ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

THE CAUSES OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION IN ADDIS ABABA: THECASE OF KOLFE KERIANIYO SUB-CITY, ETHIOPIA

GIDAMU HUNDECHA BULIE

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A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE GRADUATE STUDIES OF SCHOOL OF COMMERCEADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

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BY

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that “the causes of rural-urban migration in Addis Ababa: The case of Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city” is my own work and has not been presented for any other award of degree in other university, and all sources of materials used for the study have been appropriate acknowledged.

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ACRONMYS and ABBREVIATIONS

AU	African Union
COVID-19	Coronavirus-2019
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization of Migration
LMS	Labour force and Migration Survey
NGS	National Geographic Society
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UN	United Nations
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affair
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Habitat
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNPD	United Nations Population Division

ABSTRACT

Ethiopia is a developing country with a relatively fast-growing population and emerging economy, and the second most populated country in Africa. The main objective of this study is to analyze the causes of rural-urban migration in Addis Ababa; the case of Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city; the study also assesses the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of immigrants and examines the problem of lack of land ownership as a contributing factor for rural to urban migration. Multi-stage cluster sampling procedures used and migrants were purposively selected to cover a total of 217 migrants in the study area.. Data were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistical analysis models. The majority of migrants are male in which comprise 60.8% compared to total migrants. Similarly, the highest percentages (89.4%) of migrants are concentrated among youths and reproductive age groups. The greater number of migrants (about 89.8%) are single (unmarried). On the other hand, about 72.8% of migrants are originally from rural areas. Most of migrants (about 83.9%) attained formal education. The decision to migration (about 51.3%) was made by the migrants themselves. Economic reasons such as job seeking covers 38.2%, job transfer (10.1%) and migration for the purpose of advancements of education comprise 21.2%. The econometrics analysis of probit regression model shows, among variables, gender; age of migrants; educational status and job waiting are statistically significant to affect rural-urban migration in the study areas. Subsequently, the study proposes governments should focus on; job creation, provision of various social services, and formulate strong chain between rural cooperatives and organization and urban market systems.

Key Words: Rural-urban migration, Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city, immigrants, probit regression model

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Migration is a multifarious phenomenon which in general involves the movement of people from one place to the other. Migration is a change of residence either permanently or temporarily. Migration can be defined in terms of geographical or spatial boundaries as internal and international. Internal migration is the movement of individuals within a country whereas international migration involves the flow of individuals between countries where national boundaries are crossed. TheUnited-Nations-UN (1970)defines migration as*:"... a move from one migration defining area to another (or a move of some specified minimum distance) that was made during a given migration interval and that involves change of residence*."A migrant is also defined as; " *a person who has changed his usual place of residence from one migration- defining area to another (or who moved some specified minimum distance) at least once during the migration interval*." (United-Nations-UN, 1970, p. 2).

Rural-urban migration has been historically connected with industrialization, urbanization and economic growth (Bhattacharya, 1993). Rural-urban migration eases inter-sectoral factor mobility and plays a vital role for structural changes. Moreover, migration has also been a key livelihood and survival strategy for many poor groups across the developing world, particularly in Africa. In Africa, migration has been considered as a way of life where the people migrate from place to place due to political, socio-economic and demographic reasons. Rural-urban migration has contributed for half of the urban population growth in Africa in 1960s and 1970s and about 25% of urban growth in 1980s and 1990s (A. Adepoju, 1977; Lall, and, & Shalizi, 2006; Waddington & Sabates-Wheeler, 2003). Concentration of investment in industries, commerce, and social services in towns has been the causes for regional inequalities and differences in economic opportunities. In addition, the productivity of the rural and agricultural sector has remained low and leading to rural out-migration to urban and industrial sectors (A. Adepoju, 1977).

Migration has been seen as a source of opportunities for people to improve their lives and reduce poverty in their families. In recent times, because of large differences in income level in different countries, people are motivated to escape poverty through migration as a result of the potential benefits of migration (Adeleke, 2021).

According to UNDESA (2015), the number of international migrants reached 224 million in 2015, this number estimated to be 281 million in 2020. However, the estimated number and proportion of international migrants for 2020 was lower, by around 2 million, than they otherwise would have been, due to COVID-19. On the other hand, it was estimated that the great majority of people were internal migrants: the report revealed that the greater majority of migrants, about 740 million, are engaged in internal migration mainly from rural to urban areas or from one rural area to another(UN-DESA, 2021). In 2020, the number of both internal and international travel restrictions rose dramatically by COVID-19. But internal migration rises due to internal displacement such as conflict and violence, for-instance, in Ethiopia, in 2020 around 1.7 million people were displaced by conflict and violence (IDMC, 2021).

Today, almost half of the world's population lives in cities and the number of people living in urban areas has risen steadily by around 1 million people every year (Bahns, 2005).According to a report from the United Nations Population Division-UNPD (2003), the urban population is estimated to grow at 1.8% per annum, while total population rate is projected to be 1% annually. This would result in an urban population of 5 billion people (61%) by 2030. The rural population on the other hand is expected to decrease from 3.3 to 3.2 billion people between the year 2003 and 2030. Many developing counties in the world are currently experiencing an unprecedented rate of urbanization. It is also clear that, unlike the experience of currently developed countries, the process of urbanization presently taking place in developing counties is not in consonance with rapid industrialization. Rather, it is the consequence of growing population pressure on land in the rural areas(Kasahun, 2000). In line with this,(M. Todaro, 1976) reported that the major sources of the growth of urban population in developing counties will not only be natural population increase but also the continuing migration of rural people to the urban centers.

As it cited in Fransen and Kuschminder (2009), it is estimated that in 2010, 10.2 percent of global migrants will hail from Africa (UNDP, 2009). Only three percent of the world migrates, and around 1.9 percent of Africa's population engages in international migration

(UNDP, 2009). This is not surprising, however, as it is well documented in migration studies that the "poorest of the poor" do not migrate, and Sub-Saharan Africa is the poorest region in the world. Migration flows from Sub Saharan Africa are thus occurring within a context of extreme poverty, conflict, and the HIV/AIDS pandemic, all of which impact migration dynamics (Aderanti Adepoju, 2008).

Rural-urban migration in Ethiopia is the predominant pattern of human mobility. It is primarily caused by poverty, low agricultural productivity, high population pressure, and environmental degradation (Adugna, 2009; Ezra & Kiros, 2001). Similarly, Kefelegn (2020) explain that, internal migration flows in Ethiopia over the last few decades have been forced due to complex phenomena of the country's political, economic, social, climatic and political condition and factors, including drought, war, political turmoil, forced migrations and poverty. In recent year's small plots of farmland, which are inadequate to support a family have seen a surge in migration in all parts of Ethiopia, are a driver of migration. Because of increasing land is scarcity it has become difficult to fulfill this right for the young generation, although access to farm land is a constitutional right to villageresidents of country. This is particularly characterizes for the highlands of Ethiopia where population densities have become very high. The increase in farmland scarcity in the highlands of Ethiopia coupled with lack of non-farm employment opportunities in the rural areas have pushed youth away from their agricultural livelihoods and rural villages.

On the other hand, youth migration to cities and towns in search for better livelihoods, which actually have better education, technology, and other basic social services compared to rural areas, increases the existing problem, adding to the urban unemployment and underemployment, increasing pressure on inadequate housing resources and increasing social and psychological stresses among the urban population, poverty, distribution, prostitution, beggaring, and crime are widespread and rampant in cities and towns of Ethiopia.(Kefelegn, 2020).

Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in the world and in 2005 had an emigration rate of 0.6 percent, which is low in comparison to Africa as a whole. Ethiopia faces complex challenges of food insecurity, overpopulation, drought, political instability, and ethnic conflict (Fransen & Kuschminder, 2009). In addition to these issues, internal migration occurs in the form of rural-urban migration, rural-rural migration, and resettlement policies, which are all substantial in Ethiopia. Internal migration in Ethiopia has traditionally occurred at marriage

when the wife moves to live in the husband's community. In addition to this traditional internal mobility, urbanization in Ethiopia is a growing trend that puts pressure on urban infrastructure and resources (De Waal, 1991; Ezra & Kiros, 2001).

Migration within Ethiopia border has been common as well, many in the form of rural-urban migration flows (Fransen & Kuschminder, 2009). The rural-urban migration trend in Ethiopia can be explained by a number of so-called push and pull factors (Kunz, 1973).Ezra and Kiros (2001), summarize the main push factors in Ethiopia as being overpopulation, famine, poverty, land scarcity, governmental agricultural policies, lack of agricultural resources and the decrease in the production and productivities of agriculture, political persecution influences and others. As an additional 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).

Addis Ababa, which is the capital city of Ethiopia, has most of the country's administrative, commercial, and Industrial establishments. These created potential for the attraction of large number of migrants specially, youths. According to the 2021 Labour force and Migration Survey (LMS) findings about 42.2 percent of the city's total populations in 2021 are migrants (CSA, 2021). This indicates the highest- rates of migrants in the country.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Migration is the movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a state(IOM, 2019a). Internal migration is the movement of people within a country or state, involving the establishment of a new temporary or permanent residence. Being a component or factor of population dynamics, internal migration plays a fundamental role in the rapid growth of mega cities (Lucas, 2015). Moreover; migration has an association with other demographic forces as well as other aspects of social and economic changes.

Rural-urban migration is known to account for one-third to half of the urbanization of the developing counties. Large cities and towns in these parts of the world are often characterized by unfavorable social and economic settings. Particularly, they are burdened with inadequate

social services, poverty, the rise of overcrowded slums and squatters.However, despite all these problems in the urban areas, the migration of people from rural areas has not halted (Nguyen, 2003).

Ethiopia is a developing country with a relatively fast-growing population and emerging economy, and the second most populated country in Africa. People move from place to place for different socio-economic reasons (CSA, 2021).Although the volume and size of movement is increasing from time to time, it has not been well managed and studies have been limited to the area of internal migration.

In Ethiopia, like other less developed countries large numbers of people continuously migrate to urban centers. This is because of pushing rural problem and pulling urban attractions respectively.The major rural problems are poor employment, natural disaster, harsh climate, low wage, political instability and housing shortage and etc. On the other hand, urban pull factors such as improved housing, high living standard, high wages, more employment opportunity, fair services, that attracts people towards urban areas (Nigatu, 2004: 125). The problem of migration in developing countries is now chronic because the rate of rural to urban migration continues to exceed the rate of job creation and the absorption capacity of both the industrial sector and urban social services (Todaro, 1969:334). Migration to cities and towns aggravates the existing problems by adding to urban unemployment, increasing pressure on housing resources, worsening traffic congestions social and psychological stresses amongst the urban population and poverty is wide spread and expanded in cities and towns of Ethiopia (Birru, 2004:125, cited in Woldegebriel (2017).

According to LMS 2021 survey, in Ethiopia, 17.1 percent of the population, (excluding Tigray region and non-conventional households) are migrants. Females tend to migrate more frequently than males, indicated by the available statistics, that 15.1 percent of males are migrants compared to 19.1 percent of females. The remaining 84.9 percent of male and 81.9 percent of female are non-migrants. The survey indicates that Addis Ababa (42.2 percent) and Gambella (31.7 percent) of their total population in 2021 are migrants. The least migrants are found in Somali region (8.6 percent). On the other hand, Amhara (44.5 percent), Gambella (41percent) are among the regions of highest recent migrants from all migrants. Among the four forms of internal migration in Ethiopia, the highest form of migration is from Rural to Urban (32.2 percent), while the lowest migration is from Urban to Rural (13.7

percent). Female migrants move more from rural to urban, while males move more from urban to rural.(CSA, 2021).

Inter-regional movement means movements of people from one region to another. Traditionally, people move from limited resources and job scarce area to regions with better resources, employment prospects and public goods, the distribution of net loss or gains of lifetime and recent migrants at regional level. Addis Ababa has the highest net gains of lifetime migrants (292 percent per 1000 population), while Amhara and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), are the only regions experiencing a net loss of lifetime migrants (with 56 and 33 persons per 1000 population), respectively. On the other hand, Benishangul-Gumuz region had the highest (26 persons per 1000 population) net loss of recent migrants, whereas Dire Dawa had the highest (31persons per 1000 population) net of recent migrants. (CSA, 2021).

According to (T. Feleke, 2005),in the four Kolfe Keraniyo (one of Addis Ababa's sub-cities) migrants in these urban neighborhoods have revealed rural poverty as their initial and main reasons for the migration of male migrants notably from the SNNPR, Amhara, Oromia, and, to some extent, from Tigray. the main push factors are rural vulnerability and lack of assets expressed in the form of diminishing farmland sizes in all their rural localities and shortage of landholdings, lack of rain, recurrent drought, absence of an effective extension system, limited investment in irrigation based agriculture, high population pressure, lack of off-farm employment opportunities, and imposition of heavy taxes. In addition to this, (Tadele Feleke, Alula, Philippa, & Tom, 2006),pull factors are related to a variety of work opportunities such as; employment as daily laborers in the housing construction sector; loading and unloading of goods; urban vegetable growing; weaving; blacksmithing; lottery ticket selling; and begging. Unmarried women are reported to engage in domestic work as housemaids, as waitresses and commercial sex workers in bars, as well as in the informal sector as petty traders and some in begging. Rural-urban migration was also felt to have negative economic and social effects on those who migrated particularly for those engaged in domestic work with extremely low wages.

Kolfe Keraniyo sub city is one of the elevensub cities under Addis Ababa city administration. In recent years the sub-city has beenexperiencing rapid urbanization, population growth, also due to its location closer to neighboring rural areas, abundant land resource and illegal settlement; it has becomes the center of in-migrants. According to (CSA, 2021), in the year

2020, the sub city has the highest rate of population growth compared to the rest of sub cities with a total population of 576,995, in which 276,932 and 300,063 are male and female respectively, which are about 15.65 percent of total population of Addis Ababa city. Due to these and other various reasons the sub city faced higher population pressure and in-migration rates.

The above estimated size of population dose not only indicates the growth in the population, but also large number of immigrants in the Kolfe-Keraniyo sub-city, the sub-city has been experiencing rapid population growth, due to its location nearest Oromia region, abundance of land resource with cheap housing rent, and illegal settlement, wide spread of informal business activities and other factors. It receives a considerable number of immigrants compared to other Addis Ababa sub-cities. Thus, a continuous flows of people from different rural areas to Kolfe-Keraniyo filled by young individuals and households who left their education, parents, agricultural activities, and social pressures in order to find better life and to take part in the urban informal economic sectors.

The researcher is a residence and familiar with the studyarea, which enables him toobserve migrants impact such as, higher population size, large labour forces, higher unemployment rate, urbanization, degradation of natural resources, illegal settlement and enclave groups especially in this sub-city made the researcher curious to explore the situation and identity the causes of migration to Kolfe-Keraniyo sub-city. However, to the best of my knowledge, there has been little or no research on the causes of rural-urban migration in the sub-city. The researcher believes and argues that limited knowledge, lack of statistical data and migration policies could lead to a serious problem in both short-run and long-run causing demographic, socio-economic and political instabilities such as natural resources degradation, higher unemployment, housings shortage, crime and violence, ethic-conflict, begging, etc.

The purpose of this study is to investigate and evaluate the major causal factors that might have contributed to the multifaceted phenomenon of rural-urban migrants in the study area. Thus, this research study provides effective and necessary information relevant to the causes of rural to urban migration in the study area; design effective strategies in controlling and managements of migrants andgenerate some evidence to police makers and local administrators. Thus, the motivation of the study is to explore the major factors behind the causes of rural-urban migration and to fill the gaps of lack information and knowledge by assessing the challenges encountered by immigrants in the study area.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to assess the causes of rural-urban migration in Addis Ababa; the case of Kolfe Keraniyo Sub city.

The specific objectives of the research include;

1. To examine the causes of rural-urban migration in the study area.
2. To identify the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of immigrants in the study area.
3. To draw possible policy implication.

1.4. Research Question

The following are the main research questions of the study.

1. What are the causes of migration in the study area?
2. What are the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of rural-urban migration in the study area?
3. What policy measures are necessary to control, manage and reduce rural-urban migrants in the study area?

1.5. Significance of the Study

Ethiopia is one of the least developing countries where movements of people from one place to another especially rural to urban migration have been associated with economic, demographic and political resettlement policies. Thus, migration has its own direct and indirect effects on social, demographic and economic conditions such as unemployment, excessive urbanization, population pressure, and conflict, particularly in Addis Ababa. With regards to its significance, this study tries to provide information about the major factors that

contributes to the causes of rural-urban migration in Addis Ababa the case of Kolfe-Keraniyo sub-city. Hence,

- Helpful to fill the gaps in the lack of information and knowledge in the study area, via in-depth analysis of the causes of rural-urban migration in generally in Ethiopia and specifically in the Kolfe-Keraniyo sub-city.
- It cangenerate some evidences for policy makers and local administrators in order to control and manage in and out flows of migrants, because it may be helpful to assess the social, demographic and economiccharacteristics also to examine the reasons that compel and attract peoples to immigrate.
- It useful to inspire other researchers to conduct future research activities on the issue.

1.6. Scope of the Study

This study is delimited to assess the causes of rural-urban migration in Addis Ababa the case of Kolfe- Keraniyo sub-city. More specifically, this research focuses onthe three specific woredas/districts of Kolfe-Keraniyo sub city in order to investigate the social, demographic and economic characteristics of immigrants and the causal factors behind theirmigration.

1.7. Limitations of the Study

Since, the country has not taken place frequent population census as well as migration survey, the researcher has faced a number of challenges, such as absence of reliable data and information relevant to study location, the number of totalmigrant population, andin-out migrants in the study area. Lack of comprehensive research works on the rural-urban migration in the Addis Ababa leads to shortage in collection of qualitative and quantitative data in the study area. Also limited time and budget affectsthe research work.

1.8. Organization of the Thesis

This research is organized into five chapters.Chapter One- covers the introduction and background of the study, statement of the problems, research questions, research objectives, significance of the study, limitation of the study, definition of terms and organization of the study.Cheaper Tow- deals with the related literature review of the study in both theoretical and empirical reviews of rural-urban migration.Chapter Three- covers the methodology part which includes, description of the study area, research approach, research design, population and sample, data sources and types, data collection procedures, ethical consideration and data analysis.Chapter Four- discusses the findings results, interpretation and econometric analysis.Chapter Five- discusses summary, conclusion and recommendation of the research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Basic Concepts and Definitions of Migration

Theoretically migration is defined simply as a process of personal movement from one area to another or it is considered as the movement of people from one geographic region to another, which may be temporary or permanent basis. It usually take place at a variety of scales; Inter-continental (between continents), intra-continental (between countries of a given continent), and inter-regional or within countries(NGS, 2005).

In the contemporary world, forces of driving migration are varied and complex, and global explanations may not apply to all individual situations. Poverty, wars, famine and repression are among the major causes of migration, but there are other factors as well. Some of them include population pressures, scarce natural resources, income inequality between poor and rich countries, growing urbanization, reduction in the cost of transport and communications which results an increasing interactions among societies, the absence of respect for human rights in some countries, and establishment of migration networks by earlier migrants (ILO, 2010).

However, it is possible to classify migration in terms of distance, time, character of origins and destinations, motive and characteristics of the migrants etc. (Barke & O'Hare, 1991; Johnston, 1994). Thus, migration is a multi-dimensional phenomenon that has resulted in a wide-range of types (K. Aklilu & Tadesssse, 1991; Broadly & Cunningham, 1994). This prohibits simple classification of migration and obviously no single typology satisfactory incorporates all types of human migrations, another problem is the lack of uniformity in terminology (Clarke, 1972). And as research has progressed and data have increased in volume, detail and reliability old topologies have been modified or discarded and others have been proposed (Hornby, 1980).

Generally, the nature of migration and its causes are complex and multi-various phenomenon, thus, there is no general agreement among researchers on the causes of migration.

Emigration/Immigration: From the perspective of the country of departure, the act of moving from one's country of nationality or usual residence to another country, so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence. (IOM, 2019b)

Internal migration: The movement of people within a State (from one area of a country to another area of the same country) involving the establishment of a new temporary or permanent residence. Internal migration classifies into rural-urban, urban-rural, urban- urban, and rural-rural migration.

- Rural-urban migration: The movement of people from a rural to an urban area for the purpose of establishing a new residence.
- Urban-urban migration: The movement of people from one urban area to another urban area for the purpose of establishing a new residence.
- Urban-rural migration: The movement of people from urban to a rural area for the purpose of establishing a new residence.
- Rural-rural migration: The movement of people from one rural area to another for the purpose of a new residence. (IOM, 2019b)

International migration: The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence and across an international border to a country of which they are not nationals. (IOM, 2019b)

In-migration: To move into or come to live in a region or community especially as part of a large-scale and continuing movement of population. (Marriam-Webster.com, 2021)

Lifetime migrants: A person whose region of enumeration differed from his or her region of birth is considered as a lifetime migrant. (CSA, 2021)

Migration: A form of geographic mobility between one geographical unit to another generally involving a change of residence from the place of departure to the place of destination. (UN, 1982).

Net-migration: Net number of migrants in a given period, that is, the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants. (CSA, 2021)

Out-migration: To leave one region or community in order to settle in another especially as part of a large-scale and continuing movement of population. (Marriam-Webster.com, 2021)

Recent migrants: Migrants whose duration of stay, in the place of enumeration is less than 5 years. (CSA, 2021)

Woreda/s: One of the sub city's district/s.

2.2. Types of Migration

Migration of people across administrative/political jurisdiction with in a country, or across countries, has been a crucial factor in changes in societies. The two significant types of migration are internal and international migration. Internal migration, which takes place within a country, also response to the socio-economic spatial situations within a country; and International migration that takes place across international boundaries, also related to international socioeconomic and political conditions, especially the immigration and emigration laws and policies of these countries (Bhende & Kanikar, 2006).

The main concept related to migration is the push-pull which concerned with reasons for migration. It explains that, for any individual the decision to migrate results from the interplay of 'push' and 'pull' factors. The 'push' factors are pressures which encourage individuals or families to leave one place (the rural home land). Most of the literatures reveal that people are forced to leave their living environment (original places) because of different unfavorable socio-economic, cultural, natural and political conditions, which are referred as 'push factors'. Some of the push factors are negative home conditions that impel the decision to migrate, e.g. Lack of job opportunities, lack of resources, unfavorable climatic condition, and low crop yield, land shortage, poor employment prospects etc. The 'pull' factors are attractions of the destination (attractions of the city). For example high wages, employment opportunities, wide range of amenities etc. (Broadly & Cunningham, 1994; Gmelch & Zenner, 1996).

In some cases only 'push' factors will be of major importance and in other situations, 'pull' factors will be of overwhelming importance which include those positive attributes perceived to exist at the new location, such as job opportunity, better climate, educational opportunity (Hornby & Jones, 1993; Witherick, 1994).

For a general understanding of migration, it is necessary to classify migration, hence for the purpose of this study, migration categorized based on political boundaries, movement patterns and decision making approaches.

1. Political boundaries: - Based on political limits and the boundaries crossed, such as districts, countries, state borders and international boundaries, further identified as the places of original and destination. A widely recognized distinction exists between internal and international migration:

- Internal migration: - Migration occurring within a country from crossing political boundaries, either within a state or between states, whether urban to rural, urban to urban, rural to rural, or rural to urban. The term associated with migrants arriving at their destination is "in-migrants", and with those leaving their place of origin is "out-migrants". This form of migration also includes movements between villages, blocks and districts (World Economic, 2017)

Rural to urban migration which is the most significant than other internal migration, because it contributes to the transfer of labour forces from the traditional agricultural sector to the urbanized industrial sector, and is directly linked to urbanization. Moreover, it is a response to diverse economic opportunities across spaces (Mitra & Murayama, 2011). Income differentials between rural and urban areas is one of the main reasons for this type of migration, since in developing countries, agriculture alone cannot sustain rural livelihoods (P. Deshingkar, 2006).

- ***International migration: -*** migration occurring across country boundaries. Such migrants are known as immigrants (coming into a foreign country) and emigrants (leaving their own country). This also includes continent to continent migration (World Economic, 2017).

2. Movement Patterns: - Based on classifying people according to their social status, travel points and periodicity:

- Step migration: - Migration initiating from a small settlement and moving to a larger one in the urban hierarchy over the years. This includes a pattern of closer, not too destabilizing migrations from a person's place of origin to an ensuring destination, such as movement from a farm of a villages, then to a town and subsequently to a suburb (if applicable) and finally into a city. This category also includes the movement of people from a small to a bigger city. The major example to step migration is urban to urban migration, which is related to the concentration of population from rural areas to any small towns and then small towns to large cities and towns.

- Circular migration: - Cyclical migration experiences between an origin and a destination with at least one migration and return. Migrants share their time between multiple (at least two) locations, with their family, work, etc. while the frequency of movement may vary along with the length of stay (temporary or long term) at the destination, a circular migrant spends significant periods of time at the origin and destination.

- Seasonal migration: - Is a very common form of migration, driven by seasonal peaks in labour demand, mostly in agriculture.

- Return migration: - Refers to a one-time emigration and return after an extended stay outside the host territory.

- Chain migration: - Migration of families at different stages of the life cycle from one location to the next, who subsequently bring people from their home location to this new place. In theory, a chain of people constantly moves from place to place, supported by those who migrated before them (World Economic, 2017).

3. Decision-making approach: - Based on classifying migration as voluntary or involuntary, given certain sociopolitical factors (e.g. the fear of ill-treatment attributed to race, religion, political affiliation, nationality or association to social group; flight from war; conflict involving arms; civil war; natural or man-made disasters; famine) or developmental factors (e.g. substantial infrastructure projects, including airport, road, dam or port construction; the administrative clearance of urban projects; mining and deforestation; the creation of conservation parks/ reserves and other biosphere relate initiatives, among others):

- Voluntary migration: - Covers all migration based on a person's free will, initiative and desire. There are many factors that cause voluntary rural-urban migration, such as to live in a better place and to improve their financial status, urban job opportunities, housing conditions, rural land tenure and inheritance patterns, rural social structure and cultural values, among other factors (Machel, 2004).

- Involuntary / forced migration: - : the movement of people from place of origin to new areas because of war (armed conflict), environmental degradation or natural disaster such as drought and famine, social organization (family, class and individual migration), causes (economic and non-economic) and aims (conservative and innovative) (Sinha, 2005).World Economic (2017), categories involuntary migration based on a person's is being

forced out of their home due to certain un-favourable environmental and political situations. This can be further sub-classified as:

- Reluctant/impelled/imposed migration: - When a person is put in a situation that encourages relocation or movement outside their place of residence.

- Forced migration: - When a person is unable to return home (refugee), or undergoes a legal procedure to qualify as a refugee in the host country (asylee), or is forced to leave their home due to a conflict or development but does not cross any boundaries (Internally Displaced Person [IDP]) (World Economic, 2017).

2.3. Theoretical Review

For over fifty years scholars have been proposing a wide range of theoretical and conceptual frameworks to explain the causes, processes and consequences of internal and international migration (Massey, Arango, Hugo, Kouaouci, & Pellegrino, 1998). These theories are often inspired by and are a reflection of their political and ideological hegemony and they can be categorizes into groups of based on their explanation framework. Hence, this study focuses and presents the major theories importance to understand rural-urban migration process.

2.3.1. The "Laws" of Migration

Ernst George Ravenstein developed a series of migration 'laws' in the 1880's that laid a foundation stone for the modern migration theories. Ravenstein's laws were based on the place of birth tables published in the British Censuses of 1871 and 1881, together with, in the 1889 paper, similar data from Censuses of North America and Europe. Ravenstein (1885) connected migration patterns and the condition of labour surplus and shortage under which people move from an area with a labour surplus to an area with a labour shortage to improve their living conditions (Marta, Fauzi, Juanda, & Rustiadi, 2020). Ravenstein explained that migrants move from areas of low opportunity to areas of high opportunity. The choice is regulated by distance and destination location; therefore, local migrants moved within the country of their birth.Short-journey migrants moved only from the country of their birth to an adjacent or Border Country. Long-journey migrants went beyond the border countries.

Ravenstein used the data to show that the majority of migrants went only short distances. Thus the laws may be restated as follows:

(1) The majority of migrants go only a short distance,

(2) Migration proceeds step by step.

(3) Migrants going long distances generally go by preference to one of the great centers of commerce or industry.

(4) Each current of migration produces a compensating counter current,

(5) The native of towns are less migratory than those of rural areas,

(6) Females are more migratory than male within the Kingdome of their birth, but males more frequently venture beyond,

(7) Most migrants are adults; families rarely migrate out of their country of birth,

(8) Large towns grows more by migration than by natural increase,

(9) Migration increases in volume as industries and commerce develop and transport improve,

(10) The major direction of migration is from the agricultural area to the centers of industry and commerce

(11) The major causes of migration are economic (Grigg, 1977).

2.3.2. Sjaastad's Human Investment Theory

Sjaastad (1962), introduce the theory of human capital into migration to get around the problem of estimating returns. He proposed to identify the important of costs and returns to migration in both public and private, and aims to determine the rate of return on resource allocation to migration. Sjaastad sees migration as an investment increasing the productivity of human resources, an investment which has costs and which also renders returns. Costs can be broken down into money and non-money (psychological) costs. Monetary costs include costs of transportation, disposal of property, wages foregone while in transit, and any training

for a new job, while non-money costs include no resources cost such as opportunity costs of migration, time required to find new job, etc.

If the return to migration can be increased by occupational upgrading, the problem in estimating the return becomes far more complex. In this context, He pointed-out that, it is particularly useful to employ the human capital concept and view migration, training, and experience as investments in the human agent. These investments, specific to the individual, are subject to depreciation and deterioration both in a physical and an economic sense. The basic postulate of this approach is explicit, namely that the analysis of private costs and returns is valid only in the case of voluntary migration (Lall et al., 2006).

2.3.3. Lee's Theory of Migration

In 1996, Leedevelopment of a general schema into which a variety of spatial movements can be placed and from a small number of what would seem to be self-evident propositions, to deduce a number of conclusions with regard to the volume of migration, the migration of streams and counter streams, and the characteristics of migrants (Lee, 1966). He begins by postulating that migration is the result of an individual calculation based on positive factors at destination and negative factors at origin, Lee's model introduces the original concept of intervening opportunities between the places of origin and destination. He points out that, it is not so much the actual factors at origin and destination as the perception of these factors which results in migration. Among the factors influencing the migration decision, Lee mentions personal contacts and sources of information about the situation at destination (Piché, 2013).

According toLee (1966), factors associated within decision to migration and the process of migration simplify into;

I. Factors associated with the areas of origin (push factors),

II. Factors associated with the areas of destination (pull factors),

III. Intervening obstacles, and

IV. Personal factors.

The push-pull notion directly implied with the reason of migration. Accordingly, the personal initiation to choose migration linked with either by “push” factors or “pull” factors. “Push” factors are a negative reinforcement to leave the home land at individual level or family level. Good examples in points are low productivity, land scarcity, joblessness, whereas “pull” factors are the magnetizing of destinations /cities/. For example, relatively high and consistence wage, job access and better provision of social and economic services (Gmelch & Zenner, 1996).

Lee also hypothesized that both of origin and destination have positive forces which hold people within the area or pull others to it, negative forces which repel or push people from the area, and zero forces which has no effect (Ibid). Lee hypothesized that factors associated with origin area conditions would be more important those associated with destination areas. These factors associated with the areas of origin and destination are governed by personal factors “which affect individual thresholds and facilitate or retard migration”. The final element in Lee’s model is the notion of “intervening obstacles” interposed between origin and destination. These constitute “friction” in the migration process (transport costs, migration controls etc.) and may reduce or retard migration, or even (in the case of a law) prevent it altogether (Lee, 1966; Miheretu, 2011).

Lee’s conclusion with regard to volume of migration, the development of streams and counter streams, and the characteristics of migrants could be summarized as follow:

1) The volume of migration within a given territory varies directly with the degree of diversity of areas included in that territory.

2) The volume of migration is inversely related to the difficulty of overcoming intervening obstacles.

3) Both the volume and rate of migration increases over time.

4) Migration tends to take place largely with in well-defines streams (that is from rural regions to towns and then towards major cities, in other words step-migration).

5) For every major stream, a counter stream develops.

6) The magnitude of net migration (stream minus counter stream) will be directly related to the weight of “push” factors at origin.

7) Migration is selective. This simply states that migrants are not a random sample of the population at origin.

8) Migrants responding primarily to the "pull" factors at destination tend to be positively selected (highly educated persons and the like), whereas migrants responding primarily to the "push" factors at origin tend to be negatively selected; or, where the "push" factors are overwhelming to entire population groups, they may not be selected at all (Lee, 1966; Miheretu, 2011).

2.3.4. Migration and the Dual Sector Model of Economic Development

The process of economic development has been usually seen as a transformation from the rural agriculture sector to the urban manufacturing sector. This process, in the two sectors is driven by labor migration and capital accumulation.

W. Arthur Lewis in this work of 'Economic development with unlimited supplies of labor' (1954) analyzed the labor market dualism and the structural difference between the subsistence sector and capitalistic sector in developing economies (Assefa, 2012).

The Lewis Dual Sector model has two main sectors: An agricultural/rural sector characterized by zero marginal productivity of labor, and an urban/industrial sector which has a high demand for labor and offer wages that are higher than the rural areas. Lewis assumed the agricultural sector to be purely subsistence characterized by surplus labor, low productivity, low incomes, and considerable underemployment. Some portions of the rural labor force were assumed to be redundant or surplus in nature, contributing nothing to output. The industrial sector was assumed to be technologically advanced with high levels of investment operating in an urban environment (Machel, 2004).

The labor in the modern manufacturing sector has a positive marginal product (Assefa, 2012). Hence, by offering a slightly higher wage in the urban/industrial sector, many workers from the rural sector are attracted. Wage here only has to be slightly higher than the average agricultural product in order to attract surplus labor to the cities. At this wage in the industrial sector, the supply of labour is said to be elastic, since as long as there is surplus labor in the rural sector there is no upward pressure on the wages in the industrial sector. Lewis states that because the firms in the industrial sector are offering these relatively low wages, they are able

to earn and reinvest profits very quickly. In this model, the level of productivity in the rural sector is low, that if there is a large outflow of workers from this sector to the industrial sector, this would have no impact on the aggregate output. Lewis states that increased savings and investment leads to economic development. When workers move to the industrial sector, their savings are increased because of an increase in income (Machel, 2004).

The dual economy model, thus, suggests that agriculture provides the necessary resources for industrialization. The model also describes that rural-urban migration facilitates investments in modern labor-intensive industries, to make use of the rural labor and circumvent disguised unemployment in the traditional sector. The model in general explains the importance of labor at initial stage of economic development in developing economics (because of assumed scarcity of capital and the abundance of labor). This model points out the importance of surplus labor in generating inter-sectoral shift of employment and then triggering economic growth without increase in real wage in the formal sector (Assefa, 2012).

2.3.5. Harris-Todaro (H-T) Model of Migration

The issues of urban unemployment was raised by M. P. Todaro (1969), and then by Harris and Todaro (1970). Rural-urban migration of labour contributed in developing countries although there was a high and increasing level of unemployment and underemployment in urban areas in 1960s and 1970s. 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(Assefa, 2012; Machel, 2004).

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. Faces with the high rate of unemployment in urban areas and the probabilities of underemployment and being unemployed for an extended period, the migrant must consider the risks and weight them against the positive urban-rural real income differential (Machel, 2004).

Todaro says that "if the migrant anticipates a relatively low probability of finding regular wage employment in the initial period but expects this probability to increase over time as he is able to broaden his urban contacts, it would still be rational for him to migrate, even though expected urban income during the initial period or periods might be lower than expected rural income." Therefore as long as the present value of the net expected urban income is higher than that which the migrant would obtain in the rural area over an extended time period, it would make sense to migrate. In the Todaro model, rural-urban migration can be seen as "an equilibrating force that equates rural and urban expected incomes." Because expected incomes take into consideration urban and rural wages and the probabilities of securing employment, this demonstrates why people continue to migrate even when there are high rates of unemployment in the urban sector (Machel, 2004).

The Todaro paradox occurs when the increase in labor supply is greater than the increase in labor demand. In conditions where the elasticity of urban labor supply with respect to the income differential between urban and rural areas is greater, an increase in job creation will generate an increase in the number of unemployed workers. This is because migrants will be more attracted and induced to migrate to the urban centers as a result of job creation in urban destination (M. P. Todaro, 1980). Todaro supported his argument by relating with the case that happened in Kenya in 1964. The Kenyan government and the private sector increased the level of employment by 15 percent but such measures attracted new migrants to cities which aggravated the unemployment rate. For such contexts, the Chinese policy of rural development and rural industrialization served as an example of restricting migration (Assefa, 2012).

The H-T model is applicable to least developing countries or to countries at their earlier stages of development with a significant urban unemployment rate. One implication in the H-T model is that job creation in the urban sector can worsen the situation because more rural migration would be induced as a result of job creation. Migrants having contacts in destination areas have better information about the labor market and job opportunities which can also determine the migration decision making process. In addition, the model recommends that migrants should rationally analyze not only the wage differential in urban and rural but also the probability of getting employment in urban formal sector, i.e. the expected rural urban income differential, before making migration decisions (Todaro, 1980 and Todaro& Smith, 2006, as cited in Assefa (2012).

2.4. Empirical Review

2.4.1. Causes of Migration

Most studies have shown that the decision to migrate is generally made by the individual or household making the move (Clark, 1986). However, many migrants especially wives and children do not actually make the decision (McGee, 1975).

The decision to migrate depends on a wide range of factors (Bilsborow, 1984; Gmelch & Zenner, 1996; UN, 1980). The continuing flow of migrants to increasingly densely populated urban areas has generated considerable interest in the study of those factors (Oberai, 1987). However, it is not easy to assess the influences of the complex factors affecting the decision to migrate and the choice of destinations (Jansen, 1970; McGee, 1975), because migration occurs in variety of development contexts and varies in type, composition and direction (UN, 1984).

Similarly, Tadele Feleke et al. (2006), states that reasons for migration are often multiple, complex and difficult to comprehend as a chain of events and circumstances can lead someone to make the decision to move one place to another. There is now increasing realization among economists that rural-to-urban migration choices are not solely driven by differences in labor market outcomes between destination and origin areas and that other factors, such as amenity differences, are also important. Involuntary migration due to climate

change, wars and conflicts is also becoming increasingly more frequent in developing countries (Lall et al., 2006).

In spite of their complexity, the factors (causes) of migration decision are generally grouped either into “push” and “pull” factors. The “pull” and “push”factors of migration can be economic or non-economic (for example demographic, social, natural and political). Push factors are associated with the conditions in the place/area of origin of migrants and seem to be more important in the developing world than the “pull” factors associated with destination. War drought, pest invasion, flooding and other catastrophes could force people to migrate. In rural areas land degradation and deforestation are directly correlated with their productivity and life condition. When they are not in a position to sustain their life through agriculture, where it is highly affected by environment condition, then they would prefer to migrate to urban areas and engage in non-farm activities (Dereje, 2002; Kinfe, 2003). Moreover, a study conducted in Ethiopia by Ezra (2001)and T. Tesfaye (2007) show that rural out-migration in northern Ethiopia has been a response to “push” factors rather than response to “pull” factors from urban areas.

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 (Charles, 1975; Herric, 1965; Oberai, 1987; Okereke, 1976).

People cannot live with bread alone rather they need political freedom. Nowadays, good governance is becoming the concern of many governments at least in principle. In the absence of popular democracy, political security, and rule of law, people may feel insecure. Thus, they would prefer to migrate to urban areas, where the political consciousness might be better in relative terms. Political factors such as the prevalence of civil war, conflicts among ethnic groups, discriminatory government laws etc. are important factors producing much rural-urban migration in the third world (J. Aklilu & Taddesse, 1993; Cox, 1970). Moreover, people living in border areas and other political strategic places usually flood to urban areas due to the frequent war and unrest in the area.

Most of the studies agree that the Ethiopian rural areas are characterized by weak socio-economic conditions, unreliable weather for agricultural activities, poor infrastructure and environmental degradation (Demeke and Regassa, 1996, cited in Ezra and Kiros (2001) and de Brauw and Mueller (2012). Similarly, G. Zewdu and Malek (2010), indicated that rural

urban migration in Ethiopia could be triggered by low income generated in the agriculture sector and need to diversify activities in other sectors. However, the majority of cases in Ethiopia show that the poor have more inclination for migration than the rich. Unlike experiences in other countries, with diminishing income opportunities, the poor tend to migrate than the rural rich in Ethiopia (De Haan et al, 2000, cited in, G. Zewdu and Malek (2010)). Hence, the nature of the factors would happen to be more of problem driven.

A study conducted on seasonal migration in the Amhara Region of Ethiopia(Gete, Belayhun, & Peter, 2008), showed that the young and single men tend to migrate seasonally because they do not have land to work on and means of subsistence to establish their own livelihood. Land policy and other related political decisions may force subsistence farmers to tie themselves with a piece of land and avoid being away. Nevertheless, with the new generation remaining landless and land fragmentation reaching to an unaffordable level, migration to urban areas is something that every desperate rural residents would like to embark on. In the mentioned study, in the Amhara Region, 55 percent of the respondents who are young and single migrate seasonally (ibid).

Mesfine (1986), and Betemariam and White (1999), also witnessed that landlessness, agricultural policy, population pressure, recurrent drought and famine, war and political crisis were the major factors responsible for mobility and they also stated that the difficulty of locating all the various factors causing rural exodus. (Kebede, 1994), argued that land scarcity due to increasing population pressure, unfavorable land tenure system, agricultural stagnation caused by faulty government policies, poverty, environmental crisis and the consequent famine and a set of many other related factors have in single or combination acted as forces pushing people from the rural areas in poor countries. Breese (1969), states that over urbanization caused by rural out-migration is mainly the result of the “push” factors from the countryside rather than the demand for labor in the cities, or what is called their “pull”. Bell (in White and Woods (1980)) and (Gugler, Joseph, & Flanargan, 1978) also emphasized mainly on the “push” effects of rural areas rather than the urban “bright lights“ attraction.

There is evidence that small plot of farmlands, which are inadequate to support a family, are a driver of migration (World-Bank, 2010). Gibson and Gurmu (2012), report that a development initiative providing water taps in villages in Ethiopia led to lower mortality rates and higher fertility. The resulting competition between male siblings for land led to higher

rates of migration in the villages that had taps than those that did not. For women and girls, there is evidence that early marriage and sexual abuse are drivers of migration (World-Bank, 2010). Nevertheless, migration rates in Ethiopia are relatively low. Migration is mainly to nearby towns and for the purpose of employment (de Brauw, Mueller, & Woldehanna, 2013a; World-Bank, 2010). Low rates of migration may be linked to land ownership policies in Ethiopia. All land is owned and allocated by the government and households maintain the right to farm it through continuous residence and use of the land, this mitigates against migration (de Brauw & Mueller, 2012).

The review document by Birhanu and Dr.Kavitha (2017), revealed that the significant cause of migration is lack of land ownership in rural areas. Therefore, it is an indicator that to develop policies and strategies which include engaging rural youth in non-farm activities and establish different income generating activities by providing loan and extension service for the rural people. Tasfesse Tesfaye (2009), also state that in rural Ethiopia, migration of labor is a common practice by the rural people during the slack farming season so as to supplement their income. This type of migration is undertaken even in normal times so as to diversify household livelihood portfolio and as a copping strategy in poor farming periods.

Abdurahman (1987), in his study indicated that the main reasons for internal migration in Ethiopia are regional inequality of development and income; existence of population pressure; low agricultural productivity; attraction of towns; ethnic violence and other similar reasons.

Although “push” factors predominate, there are some significant “pull” factors that attract rural people to urban areas such as education, health services, security, better job, advancement opportunities and other urban amenities Birru (1997);Befekadu (1987), also a nicer climate, better food supply, freedom, etc. (Lee, 1966).The presence of relatives and friends as well as the flow of information between origin and destination has been also identified as among the most important factors and key influences on the pattern of migration Beyene (1985); Bejeren (1985); Worku (1995).Worku (1995), in the case of Gurage migration states that migrants from some areas migrate not necessarily because they are among the poorest but groups can develop a tradition of migration, once certain patterns of migration exist. He argues that Gurage’s engagement in self-employed occupation such as petty trade, and settlement on the permanent basis in urban areas provided a strong source of attraction for further Gurage urban migration.

Some experts argue that urban environment provides better employment and income opportunity, and the provision of services such as electricity, piped water supply and public services make urban areas attractive. People with better off in their income could migrate to get a better social infrastructure (education, health), driven by urban amenities, urban culture and life style etc. (Byerlee, 1976; Worku, 2006).

A study conducted in Ethiopia, in selected kebeles of Shashemene(Juron, 1985), indicated that the major reasons for in-migration are of two types: Economic reasons: - individuals are migrating to get a job, transferred by the government and trading; Social reasons: - migrants were brought to town by relatives, divorced, or married someone in town and the like.

Apart from economic reasons, social and cultural factors play an important role in rural-urban migration. People with better-off in their income could migrate to urban centers to get a better social infrastructure (education, health) driven by urban amenities, urban culture and lifestyle. In urban areas, there is a better access to information, modern technologies and modern way of thinking. The significant outflow of workers and inflow of remittances, as well as the continuous exchange of goods, ideas and cultural values, have changed the rural landscape economically, socially and demographically IFAD (2007) ; Mendola (2006).

According to Alemante, Ansha, and Waktole (2006), indicated that women are increasingly migrating to urban areas in search of job opportunities and better life. Some of the women are taking migrations as the only way out from the marriage arrangement as a result of harmful traditional practices such as early marriage, abduction and unhealthy relationship in the family. In most cases the intended pull factor might not actually be reachable due to the poor skills and the overall negative attitudes of the community towards women. As a result, women who migrated from rural areas are forced to be engaged in activities such as housemaid, domestic works and other low paying and risky activities which ultimately expose them to various abuses such as sexual harassment, labor exploitation, rape, unwanted pregnancy, physical abuse and the like. On the other hand, how the prospective migrants perceive living conditions in destination areas may have a decisive influence on migration. Migrants are attracted to towns by the favorable attitudes they have regarding city living.

The role of information in facilitating rural-urban migration is also worth mentioning. Thus, access of information from relatives in the urban areas, returnee migrants or through mass Medias would play a catalytic role in rural urban migration (Kinfe, 2003).

2.5. Brief Trends of Migration in Ethiopia

Population movementhas been an important phenomenon to the formation of Ethiopia. This section exposes the significant attributes of the recent three political government of Ethiopia: i.e. during the Emperor Hailesellassie's regime (1941-1974), during the Socialist Derge era (1974-1991) and during the EPRDF government (1991- 2021).

1. Migration during Emperor Hailesellassie's Regime (1941-1974)

During the Emperor's regime migration out of Ethiopia was insignificant. It was characterized by the departure of people to the USA and Europe to obtain western education (Getahun, 2007). On the other hand, one of the factors inducing internal migration in Ethiopia has been linked with a mechanism to escape from the shortage of land. In Emperor Hailesellassie's administration, most of the agricultural land was cultivated by communities that belonged to a common ancestry system called *'Rist'* (the transfer of land from one generation to the other by family and an individual). Hence, land remained an important asset and the main source of conflict in Ethiopia(Assefa, 2012).

The establishment of industrial enterprises, commercial centers, building of roads and commercial farms (for example sugar cane plantation and processing factory by a Dutch firm in Upper Awash) in 950s and1960s had direct impact on rural-urban migration and the expansion of commercial towns in Ethiopia. In addition, the growth of the agricultural sector and urban services in areas such as Wolayita and Arsi, supply of fertilizers and veterinary services in Shashemene town, the introduction of mechanized farming and the development of transportation system in Rift Valley region of the country also attracted seasonal and permanent laborers and peasants. Natural disasters and environmental degradation was also reported for the migration of labor from the northern part of Ethiopia at the same time. In the imperial regime, the development of towns and the expansion of economic sectors and services attracted not only laborers, but also traders, civil servants, construction workers, domestic workers and even women migrants to work as prostitutes (Tadele, Pankhurst, Bevan, & Lavers, 2006).

In general, the development of these and other Ethiopia towns exhibited the migration of various categories of people who came to resettle as trade migrants, civil servants, soldiers, construction workers and domestic workers. Female migrants working in most of the

drinking and eating establishments in urban areas also worked as commercial sex workers (Bethlehem (2005)quoting Lakech, 1978), as cited in Tadele et al. (2006).

2. Migration during post- revolution Ethiopia (the Derg Era 1974-1991)

The Derg regime brought up radical reforms. The land reform proclamation in 1975 nationalized all land resources and allowed the intervention of the state in land ownership. The reform changed the pattern of land distribution and ownership and the state was the sole owner and distributor of land. In addition, the reform included official registration of both rural and urban population and set eligibility criteria to obtain land in rural areas. In addition, checkpoints and pass system were introduced in the main highways (Crewett, BOogale, & Korf, 2008; Tadele et al., 2006).

The land reform policy, with limited access to land for only registered permanent members of peasants association, forced rural inhabitants to confine themselves in their locality than to migrate to urban areas. This was because land belonging to absentee landlords for more than a year was redistributed for the local people. Other reasons that discouraged the free mobility of rural migrants in the Derg era were; the need for an official pass letter to travel to cities, the need to register in urban dwellers association as well as the expansion of civil war and 'Red Terror' (Desalegne, 1994), as cited in Tadele et al. (2006). The consequence of the 'Red Terror' campaign was the 'decimation of the urban youth and the country's intelligentsia' and the 'forced exile of educated and visionary Ethiopians in search of safety and security' (Getahun, 2006, p.56, as cited in Girmachew (2014).

3. Migration during the EPRDF (1991-2021)

The resettlement program of the Derg regime was criticized by the EPRDF administration for its negative impact on settlers, host population and environment. In EPRDF regime, mobility of people has been made on a voluntary basis and re-settlers' were provided the right to retain their land rights at their origin and the right to return to their home villages whenever they want to. Within three years of period from December 2003 to May 2006, the government resettled 2.2 million people (440,000 households) from chronically food-insecure areas to the southwestern and western areas of the country. The reasons given for choosing these destinations were because of the existence of underutilized natural resources and spaces (the same reason was used by the previous two regimes) (Abeshu, 2008; Benjamin, 2004).

The land tenure system has influenced the dynamics of migration. A survey conducted by the Central Statistical Authority (CSA) of Ethiopia on the national labor force in 1999 depicted that intra-regional migration of labor was prevalent in the regions and inter-regional migration was very limited. The reasons assumed for very limited interregional migration has been the implementation of ethical-based federalism and its consequences on the preference of people to confine themselves in their home regions where they can speak the language well and share the culture. The five years Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), i.e. the Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) of the country has contrasting arguments about the needs for rural-urban migration. The document argues on the negative aspects of migration and considers rural-urban migration as a cause for urban poverty, widespread of HIV/AIDS and for expansion of crime in cities. According to the document, rural-urban migration increases the flow of people from rural areas leading to the increase of pressure on urban services and facilities as well as for the increase of unemployment rate. In addition, the paper argues the strategy of discouraging rural-urban migration with a premise of maximizing the utility of rural labor in the agricultural sector. These premises have been assumed to be achieved via labor-intensive agricultural development strategies and proper utilization of agricultural land. On the other hand, it documented the existence of small land holdings of rural households (even as low as 0.25 hectare for some regions). The arguments have been contrasting to each other and do not thoroughly take to account, the size of land holdings of the majority rural households as well as the positive developmental outcomes of rural-urban migration. In general, the current patterns of population movement in Ethiopia are highly hampered by empirical studies (Tadele et al., 2006).

2.6. Conceptual Framework of the Study

In this study, the conceptual framework developed from intensive analysis of literature review collaboration with the independent or explanatory variables affect the dependent variable (the causes of rural-urban migration).

Migration is the result of various complex events and circumstances that an individual and householder discussion to move from one place to another. It can be consider as a significant characteristics of migrants especially in the developing countries. Many empirical studies

emphasis the causes of rural-urban migration is due to economic, social, demographic and political factors that people moved from their origin to destination. The most significant reasons of migration are “pull” and “push’ factors. Pull factors are refers to situation that attract an individual and household migrants, for instance, better job/employment opportunity, expectation of higher income, better standard of living, affordable and accessible urban services, etc. Push factors are refers to situation that force an individual and household migrants to move away from their area of origin, for instance, poverty, drought, conflict, war,population pressure, unemployment, environmental degradation, food-insecurity, low wages, political turmoil etc.

On the other hand, the independent variables consists of households characteristics such as, ageof migrants, gender, marital status, education status, family size, income of migrant, occupational status, average distance between origin and destination, land ownership, existence of relative or family and future expectation of job waiting arean additional factors for the decision to migration.

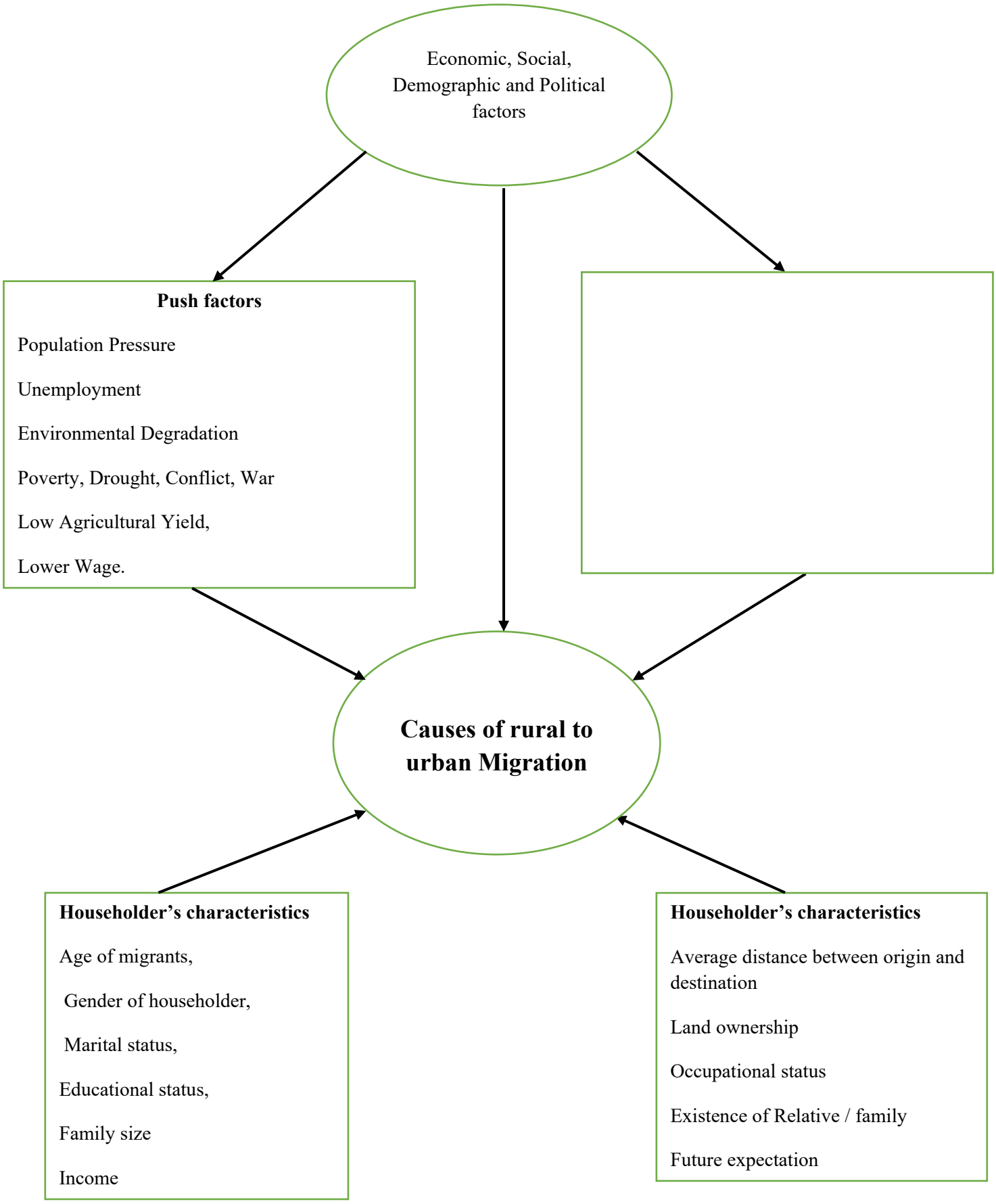


Figure 1: Conceptual framework of rural-urban migration (adapted from Bilsborrow (2002)).

2.7. Summary

In this chapter literature on both theoretical and empirical reviews are discussed. The theoretical review emphasis the causes of migration on householders, individuals and labors perspectives relevant with economic, social and demographic factors. Most of economic theories and models generalized the causes or the decision to migration related to “push” and “pull” factors, in which compels and attracts migrants to leave their original place respectively. On the other hand, the empirical review discussed the major types of migration and causes of migration within regards to Ethiopian context, also exposes the significant attributes of migration in the recent three political government of Ethiopia.

Therefore, this study aims to fill gaps and knowledge by intensive analyzing the theories and models relevant to the causes of migration.

CHAPER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

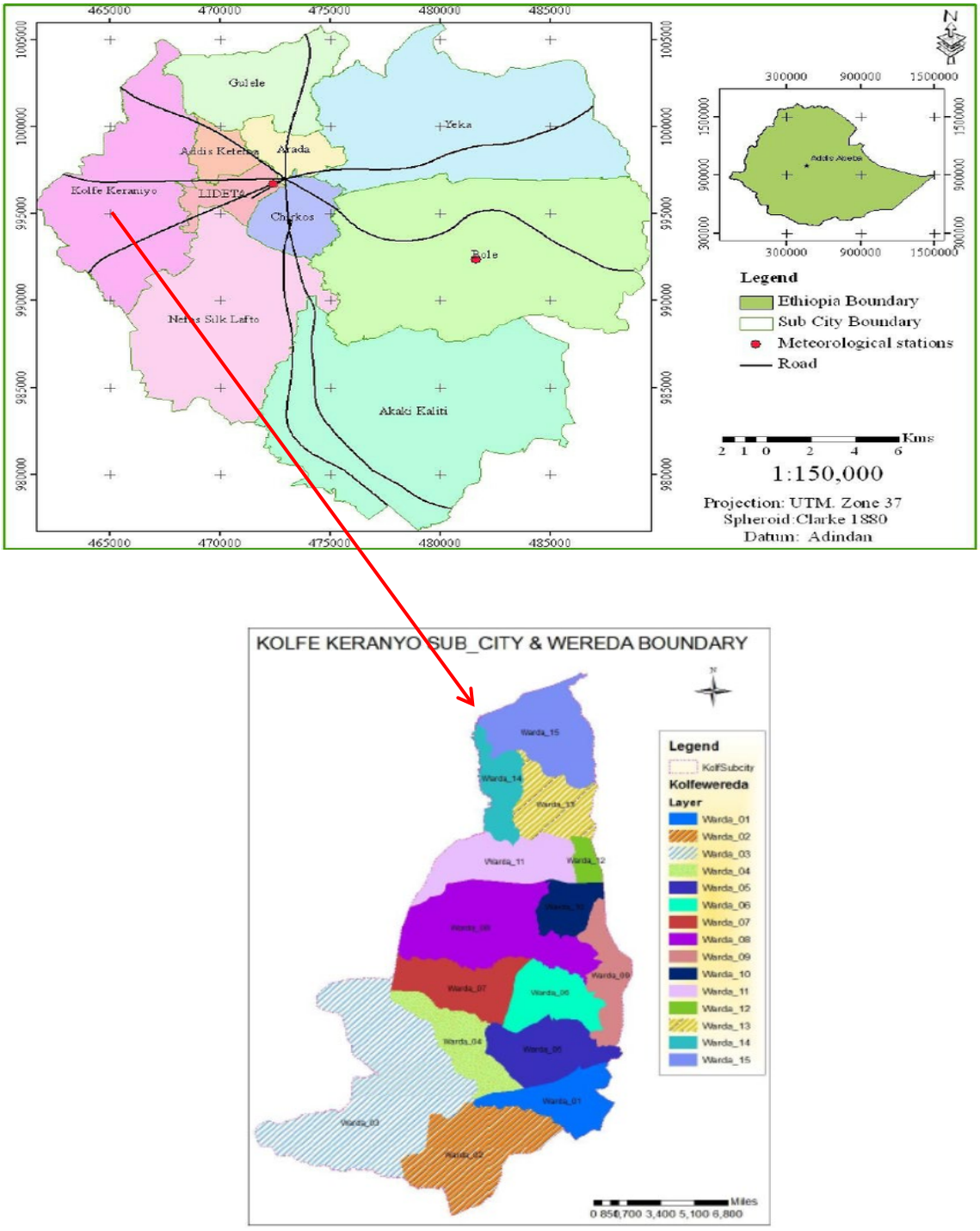
In this chapter, the study focuses on the causes of rural-urban migration in Addis Ababa; the case of Kolfe Keraniyo Sub-City. In order to address the objectives and research questions of the study, the chapter describes the study area, the appropriate scientific methods of the research, research design, methods of data sources and types, methods of data collection procedures, reliability and validity of the data and data analysis discussed.

3.2. Description of the Study Area

Addis Ababa is the capital and largest city in country of Ethiopia. Located in the center of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa (also known as Finfinne), also serves as the capital of the Oromia Regional State. The city is a few miles west of the East African Rift valley, which splits the country into two. Considered the political capital of Africa, Addis Ababa is where African Union (AU) is headquartered and many international organizations and diplomatic missions are located. It is also the location for the United Nations Economic Commission of Africa. This has given the city its special political and diplomatic significance in the continent. Estimatesshow that Addis Ababais 2,355 meters above sea level, which is the highest city in Africa. It covers an area of 527 square kilometers and has a population size of about 4 million. As the economic center of Ethiopia, Addis Ababais home to over half of the businesses nationwide. It is also the country's financial, institutional, telecommunications and infrastructure center. According to LMS2021 survey, the city urban migrants are estimated around 1,604,666 of which 677,040 are male and 927,626 are female migrants.(CSA, 2021; Population-Stat, 2021).

The latitude of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia is 9.005401, and the Longitude is 38.763611. Addis Ababa is located in the cities place category with the GPS coordinates of Degree Minutes and Seconds (DMS) 9° 0' 19.4436'' N and 38° 45' 48.9996''E. Likewise, Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city is situated in Addis Ababa. It borders with the districts of Gullele, Addis-Ketema,

Lidetaand Nifas Silk- Lafto sub cities in the North, North-East, East and South- East respectively and Oromia region in the North, North-West, West and South-West. Its geographic coordinates are 9° 46'' 0' N and 38° 17'' 0'E. Its Latitude is 8.983067, and Longitude is 38.712537(LatLog.net, 2021; Wikipedia, 2021).



Source:(Kabite et al., 2012)& Kolfe-Keraniyo sub-city plan commissionoffice

Figure 2: Map of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

3.3. Research Approach

The research approach is the plan or proposal to conduct research, involves the intersection of philosophy, research designs, and specific methods. Thus, in order to undertake this study, the researcher follows qualitative and quantitative, or mixed research design. Mixed method involves combining or integration of qualitative and quantitative research and data in a research study. Qualitative data tends to be open-ended without predetermined responses while quantitative data usually includes closed-ended responses. All methods had bias and weaknesses, and the collection of both quantitative and qualitative data neutralized the weaknesses of each form of data (J. W. Creswell, 2014). According toTeshome (1998), collection of both qualitative and quantitative methods at the same time is more advisable, Because quantitative data provides précises summaries and comparison, while the qualitative data provides general elaborations, explanations, meanings and relatively new ideas. Hence, for the purpose of this study mixed research design is appropriate.

3.4. Research Design

The purpose of this study is to explore the major causal factors that may have contributed to the multifaceted phenomenon of rural-urban migrants in Addis Ababa: the case of Kolfe-Keraniyo sub-city. Thus, in order to achieve the aims of the research objectives, this research employed both case study and mixed methods to generate relevant information related to the causes of rural to urban migration in the study area.

A research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted; it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. As such the design includes an outline of what the researcher will do from writing the hypothesis and its operational implications to the final analysis of the data (Kothari, 2004). Hence, it includes methods to be adopted for the collecting of the relevant data such as sampling, questioners and techniques used to analysis the research in order to achieve the objective and research questions of the study based on the availability of time and budget.

In this research, case study methods are used, since it probe deeply and intensively to gain insight and understanding of phenomena that are new, not-understood, or unexamined (Shaban, 2009). Similarly, Kothari (2004) explained that case study method as a very popular

form of qualitative analysis and involves a careful and complete observation of a social unit, be that unit a person, a family, an institution , a cultural group or even the entire community. It is a method of study in depth rather than breadth. The case study deals with the processes that take place and their interrelationship. Thus, case study is essentially an intensive investigation of the particular unit under consideration.

The researcher has employed case study design that involves gathering data from selected households, individual and groups of participants using in-depth observation, interview, questionnaires and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) from rural-urban migrants. In addition, case studies provide a valuable opportunity for in-depth of a typical case and proper understanding of a particular place. The reasons behind selecting case study design are:

- Case study design enables in-depth analysis and investigation a given social in a comprehensive manner, this enables the researcher to deeply investigate a causal factors of rural-urban migration in order to analysis information and draw conclusion,
- Case study design uses qualitative analysis in which enables a complex evaluation and investigation of various behavioral patterns of units. Thus in this case, socio-economic factors, types, process, behavior and recommendation of rural-urban migration studied, and
- The case study design foster the uses of multiple sources of data collection and analysis, this results facilities the reliability and validity of data through triangulation techniques.

A mixed method combines quantitative and qualitative methods in the same study in order to get a full understanding of the phenomenon under study. The main assumption is that when an inquirer combines both quantitative and qualitative methods, it proved a better understanding of the problem than using either method alone (Techo, 2016). J. Creswell (2003), states that, with mixed methods, biases characteristically associated with one method (qualitative or quantitative) are thought cancel out.

Quantitative research methods are those methods in which numbers are used to explain findings (Kowalczyk, 2016). Quantitative research methods would be used in situations in which the researcher wants to study how a specified variable affects another, disregarding the effects of other variables(Techo, 2016). Using numbers implies the uses of both descriptive and inferential statistical parameters, such as calculations and interpretations of standard

deviations, ANOVA, correlations, etc. (CRQ, 2015a) explains that the general purposes of quantitative research is to explain, predict or investigate relationships, describe current conditions, or examine possible impacts on specified outcomes. Quantitative methods are deductive and closed ended questions are used.

Qualitative research methods use descriptive procedures to generate meaning and understanding of the phenomenon being studied. This method enables the researcher to use texts to explain their findings and open ended questions are used (Techo, 2016). According to (J. Creswell, 2003), qualitative research is largely inductive, with the inquirer generating meaning from the data collected in the field. Therefore qualitative research methods would be useful in cases where the researcher wishes to general (not specific) idea from the subjects, the goal being to explore, interpret and describe a situation.

In mixed method, concurrent procedures, in which the researcher converges quantitative and qualitative data in order to provide a comprehensive analysis of the research problem. In this design, the investigator collects both forms of data at the same time during the study and then integrates the information in the interpretation of the overall results(J. Creswell, 2003). For the effectiveness of the study, qualitative strategy such as, case studies while, in quantitative strategy non-experimental strategy such as cross-sectional survey are employed.

In general, for the purpose of effective research process and work the research design of this study includes collection of primary and secondary data via interview, questioners and investigation of existing data or information relevant to the objective of the study, decision on study area, sample size selection, and sampling technique, data coding, editing and entering, data collection process and analysis and finally interpretation and presentation are used to assessment the study.

3.5. Sample Design

In this study, purposive sampling is used to select the study area. Purposive sampling, also called a criterion based selection in which particular settings, persons, or events and area are selected deliberately in order to provide important information. The logic and power of purposive sampling depends on the selection of information-rich cases for the study in depth.

Cases that are considered to have rich information are those from which one can acquire and learn a great deal about issues essential for the rationale of the research (Kumar, 1996).

Thus, from Addis Ababa city, Kolfe Keraniyo sub city is selected using purposive sampling, the reason behind the selection of Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city out of other Addis Ababa sub cities includes:

- The researcher is the resident of Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city, so that, I am familiar with migrant population who migrate from different parts of the country, in this case information is easily accessible, migrants can be easily observed, and research sites can be selected based on the causes of migration in the woredas,
- Conducting research in this area will save time and reduces unnecessary costs. Mostly in primary data collection, alsowhen there is some incomplete and error on respondents response in questionnaire it is easy to trace back respondents at a lower cost and in a short time,
- The negative impacts of migration in the Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city are highest compared to other sub-cities, therefore conducting a research in thissub-city is affirmative for the reliability and effectiveness of the research result. Thus, this research assess the causes of migration particularly in Kolfe Keraniyo specifically and generally in Addis Ababa,
- The characteristics of Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city such as, high population size, wide spread illegal settlement, higher unemployment and labour forces could be used as a base of investigation and analyses the causes of rural-urban migration in Addis Ababa. and
- Personally, I am motivates to solve unsolved problem that has negative impact on social, economic and environmental issues in the sub-city.

According to the information obtained from the administration office of Kolfe Keraniyo sub city. The sub city has fifteen woredas under its administrator. Out of fifteen woredas three woredas such as woreda 01, woreda 04 and woreda 08 are selected by using purposive sampling techniques. The reason behind the selection of these woredas are that in recent years these three woredas expressed majority of migrants households results urbanization with higher urban labor force, spread of illegal settlement and slum housing, establishment

ofenclave groups and higher number of population pressure, informal business activities and unemployment.

The researcher contacted both Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city and each woreda officials. They were cooperative in giving information relevant to number of householders, and study area information. On the other hand, data collector assistance was used to complete data collection within a given time and budget. Data collector assistants were selected based on their educational levels; therefore, college and university students were used. The researcher explains the purposes of the study also gave orientation about the questionnaires, ethical consideration of the study and method and process of data collection from the respondents. Since this case study involves both qualitative and quantitative data collection with a close attention, the researcher were closely monitoring and checking completed respondents response. A total of 217 survey questionnaires were completed within three weeks.

Due to absence of policy implementation, list of migrants and statistical data, the number of in-migrant in the sub-city is unknown. Therefore, in order to minimize bias results, multi-stage cluster sampling implemented to make the sampling procedure relatively easier and to increase the efficiency of field-work especially in the case of personal interviews. Kothari (2004), stated that, cluster sampling involves grouping the population and then selecting the groups or the clusters rather than individual elements for inclusion in sample. Therefore, population in the sub-city divided in to geographical unites such as, woreda/districts, then all elements of migrant population in these purposive selected woreda are again divided in to a residential areas (such as, more crowded and slum areas), construction sites, public and market places as entry point from which migrant will be drawn heterogeneous sample with respect to gender, age, income, origin of migrants using simple random sampling technique.

Since, migrant population is not clearly defined in the study area the researcher used the recent national survey results of LMS in which estimates 17.1 percent of population are migrants in Ethiopia (CSA, 2021) by using Gooden sample size formula,

$$\boldsymbol{ss = \frac{Z^2 \times (p)\, x\, (1 - p)}{C^2}}$$

SS = Total Sample Size of Households

Z = Z- value (e.g. 1.96 for a 95% confidence level) is the standard normal variable in the accepted level of the error term

P = Percentage of population proportion based of pervious study i.e. the share of rural-urban migration in Ethiopia (P) = 17%= 0.17

C = Confidence interval, (C= 0.05) marginal error between the sample and population size (Godden, 2004). Hence, the estimated sample size will be determined by using the above formula.

$$ss = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times (0.17)(0.83)}{(0.05)^2} \approx 217$$

In selecting the participants, simple random sampling technique were used. The study covers 217 sample householders from sample woredas. The total number of householder population obtained from each woredas Safety Net program offices. Table 1; show sample household distribution across study areas.

Table 1: Sample household distribution across study area

Sample Woreda/district	Total No. of HHs	Actual proportion in %	Sample size	Approximate sample size
ALEM-BANK	7963	33.16	71.96	72
AYER-TENA	8083	33.66	73.04	73
KERANIYO	7969	33.18	72.00	72
Total	24015	100	217	217

Source: own computation, 2022

Total No. of HHs obtained from each woredas safety net offices.

3.6.Data Sources and Types

This research used both primary and secondary data sources. As Teshome (1998), stated, there are strengths and weakness to any single data collection strategy and 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. Hence, primary data sources include interview and questionnaire, while secondary data sources include journals, articles, publications books, statistical reports and internet sources.

Primary data collected from randomly selected in-migrant people of the selected woredas using observation, personal interview, and questionnaire. Whereas, the filed survey focuses on the causes of migration on migrants income, employment, job opportunity, socio-economic activities, past and current success, demographic factors etc. on the other hand, secondary data is collected from different journal articles, published and unpublished books, data from CSA, reports, conferences papers online and websites.

3.7. Data Collection Procedures

For the purposes of this study, primary data (observation, questionnaire, interview, and Focus Group Discussion), and secondary data collection methods operated.

3.7.1. Methods of Primary Data Collections

In the primary data collection, triangulation techniquewas used in order to enhance confidence and to obtain confirmation in the finding through observation, interview, questionnaire and Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

Observation

In this study, the researcher initially observed respondents via researcher's personal observation, participant's own communication abilities , interaction and personal and work behavior, since selecting wrong participate could leads to bias, inconsistences, and in

complete responses. Hence observation of respondent is vital. Therefore it had been used for efficient data collection.

Questionnaires

Questionnaires are primary tool in data collection from selected respondents. Questionnaire is selected by considering the benefits that the method has compared to other methods of primary data collection tools in terms of time and cost. Questionnaire enables to collect more information by identifying of the social, demographic and economic background of respondents within limited period of time. In addition, it can minimize bias of the interviewer and allows the use of large sample size that will result in more dependable and reliable results (Kothari, 2004).

The questionnaires will include both open-ended ('free response') and closed-ended ('yes' or 'no') sets of questionnaire types and in order to meet the objectives of the study, it focused on demographic, economic and social characteristics and factors that affect migrants to move to study area. The questionnaires are prepared in English language, however to create an easy and clear understanding for respondents it translated in to local Amharic language.

Interview

Interview is a primary method of data collection via face to face interview with 217 householder, eligible selected migrants and with 6 administrator officials (2 from each woreda) in order to collect relevant information related to the causes of migration on migrant's social, economic and demographic factors and its consequential impacts on migrant. Thus, the questionnaire is prepared to get necessary information in-depth in order to accurately conduct the causes of rural-urban migration.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

FGD were used to verify and complement data gathering through other methods to produce insight that would be difficult to obtain through individual interview or large-scale survey (Skop, 2006). Hence, coordinating with administrator officials in respective woredas the researchergathers householders, workers, female and male migrants with heterogeneous characteristics and different backgrounds ethic groups in order to explore the social, economic, and demographic consequences of migration.

3.7.2. Methods of Secondary Data Collection

In addition to primary data collection, such as interview, questionnaire and FGD, secondary data are used to meet the objective of the study. Despite scarcity of secondary data statistics, documents and reports on rural-urban migration, migration type, and in-migrants in the study areas. Secondary data are collected from different journal articles, published and unpublished books, also data from CSA, Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city administration and selected woreda administrator about population and study area in which focus on rural-urban migration in the Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city and targeted woredas.

Secondary data boosts a better understanding of the research problems and helps to in-depth analysis of the social, economic and demographic characteristics of migration in Ethiopia and specific study area.

3.8. Data Analysis

Data analysis consists of examining, categorizing, tabulating or otherwise recombining the evidence to address the initial proposition of a study. Since the purpose of editing is to detect errors and omissions (Kothari, 2006). Data collected through the open-ended items, responses of interviewees and questionnaires were considered during data analysis. Gathered data checked for the completeness and correctness of the responses. Incomplete, inconsistencies, and incorrect response information was revisited and reviewed by participants.

After the required data were collected, coded and filled to the computer, based on the objective of the study data are analyzed in terms of qualitative and quantitative using descriptive statistics and inferential methods of data analysis in order to examine the causes of rural-urban migration. The descriptive statistics analysis investigated the nature of rural-urban migrants using statistical methods in which include frequencies, tables, percentages, and ratios whereas the inferential statistics analysis includes correlations and regressions used to analyze the causes of rural-urban migration in the study area.

In this study, in order to understand the factors that affect the causes of rural-urban migration, it is important to analyze the relationship between the dependent and independent variables in which is relevant with the decision to migration.

3.8.1. Econometrics Model

Since, the dependent variable in which is the causal factors (push and pull factors) of rural-urban migrant households' is a binary variable. Hence, in order to understand the factors which determine the extent of push versus pull factors immigration, the present study used the probit regression model.

Although binary dependent variable models can be estimated by Ordinal Least Square (OLS), in which case they are known as linear probability models (LPM), OLS is not the preferred method of estimation for such models because of two limitations, namely, that the estimated probabilities fromLPM do not necessarily lie in the bounds of 0 and 1 and also because LPM assumes that the probability of a positive response increases linearly with the level of the explanatory variable, which is counterintuitive. One would expect the rate of increase in probability to taper off after some point. Binary response regression models can be estimated by the logit or probit models (Gujarati, 2011).

A probit model is a type of regression where the dependent variable can only take two values.Therefore, purely push or pull factors were used as a dependent variable. To separate the purely push from the purely pull factors, the present study generates the dependent variable Y_i for each individual migrant, where Y_i = (Number of pull reasons for migration chosen) / (Total number of reasons for migration chosen). Hence, the variable Y_i varies from '0' to '1', with the value '0' indicating that the individual's reasons for migration are only push in nature and with the value '1' referring to only pull factors.

Using Wooldridge (2013) econometric model, the general probit regression model can be written as;

$$\mathbf{Pr\,(Y = 1|X) = \Phi\,(X'\beta)} \qquad \text{.....} \qquad \mathbf{(1)}$$

Where,**Pr**denotes probability, and **Φ** is the Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) of the standard normal distribution. The parameters **β** are typically estimated by maximum likelihood. The functional form of the probit model for the study is:

$$\boldsymbol{Yi = \Phi(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \cdots \beta_k X_K + \varepsilon)} \text{ ..... (2)}$$

Where, Y_i= dependent variable

Φ= the cumulative distribution function,

β_0= the intercept

β_1 = the parameter associated with X_1.

β_2 = the parameter associated withX_2, and so on.

$X_{1,2,\ldots,k}$= independent variables

ε= stochastic error term. Therefore, in this study the probit regression model interprets as:

$$\mathbf{Y_i = \Phi\ (\beta_0 + \beta_1 Av + \beta_2 Ms + \beta_3 Ed + \beta_4 Sx + \beta_5 Ag + \beta_6 Sn + \beta_7 Occ + \beta_8 fa + \beta_9 Lo + \beta_{10} Rf + \beta_{11} Jw + \varepsilon\ )} \quad \text{..... (3)}$$

Where, **Av**is average distance between origin and destination, **Ms** is marital status, **Ed** is education status, **Sx** is sex status, **Ag** is age, **Sn** is Sources of income, **Occ** is Occupational status, **fa** is family size, **Lo** is land ownership, **Rf** is existence of relative or family, and **Jw**is job waiting.

Finally, the transcribed data arranged and categorized in the line with the research questions and objectives. Then the quantitative data entered in to excel, cleaned and edited and analyzed via Statistical Pancake for Social Scientists (SPSS) software version 26 and STATA software version 14in order to obtain frequency, percentages, tables and graphs, also to manage, and carry out effective analysis of the econometric model.

3.8.2. Definition of Variables

Dependent variable

The dependent variable is the outcome or result of the influence of the independent variables. Thus, in this study the dependent variable is the causal factors of rural to urban migrants in which divided in to purely pull and push factors.

Independent variables

The independent variable is defined as the factors that influenced or manipulated outcomes in the experimental studies. Therefore, the independent variables of the causal factors for rural to urban migration in the aspects of social, economic and demographic characteristics of individuals and householders will be discussed.

Age of household: its nature of variable is a continuous variable, in which measures in years at a time of migration. Younger women are more likely to migrate from rural to urban areas than older people and men. The possible reason is younger women do not have land to work on and means of subsistence to establish their livelihood. Besides, young people specifically women move from rural to urban areas in search of work or better opportunities in general (Melesse & Nachimuthu, 2017).

Sex of migrants: the nature of sex is binary variable, in which value 1 if the individual householder is male and 0 if the individual is female. Sex is one of the basic demographic factors that determine migration related to structure and growth of population. Females are more migratory than male migrants, this is due to they face social pressure, early marriage, lack of educational opportunities and large family size.

Marital status: it is categorical variable in which measures the marital status of migrants, such as married, single, divorced, or windowed thus, 0 if unmarried (single), 1 if married. The marital status of individual household is one of the determinants for the decision to migration.

Education status: it is categorical variable in which measures in educational levels of household is categorized into illiterate, primary education, secondary education, university and above educational levels. Economic theories predicts that educated people are more likely to be pulled toward urban areas due to their networks, access to information, income-earning opportunities, and availability of jobs. Because the more educated the head, the more he/she can gather and process the information required to migrate (Dilip, Sanket, Caglar, & Sonia, 2011). This is consistent that those who are better educated are relatively more involved in different migration streams than those who are not (Mberu & Blessing, 2006).

Family size: it is a continuous variable, in which measures in number of family size in the households. Large family size causes individuals to migrate toward urban areas, since large

family size leads to shortage of income, agricultural land, and food; hence it has a direct factor for the flows of migrants out of their original areas.

Sources of Income: it is binaryvariable, in which measure in migrant's source of income at in the place of origin i.e. 1 if have sources of income & 0 if do not have sources of income. Migration could be triggered by low income that is generated in the agriculture sector and it required diversifying livelihood activities. According to people with better-off in their income could migrate to urban centers to get a better social infrastructure driven by urban amenities (Zewdu, Alemu, & Mehrab, 2010).

Occupational status: it is categorical variable, in which measures occupational status of migrants such as Employed, unemployed, self-employed or other. Lack of job opportunities in the rural areas is the major drives for migration to urban areas mostly in youth migrants.

Average distance between origin and destination: It is continuous variable, in which measures the distance between origin and destination i.e. 1 if less than 100 km and 0 otherwise. The short distance between origin and destination motivates or pulls migrants to migrate to the nearest urban areas.

Land ownership: it is dummy variable, in which measures ownership of land in the rural area i.e. 1 if owns land & 0 if otherwise. Lack of framing or agricultural land and landlessness in the rural area pushes individual households to migrate into urban areas.

Relative/ family: it is dummy variable, in which measures the existence of relative or family in the urban (destination) area i.e. 1 if relative / family exist and 0 if otherwise. The existence of relative or family in the urban area pulls immigrants to migrate for different purposes such as to find job and for advancement of education are the main factors.

Job waiting: It is dummy variable, in which measures expectation of job waiting in the destination areas i.e. 1 if yes & 0 otherwise. Most literature theories indicated that future expectation of job waiting in the urban areas motivate if migrant households to makes decision to move to urban areas.

Therefore, the independent variables within its nature of variable and measurements summarized as follows.

Table 2: summary of independent variables within its natures& measurements

No.	INDEPENDENT Var.	Nature of Var.	MEASUREMENT
1	Age	Continuous	Years at a time of migration
2	Sex	Binary	0 for female & 1 for male
3	Marital status	Categorical	Marital status of migrants (Married, single, divorced, or windowed)
4	Education status	Categorical	Educational levels of household
5	Family size	Continuous	In number of family size
6	Sources of income	Binary	1 for Yes & 0 for no
7	Occupational status	Categorical	occupational status of migrants (Employed, unemployed, self-employed or other)
8	Avg. distance b/n origin & destination	Continuous	Measure in Kilometers
9	Land ownership	Dummy	1 if owns land & 0 otherwise
10	Relative/family	Dummy	1 for yes & 0 otherwise
11	Job waiting	Dummy	1 for yes & 0 otherwise

Source: (own computation, 2022)

3.9. Reliability and Validity of the Data

The researcher focuses to maximize the reliability and validity of quantitative and qualitative data and tried to avoid an international bias through, cross checking questionnaires, clarifying and guiding respondents to give accurate information during interview sessions. In addition

to questionnaire, key informants were interviewed in order to verify the response given by respondents and to understand the root causes of migration in the study area. According to (Brown & Dowling, 1998), and (Best & 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. Similarly, 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.

Generally, the reliability and validity of the data were appropriately prepared and collected via triangulation of questionnaires, personal observation and secondary data sources in order to ensure effective results.

3.10. Ethical Considerations

In this study, necessary ethical principles and guidelines are tolerated. Thus, in the primary data collection, the researcher assures to protect the rights of research participants, enhance research validity and maintain scientific integrity also voluntary participation, informed consent and confidentiality are adheres. Similarly, secondary data taken from different sources are carefully cited.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter discusses the data collection, analysis and results of the study based on filed works/ survey in which focused on the social, economic and demographic characteristics of migrants, problemand causes of migrations in order to emphasize the nature reasons of migrants.

Thus, this chapter has five section, the first section of the study covers the social, demographic and economic characteristics of migrant respondents, the second section discuss the process of migration to Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city moreover, the third and the fourth section covers the causes of migration and econometric analysis of the findings finally, the fifth section discuss the discussion on the applicability of migration theories.

4.1.Socio-Demographic and Economic Characteristics of MigrantsBefore Migration

The characteristics of migrants can be demographic such as, age, sex, marital status while, socio-economic characteristics include education, occupation etc. and the prime determinant of the impacts of migration on both the areas of origin and destination (White & Woods, 1980). Thus, the major social, demographic and economic characteristics of migration described.

4.1.1. Gender and Age structure of Respondents

Internal migration is an activity undertaken primarily by young adults all over the world (P. Deshingkar & Grimm, 2004). Among the demographic characteristics, age and sex compositions are the one which have influence on migration process. 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 (A. Adepoju, 1995). According to the latest

2021 labour force and migration survey (LMS) key findings (CSA, 2021), In Ethiopia about two-thirds of the internal migrants were aged 15-39. This indicates that most migrants are in the productive age group.This indicates,age and gender are the most important determinant factors of migration.

During the survey the interview or questionnaire were inclusive to all age groupsand tried to balance gender of immigrants whose came from different parts of the country. Thus, total sample of 217 migrantswere asked about their age when they left their place of birth.

The results of the study shows that, out of the total surveyed migrant population, the majority of migrants were between the age groups of 11-20 years in which cover 56.7%followed by age of 21-30 yearsin which account32.7% of migrants at a time of their first in-migration to Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city.However, out of this category about 7.8% of migrant age groups were below 10 years. On the other hand, the lowest age groups were account in to age category between 31-40 and 41- 50 in which constitutes the same rates of 1.4% of immigrants in the study area. (See table 3).

Table 3: The Volume of Migration to Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city by Sex and Gender

			What was your age when you left your place of birth?					
			below 10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	Total
Gender	Male	Count	4	68	55	3	2	132
		% of Total	1.8%	31.3%	25.3%	1.4%	0.9%	60.8%
	Female	Count	13	55	16	0	1	85
		% of Total	6.0%	25.3%	7.4%	0.0%	0.5%	39.2%
Total		Count	17	123	71	3	3	217
		% of Total	7.8%	56.7%	32.7%	1.4%	1.4%	100.0%

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

The age of migrants clearly showed that,the majority of them were very young at the time of their first in-migration. The proportion of migrants remarkably decreased with increasing in age group. Thus, based on this survey the majority of them covered 89.4%were concentrated among youth and reproductive age in which is between 11-30 years age groups. This survey finding relatively matched with the latest findings LMS of Ethiopia of 2021. There is also the general consensus among the researchers that young people are more mobile(A. Adepoju, 1982; De Haan, 2000; IDRC, 1977).

In addition to age of in-migrants, gender composition of migrants are used to analysis the demographic characteristics of migrants. Thus, the survey showedthat the majority of migrants were male migrants in which account 60.8 %, out of this survey migrants percentage the highest male migrants found the age groups between (11-20) years and (21-30) years in which cover 31.3% and 25.3% respectively. Moreover, 1.8% of male migrants were between below 10 years, also the lowest male migrants were age groups between (31-40) and (41-50), in which cover 1.4% and 0.9% respectively out of total male migrants. On the other hand female migrants accountthe rest of 39.2% of the total sample migrant population. Similar to the male migrant's most female in-migrated at the age groups between (11-20) years and (21-30) years in which cover 25.3% and 7.4% respectively. About 6.0% and 0.5% of female were migrated at the age below 10 years and between (41-50) years respectively.

Generally, in this survey male migrants were greater than female migrants. However, recent survey showed that females are more migratory than males;the presence of more male migrant in this study may be related to the study focused on construction sites, market and public places. Thus the smaller proportion of female migrants could be related to surveyed area. On the other hand, most of female migrants are works in informal sectors such as house-maid, bar tender, babysitting, cleaning, etc. Therefore, from the data presented in the above table, one can understand that migration to Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city is age and sex selective. This implies thatyoung people and males are the dominant migrant groups to the sub city.

4.1.2. Marital Status of Respondent

The decision to migration of an individual is influenced by marital status (such as, single, married, divorced and widowed). Different literatures states that generally those who have no family obligation are more prone to move(IDRC, 1977; Mendola, 2006). Similarly Kebede (1994), discovered that many of the migrants were unmarried at the time they migrated. In line with this idea, the result of this study revealed that most of immigrants about 89.8% were single when they first migrated, out of this percentage males migrant's cover 56.2% while, females migrants account 33.6% of single (unmarried) migrants. It also found that 8.8% of migrants were married of which 4.6% of female and 4.2% of male married at their place of birth before migration. The rest of 1.4% covered by male and female migrants was divorced

at the time of their migration. Thus, most of in-migrants to Kolfe Keraniyo sub-cityare single (unmarried).

Table 4: Distribution of migrants based on their marital status

			What was your marital status when you left your birth place?			
			Single	Married	Divorced	Total
Gender	Male	Count	122	9	1	132
		% of Total	56.2%	4.1%	0.5%	60.8%
	Female	Count	73	10	2	85
		% of Total	33.6%	4.6%	0.9%	39.2%
Total		Count	195	19	3	217
		% of Total	89.8%	8.8%	1.4%	100.0%

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

In general, in-migrants to Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city based on their marital status is dominated more by single (unmarried) male and female than married, divorced ones.

4.1.3. Region and Birth place of Respondents

In Ethiopia, mobility of people from one region to another is common due to food insecurity, drought, poverty, resettlement programs etc. Now this day's job transfer, information flow, existence of relative and families at urban area specially in Addis Ababa city plays a major role for a wide spread of regional movement and enclave groups. In line with this, this study showed that, the highest regional migrants are 37.3% (25.8% of rural and 11.5% of urban areas) from Oromia region followed by 35.0% (27.2% of rural and 7.8% of urban areas) from SNNP, 25.8% (19.4% of rural and 6.4% of urban areas) from Amhara region, 0.9% from Dire Dawa and the lowest rates of regional migrants account 0.5% similarly from Sidama and Tigray regions.

Furthermore,birth place of migrants is another determinant factor for the decision to migration from rural to urban area. As survey data resulted that out of 217 total migrant

respondents about 72.8% born in rural place while, the rest of 27.2% are born in urban place. This implies that most of migrants those born in rural are migratory compared to those born in urban place, this could be related to lack of school, large family size, lack of farmland, constraint of basic utilities and job opportunities as well as poverty.

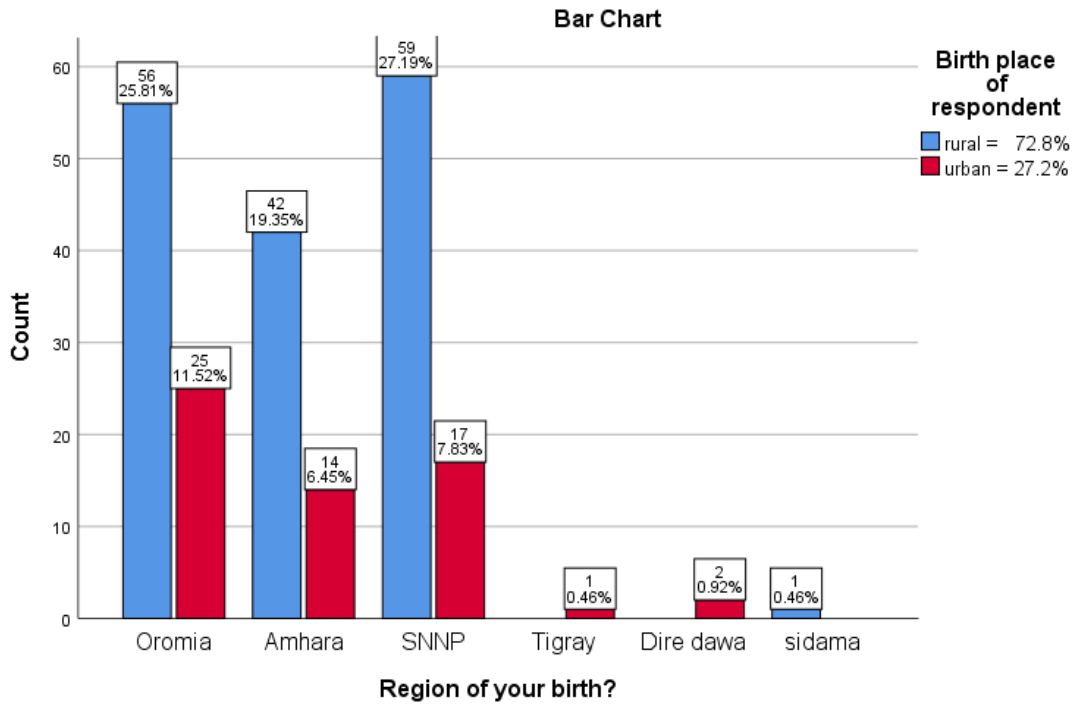


Figure 3: distribution of migration based on region and place of birth

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

Corresponding with migrant's place of birth, migrants were responded to their administrative region (both from rural and urban areas), based on their respond 37.3% of migrants came from Oromia and 35.0% from SNNP, about 25.8% migrants were from Amhara region, and the remains 0.92%, 0.46% and 0.46%from Dire Dawa, Sidama and Tigray regions respectively.This indicates that in the Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city, the relative higher migrants are from Oromia, SNNP and Amhara regions.

4.1.4. Religion of Migrants

Migrants were asked about what religion they follow, since mobility of people affiliated with religion followers. In line with this, most of migrants those came to Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city

responded that out of total sampled respondents about 56.2% are Orthodox Christian, 22.6% are Protestant, following 19.4% are Muslim and 1.8% are Wakefeta believers.

The survey indicated that most of migrants in the study area followed Orthodox Christian compared to other religions.

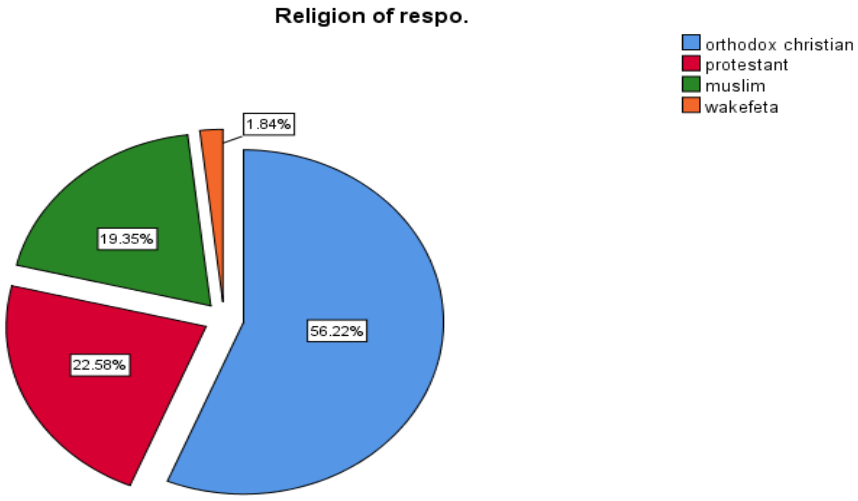


Figure 4 : Distributions of Migrants by religion

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

4.1.5. Educational Characteristics of the Respondents

Education, especially formal schooling, is one of the significant characteristics inducing rural-urban migration. Most studiesrelevant to rural to urban migration emphasis that, relatively better educated peoples has highest propensity to migrate (P. Deshingkar & Grimm, 2005).The decision to migrate is also more likely influenced by educational attainment. This would mean that those who are better educated are relatively more involved in different migration streams than those who are not. Those who completed secondary and higher education are more migratory than those who have completed primary education. This is mainly because of the fact that educational attainment increases the chance to get employment and other opportunities. 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 (A. Adepoju, 1995).

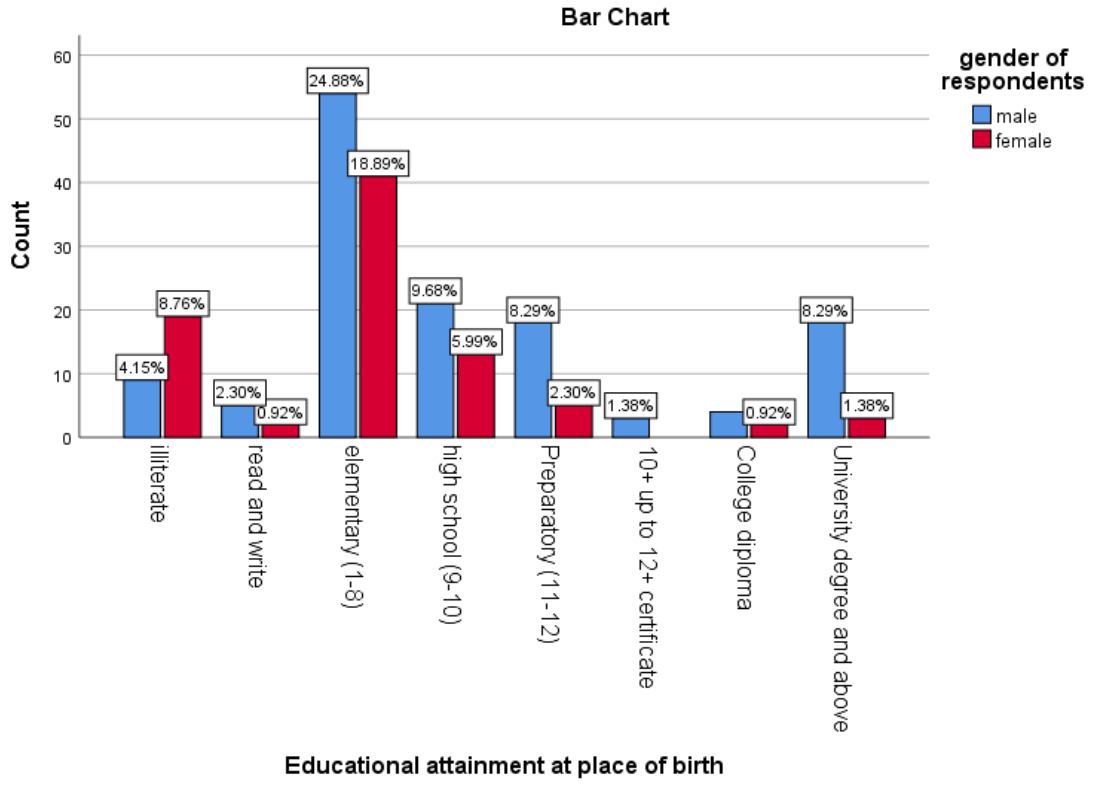


Figure 5: Distribution of migrants based on Educational status

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

As shown in the above surveyed data, about 16.1% (12.9% of Illiterate, and 3.2% of read and write) were not attained formal education, on the other hand about 83.9% (43.8% of elementary, 15.7% of high school, 10.6% of preparatory, 1.4% of certificate, 2.8% of college diploma and 9.7% of first degree) were attained formal education from elementary up to first university degree. This shows that the propensity to migrate is directly related to educational attainment. Furthermore, the majority migrants those who migrate to Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city are males. The survey indicates that about 60.8% were male migrants and the remains 39.2% were female migrants.

4.1.6. Occupation status of migrant Respondents

According to the study conducted by Tadele Feleke et al. (2006), most of the rural-urban migrants to the two urban sites (Addis Ababa and Shashemne) lack adequate education or required occupational skill. This implies that, 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.

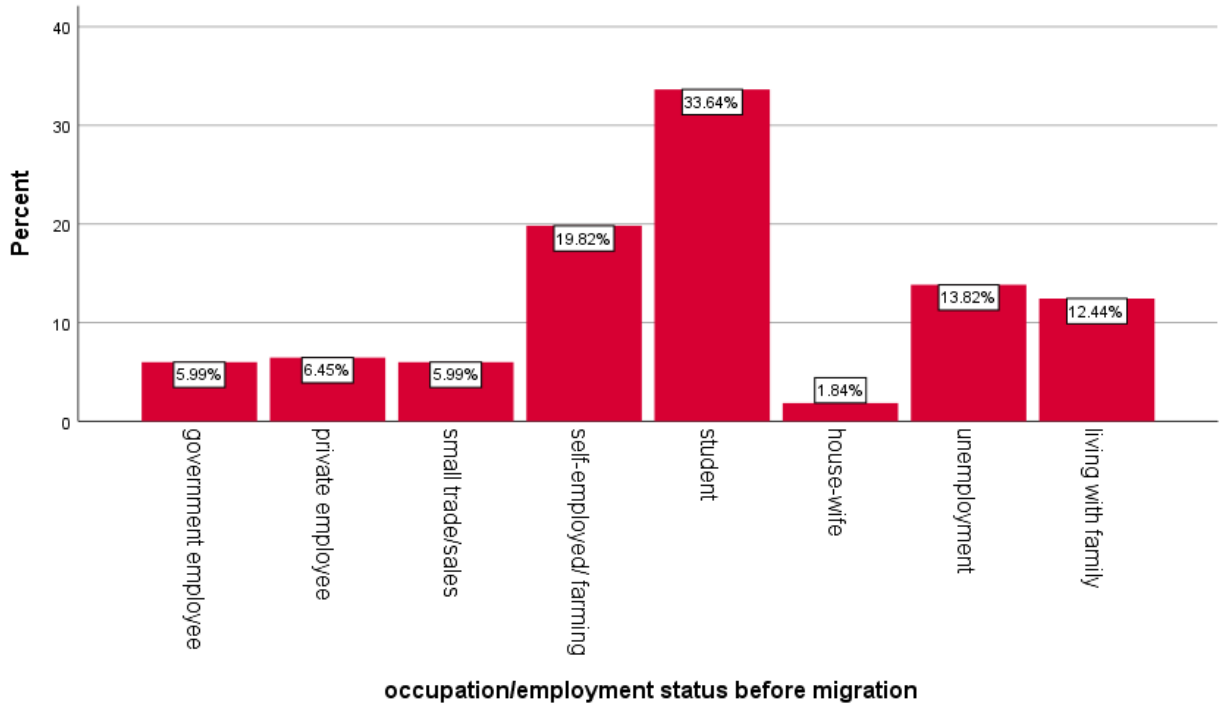


Figure 6: Employment Status of Respondents before their Migration to Kolfe Keraniyo Sub-city

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

The survey showed that, migrants those who came to Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city responded about 12.5% migrants were engaged in formal occupation of which 6.0% were government employees while, 6.5% were private employee. On the other hand about 87.5 migrants were involved in the deferent occupations such as informal sectors (about 6.0% in small trade, about 19.8% in self-employed/ farming), as well as student, house-wife, unemployed and living with family covers about 33.6%, 1.8%, 13.8%, and 12.4% respectively.

The above survey implies that majority(about 87.5%) of migrant people in Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city were either students, unemployed or self-employed.

4.1.7. Sources of Income

Income is another factors for rural to urban migration, since the source, the level of satisfaction and the expectation of higher income are the major determinant factors for migration. In line with this, migrant were asked about their source of income before migration to Kolfe Keraniyo sub city. The results of the survey showed that, out of total sample respondents the majorityof migrants about 138 (63.6%) were did not have sources of income or in other word they had been receiving support from their family, on the other hand about 35 (16.1%) were obtained their income from wage from labour force or farming, the remains of 26 (12%) and 18 (8.3%) migrants were obtained their income from wage from employment and wage from business respectively.

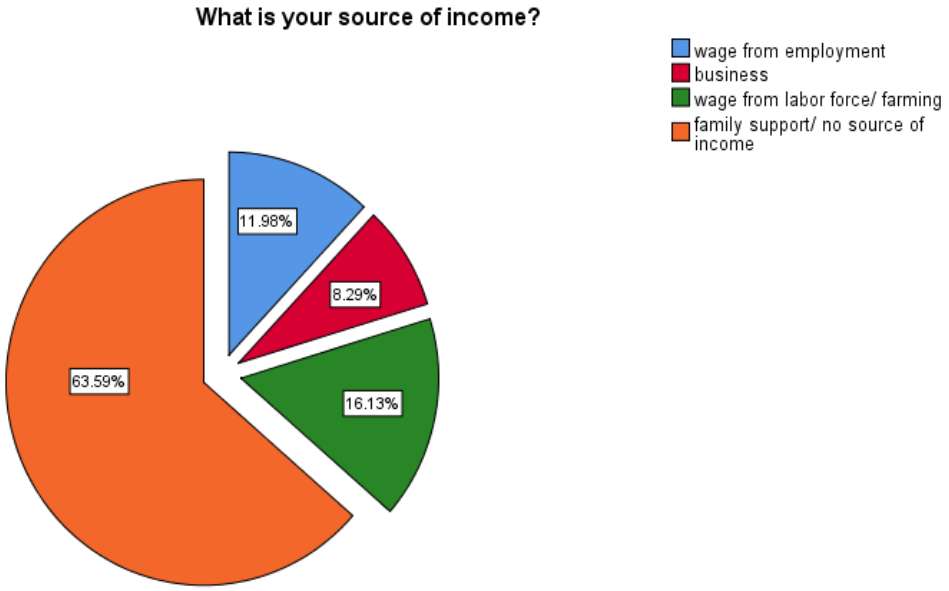


Figure 7: Distribution of migrants sources of Income

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

The survey indicates that most migrants were either students or unemployment before they migrated to Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city. Therefore, their source of income were from either family support or did not have sources of income, thus they could migrate for the sake of employment and better opportunity in order to workand to be self-reliance.

4.1.8. Family Size of Respondents

Familysize is an important socio-economic factor for rural-urban migration, thus migrants were asked about their family size before they immigrated to Kolfe-Keraniyo sub-city. Large family size has negative impact on socio-economic developments of a family in which forced especially female and youths in order to escape family burden alsoto support theirfamily and to be self-reliance. In line with this, the survey showed that the majority of migrantfamily size was between 4 up to 6 persons and between 7 up to 10 persons in which cover 40.1% and 36.4% respectively out of total sample of respondents. On the other hand, migrants with family size more than 10 found about 11.1%, while, migrants those live alone covers 2.3% of the total migrants at the time of their migration to Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city.

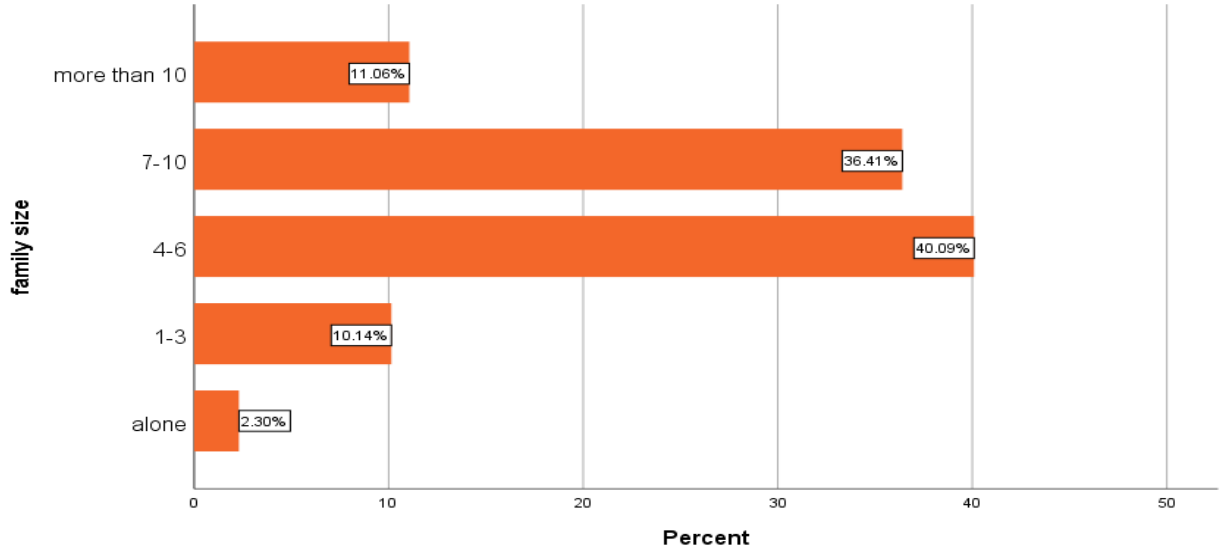


Figure 8: Distribution of migrant's family size before migration

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

This implies that, migrants those who have four and above family size about (87.6%) were more migratory compared to migrants whose lived either alone or up to three family sizes(about 12.4%). In general, large family size results poverty, lower land size, lower income, lower agricultural productivity, lower economic status also higher demand for basic needed, dependency and consumption rates. Thus, the proportion of large family size in rural area affects a person to migrate to urban area where they find better lifestyle, lower family pressure and self-reliance.

4.1.9. Sources of drinking water

Lack of water security has long been identified as one of the push factors of migration as it undermines the lives and livelihoods of peoples. Most people moving because of water insecurity try to reach water resources closer to home, traveling the shortest distances possible. Migration related to water tends to be internal or regional as those who do not have the means to access water locally will seldom have the means to move beyond their region (EVA).

Migrants were asked about what was their source of water before they immigrated to Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city, based on the surveyed result the majority (about 59.5%) of migrants obtained water both from river (29.5%) and well (29.5%). On the other hand, 18.9% of migrants accessed water from public water distributor. The remains of 15.2% and 6.9% sources were from tap water and stream respectively.

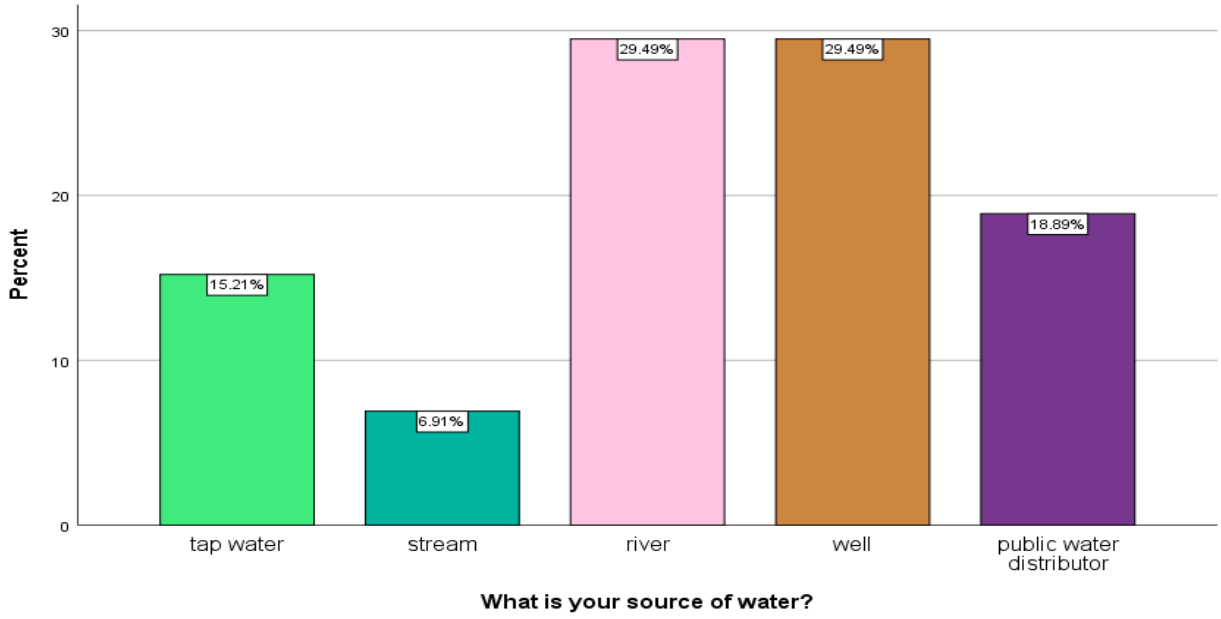


Figure 9: Distribution of sources of drinking water

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

The survey data indicated that migrants could be move at least a short distance in order to access clean water.

4.1.10. Rural Land Ownership

Land is the most important natural capital which could help to generate means of living(Rozario, 2011). According to Ethiopian Government policy documents, agriculture provides 80 percent of employment in the country's economy(MoFED, 1995). This emphasizesthe fact that thecountry has predominantly agricultural economy that relies on land as the major factor of production in rural areas. The landholdings of a significant proportion of rural households provide below subsistence livelihood in Ethiopia. (Gebeyehu (2013), based on CSA, 2005-2012). The average holding size will also further decrease if fragmentation continues as a result of inheritance and subdivision.

Studies on migration suggest that families of poorer people (usually from poorly irrigated and rain fed dependent) areas tend to migrate to urbanized location or richer villages (P. Deshingkar & Grimm, 2005) Those who are mostly with limited access to land and other assets are more likely to migrate.Similarly, according to the survey conducted in Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city, out of total sample, the majority of migrants about 193 (88.9%) were found to be landlessness.

Table 5: Distribution of land ownership

Do you have your own land?			
		Frequency	Percent
No	Count		
Reasons for Landlessness		193	88.9
loss of inheritance due to competition from siblings		21	9.7
Joblessness		3	1.4
favorites of sons than girls		46	21.2
family break-up, such as divorce, or death		11	5.1
my family doesn't have own land		32	14.7
Shortages of farming land		32	14.7
the land is owned by my family		46	21.2
conflict with family		2	0.9
Yes	Count	24	11.1
TOTAL		**217**	**100.0**

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

The above table shows that, in case of gender most female are landlessness, out of 88.9% of landless migrant's female cover 21.2%. This indicated that majority of female losses land ownership because of rural norm, tradition, socio-cultural practice and favorites of males than females. Regarding with gender division,similar rate (21.2%) shows that migrants lack land ownership due to agricultural lands were own by migrants parent(s), this means that a person will not have farmland as long as his parents are still alive. On the other hand,surveyed data shows bothshortages of farming land and lack of agricultural land by migrant's family covers the total of 29.4% (14.7% of each) reasons for lack of ownership.

In addition, those migrants with 9.7% and 5.1% shows lack of land ownership due to competition from siblings and family break-up, such as divorce or death while, the remains of 1.4% and 0.9% were due to migrant's joblessness and conflict with their family.

However, there is some evidence that small plots of farmland, which are inadequate to support a family, are a driver of migration (World-Bank, 2010). Supporting this idea, the survey found in Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city also confirms the result.

Table 6: Distribution of land own by migrants

			If your answer is "yes", then how much land do you have in hectare?				
			≤ 1 hec.	1-2 hec.	2-3 hec.	≥ 3 hec.	Total
Do you have your own land?	Yes	Count	11	10	2	1	24
		% of Total	45.8%	41.7%	8.3%	4.2%	100.0%
Total		Count	11	10	2	1	24
		% of Total	45.8%	41.7%	8.3%	4.2%	100.0%

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

As indicated in the above table, out of 24 land owner most migrants about (45.8%) and (41.7%) holds less than one hectare and between 1 up to 2 hectares respectively. The remains of (8.3%) and (4.2%) holds from 2 up to 3 and more than 3 hectares respectively. Even through, these surveyed migrants hold land regarding with its portion of land size, land holding could not restricted them from migration.

In general, the study implies that, socio-cultural practices and pressures affects women's land ownership, productivity and self- reliance results pushes women to migrate to urban areas. Similarly, both lack of land ownership and smallplots ofagricultural land ownership push male migrants to seek better opportunities.

4.2. Process of Migration

4.2.1. Sources of Information

Flows of information mostly consider as an important determination for rural to urban migration, in which viewed as one of the perspective for pulling factors in the mobility of people. Urban residents share information for their friends, families and relatives about job opportunities, urban lifestyle, amenities and services, this and other reasons attracts and influence on subsequent rural peoples to migrate to urban areas.

Table 7: Distribution of Information prior to migration

		Kinds of information			Total
		Positive	negative	do not have information	
Information	Yes	82	16	0	98
	No	0	0	119	119
Total		82	16	119	217
Percentage		37.8%	7.4%	54.8%	100.0%

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

Respondents were asked about any information relevant to the living conditions and facilities such as housing, health care, and employment before they moved to Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city, Addis Ababa. Out of total migrants, 54.8% of the majority of migrants responded that they did not have any information about their destination areas, while the rest 37.8% and 7.4% of migrants said that they got positive (migration to city is better and easy) and negative (migration to city is not easy) respectively.

The survey indicated that majority of migrants were did not have any information about Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city, Addis Ababa and lacks awareness about the city.

4.2.2. Decision Maker for Migration

Most studies have indicated that the decision to migrate is generally made by the individual or household making the move (Clark, 1986). However, many migrants especially wives and children do not actually make the decision (McGee, 1975). Regarding with these studies, migrated people were asked about who was the decision makerin leaving their place of birth or last place of residence.

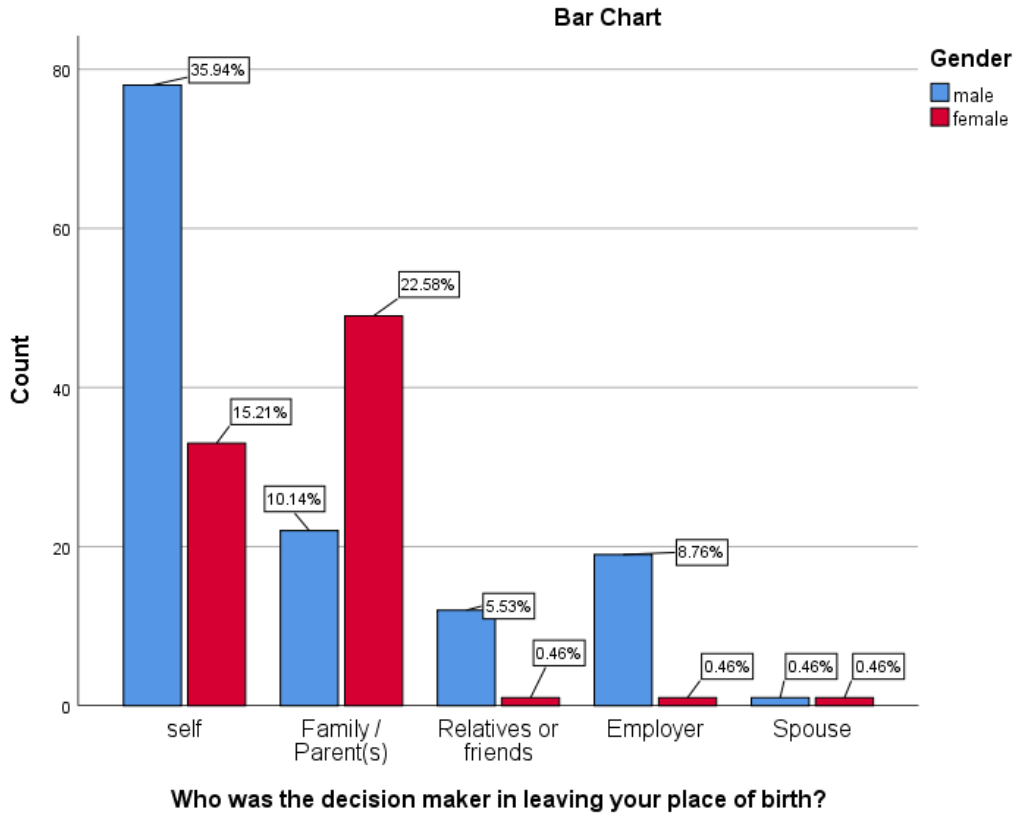


Figure 10: Distribution of migrants Decision Maker for Migration

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

As shown in the above figure 10, out of surveyed migrated people, about 51.2% (35.9% of males and 15.3% of females), of majority of migrants made self-decision to migration to Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city. On the other hand, decision by family or parents covered 32.7% (10.1% of males and 22.6% of females), most female migrants used decision by family

method to migrate. In addition, decision by relative or friends, employer and spouse cover the remains 6.0%, 9.2% and 0.9% respectively.

The surveyed data indicated that most male migrant used self-decision method, while, most female migrants used family or parents decision in order to migrate to Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city.

4.2.3. Distance between origin and destination

The most popular theoretical study by E. Ravenstein explained that migrants move from areas of low opportunity to areas of high opportunity. The choice is regulated by distance and destination location; therefore, local migrants moved within the country of their birth(Grigg, 1977). In line with this theoretical study, the survey result also confirms with this theory.

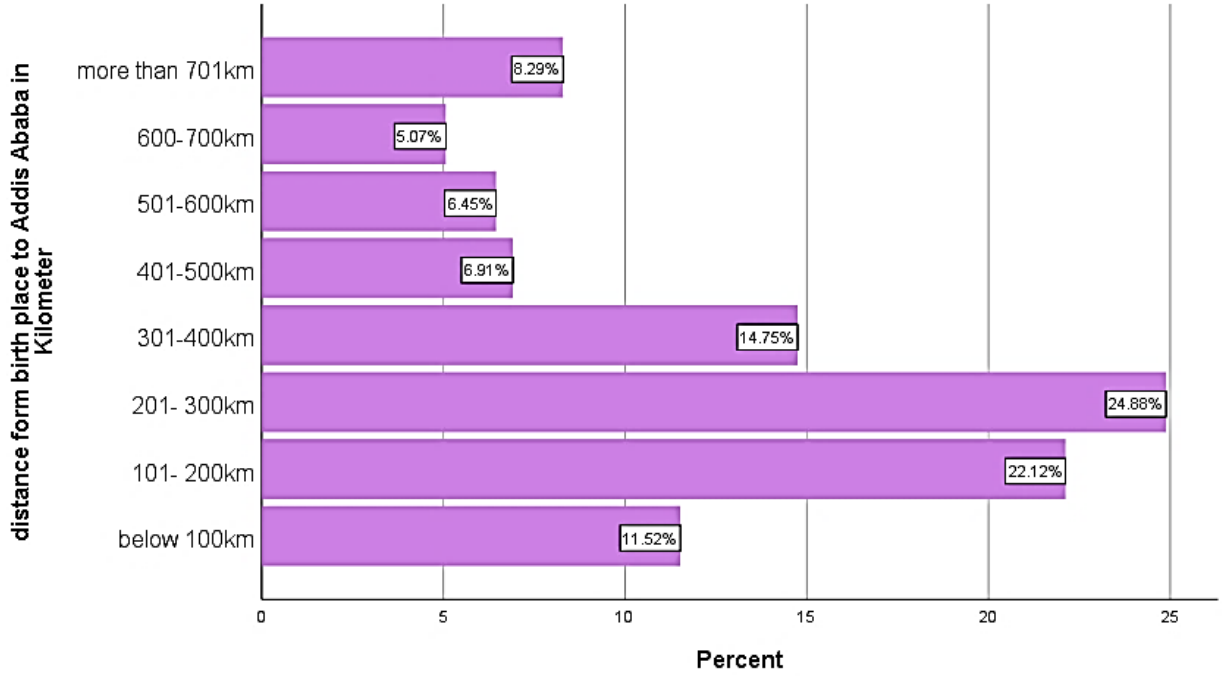


Figure 11: Distribution of distance between origin and destination

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

As indicated in the above figure, the majority (88.48%) of migrant's accounts, 22.1% and 24.88%, 14.75%, 6.91%, 6.45%, 5.07% and 6.29% of migrants travelled an area of above 100 km to reach Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city, Addis Ababa. On the other hand, about 11.52% of migrants travelled below 100 km.

The study implies that, most (about 88.48%) of migrants travelled an above below 100 km. thus, came from Oromia, SNNP and Amhara regions. In general, as the migrant's origin to destination increased the number of rural to urban migrant people increase.

4.3.The Causes of Rural to Urban Migration

The reasons for migration are different from one person to another in which makes difficult and multifarious to determined broader reasons of migration. However,most literature studies on the causes of rural to urban migration categorized the main reasons of migration in to push and pull factors. These push and pull factors can be economic and non-economic. Economic reasons are related to lack of adequate farming land, job seeking, job transfer, opening and expanding personal business, exception of higher income, etc. while, non-economic factors includes, , advancements of education and training, family death or divorce, large family size, attraction of urban lifestyle, early marriage sexual abuse, conflicts etc.

Table 8: Distribution of the causes of rural to urban migration

The main reason for migration	Frequency	Percent
lack of adequate farming land or agricultural (crop) productivity failure	18	8.3
to advancing education and training	46	21.2
family death or divorce	9	4.1
to open up or extend personal business	7	3.2
to obtain job (seek employment)	83	38.2
expectation of higher income	4	1.8
large household size/ to avoid burden on family	2	0.9
to join relative/ friends or marriage	8	3.7
conflict/ violence	4	1.8
attraction of urban amenities and services	3	1.4
job transfer	22	10.1
health problem	5	2.3
early marriage , sexual abuse or/ and divorce	6	2.8
Total	217	100.0

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

The respondents were asked about what was the main reason for their migration to Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city. Out of total survey, the majority of respondents about 38.2% of immigrant's reasons were to unemployment or job seeking; this economic reason could be related to lack of job opportunity, rises of rural unemployment rate and other factors pushed them to urban area. Children and primary, secondary or preparatory school completed young male and female aims to migrate in order to advancements of education and training, as a results of their motives the survey data shows 21.2% related to advancements of education and trainings.

In addition, in recent years a wide spared of ethic and language based business organizations plays a major role for rural to urban migration via job transfer. Thus the observation shows that job transfer accounts about 10.1%. About 8.3% of sample migrants were related to lack of adequate farming land or agricultural (crop) productivity failure, this could be due to shortages of farmland and landlessness, small land holdings, seasonal and lower agricultural(crop) productivity and lower agricultural income. On the other hand, family death or divorce covers 4.1% reasons for the migration of young male and femalemigrants.

Moreover, the survey indicated that about 3.7% respondents in-migrated in order to join relative/ friends or marriage. This shows that relatives and marriage as a driving factor for migration in the Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city. 3.2% of the were migrated in order to open up or extend personal business, while 2.8% surveyed migrants ware run away from their original place due to early marriage , sexual abuse or divorce. In addition, sampled respondents were migrated in to Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city due to; health problem (2.3%), conflict or violence (1.8%),expectation of higher income (1.8%), attraction of urban amenities and services (1.4%), and large household size/ to avoid burden on family (0.9%).

The surveyed data implies that the cause of rural to urban migration in Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city is general economic reason. This survey finding supported the evidence by Ethiopian Economic Associations(EEA, 1999/2000), in which investigate that, in Ethiopia, rural-urban migration also takes place largely as a response to economic factors rather than non-economic factors.

4.4. Econometric Model Results

In this section, probit regression model were used to compute the relationship betweenpull and push factors in which significantly influence the causes of rural-urban migration. The independent variables include social, economic and demographic characteristics of migrants while,dependent variable which is binary variable in which takes "1" for migrant mainly who migrated due to pull factors and "0" for migrants who migrated due to push factors.

On the other hand, the independent variables are age, gender, marital status, education, family size, sources of income, occupational status, relative distance between origin and destination, ownership of land, existence of relatives in destination areas and job waiting.

Table 9: The coefficients and marginal effects of probit regression

Variable	Coefficient	Robust Std. Err.	Z	P> |Z|	Marginal Effect (dy/dx)
Gender	-.6829	.2342	-3.03	0.002**	-.2642
Age	-.4213	.1746	-2.58	0.010*	-.1638
Marital	-.1645	.3028	-0.55	0.580	-.0639
Edu	.1574	.0659	2.34	0.019*	.06123
FamSiz	-.1084	.1000	-1.00	0.318	-.0421
SouInc	-.1702	.3338	-0.49	0.623	-.0657
Occu	-.0615	.0793	-0.75	0.452	-.0239
Dist	-.0499	.0475	-0.99	0.322	-.0194
LandOwn	.3923	.3397	1.26	0.207	.1551
Rel/Fam	.0888	.2158	0.38	0.704	.0343
JobW	.9953	.3521	3.35	0.001**	.3785
_cons	1.3353	.8450	1.59	0.112	

Number of obs = 217
LR chi2(11) = 46.52 Pseudo R^2 = 0.1573
Prob> chi^2 = 0.0000 Variance Inflating Factor (VIF) = 1.19

**Significant at the 5% level and **Significant at the 1% level*

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

The marginal effects provide insights into how the explanatory variables change the predicted probability of success.Likelihood ratio chi-square (LR chi^2) of 46.52 with p-value (prob>chi^2) of 0.0000 tells us that the overall test of the model is statistically significant. This indicated that all explanatory variables as a whole is statistically significantly affect rural-urban migration at 5% and 1% level of significance.

Pseduo R^2 provides information similar to that of Ordinal List Square regression: in this probit model regression is 0.1573 or 15.73%. The explanatory variables in the probit model are also tested for existence of multi-collinearity and the Variance Inflating Factor (VIF) is found to be 1.19, which implies that there is no problem of multi-collinearity between explanatory variables.

As shown in the above table 9; the result of probit regression model, some are statistically significant at 5% and 1% level while other variables are insignificant. On the other hand, the coefficients of the variables, with positive signs, are positively associated and coefficients, with a negative sign, are negatively correlated with the probability of being rural-urban migration.

Thecoefficient of gender of migrant is statistically significant and negativelyaffects rural-urban migration and the probability of to be pulled out of rural to urban area decrease by margin effect of 26.4%. This implies that females are more likely to be 'pulled' by to improve education level, to live with family, and attraction of urban life. On the other hand, males are more likely to be 'pushed' by lack of job opportunity, lower agricultural productively and lower income.

The coefficient of age is statistically significant and negatively affect rural to urban migration and as probability of migrants age increases, the number of migrants age decrease by a margin effect of 16.38%. This indicates that young male and female migrants are pushed to urban areas due to beginning unemployment, family burden, and lack of educational opportunity, regarding to gender and age variables similar to the result obtain by Temesgene and Negese (2021) evidence fromHosana Town.

The coefficient of educationis positive and statistically significant in affecting rural to urban migration, also the probability of to be pulled out of rural to urban area is increase by a margin effect of 6.12%. This implies that more educated migrants are pulled toward urban areas due to job opportunities, expectation of higher income, and job transfer. On the other hand less educated peoples are pushed to urban areas due to unemployment,family burden and lack of natural resources,similar to the result obtain by Dr.Abebe (2020), in a case study of South Wollo Administration Zone.

One of the main reasons of rural to urban migration is expectations of job or job waiting at urban areas; job waiting has a statistically significant and positivity affect rural to urban

migration. The probability of to be pulled out of rural to urban area is increase by a marginal effect of 37.85%. This indicates that most migrants are pulled toward urban areas due to expectation of better job and better income.

Nevertheless, the other explanatory variables are statistically insignificant. Marital status, family size, occupation, sources of income, land ownership and relative distance between origin and destinations has its own significant factors on the causes of rural to urban migration. In spite of the fact that, marital status; family size and the existence of relative in urban areas are considered as the causal factor for rural-urban migration therefore they discussed below.

Even if the coefficient of marital status has negative and statistically insignificant relationship with the dependent variable in affecting rural-urban migration, this implies that single/ unmarried migrants are mostly pushed to urban area in order to be free from social pressure, family death/ divorce, and to be self-reliance. On the other hand, family size has negative and statistically insignificant relationship with the dependent variable in affecting rural-urban migration. This implies that migrants with large family size are pushed towards urban areas due to lack of farmland and farm animals, unprofitable agricultural productivity, and hand to mouth livelihood.

Regarding the statistical insignificance of existence relative in the urban areas has positive relationship with the dependent variable in affects rural-urban migration, the existence of relatives/ families in the urban areas pulls migrants toward urban areas for the advancements of education, to join relatives/ family, friends, marriage partners and job opportunities.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATION

5.1. Summary and Conclusion

Ethiopia is a developing country with a relatively fast-growing population and emerging economy, and the second most populated country in Africa. Addis Ababa is the capital city of Ethiopia and one of the most central destination for internal migrants compared to other regions. Among the sub-cities of Addis Ababa, Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city has experienced favorite destination of migrants whose comes from different parts of the country and the most populated towns of Addis Ababa city. The main objective of this study was to analyze the causes of rural-urban migration in Addis Ababa; the case of Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city; the study also assesses the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of immigrants and examines the problem of lack of land ownership as a contributing factor for rural to urban migration.

Case study method was used to analysis the causes of rural-urban migration in the study area. Since the number of migrants in the study area was unknown, multi-stage cluster sampling procedures used and migrants were purposively selected to cover a total of 217 migrants in the study area. Primary data were collected using mixed methods of data collection. Data were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistical analysis models.

As mentioned in the descriptive part of chapter four findings, the majority of migrants are male in which comprise 60.8% compared to total migrants. Similarly, the highest percentages (89.4%) of migrants are concentrated among youths and reproductive age groups in which is between 11-30 years. The greater number of migrants (about 89.8%) are single (unmarried) when they first migrated to Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city. On the other hand, about 72.8% of migrants are originally from rural areas.

Most of migrants (about 83.9%) attained formal education from elementary up to first university degree at the place origin before migrated to Kolfe Keraniyo sub-city. The occupation status of migrants showed that most of migrants were students (33.6%), unemployed (13.8%) and about 12.5% had formal occupation, the remains of migrants were participated in an informal occupation sectors. This shows that, the majority of migrants were

students and unemployed thus; the main source of income was from family support and agricultural productions. Moreover, even if, Addis Ababa attracts migrants from any parts of the country, most migrants whose comes from short distance are dominated on the other hand, migrants those spontaneously migrated without adequate informationto Kolfe Keraniyo, Addis Ababa also covers the highest rate of immigrants. This indicated that majority of migrants did not have any information about the living conditions and facilities of their destinations.

The study shows that, migrants those who have large Family size are more migratory. About 40.1% and 36.4% of migrants had 4 up to 6 and 7 up to 10 family members respectively in their place of origin. Large family size results higher consumption, dependency and lower agricultural productivity in which push youth migrants toward urban areas in order to support themselves and their families. On the other hand, land and landlessness in the rural area consider as the main causes of rural to urban migration, the study shows that majority of migrants (88.9%) are landlessness. Therefore, shortages of productive agricultural land expected to increase the rate of migration.

The decision to migration (about 51.3%) was made by the migrants themselves while, parents and families also play a major role in the decision to migration by female and children to urban areas. On the other hand, economic and non-economic factors considers as the main reason for the movements of people. Economic reasons such as unemployment or job seeking covers 38.2%, job transfer (10.1%) and migration for the purpose of advancements of education comprise 21.2%. While, the main non-economic factors such as, lack of adequate farming land or agricultural (crop) productivity failure covers about 8.3% for rural-urban migration, in addition, rural push factors are the major driving factors for rural-urban migration than pull factors. Unemployed, lack of farmland, seasonal and lower agricultural productivity, hand to mouth lifestyle and chronic poverty mostly pushed migrants to urban areas.

The econometrics analysis of probit regression model shows, among variables, gender; age of migrants; educational status and job waiting variables are statistically significantlyaffects rural-urban migration at 5% and 1% level of significant.

The coefficient of gender of migrant is statistically significant and negatively affects rural-urban migration. This implies that females are more likely to be ‘pulled’ by to improve

education level, to live with family, and attraction of urban life. On the other hand, males are more likely to be 'pushed' by lack of job opportunity, lower agricultural productively and lower income.

The coefficient of age is statistically significant and negatively affect rural to urban migration. This indicates that young male and female migrants are pushed to urban areas due to beginning unemployment, family burden, and lack of educational opportunity.

The coefficient of education is positive and statistically significant in affecting rural to urban migration. This implies that more educated migrants are pulled toward urban areas due to job opportunities, expectation of higher income, and job transfer. On the other hand less educated peoples are pushed to urban areas due to unemployment, family burden and lack of natural resources.

The coefficient of job waiting has a statistically significant and positivity affect rural to urban migration. This indicates that most migrants are pulled toward urban areas due to expectation of better job and better income.

Nevertheless, the other explanatory variables are statistically insignificant. Marital status, family size, occupation, sources of income, land ownership and relative distance between origin and destinations has its own significant factors on the causes of rural to urban migration.

In general, the causes of rural-urban migration in to Kolfe Keraniyo Sub-city are mainly due to social, economic and demographic factors that affect migrants to compel and attract toward urban areas. Hence the following policy implications are suggested to solve some of the socio-economic and demographic problems of migration in the place of origin.

5.2.Policy Implication

Based on the finding of this study, the researcher suggested the following policy implications that could be taken into account the current circumstances of rural to urban migration in Addis Ababa in general and the case study in particular:

1. The study finds that, the major reason for rural-urban migration is for the purpose of unemployment or job seeking, on the other hand, this means that there is lower job opportunities and higher unemployment rate in the rural areas therefore, governments should

- Implement continuous and successive of micro and small enterprise association;
- Build small and medium industries in which gives training and employment opportunities for lower skilled young and females;
- Provide proper farmland use and management methods, farming tractors, fertilizers, and widen irrigation facilities via construction of well and stream water sources to end seasonal and rain based farming practices; and
- Target agricultural based natural resource conservation and developments.

2. Modernization and easy accessibility of social and economic services in the urban areas pull many rural people toward urban centers. Therefore, provision of different social services such as social amenities, better job opportunities and medical facilities, education, infrastructure, water and electricity to the rural areas might be reduce the amount of flow of population to urban areas.

3. Rural development policies should target rural population through provision of social-economic services, establishing rural institutions, and local industry, enhancing the productivity of labor and improving the living standard of the rural population and contribute for the process of rural transformations. Moreover, rural development policies should invest into the economy that would help in addressing unemployment problems and provide opportunities to enable migrants to involve in farm and nonfarm investments.

4. Job transfer is another reason for migration therefore; governments should expand small and medium town in rural area, widen governmental and private organizational services where educated peoples can work and paid equal wage compared to urban areas.

5. Migrants with large family size are prone to urban migration thus; governments should integrate health care services within rural development strategy. The expedition and servicing of health care to rural households could create awareness about the negative consequences of large family size. Hence, raises the benefits of small family size also encourage female households to use birth control methods.

6. Education is one of the significant characteristics inducing rural-urban migration. The decision to migrate is also more likely influenced by educational attainment. Thus, the governments should establish and provide accessible and quality education within large quantity; implement modern technology to support teaching; and wide spread of mass schooling for young, female and adults.

7. Governments should enable and subsidize agro-producer and agro-business cooperatives to formulate strong chain within urban market systems where they can be successful and profitable. Therefore, formulating and provision of cooperatives reduce the flows of people to urban areas, and

8. The study confirmed that, most migrants do not have information about their destination also, the existence of urban relatives and families are another reasons for movements of people toward urban areas thus, complete information about destination should be improved and cleared before migrant's decision to migrate and awareness about the impacts of migration should be taken in to account by relatives and families.

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APPENDIX

Addis Ababa University School of Commerce

Questionnaire prepared for migrant individual or households

Date;_____

No._____

Dear respondents,

This interview/ questionnaire instrument is designed for the fulfillment of masters of degree in development economic from Addis Ababa University School of Commerce, for the purpose of gathering information regarding the causes of rural-urban migration in Addis Ababa the case in KolfeKeraniyo sub city. In order to better understand the causes of rural-urban migration facture your participation in this survey is vital. Since, the final paper that will be written based on the information you have provided is intended to serve for research and development purpose. Therefore, you are kindly requested to provide accurate information as much as possible. I confirm you that all data will be treated confidentially and only aggregated and average information will be published.

Instruction: Circle (use tick mark) or write the answer as may be necessary to indicate your appropriate response.

GIDAMU HUNDECHA

Thank you

Individual or household address and interview results

Address: Woreda _____ Respondent number

Results of interview (questionnaire): Complete _____ Not complete_____

A. Demographic and economic characteristics of migrants at present

1. Gender of respondent 1= Male 2= Female

2. Age of respondent 1= under 18 2= 18- 24 3= 25- 34
4= 35-44 5= 45- 54 6= more than 55

3. Religion 1= Orthodox Christian 2= protestant 3= catholic
4= Muslim 5= wakefeta

4. Educational attainment

1= Illiterate 2= Read and write 3= elementary (1-8)

4= high school (9-10) 5= Preparatory (11-12) 6= 10+ up to 12+ certificate

7= College diploma 8= University degree and above

5. Marital Status of respondent 1= Single 2= Married 3= Divorced 4= Widowed

6. If you are married how many children do you have?

1= 1-3 2= 4-6 3= 7- 10 4= above 10 5= no children

7. How many household (family sizes) live in with you?

1= 1- 3 2= 4-6 3= 7-10 4= 10+ 5= Alone

8. for how long year(s) you stayed in Kolfe Keraniyo, Addis Ababa?

1= less than a year 2= 1- 3 years 3= 3 – 5years

4= 5- 8 years 5= above 8 years

9. What is your current occupation (Employment status of migrants)?

1= government employee 2= private employee 3= self- employed

4= House-wife 5= unemployed 6= student 7= agriculture 8= other (specify)

10. If you are self-employed, your kind of job is?

1= petty trade 2= street vendor 3= daily labor force
4= Hotel/ cafeteria services 5= driver 6= construction 7= trade
8= shoeshine 9= Barber 10= house maid
11= agriculture 12= garage 13= sewing

11. What is the nature of you present work?

1= permanent 2= temporary 3= seasonal 4= casual

12. What is your source of income?

1= wage from employment 2= business 3= renting houses
4= farming 5= family support 6= wage from labor force

7= no source of income 8= other (specify)

13. Are you satisfied with your income? 1= yes 2= no

14. If your answer is 'no' then, what do you think the reason?

1= lack of knowledge 2= lack of job opportunities
3= urban higher living expenses 4= lack of governmental support
5= Financial problem/ lower wage 6= business failure 7 = other (specify)

15. Are you satisfied and successful by your occupation? 1= yes 2= no

16. If your answer is 'no' then, what do you think the reason?

1= lack of knowledge 2= lack of job opportunities
3= my job is not permanent 4= lack of governmental support
5= Financial problem 6= business failure 7 = under employment

17. If you are still unemployed or out of work, how long you have been unemployed or out of work? 1= less than 5 months 2= 1 year 3= 1year and half-year 4= 2 years
5= 2 years and half year 6= more than 3 years

18. What is the main reason for being unemployed

1= had no formal education 2= lack of job opportunity

3= imbalance between salary and living expenses 4= business failure

5= health problem 6= house wife

B. Demographic and economic characteristics of migrants (before migration)

19. Region of your birth? 1= Oromia 2= Amhara 3= SNNP 4= Tigray
5= dire dawa 6= sidama 7= other specify,

20. Birth place of respondent: 1= Rural 2= Urban

21. Respondents ethnicity 1= Oromia 2= Amhara 3= SNNP 4= Tigray
5= dire dawa 6= sidama 7= other specify,

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

1= below 10 2= 11- 20 3= 21-30 4= 31- 40 5= 41 – 50 6= 51+

23. What was your educational attainment (highest level of attainment) when you left your place of birth?

1= Illiterate 2= Read and write 3= elementary (1-8) 4= high school (9-10)

5= Preparatory (11-12) 6= 10+ up to 12+ certificate training

7= College diploma 8= first University degree and above.

24. How many household/ family live in with you?

1= 1 up to 3 2= 4 up to 6 3= 7 up to 10

4= more than 10 5= alone

25. What was your marital status when you left your birth place?

1= Single 2= Married 3= Divorced 4= Widowed

26. What is the distance form your birth place to Addis Ababa in Kilometers?

1= below 100km 2= 101- 200km 3= 201- 300km 4= 301-400km
5= 401-500km 6= 501-600km 7= 600-700km 8= ≥701km

27. What was/ were your occupation/employment before you came to kolfe, Addis Ababa ?

1= government employee 2= private employee 3= small trade/sales
4=self-employed / farming 5= student 6= house-wife
7= unemployment 8= living with family

28. What is your source of income?

1= wage from employment 2= business 3= wage from labor force/ farming
4= no source of income/ family support 5= other

29. Are you satisfied with your income ? 1= yes 2= no

30. If your answer is 'no' then, what do you think the reason?

1= seasonal farming with lower productivity 2= lack of job opportunities
3= lack of governmental support 4= Financial problem/ lower wage
5= business failure 6= other

31. If you were unemployed what was/were the main reason(s) for being unemployed? b/c of

1= had no formal education

2= landlessness

3= shortage of agricultural input/ lack of land or oxen

4= lack of job opportunity

5= problems related to agricultural policies and practices

6= lack of credit/ loan services

7= health problem 8= Other ___

32. When you moved to kolfe, Addis Ababa, did you have a job waiting for you?

1= yes 2= no

33. Do you have your own land? 1= yes 2= no

34. If your answer is "yes", then how much land do you have in hectare?

1= less than 1 hectare 2= 1-2 hr. 3= 2-3 hr. 4= more than 3 hr.

35. If your answer is "no", then what is the reason?

1= loss of inheritance due to competition from siblings 2=joblessness
3=favorites of sons than girls 4= family break-up, such as divorce
5= my family doesn't have own land 6= Shortages of farming land
7= the land is owned by my family 8= conflict with family

36. What is your source of water?

1= tap water 2= stream 3= river 4= well 5= public water distributor

C. Process and causes of Migration

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

1= Self 2 Family / Parent(s) 3= Relatives or friends
4= Employer 5= Spouse

38. What was/were the main reason(s) for you to come to? Rank it.

1= lack of adequate farming land or agricultural (crop) productivity failure

2= lack of credit/loan services or Inadequate income at origin

3= to advancing education and training

4= family death or divorce

5= to open up or extend personal business

6= to obtain job (seek employment)

7= expectation of higher income

8=large household size/ to avoid burden on family_____

9= to join relative/ friends or marriage

10= conflict/violence

11= attraction of urban amenities and services

12= job transfer

13= health problem

14= early marriage , sexual abuse or/ and divorce

39. What was your move to kolfe, Addis Ababa? 1= Planned 2= Unplanned

40. Before you moved to kolfe, Addis Ababa, did you have any information about living conditions and facilities such as housing, health care, employment and so forth?

1= Yes 2= No

41. If your answer is "yes" then, what was the information?

1= positive (migrant life is easy) 2= negative (migrant life is not easy)

42. Before you moved to live in Kolfe, Addis Ababa, did you have any relative/ parents living in Addis Ababa?

1= Yes 2= No

43. If your answer is "yes", what kinds of assistance you received from them?

1= housing, financial support, food and accommodation

2= Assisted find jobs 3= Information about how to adjust and job possibility

4= Helped to find houses 5= none 6= Other (Specify)____

Thanks you very much for your cooperative!

Addis Ababa University School of Commerce

Questionnaire prepared for key informant

Date_____

No._____

Dear respondents,

This interview/ questionnaire instrument is designed for the fulfillment of masters of degree in development economic from Addis Ababa University School of Commerce, for the purpose of gathering information regarding the causes of rural-urban migration in Addis Ababa the case in Kolfe Keraniyo sub city. In order to better understand the cause of rural-urban migration facture your participation in this survey is vital. Government policies are important for land management, population distribution, migration control, mostly economic growth and development etc. so that, I would like to ask your cooperation regarding to rural-urban migration in the sub city.

GIDAMU HUNDECHA

Thank you

Please answer the questions briefly

1. What is the government policy stated about migration?

2. Rural to urban migration in this sub city is higher, what do you think the reason?

3. The government has its own policies and principles regarding to internal migration. However, there is no data related to migrants and policy implementation is very weak in the sub city. What are the reasons?

4. Excessive urbanization, illegal settlement and higher unemployment are significantly affecting urban development. What are government's actions to control and reduce these problems?

5. As an administrative officer in this sub city, what do you think the crucial and an immediate solution to control internal migration?

Thanks you very much for your cooperative!