants to cities (UN, 1988:195 and Barke

and O'Hare, 1991:205). However, most studies in Ethiopia indicate the excess of female over males in the stream of urban ward migration (NOP, 1993:7; O.P.H.C.C, 1991:249 and 285 etc).As indicated in table 2 at the beginning of this chapter, unlike, most urban ward migrations in Ethiopia, male migrants (52.4 percent) to Addis Ababa outnumbered female migrants (22.6 percent).

This is because the young age groups seem are less satisfied with the rural agricultural system and is more ambitious to test urban life. While the converse does not seem to be relevant for the urban population Furthermore, table 4.2 shows that the proportion of male in-migrants to Addis Ababa specially Gulele sub city is greater than that of female in-migrants. The survey showed that the dominant male migratory 77.4percentare male. This may be related to the nature and condition of migration in Ethiopia where males are more migrated at earlier ages than females.

In this study the proportion of in migrants is dominated by males (77.4%) and the remaining 22.6% are female migrants (table 4.2).In expressions of gender as one of the demographic reason, the most significant form of social separation that pressure migration propensities, the related experiences of further African and Asian countries where improvement is still at early stage, and where migration is characterized predominantly by the movement of males (Bhuyan et al,2001). In contrast, a larger proportion of females make their way to village for marital status. It is likely that a village woman probably will lie to be married to somebody in her own villages or in other village (Bhuyan et al, 2001). Contrary to the above ideas, a study on migrant population to Addis Ababa by Falge et al (2001 cited in Devereux et al, 2003) found that migrants from the rural areas have an unusual gender profile, compared to other African countries, in Ethiopia, women migrants to the capital outnumber male counterparts. The study conducted by Feleke et al (2006) also found that even though children have

participated in the rural-urban migration, most migrants to Addis Ababa are young male and female from different ethnic groups. Among the demographic characteristics, age and sex compositions are the one which have influence on migration process.

Table 4.2: Sex distribution of Migrants

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percent
sex	Male	226	77.4
	Female	66	22.6

Source: Own survey, 2019

4.1.2 Religion, Marital status and Place of birth respondents

According to the data presented in Table 4.3, 70.5percent of in migrants were orthodox, 19.9 percent Protestant and 9.6 percent Islam, most migrants in Gulele sub city specially in the study area are Orthodox.

As per their place of residence before migration is concerned, the majority of in migrants 181(62%) were from the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region, SNNPR followed by Amhara (16.1%) an Tigray (15.4) Regions.

Marital status is another important characteristic influencing the propensity to migrate. In developing countries most migrants are single even recently (Clarke, 1972:131-132, Ducoff, 1970:191, Monstead and Walji, 1978:134 etc). Similarly most urban in migrants in Ethiopia are single (CSA, 1999, Vol. II: 203-204).This was possible because migrants might have stayed for a certain period of time in some places found between their origins and the study area.

Several literatures confirmed that generally those who have no family commitment are more prone to move than their counter parts (IDRC,1977; Mendola, 2006). Table 4.3, further indicates percent distribution of in migrants by marital status.

As it is indicated in Table 4.3; the majority of in migrants before arriving to a particular destination were by far higher than those get married (p2.8% versus 7.2%). This study is therefore comparable with other empirical studies such as Mendola (2006) which indicated that migration decision of an individual is influenced by marital status; those who have no family obligations are more prone to move than those who have family. This may be based on the fact that, in Ethiopia particularly at rural areas, unmarried females have too much responsibilities at home as well as farm activities. As such, they have no time for education and even some of them are forced to dropout from schools. So, they prefer to move to other areas where better different opportunities are available. In general, in-migrants to Gulele sub city based on their marital status is dominated more by unmarried male and female than married ones.

Table 4.3 Religion, Place of birth and Marital status respondents

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percent
Religion	Orthodox	206	70.5
	Islam	28	9.6
	Protestant	58	19.9
Place of Birth	Tigray	45	15.4
	SNNPR	181	62.0
	Amhara	47	16.1
	Oromia	19	6.5
Marital status before migrating	Married	21	7.2
	Single	271	92.8
Marital status after arrived to a particular destination	Married	206	70.5
	Single	86	29.5

Source: Own survey, 2019

4.1.3 The Socio-Economic Characteristics of Migrants

- **Educational Characteristics**

As mentioned earlier, selectivity of migration varies according to education of migrants too. Studies suggest that s (Deshigkar and Grimm, 2005; Hossain, 2001), in rural-urban migration

comparatively better educated showed the highest susceptibility to migrate. In Ethiopia one study showed that 70% of internal migrants were illiterates (CSA ;1999). As per the results of this study, nearly nine out of ten (89.7%) of the in migrants were literates and conversely only 10.3% of migrants were illiterates.

Percent distributions of literates were also disaggregated as per their level of education. As indicated in Table 4.4, the majority of these literates (67.4%) had primary education (Grades 1 – 8); with 14% at lower primary cycle grades 1-4 and 53.4% at upper primary cycle. About 15.4% of respondents had secondary school level education and the remaining 6.1 had above secondary education.

This strong association between the propensity to migrate and level of education is observed in many developing countries (Oberai, 1978). However, an increase in the migration of illiterate persons to the urban informal sectors of African and other developing regions may reduce the generality of education as a factor of selection (Adepoju, 1995). The survey result of this research also shows that the propensity to migrate is directly related to educational attainment. As illustrated in table 4.4 majority of the respondents (about 67.4 percent) had primary and, 15.4 percent of the migrants had secondary education and above. Education, especially formal schooling, is one of the significant characteristics inducing rural-urban migration. In other words, education has been a significant factor in the modern world by enhancing a person's potential to migrate by increasing income, range of job-opportunities and access to information (Newman and Matzke, 1984:179). Therefore, migrants are better educated than the non-migrants in the place of origin. The association between the propensity to migrate and level of education is observed in many developing countries (Oberai, 1978 and Browning,1971).

Table 4.4 Education status of migrants

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percent
literacy status ,you left your place of birth	Illiterate*	30	10.3
	Literate**	262	89.7
literate, grade level	Elementary Level	197	67.4
	Grade 1-4	41	14
	Grade 5-8	156	53.4
	High school Level	45	15.4
	Diploma	15	5.1
	First Degree	3	1.0

*Those respondents who cannot read and write

** Those respondents who can read and write

Source: Own survey, 2019

4.1.4 Activity and Employment Status

As disclosed above, in the study area, most migrants come from SNNR (particularly from Gamo zone) and engaged in informal economic activities (like in traditional weaving), And those from Tigray, Amhara and Oromia regions frequently doing sewing ,*telf* and breakfast supply as well as other casual work. A study conducted by Feleke et al (2006) stated that most of the rural-urban migrants to the two urban sites (Addis Ababa and Shashmene) lack adequate education or required occupational skill to be engaged in the formal sector, and hence the only option is to join urban informal sector.

Migrants to the large cities have a higher occupational level than the population from which they originate (Hornby, 1980:87 and Browning, 1971:200) and the same is true for long distance migrants (Rose, 1970:20).One of the determinant factors for the decision to migrate is occupational status of migrants they had before migration. That means pre migration occupation plays an important role for the decision to migrate. Thus, farmers at the same time

as crop failure in addition to the need for further better opportunities, and for students as a result of less chance in rural areas and lack of employment opportunities need to move to urban areas. The data presented in Table 4.5 (51.7percent)before come to Addis Ababa child labour migrants by decide by family, according to data ,15.8 percent says others or migrants said bring from rural area to Addis Ababa to do weave without salary (child labor).As table 4.5 illustrates about 31.5 percent of migrants were employed before they migrated to Addis Ababa whereas the computed figure for 16.8percent unemployed migrants. On the other hand, about 51.7 percent of the migrants were students/small child. (see table 4.5 below).The depend on my survey ,15.8 percent migrants of Gamo zone says of respondent, the main interest of family or the age of below 10 years to do weave.

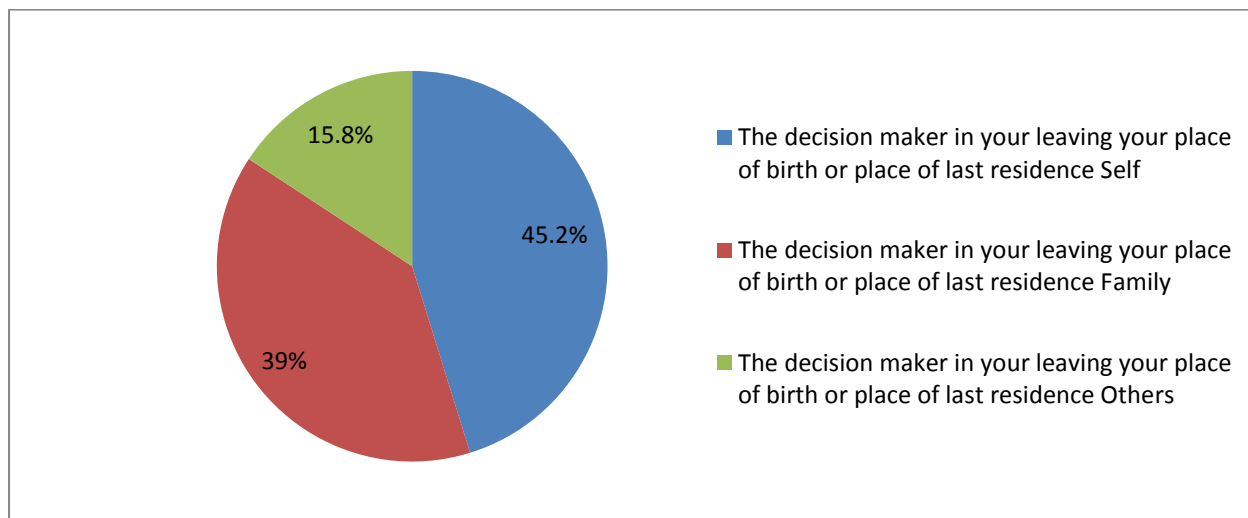
Table 4.5 Occupation status of migrants

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percent
The decision maker in your leaving your place of birth or place of last residence	Self	132	45.2
	Family	114	39.0
	Others	46	15.8
Before you came to Addis Ababa ,employment status	unemployed	49	16.8
	Employed	92	31.5
	Student/small child	151	51.7
Current Employed status	Farmer/peasant	64	21.9
	Self – employed	25	8.6
	Government employee	3	1.0

Source: Own survey, 2019

As table 4.5 reveals, in terms of employment status, relatively large proportion (21.9 percent) were self-employed in agricultural and 8.6 percent on-agricultural activities and one percent were government employees at their place of birth or area of previous residence.

Figure: 4.3 The Decision maker of respondents



Source: Own survey, 2019

4.1.5 Challenges Encountered by Migrants at Destination

Hence, it is also equally important as other impacts of migration to investigate what problems migrants face just at arrival and during the course of their life at place of destination to (table 4.7) starts with the presentation of the first set of problems related to initial adjustment outlined as financial problems. Accordingly my investigation data 87.7 percent yes were reported to have encountered serious financial problems just at the establishment of their keep on at the place of destination and also 12.3 percent no difficulties of the destination place. On survey time the data, 40.8% no difficulties were encountered and 14.4% of them were faced with lack of Shelter and helplessness to obtain consumed items at the time of their entrance. Whether 2.7 percent migrant modification or alteration problem faced cultural dissimilarity (cultural shocks) or not at the time of first arrival is also examined in table 4.8. It is seen that 40.8% of the migrants reported to have encountered these problems.

Table 4.6 Problems faced by Migrants during their Initial Period of in study area

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percent
The difficulties at place of destination	yes	256	87.7
	no	36	12.3
After your arrival in Addis Ababa, the major difficulties that you have encountered	Inability to find job	55	18.8
	No difficulties were encountered	119	40.8
	Adjustment or assimilation problem	8	2.7
	Shelter	75	25.7

Source: Own survey, 2019

Current Income level and major difficulties of migrants one of the economic characteristics of a migrant is income. An attempt was made to examine the current income level of migrants although there was problem of getting correct income data of individuals. They may engage indifferent self-employed most of migrants doing weaving; the income is decrease the result of the raw material price increase day to day. The government not gives attention of the traditional dress of the job opportunity of the young people. One of the example of our country knowledge copy by China factory but still most female like this traditional products of our country dress.

The major difficulties of migrants, below data of table 4.6 is 40.8 percent no difficulties were encountered, the next problem of migrants are shelter (25 percent) and 2.7 percent of adjustment or assimilation problem in city. Generally the migrants say the problem of the city is price of house rent, economic expensive and raw material to do weaving .

The significant impact of rural-urban migration upon the places of origin is the role of out migrants to influence the rural income through remittance. During the group discussion and

personal interview participants stated that though the amount of money remitted happened to be of very low they are in a position to remit certain amount of money to their places of origin. They reported that their remitted money was used as an ingredient in agriculture, purchasing of consumption items ,*meskel* celebrations and also participate always one time move to family . In fact, most of the migrants live hand to mouth situation indeed. Because of high costs of living in Addis Ababa, they have no sufficient amount of money to sustain themselves.

4.1.6 Future Plans of Migrants

As we have seen earlier some of the migrants reported that their socio-economic conditions were worsened after they moved to Addis Ababa. Thus, an examination was made as to whether those conditions were forcing them to leave Addis Ababa or not. According to the survey data presented in table 4.7, about 52.4 percent of surveyed migrants reported that they are planning to leave Addis Ababa and move to their birth places and other rural and urban areas. On the other hand, about 47.6 percent of the surveyed migrant reported that they had no plans to leave Addis Ababa. Out of the total surveyed migrants that had plans to leave Addis Ababa, about 37.7 percent reported that job opportunity and financial problem of living was their compelling reason for leaving Addis Ababa. On the other hand, about 10.6 percent of migrants who planned to leave Addis Ababa reported that they would family problem.

On the other hand, only a small percent (1.7 percent) of surveyed migrant who have planned to leave Addis Ababa reported that they planned to move cross to boundary. Hence, about 1.7 percent to move to other region or other rural area. Hence, from the results of the survey we can understand that even if most of surveyed migrant populations are from rural origin, most of them showed no interest to return to their rural birth places. This may be explained as once they adapt the urban life and benefited from different social services it may be difficult for

them to return to the rural areas. In general, depend on data equally or near percent plan to out of Addis Ababa yes or no migrants are not in a position to leave Addis Ababa or they want to stay at Addis Ababa in the future.

Table 4.7 Future plan of Migrants

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percent
A plan to out from Addis Ababa	Yes	153	52.4
	No	130	44.5

Source: Own survey, 2019

4.1.7 The Process of Migration

The process of rural-urban migration involves a multiplicity of patterns such as step-wise migration, direct migration, multiple migrations, individual or family migration, chain-migration etc. Step-wise migration was one of Ravenstein's laws of migration. It is not a common characteristic of urban-ward migration in many of the third world countries due to the existence of extreme urban primacy (Jones, 1975:230, Newman and Matzke, 1984:173 and Johnson 1990 cited in Hornby and Jones, 1993:116). Short distance migrants constitute the majority of urban in-migrants and the volume of in-migration to urban centers declines with distance. However, with the improvement of transportation and communication, the average distance migrants can move will become longer. As indicated in table 8, the majority 84.6 percent of the migrants to Addis Ababa, reported to have covered an average distance of greater than 500 kilometers. Only 15.4 percent traveled less than 500 kilometers.

Table :4.8 Migrants movement behavior

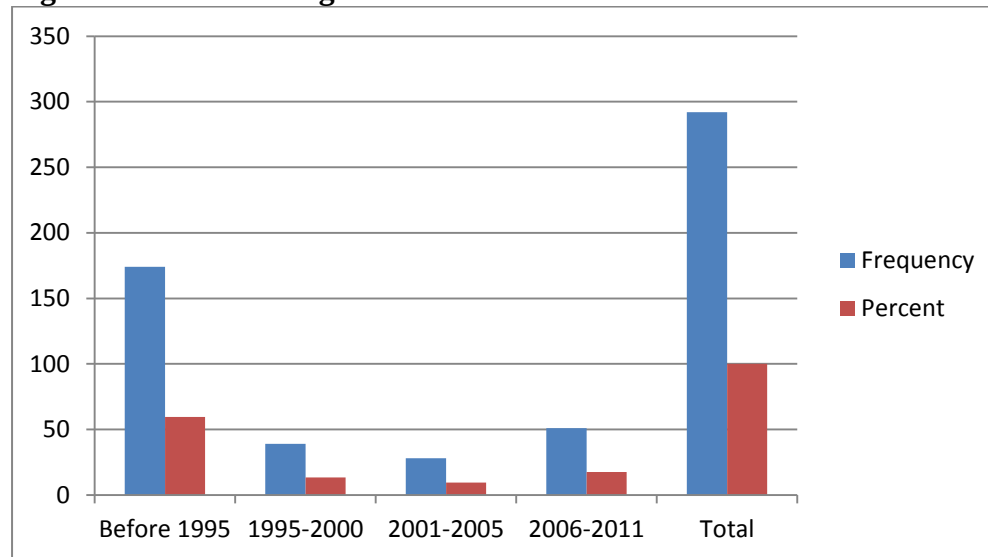
Variables	Category	Frequency	Percent
For one year in any other place (rural/urban) before you come to Addis Ababa	Yes	34	11.6
	No	258	88.4
The total number of places you lived before coming to Addis Ababa	one place	26	8.9
	Two Place	7	2.4
Leave your place of birth (year)	Before 1995	159	54.5
	1995-2000	36	12.3
	2001-2005	37	12.7
	2006-2011	60	20.5
The distance between destination and place of origin in Kms	100Km to 199Km	10	3.4
	200Km to 299Km	15	5.1
	300Km to 399Km	6	2.1
	400Km to 499Km	14	4.8
	500Km and above	247	84.6

Source: Own survey, 2019

Migrants were asked about their migration experiences if they were visited any other urban centers before they arrived to Addis Ababa. It was reported that only 11.6 percent of them had visited any other place before their arrival to Addis Ababa and the majority of the respondents (88.4 percent) were directly coming to Addis Ababa from their origin. This contradicts the theory of “Ravenstein Law of Migration.” Ravenstein (1885 and 1889 cited in Rwelamira, 2008) argues that migration is step by step process which takes place first from rural area to nearby towns, then to other medium town steps and finally to the capital city. The same to the “Ravenstein Law of Migration”, Bjerren (1985) argues that large number of urban migrants in Ethiopia have lived at least in one other town before moving to the large town. But this law of migration does not apply to the migrants of this study. As mentioned, most of the migrants were directly coming to Addis Ababa. Migrant’s access into in the urban centers is element and package of their first exposure to the urban life and

independence from parental manage. It is estimated that they were facing new situations at the initial stage of adjustment and revision to the urban way of life in the capital city.

Figure: 4.4 Year of Migrants



Source: Own survey, 2019

4.1.8 Source of Information, Decision to Migrate and Hosting at Destination

- **Source of Information**

There is a Lee's (1966 cited in De Haas, 2008) argument that migrants facilitate the flow of information back from the place of destination to the origin, which in turn facilitates the passage of other migrants. Supporting this idea, in order flow and personal networks such as friendship and connection were among the significant determinants of rural-urban migration to the migrants of this study. The migrants of Gulele sub city, any information about before you moved to live in the city, yes (55.1%) of migrants had obtained information about destination (Addis Ababa) prior to their migration and 44.9% no one any information about the destination. The sources of information were friends, relatives, family members, their previous knowledge and some other informal sources. Based on migrants, 40.1% of

respondents obtained information about the destination from Previous visits of the City, 9.2% from Contact with people who knew the city, 5.2% from mass media, and less percent (1.1%)respondents both Broker and return migrants information from somebody before they travel to Addis Ababa.

There are various factors involved prior to make the decision for rural-urban migration. Other than the problems of the rural areas and expectations of urban life, information flows that individuals receive are important inputs to migration decision (Rayhan and Grote, 2007). Getahun (2007) states the influence of pioneer migrants and the existences of networks were very important in attracting potential migrants to Addis Ababa. What he states is that information and social networks in facilitating migration was important because those who are generally less educated and subject to greater social constraints were more likely rely upon friends or relatives information and guidance to make the decision to migrate.

Below the study shown which sources of information influenced migrants urban ward migration.

Table 4.9 Information of migrant

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percent
Information about Addis Ababa, before you moved to live in the city	yes	161	55.1
	no	131	44.9
The main source of this information	Previous visits of the City	117	40.1
	Mass media	16	5.5
	Contact with people who knew the city	27	9.2
	Broker	3	1.0
	return migrants	3	1.0

Source Own survey, 2019

4.2 Demographic and socio economic correlation of rural urban migrant

The relationship between rural urban migration and income of rural urban migration in Addis Ababa, special study area of Gulele sub city. Inferential statistical analysis, correlation and multiple linear regression analysis were used to examine the relationship between the independent variable (demographic and socioeconomic characteristics) and dependent variable (income or monthly expenditure).

4.2.1 Regression Analysis

A multiple regression analysis was carried out to determine the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable. Multiple regressions also used to determine the overall fit (variance explained) of the model and the relative contribution of each of the predictors to the total variance explained.

According to Balance (2004), the correct use of the multiple regression models requires that several critical assumptions be satisfied in order to apply the model and establish validity. Inferences and generalizations about the theory are only valid if the assumptions in an analysis have been tested and fulfilled.

Before carrying out multiple regression analysis, the researcher has checked the required assumptions that the data must meet to make the analysis reliable and valid. The following assumptions of multiple linear regressions were tested using SPSS.

After the data was checked for the above required multiple regression assumptions and confirmed that it has meet all these assumptions, multiple regression analysis was carried out to determine how well the regression model fits the data (model summary), independent variables statistically significantly predict the dependent variable (ANOVA) and statistical significance of each of the independent variables (regression coefficients).

4.2.2 Model Summary

As indicated in the table below model summary table (table 4.12), The "R" column represents the value of R, the multiple correlation coefficient. R value of 0.622 indicates very strong correlation between income of migrant and the eight independent variables which shows a good level of prediction. The "R Square" column represents the R^2 value (also called the coefficient of determination), which is the proportion of variance in the dependent variable that can be explained by the independent variables. As shown from the above table, R^2 value of .387 indicates that 38% of the variation in the income of rural urban migrant in Addis Ababa can be explained by the demographic & socioeconomic determinants (independent variables included in the model).

Table 4.10 Model Summary

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.622 ^a	.387	.370	1450.80849	1.892
a. Predictors: (Constant), Total number of household members, How long you stay in Addis Ababa, Marital status before , Grade level, Having family assisted you in Addis Ababa, Age when you last moved to live in Addis Ababa, Sex , Current Age					
b. Dependent Variable: Average monthly income?					

Source: Own survey, 2019 SPSS Output

4.2.3 ANOVA Model Fit

The F-ratio in the below ANOVA table (table 4.13) tests whether the overall regression model is a good fit for the data. The table shows that the independent variables statistically significantly predict the dependent variable, $F = 22.337$, $p < 0.05$ (i.e., the regression model is a good fit of the data).

Table 4.11 ANOVA model fit

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	376125087.964	8	47015635.995	22.337	.000 ^b
	Residual	595671213.406	283	2104845.277		
	Total	971796301.370	291			
a. Dependent Variable: Average monthly income						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Total number of household members, How long you stay in Addis Ababa, Marital status before migrate , Grade level, Having family assisted in Addis Ababa, Age when you last moved to live in Addis Ababa, Sex , Current Age						

Source: Own survey, 2019 SPSS Output

4.2.4 Regression Coefficients

Table 4.12 Regression coefficients

Coefficients ^a								
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1685.389	533.552		3.159	.002		
	Sex	705.155	255.082	.147	2.764	.006	.769	1.301
	How long you stay in Addis Ababa	320.369	28.851	.534	11.104	.000	.937	1.068
	Age when you last moved to live in Addis Ababa	33.140	14.518	.114	2.283	.023	.873	1.145
	Marital status before	-100.263	348.181	-.014	-.288	.774	.932	1.073
	Grade level	-6.972	27.296	-.013	-.255	.799	.880	1.137
	Having family assisted you in Addis Ababa?	-104.714	207.372	-.025	-.505	.614	.920	1.087
	Current Age	-20.881	10.223	-.128	-2.043	.042	.551	1.815
	Total number of household members	194.179	62.723	.182	3.096	.002	.628	1.594
a. Dependent Variable: Average monthly income?								

Source: Survey (2019) SPSS Output

Standardized Coefficients

The standardized coefficients are useful to know which of the different independent variables is more important. They are used in comparison of impact of any independent variable on the dependent variable. As indicated in regression coefficients table (table 4.14), stay in Addis Ababa had the highest standardized coefficient (.534) followed by household size (.182). This revealed that migration and household size had higher relative effect on the income of migrants. Sex, current age, age when you last moved to Addis Ababa, family assisted you in Addis Ababa, marital status before migrate, and education level, and ranked from three to eight respectively in their relative importance on income of migrants.

As it can be seen from the regression coefficient table, the predictor variables of sex, stay in Addis Ababa, age when you last moved to Addis Ababa, current age and total number of household members are statistically significant in predicting income of rural urban migrants because all their p-values are less than alpha level of 0.05. However, the p-value for marital status before migrate (0.774), grade level (0.799) and family assisted in Addis Ababa (0.614) are greater than alpha level of 0.05, which indicates that they are not statistically significant

which shows that changes in both variables are not associated with changes in the dependent variable (income of rural urban migration). This may be due to income of migrants cannot marital status before arrived to Addis Ababa segregation working area and since it is informal sector no need level of education. As table 4.14 shows as long time stay in Addis Ababa has positive effect, age when you last moved to Addis Ababa has negative effect, marital status before migrate have positive effect, Level of education has negative effect, family assisted in Addis Ababa has negative effect, current age have positive effect on income of migrant, total number of household has positive effect, average monthly income has positive effect. Therefore null hypothesis are all accepted.

Unstandardized Coefficients

Unstandardized coefficient denotes the change in the dependent variable with a unit change in the independent variable. But they are not comparable in terms of impact on the dependent variable. As stated in chapter three, the study used the following multiple regression model to establish the statistical significance of the independent variables on the dependent variable.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \beta_8 X_8 + \epsilon$$

Where; Y = Average monthly income

X₁ = Sex

X₂ = How long you stay in Addis Ababa

X₃ = Age when you last moved to live in Addis Ababa

X₄ = Marital status before arrived Addis Ababa

X₅ = Grade level

X₆ = Having family assisted you in Addis Ababa

X₇ = Current Age

X₈ = Total number of household members

In the model, β_0 = Constant, β_1 to β_8 = Regression coefficients represent the mean change in the dependent variable for one unit of change in the independent variable while holding other independent variables in the model constant and ϵ = Error term which captures the unexplained variation in the model.

$$Y = 1685.39 + 705.15X_1 + 320.37X_2 - 33.14X_3 - 100.26X_4 - 6.97X_5 - 104.7X_6 - 20.88X_7 + 194.18X_8 + \epsilon$$

The constant value ($\beta_0 = 1685.39$) shows that income of migrant of study area would be 533.11 if other variables of the model were zero. Similarly, a beta coefficient of 964.16 indicates that when respondents became a migrant a change in the income of migrant 705.155. In addition, the Error term (ϵ) estimate was assumed to be zero.

Regression coefficient results shows that five out of the eight variables are statistically significant in predicting the income of migrant in Addis Ababa. The statistically significant variables are sex, how long stay Addis Ababa, age when you last moved to live in Addis Ababa, current age, and total number of household members as evidenced by their P-values ($P < 0.05$). This indicates that an increase in these variables results in an increase in the income of rural urban migration.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The main objective of this study was to analyze the demographic and socioeconomic correlates of in migration in Gulele sub city of Addis Ababa. Gulele sub city was chosen purposively because it has been experiencing high rates of rural to urban migration especially among the youth.

The majority of the respondents (mainly from the SNNPR, Amhara and Tigray regions) were engaged in the informal economies like traditional weaving, *tilf* making and selling breakfast. A significant number of the respondents were young men, literates and Orthodox Christian by religion.

Youths living in sampled woredas of Gulele sub city had mostly migrated from SNNPR where farming activities are significant though land is relatively a scarce resource due to over population and/or population pressure. As per the results showed, youths who are likely to migrate are predominantly males than females

Youths migrate for a number of reasons which include the need for temporary and permanent job opportunities, access to social services and infrastructure, as well as schooling opportunities.

5.2 Recommendations

In view of the above conclusions, the following recommendations are proposed:

From the above results, it can be observed that youths who intend to migrate from rural to urban areas lack natural assets mainly land resource, which is limited in the country, hence are not able to depend on agriculture in the current status quo. There is need to diversify

economic opportunities available to youths to non-agricultural initiatives to ensure that the youths are integrated into the rural cash economy and guarantee a future for them.

Focus should also be placed on the establishment of vocational training into non-traditional areas such as weaving, pottery/brick making, carpentry, and value addition of agricultural products. However, there will be need to manage value chains to ensure market access for the products developed by the youths.

Even though rural areas in Ethiopia have been developing in terms of roads, communication networks and other physical infrastructure, there is a need to target and engage, in a participatory manner, specific vulnerable groups to ensure that their needs are taken into account.

Creating partnerships between public and private sectors is important as a way of generating innovative ideas among different groups. Forums of information exchange such as regional and national exchange visits could be adopted for sharing experiences.. To rural youth, they should also be addressed to, to have confidence in themselves and see their rural areas as a place not to evacuate but rather build as vibrant and healthy place to stay in and them being the driving force towards this end (of course this will stop the intention to move)

Policy must be put into place as a mechanism to track the influx of the population into urban centers so as to increase government preparedness to the problem or rural to urban migration.

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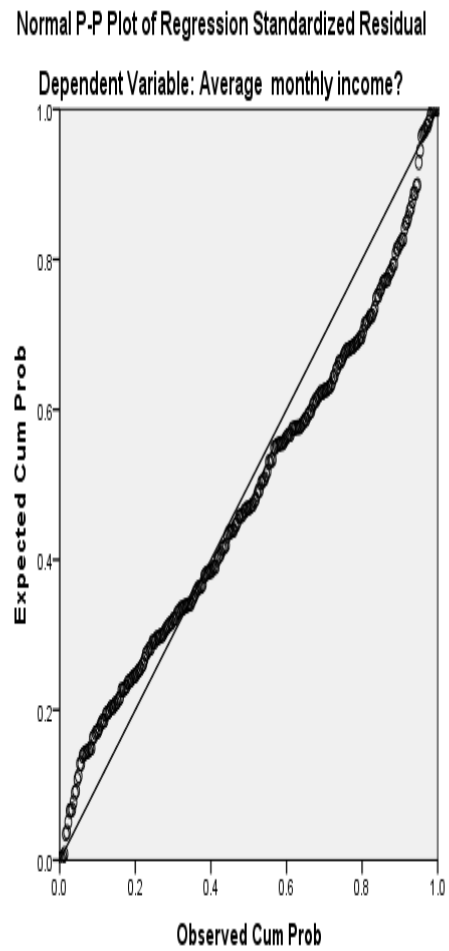
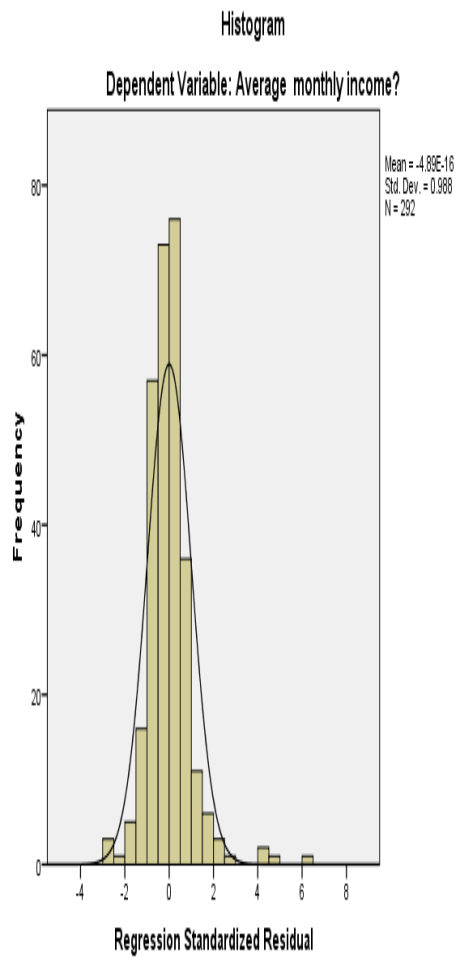
APPENDICES

Appendix I SPSS output table 1.Multicollinearity Test Result

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Sex	.769	1.301
	How long you stay in Addis Ababa	.937	1.068
	Age when you last moved to live in Addis Ababa	.873	1.145
	Marital status before	.932	1.073
	Grade level	.880	1.137
	Family assisted you in Addis Ababa	.920	1.087
	Current Age	.551	1.815
	Total number of household members	.628	1.594

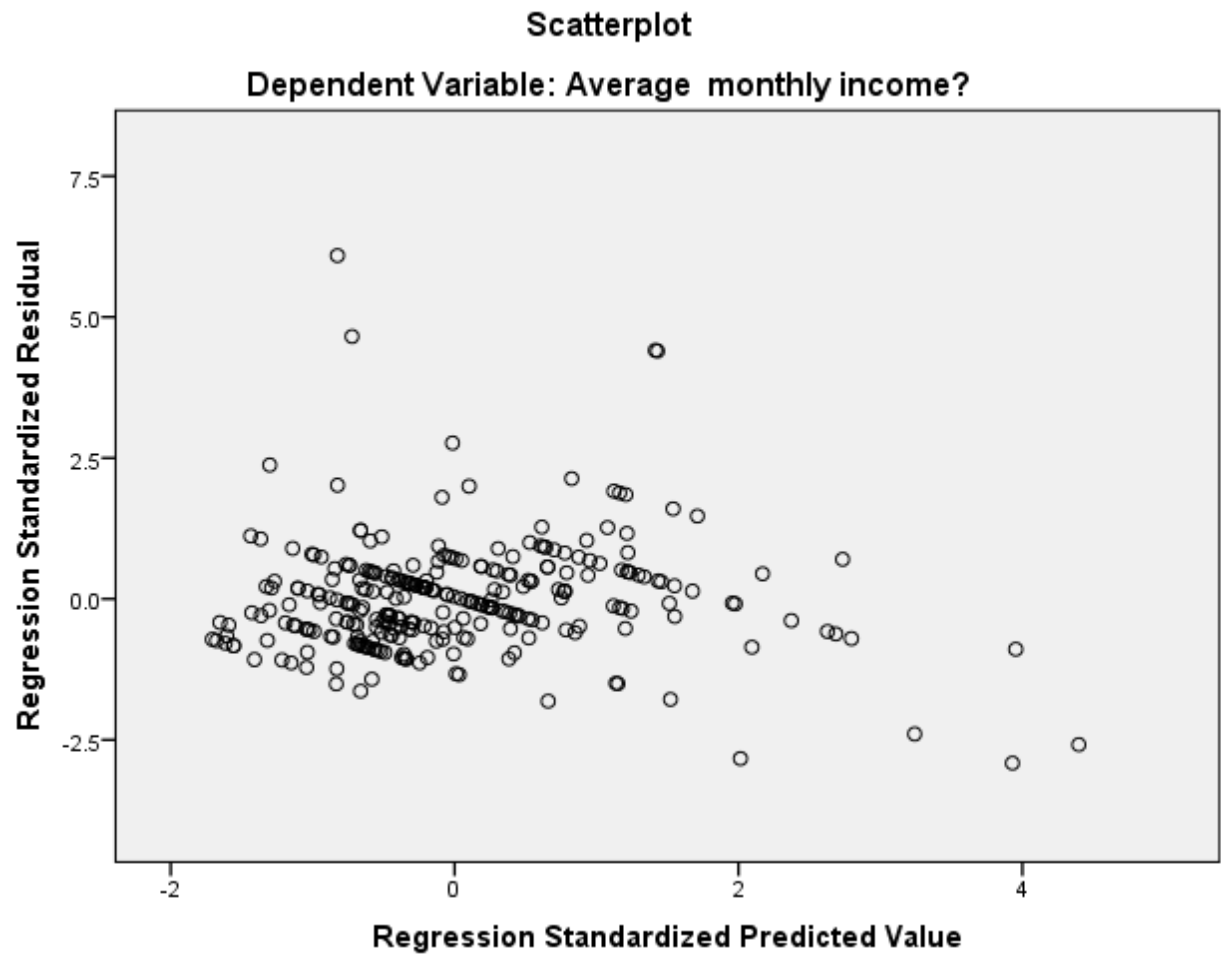
Source: Survey (2019) SPSS Output

2.Normality Test



Source: Survey (2019) SPSS Output

3.Homoscedasticity Test



Source: Survey (2019) SPSS Output

Appendix II .Survey Questionnaire Questionnaire

Dear sir/Madam,

My name is _____ I am working for this survey/research as a data collector. This research has selected at random several households in your area to ask them questions about ***“the demographic and socio-economic correlates of rural urban migration in Gullele Sub-City of Addis Ababa”***. The responses provided by the households will help the research to draw valid conclusions with regard to ***correlates of rural urban migration in Gullele Sub-City of Addis Ababa***. Your household is randomly selected as one of those to which the research questions will be asked from a list of all of the households in this area. I therefore, would like to ask you some questions as a responsible member of this household. These questions will take some time to complete and therefore I would appreciate your patience. I want to assure you that the information you provided will be treated with high confidentiality by the researcher and that under no circumstance will the information be used for any purpose other than meeting the objectives of this study. Before I start, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

Respondent Does Not Agree to Be Interviewed0 End

Respondent agrees to be interviewed1 begin interview

Date:_____Start time _____;

Thank you for agreeing to take part in this study.

Woreda _____ House number _____ Results of interview

(questionnaire) complete _____ not complete _____ Name of interviewer _____

Date of interview _____

I. In-migrants characteristics of respondents

101. Place of Birth Region

a) Tigray b) SNNR c) Amhara d) Ormia e) Other (Specify)

102. Sex

a) Male _____ b) Female _____

103. Current Age of migrants _____

104. What was your age when you left your place of birth ? _____

105. What was your marital status when you coming to Addis Ababa?

a) Married _____ c) Widowed _____

b) Single _____ d) Divorced _____ e) Separated _____

106. What was your marital status when you left your place of Birth?

a) Married _____ c) Widowed _____

107. Religion

a) Orthodox _____ c) Protestant _____

b) Islam _____ d) Catholic _____ e) Other (Specify)

108. When did you come to Addis Ababa (year)? _____.

II. Demographic and Socio-Economic Conditions of Migrants before Migration to Addis Ababa

201. What was your literacy status when you left your place of birth?

a) illiterate b) Literate

202. If your answer for question No.201 is literate, then what was the highest grade level you completed when you left your place of birth? Grade _____

203. Before you came to Addis Ababa what was your employment status?

a) unemployed b) Employed c) Student/small child

204. If you were employed what was your occupation?

a) Farmer/peasant _____

b) Self - employed

c) Government employee

d) Other, specify (Specify) _____

III. Network / some of Information, and Process of Migration

301. Who was the decision maker in your leaving your place of birth or place of last residence?

- a) Self _____
- b) Family _____
- c) other (specify) _____

302. Who motivated you to leave your place of birth/place of last residence?

- a. Self b. Family / Parent(s) c) Peer Influence
- d) .Relatives or friends e) Mass media
- f). Job opportunity at particular destination g). Other (specify)_____

303. After you moved to Addis Ababa, who came from your birth of place to live with you?

- a. Self b. Family / Parent(s) c. Relatives or friends d) Peer Influence
- d.Other (Specify)

304. What is the distance between Addis Ababa and your place of birth in Kms?__

305. Have you ever lived at least for one year in any other place (rural/urban) before you come to Addis Ababa? (a) Yes _____ b) No _____.

306. If your response for Question No.305 is "Yes", what is the total number of places you lived before coming to Addis Ababa? _____

307. Did you have any information about Addis Ababa, before you moved to live in the city?

- (a) Yes _____ b) No _____.

308. If your answer is "Yes", to question no.307, what was the main source of this information?

- a) Previous visits of the City _____.
- b) Mass media _____.
- c) Contact with people who knew the city _____.
- d. Broker_____
- e) return migrants_____.
- f. Other (specify)_____

309. Did any one of your relative or friend /family assisted you in Addis Ababa?

A. Yes

B. No

310. If your answer to question 309 is “yes”, what type of assistance you have received from them?

A. food and lodging

B. Financial aid

C. Assistance in finding jobs

D. Information about how to adjust and secure job

E. Helped in finding houses

F. Other (Specify)_____

IV . Problems Migrants Encountered During their Initial Period of Adjustment and Adaptation

401. Have you faced any difficulties at place of destination?

a) Yes_____. b) No _____.

402. After your arrival here in the city, what were the major difficulties that you have encountered?

a) Inability to find job _____.

b) No difficulties were encountered _____.

c) Adjustment or assimilation problem_____.

d) Shelter _____.

e) Food and related consumer items _____.

V. Current Demographic and Socio-Economic Conditions of Migrants

501. Total number of household members_____.

502. What is your current average house hold monthly income? _____.

VI .Current Problems of Migrants and Their Future Plan of Migration

Q601 .what is your current problem in Addis Ababa?

a) Both economic and social,

b)Both economic and environmental

c) Both social and environmental

d.Other(specify)

602. Do you a plan to move out from Addis Ababa?

a) Yes _____ b) No _____.

603. If your answer to the question 602 is "Yes", where you desire to move to?

- a) Rural birth place
- b) Another rural area
- c) Urban birth place
- d) Another urban area

- e) Other region
- f) Abroad

604. What are the reasons for your choice?

- a) Job opportunity
- b) Health problem
- c) Financial problem
- d) Family problem