

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF BUSINESS & ECONOMICS, SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

MSc in Development Economics

MAJOR DRIVERS OF RURAL -URBAN MIGRATION TOWARDS ADDIS ABABA CITY

(A CASE STUDY OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES, THE ECONOMICS SCENE)

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BY

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Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

LETTER OF CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that DEGNET GETAHUN has carried out his project work on the topic of "*Major Drivers of Rural -Urban Migration towards Addis Ababa City"* under my supervision. This work is original, and it is suitable for Submission in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of a Master's Science Degree in Development Economics.

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January, 2021

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this Master's thesis paper, entitled "*Major Drivers of Rural -Urban Migration towards Addis Ababa City***"** is my original work, prepared under the guidance of *MULUGETA G.M.* (PhD). All sources of materials used for the thesis paper has not been submitted either in part or in full to any other high learning institution for earning degree.

DEGNET GETAHUN

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Signature (Researcher)

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List of Acronyms

UN = United Nation

IOM= International organization for migration

WB=World Bank

LDCs= Less Developed countries

DCs=Developed countries

PRSP=Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

NGOs=Non-governmental Organizations

NELM=New economics of Labor Migration

FAO=Food and Agricultural Organization

VIF=Variance Inflation Factor

BSF =New Business Sampling Frame

Abstract

The study primarily was proposed to investigate the 'major drivers of rural-urban migration towards Addis Ababa city' in specific reference to educated employees across the country. The study was conducted on online google survey format and 281 employees were participated in the online survey among which 150 are migrants and 131 are non-migrant employees. Both descriptive statistics and econometrics analysis of binary logistic model was applied to the study through statistical tools of both Stata & SPSS. Based on the descriptive analysis income gap between migrants & non-migrants, gap in access to basic infrastructure, geographic proximity, low income level, overrated attitudes to the city & expectations are the major drivers. According to the binary logistic econometrics results being male, having rural origin, geographic proximity of place of birth, higher expected income, higher expected wealth, higher current income & having families with some plot of land positively influence migration decision significantly and higher education level of both migrants and their families, age, oversea migration plan, inhibits migration towards the city. Hence policies towards infrastructural service redistribution, reducing urban bias ,budget redistribution, encouraging educational accessibility, establishing other competent cities or developing the existing regional cities will have better out comes to the future of the city and the migrant's life as well as to the country's economy at large.

Key Words: Rural-urban migration, Migrant, Non-migrant, Expectations, Urban, Rural

CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

1.1.Background of the study

The factors that lead people to migrate, voluntarily or involuntarily, permanently or temporarily, and that perpetuate movement once it has begun, are commonly referred to as drivers of migration (World Bank, 2017). Although the issues surrounding migration are wide and complex, the phenomenon can still be analyzed in terms of its major determinants; namely, economic, demographic, socio-political and environmental (Kuhnt, 2019; UN, 2017; Mutandwa et al., 2011).

Some drivers (like environmental & demographic pressures, lack of employment & livelihood opportunities, lack of access to fundamental human rights and basic services, land shortages in rural areas, poor governance and security) primarily influence migration decision-making in areas of origin. While others (such as the potential for employment and education opportunities, family unification & most the prospect of living a safer, more dignified and productive life as well as relative income differences between areas of origin and destination are more associated with sites of journey and destination (IOM, & World Bank ,2017).

Migration, weather internal or external, has been a reality in Ethiopia since 1960s, triggered by poverty, drought, political repression and instability as well as forced government resettlement (IOM, 2017). Although rural-rural migration is currently the dominant form of internal migration, the prospect for rural-urban migration to outstrip it is real in light of the rapid rates of urbanization and population growth in the country (Ayele, 2018).

People from rural Ethiopia migrate to urban areas in search of employment & economic opportunities and better amenities, as well as to escape poverty and conflicts. Underlying all these are scarcity of land & landlessness, low agricultural productivity, environmental degradation, and a host of social problems (such as gender violence, loss of spouse due to illness, etc.) push them navigate life in the cities (Wondu , et.al, 2017).

Addis Ababa is the center of politics, economy as well as social and material infrastructure; far larger that the next largest cities either by size or growth rate (Sarah, 2019). Berhanu & Kavitha ,(2017) & Birhan (2011) found out that rise in cost of living ,declining employment opportunities ,inadequate social service ,deteriorating environmental quality (such as urban strain, overcrowding & congestion,)as well as high incidence of crime are potential aftermaths of rural-urban migration in cities like Addis Ababa.

1.2.Statement of the Problem

Rapid population growth in the less developed countries (LDCs) has been considered as one of the major challenges such as poverty, low standard of living, environmental deterioration, poor health and other social problems (Todaro, 2012). As sub Saharan Africa is the fastest urbanizing region with rapidly growing population, countries in the region are confronted with the problem of accommodating the rapidly growing urban populations in providing with adequate shelter and basic urban services, while ensuring environmental sustainability, as well as enhancing economic growth and development (UN-Habitat, 2008).

The Ethiopian population is the largest in size (the 2nd in Africa) and among the few fastest growing (2.9% per year) populations in the world. This brings its own challenges in terms of, eradicating poverty and provision of urban facilities and a need to the same level of economic growth to offset pressures created by population growth (UN-Habitat, 2008).

Ethiopia is the least urbanized country in Africa though it's predicted to see a major increase in urban population from 2000 to 2050. Nevertheless, according to Beate (2017) Ethiopia is one of the most rapidly urbanizing countries in sub-Saharan Africa with average annual growth rate of up to 4 %.Urbanization has recently accelerated and the urban population share is estimated to almost double from 16 percent in 2007 to 27 percent by 2035 (WB,2010).

Most of the Ethiopian urbanization trends are driven by migrations which are characterized by an increase in the number of towns, market integration of the

agricultural activities, development of the rural market and unbalanced growth in size and spatial distribution of towns like Addis Ababa (Tsegaye, 2010). In the past, rural-rural movement was the dominant internal migration pattern (Ayele, 2018) but internal rural-urban migration is on the rise, (Sarah Carson, 2019). Urban youth unemployment in Ethiopia is high & widespread, especially in the informal sector which leads to low incomes in the informal sector. The cities in Ethiopia account for 38% of the GDP but they only employ 15% of the workforce of the country (Sarah Carson, 2019).

Addis Ababa, despite the strong economic growth trends the city is facing significant development challenges such as high level of unemployment (23.5%), poverty (22%) &large size informal sector (30%) which comprises of economically active labor force in the city. In addition to this, demographic pressures (due to net migration to the city and from its own population growth), deteriorating in access to basic utility services (such as high density, congestion etc.), high level of vulnerability are among the challenges the city is facing (Natoo, 2017).

According to the available literature those factors that push individuals to migrate in to the cities are: land shortage problems (Natoo, 2017, Melesse & Nachimuthu, 2017), food insufficiency, presence of female household heads, rural poverty, restrictive culture (Fasil & Mohammed, 2017). Environmental degradation, lower agricultural productivity, inadequate social service as well as demographic pressures (Melese & Nachimuthu, 2017), large size families & individuals with poor agricultural practices (Sarah, 2019) are factors that push individuals to migrate to the cities.

Those factors that Pull or attract individuals to cities are: according to Marina (2017) high expectations of life in Addis Ababa (such as improving education, employment opportunities& improving standard of living. While for WB (2010) educational and employment opportunities are the most important drivers towards the city but in contrast with Natoo (2017) finding migration, is very little driven by shortage of land. Furthermore geographical proximity(Tegegne & Penker,2016), Better jobs opportunities in the urban areas, search for further education, motives to start new business, and better urban services (Fasil & Mohammed,2017),educational opportunities , availability of health infrastructure, better security(Melesse &

Nachimuthu,2017),the need to join friends and relatives, the search for job (Gashaw, 2002), search of employment and to utilize urban services (Birhan,2011) are the main driving causes that attract individuals to the cities.

Much of the empirical literature on internal migration in Ethiopia stresses the problem of rural -urban migration only from sending regions, migrant's origin and those who left behind than those who are at the place of destination (Natoo 2017).There is also more concentrations only on why youth migrate than focusing on understanding what migrants lives are like in the city once they have undertaken this decision to migrate Sarah (2019). But this study covers this gap by incorporating migrant's current life situation comparing with pre- migration expectations.

Educational migration is increasing and it is very important for any economy because it implies several benefits as a higher innovation, extra income, new technologies, and higher labor market participation and hence it brings economic growth (Ramirez & Kumpikaite, 2013). The paper has tried to address the basic economic motives that makes people or educated individuals choose to flee to the city despite the unpleasant situation with high unemployment rate and the huge challenge for new comers the city life is already adhered. Incorporating economic motives like expected wage & income Vis a Vis existing actual current wage & income as well as actual current & future expected wealth has been explored by applying better statistical methodologies such as binary logistics regression mode than the previous studies.

1.3 **Research Question**

- How demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, family size & marriage status related with level of migration towards Addis Ababa?
- How expected wage and income affects the migration decision towards Addis Ababa city?
- What is the correlation between education level, parent's education and rural-urban migration towards Addis Ababa city?
- Is there any considerable income & basic infrastructure endowments gap between areas of origin and Addis Ababa city.

1.4 Objectives

1.4.1 General Objectives

The general objective of this paper is to identify the major driving causes of migration towards Addis Ababa city with major economic aspirations that precipitate the movement of people towards the city.

. **1.4.2 Specific Objectives**

- Identify the relationship between various demographic characteristics and tendency to migration
- Identify the link between education, parents education and level migration decision
- Identify the interaction between economic drivers like, wage, income and wealth differential, with respective expected differentials with current wage, income and wealth against migration.
- Analyze weather there is income, infrastructural gap between migrants and non-migrant employees.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Many of the studies (Melese & Nachimuthu, 2017), (*Carter & Rohwerder, 2016),* (UN, 2010, 2017), *(Woldehana et.al, 2017*) have focused on studying migration decisions based on household decision making process. But this has largely incorporated on individual decision making process in the course of migratory decisions.

The paper is trying to find out the major drivers of rural urban migration towards Addis Ababa city by applying economic instruments (like expected wage and income, pre-migration employment status and academic opportunities) which were not incorporated in most of the studies so far. In addition, the study uses binary Logistics model so as to find out the effect of those variables on migration decision.

As far as the study understands those applied models are at least among the first few instruments applied in studying rural –urban migration towards Addis Ababa city and this will going to add something to the existing academic knowledge and the study can also be used as a source of input for further studies in the same arena.

Further than this, the study has presented a brief policy prescription regarding the way rural-urban migration should be handled and understood to curb the future

potential challenges and to exploit the maximum opportunities the city should have obtained and to improve the quality of life of its residents.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study has been conducted on online google survey form which could be accessible by any one on the web or who have access to the internet. But the study was limited to those individuals who were either government or private sector employees.

The scope of the study was very huge and vast in incorporating respondent's response because it can be accessed by many people who are working on some specified institutions in Addis Ababa and those who are working elsewhere in Ethiopia outside of Addis Ababa.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

Trying to study drivers of rural-urban migration by targeting some selected migrants and non-migrant groups of people in a situation you can't limit the access of other groups of people creates a problem in analyzing and collecting the data. The study also entirely focused only on private and government employees which may not give us the full picture about the overall cause of rural-urban migration to the city of Addis.

The other limitation of the study during data collection period the questionnaire was the questions were prepared in English language and it creates some barriers to be fully incorporated by respondent's sense of understanding and the study was conducted on google form which was a new idea for many respondents. The study was also difficult to be conducted due to the need for internet connection in data collecting link & most importantly respondent's reluctance to fill he questionnaire and inability to access respondents in the web.

Due to such problems the study is limited to some sample populations and limited sample size (respondents or target groups). In addition, limited time & limited financial capabilities the study might not give us the full picture of sound and representative research findings.

To curb such challenges the study was conducted in a way that can give us better representations of the study by posting the link via viable organization websites with, telegram address and email as well as other media of communication networks.

1.8. **Definition of Terms**

The paper uses the term rural in some different operational context only on the tittle of the thesis since the study is about driving causes of rural-urban migration towards the city. The main message is not demarcating rural and urban but to understand why people are migrating to the city. Therefore for simplicity rural means anywhere outside of Addis Ababa but this will not change the entire context of the study because each migrant current address and place of birth are narrated in its real locational status.

1.9. **Organization of the Study**

The first chapter is the introductory part that assesses the entire introductory frame work of the study .Chapter two deals with a review of related literature. Chapter three is about the research methodology and chapter four presents how data is collected and processed, data presentation, analysis and the interpretation of empirical findings of the study. Finally, the last and the fifth chapter provides summery, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

2. Chapter Two Literature Review

2.1 Definitions and concepts

Population Growth is the increase in the number of people that reside in a country, or city which can be motivated by either high birth rate and low death rate or high net migration rate. Due to the related problems with the increase in population size both DCs & LDCs have developed the new consensus for more slow population growth (Todaro & Smith, 2012). Urbanization refers to the population shift from rural to urban areas, the decrease in the proportion of people living in rural areas and the ways in which societies adapt to this change. It's predominantly the process by which towns and cities are formed and become larger as more people begin living and working in central areas.

Migration is the movement of people (individual or in group) from one place to another (from one geographical unit to the other) with the intentions of settling permanently or temporarily at a new location or geographic region across an administrative or political border (Ayele, 2018). Todaro & Smith, (2012) defines Economic migration as the process of individual's decision making based on their own self-interest, and which will maximize efficiency, overall output and at least one other measure which is welfare at individual or at societal level. A migrant is also defined as a person who has changed his usual place of residence from one migration-defining area to another at least once during the migration interval (Desta,et.al ,2016).Economic migrants are individuals or groups who have not been compelled to migrate either as refugees or through force. Rather they migrate to urban areas as a matter of choice no matter how poor or underdeveloped the area of origin may be (CITI, 2018).

2.2. Population Growth, Urbanization And Rural-Urban Migration

2.2.1 Population Growth & Urbanization

The projected Ethiopian population steadily increased from 83.7 million in 2012 to 133.5 million in 2032 and 171.8 million in 2050, with a doubling time of 83 years in 2050 (Bekele & Lakew 2014).The urban population in Ethiopia is increasing rapidly. Estimated at only 17.3 percent in 2012.The urban population is projected to nearly triple from 15.2 million in 2012 to 42.3 million in 2037, growing at 3.8 percent a year. Which indicates that the rate of urbanization will be even faster, at about 5.4 percent a

year. Tripling of the urban population even earlier by 2034, with 30 percent of the country's people in urban areas by 2028 (*World Bank, 2014).*

2.2.2. Rural-Urban Migration

The rural people are shifting towards the urban centers in the developing world in order to improve their living standards (Ikramullah & Shair, 2011). Rural-urban migration is rapidly gaining in importance especially in the urbanizing economies as rural-urban wage differentials grow and the returns from migration increase in recent years due to urbanization (IOM, 2005). Rural-urban migration that positive impacts are potentially the greatest especially where urban incomes are higher. Global evidence suggests that wage employment, rather than self-employment, leads to the emergence of a middle class in developing countries. In Ethiopia, wage employment is primarily formal, its rate increasing with city size. This is encouraging, but the growth of formal jobs continues to lag behind (*World Bank, 2014).*

2.2.3. General Perceptions about Migration

In dealing with very important arena for development debate about PRSP since the late 1990s many African countries understood migration issue, as contributing to population growth, urban squalor, the breakdown of traditional family structures, crime, diseases such as HIV/AIDS, land degradation and/ rural poverty *with some exceptions. (De Haan &Yqub, 2009).* Despite overwhelming evidence that internal migration can lead to the accumulation of household wealth as well as positive changes in both sending and receiving areas, it continues to be viewed as an economically, socially and politically destabilizing process by policy makers, bureaucrats, academics and even NGOs (IOM, 2005).

Internal migration can play an important role in poverty reduction and economic development; and hence should not be controlled or actively discouraged. Policy should instead concern itself with ways of maximizing the potential benefits of migration to the individual concerned and society at large. Migration is an important livelihood strategy for poor groups across the world and not just a response to shocks (IOM, 2005).

Internal migration can play an important role in poverty reduction and it should not be controlled. We stress that even when migration is accumulative the costs of migration remain high. By underplaying or ignoring the vast contribution that migrant labor

makes to the economy, governments escape the responsibility of providing them with adequate living conditions, minimum wages and freedom from exploitation and harassment (IOM, 2005).

2.3. Theories of Migration

2.3.1. **Theoretical literature**

At present, the dominant theory in explaining causes of migration is the neoclassical theory with its underlying assumption that migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic considerations of relative benefits and costs. Todaro and Smiths theory owing to its analytical rigor and its ability to propose a set of testable hypotheses and useful tools for analyzing not only the causes but also the effects of migration, it occupies a prominent position in current academic and policy-related research.

The newer theories of migration which reacted to the neoclassical theory arose as a response to the changing nature of the world. Since the 1960s a new form of post-industrial migration has emerged as a global phenomenon. Theories of migration, therefore, have to account for very complex migration regimes which encompass migration flows from industrializing to mature economies.

2.3.1.1.**Lewis two sector (Surplus Labor) Model**

Lewis two-sector model generally is a theory of development in which surplus labor from the traditional agricultural sector is transferred to the modern industrial sector, the growth of which absorbs the surplus labor, promotes industrialization, and stimulates sustained development.

The Lewis model had a particular kind of inter sectorial linkage: all workers not employed in the modern sector were assumed to take up employment in the agricultural sector. This is because the only form of assistance for the unemployed was the charity of relatives which was assumed (implicitly) to be available only to informal workers residing in the country side. (Gary, 2004).

But the model has been criticized for its own issues such as the rate of labor transfer and employment creation in the modern sector is proportional to the rate of modern sector capital accumulation. Which ignores capitalist profits are reinvested in more sophisticated laborsaving capital equipment and the notion of surplus labor exists in

rural areas while there is full employment in the urban areas is generally invalid. Constant urban wage assertion is also criticized for ignoring institutional factors such as (labor unions, civil service wage scales, and multinational corporations) which is prevalent in most LDCs countries.

2.3.1.2.**The Harris –Todaro Rural-Urban Migration Model**

Todaro (1980) rural-urban migration theory was different from the previous theories as it was used to assume that individuals focus not on recent earnings but expected earnings in the future. Future incomes are evaluated by recent wages difference between destination and origin area with consideration of the probability to find a job. .The potential migrant tend to move when the benefit, calculating as difference between earnings and risk, exceeds the earnings in the origin country (Ineta. et.al, 2015).

The motivation for the Harris-Todaro hypothesis lies in an attempt to explain the persistence of rural to urban migration in the presence of widespread urban unemployment, (which sees migration as the process of individual's decision making based on their own self-interest, and which will maximize efficiency), which is a pervasive phenomenon in many, so-called less developed countries. But such level of unemployment does not act as a deterrent to further migration. Because migrants leave a secure rural wage for a higher expected urban wage even though the latter carries with it a non-zero probability of urban unemployment (Ali, 2007).

The Model views migration as a rational decision by an individual in response to rural-urban differences in expected income (i.e. wages & employment).People compare their expected incomes for a given time horizon in the village vs. city, and decide whether to move or not even though there is sizable rates of urban unemployment. The process is to achieve unemployment equilibrium between urban expected wages and average rural income (rather than an equalized rural-urban wage (*Todaro & Smith* 2012).

According to Todaro & Smith (2012 the model also has four major characteristics:

i. Migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic considerations of relative benefits and costs, mostly financial but also psychological.

ii. The decision to migrate depends on expected rather than actual urban -rural real wage differentials where the expected differential is determine rural by the interaction of two variables, the actual urban-rural wage differential & the probability of successfully obtaining employment in the urban sector.

iii. The probability of obtaining an urban job is directly related to the urban employment rate, and thus inversely related to the urban unemployment rate.

iv. Migration rates in excess of urban job opportunity growth rates are not only possible but also rational and even likely in the face of wide urban-rural expected income differentials.

2.3.1.3. **Lee's Migration Model (Push and Pull factors)**

Push-pull models dominated much migration thinking during the mid-twentieth century, until the 1960s if not later, and reflect the neoclassical economics paradigm, based on principles of utility maximization, rational choice, factor-price differentials between regions and countries, and labor mobility (King,2012).

Lee's migration model is one of the early migration models and is created in (1966) which describes the push and pull factors of migration are basically reasons for migration. A push factor is something that is unfavorable about the area that someone lives in and is a reason for them to leave. A pull factor is a factor that attracts someone into an area the factor could be economic, cultural, or environmental.

2.2.4 Lewis Ranis and Fei (LRF) Theory of Rural Urban Migration

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. The labor in the modern manufacturing sector has a positive marginal product and because of incentives in the modern sector individuals in traditional sector are motivated to migrate to the modern manufacturing sector. As a result of cheap surplus labor, the modern manufacturing sector accumulates capital leading to saving and investment. Saving and investment over time leads further to capital accumulation and then triggering economic growth with no change in agricultural output and in industrial wage rate. Lewis states that increased savings and investment leads to economic development (Natoo, 2017).

Generally, those the above models with based on neoclassical theory has fallen to explain, first, why so few people actually migrate, despite the apparent incentives to

do so; and second, why some countries have high rates of out-migration whilst others, with the same structural economic conditions, have very low rates. Its manifest failures – to consider personal, family or socio-cultural factors; to acknowledge a political reality of multiple barriers to international movement; to pay attention to the varied histories of colonialism that linked certain countries together and not others; and to take on board the systemic structuring of the world economy in terms of dependency and underdevelopment all encouraged scholars to look for other theoretical frameworks (King, 2012).

2.3.1.4.**The New Economics of Labor Migration Model (The Family/Household Migration Model)**

Two main innovative aspects of the New Economics of Labor Migration (NELM). The first is to recognize that migration decisions (who goes, where to go, for how long, to do what etc.), are not individual decisions but joint decisions taken within the ambit of the household, and for different members of the household. Sometimes the scale of the decision-making unit moves further into the meso -scale of extended families and wider communal groups. The second is that rational-choice decision-making is not only about wage and income maximization but is also about income diversification and risk aversion. Risk reduction is particularly appropriate in poor sending countries where 'market failures' (for instance, crop failure due to drought or hurricane, or sudden unemployment) cannot be compensated by savings, insurance or credit (because none of these are available).(King,2012).

The NELM model is limited to the supply side of labor migration, and seems best when applied to poor, rural settings in places such as Botswana and Mexico (to quote two classic locations where research has been done on it). It assumes, moreover, that intra-household relationships are harmonious, leading to unanimous collective decision-making. In other words, the family or household is treated as a black box without acknowledging the tensions or conflicts that are contained therein – such as patriarchal practices or inter-sibling rivalry for example – which might lead to 'distorted' decision making. Finally, it does not apply to the common situation where the entire household migrates. (King, 2012).

2.3.1.5.**Sjaastad's Human Investment Theory**

Sjaastad (1962) advanced a theory of migration which treats the decision to migrate as an investment decision involving an individual's expected costs and returns over time. Monetary costs include costs of transportation, disposal of property, wages foregone while in transit, and any training for a new job. Psychological costs include leaving familiar surroundings, adopting new dietary habits and social customs, and so on. Since these are difficult to measure, empirical tests in general have been limited to the income and other quantifiable variables (Natoo, 2017).

At the micro level, migration is the result of decisions made by individual 'rational actors' who weigh up the pros and cons of moving relative to staying, based on abundant information about the options. Sjaastad interpreted the results of this cost-benefit calculus as a decision to migrate based on returns to the individual's investment in his or her human capital (King, 2012).

2.3.1.6.**The Network Theory of Rural-Urban Migration**

By network theory migrants sets up interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants in the place of origin through bonds of kinship, & friendship. An important concept around the importance of migration network, locally as well as internationally put simply, migrants move to place where friends, family members, neighbors or others from their village have moved before because it decreases their psychological and financial costs as well as increase social security. As a result, migrants in a particular destination tend to come from specific areas of origin; particularly when the migratory jobs are relatively attractive and have higher returns. Rural inhabitants' perception of a better life changes when observing and hearing success stories about people that leave their community and move to cities, which also act as incentives for out-migration (King, 2012).

2.4. **Empirical Literatures**

2.4.1. **The overall Population growth, Urbanization and Migration trends**

The rate of Population growth is unprecedented and the problem is not simply a problem of numbers. It is a problem of human welfare and of development. Rapid population growth can have undesirable consequences for the well-being of all of humanity in general and LDCs in particular (*Todaro and Smith*, 2011).

Africa is expected to have the largest urban population growth of any region, and this rapid urban growth presents opportunities as well as challenges, on Africa's economic, social and environmental development though, all depends on how this growth is handled (Gordon et.al, 2009).

According to FAO, (2017) many governments saw labor mobility and rural-urban migration as undesirable event and tried to restrict internal movement of people, typically out of fears of urban unemployment, overburdened city infrastructure, or a casual attribution of rising urban crime to rural migrants. Migration in the Harris–Todaro model is then viewed as a response to the significant wage gap that prevails between the two sectors (Ray, 1998). The Harris-Todaro hypothesis replaces the equality of wages by the equality of 'expected' wages as the basic equilibrium condition in a segmented but homogeneous labor market, and in so doing it generates an equilibrium level of urban unemployment when a mechanism for the determination of urban wages is specified (Ali,2007).

Migration is often welfare improving for the migrant, Youths with poorer households and from villages with less agricultural potential, who expect better employment and with more education are more likely to migrate (Bezu & Holden, 2014).

2.4.2. **Rural-Urban Migration the Ethiopia Experience**

It is difficult to obtain an accurate picture of the migration situation in Ethiopia today. Limitations with the migration data (such varying & categories of migrants, lack of documentation) are prevalent (Carter &Rohwerder, 2016). Rural-Urban migration specifically was viewed positively until recently but currently migration is viewed as it is greater than the urban areas abilities to imitate and to create jobs, provide social services (Gordon et.al, 2009). In the past several years, the government of Ethiopia has focused primarily on developing a policy to address cross-border international migration. In contrast, there is not an official domestic policy related to internal migration. The Government of Ethiopia has been pursued a strategy of preventive measures to reduce the number of internal migrants who are putting pressure on public services in cities like Addis Ababa (Gordon et.al, 2009).

Disparities in living standards between rural and urban areas are large in Ethiopia these disparities remain substantial, despite having narrowed over the past decade: in 2016, poverty rates in the poorest Region were four times higher than poverty in the

least poor Region; poverty in rural areas was almost twice the rate in urban areas. These disparities in living standards largely correspond with disparities in economic density, tending to be higher in the places with high economic density mainly cities and towns and lower in places far away from it mainly rural and relatively remote places (Tom, 2018).

Ethiopia has a history of trying to prevent or limit internal migration. In the 1980s, The *Derg* regime attempted to control population mobility by grouping, often forcefully, farmers into grid-plan villages which is aimed at increasing agricultural production and improve delivery of services (such as education and health). And Since the early 2000s, Ethiopia's successive development plans have tended to view internal migration as a problem that needs to be solved claiming that migration worsens urban development problems such as poverty, unemployment, and the spread of HIV (Tom, 2018).

2.5. **Empirical literature on Rural-urban migration in Ethiopia**

2.5.1. **The Major Drivers of Rural-urban migration**

Migration is a complex phenomenon and a key component of livelihood strategies (i.e. minimizing risks and diversifying household income. in rural households) Migrants decide to leave their community for economic and sociocultural reasons to seek work elsewhere in the meantime incidents (such as civil unrest, drought, war, ethnic & political conflicts, poverty and violations of human rights), increasing population pressure and income inequality deteriorating natural environment and resettlement programs and are causes migrating from rural areas to urban areas(FAO,2016,2017, Carter & Rohwerder, 2016).And specially for Ethiopia family reunion reasons related migration constituents higher proportions in rural-urban migration to the cities(FAO, 2017).

For FAO (2017) Poverty, employment opportunities, family reasons and, education (i.e. migrants have higher level of education) are the key drivers of rural-urban migration. While Carter & Rohwerder (2016) who reviews the Ethiopian 1999 census on migration finds out that job related migration is the most dominant driver. And Tom (2018) who has researched on internal migration in Ethiopia found that Education and demographics (i.e. literacy & age) are the major drivers of migration. In the meantime, high population densities & traditional norms (early & arranged

marriage, gender role etc.) against girls aggravate migration while Poverty and remoteness inhibited migration. The same is true for Schewel & Fransen (2018) findings on the poorest are actually more likely to prefer to stay where they. And for *Kuhnt (2019)* distance from cities is the important factor for migration.

But Marina (2016) who studies on an area of why girls migrate to the city of Addis Ababa argues that Poverty is one out of many reasons why girls migrate. Although improving the economic situation in the countryside might encourage more girls to remain in their home communities, she argues it is important to look beyond the idea that poverty is the main reason for migration.

Melese & Nachimuthu (2017) who conducted a study on Causes and Consequences of rural- urban migration in Ethiopia & Wondu & Ephrem (2017), who studied Causes of Rural to Urban Migrations in Dire Dawa City Administration found out that environmental degradation (such as lower agricultural productivity, land shortages,) inadequate social services, demographic pressure,), lack of investment and economic growth related opportunities are the major push factors of migration. Pull factors that attract rural people to urban areas are education, health services, security, better job, advancement opportunities and other urban amenities.

WB (2010) conducted a survey on entitled as Ethiopian Urban migration study: the characteristics, motives and outcomes of migrants to Addis Ababa. And the study found out that on average migrants' parents reach lower levels of education than non-migrants and the majority of migrants have less educated parents than non-migrants. The majority is driven by both education and search for work (i.e. Schooling and job opportunities in Addis Ababa).

According to the 2008 Ethiopian migration survey WB (2010) the primary reason migration slightly varies across gender: males are more like to migrate for a job than females and migration to Addis Ababa is due to relatively favorable working opportunities offered in the city. Before moving to Addis Ababa, the majority of migrants worked as unpaid family workers and had not gained job experience in formal sectors.

In analyzing Economics reason of migration from point of view of students Ramirez & Kumpikaite (2013) found out that educational migration or educated migrants could be driven by either by pull factors such as :higher incomes, lower taxes, better availability of employment, better weather, political stability, better education facilities, and family reasons or push factors such as : war or other armed conflict,

famine or drought, poverty, political corruption, disagreement with politics, religious fundamentalism or religious intolerance, lack of employment opportunities. In addition those economic indicators that affects them are the incomes per capita, the evolution of wage gaps etc. In Pakistan, studies found out that being in public sector employment increases the probability of rural urban migration (Ikramullah & Shair, 2011) and also ownership of the family house is negatively correlated with youth migration and credit or liquidity constraints do not appear to broadly affect youth migration from rural areas. Larger households are more likely to send out migrants in Bangladesh and Indonesia; households with more women as a share of the household are also more likely to send out migrants in Pakistan. In Bangladesh and Nigeria, the share of household members that are under 5 is negatively correlated with migration (Brauw, 2019).

From the study of determinants of migration throughout the world Brauw (2019) found out that, relative to other potential variables individual characteristics of youth are important determinants of migration, Those people with limited access to land and other *assets* are more likely to migrate, relatively better educated males aged between 15-30 years with relatively more contacts had the highest propensity to migrate and Poorer people with surplus labor in the household but few other assets often migrate (IOM, 2005).

The study on North-West Pakistan, which was conducted to asses, is to the impact of various socioeconomic factors on rural-urban migration found out that positive and significant relationship between employment type, family members in the labor force, years of education, land holdings and migration (Ikramullah & Shair, 2011).

2.5.2. **Aftermaths of Rural-Urban Migration**

Migration has environmental, economic, social and cultural factors that play an important role in rural-urban migration (Melese & Nachimuthu, 2017). In Ethiopia With a focus on migration for employment, migration in the past was associated with between a 147 % and 260% increase in non-food consumption, depending on estimation strategy and whether measuring consumption on a per adult equivalent or per capita found out that actual real improvements in their diet and therefore living standards ,higher increases in incomes among migrants relative to non-migrants, further implying that migrants had higher living standards after moving (Woldehanna, et.al 2017).And migration can positively impact households and local communities as well through investments made by individual migrants, migrant-returnees, and

remittance-receiving households in small businesses or community development projects, which included better resourced schools (Tesfaye & Cochrane, 2019).

But at the same time migration may bring potential challenges if not managed properly. Migration puts pressure on schools, health services, and food items prices to rise. As economic conditions of urban centers worsen and increase in informal activities (such as street venders, petty traders, and prostitution. These diverse activities share the common thread of low status, low wages, long hours, and often dangerous and insecure working conditions (Melese & Nachimuthu, 2017).Wondu & Ephrem(2017) who conducted study on, the Causes of Rural to Urban Migrations in the Case of Dire, Dawa City Administration found out that though in most of the socio economic conditions migrants show improvements ,shortage of housing access to basic services (such as water, electricity and the like)are still scarce and insufficient.

Employment quality and relative improvement in the migrant's conditions is affected by both characteristics of the migrant and of its native household. Rural households with the relatively better educated migrants that can make a migrant to be relatively successful in terms of employment circumstances and living conditions reinforced by the fact that the poorest are less likely to have successful post migration conditions . In general migration is positive for rural household wellbeing, income of rural households with migrants grows faster than that do not have migrants (Amare, et.al, 2011).

2.6. **Research Gaps**

Melese & Nachimuthu(2017) who review on" Causes and Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration in Ethiopia" doesn't apply any statistical instruments and empirical data's to justify those findings and it is a conclusion made only on mere review of the available literature. Wondu & Ephrem (2017) who studied Causes of Rural to Urban Migrations in the Dire Dawa City, the study was conducted mainly to know the causes of rural-urban migration & there were no identified relationships between migration and its causes. The study doesn't show about the degree of influence (statistical relationships) of driving causes. Moreover, the paper uses no statistical methods to analyze the data than simple description of the data. Atsede & Penker (2016) shows us that there is positive relationship between migration decisions and household variables (such as higher education status, perceived food insufficiency,

female household heads, household size, and number of economic activities) Although the research which is the first or among the first few papers to use better statistical methodologies, the study emphasizes more on the household-centered migration decision making process than explaining migration as the outcome of individual utility-maximizing decision making process. Fassil & Mohammed (2017) who studied on Dynamics and determinants of rural-urban migration in Southern Ethiopia it fails to incorporate the effect expected wage and income in driving the migration decisions. Birhan (2011) who conducted a research on causes and consequences of rural-urban migration in Woldiya town revealed that migrants who came to Woldiya town in search of employment and to utilize urban services like education. The study tries to address the causes of rural urban migration (e.g. via education, employment, urban services) by claiming multiple regression model as an instrument in addition to descriptive statistics methodologies but yet, the study couldn't show us how much each variables are affecting the migration decision and fails to narrate the importance of such analysis .

2.7. **Conceptual Framework**

Migration is commonly perceived as one way of diversifying livelihood strategies via being as a means to mitigate unprecedented shocks and to meet the basic necessities of life. But according to Nuru (2010) recently there is growing trend of educated individual's preference to live in the cities in either majorly due to economic reasons. Level of education is found to be significant in triggering rural urban migration even after accounting for its indirect effect on migration through earnings differential. Which supports the argument that education changes the preferences of individuals in rural villages in favor of public goods that are found in urban centers over cultural 'status goods' in rural areas. Income differential in the migration decision model is positive and significant lending support to the standard Harris- Todaro model.

Most importantly rural-urban migration is economically rational process despite high urban unemployment and migrants calculate present value of urban expected income (or its equivalent) and move if this exceeds average rural income. Individuals focus not on recent earnings but expected earnings in the future. Future incomes are evaluated by recent wages difference between destination and origin area with

consideration of the probability to find a job. The potential migrant tend to move when the benefit, calculating as difference between earnings and risk, exceeds the earnings in the origin country. Migrants leave a secure rural wage for a higher expected urban wage even though the latter carries with it a non-zero probability of urban unemployment. (*Todaro & Smith*, 2012).

Figure 1 Conceptual framework

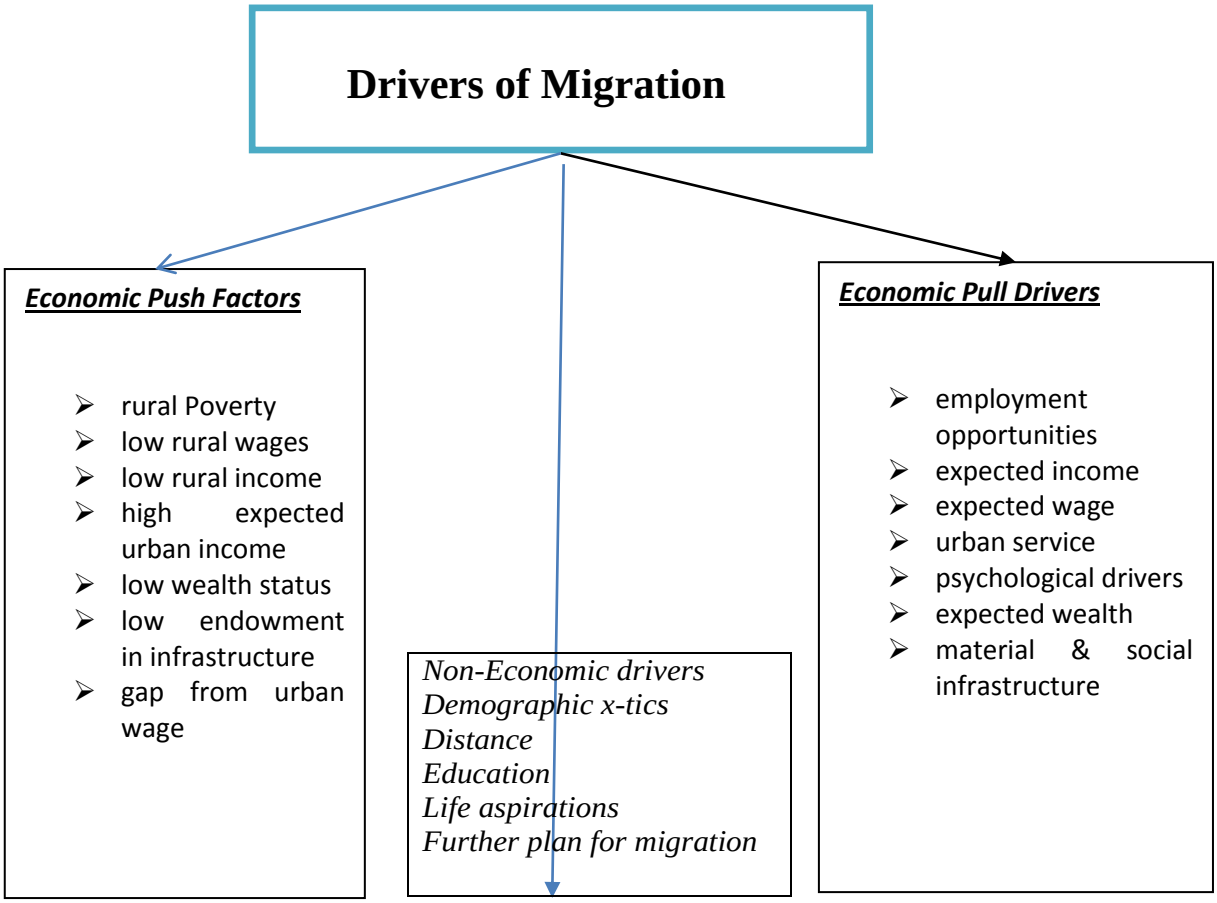


Figure: Conceptual frame work for the analysis of major drivers of rural-urban migration for analyzing the migration decision adopted from (Todaro and Smith, 2012)

3. CHAPTER THREE

Methodology of the Study

3.1. Description of Study Area

The study has been conducted on the web address more or less the study has covered many areas across the country. But in studying the migrants the area was limited inside Addis Ababa which is located almost in the center of Ethiopia and it is in an altitude of about 2,400 meters above sea level. It had a built up area of 290 square km in 2004 and has an estimated population of 4 million according to UN-Habitat, 2007 report. The live expectancy is at 62.8 for males and at 66.5 for females (Uli, 2008). Therefore, the study has and has no limited boundary to study because of accessibility of everywhere who are internet subscribers irrespective of where the respondents are living except studying migrant respondents who are living in Addis Ababa only.

3.2. Research Design

Many of the reviewed literatures give us some correlational relationships between the driving causes of rural urban migration and against different variables .From the reviewed literature this study understands employment opportunities, better access to education, expected wage and income, family size and other demographic characteristics of migrants are the major driving forces in making migration decision. In addition to failing to quantify those drivers, many of the literatures reviewed didn't incorporate the quantitative correlation between those drivers and migration.

This study is trying to incorporate the basic economic reasons (employment, wage & income gap, education etc.) in determining the rural urban migration scenario and quantifying the correlation in appropriate statistical instruments .Hence the study is conducted with binary logistic regression model and both descriptive & econometrics methods of analysis has been conducted.

But for Ethical considerations, applying all those requirements to formulate sound and feasible study may bring questions related with finance, most importantly time, and strong analytical skills. But as far as the study is concerned so as to identify the degree of correlation between migration and its driver's, huge commitment to investigate these relationships has been exerted.

3.3. **Econometric Model**

Econometrics deals with the measurement of economic relationships. It is an integration of economics, mathematical economics and statistics with an objective to provide numerical values to the parameters of economic relationships. The relationships of economic theories are usually expressed in mathematical forms and combined with empirical economics. The econometrics methods are used to obtain the values of parameters which are essentially the coefficients of the mathematical form of the economic relationships. The statistical methods which help in explaining the economic phenomenon are adapted as econometric methods. The econometric relationships depict the random behavior of economic relationships which are generally not considered in economics and mathematical formulations.

A model is a simplified representation of a real-world process. It should be representative in the sense that it should contain the salient features of the phenomena under study. In general, one of the objectives in modeling is to have a simple model to explain a complex phenomenon. Model specification is part of the process of building a statistical model which includes selecting and appropriate functional form for the model and choosing which variables to include. Econometrics models are also formulated in an empirically testable form. Several econometrics models can be derived from an economic model such models differed due to different choice of functional form.

Traditional economic theory for consumer choice – focused on utility maximization over bundles of continuous commodities – is relatively quiet on the subject of discrete choice among a set of specific alternatives. Econometric theory and applications, in contrast, contain a vast array of analyses of discrete outcomes; discrete choice modeling has been one of the most fruitful areas of study in econometrics for several decades. There is a useful commonality in much of this. One can build an overview of models for discrete outcomes on a platform of individual maximizing behavior. The migration model is one part of discrete choice model

3.4. **Model Specification**

Migration which is one issue to be considered in studying discrete choice model is an intensely personal decision, but mathematical models are useful for quantifying the larger, economic aspects of it. Despite migration's subjective nature, regression models are applicable to the study of migration and can lead to a better understanding of why migration occurs (White, 2005).

The econometric model of the research lies in three major categories

1. Demographic characteristics of migrants (such as age, marital status, sex, family size, education level, parents education level, place of birth, distance from Addis Ababa) .

2. Economic reasons for migration (such as unemployment, land ownership in origin place, employment status prior to migration ,current wage & income ,future expected wage & income, current level of wealth & future expected wealth)will be explored.
3. Lastly on non-economic reasons of migration (prevalence conflict situations, perceptions about migration, plan for further oversea migration.

3.3.1. The Rational for Statistical methodologies

The study opted for a presentation of binary logistic models, as this model best describe the data we are studying. This method allows us for the inclusion of all cases, to use the same reference category (i.e. Migrants) against non-migrants. The binary logistic model helps us to identify the level of general rural urban migration scenario. Furthermore logistic regression is easier to implement, to interpret findings and very efficient and easy to accomplish in its statistical methodologies. Logistic regression model is also better to explain the various natures of independent /explanatory variables in different scales such as in nominal, ordinal as well as ratio level scales (Atsede & Penker, 2016).

3.3.2. Definition and measurement of variables for the logistic model

Table 1 Definition and measurement of variables for the logistic model

Dependent variable	Description and measurement
Y	Individual dummy, 1 if an individual is migrant

I. Demographic characteristics			
Explanatory variable	Code	Description and measurement	Assumed relation with migration (literature-based)
Age,	Age	Age of the migrant Categorical variable	Negative

Gender	Gender	Dummy variable (male is reference ,Male=1)	positive
Household size	Hsize	categorical variable measured as the number of household members (including migrants) at the place of origin	positive
education level	Education	Categorical variable : 1=Less than G10 2= grade 11or 12 Diploma 3=bachelor 4=Masters & above	positive
marital status	Mstatus	0 for married 1 for unmarried individuals	Negative/posetive
Feducation	Feducation	Categorical variable which assumes 5 categories	Negative/posetive
II. Major Economic drivers			
Place of Birth	Bplace	Categorical variable :rural, town & city	Posetive
actual current income	Ycurrent	Categorical variable	Negative/Posetive
Future expected income	Yexpected	Categorical variable	Positive/negative
employment status	Unemp	0 for employed individual 1 for unemployed	Positive/negative
Families major economic activities	Famecon	Categorical variable	Positive/negative

Actual current wealth	Cwealth	Categorical variable	Negative/positive
Future expected wealth	Ewealth	Categorical variable	Positive/positive
Land ownership	Land	0 for household with no land :1 for household with any piece of land	Negative /posetive
III. Non-Economic Drivers			
Place of Birth distance from Addis Ababa city	Distance	Categorical variable	Negative
Further Oversea migration plan	Furmig	Categorical variable	Negative/positive

Therefore finally, data collected from primary sources using structured questionnaires will be analyzed using descriptive statistics, methodologies such as pie charts, frequency charts and tables as well as binary logistic regression models has been applied via statistical software's of both Stata and SPSS.

Mathematically:

Suppose migration y, called as dependent (or study) variable, depends on *k* independent (or explanatory) variables denoted by *X1, X2 X k* suppose the behavior of *y* can be explained by a relationship given by

Y=f(X1, x2…Xk, $\boldsymbol{\beta 1}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$2, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$k) +Ui, Where f is method of maximum likelihood function of the binary logistics model and $\boldsymbol{\beta 1}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$2, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$k are parameters and Ui is residual or error term. Where *f* is some well-defined function and X1 X2… X*k* are the parameters which characterize the role and contribution of $\boldsymbol{\beta 1}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$2, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$k respectively. The term E reflects the stochastic nature of the relationship between *y* and X1, *X2, X k,* and indicates that such a relationship is not exact in nature.

Migration ($\boldsymbol{M}$) = F($\boldsymbol{\beta}$0 + $\boldsymbol{\beta 1}$age + $\boldsymbol{\beta 2}$gender + $\boldsymbol{\beta 3}$ hsize + $\boldsymbol{\beta 4}$ education + $\boldsymbol{\beta 5}$ Mstatus + $\boldsymbol{\beta 6}$ feducation+ $\boldsymbol{\beta}$7 Bplace + $\boldsymbol{\beta 8}$ Ycurrent + $\boldsymbol{\beta 9}$ Yexpected+ $\boldsymbol{\beta 10}$ unemp +

$\boldsymbol{\beta 1}$1 Cwealth + $\boldsymbol{\beta 1}$2 Ewealth +$\boldsymbol{\beta}$13 Famecon+ $\boldsymbol{\beta}$14 land + $\boldsymbol{\beta}$15 distance + $\boldsymbol{\beta}$16 furmig+ $\boldsymbol{Ui}$)

3.3.3. Methods of the study: Logistic Regression Models

Logistic Regression is used to predict the dependent variable which is categorical on the basis of independent variables & has many types. It can be used with a binomially or multinomial distributed dependent variables. The first type is Binary Logistic Regression where the categorical response has only two possible outcomes. Example: Whether place of birth of a respondent is rural or not? The answer may be yes or no, secondly, Multinomial Logistic Regression which has three or more categories without ordering. The third type is Ordinal Logistic Regression which has three or more categories with ordering. Example: satisfaction level rating from 1 to 5 and multiple logistic regressions models are used when there are more than one independent variables under a given study (Venkatesan & Sasikala, 2019).

But in logistic regression the log odds are modeled as a linear function of independent variables and binary logistic regression requires the dependent variable to be binary, secondly logistic regression requires the observations are to be independent of each other, thirdly the independent variables should not be too highly correlated with each other and assumes linearity of independent variables and log odds, and lastly logistic regression typically requires a large sample size. (Venkatesan & Sasikala, 2019).

3.3.4. Mathematical Derivation logistic model

Let yi⁄xi~B (ni,pi) thenY=E [yi⁄xi]

Ln (pi/1-pi) =βo + $\sum_{I=1}^{K}$ βiki…….…….. (1)

which gives k+1 parameter and it is known as standard linear model for any explanatory variables x1,x2,xk .To solve this equation for (pi), the exponential function is applied for both sides of equation (1),

Exp ⌈ln (pi/1-pi) ⌋=Exp ⌈βo + $\sum_{I=1}^{K}$ βiki⌋…….……... (2)

Implies, (pi/1-pi) = exp (βo + $\sum_{I=1}^{K}$ βiki)…...……..…. (3)

Multiply both sides by (1-pi), equation (3) becomes

Pi= (1-p) exp ($\beta o + \sum_{I=1}^{K} \beta iki$)

pi =exp ($\beta o + \sum_{I=1}^{K} \beta iki$)-pi ⌈exp($\beta o + \sum_{I=1}^{K} \beta iki$)⌋

pi+pi exp ($\beta o + \sum_{I=1}^{K} \beta iki$)= exp($\beta o + \sum_{I=1}^{K} \beta iki$)

pi(1+ exp ($\beta o + \sum_{I=1}^{K} \beta iki$)= exp($\beta o + \sum_{I=1}^{K} \beta iki$)…….……..….(4)

pi= exp($\beta o + \sum_{I=1}^{K} \beta iki$)/ (1+ exp ($\beta o + \sum_{I=1}^{K} \beta iki$) and

1-pi=1/(1+ exp ($\beta o + \sum_{I=1}^{K} \beta iki$)……..…….(5)

Pi=P ⌈Y1/x1, x2…xk⌋=e ($\beta o + \sum_{I=1}^{K} \beta iki$) /1+$e$ ($\beta o + \sum_{I=1}^{K} \beta iki$) and

1-pi=P ⌈Y=0/x1, x2…xk⌋=1/1+ e ($\beta o + \sum_{I=1}^{K} \beta iki$)…… (6)

This is known as the logistic model of Y with respect to X. The parameters can be estimated by using maximum likelihood principle in the form of log odds ratio.

3.3.5. Odds Ratio

Odds ratio is the likelihood of the event to happen .Which is the ratio between success or event or failure or nonevent is conditional probability analysis.in other words odds ratio is associated with regression coefficient and odds ratio is a measure of the risk for the predictors. Consider ratio of Y=1 Vs Y=0 for a given set of attributes k1, k2…km and also odds can be written as, (pi/1-pi) Or P (Y=1/k1, k2…km)/ P (Y=0/ k1, k2…km) which is after manipulating some steps from the previous equators it becomes ($Y = 1/k1, k2 \ldots km$)/ P ($Y = 0/ k1, k2 \ldots km$) = e ($\beta o + \sum_{I=1}^{K} \beta iki$)
…….…….. (8)

In other ways, by taking natural logarithm on both sides in the above equation, ln⌈ OR (k1,k2,ki+1…km)/ OR(k1,k2,ki…km) ⌋ =(β^i) ,i=1,2…m-1 and ˆ(βo^) be the Y intercept which is log of odds be the estimated parameters.

3.3.6. Testing of goodness of fit

Under H0, significance tests can be performed for regression coefficients by using Wald statistic which has asymptotically normal with mean 0 and variance 1 and its square is approximately follows chi-square with one degrees of freedom. The significance can be interpreted by p -value.

3.3.7. Wald's *test*

The Wald test (also called the Wald Chi-Squared Test) is used whether the explanatory variables in a model are significant or not. If the Wald test shows that the parameters for certain explanatory variables are zero, we remove the variables from the model otherwise we include the variables in the model. The Wald test is usually termed as an alternative form of chi-squared because sample size approaches infinity, and hence the test is sometimes called the Wald Chi-Squared Test. Wald statistic is used for testing the hypothesis that Ho: βi =0 against the alternativeβi: H1≠0 .The Wald statistic is calculated using the formula

$Z = \hat{\beta}_i / SE(\hat{\beta}_i) \sim N(0, 1)$

3.3.8. Reference Value

When using multinomial logistic regression, one category among m categories of the dependent variable is chosen as the reference category. The reference value is that category of the Y variable that is defined implicitly in terms of the other categories. One explanatory variable is replaced by m-1 indicator variables of other categories, which are mutually exclusive.

Regression coefficient indicates significant difference between corresponding category and the reference category describe the behavior of Y which indicates male migrants. Hence, the multinomial logistic model for migration is given by, ln (pij/1-pi1) = βoj+β1jki: j = 1,2 …. . n and i = 0,1where pij is the probability of an event that migrant's is driven by to migrate to Addis Ababa. The parameters βj be the differences of log-odds for jth response category (j=1, 2) to the reference category. Taking the logarithm of the ratio turns to be difference of the log-likelihoods (Venkatesan & Sasikala, 2019).

3.4. Data & Method of Analysis

The data set for migrant employees used in this study is based on the survey conducted by the researcher and his team in the Addis Ababa city administration selected private and government institutions such as Hilton hotel, CNET software

technologies plc, Eth-Switch plc, Commercial nominee's employees, Development bank of Ethiopia, Sugar corporation, Kirkos sub city employees. For non-migrant employees the data is collected from different web site and social media addresses via google survey restricting the number in relative with the number of migrant employees. By uploading the survey link address to many private and government institutions employee interactive pages and similar plat forms. The total sample size (sample frame) planned to be used in the study was 500 but due to different reasons such as less accessibility to respondents, reluctant to fill the form, knowledge gap to read and understand the nature of the study and participation of uninvited respondents on the study and time constraints makes the study to be limited on 281 which are found to be important for the analysis of the study.

The primary and major source of the data for the ongoing study will be cross sectional data via direct questionnaire for the population in the study. The data has collected from the internet first the google survey form was created then questions were uploaded on the link address and then the link address was forwarded to some selected organizations official internet address and the form was posted on ant form of social medias including Facebook, Telegram, Twitter ,E-mail Address, Instagram etc.

The collected data is presented using statistical tools like table, bar charts, line charts, pie charts and others to facilitate the interpretation of the result of the data analyzed. Data processing techniques with collection, editing, coding and tabulation are necessary to be done prior to analysis. The ideal instrument for the better analysis of the study was SPSS for descriptive statistical analysis and Stata for econometrics analysis which enables the study to do with regression models of binary regression models.

3.5. Sampling Frame and size

Populations of the study are those who are working in those private and government organizations either in permanent, or contract nature of the job both inside and outside of Addis Ababa.

Since the study is about the major drivers of rural-urban migration towards Addis Ababa city respondents of the study are employees who are working in any private and public sector institutions who are working anywhere inside Addis Ababa and

across the country outside of Addis Ababa. Those respondents who are working inside Addis Ababa and who are migrate some time before the study and who has shifted their permanent residence towards Addis Ababa are assumed to be migrants and those who are working in those sectors outside of Addis Ababa are assumed to be non-migrants to the study.

Those the above listed institutions are selected first based on judgmental sampling methods based on variation in nature of those organizations and hence employees diverse nature which are intended to give us better figure about the issue and those employees from those organizations are selected based on quota sampling techniques. The rest of non-migrant employees are selected based on simple random sampling from the internet and different social media addresses.

3.6. Online Survey advantages over traditional survey method

Every survey effort can be classified according to how the respondents are contacted (the contact mode), how they are asked to complete the survey (the response mode), and then how subsequent communication is conducted (the follow-up mode)(Fricker, 2012). Survey methodologists should endeavor to develop new sampling paradigms for online surveys. While in traditional surveys this can be achieved via various frame and frameless sampling strategies, it does not necessarily follow that online surveys must use those same sampling strategies. Rather, new sampling methods that take advantage of the unique characteristics of the Internet, such as the near-zero marginal cost for contacting potential respondents, should be explored and developed (Fricker, 2012).

Generally any critique of a particular Web survey approach must be done in the context of its intended purpose and the claims it makes. Glorifying or condemning an entire approach to survey data collection should not be done on the basis of a single implementation, nor should all Web surveys be treated as equal(Fricker, 2012).

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Introduction and General Description of the Data

The study primarily was conducted to analyze the basic drivers of rural –urban migration towards Addis Ababa city with huge preference on intellectuals migration scenarios with the issue based on economic aspects of migration. The study applied on online survey via google form link in line with covid-19 procedures and to reduce personal contact.

The sample frame was on 500 sample populations among which based on simple random sampling employees were responding on google form link via their organization social media network via email, Telegram and, on Instagram, Twitter Facebook addresses and the like web addresses because the questionnaire was conducted on online format by creating a link due to Covid-19 restrictions as well as it helps to have better trusted responses which is both time and cost saving mechanism and additionally it creates a chance for the study to get both migrants and non-migrants in one survey platform.. Totally 344 responses were collected which is 68.8% in response rate measurement. Among the sample 150 were migrant employees which accounts about 53.4%.

Table 2 Migrant & non-migrant Respondents collected during the survey

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
non migrant	131	38.1	38.1	38.1
Migrant	150	43.6	43.6	43.6
Born & Grow in Addis Ababa	63	18.3	18.3	18.3
Total responded	344	68.8	68.8	68.8

Not responded	156	31.2	31.2	31.2
Total Sample frame	500	100	100	100

But for the research analysis and to understand the basic drivers of rural-urban migration towards Addis Ababa city those individuals who are born and grow up in Addis Ababa are not viable in the study and hence removed from the analysis.

Table 3 Migrant and non-migrant respondents used in the entire analysis

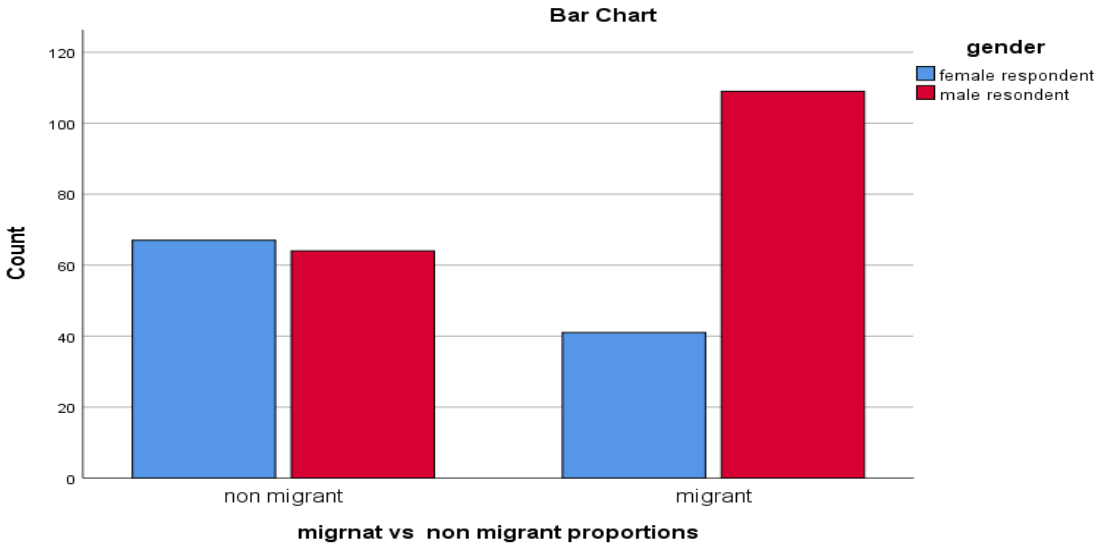
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	non migrant	131	46.6	46.6	46.6
	migrant	150	53.4	53.4	100.0
	Total	281	100.0	100.0	

4.1.1. Discussion of Descriptive Statistics Results

4.1.1.1. Demographic Characteristics of respondents

4.1.1.1.1. Gender proportion

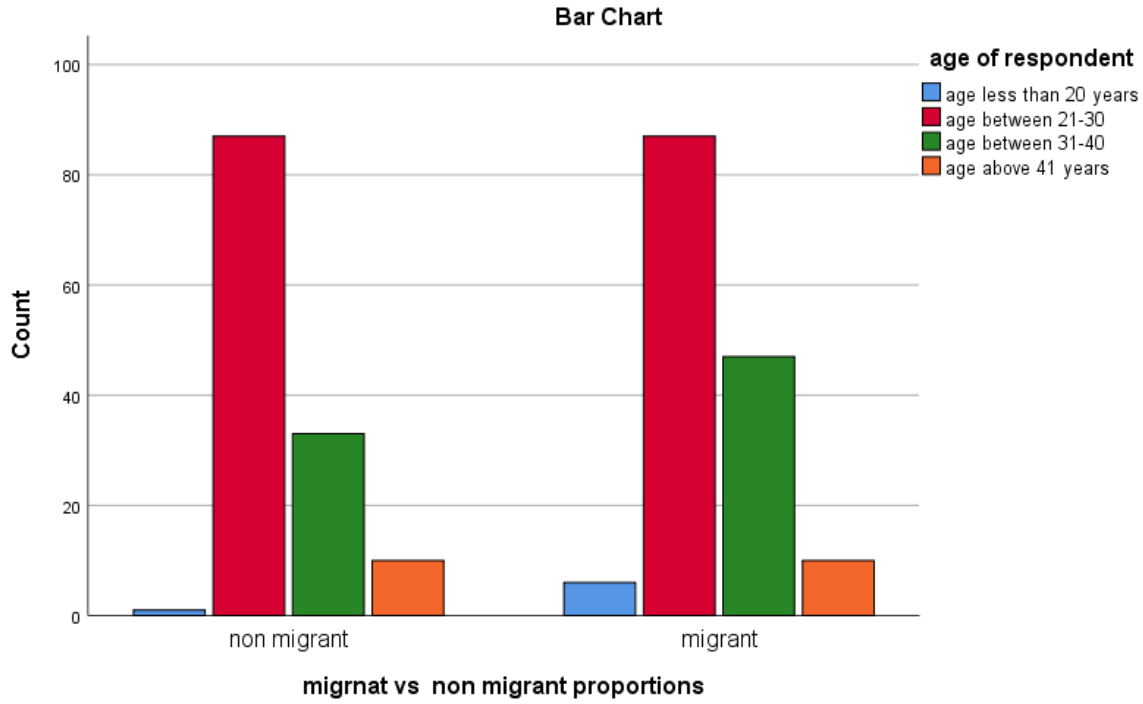
Figure 2 Gender proportion



In both cases females are dominated by males from 38.4% from the sample they diminish in to 27.3% in the migrant's gender proportion. Which is in line with the literature that males are more likely to migrate than females.

4.1.1.1.2. Age of respondents

Figure 3 Age composition



In the sample the majority of participants both migrants and non-migrants are youngsters whose age is ranged from 21-30 entirely dominating the total sample population which accounts about 90.4%. Which is in accordance with the available literature youngsters are more likely to migrate. Individuals have higher propensity to migrate at their young age. But at the same time in our data non- migrants are not much different in age composition from migrant respondents except the age group which is below 20 and above 40 years which shows that migrants are relatively younger than non-migrants.

4.1.1.1.3. Marital status

Table 4 Martial status

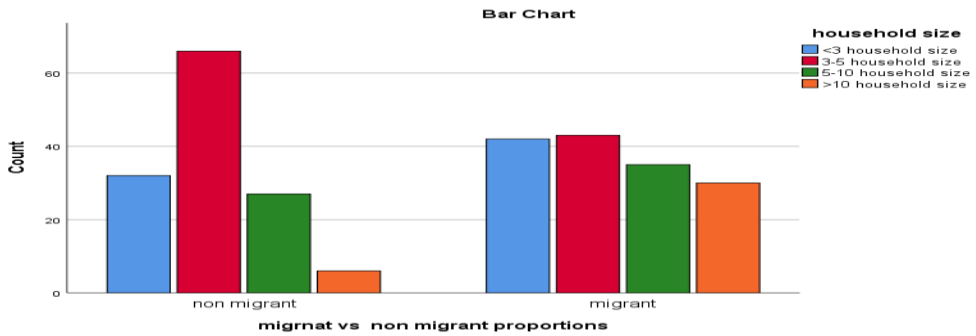
migrant vs non migrant proportions			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
non migrant	Valid	married	51	38.9	38.9	38.9
		unmarried	80	61.1	61.1	100.0
		Total	131	100.0	100.0	
Migrant	Valid	married	49	32.7	32.7	32.7
		unmarried	101	67.3	67.3	100.0
		Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Despite the fact that, unmarried individuals are the dominant proportions from our sample population, migrant individuals are comprising the larger proportion of 67.3% far larger than 61.1% of non-migrant respondents.

This was explained in the literature that married individuals have less propensity to change place of resident and migrate due to the fact that family burden and responsibility leads to rise in the cost of migration and which makes them to be more risk averse.

4.1.1.1.4. Household size of migrant and non-migrants

Figure 4 Household size



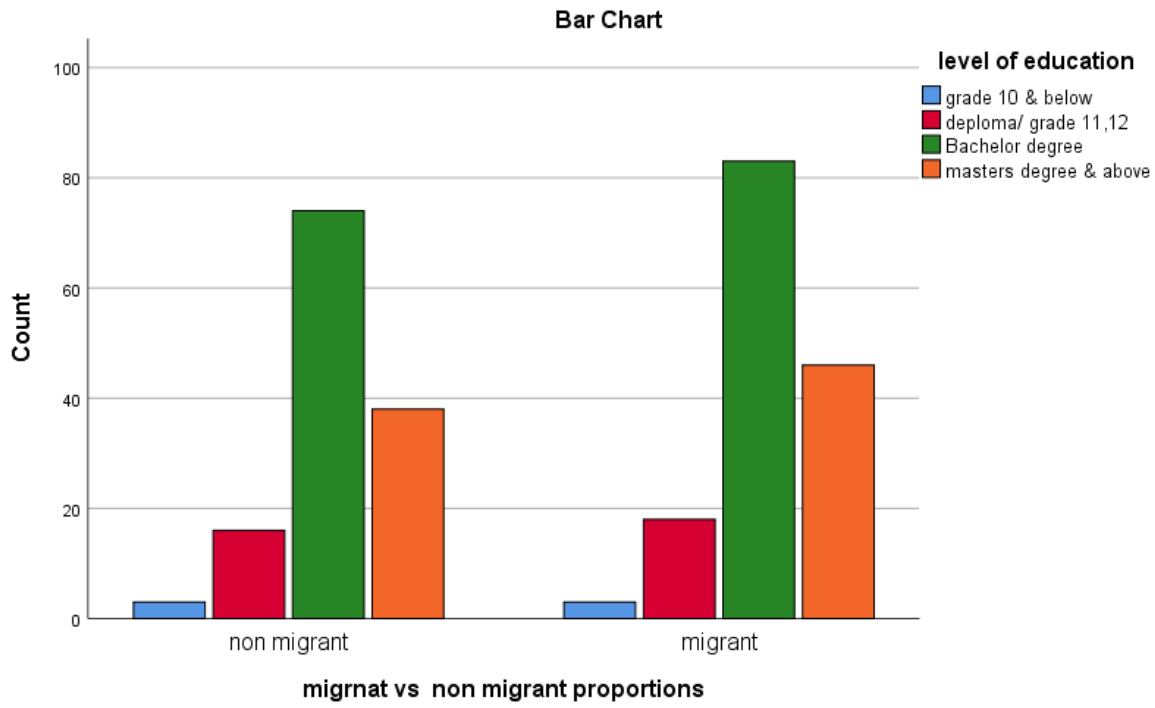
For non-migrants the relatively larger family size of five and above household size comprises for 25.2% whereas for migrants this range accounts of 43.3%. Migrants have relatively larger family size than those of non-migrants.

This is in line with individuals with higher household size have higher degree of migration pattern than those who have relatively smaller household size because larger family size may bring larger dependency ratio as well as excess labor in the rural areas or it may be forced to leave as a means of diversifying risks of the family.

4.1.1.1.5. Education level

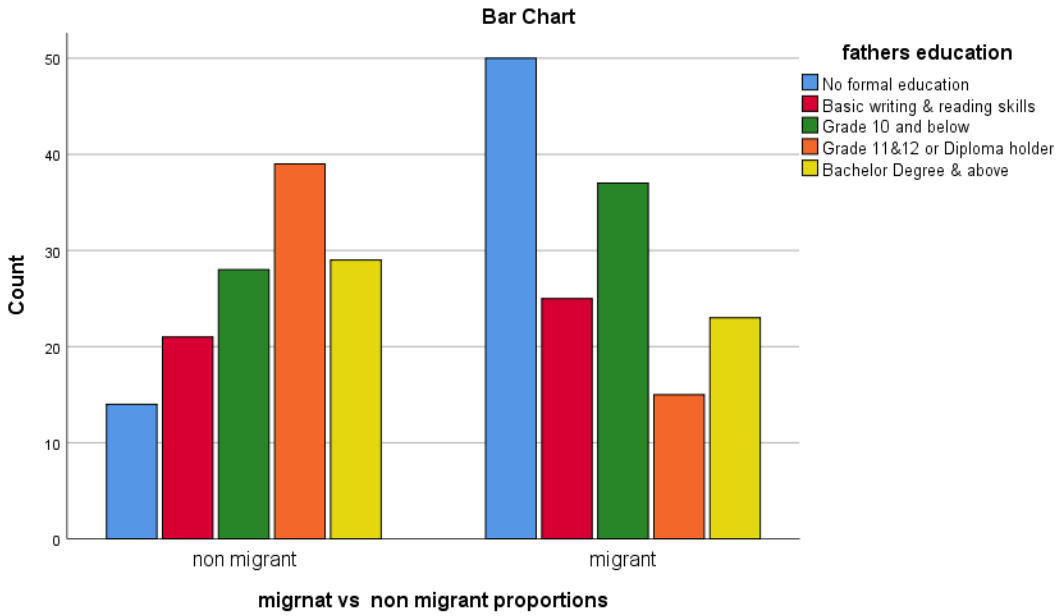
Figure 5 Education level

In both cases education level has no significant difference for both migrant and non-migrants may be this is because the fact that those institutions which are both private and public sector institutions which comprises of sample population of the study didn't a very different level of education. More or less those institutions requirements to be employed at them may be similar



4.1.1.1.6. Parents Education

Figure 6 Father's education



Migrant individuals have less educated parents relative to non-migrant respondents from fathers education level non –migrants have 26.7% fathers who at most can write and read only but for migrants this number rises in to 40%. For mother's education level this number for non – migrants is 35.9% while for migrants the number rises in to 60%. This figure may indicate that those migrants are from rural areas of Ethiopia which have less access to basic education where families are striving in agricultural activities.

4.1.1.1.7. Place of birth

Table 5 Place of birth

migrant vs non migrant proportions			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
non migrant	Valid	Rural/Country side/	59	45.0	45.0	45.0
		Small or Woreda Town	25	19.1	19.1	64.1
		Zonal Town	37	28.2	28.2	92.4
		Regional cities & Dire Dawa	10	7.6	7.6	100.0
		Total	131	100.0	100.0	
Migrant	Valid	Rural/Country side/	54	36.0	36.0	36.0

	Small or Woreda Town	60	40.0	40.0	76.0
	Zonal Town	26	17.3	17.3	93.3
	Regional cities & Dire Dawa	10	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Majority of the migrants and non -migrants are from either rural areas or from small towns which are in closer affinity with rural areas in many circumstances which both accounts for 64.1% for non-migrants and 76% for migrants. Which implies that migrant are mainly originated in rural areas in relative terms than non-migrants. Hence the majority of migrants are one way or another originated from rural Ethiopia.

4.1.1.1.8. Place of birth Distance from Addis Ababa city

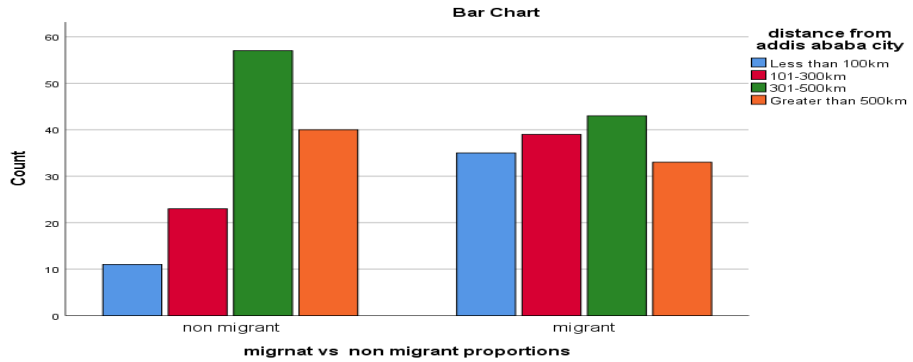
Table 6 Distance from Addis Ababa city

migrant vs non migrant proportions			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
non migrant	Valid	Less than 100km	11	8.4	8.4	8.4
		101-300km	23	17.6	17.6	26.0
		301-500km	57	43.5	43.5	69.5
		Greater than 500km	40	30.5	30.5	100.0
		Total	131	100.0	100.0	
migrant	Valid	Less than 100km	35	23.3	23.3	23.3
		101-300km	39	26.0	26.0	49.3
		301-500km	43	28.7	28.7	78.0
		Greater than 500km	33	22.0	22.0	100.0
		Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Migrant employees are originated from relatively closer and geographically proximate areas to Addis Ababa than non-migrant employees which is manifested by the figure 49.3% of migrants arrived from the areas within 300 km radius from Addis Ababa

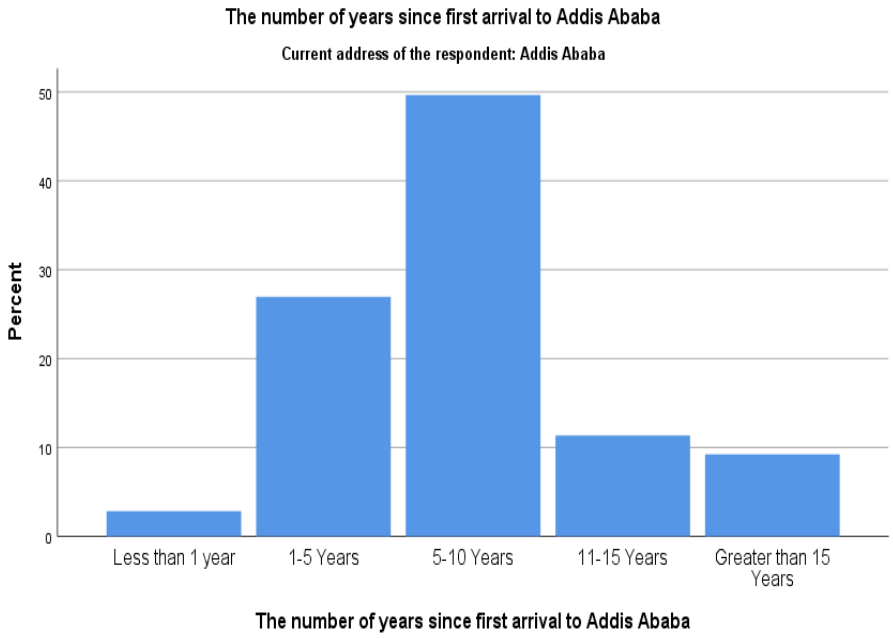
while for non-migrants such figure is limited only to 26%.Which is in line with the literature than geographic proximity to the city triggers migration, citrus paribus. But a considerable proportion of migrants are also from far remote areas of greater than 500 km which accounts for 22% while for non-migrants it rises up to 30%.

Figure 7 Distance from Addis Ababa city



4.1.1.1.9. Migrants Year of stay at Addis Ababa

Figure 8 the number of years since first arrival to Addis Ababa



According to the available literature rural-urban migration is recent phenomenon relative to other forms of migration except urban-rural migration and for this study the majority of migrants which accounts for 78.6% are arrived to the city with in the last 10 years.

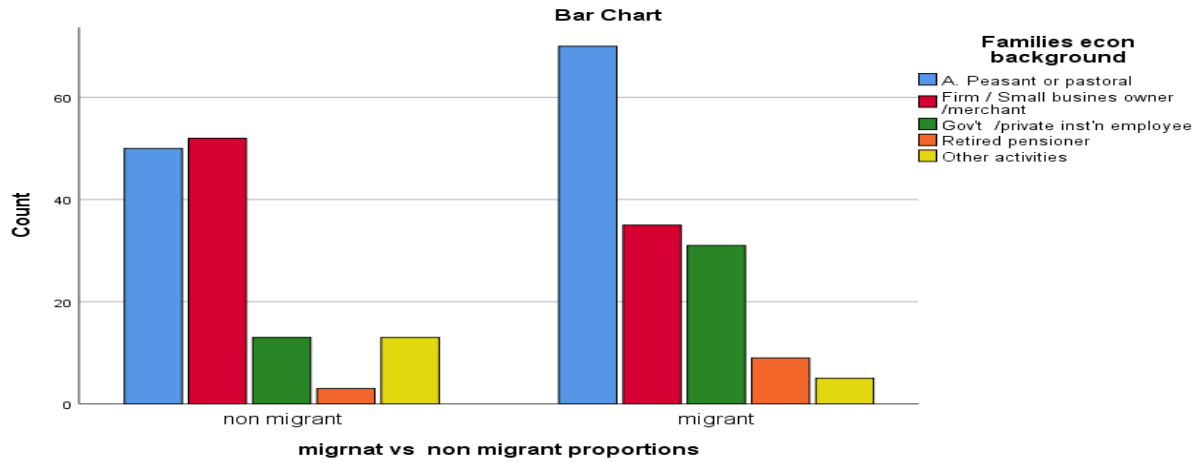
4.1.1.2.The Major Economic Drivers

4.1.1.2.1. Families Economic background

Despite similar patterns, majority of migrant employees have families largely engaged in peasant agricultural or pastoral activities which accounts for 46.2% while for non-

migrant employees the number accounts for 38.2%. On the other hand, non-migrant employees have families largely engaged in non-agricultural activities such as running some business or small firm (39.7%) than migrant employees (23.3%).This result is in line with the literature that most the migrants originated from less endowed, rural and agricultural societies.

Figure 9 Family's Economic background



4.1.1.2.2. Families Land ownership status

Table 7 Families land ownership status

migrant vs non migrant proportions			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
non migrant	Valid	No	71	54.2	54.2	54.2
		Yes	60	45.8	45.8	100.0
		Total	131	100.0	100.0	
migrant	Valid	No	37	24.7	24.7	24.7
		Yes	113	75.3	75.3	100.0
		Total	150	100.0	100.0	

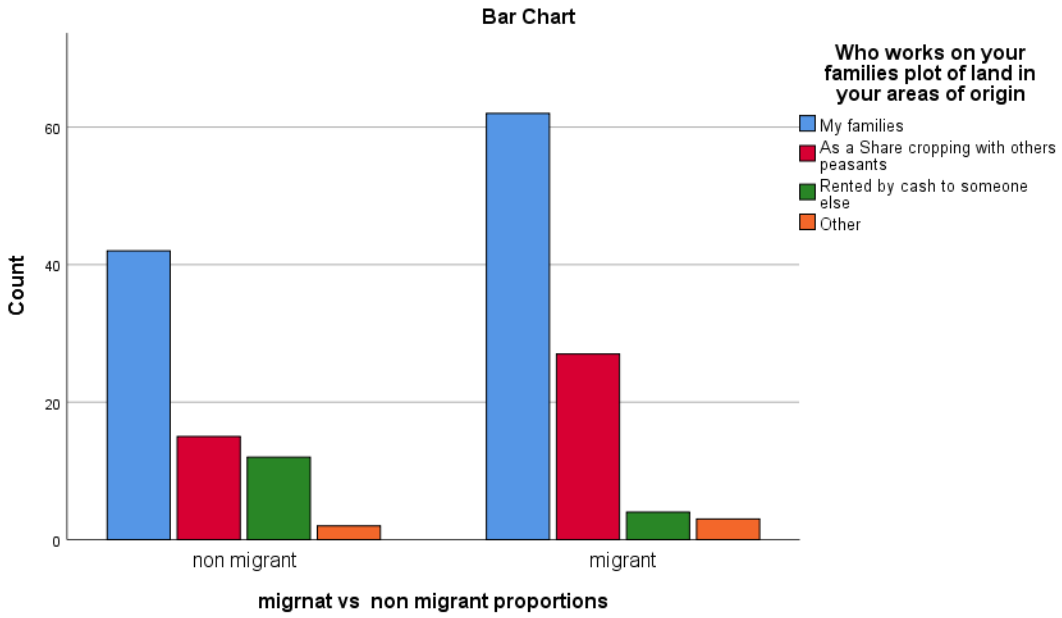
As we have seen in the above data's the majority of the migrants are from rural areas with larger proportions of their families engaged in agricultural activities so it's not surprising to see those migrants with the majority of their families possessing some

plot of land irrespective of the size of the land which accounts for about 75.3% and 45.8% for non-migrant employees.

4.1.1.2.3. Who works on your family's plot of land?

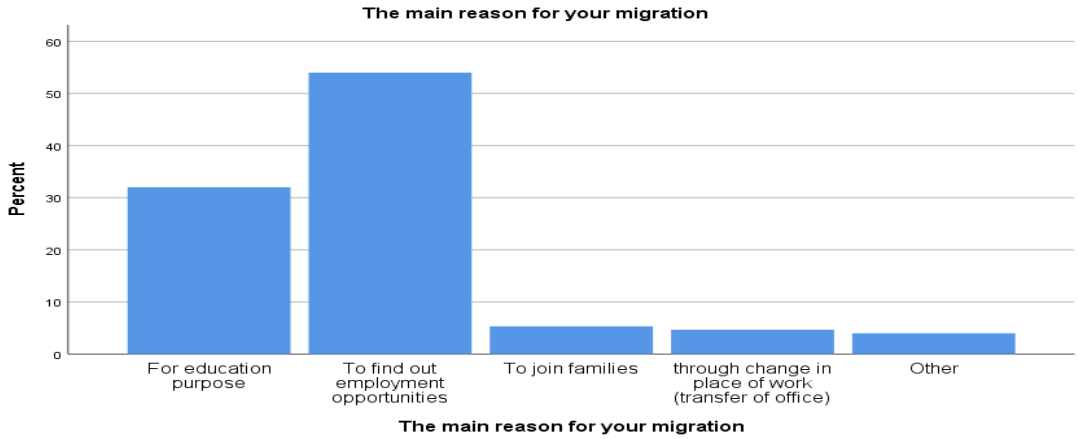
For those respondents who have some plot of land in their areas of origin owned by their families, migrants have families who are largely engaged on working on agricultural activities on their own plot of land which accounts for about 64.6% while for non-migrants it goes down to 59.2% .At the same time sharecropping is found to be one of the most practiced agricultural practice in Ethiopia which is method of risk sharing by land owners and peasant farmers. Migrant employee families practice sharecropping activities in larger degrees than non-migrant families. Migrants are more engaged in agricultural and related activities (92.7%) than non –migrants (80.3%).

Figure 10 who works on your family's plot of land?



4.1.1.2.4. The main reason for your migration to Addis Ababa city

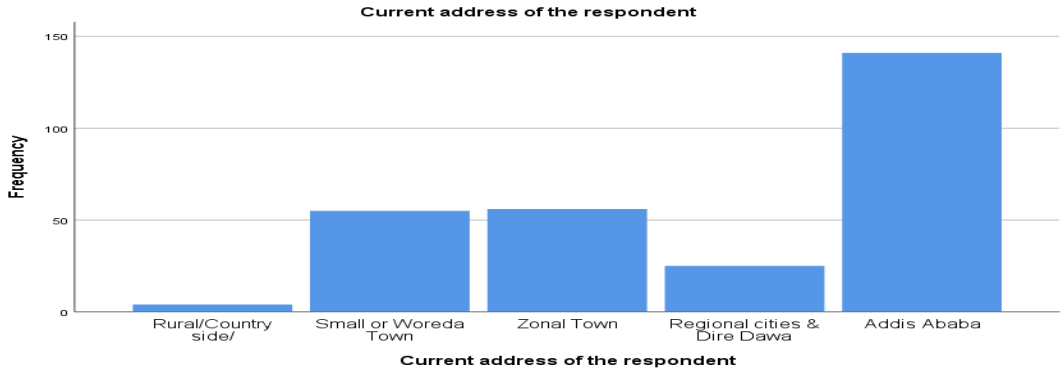
Figure 11 Main reason for your migration to Addis Ababa city



Majority of migrants are found to be arrived to the city mainly for job related reasons which accounts about (54%) followed by education (32%). When we consider other newly emerging search for employment when the period of academics ends raises the job search proportion higher than the current level. Which actually in some degree contradicts with FAOs finding that in Ethiopia family reunion reasons related migration constituents higher proportions in rural-urban migration to the cities (FAO, 2017). In addition to this (WB, 2010) found out that educational & employment Opportunities offered by the city of Addis are the most important drivers.

4.1.1.2.5. Current address of respondents

Figure 12 Current address of respondents



The majority (60%) of on migrant employees are found either Dire Dawa, regional or Zonal cities or very less on rural Ethiopia. It's obvious that migrants are from Addis Ababa city.

4.1.1.2.6. Current level of income

Table 8 Current level of income

migrant vs non migrant proportions	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

non migrant	Valid	Less than 3,000	37	28.2	28.2	28.2
		3, 000-8,000	41	31.3	31.3	59.5
		8,001-13,000	32	24.4	24.4	84.0
		13,001-18,000	13	9.9	9.9	93.9
		Greater than 18,000	8	6.1	6.1	100.0
		Total	131	100.0	100.0	
migrant	Valid	Less than 3,000	8	5.3	5.3	5.3
		3, 000-8,000	27	18.0	18.0	23.3
		8,001-13,000	50	33.3	33.3	56.7
		13,001-18,000	46	30.7	30.7	87.3
		Greater than 18,000	19	12.7	12.7	100.0
		Total	150	100.0	100.0	

The majority of migrant employees have better level of monthly income than non-migrants, this may show us as there is considerable income gap between areas of origin and Addis Ababa city.

4.1.1.2.7. Future expected income

Table 9 Future expected income

migrant vs non migrant proportions			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
non migrant	Valid	Less than 3,000	9	6.9	6.9	6.9
		3, 000-8,000	37	28.2	28.2	35.1
		8,001-13,000	47	35.9	35.9	71.0
		13,001-18,000	26	19.8	19.8	90.8
		Greater than 18,000	12	9.2	9.2	100.0
		Total	131	100.0	100.0	
migrant	Valid	Less than 3,000	12	8.0	8.0	8.0
		3, 000-8,000	28	18.7	18.7	26.7
		8,001-13,000	24	16.0	16.0	42.7

	13,001-18,000	42	28.0	28.0	70.7
	Greater than 18,000	44	29.3	29.3	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Figure 13 Future expected income

Migrant employees have relatively better expectation in income than non-migrant employees, 57.3% of them have expected income of 13,000 birr and above in the near future while for those of non-migrants tis level of expectation is limited to only about 29%. One of the reasons for migration in the available literature reviewed is income gap as well as difference in life aspirations which could be explained by future life expectations like income and salary Promotion etc.

4.1.1.2.8. Current level of wealth

Table 10 Current level of wealth

migrant vs non migrant proportions			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
non migrant	Valid	<100,000	66	50.4	50.4	50.4
		100, 001 - 300,000	2	1.5	1.5	51.9
		No wealth	63	48.1	48.1	100.0
		Total	131	100.0	100.0	
migrant	Valid	<100,000	59	39.3	39.3	39.3
		100, 001 - 300,000	8	5.3	5.3	44.7
		300,001-500,000	1	.7	.7	45.3
		>500,000	2	1.3	1.3	46.7
		No wealth	80	53.3	53.3	100.0
		Total	150	100.0	100.0	

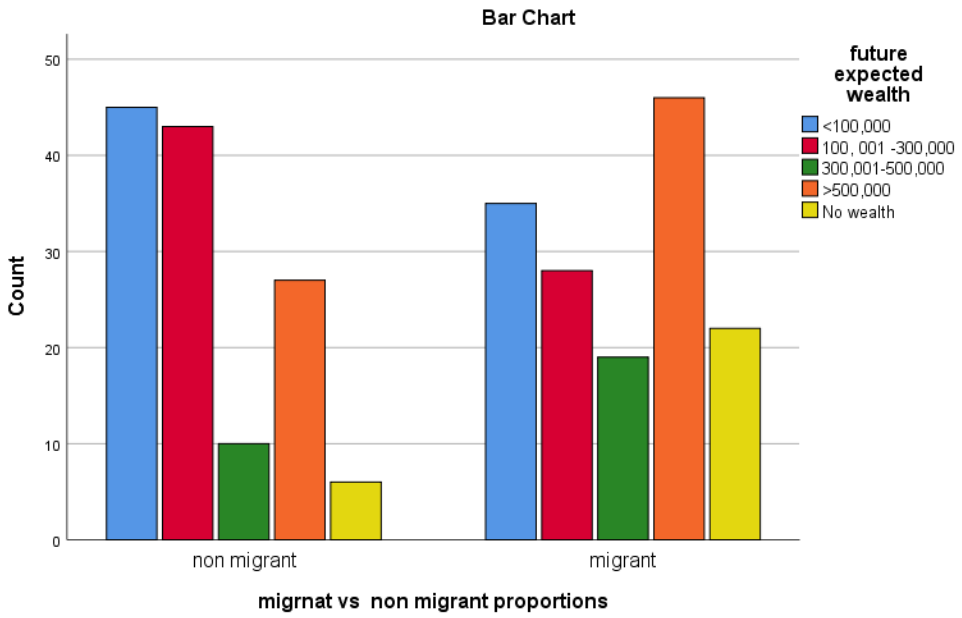
In terms of current level of wealth the majority of both migrant (53.3%) and non-migrant (48.1%) employees respond that, they have no any level of wealth at the time

of the study. But non-migrants have some level of wealth which is 50.4% than migrants (39.3%) in possessing assets less than 100,000 birr. The majority didn't have wealth may be because employees life are hand to mouth in Ethiopia or respondents are suspicious of explaining their real asset due to many other unobserved factors.

4.1.1.2.9. Future expected wealth

Migrants have better future expected wealth than non-migrant employees which is in the same manner with expected income differentials. Migrants have higher expectations to higher wealth than non-migrants but non-migrants are also have expectation's which is more or less the same as migrant employees.

Figure 14 Future expected wealth



4.1.1.2.10. Presence of prior migration Job, pre-migration job income and current income (for migrant employees only).

Table 11 Presence of pre- migration Job, income vs current income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	50	17.8	33.1	33.1
	No	101	35.9	66.9	100.0
	Total	151	53.7	100.0	
Missing	System	130	46.3		
Total		281	100.0		

Among the migrants 33.1% of them have had a job in their areas of origin or in their pre-migration resident address this is another indication of joblessness or other economic problems. As its seen in the under presented bar chart pre- migration job income of less than 3,000 Birr was the majority level of income but after migration the majority level of income lies on the interval between 8,000-18,000 making the proportion of less than 3,000 income level very minor We can say now more or less the majority of migrants have meet better level of wage & income level, keeping all other unobserved factors constant.

Figure 15 Monthly income from pre-migration Job.

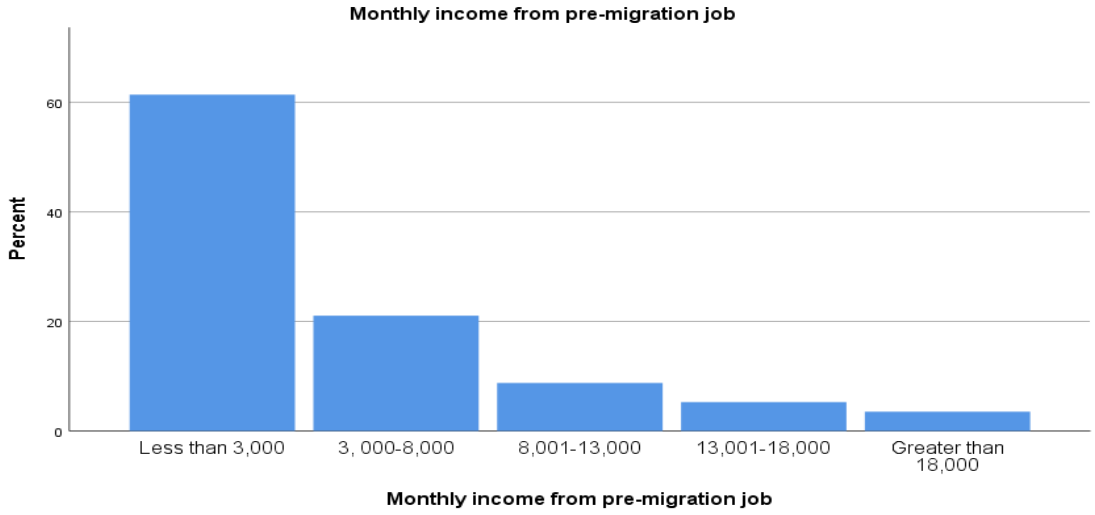
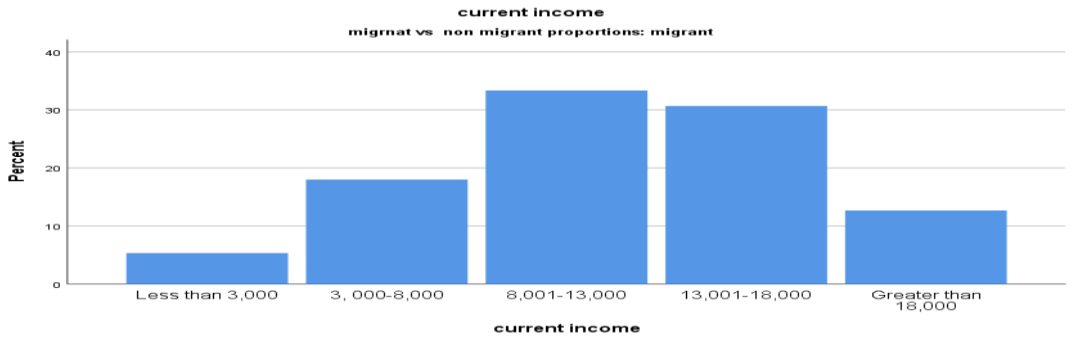
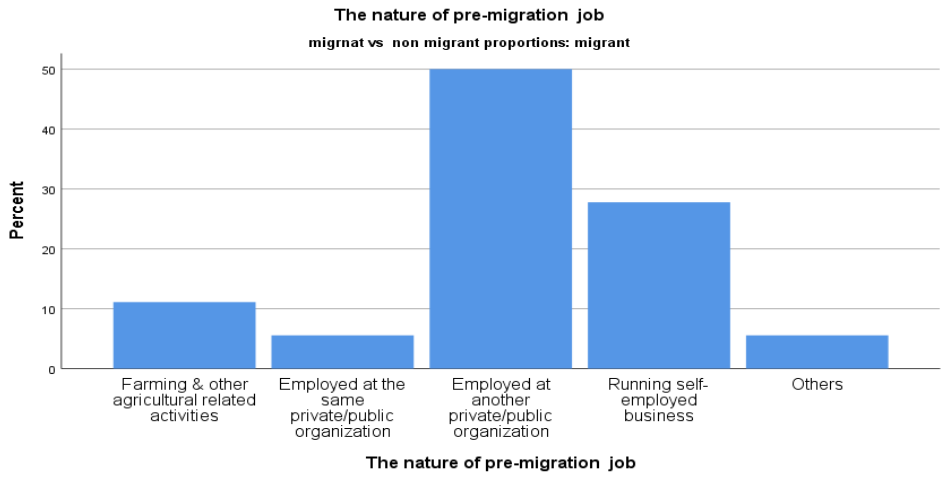


Figure 16 Current level of income of migrant employees



This on the other hand is a clear indication of presence of income and wage gap between sending areas and receiving areas which is Addis Ababa city. Which again from the available literature can trigger the magnitude of rural-urban migration to the city as individuals are assumed to be rational and as a utility maximizing entity.In relation with poverty.

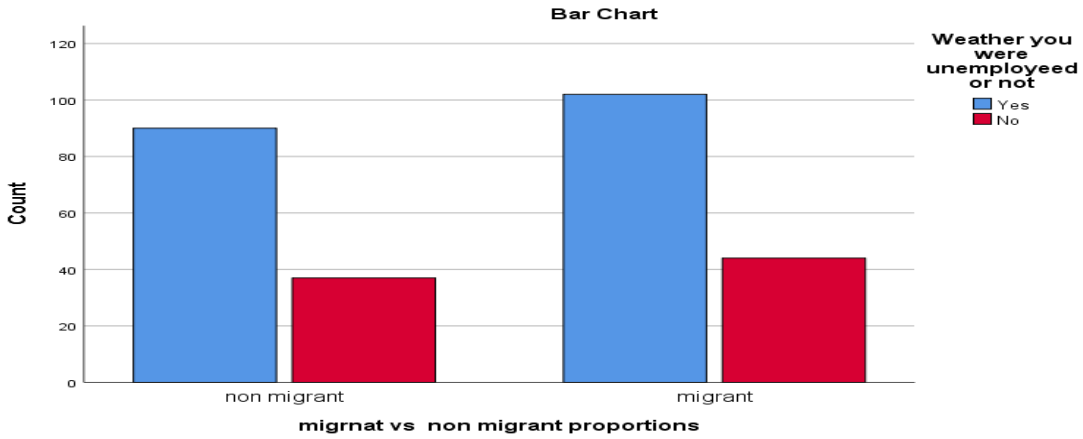
Figure 17 The nature of pre -migration jobs



The majority of those migrants who have been working at some kind of job were manly employed at some private or government institutions and elf-owned business activities followed by farming and other agricultural activities. Which induces poverty low income level induces poverty and then migration which is confirmed Marina (2016) who studies on an area of why girls migrate to the city of Addis Ababa argues that Poverty is one out of many reasons why girls migrate.

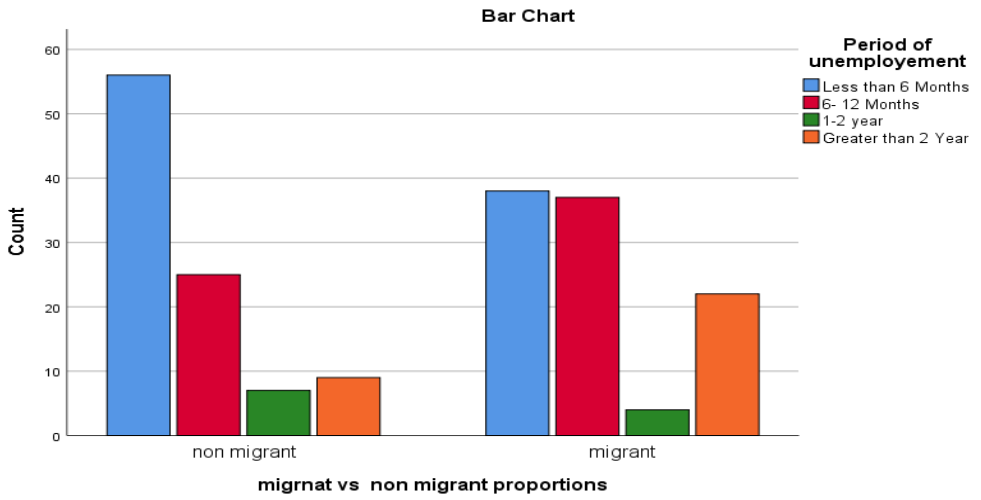
4.1.1.2.11. Unemployment experience and period of unemployment

Figure 18 Unemployment experience



Unemployment problem for migrants is more severe life experience than non-migrant employees may be this is one of the reasons for their migration decision to Addis Ababa. And as we see the below depicted chart of unemployment period non-migrants have relatively shorter life span of unemployment period than migrant employee keeping other things in mind constant.

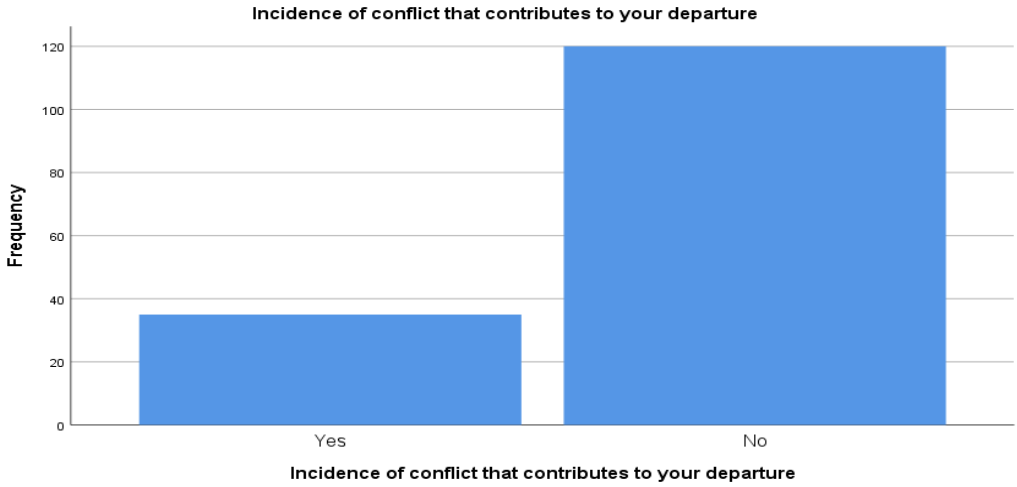
Figure 19 Period of Unemployment



4.1.1.3.Non –Economic drivers

4.1.1.3.1. Incidence of conflict that contributes to your departure

Figure 20 .incidence of conflict that contributes to your departure



4.1.1.3.2. The extent of influence of conflict & other security issue

Table 12 the extent of influence of conflict & other security issue

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Highly influenced	18	6.4	50.0	50.0
	Middle level influence	10	3.6	27.8	77.8

	Low level of influence	8	2.8	22.2	100.0
	Total	36	12.8	100.0	
Missing	System	245	87.2		
Total		281	100.0		

Among the majority of migrants most of them are not influenced by incidence of conflicts and related security issues (77.4%) but the rest of (22.6%) migrants are one way another experienced any kind of conflicts in their areas of origin which contributes at different levels to the decision in migrating towards Addis Ababa city.

May be the low level of conflict situations for those migrant employees is low in contrast with the current real situation in Ethiopia which hosts one of the largest proportions of internally displaced people in the World may be because those migrants are migrating to the sometime before the current situation happens.

Among the extent of severity of conflict problems 50% are severe and highly influential conflict incidents while the rest are mild and low level influence in the decision to migrate to Addis Ababa city.

4.1.2.3.3. Plans about further over sea migration

Table 13 plans about further over sea migration

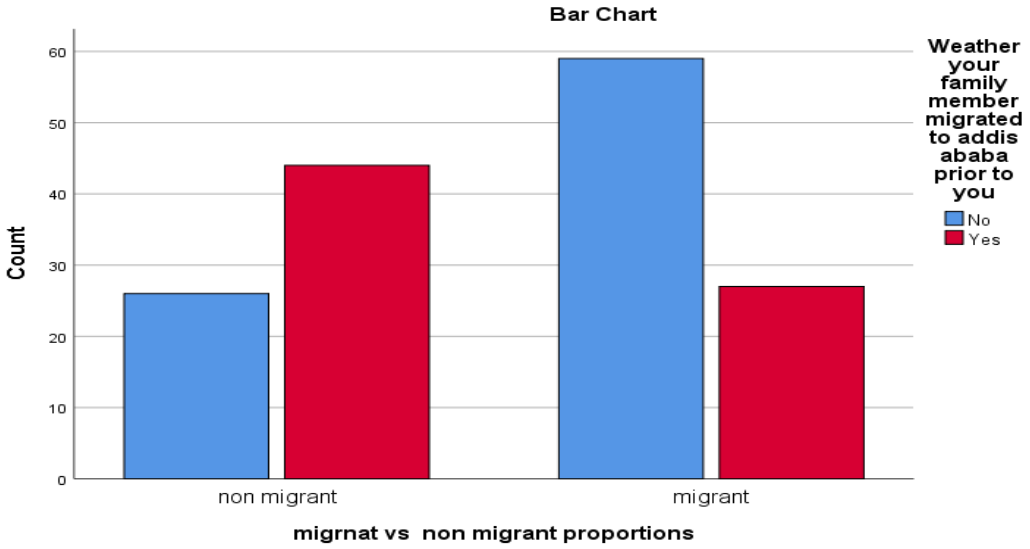
Migrant vs non migrant proportions			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
non migrant	Valid	Yes	61	46.6	46.6	46.6
		No	41	31.3	31.3	77.9
		It depends on situations	29	22.1	22.1	100.0
		Total	131	100.0	100.0	
migrant	Valid	Yes	59	39.3	39.3	39.3
		No	63	42.0	42.0	81.3
		It depends on situations	28	18.7	18.7	100.0
		Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Both migrants and non-migrants have almost proportional responses regarding the plan for further migration outside of Ethiopia which has international dimension. Among the responses 46.6% of non-migrants and 39.3% of migrants have plans to go abroad if possible. The striking truth is non migrants aspire more to go abroad than migrants may be because migrants are more satisfied than non-migrants in their current situation or non-migrants may perceive over sea world in a very different way than migrant employees. Above all, the result needs further investigation to see why such figure occurs.

4.1.2.3.4. Weather your family member migrated to Addis Ababa prior to you

Figure 21 Weather your family member migrated to this city prior to you

Non-migrants have higher proportion of families who have arrived to Addis Ababa so far than migrant employees which is another striking finding, why non migrants could have larger families in Addis Ababa than migrants may be because this is that most migrants have said they have arrived to the city by their sole decision to migrate than influenced by others or there may be other unobserved factors to such figure.



4.1.2.3.5. General Perceptions about migration

Table 14 perceptions about migration

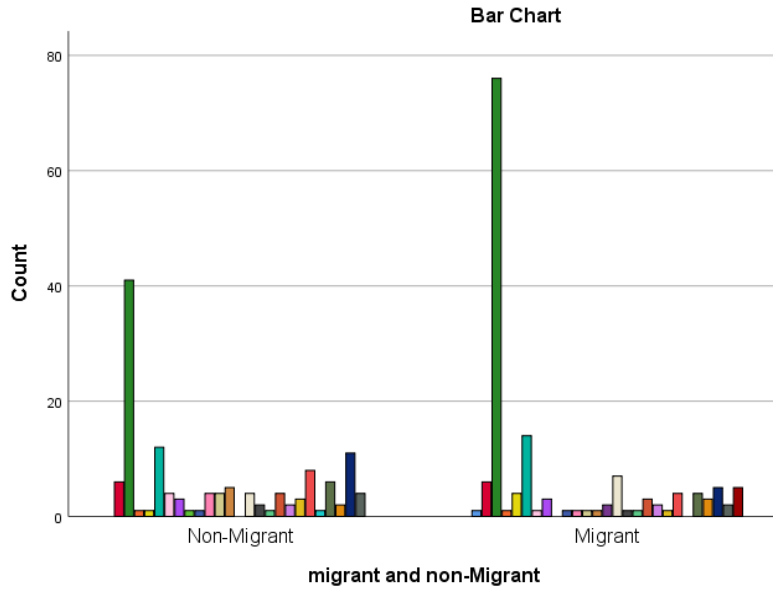
migrant vs	non migrant proportions		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
non migrant	Valid	as an opportunity	53	40.5	40.5	40.5
		as a threat	49	37.4	37.4	77.9

		Neither threat nor an opportunity	29	22.1	22.1	100.0
		Total	131	100.0	100.0	
migrant	Valid	as an opportunity	96	64.0	64.0	64.0
		as a threat	40	26.7	26.7	90.7
		Neither threat nor an opportunity	14	9.3	9.3	100.0
		Total	150	100.0	100.0	

The majority of migrants thought that migration is an opportunity to improve the life aspiration across each migrant's life span better than non-migrants which accounts for up to 64% and 40.5% for non-migrants. Majority of migrants think that migration is ether opportunity or at least not a threat which accounts for up to 73.3% which largely could have implications on the future pattern of migration to the city.

4.1.2.3.6. Infrastructure endowment

Figure 22 Infrastructure endowment



Those who are migrants and who live in Addis Ababa are city are in large possession of basic material and media infrastructures better than non-migrants like internet ,health service ,untapped water, electricity etc. The longest bar shows the most complete access to basic infrastructure needs by which those who live in Addis Ababa predominates those who live outside of Addis Ababa. Under similar study Melese & Nachimuthu (2017) & Wondu and Ephrem (2017) found out that factors that attract rural people to urban areas are education, health services, security, better job,

advancement opportunities and other urban amenities which in general can be described as infrastructure endowment and gap.

4.1.2.4.The post migration analysis for further driving situations

4.1.2.4.1. Weather you remit or support your families

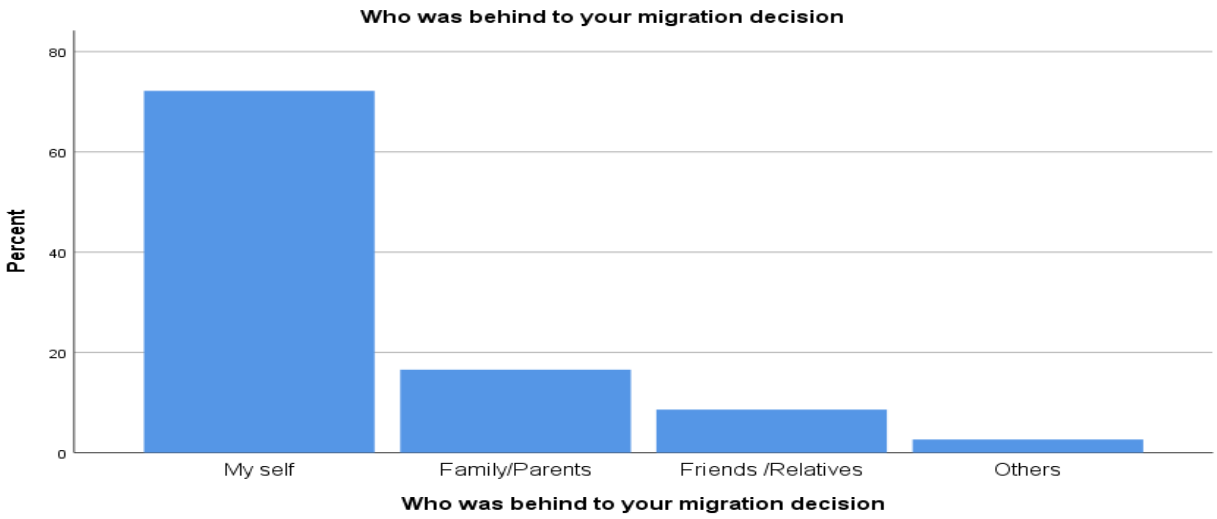
Table 15 Weather you remit or support your families

migrant vs non migrant proportions			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
non migrant	Valid	No	66	50.4	50.4	50.4
		Yes	65	49.6	49.6	100.0
		Total	131	100.0	100.0	
migrant	Valid	No	78	52.0	52.0	52.0
		Yes	72	48.0	48.0	100.0
		Total	150	100.0	100.0	

More than 50% of both migrants and non-migrants remit or support their families in many ways, with migrants exceeding non-migrants with little margin of 2%.

4.1.2.4.2. Who was behind to your final decision to migrate?

Figure 23 who was behind to your final decision to migrate?



Migrant employees who arrive in Addis Ababa some time before are mainly because of their own personal self-interest to migrate in to the city followed by families which give insights about our theory of classical and neo classical economics which states migration as a good utilized by individuals to maximize their own satisfaction on rational cost- benefit analysis basis.

4.1.2.4.3. Weather you have part time job

Table 16 Weather you have part time job or not

migrant vs non migrant proportions			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
non migrant	Valid	Yes	18	13.7	13.7	13.7
		No	113	86.3	86.3	100.0
		Total	131	100.0	100.0	
migrant	Valid	Yes	19	12.7	12.7	12.7
		No	131	87.3	87.3	100.0
		Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Another striking sitatution tat both migrants and non migrants are unlikely to have part time job but also non-migrabts have as equal chance as migrants in ha vinf such part time job.

4.1.2.4.4. The nature of organization employed

Table 17 the nature of organization employed

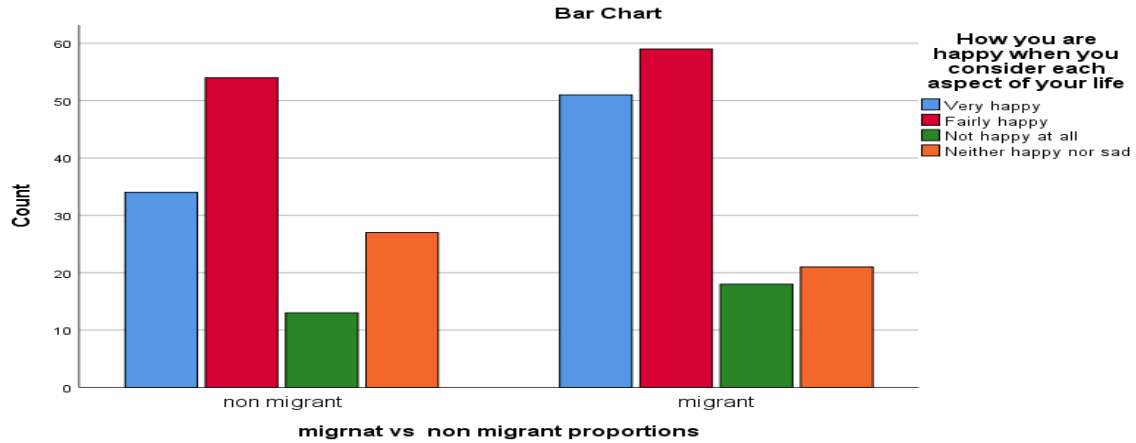
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	private	116	41.3	41.3	41.3
	government	165	58.7	58.7	100.0
	Total	281	100.0	100.0	

The majority of migrants and non-migrants are employed at government institutions and migrants have outweigh non-migrants by engaging in private sectors employment may be because in Addis Ababa private institutions are more prevalent than anywhere else in Ethiopia.

4.1.2.4.5. How you are happy when you consider each aspect of your life

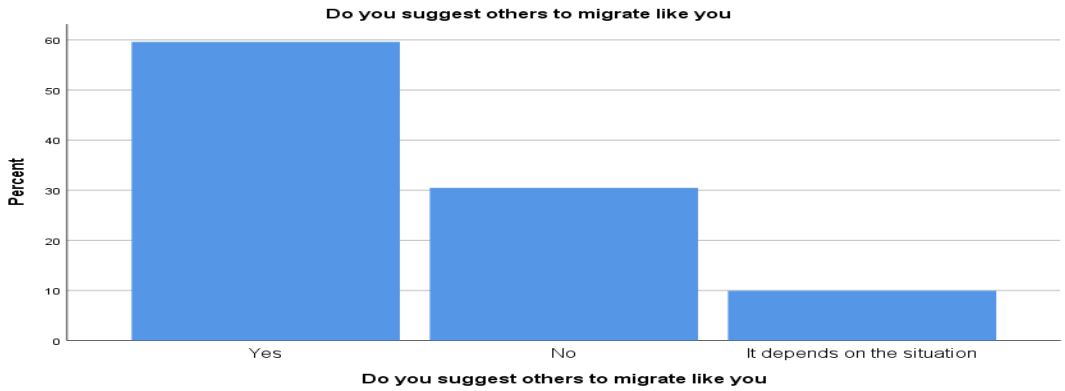
The large proportion of migrants are happy when they consider each aspect of their life they experienced through time than non-migrants 73.8% of migrants are either very happy or fairly happy but for non-migrants the number stands on 69%. Both migrants and non-migrants are happy about their life.

Figure 26 How you are happy when you consider each aspect of your life



4.1.3. Do you suggest others to migrate like you

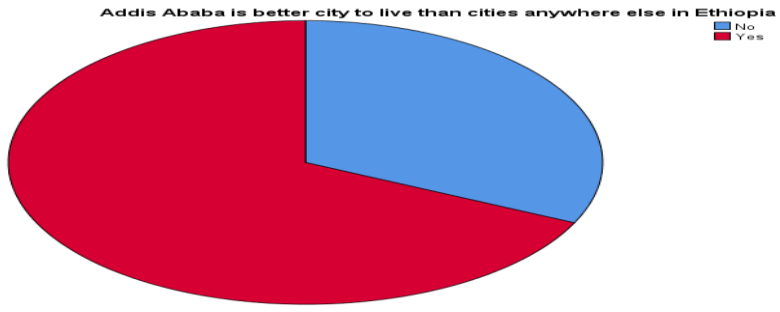
Figure 24 Do you suggest others to migrate like you



The majority of migrants (59.6%) will suggest others around them to migrate and lead life in the city the way they have come through which again may trigger the number of migrants in to the future in the future.

4.1.3.4.1. Is Addis Ababa better city to live than cities anywhere else in Ethiopia for you?

Figure 25 Is Addis Ababa better city to live than cities anywhere else in Ethiopia?



Taking into consideration many perspectives, the majority of the migrants (68%) believe that Addis Ababa is the best city to live than cities anywhere else in Ethiopia.

4.1.1.4.Summary of Optional Open Ended Question answers (for migrant employees)

Table 18 Summary of Optional Open Ended Question answers

Questions	Number of response	Main Answers
1. What are the possible challenges new comers may face when arriving to the city for the first time and in their entire life in the city?	74 Responses	1-housing problem 2- transportation problem 3- job access & temporary unemployment 4-Social relation problems 5-Language barrier 6-Cultural shock 7-Political issues 8-Ethnocenteric make up 9-Inflation 10-Robbery & abuse 11-Temporary poverty problems
2. What are the common benefits that migrants /specially educated migrants / could contribute to the place of their destination in cities like Addis Ababa?	66 Responses	1-Competence 2-Hard work & professionalism 3-Expereince 4-Skill & financial investment to the city in the long run. 5-Low waged labor force 6 –We earn & we pay taxes 7-Supply skilled man power 8- Develop wisdom culture of the city 9-To bring competition in the labor force & hence production 10-Cultural & mental attitude dynamism
3). Do you have comments on overall all issues related to	55 Responses	1-There is Urban bias 2-We need entrepreneur ideas 3-Urban imbalanced growth persists 4-Redistribution of major institutions out of the city is the major solution.

domestic free movement of people in Addis Ababa in particular & Ethiopia in general so as to use resources efficiently.		5-Need to change ethnocentric mentality 6-Fair infrastructure distribution 7-Equaity before the law should come first. 8-Job opportunities at home should be made 9-being depend on one city bad scenario 10-The city is harder for uneducated migrants than educated migrants. 11-Free movement of people should be restored in Ethiopia & beyond

4.1.3. Econometrics Results & Discussion

4.1.1.5. Summary statistics for dummy and categorical variables

Table 19 Summary statistics for dummy and categorical variables

Variable	Categories	Frequency	Percent
Age	<20	7	2.49
	21-30	174	61.92
	31-40	80	28.47
	>40	20	7.12
	Total	281	100.00
Gender	Male	173	61.57
	Female	108	38.43
House hold size	<3	50	17.79
	3-5	118	41.99
	5-10	77	27.40
	>10	36	12.81
	Total	281	100.00
Education	Grad 10 & below	6	2.14
	diploma or G11&12	34	12.10
	Bachelor	157	55.87
	>Or =Masters	84	29.89
	Total	281	100.00
Marital Status	Married	100	35.59
	Unmarried	181	64.41
	Total	281	100.00

Fathers education	No formal educ	64	22.78
	Basic reading & writing	46	16.37
	Grade 10 & below	65	23.13
	Diploma /G11&12	54	19.22
	Bachelor & above	52	18.51
	Total	281	100.00
Birth Place	Rural	113	40.21
	Small Town,	85	30.25
	Zonal	63	22.42
	Regional	20	7.12
	Total	281	100.00
Birth place distance from Addis Ababa	<100 km	46	16.37
	100-300km	62	22.06
	300-500km	100	35.59
	>500km	73	25.98
	Total	281	100.00
Current income	<3000	45	16.01
	3, 000-8,000	68	24.20
	8,001-13,000	82	29.18
	13,001-18,000	59	21.00
	>18,000	27	9.61
	Total	281	100.00
Expected income	<3000	9	3.20
	3, 000-8,000	49	17.44
	8,001-13,000	57	20.28
	13,001-18,000	110	39.15
	>18,000	56	19.93
	Total	281	100.00
Unemployment	Yes	200	71.17

	No	81	28.83
	Total	281	100.00
Current Wealth	<100,000	125	44.48
	100, 001 -300,000	10	3.56
	300,001-500,000	1	0.36
	>500,000	2	0.71
	No wealth	143	50.89
	Total	281	100.00
Expected Wealth	<100,000	80	28.47
	100, 001 -300,000	71	25.27
	300,001-500,000	29	10.32
	>500,000	73	25.98
	No wealth	28	9.96
	Total	281	100.00
Families econ activity	Peasant	120	42.70
	Firm owner	87	30.96
	Gov't /private emp	44	15.66
	pensioner	12	4.27
	others	18	6.41
	Total	281	100.00
Land	Yes	173	61.57
	No	108	38.43
	Total	281	100.00
Further migration	Yes	113	40.21
	No	113	40.21
	It depends on situations	55	19.57
	Total	281	100.00

4.1.1.6. Estimation Results of the binary logit model for the Drivers of migration

Our reference category =migrant employees =1 & 0= Non –migrant employees

Table 20 Estimation results

Among the participated two hundred eighty one of all migrants and non-migrant employees 131 of them are not migrants to the city and 150 of them are migrants who are leading a life inside the city permanently. The above table provides an overview of the results of the binary logistic regression variables explaining the propensity of those employees to come and lead life in the city of Addis Ababa.

The Likelihood ratio chi-square of 148.10 with p value of 0.0000 indicates that the model as a whole is statistically significant .The model fits significantly better than a model with absence of predictors. The calculated value of chi square good ness of fit value of 0.4088 is greater than the table value of 0.0000 therefore we will reject the null hypothesis and we conclude that there is a significant difference between the observed and the expected frequency in the study.

The post estimation hypothesis testing result shows us that we fail to reject the null hypothesis that the coefficients of the listed independent variables are not significantly different from each other with chi-square test with 15 degrees of freedom is equal to (chi2(15)) = 69.95 with p-value of (Prob > chi2)= 0.0000 took at (appendix 6). Therefore, the overall effect of independent variables are statistically significant & we will reject the null hypothesis that the overall effect (the coefficients) of all the independent variables are zero.

4.1.1.7. Binary logistic regression explaining the propensity to migrate

For gender the logistic regression odds ratio of 2.48 implies that for males the odds of being a migrant employee is 2.48 times larger (p=0.011) than for the females to be migrant employee. Or males are 148 % more likely to be migrant than females. Which confirms our hypothesis of positive relationship between gender of male and migration level.

Individuals with better educated families (via Fathers education) are less likely to be a migrant that those who have less educated families (i.e. a probability of being a migrant reduced by 64% at (p=0.0000).This is where we fail to reject our hypothesis that positive relationship between migration and education level exists which is confirmed by WB (2010) found out that on average migrants' parents reach lower levels of education than non-migrants and the majority of migrants have less educated parents than non-migrants. The same holds for migrant themselves education level which is in opposite direction with migration level though insignificant statistically.

Individuals who are born in rural areas or less urban areas are less likely to migrate (1.66 times) than individuals who are born on cities or more urbanized towns.(at p=0.023).Which again is somehow similar with finings in Thailand (Amare & et.al, 2012) which says 'poor rural households tend to produce poor migrants which could be one of the reasons for the continuous existence of a wide rural–urban divide in welfare', as stated in the literature in most cases rural poverty triggers migration . And according to Atnafu & et.al, (2014) extreme poverty is one of the main driving factors behind these flows of migration.

Individuals who are a migrant have higher level of income (2.44 times larger) than non-migrant employees at (p= 0.000) or as income level rises the likelihood of being a migrant is 144% higher than non-migrant employees. Under similar study in Ethiopia (Blunch.et.al, 2015) found out that Migrants are better off than non-migrants on average in terms of both their wages and also in Pakistan (Mukhtar& et.al,2018) migrant workers are better off in their new urban settings in terms of improved incomes and living conditions. This confirms our hypothesis that low income employees have more tendencies to migrate in order to search for high income to support their own & their family expenditure. So, migrant employee's income tends to be higher than non-migrant employees. In analyzing economic reason of migration Ramirez & Kumpikaite (2013) found out that the incomes per capita, the evolution of wage & income gaps potentially affect migration decisions.

In our prior hypothesis we have assumed that expected income & wealth of migrants are assumed to be higher with better life aspirations and are assumed to have better level of income & wealth than non-migrants. In our result table Migrant employees have 1.50 times larger expected income than non-migrant employees (at p=0.014). The higher the expected wealth in the future the more likely the individual is a migrant employee i.e., migrant employees have 1.40 times higher expected wealth in the future than non-migrant employees (at p=0.005), taking control of all other variables.

Individual employees who are born in far distance away from Addis Ababa are less likely to migrate to the city (less by 42%) than those employees who are born in close distance from the city (at p=0.001). Which in line with a similar study by *Kuhnt (2019)* distance from cities is one of the most important factor for migration.

Individual employees whose families possess some sort of (irrespective of the size) of land to be plotted are 9.1 times more likely to migrate to Addis Ababa city than those individuals whose families didn't possess some size of land (at p=0.000), citrus paribus. According to our specific study and sample population this mean most of the migrants are come out mostly from rural Ethiopia than those who are born in more urban centers. (Tegegne & Penker, 2016) finding remarks somehow different but similar in context with this : no significant difference between those household who endowed with land and households owning no or less than one hectare of land in making migration decisions, which means land possession doesn't have much effect of migration decisions. This is may be because even if they possess some level of land the sie may be limited this needs further detail analysis on the size and the nature of the land ,potential labor force in family members but (WB, 2010) also founds that migration is very little driven by shortage of land & displacement but poverty problems.

Individual employees who have a plan to further over sea migration are less likely to be a migrant than non-migrants (by 34%) at (p=0.071). We can say that, migrant employees have more or less settled life than non-migrants right now. Individuals who are, age, education, unemployment reduces the likelihood of an individual employee to be a migrant though the result is statistically insignificant.
Single and unmarried individuals are more likely to migrate than married individuals, household size, families economic activity & current wealth affects the likelihood of being a migrant, positively though insignificant statistically.

The result with demographic characteristics of migrant employees confirms the hypothesis of a positive influence of the individual's gender, household size and marital status of being unmarried towards migration to the city though except gender others are statistically insignificant. Age of the employee individuals is also assumed to have negative relationship with migration and it confirmed our hypothesis by lessening migration tendency by 25%.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of Major Findings of Both Descriptive and Econometrics Results

5.1.1 Summary & Conclusion of Major Findings of Descriptive statistics Results

5.1.1.1 Demographic characteristics

The majority of migrant employees are males, unmarried and younger aged individuals and they have relatively higher family size than non-migrant employees. There is no significant difference between education level between migrants and non-migrants but migrant individuals have less educated parents relative to non-migrant respondents. Migrants are mainly originated in rural areas in relative terms than non-migrants. Hence the majority of migrants are one way or another originated from rural Ethiopia. Migrant employees are originated from relatively closer and geographically proximate areas to Addis Ababa than non-migrant employees. The majority of migrants which accounts for 78.6% are arrived to the city with in the last 10 years alone.

5.1.1.2. The Major Economic Drivers

The majority of the migrant families have possessed some plot of land irrespective of the size of the land which accounts for 73.5% and migrants families largely engaged in agricultural and related activities (92.7%) than non –migrants (80.3%). But sharecropping is also largely practiced mostly among the rest of families who didn't engage on such farming activities. Majority of migrants are found to be arrived to the city mainly for job related reasons which accounts about (54%) followed by education (32%). The majority of migrant employees have better level of monthly current income than non-migrants and they have relatively better expectation of future income than non-migrant employees. Even though non-migrant employees have larger proportions in possessing some level of wealth (50.4%) than migrant individuals (39.3%) migrants have better future expected wealth than non-migrant employees.

Among the migrant employees the majority were unemployed individuals only (33.1 %) of them have had a job in their areas of origin largely having low level of salary

and income level. There is also a significant difference in income between the areas of origin and Addis Ababa for migrant employees. The majority of those migrants who have been working at some kind of job were manly employed at government or some private institutions and non-migrants have relatively shorter life span of unemployment period than migrant employee keeping other things in mind constant

5.1.1.3. **Non –economic drivers of rural-urban migration towards Addis Ababa city**

Majority of migrants are not influenced by incidence of conflicts and related security issues (77.4%). Both migrants and non-migrants have almost proportional responses regarding the plan for further migration outside of Ethiopia. Non-migrants have higher proportion of families who have arrived to Addis Ababa so far than migrant employees which is another striking finding. Majority of migrants think that migration is ether opportunity or at least not a threat which accounts for up to (73.3%). There is considerable infrastructure endowment gap between Addis Ababa and the rest of the country.

5.1.1.4. **The post migration situations of migrants**

More than 50% of both migrants and non-migrants remit or support their families in many ways. Migrant employees who arrive in Addis Ababa some time before are mainly because of their own personal self-interest to migrate in to the city. Both the majority of migrants and non migrants didn't have part time job at the time of the study.The large proportion of migrants are happy when they consider each aspect of their life they experienced through time than non-migrants. The majority of migrants (59.6%) will suggest others around them to migrate and lead life in the city the way they have come through it all. Taking into consideration many perspectives, the majority of the migrants (68%) believes that Addis Ababa is the best city to live than cities anywhere else in Ethiopia.

5.2. Summary of Major Findings of Econometrics Results

Males are 148 % more likely to be migrant than females. Which confirms a positive relationship between gender of being male and migration level. Individuals with better education as well as better educated families are less likely to be a migrant that those who have less educated families. Individuals who are born in rural areas or less urban areas are more likely to migrate (1.66 times) than individuals who are born on cities or more urbanized towns. Individuals who are a migrant have higher level of income (2.44 times larger) than non-migrant employees at (p= 0.000) or as income level rises

the likelihood of being a migrant is 144% higher than non-migrant employees. Migrant employees have 1.50 times larger expected income than non-migrant employees (at p=0.014). Migrant employees have 1.40 times higher expected wealth in the future than non-migrant employees (at p=0.005), taking control of all other variables. Individual employees who are born in far distance away from Addis Ababa are less likely to migrate to the city (less by 42%) than those employees who are born in close distance from the city (at p=0.001). Individual employees whose families possess some sort of (irrespective of the size) of land to be plotted are 9.1 times more likely to migrate to Addis Ababa city than those individuals whose families didn't possess some size of land (at p=0.000).

5.3. **Conclusion**

The study tries to examine the major drivers of rural -urban-migration towards Addis Ababa city with major emphasis on educated employees. Based on the descriptive statistics results: majority of migrants are dominantly males, unmarried individuals, younger aged and member of larger family size. The majority of migrants are also less educated with less educated families than non-migrants, who originates from relatively non-urban centers areas and born in closer distance to Addis Ababa who arrives to the city dominantly in the last few years.

The majority of migrants have families who possess some plot of land largely engaged in the land for agricultural activities and majority of migrants arrive to the city in search of job and educational opportunities but few of them who have had a job were mostly earning low level of income and now they earn better level of income and wealth than non-migrants. Migrants have also better expectation of future income and wealth and migrants have relatively faced shorter period of unemployment before starting their career.

There is basic infrastructure service accessibility gap between those who live in the city and those who live anywhere outside of the city like electricity, internet, health service etc. Incidence of conflict and other security issues is not the major causes for rural-urban migration towards the city and further oversea migration aspiration is not different for migrants than non-migrants and migrants have lesser connection to families than non-migrants, they are not induced by family's presence in the city.

Family's connection and presence have relatively less influence and many of migrants.

Both migrants and non-migrants remit or support their families in many ways. Migrant employees who arrive in Addis Ababa some time before are mainly because of their own personal self-interest .The large proportion of migrants are happy when they consider each aspect of their life they experienced through time than non-migrants and they will suggest others to migrate to the city, Migrants also believe Addis Ababa is better place to live & lead their life than cities anywhere else in Ethiopia.

According to the binary logistic econometrics results being male, having rural origin, geographic proximity of place of birth, higher expected income, higher expected wealth ,higher current income & having families with some plot of land positively influence with statistically significant parameters the migration decision towards Addis Ababa. Education level of migrants and their families, age, distance from the city, oversea migration plan, unemployment inhibits migration towards the city.

5.4. **Recommendations**

- Expanding educational opportunities to less urban areas or areas outside of Addis Ababa will inhibit the migration trajectory, at least in the long run because as we have seen educated families tend to have balanced family size.
- Income gap and hence poverty which is persistently different between Addis Ababa and the rest of the country is one cause for the migration trend and hence trying to reduce income gap through different subsidies and balanced budget allocations is vital.
- There is gap in material infrastructure endowment therefore, better emphasis to the issue through budget allocation and subsidy to infrastructure development may inhibit the trend of migration to the city.
- Many of the migrants thought the city is better place ,they are happy and they will let others to come .This implies that the city will be the next major host for the growing population with growing level of unemployment as long as such a gap persists this will create urban congestion and crowded environment in the future .As Addis Ababa is the only major international city in the country it will continue in such a way so the better thing to reduce such gap is

either developing regional cities as qualified as Addis Ababa or which could more or less long run issue or establishing another capital city which could either be political or business city like many other neighboring countries in Africa and across the worlds like Kenya Egypt or Tanzania or any other country.

- There is a need to minimize in basic material infrastructure gap which exists between Addis Ababa city and the rest of the country.
- The study which is the newest on its methodologies especially in data collection techniques which enables the study to have information about both migrants and non-migrants simultaneously. Which will enable the future studies to be more sound if those studies consider including more sample size, more respondent categories than being limited to employees only such as individuals engaged largely in less formal and informal economic activities so as to have more inclusive and powerful results.
- The study was limited in scope, time and technical know how to do the study but also the paper can be done in multinomial logistic model if respondents from Addis Ababa are included in the model so as to study the effect on those natives of the city and can be applied across cities in Ethiopia.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Questionnaire of the Research

Appendix One (1): Questionnaire of the Research

Survey Questionnaire Posted on google survey link:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1VqH6qWsjS-dFW_OUqSakQFvlR7hpemv5qk06svcA_1Q/edit?usp=sharing

Part I Demographic Characteristics

1). Gender

A. Male B. Female

2).Martial status

A. married B. unmarried

3). How old are you now in Years:

A. <20 B. 21-30 C 31-40 D.>40

4). How many are the numbers of your household /family members including you?

A. <3 B. 3-5 C. 5-10 D.>10

5). what is the highest level of schooling which you successfully completed?

A. Grade 10 and below
B. Grade 12 or Diploma holder
C. Bachelor Degree
D. Master Degree and above

6.) What is the highest level of schooling which your Father successfully completed?

No formal education

A. Basic writing & reading skills
B. Grade 10 and below
C. Grade 12 or Diploma holder
D. Bachelor Degree & above

7.) What is the highest level of schooling which Your Mother successfully completed?

A. No formal education

B. Basic writing & reading skills

C. Grade 10 and below

D. Grade 12 or Diploma holder

E. Bachelor Degree & above

10). Are you a migrant for Addis Ababa city (i.e. whether you are migrated from other areas in to Addis Ababa or not)

A. Yes B. No

11). If your answer is 'Yes', so what is the main reason? Please choose your main reason among the alternatives

A. For education purpose

B. to find out employment opportunities

C. To join families

D. through change in place of work (transfer of office)

E. Others

13). Are you currently attending any academic program?

A. Yes B. No

4). Do you ever think of migrating outside of Ethiopia?

Yes B. No C. It depends on situations

9. In which categories does your current address belongs?

A. Countryside/ rural Ethiopia

B. In woreda or small town

C. Zonal Administration cities

D. In Regional or administrative cities(i.e. Dire Dawa)

E. Addis Ababa

3).How do you perceive migration phenomenon?

A.As an opportunity B. As a threat C. Neither an opportunity nor threat

12). If you are migrant to Addis Ababa how long you stayed in Addis Ababa in years since your first arrival ?

A. <1 Year B. 1-5 Year C.5-10 Year D. 11-15 Year E. >15 Year

8). in which categories does your place of birth belongs?

A. Rural/Country side/

B. Small Town, Woreda Town (Capital of Woreda level administrative areas)

C. Zonal Town (Capital of any Zone administrative districts)

D. Regional (Capital city of the 9 regions or Administrative cities (i.e. Dire Dawa)

E. Addis Ababa is my Home town

14). what is your homeland/hometown estimated distance in range from Addis Ababa city?

A. <100km B.101-300km C.301-500km . D.>500

Part II: Major Economic Drivers

1). what is your Family Economic background?

A. Peasant farming / agricultural / pastoral activities

B. Firm owner/ Small business owner/merchant

C. Government /private organization employee

D. Retired pensioner

E. Others

2). Do your families have a plot of land ?

A. Yes B. No

3). If your answer is 'Yes' who works on such plot of land in your areas of origin.

A. Your families

B. As a Share cropping with other farmers

C. Rented by cash to someone else

D. Others

10). If you are a migrant again to Addis Ababa, do you have had a job in your Home land /previous resident or not?

A. Yes B. No

11). If your answer is 'Yes' to question no 6, what was your job in your previous areas of residence?

A. Farming & other agricultural related activities

B. Employed at the same private/public organization I'm working currently

C. Employed at another private/public organization

D. Running self-employed business

E. Being as a Housewife

F. Others

9). If you are a migrant to Addis Ababa city and have had a job in your previous areas of residence how much were you been earning a monthly income with benefits on average (including self-employed business or part time job)?

A. Less than 3,000 B.3, 000-8,000

C. 8,001-13,000 D.13, 001-18,000 E. Greater than 18,000

8). Have you ever been unemployed due to lack of job for fairly long period of time?

A. Yes B. No

9). If you say 'Yes' how long have you been unemployed until you get any kind of salaried job?

A. <6 Months B. 6- 12 Months C .1-2 year D. >2 Year

6). what is your current average total monthly income from all the jobs with pay (including self-employed business & part time job) in birr?

A. Less than 3,000 B.3, 000-8,000

C. 8,001-13,000 D.13, 001-18,000 E. Greater than 18,000

7). what amount of income you will expect to earn on average on monthly basis in the near future (including self-employed business or part time job)?

A. Less than 3,000 B.3, 000-8,000

C. 8,001-13,000 D.13, 001-18,000 E. Greater than 18,000

13). How much level of wealth did you have currently in terms of cash?

A. <100,000 B.100, 001 -300,000

C. 300,001-500,000 D.>500,000 E. No wealth

14). How much level of wealth did you expect to have in the near future in terms of cash?

A. <100,000 B.100, 001 -300,000

C. 300,001-500,000 D.>500,000 E. No wealth

15). Have you ever been thinking of running your own business, other than working as employed individual?

A. Yes, I have, always B. Sometimes

C. Never D. Others

18). If your answer is yes or sometimes what mainly stops you from establishing your own business?

A. Inability to access loan services

B. Lack of network to get business permit and find customers

C. It requires hard work

D. Low capital

E. Other

15).What is the contract nature of your current job?

A. Permanent

B. Contract

C. Wage worker on Daily basis

D. Working without pay

E. Other

5. What is the ownership nature of your organization you are working with currently?

A. Private /Share company

B. Public or Governmental

4). Do you have any other part-time job besides your current primary job?

A. Yes B. No

12). If your answer is no, why you do not have part time job? Please choose your main reason among the alternatives.

A. I'm currently satisfied by my income

B. No available part time job

C. Lack of time

D. I don't want part time job

E. Other

Part III: Non-economic Drivers

1).If you are a migrant again, Is there any incidence of conflicts and other security issues in your resident /areas that contribute to your departure?

A. Yes B. No

2). If your answer is 'Yes' to what extent?

A. High influence

B. Mild/medium influence

C. Low influence

5). If you are a migrant to Addis Ababa who was behind to your final decision in moving to Addis Ababa? (Choose the most important one please)

A. My Self B. Family/Parents

C. Friends/Relatives D. Other

6). If you are migrant to Addis Ababa & if you were forced to leave your hometown, what are the reasons? (Please choose the most important one and you can choose more than one)

A. No future in hometown, I don't like the life-style
B. Want to reduce family poverty problems
C. I Prefer the city life style
D. I Don't like farming
E. Environmental factors (i.e. climate change, land degradation, drought, deforestation)
F. High incidence of conflicts, inter-tribal wars, fear of terrorists attacks etc.
G. Ethnic related tensions and fears
H. Others

7). Once again, if you are a migrant to the city did any members of your family have already moved to Addis Ababa prior to your arrival?

A. Yes B. No

8).Weather you are migrant or not did you support / Remit your Families?

A. Yes B. No

9).If your answer is 'Yes' to the previous Question, how frequently you send/support money per Year?

A. Once B. Twice C. I send whenever I can

D. For emergency E. Others

10). How are you happy when you consider each aspect of your life?

A. Very happy B. Fairly happy

C. Not happy at all *D. Neither happy nor sad*

11). If you a migrant to Addis Ababa city based on your experience do you suggest other peoples around you to migrate?

A. Yes B. No C. It depends on the situation

12). How could you explain the status of your current residential place in possessing basic infrastructure services? (You can choose more than one among the given lists)

A. Electric utility

B. Untapped water access

C. Health services

D. Internet connection

E. Mainstream Medias (Radio, Television)

F. Facebook G. Telegram H. Others (YouTube, Twitter, Instagram etc.)

13). If you are migrant to the city do you think Addis Ababa is better city to live than cities anywhere else in Ethiopia?

A. Yes B. No

Part V: Optional Questions

1. in your view: What are the possible challenges new comers may face when arriving to the city for the first time and in their entire life in the city?

2. What are the common benefits that migrants /specially educated migrants / could contribute to the place of their destination in cities like Addis Ababa?

3). Do you have comments on overall all issues related to domestic free movement of people in Addis Ababa in particular & Ethiopia in general so as to use resources efficiently.

Appendix 2 Test result for good ness of fit

```
. estat gof

Logistic model for migrant, goodness-of-fit test

       number of observations =       281
 number of covariate patterns =       281
            Pearson chi2(264) =    266.56
                  Prob > chi2 =    0.4442
```

Appendix 3 Multi- collinearity Test Using Variance Inflation Factor

```
. vif
```

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
land	1.86	0.536712
famecon	1.78	0.562638
bplace	1.53	0.652843
mstatus	1.35	0.739993
age	1.29	0.777542
education	1.22	0.816688
expectedy	1.22	0.822490
gender	1.19	0.840356
ycurrent	1.18	0.848051
feducation	1.16	0.861536
wcurrent	1.14	0.878571
hsize	1.14	0.879260
distance	1.12	0.894936
furmigration	1.10	0.906922
ewealth	1.05	0.949075
unempt	1.05	0.953791
Mean VIF	1.27	

Appendix 4 Multicollinearity test for each variables used in the Model

```
. corr
(obs=281)
```

	migrant	gender	mstatus	age	hsize	educat~n	feduca~n	ycurrent
migrant	1.0000							
gender	0.2442	1.0000						
mstatus	0.0653	0.1309	1.0000					
age	0.0074	0.0270	-0.3931	1.0000				
hsize	0.0790	-0.0315	-0.0387	0.0070	1.0000			
education	0.0175	0.2265	-0.1009	-0.0099	-0.0133	1.0000		
feducation	-0.2795	-0.0938	0.0961	-0.1436	-0.0366	0.0870	1.0000	
ycurrent	0.3850	0.2108	-0.0494	0.0364	-0.0488	0.2797	-0.1034	1.0000
bplace	-0.0163	-0.0187	0.0216	-0.0246	0.0370	0.0382	0.2283	-0.0412
distance	-0.2278	0.0918	-0.0060	-0.1236	0.0134	0.0843	0.0377	-0.0748
famecon	-0.0437	0.0302	0.1141	-0.0929	0.0178	0.1270	0.2291	-0.0811
land	0.3029	0.0826	-0.0219	0.1160	0.0243	-0.0880	-0.2282	0.1014
expectedy	0.2243	0.1046	-0.1012	-0.0463	0.3079	0.0657	-0.0512	0.0809
wcurrent	0.0766	0.0476	-0.1403	-0.0311	0.0695	0.0603	-0.1389	0.0444
ewealth	0.2393	0.0729	0.0682	0.0235	-0.0058	-0.0670	-0.0559	0.0761
furmigration	-0.1440	-0.0029	0.0235	-0.0703	-0.1384	-0.0558	0.0462	0.0425
unempt	-0.0120	-0.0506	0.0357	-0.0409	-0.0125	-0.0906	0.0133	-0.0389

	bplace	distance	famecon	land	expect~y	wcurrent	ewealth	furmig~n
bplace	1.0000							
distance	0.0267	1.0000						
famecon	0.4518	-0.0374	1.0000					
land	-0.5124	-0.1293	-0.5722	1.0000				
expectedy	0.0338	-0.0233	0.1016	0.0441	1.0000			
wcurrent	-0.1772	0.0638	0.0091	0.0737	0.0076	1.0000		
ewealth	0.0366	-0.1238	-0.0207	0.0412	-0.0159	0.0120	1.0000	
furmigration	-0.1133	0.0199	-0.1142	-0.0225	-0.1710	0.0749	-0.0485	1.0000
unempt	0.0686	-0.0946	0.0516	-0.0344	0.0482	-0.1279	-0.0533	0.0241

	unempt
unempt	1.0000

Appendix 5 the post estimation hypothesis testing results

```
. test gender= mstatus= age= hsize= education= feducation= ycurrent= bplace= dist
> ance= famecon= expectedy= wcurrent= ewealth= furmigration= unempt= land

 ( 1)  [migrant]gender - [migrant]mstatus = 0
 ( 2)  [migrant]gender - [migrant]age = 0
 ( 3)  [migrant]gender - [migrant]hsize = 0
 ( 4)  [migrant]gender - [migrant]education = 0
 ( 5)  [migrant]gender - [migrant]feducation = 0
 ( 6)  [migrant]gender - [migrant]ycurrent = 0
 ( 7)  [migrant]gender - [migrant]bplace = 0
 ( 8)  [migrant]gender - [migrant]distance = 0
 ( 9)  [migrant]gender - [migrant]famecon = 0
 (10)  [migrant]gender - [migrant]expectedy = 0
 (11)  [migrant]gender - [migrant]wcurrent = 0
 (12)  [migrant]gender - [migrant]ewealth = 0
 (13)  [migrant]gender - [migrant]furmigration = 0
 (14)  [migrant]gender - [migrant]unempt = 0
 (15)  [migrant]gender - [migrant]land = 0

           chi2( 15) =   69.95
         Prob > chi2 =    0.0000
```

Appendix 6 the binary logistic regression model results

```
. logistic migrant gender mstatus age hsize education feducation ycurrent bplace
> distance famecon expectedy wcurrent ewealth furmigration unempt land

Logistic regression                                     Number of obs     =        281
                                                        LR chi2(16)       =     148.10
                                                        Prob > chi2       =     0.0000
Log likelihood =  -120.0839                             Pseudo R2         =     0.3814

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
     migrant | Odds Ratio   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
      gender |   2.476888   .8841514     2.54   0.011     1.230442    4.985994
     mstatus |   1.758595   .6733255     1.47   0.140     .8303484    3.724528
         age |   .7544725   .2082936    -1.02   0.307     .4391825     1.29611
       hsize |   1.131445   .2089514     0.67   0.504     .7878368    1.624914
   education |   .7690472   .1984642    -1.02   0.309     .4637539    1.275318
  feducation |   .6400123   .0785119    -3.64   0.000     .5032332    .8139681
    ycurrent |   2.441093   .4002281     5.44   0.000     1.770215    3.366221
      bplace |   1.658373   .3686309     2.28   0.023     1.072687    2.563842
    distance |   .5792383   .0990501    -3.19   0.001     .4142871    .8098661
     famecon |   1.356318    .251726     1.64   0.101     .9427196    1.951373
    expectedy |   1.496901   .2451691     2.46   0.014     1.085874     2.06351
    wcurrent |   1.113709   .0976485     1.23   0.219     .9378632    1.322525
     ewealth |   1.402791   .1690133     2.81   0.005     1.107738    1.776433
 furmigration |   .6603726   .1515441    -1.81   0.071     .4211657     1.03544
      unempt |   .8461801   .3035136    -0.47   0.641     .4189364     1.70914
        land |   9.106316   4.440367     4.53   0.000     3.501748    23.68102
       _cons |   .0182547   .0334989    -2.18   0.029     .0005004    .6658857
------------------------------------------------------------------------------

.
```