

**Cross-Border Migration: Explaining Migration Intention from
Selected Psychosocial Variables in South Wollo**

(Doctoral Dissertation)

School of Psychology

College of Education and Behavioral Studies

Addis Ababa University

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This Dissertation is submitted to the School of Psychology as Part of the Requirements for the
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Abstract

Migration has become one of the challenging global issues of the twenty-first century. Therefore, analyzing future migration is essential to develop clear strategies to manage actual migration. This research aimed to investigate predictors of emigration intention and the interaction effect of social network and sex between those predictors and migration intention. A sample of 701 high school students who were selected using multistage random sampling participated in the research. Exploratory Factor Analysis and Confirmatory Factor Analysis were employed to explore the dimension and loading of items respectively. To test the moderation effect of social network on migration intention and the predictor variables, structural equation modeling was employed using Amos version 27. As the finding indicates 54 % of participants expressed a desire to migrate abroad. The findings also revealed that there is a statistically significant difference in mean between female and male migration intentions ($t(699) = 12, P < .01$). The global Chi-square test indicates sex significantly moderates the connection between the predictor variables and migration intention. The finding indicated that Attitude towards migration, National pride, subjective social norm, and perceived behavioral control predict youths' migration intention. The result also revealed that social network strengthens the negative correlation between place attachment and intention to migrate only if the individuals have a high social network abroad. Social network of the youth is also found to moderate the relationship between attitude toward migration and migration intention. Therefore, strategies how to change the attitude of adolescents should be designed by NGOs, Government and Scholars in the area in collaboration with community members. Frequent training to adolescents about the consequences of migration should be intensively provided. Since it is the age of learning, teachers, families and communities need to work on adolescents to give priorities on their education.

Key Words: Attitude; Migration Intention; National Pride; Perceived behavioral control; Place Attachment; Social Network and Subjective Social Norm

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

NIC — National Intelligence Council

DRC — Danish Refugee Council

ICMPD — International Center for Migration Policy Development

ILO — International Labour Organization

IOM — International Organization for Migration

MoLSA — Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

OECD — Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

RMMS — Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat

UN — United Nation

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Chapter One

1. Introduction

In this chapter of the paper, the background of the research topic under investigation is presented in order to show its nature from the perspective of previous research findings. In order to show the magnitude and intensity of the problem of migration in Ethiopia in general and in the study areas in particular, statement of the problem from which basic questions are drawn is included in this section. Moreover, objectives, scope of the study, and significance of the study are presented. Finally, operational definitions and description of concepts is given at the end of the section.

1.1. Background

Migration has become one of the challenging global issues of the twenty-first century. It is as old as human beings (Hagen-Zanker, 2008). Research findings showed that its magnitude, complexion, and its aversive consequences have been increasing from time to time. It is stated that migration dynamics are continually evolving and new migration flows develop due to different push and pull factors like economic, social and political structures in host and sending countries(Kuschminder, Andersson, & Siegel, 2012). The high rate of migration has been observed in terms of intensity and extensiveness due to social, economic, and political reasons across the world (Gurieva et al., 2015). It was indicated that international migration has been increasing in the last 30 years (O'Reilly, 2012). It is also stated that in an era of globalization, migration is experienced by all states and people in all corners of the world (IOM, 2017). The number of international migrants across the world reached about 281 million in 2021 which can form a highly populated country if they come together(ICMPD, 2022). It was also indicated that the number of international migrants globally is expected to reach over 400 million by 2050 (Martin, 2013).

Ethiopia has been going through interconnected socio-economic and political challenges for the past decades, which have resulted in a huge internal and international exodus of people. When a military dictatorship overthrew the monarchy in the mid-1970s, a large-scale exodus started. Massive population relocation has occurred as a result of the military regime's 1976–1978 "Red Terror" campaign, mostly from metropolitan Ethiopia to surrounding nations and beyond (Getahun, 2007). According to Terrazas (2007), Ethiopian migration to nations outside the Horn of Africa can be attributed to the 1974 uprising that deposed Emperor Haile Selassie and established the Derg, a Marxist military state. Prior to 1974, the few Ethiopians who traveled overseas were elites who went for academic purposes and coming back to Ethiopia. It was also stated that in the past ten years, there has been an upsurge in international migration. In addition to the size of the outflows and the factors that drove them, the pattern of this movement has grown more complex due to the diversity of the movers, their countries of origin, and their countries of destination. Conflict-related migration has given way to irregular migration, which is mostly motivated by economic factors. Uneducated rural youngsters (males) from South Ethiopia are traveling southward in increasing numbers to South Africa, while females have been leaving primarily for the Gulf and Middle Eastern countries as domestic workers. The number of talented immigrants leaving for Western nations and other African growing economies (Zewdu, 2014).

According to CSA (2021), among the migrants who live in other countries, 54 percent of them are males and the rest 45 percent are females. Concerning the age categories of Ethiopian migrants, it ranges between 15 and 29 indicating 20-24 are the dominant migrants followed by 15-19 years old. Regarding the distribution of international emigrant based on region, Oromia has the highest emigrants in Ethiopia, followed by Amhara and SNNP areas, and Sidama has the least numbers of emigrants overall

One of the focus areas in studying migration is the intention of migrants to leave their countries. The extent to which intention predicts actual migration has been one of the centers of research in the area. Intention is considered as an important predictor of realization of migration (Jong, Root, Gardner, & Fawcett, 1986). Simmons (1986) indicated that intention is a strong predictor of the future migration of individuals. Another research finding by Böheim & Taylor (2002) pointed out that individuals who showed early migration intention are more likely to migrate than others who did not show intention to migrate. About seven hundred ten million people around the world express their general desire to migrate and among the people who showed general desire to migrate, sixty-six million of them indicated that they are preparing to migrate within twelve months (Laczko, Tjaden, & Auer, 2017). For example, a large proportion of people who developed the intention to migrate from United Kingdom leave their country within five years (Gordon & Molho, 1997). Sandu and DeJong (1998) also showed that intention is an essential determinant factor in the decision-making process of migration. In the research conducted on more than 160 countries, the findings showed the presence of strong association between migration intention and actual migration (Tjaden, Auer, and Laczko, 2019).

Intentions to move are explained in terms of life cycle variables, the degree of attachment to one's existing community, and social psychological elements that influence the decision to move. Potential destinations for prospective migrants are significantly shaped by ties to particular areas formed via a variety of life experiences. These social psychological factors that influence migration intentions are commonly found in the Theory of Reasoned Action and Theory of Planned Behavior. The person's overall assessment or judgment of moving—whether it's positive or negative—is their attitude toward moving. The individual's general opinion of what "important others" believe about whether or not they should move is the subjective standard with regard to moving. Spouse (or partner), other members of the household, family members, and friends are

significant persons who may have an impact on the person's decision to immigrate. The expected limitations index measures the impact of perceived barriers on the development of migratory intentions (McHugh, 1984). Previous research findings investigated different factors that contribute to cross-border migration of individuals. People most commonly migrate for two main reasons. First, people migrate to improve their economic status and second, they migrate to get together with the family members who migrated previously (Massey et al., 1993). There have been still research findings that indicate migration does not only occur due to economic problems but also due to social and psychological factors that put pressure on individuals to move from one place to another. Place attachment having multidimensions (place dependency, place identity, place affect and place social bonding)(Ramkissoon, Weiler, & Smith, 2012) has been getting attention for it affects our attitude and behaviors. For example, place attachment plays essential roles in determining individuals' pro-social and pro-environmental behavioral intention(Ramkissoon, 2020b) and engagements in desirable behaviors(Ramkissoon, 2020a). Place attachment and having parents and friends in the place of birth also play their roles in individuals' decisions either to migrate or to stay in the home countries (Frieze et al., 2011). These researchers found out that individuals' who have a strong attachment to their home country or residence areas together with having large friends have increased possibility of stay in their place of origin. On the other hand, individuals who lack strong place attachment and have few friends in their origin place are highly susceptible to migration and migration intention. Regardless of any dimension of place, it is stated that individuals with lower place attachment have a positive attitude towards migration (Petrović, Backović, & Petrović, 2017). For example, a study conducted in Poland showed that there is a positive relationship between place attachment and settlement intention. Individuals with high place attachment develop the intention to stay where they are(Toruńczyk-Ruiz & Brunarska, 2018). On the contrary, other research findings

revealed that strong place attachment by itself is not important to hold adolescents to stay in their origin areas/places. It is indicated that even though adolescents between grades eight and eleven have strong place attachment, they are not willing to stay in those places. When adolescents frustrate due to their perception of lack of jobs, place attachment becomes less important to make them stay at their place of birth or where they grew up (Elder, King, & Conger, 1996). It was also found out that place attachment is not enough for adolescents to stay in the place they grew up (Eacott & Sonn, 2006). They found out that individuals with strong place attachment have a propensity to leave the place they grew up if they failed or feel dread to achieve other needs they set as a priority. As a result, their research study indicated that place attachment is not an important factor that determines individuals' decision to migrate.

Another psychological variable that is important to consider in migration intention research is the concept of attitude towards migration. Attitude towards migration is the most important predicting factor of intention to migration which is justified as a means to improve the potential migrants own and their family's material standard of living (Minaye & Zeleke, 2017). Migration is perceived as means of improving the lives of family members by many young persons and as a result of this, they showed a strong propensity for migration (Ommundsen et al., 2010). A similar effect of attitude in determining intention to migrate was found in Russia. Attitude plays role in determining migration intention. Individuals with a positive attitude towards migration have a high degree of migration intention to other countries (Chuvashov, 2014).

There have been other research findings that indicated the role that psychological variables are contributing to individuals' migration intention. Self-efficacy is an important predictor variable that explains the migration intention of individuals. Individuals with high self-efficacy have a high degree of migration intention compared to individuals with low self-efficacy (Groenewold, deBruijn, & RichardBilsborrow, 2012). Individuals' belief about their capacity to

perform a given activity in a given situation determines their engagement to experience unfamiliar situations. This general explanation also works for individuals' migration intention. Individuals who have high self-efficacy believe that they can manage any problem associated with migration and have stronger intention to migrate than individuals with low self-efficacy (Sherer et al., 1982).

Another psychological variable that determines migration intention is national pride. National pride is the positive feeling individuals have about their respective countries that is derived from one's national identity. It is both the sense of esteem a person has for his or her nation and the self-esteem he or she acquires from his or her national identity (Smith & Kim, 2006). Different researchers indicated that individuals with a strong national identity have weak propensity to develop migration intention. The increasing level of national identity is negatively correlated with migration intention. The stronger the national identity of the individual the weaker would be the migration intention (Chuvashov, 2014). These evidences show that national pride predicts the migration intention of individuals negatively.

Subjective social norm determines individuals' migration intention. It predicts the migration behavior of individuals through migration intention (Gödri & Feleky, 2017). DeJong (2000) wrote that out-migration and migration intention of males and females is positively predicted by subjective social norms. Components of the theory of planned behavior such as attitude, subjective social norm and perceived behavioral control predict individuals' migration intention (Willekens, 2021). The unspoken belief of the community, whether real or perceived, impacted individuals' perception either to migrate to other countries or stay in their home country. Young people perceive that, if they stayed in their community they will be viewed negatively by the society which in turn imposes the intention to migrate on them (Eacott & Sonn, 2006)

Network Theory of Migration assumes that the cause of migration is not purely economic. It is a theory that explains migration in relation to the ties or connections between/among individuals in the home and destination countries. It is stated that migration is caused by the interpersonal ties which connect the potential migrants, the already migrated individuals and non-migrants in the origin and destination countries through different ways of linkages like kinship, friendship, and shared community origin. Social network is increasingly regarded as important sources of social capital (Ryan, Sales, Tilki, & Siara, 2008) that minimizes the cost of migration, maximize the returns the migrants could achieve from migration, and facilitate in finding jobs in the destination countries (Massey et al., 1993). The mere existence of network and migration chain reduces the risks and costs the migrants might experience which in turn increases migration. The previous migrants provide accurate information about the realities such as the available employment opportunity in the destination countries for the potential migrants (Zaiceva & Zimmermann, 2009). Similarly, Van Dalen, Groenewold and Schoorl stated that social network is influential in determining migration and migration intention in some countries like Ghana and Egypt. But it did not have any impact in influencing individuals to develop migration intention in Morocco and Senegal (vanDalen, Groenewold, & Schoorl, 2005).

Most previous research findings indicate social network as predictor of migration and migration intention. There have been ample psychosocial variables that determine migration but there is scant of research findings to indicate social network as moderator variable. While there are many social psychological variables that determine migration intention, to the best of my effort, it couldn't not be accessed research studies that were conducted on the moderation role of social network between migration intention and the other variables (attitude towards migration, national pride, subjective social norm perceived behavioral control and place attachment). Among psychological variables that predict migration and migration intention, attitude (Minaye

& Zeleke, 2017), subjective social norm (Gödri & Feleky, 2017), social network and perceived behavioral control (Groenewold, deBruijn, & RichardBilsborrow, 2012) are some of the variables that previous researchers have examined. But having positive attitude towards migration, perceived behavioral control of individuals to migrate and subjective social norm could be enhanced when an individual has high social network in the destination country. When individuals have high social network with individuals who have previously migrated abroad, they might think that they would be given psychological support, temporal house accommodation, coverage of transportation and assistance in finding jobs. These in turn strengthen their attitudes towards migration thereby increasing their perceived capability of migrating and enhance their tendency to accept the perceived social pressure to migrate. In line with this, as push-pull framework indicates, migration is deterred if individuals do not have friends and relatives in the destination country (Rainer & Siedler, 2009). Therefore, social network could interact with other psychosocial variables to influence individuals' migration intention and the consequence of migration behavior.

The role of sex in determining migration and migration intention becomes one of the controversial variables in the area. Researchers like Yang (2000) indicated that males are more prone to migrate compared to their female counterparts. Similarly, van Dalen, Roenewold and Schoorl (2005) pointed out that males are dominant migrants in some African countries like Morocco, Senegal and Egypt while there is no significant difference in Ghana. Agadjanian, Nedoluzhko and Kumskov (2008) also identified that there is no significant gender difference in intention to migrate. On the contrary, Siska-Szilasi, Kóródi and Vadnai (2016) showed that females develop high intention to migrate than males. However, in South Wollo Administrative Zone, there is no clear research finding which sex group is the dominant migrant or develops

intention to migrate. But literal observation indicates that females seem the dominant migrants compared to males.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Research findings indicate that the most dominant migrants in Ethiopia are younger segment of the society. For example, Kuschminder, Andersson, and Siegel(2012) stated that the young and primary children of the family are the dominant migrants in Ethiopia. Young people from Ethiopia's vast rural areas are extensively recruited by their friends, relatives and brokers with the promise of a better life and a good job abroad in general and in the Middle East in particular. A considerable number of Ethiopian migrant workers migrated to Saudi Arabia in search of work through regular and irregular channels (Zemene, 2015) and it is roughly estimated that about 75,000-100,000 people migrate each year from Ethiopia into Sudan, Libya and other nearby Arab countries (Aberra & Gebeyehu, 2011). Forty four percent of Ethiopian migrants' destination is the Middle East while 30 percent of them are directed to the West (North America, Europe and Australia). It was found out that the dominant migrants to the Middle East are females and less educated ones. On the contrary, males in general and educated individuals in particular migrated to western countries. Moreover, migrants from Ethiopian urban area preferred to migrant to the West, while migrants from rural part of Ethiopia migrate to Africa and other developing countries (Kuschminder et al., 2012).

Minaye and Meseret (2016) stated that South Wollo Administrative Zone in Amhara Region is one of the zones where high numbers of potential migrants are found. Borena *woreda* in this zone is a good example in generating a large number of migrants. In South Wollo Zone, Wugdi, Kelela, Mekaneselam, Legabo and Mekdela are among the *woredas* where there is a high prevalence of migrants to the Middle East with an increasing number every year. It was indicated that 3063 (M=1484, F=1579), 2133(M=1297, F=836) and 483 (M=112, F=371) returnees were

registered at Jama, Kelela and Mokedela woredas respectively in 2015 only (Seifemichael & Tarekegne, 2015). Similarly, **Mohammed(2016)** indicated that South Wollo Region's woredas such as Kelala, kutaber, liguama, Akesta, jamma, borena, mekane-selam, wogdi, wore'Ilu, bistima, bokeksa and kombolcha are among the main/initial source of legal and illegal emigrants (Mohammed, 2016).

Schools are the most potential sources for migration in the Amhara region in general and South Wollo Zone in particular. Students from grade 7 up to grade 12 are highly susceptible to migration. Students in these grade levels either migrated or have a plan to migrate for different reasons (Yilma, 2013; Zelek, 2011). It is also indicated that female students who failed an exam at the end of each cycle such as grades 8, 10, and 12 are the most groups who are at risk for migration. According to RMMS (2016), out of migrants on the move, in the analysis of their education profile, 34% of them reported as they were educated only up to high School level. Since they lack independent life skills as they mostly lived with their parents, this early-aged migration might cause psychological and health problems for the migrants(Schewe, 2018). This migration option might affect the opportunities of these students to further their education at TEVT and promotion of their education to the next levels that in turn affects the cultivation of their potential to grow through education and increase educated manpower in Ethiopia. This condition worsens the problem as most of tomorrow's Ethiopian hope youngsters are considering education as a means to buy time for future migration.

Migrants spend a huge amount of money to process their migration. According to the society's anecdotal narrations and testimony about migrant returnees, migrants spend up to fifty thousand birr (close to one thousand USD) to process their migration. If this money was properly managed and invested, it could have enabled them to start their businesses in their own country. Therefore, their intentions to migrate and behaviors of migration seem beyond economic issues.

This condition requires further research to investigate the social-psychological determinants of migration and migration intention in Ethiopia in addition to economic factors which is relatively better dealt with compared to psychosocial variables. Both the theory of planned behavior(Ajzen, 1988) and the expectancy value theory (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975) offer more pluralistic viewpoints on specific migration decisions and take context into account. These two interconnected theories contend that migrating behavior is the result of a goal-oriented conscious choice made after a person evaluates potential places in light of expectations, values, norms, and, perceived behavioral control (Tegegne & Penker, 2016).

In general, since the nature of migration is too complex, it is unlikely to address issues of migration related concepts with limited theories and disciplines. It can be better understood if there is synergy of a variety of disciplines or interdisciplinary studies concerning the nature of migration to deal with a range of variables associated with it. It looks that only economic factors have been addressed as determinants of migration and migration intention. However, focusing on economic factors might result in poor management of migration and migration intention. Therefore, it is time for psychology in general and social psychology in particular to come up with possible explanations concerning the nature and determinants of migration in Ethiopia.

Therefore, this study is designed to answer the following basic research questions:

1. What is the level of intention of high school students in South Wollo to migrate abroad?
2. Is there a statistically significant difference between males and females high school students in South Wollo in their intention to migrate abroad?
3. Do subjective social norms, attitude towards migration, national pride, place attachment and perceived behavioral control predict the intention of high school students in South Wollo to migrate abroad? If so, Which variable(s) has(have) strong prediction power(s)?

4. Does social network moderate the relationship between high school students' intention to migrate abroad and subjective social norms, attitude, national pride, place attachment and perceived behavioral control?
5. Does sex moderate the relationship between high school students' intention to migrate abroad and subjective social norms, attitude, national pride, place attachment and perceived behavioral control?

1.3. Objective of the Study

The general objective of this study is to investigate the contribution of selected social-psychological factors to migration intentions of students at high schools in South Wollo. Specifically, the study was intended to:

- Examine the level of intention of high school students in South Wollo to migrate abroad;
- Investigate if there is statistically significant difference between male and female high school students in South Wollo in their intention to migrate abroad;
- Identify if perceived behavioral control, subjective norm, national pride, place attachment and attitude predict cross-border migration intention of high school students;
- Examine if social network moderates the relationship between high school students' intention to migrate abroad and subjective social norms, attitude, national pride, place attachment and perceived behavioral control;
- Investigate if sex moderates the relationship between high school students' intention to migrate abroad and subjective social norms, attitude, national pride, place attachment and perceived behavioral control;

1.4. Significance of the Study

Migration is one of the global social phenomena which has been getting attention from different bodies. Since the consequences of migration affect migrants, families of migrants, both receiving and sending states, and societies, it has been one of the most frequently discussed agendas of the world. It has both negative and positive impact on migrants, countries and families. Therefore, this research is timely and it is hoped to add to the body of knowledge or existing facts about migration and related issues.

It is assumed that this study will provide the Ethiopian society as well as government with evidence that helps to capture the psychosocial reasons that shape adolescents' perception in determining their intention to migrate abroad. It is hoped that the results would help parents, teachers and community members to have a clear picture of human migration intention and act accordingly. More importantly, it helps different NGOs and GOs get evidence-based research findings about adolescent's migration intention to frame their intervention in order to reduce migration and minimize the risks following it. Above all, it provides policy makers with reliable information about the psychosocial factors that lead to migration which in turn helps them to design appropriate policy that would have meaningful effect in monitoring migration issues among adolescents.

This research is also significant in that it gives professionals, governments and scholars working on migration a different view concerning the causes of migration and migration intention. This research provides individuals who are directly or indirectly involved in migration issues with different views about determinates of migration and migration intention other than economic factors. Moreover, it can strongly initiate psychologists in general and social psychologists in particular to further explore the nature of migration and migration intention.

1.5. Scope of the Study

This study is delimited to Amhara Regional State, specifically South Wollo Administrative Zone because this zone is one of the areas where high numbers of migrants have been originating from. In addition, as the *woredas* in this zone are remote, to the best of the researcher's knowledge, there have not been extensive researches in this area.

Regarding the participants of the study, students in high schools were found to be the ones involved as the most potential migrants from this setting. Since it is impossible to deal with all variables related to migration, the roles of place attachment, attitude, national pride, subjective social norms, social network, sex and perceived behavioral control in predicting intention to migration were dealt with. These variables were selected for there have not been prior intensive researches conducted in relation to their contributions to adolescents' migration intention in Ethiopia.

1.6. Operational Definitions of Concepts

In order to acquaint readers and users of this material about the focus of the research, operational definitions of important variables are given and presented below.

Intention to Migrate: is indication of how hard individuals are willing to try, of how much of an effort they are planning to exert in order to migrate (Ajzen, 1991). There has not been standard measurement scale to measure migration intention. However, there are few items which have been used by different researchers to measure it. As a result, in this research, intention scale developed by Chan-Hoong and Soon (2010) was employed.

Place Attachment: is individual's emotional, behavioral and cognitive bond to the physical and social environment which can be measured using Place Attachment Scale (Frieze, Yu Li, Drevenšek, Gazvoda, Mihelič and Ogrinc, 2011).

National Pride: National pride is an individual's positive affect towards his/her country derived from national identity. It includes pride or sense of esteem and self-esteem the person has related to his/her national identity. The national pride of the individual is measured using the National Pride Scale developed by Chan-Hoong and Soon (2011).

Subjective Norm: refers to the perceived social pressure to perform or not to perform the behavior or the person's perception of social pressure to migrate (Speelman, Nicholls, & Dyke, 2016) measured using Subjective Norm Scale to migration developed by Speelman, Nicholls, and Dyke, and Chan-Hoong and Soon (2011).

Perceived Behavioral Control: It refers to people's perception of the ease or difficulty of performing the behavior of interest (Ajzen, 1991) measured by adapting Ability to Migrate Scales developed by Speelman, Nicholls, and Dyke (2016).

Attitude Towards Migration: refers to the degree to which a person has a favorable or unfavorable evaluation or appraisal of the behavior in question (Ajzen, 1991) that can be measured by adapting Attitude Scale Toward Migration developed by Chan-Hoong and Soon (2011).

Social Network: According to Arango (2000 cited in Wickramasinghe and Wimalaratana, 2017), social network refers to "set of interpersonal ties that connects migrants with relatives, friends or fellow countrymen at home who convey information, provide financial backups, and facilitate employment opportunities and accommodation in various supportive ways (p.25)"

Chapter Two

Related Literature Review

2. Migration and Migration Intention: Basic Concepts, Assessments, Theories and Consequences of Migration

In this part of the paper, concepts, theories and previous research findings about migration and variables included in this study are briefly presented. Moreover, theoretical framework applied in this research is briefly described. Conceptual framework derived from the theory to conceptualize the research is described in words and portrayed graphically.

2.1. Basic Concept of Migration

In order to define migration, different scholars consider various variables. Among these variables in defining migration, time, place and purpose are the most important ones. In this regard, Poulain and Perri (2001) indicated that migration is conceptualized by involving the issues of time and space. In their view, space is considered twice. One is in the place of departure and the second place is in the arrival. Regarding to place, migration is conceptualized as a change of usual country of residence to another destination country. Poulain and Perri pointed out that two main elements intervene in the identification of change of residence. These are the duration of stay and the reason for occupying the residence. Generally, change of residence for tourism, health and business reasons cannot be considered as migration. According to Skeldon (2017), considering the United Nation's recommendation, an individual is considered as migrants if he/she stays for 12 months or more, or less than 12 months but with the intention to stay more than 12 months. According to Gurieva et al. (2015), migration is change of places of residence by a person either temporarily or permanently. Similarly, Hagen-Zanker (2008) also defined migration as the temporary or permanent move of individuals or group of people from one

geographical location to another for different reasons that ranges from better employment to persecution.

As indicated above, migration is a complex phenomenon with different dimensions starting from the abode through its route to destination which troubles scholars to have uniform definition that works across situation. However, it is possible to summarize that migration involves the movement of individuals from one's original residence to the new one with the intention of dwelling for a certain period of time. Moreover, in this particular research, migration is conceptualized as the process of relocation of individuals from their country to another country with the intention of better life and job or due to social psychological reasons. Migration is a very complex global issue, and no one has yet offered concepts or bases that can be accepted as universal standards in all situations, under all conditions, or in all senses, applicable at all scales or spatial units, and that can truly make a definition of migration that can be free from any kind of doubt (Sinha, 2005).

2.2. Theories of Migration

In the study of human migration, there have been different theories to explain the causes and contributing factors for human migration. However, as indicated by Hagen-Zanker (2008), while the issue of human migration is as old as human life, theories developed in order to give explanation about it are not aged. According to Hagen-Zanker, migration theories are classified based on the level of analysis they focus. The first type of the theory is called the micro-level theory which focuses on the individual migration decision. The second level of migration is called the macro-level which explains human migration in aggregate trends. The third level which is between micro and macro-level is meso-level which explains migration at household and community level. The explanation of some of the theories about migration is briefly presented below.

2.2.1. Neoclassical Theory of Migration

According to Kurekova (2011), the neoclassical theory explains migration based on differences in returns to labor across market. According to this theory, the contributing factors for human migration are geographic differences in labor supply and demands and the resulting differentials in payment for work between labor-rich versus capital-rich countries. Leaving other variables aside, the neoclassical theory of migration centered its argument only on wages the individuals could earn. The resulting differential in wages is the pushing and pulling factor of individuals from the low wage country to the countries with relatively high wage. Massey et al. (1993) also indicated that neoclassical theory of migration emphasizes on differentials in payment for work, employment condition between the home and destination countries, and on migration costs. The theory explains migration as individual decision in order to maximize income that he/she earns. Moreover, this theory emphasizes on wage differences among/between countries and increasing one's income as the most important factor in determining migration.

2.2.2. The New Economics of Labor Migration

The New Economics of Labor Migration (NELM) perceives migration in a different way than neoclassical theory of migration explains. According to the New Economics of Labor Migration Theory, the decision to migrate is not only the responsibility of the migrant individuals. It is a collective decision given by the households. According to Hagen-Zanker (2008), compared to Neoclassical Theory, New Economics of Labor Migration goes one step further in explaining migration. Hagen-Zanker stated that decisions concerning migration are made by household members together in order to secure the well-being of the whole family. Stark (1991) also stated that migration is decided by the migrants and non-migrants. Stark exemplified that as trade items couldn't decide to move between markets, migrant is not the decision maker concerning his or her migration process. According to Stark, migration is not only caused by wage differentials but also

when an individual compares him/herself to some reference groups and reaches at a conclusion as he/she experiences relative deprivation.

Another view of the New Economics of Labor Migration is the issue of risks. Hagen-Zanker (2008) stated that this theory considers risks linked to capital market failures in the source areas in explaining migration. Hagen-Zanker stated —Households try to overcome market failures in their environment, for example missing or incomplete credit and insurance markets. If public social protection is also limited, the household has no means to smooth consumption in difficult times or to make investments. When the households experience such kind of difficulties, deciding on the member of the household to migrate is taken as an option to guarantee the economic demands of the family. Households consider migration as one means of controlling their economic well-being by assigning member of the family to take the responsibility of generating remittance by migrating abroad where better wages and employment conditions are found.

2.2.3. Dual Labor Market Theory

This theory explains migration based on demand and supply of labor. Migration is caused by the condition of labor demand in the economically developed country than supply from other countries. The economic nature of developed country needs low skilled employees but the domestic people are not interested in it to involve for different reasons like status. Developed nations open their doors to international migrants in order to fill occupations with minimum wages because the local population lacks enthusiasm in taking these jobs (Kurekova, 2011). Stark(1991) also stated that migration is driven by the intrinsic labor demand of industrialized countries. What is most important for this theory is not the push factors from the home countries, rather the pull factors in the developed countries play paramount role in attracting migrants from the poor countries. Similarly, Hagen-Zanker(2008) indicated that in the developed countries, there

is economic dualism on the labor market. Wage is beyond the economic issue, it reflects status and prestige of the workers. There are two sectors with different level of payment for their employees. The first one is primary sector which provides well-paid jobs and the other is secondary sector which provides unskilled individuals with low-paid jobs. The consequence of the lower payment in the secondary sectors makes the native workers resistant to work in these sectors. On the contrary, migrants are highly interested in working in the secondary sector as they do not consider themselves as members of that community. They are highly aware and welcoming for the prestige and status they rebuilt in the home country through the remittance they have accumulated.

2.2.4. Network Theory of Migration

This new way of perceiving the causes of migration is not purely economic. It is a kind of theory that explains migration as related with the ties or connections between/among individuals in the home and destination countries. Massey et al.(1993) stated that migration is caused by the interpersonal ties which connect the potential migrants, the already migrated individuals and non-migrants in the origin and destination countries through different ways of linkages like kinship, friendship, and shared community origin. These social capitals minimize the cost of migration, maximize the returns the migrants could achieve from migration, and facilitate in finding jobs in the destination countries. Zaiceva and Zimmermann (2008) also stated that the mere existences of network and migration chain reduce the risks and costs the migrants might experience which in turn increase migration. The previous migrants provide accurate information about the reality like the available employment opportunity in the destination countries for the potential migrants. In general this theory gives due emphasize to the social capital in order to explain the determinants of migration. It indicates that individuals in the sending countries develop strong propensity to

migrate if they have social connection in the destination countries which provide them with both economic and psychological support from their origin through the ways to their destinations.

2.2.5. World System Theory of Migration

The world system theory came up with a different view about the determinant of migration. This theory considers structural change in the world market, globalization, interdependency of economies and the emergence of new forms of production are the most important factors that determine migration (Massey et al. 1993). The theory emphasizes how the capitalist expansion played a paramount role in determining migration. A strong immigrant labour demand in global cities acts as a pull force to migration. The dynamics of market creation and the structure of the global economy are given due attention in determining migration. In this theory, the role of individual motivations did not get any place in migration Hagen-Zanker (2008).

Wimalaratana(2016) also indicated that system theory considers the role of economy, dominance, political systems, national policies of immigration, and cultural and social systems to migration. Migration System Theory recognizes the mutual link between migration and development. According to this theory, migration contributes not only to economic development but contributes to social development. For instance, remittances sent back to family members could alter the social and economic context of labour-sending countries.

2.3. World Migration Trend

The contemporary era is the age of migration, as there is an unprecedented amount of international mobility and it has a more widespread global impact than ever before (Castles & Miller, 1998). The number of foreign migrants increased from 92 million to 211 million between 1960 and 2010, growing at the same rate as the global population, or roughly 3% of the total population. This average share conceals quite significant regional variances. In high-income

countries, the share of foreign-born citizens expanded faster than the general population, going from 4.5 to 11.0% on average. The fact that this transformation can be entirely attributed to the influx of immigrants from developing nations, whose share percentage of the total population climbed from 1.5 to 8.0%, is extraordinary. The proportion of North-North migrants, in contrast, has remained largely steady. The overall stock of emigrants increased in less developed nations at the same rate as the population, causing slight changes in the emigration rate between 2.6 and 3.0%. The percentage of the population who emigrated to high income nations increased from 0.5 to 1.4% as a result of this trend. Consequently, over the past 50 years, the average tendency to emigrate from less developed to high income nations has increased by less than 1% (Dao, Docquier, Maurel, & Schaus, 2018). The factors that drive migration, such as economic pressures, shifting age demographics, population expansion, fast urbanization, and environmental stress, are projected to endure and worsen over the coming decades. Economic gains likely surpass the financial costs of new immigrants in destination nations that can control the social and political unrest brought on by immigration. More emigration is anticipated to have a mixed impact on origin countries, including serious skill gaps, declining unemployment, and raising educational standards. Better economic prospects and living conditions in the destination countries are projected to draw immigrants from their home countries over the next 20 years. Migration across international borders has historically been influenced by socioeconomic disparities, and this trend is likely to continue as more individuals gain access to the Internet and may find better living conditions elsewhere (NIC, 2021).

More and more residents of the Horn of Africa are leaving the area in search of better employment prospects. The majority of them are traveling via war-torn Yemen on the eastern route to Saudi Arabia. It is one of the busiest, most complicated, and hazardous migration routes in the world to travel between Yemen and the Horn of Africa (IOM, 2021). Migrations into and

out of the East and Horn of Africa are numerous and substantial in quantity. The best way to describe the migration patterns into, among, and out of the nations in the region is as mixed migration patterns. For a number of reasons, including conflicts and socioeconomic conditions in their various countries of origin, forced migrants—including asylum seekers and refugees—as well as voluntary economic migrants move within the region as well as beyond. These migrants frequently travel by the same routes and means of transportation. Additionally, some of these migrants may potentially be trafficking victims (Marchand, Reinold, & Silva, 2017). Over time, the region of IGAD has seen an increase in the number of foreign migrants: from 3.1 million (M=1.6 million, F=1.5 million) in 2010 to 6.5 million (M=3.5 million, F=3 million) in 2019. As a result, there has been a rise of 110.2%, which translates to 7.4% annual growth. The pattern was consistent between the sexes. This pattern denotes a rise in migratory movements within the IGAD region, which calls for improved migration governance to promote socioeconomic advancement and handle migration-related challenges. In the IGAD region, there are now more migrants who are of working age. Working-age migrants in the region increased by 117.7% between 2010 and 2019, from 2.15 million (M=1.07 million, F=1.08 million) to 4.68 million (M=2.35 million, F=2.32 million) (IGAD, 2021).

There were three main routes found. Across Libya, Egypt, and other North African nations; east through the Middle East and the Gulf States; then south through southern Africa. Smugglers help a lot of migrant and refugee travelers cross several land, sea, and/or air borders to get where they're going. It was reported that 40,773 migrants from the Horn of Africa landed in Italy in 2016 and 8,688 migrants from the Horn arrived in Europe in 2017 via the northwestern route, which travels through Sudan, Egypt, and Libya before crossing the Mediterranean Sea to Europe. Yemen is reached by the Eastern Route, followed by Saudi Arabia and other Gulf States

and Middle Eastern nations. The majority user of this route is Ethiopians (over 80 percent) and Somalis. Through this route, 55,000 migrants traveled only in 2017 (Davy, 2017).

2.4. Internal and International Migration Trends in Ethiopia

There are significant differences in living conditions between rural and urban areas, or between trailing and leading areas, in many emerging countries. People in underdeveloped areas have a strong incentive to move closer to economic density because of the spatial differences in living conditions. Economic growth and poverty reduction in the lagging areas depend on reducing economic distance, or the distance between locations where economic activity is concentrated and areas that lag. Moving closer to areas with high economic density is the simplest strategy to lessen economic distance (Bundervoet, 2018). A major portion of the world's cities are currently going through or have already gone through the natural process of suburbanization. One of the major drivers of population change in the last three decades around the world has been rural-urban migration (Pencea & Curteanu, 2020). Although, both internal and external migration are frequent, internal migration is more frequent since it is generally simpler and less expensive to migrate within a nation than across borders for different reasons such as in response to political or climatic shocks, economic, familial, educational reasons (Wieser, Mekonnen, Cardona-Sosa, & Abubakar, 2022).

Ethiopia is one of the African countries where population redistribution and internal migration are of somewhat substantial magnitude. Although the precise number of people that relocate within Ethiopia is unknown, it is thought that internal migration is greater than external migrations. As individuals look for new chances in the city to escape rural poverty, the number of people moving from rural to urban areas is rising, rising from 10.4% in 1980 to 19% in 2014 (Fransen & Kuschminder, 2009). According to Pankhurst et al. (2018 as cited in Schewel and Asmamaw, 2021), the majority of internal migration over the past century, whether for land, job,

or marriage, has historically been from rural to rural areas. However, internal migration trends have shifted more and more in the direction of towns and cities since the 2000s. A longitudinal study of 20 rural villages in Ethiopia indicated that between 1995 and 2013, the scope and complexity of rural outmigration dramatically increased. Men's seasonal and agricultural migration was the main form of out-migration in the late 1990s and early 2000s, but by the 2010s, new types of "industrial migration" to urban areas and global labor movement to the Gulf States, Sudan, and South Africa started to rise.

People moving from rural to urban areas makes up a substantial portion of Ethiopian internal migration, which is frequently a "consequence of environmental deterioration and poverty, which are structural and institutional in nature(Ezra & Kiros, 2001). At this time, Ethiopia's domestic migration flows are greater than her outbound migration flows. Rural-urban and rural-rural migration are the two most important internal migration flows. This is mostly due to the fact that the Ethiopian economy is heavily dependent on rain-fed agriculture, and the country has historically faced political unrest, conflict, famine, and economic suffering. Moreover, environmental degradation, lower agricultural productivity, demographic pressure, unemployment, conflicts, drought, poor living conditions, inadequate social services, land shortages in rural areas were identified as the major push factors of internal migration in Ethiopia (Kassegn & Endris, 2020). It is also stated that youth's internal migration from rural to urban centers is a significant and expanding phenomena in Ethiopia due to numerous factors. Some of the main causes of the rising movement of young people from rural to urban regions are rapid urbanization, more investment in cities, and a lack of agricultural and non-farm work prospects in rural areas. Internal migration is influenced by a variety of concerns relating to rural poverty and a lack of opportunities(Tsegay, 2021). Internal migration is also seen to be significantly influenced

by national state formation, the spread of formal education, economic industrialization, and infrastructure development (Schewel & Asmamaw, 2021).

It is also investigated that only recently did internal male and female migration from rural to urban regions supplant internal migration between rural areas as the most typical migration trajectory (Schewel, 2018). According to Tarrazas (2007), since 1991, as the nation has become more ethnically divided due to the ethnicization of Ethiopian politics and a shift toward ethnic federalism, there has been a fresh flight of professionals as well as an increase in the number of internal migrants. The biggest kind of internal migration in Ethiopia, accounting for 32.2% of total migration, is from rural to urban, while the lowest form is from urban to rural (13.7 percent). Female migrants go more from rural to urban than males migrants do, and vice versa. Amhara and the SNNP area are the first and second regions that are seeing a net loss of lifetime migrants, with 56 and 33 people per 1,000 people, respectively, whereas Addis Abeba had the biggest net gains of lifetime migrants (292 people per 1,000 people) (CSA, 2021).

Over the past decades, there have been a number of changes to the nature, scope, and amount of international migration movements from Ethiopia. Migration patterns during the 1970s were influenced by revolution and an unsteady political environment in the nation. The majority of those who moved at this time belonged to an urban, well-educated portion of the population and did so in order to seek political asylum in western nations. Economically oriented migration that was first motivated by the desires of the urban population was the second reason for Ethiopian migrant of the then (Andersson, 2014).

The majority of migrant movements in the Horn of Africa are accounted for by Ethiopia, the second-most populous nation in Africa after Nigeria. Around 79 percent of all migrants observed in 2019 using the Eastern route were going for Saudi Arabia, 20 percent were traveling to Yemen, and just 1 percent were traveling to other Arab Peninsula nations(IOM, 2020).

Ethiopian migrants are increasingly migrating through the Eastern route which has long been an important migration route. Between 2008 and 2014, over 1.5 million Ethiopians fled the country without permission. In the meantime, throughout those years, 480,480 Ethiopians traveled legally to Arab nations. There were no legal opportunities for labor migration abroad up to October 2018, when Ethiopia repealed a ban on domestic workers going abroad. Numerous research and authoritative sources have revealed that this frequently leads to an increase in irregular labor migration, which in turn tends to make migrants more susceptible to irregular migration, human trafficking, and regular expulsion from Saudi Arabia and other nations (Adugna, 2021).

Due to the socioeconomic, environmental, and political difficulties that Ethiopia has been facing over the past forty years, there has been a significant internal and international movement of people. When a military dictatorship replaced the monarchy in the mid-1970s, a large-scale exodus started. Before the 1974 revolution, several people traveled to the West to further their education, and it is said that the rate of return was high (Terrazas, 2007). The country's political landscape was largely stable, despite freedom constraints, and the number of refugees and asylum seekers was low. However, migration has increased both during the present government and during the military rule, and a sizable portion of migrants continue to reside in their destination nations. Due to the war and political repression that occurred there under the military dictatorship that ruled the nation from 1974 to 1991, over one million Ethiopians fled the country in the late 1970s and early 1980s, creating a significant refugee outflow from Ethiopia (Schroder, 2015). The military administration, which had ruled for 17 years through a terrible civil war and widespread political unrest, fell in May 1991, and the Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) took over. This led to the start of a protracted consecutive repatriation campaign. According to data from the UNHCR, the change of administration in 1991 permitted the return of more than 970,000 Ethiopian refugees from nearby nations (Adugna, 2021).

Many people are eager to flee the country or are in severe need of doing so. Most Ethiopian adolescents believe that leaving their country is their only chance to escape poverty and advance socially. At the moment, emigration from Ethiopia is reaching previously unheard-of levels along three main migration routes: (a) eastward - to the Gulf States and the Middle East, crossing the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden; (b) southward to South Africa; and (c) northward or trans-Saharan migration, from the Horn region traveling through Sudan, Libya, and beyond. A migrant's route will depend on their finances, social standing, migration history, and links to the diaspora; those with the fewest options typically choose the riskiest travels (DRC, 2016). However, it is impossible to determine the precise number of international migrants from Ethiopia due to the lack of an adequate centralized record-keeping system. Over 1.2 million Ethiopians reside outside of their country, according to estimates from the United Nations Population Division. However, according to the government, this figure might increase to 3 million if undocumented and unauthorized immigrants are included (Haile & Litchfield, 2019).

Even though hundreds of thousands of political refugees fled Ethiopia during the communist Derg regime's rise in the 1970s and 1980s and sought asylum abroad, emigration has continued under the current federated state but has changed from being primarily driven by refugees to a diversifying set of labor migration trajectories: within Africa, to the "Global North," and to the Middle East (Kuschminder et al 2012). According to Carter and Rohwerder (2016), the majority of individuals departing for the Middle East are young and unmarried women who are taking advantage of domestic job prospects. Zoë and Kuschminder (2019) also stated that Ethiopia is notable country for emigration, hosting refugees, return migration, and internal displacement.

It is significant to highlight that the causes and patterns of migration in Ethiopia varied significantly on a subnational level. Ethiopian migration is and has always been characterized by complicated migrations that result from a number of underlying causes. Poverty, drought, political

repression, forced repatriation, and forced relocation have all been among these root reasons. It is obvious that the two main factors influencing Ethiopian migration have been and continue to be acute poverty and weak governance. It is expected that migration out of Ethiopia would continue if infrastructure, work prospects, and food security are not improved. Especially, skilled migration from Ethiopia has been increasing since the 1990s, particularly within the health profession, as there is an international demand for health care workers (Fransen & Kuschminder, 2009).

Ethiopian women are currently travelling to the Middle East in increasing numbers as domestic servants, a practice that frequently involves human trafficking. The initial migratory choice is made voluntarily in the instance of Ethiopian women traveling to the Middle East. However, they are given false information about the role and conditions that will be waiting for them in the host nation. Internal trafficking and international trafficking share a similar characteristics and tactics. While the average age of the women going to the Middle East is between 20 and 30, children as young as 13 are also trafficked. Few of the women who leave have finished high school, and they all live in poverty. The bulk of women that are trafficked internationally come from urban areas, with Addis Abeba accounting for a sizable portion of this population. Similar to internal trafficking, international trafficking frequently involves brokers who facilitate connections between individuals. Once more, individuals are familiar with and confident in facilitators (Endeshaw, Gebeyehu, & Reta, nd). As research finding indicated, Ethiopian women employed as domestic helpers in the Middle East face poor working conditions as well as physical and sexual abuse. Women have spoken of having their passports revoked so they can't leave, being required to labor nonstop, and being cut off from other Ethiopians (Anbesse, Hanlon, Alem, Packer, & Whitley, 2009).

It is not only low skilled individuals that emigrate from Ethiopia. Research indicates that significant number of skilled migrants emigrate to the western countries. Even though it's

challenging to estimate the net costs of emigration for migrant-sending nations, most writers concur that Ethiopia has significantly suffered from "brain drain," or the exodus of highly skilled Ethiopians, over the years. For Ethiopia, the loss of highly trained workers is a major problem. Private expenses associated with migration can be substantial. As a result, migration rates are typically greater for highly trained people since they can better afford these costs (Reinert, 2007). Ethiopia lost 74.6% of its skilled labor force between 1980 and 1991. Ethiopia lost more than one third of its doctors by the end of 2002. Only 25% of those who had left for further study did returned back to Ethiopia between 1980 and 1991 (Belai, 2007). Research reports indicated that, nearly 30% of the 5000 PhDs and 5000–6000 MDs the Ethiopia has produced over the past 100 years reside and work overseas. As a result, to close its human resource gap, the nation spends roughly USD 5.3 million annually on hiring specialists from abroad (Assaminew, Ahmed, Aberra, & Makonnen, 2010). As a result, maintaining a young, educated work force is a crucial strategy for the growth of the local economy and of the local community (Zhongyu, Guofang, Yasushi, & Shoji, 2015).

Amhara region is one of the major contributors of emigrants, per the MOLSA 2019 data. Around 21% of all emigrants in this year were from the Amhara region (Ayalew, Aklessa, & Laiboni, 2019). The region has been known by loss of lifetime migrants which accounts 56 percent out of 1000 population(CSA, 2021). Among the areas in the Amhara Regional State, South Wollo is one of the regions most affected by the phenomena of irregular migration. Nearly every family in the area is connected to the phenomenon of irregular migration in some manner. According to the testimonies, migration for employment purposes is on the rise as a means of ensuring the survival and well-being of families. Young people often choose migration due to the desire to better their own lives as well as the lives of their families and the dearth of meaningful employment possibilities. Ages of those engaged in migration range from 18 to 30 years. Even

though there has been sex variation, research indicated that both men and women are affected by regular and irregular migration. However, there is evidence that women migrate more frequently compared to men. As research finding indicated, out migration, particularly low skill migrants has been increasing year to year in South Wollo(Pastori & Verrienti, 2018). The information gathered from multiple sources in South Wollo ensured the large amounts of illegal out-migrants that develop year after year. It was revealed that due to high rates of unemployment and poverty, migration has become common experiences of the society in South Wollo. Especially, illegal migration is becoming a possibility for many people looking for work in the zone (Kassegne and Gashaw, 2017).

2.5. Consequences of Migration

Different research findings indicated that migration is accompanied by negative consequences which affect the life of migrants, families of migrants, sending countries and receiving countries. Retha, Mohapatra and Scheja (2011) indicated that migration results in exploitation, stress of migrants, and challenges the identities as well as sovereignty of receiving countries. In their research on Ethiopian returnees, Mulugeta and Kasahun (2016) found out that migrants suffered from psychological and physical illness due to inhumane living conditions, abusive working condition, brutal physical and emotional attacks at the hands of traffickers and general lack of quality health care.

Macpherson (2009) also identified migration negatively affects the demography and culture of the receiving and sending countries. It is stated that short and long term migration has significant effect on population growth of countries from which migrants leave and to which they settle. While the growth rate of the population in the sending countries would be low, high rate of population growth would be registered in the receiving countries. It has been researched that migration also causes a serious economic problem to the left behind family due to high

expenditure to facilitate migration. For example, UNODC's review of different researches indicated that African migrant families are suffering from these economic crises. It is indicated that most migrants use the family's savings and receive loans from individuals whom they have friendships. However, the cost would be heightened when the migrants face difficulties in the route of their journey. They request their family additional money to come out of the problem they experience which in turn leaves the families empty handed (UNODC, 2010).

Different research findings also indicated that death of the migrants is the worst consequences of migration. It is indicated that the life of many migrants has been concluded in death before they achieve what they aspired abroad. The mortality of migrants has been increasing year by year as they tried to cross borders. Around the year 2012, the annually registered death of migrants was about two thousand. This may happen at sea by dehydration or drowning, by suffocation in trucks, or they may freeze to death while waiting for a possibility to cross the border (Spijkerboer, 2012). IOM (2017) reported that the life loss of nearly 368 migrants in a single trip in the sinking of two Boats in 2013 which is one of the worst event in the history of human migration. The report also indicated that around 7,927 migrants died or went missing worldwide only in 2016.

Cross border migration is characterized not only by its negative consequences that affect the migrants and their families, the destination countries as well as the sending countries. It also contributes to the development of the two countries and migrants in different dimensions. For example, Foresti, Hagen-Zanker and Demster (2018) stated that migration is one means of poverty reduction that can change the life of migrants, their families and the communities as a whole positively. In addition, OECD/ILO (2018) identified the acknowledgment of the 2015 Addis Ababa Agenda and the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development concerning the contribution of migration for economic development of sending, transit and destination country. It

is indicated that the average contribution of migrants to gross domestic products (GDP) reaches up to 7%. Similarly, Ratha, Mohaparta and Scheja (2010) indicated the role of migration to poverty reduction. They stated that migrants contribute to poverty reduction by increasing income through remittance, increasing establishment of new business by providing start up financial resources and transferring new knowledge and skills of doing the businesses. Martell (2010) also identified the contribution of migration in minimizing the burden of governments as one option of job opportunity. It is indicated that, in addition to the contribution of economic development with huge remittance, migration is helpful in the reduction of unemployment rate which has been becoming one of the challenges of societies and governments in the world.

Ethiopia is one of the countries which are benefited from emigration. It ranks among the top ten Sub-Saharan African nations that receive remittances (Andersson, 2014). According to Adugna(2021), increased Ethiopian emigration has brought about paramount growth and welfare payoffs that results in sizable economic benefits to migrants and their left behind families in particular and their communities of origin in general through remittances that help to narrow gaps in living standards across the country. Out-migration from rural areas also lowers poverty. Even though gains are greater for male migrants, urban migrants, and migrants who left longer period, it was investigated that migrants' welfare increases in a variety of ways. Their non-food consumption increasing by at least 145% and their diets improved significantly compared to non-migrants (de Brauw, Mueller, & Woldehanna, 2018). It is also stated that there is evidence that rural-to-urban migration boosts productivity overall since remittances have the ability to raise crop income and land and livestock holdings. But for households with varying forms of migration and production conditions, the net returns of migration in terms of initial lost-labor effects and the favorable developmental consequences that it produced differed(Redehegn, Sun, Eshete, & Gichuki, 2019).

Remittances from international labor migration benefit the families of migrants by enhancing the wellbeing of households and the economic situation in the countries of origin. Through remittances, more effective labor allocation, and knowledge transfers, international migration also supports economic activity in the nations of origin. Remittances can help migrants' households save more money and enable them to protect themselves against future shocks(UN, 2018). A welfare variable like household subjective economic well-being is greatly influenced by remittances. According to Anderson (2014) remittances in Ethiopia contribute to the growth of consumer assets, particularly in rural areas. International remittances are an important source of foreign currency for Ethiopia, possibly exceeding export revenue in terms of the nation's ability to generate foreign currency. International remittances significantly lessen poverty's level, depth, and severity. The poverty head count index, the poverty gap, and the squared poverty gap all decreased by 64 percent, 67 percent, and 70 percent respectively for the subsample of households that receive remittances. Moreover, all households that receive remittances spend a portion of their remittance income mostly on food and non-durable products. However, a lot of people also spend a portion of it for investments in things like housing, healthcare, and education. Total international remittances to Ethiopia increased to \$557 million in 2013 from \$387 million in 2010(Giorgis & Molla, 2013).

Migration has historically been capped by Ethiopian government regulations. Even though immigration regulations are changing, there are still many obstacles to domestic and international migration. In order to ensure that migration has "positive economic outcomes with reduced pressure on rural areas and small towns and improved capacity of towns/cities to accommodate migrants," it is crucial to incorporate it with national and sectoral policies. This is stated explicitly in the new Ten-Year Development Plan (2021-2030) (Wieser et al., 2022)

2.6. Assessing Migration Intention

In migration studies, the idea of migratory intention is controversial. The subjective anticipated utility model, which assumes that people make decisions based on their own preferences, is the foundation of explanations of migratory intentions. In economic cost-benefit analyses, people relocate to places where migration benefits surpass migration costs (Esser 1999 as cited in Wissink, Marieke, Düvell, Franck, van Eerdewijk & Anouka, 2013). The Theory of Reasoned Action uses people's attitudes toward the action, their subjective norms, and behavioral intent as a stand-in for actual behavior in order to anticipate and explain human behavior (Ajzen & Madden, 1986). In addition, Ajzen (1991) came up with the Theory of Planned Behavior which recognizes the impact of internal factors (such as emotions, information) and outside variables (such as chances) that are either under or beyond of an individual's control.

A stronger theoretical foundation for generic models of migratory decision-making can be found in the theories of reasoned action and planned behavior, which make an effort to identify the behavioral dispositions that influence behavioral intentions and behavioral outcomes. The theories suggest four key ideas for deciding whether to migrate or not. (a) Attitudes toward moving that are the outcome of a value-expectancy analysis. If people have positive thoughts on moving, they may be more likely to do it. Such attitudes may be the consequence of expectations that relocating will be more advantageous than costly, or from successful mover experiences, (b) Subjective norms, which take into account how potential migrants are affected by social networks, (c) Migration control: People are more likely want to relocate and to take action on that desire if they perceive minimal barriers and hurdles to doing so or if they have successful moving experience. (d) migratory intentions, which describe what a person intends to do, or achieve about migration (MLu, 1998).

One important question that might cross scholars' mind is to what extent migration intention is correlated to actual migration. In a different expression, one could ask to what extent intention predicts behavior. However, it should come as no surprise that those who plan to relocate are more likely to do so than those who do not. Research across a wide range of nations has generally shown that migration intentions are a moderate to high predictor of actual migration(Bjarnason, 2014). In reality, 33% of those who said they would move to a new residence in the Netherlands did so within two years. A similar study in German found that making plans for a move was likely to have a good impact on actually departing. Planning a move is a reliable indicator of whether it will actually happen. The possibility of actually moving is most strongly influenced by moving plans(Kley & Mulder, 2009)

Other research findings also indicated migration intention predicts actual migration behavior. For example, Manchin and Orazbayev (2015) found out that migration intention is a good proxy of actual migration. Similarly, van Dalen and Henkens (2008) indicated that there is high correlation between intention to migration and actual migration. They indicated that intention is a good predictor of actual migration. Gordon & Molho (1995 as cited in Otrachshenko and Popova, 2012) also identified the ability of intention in predicting actual behavior. They pointed out that intention has strong link with actual behavior in the context of migration. In other words, actual migration of individuals is highly predicted by their intentions to migrate. De Jong (2000) also found out the predictive power of migration intention to actual behavior of leaving one's country indicating that intention and actual migration are strongly and positively correlated. The Theory of Planned Behavior assumes that intention to be involved in particular behavior is the proximal determinant to perform the actual behavior (Darker and French, 2009). In the study conducted on 138 countries, it was indicated that migration intention is a good predictor of actual migration behavior among college graduates (Docquier, Peri, & Ruysen, 2014). In another most

recent study conducted in more than 160 countries, the findings showed the presence of a strong association between migration intention and actual migration(Tjaden, Auer, & Laczko, 2019).

Compared to actual migration which is difficult to measure, it is imperative to study migration intention as it includes regular and irregular potential migrants (Friebel, Manchin, Mendola, & Prarolo, 2018). Regardless of the causes of migration intention, several research findings indicated that migration intention is correlated with actual migration behavior. Therefore, it is essential to study migration intention in order to predict the future migration behavior of adolescent.

2.7. Psycho-social Determinants of Migration and Migration Intention

There have been different research findings concerning the question of predictors of migration intention. According to Laczko, Tjaden and Auer (2017), the rate of individuals who are planning to migrate increased by 2 percent on average in their study years between 2010-2015 across the world. Migration and migration intention are influenced by different factors like social, economic, political and psychological factors. For example, Liebig and Sousa-Poza (2004 cited in Becerra et al, 2010) stated that migration is caused by different factors both in the sending and receiving countries. While poverty and low wages in the sending countries play great role in influencing individuals' migration intention, immigration policies which considers particular skills in the receiving countries has paramount effect on individuals' propensity to migration. Another important factor that has been given attention in previous numerous researches of migration is economical issue. For example, Von Reichert (2006) found out that economic opportunity is important determinant factor of migration intention. Poor life style resulted from lack of economic opportunity is one of the major driving forces for individuals to develop intention to migration. Ecott & Sonn (2006) also found out that lack of education and

employment opportunity available to youths are important pushing factors for the individuals to leave their place of origin.

McHugh (1984) indicated that social affiliation and job opportunity interact to affect residential satisfaction which in turn contributes to individuals' migration plan. According to Chindarkar (2012), life satisfaction is an important factor that determines migration intentions. Individuals who are highly satisfied in their life in the home country do not show any intention to migrate but individuals who are dissatisfied with life in their countries develop international migration intention. In their study of rural migration, Ulrich-Schad, Henly, and Safford (2013) indicated that community attachment is important predictor of migration intention. These researchers found out that individuals' perception about peoples' tendency to work together in order to address local issues, willingness to help each other and the communities' trust to one another and get along are important factors whether to or not to develop propensity to migrate. On the other hand, Ecott and Sonn (2006) found out that unspoken belief of the community, whether real or perceived, impacted individuals' perception either to migrate to other countries or stay in their country. Young people perceive that young individuals who stayed in their community are viewed negatively by the society which in turn plays its own role to impose on adolescents to develop intention of migration. Similar findings about the role of community attachment to serve as driving force to migration was found out by Erickson, Call, and Brown (2012). Their research finding indicated that individuals with strong community attachment do not show intention to leave their home places. In addition, Manchin and Orazbayev (2015) identified close social network or ties in the home countries is negatively correlated with migration intention. Individuals' strong social connection in the community reduces their intention to leave their home countries. On the contrary, individuals with weak social ties develop strong propensity of migration intention.

Da Vanzo (1983, as cited in Cui, Geertman and Hooimeijer 2016) found out the roles of psychological variables in contributing to migration decision. The finding indicated that individuals with lower psychological and emotional cost about their home areas have strong propensity to develop migration intention. They spend more of their time looking for labor market to leave their place of origin. Similarly, De Jong (2000) found out the role of social connection in determining migration intention. Individuals having positive feeling to their family prefer to stay in their country/ home to leave to another country. Emotional connection to families and communities is negatively correlated to migration intention. Another important point related to community attachment that influences individuals' migration intention is place attachment. Different researchers found out different results about the power of place attachment in determining migration intention. For example, Frieze et al. (2011) found out that place attachment predicts the development of individuals' migration intention. Those who have strong place attachment are not willing to leave their home places. On the contrary, individuals with weak place attachment have strong propensity to move to another region. Similarly, Elder et al. (1996 as cited in Ecott and Sonn, 2006) identified that individuals who have strong place attachment are not susceptible to migration but Ecott and Sonn (2006), in their research about the role of communities and place attachment for migration, have found out that individuals who revealed strong place attachment still decided to migrate. So, role of attachment individuals have to their places in predicting individuals' migration intention is not significant.

Silva and Neto (1993) also identified the role of individuals' attachment to environment and family in predicting migration intention. These researchers identified that individuals' detachment from their families and environments enhances their propensity to migration intention. Similar research findings showed the role of others around individuals in influencing his/her decision to migrate. Pressures from families and friends are important determinant factors

to influence individual's decision to migrate (Mincer 1978, van Dalen and Henkens, 2012). Individuals' strong relational ties in the home country increase their social and psychological well-being which in turn reduces the likelihood of their propensity to develop migration intention.

Other research findings have showed the importance of psychological factors in determining peoples' intentions to migrate. For instance, Groenewold, deBruijn, and Bilsborrow (2012) suggested that self-efficacy is a significant predictor variable that accounts for people's intention to migrate. Their findings showed that those with high levels of self-efficacy have more intention to migrate than people with low levels of self-efficacy. Sherer et al. (1982) also pointed out that individuals' believe about their capacity to perform a given activity in a given situation determines their engagement to experience unfamiliar situations. This general explanation also works for individuals' migration intention. Individuals who have high self-efficacy believe that they can manage any problems associated with migration and have stronger intention to migrate than individuals with low self-efficacy.

Another psychological variable which is important to consider in migration intention research is the concept of attitude. Attitude towards migration is important driving force to migration. Attitude is the most important predicting factor of intention to migration which is justified as a means in order to improve the persons' and their family's material standard of living (Abebaw and Waganesh, 2017). Migration is perceived as means of improving the life of family members by many young persons and as a result of this, they showed strong propensity of migration (Ommundsen, Krumov, Ivanova, Ivanova and Larsen, 2010). It was also indicated how the attitude towards migration determines the intention to move. It was found out that individuals with a positive attitude towards migration develop migration intention than individuals who have a negative attitude towards migration (Silva & Neto, 1983). Similarly, Chuvashov (2014)

confirmed the role attitude plays in determining migration intention. Individuals with positive attitude towards migration have high degree of migration intention to other countries.

McHugh (1984) also identified the role of social psychological factors in stimulating individual's decision to migrate. More importantly, attitude, subjective norm and anticipated constraints to migrate are essential determinants of migration intention. Young Ethiopians face intense pressure to immigrate from their families and peers and the neighborhood. Parents occasionally advise their kids to move abroad. A combination of false information spread by brokers, smugglers, as well as migration success tales are driving forces of Ethiopian migrants. Members of the Ethiopian community also think that leaving Ethiopia is the only practical way to get out of poverty. Young Ethiopians face intense family pressure to emigrate from their country to other countries (RMMS, 2014). Many young people experience pressure to migrate to urban areas and/or to oil-rich Gulf countries (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates/UAE), North and Western Europe, North America, and the Republic of South Africa because there are few employment opportunities and livelihood options in Ethiopia. This migration practices and experiences are exacerbated by peer pressure and family influence. Most migration is irregular, which exposes young people to additional risks, including death. However, it is challenging to determine the precise number of Ethiopian migrants who cross the border each year due to the irregular nature of migration (ILO & UNIDO, 2017).

However, contrary to the above research findings which confirmed that perceived behavioral control or self-efficacy determines migration intention, Silva and Neto (1993) stated that self-efficacy does not determine migration intention of individuals. Similarly, Chuvashov (2014) found out that perceived behavioral control does not have any effect in individual's migration intention. In the same research, it is confirmed that subjective norms do not have any

effect in migration intention. In other words, the role of significant others in serving as pushing factor for an individual to develop migration propensity is not significant.

In general, while there have been plenty of research findings which identified the role of social psychological variables in determining migration and migration intention, there are also some controversies about the role of some variables that affect migration intention. Among the controversial variables about their predictive power on migration, subjective norms and perceived behavioral control are the most important ones in this research. Some research findings identified that these variables predict individuals' migration intention but other findings indicated that the two variables are not important predictors of migration and migration intention. As a result, additional researches are required in order to contribute additional insight about these issues.

Another psychological variable that determines migration intention is national pride. Different researchers indicated that individuals with strong national identity have weak propensity to develop migration intention. For example, Chuvashov (2014) identified the predictive power of national identity on developing desire to leave one's country. The research finding showed that increasing level of national identity is negatively correlated with migration intention. The stronger the national identity of the individual the weaker would be his/her migration intention. Similarly, Chan-Hoog and Soon (2011) found out that national pride predicts migration intention of individuals. According to these researchers' findings, migration intention is negatively correlated to national pride indicating that as national pride increases migration intention decreases.

To sum up, as presented above, there have been argumentative research results concerning the role of some psychological variables in predicting migration and migration intention. The role of subjective norm, place attachment and perceived behavioral control in predicting individual's migration intention has been unsettled research areas. Some findings indicated that subjective norm and perceived behavioral control have predictive value of migration intention but still others

stated the absence of the predictive power of subjective norm and perceived behavioral control to migration intention.

2.8. National Pride

Smith and Kim (2006) defined national pride as a positive feeling individuals have about their countries which is derived from one's national identity. It is both sense of esteem a person has to his or her nation and self-esteem he or she acquires from his or her national identity. Castillo, Fario ,Trinidad and Bernarte (2016) also stated that national pride indicates the positive feeling individuals experience about his or her nation. National pride is related to one's feeling of patriotism and nationalism. "Patriotism is love of one's country or dedicated allegiance to one's country, while nationalism is a strong national devotion that places one's own country above all others"(Smith & Jarkko, 1998). Kavetsos (2012 as cited in Ha and Jang, 2014) also indicated that national pride is individuals' emotional attachment to their country based on a positive feeling towards the accomplishment of the country in social, economical and political aspects such as economic development, good governance and level of corruption. According to Wimmer (2017) some individuals continue loving and feeling proud of their country even if their government fails to apply good governance.

It is essential to understand the overall dynamic of a particular society which in turn helps make decision about the culture of compliance and cooperation of members of the society. As a result, it is highly meaningful to study national pride to clearly identify its effect on individuals' attitudes and behaviors (Macintyre, 2015). National pride is also an important factor in determining the development of a country for two reasons. First, it binds individuals with different background like religion, language and ethnicity. Second, it serves as a strong fence to defend cultural imperialism threat in the era of globalization (Tamam, 2010).

To sum up, national pride is emotional, cognitive and behavioral attachment of individuals to their country. In other words, it refers to the feeling of proud of one's country resulted from the overall evaluation of his/her country, and dedicated to respect governmental rules and social norms which might be unique to his/her country. The research finding also indicated that national pride is very important to create a strong bond between/among individuals with different background. Therefore, it is very meaningful to study national pride in order to clearly understand the dynamics of society in relation to it.

2.9. Place Attachment

Place attachment is a very general concept which indicates the persons' relation to areas/places and communities they live in. It is a multidimensional concept that refers to the emotional or affective bonds between a person and a place (Gieling, Vermeij, & Haartsen, 2017). Place attachment is also defined and described as emotional or affective bonds an individual has to a place. It is indicated that place attachment has positive effect on one's life by helping his/her life enrich with meaning, value and significance. It has also paramount effect on individuals' mental health and well-being, and provides them with security, access to social network and identity (Nick Bailey, Kearns, & Livingston, 2011). Scannell and Gifford also stated the importance of place attachment for human development and maturity by comparing the necessity of interpersonal attachment concept of the 1960s work of Bowlby and Ainsworth((Scannell & Gifford, 2013). As interpersonal attachment is very important for human survival, place attachment also plays important roles in human development. They also stated that place attachment has been common area of issue for research and essential for human survival.

According to Lewick (2011, cite in Gieling, Haartsen, & Vermeij, 2018), people develop place attachment not only because of the physical and cultural dimension of it but also for the strong relation they have with their neighborhood, generation rootedness, and strong religious

symbolism of the place. It is also indicated that place attachment is bondedness of residents to the places where they live which includes the natural and social attributes of that place (Hidalgo and Hernandez 2001). Scannel and Gifford (2013) stated that place attachment has three important dimensions such as person dimension, psychological dimension and place dimension. The person dimension describes whether the attachment is based on individually and collectively held meaning or it is about who is attaching to the setting. On the other hand, the psychological dimension refers to the affective, cognitive and behavioral manifestation of individuals' attachment to the place. The place dimension indicates individuals' attachment to the different aspects of place which includes degree of specificity, social or physical features of the place.

2.10. Social Network

The Network Theory of Migration makes the assumption that migration is not just driven by economic factors. It is a type of theory that links connections between or among people in the home and destination nations to migration. According to Massey et al. (1993), interpersonal connections between citizens of the countries of origin and destination that could migrate, those who have already migrated, and those who are not migrants are what drive migration. These connections can take many different forms, including kinship, friendship, and shared community roots. These social capitals help migrants locate work in the country they are moving to, reduce the cost of migration, and increase the benefits they can expect from it. Zaiceva and Zimmermann (2008) also stated that the mere existences of network and migration chain reduce the risks and costs the migrants might experience which in turn increase migration. The previous migrants provide accurate information about the reality like the available employment opportunity in the destination countries for the potential migrants.

In general, this theory gives due emphasize to the social capital in order to explain the determinants of migration. It indicates that individuals in the sending countries develop strong

propensity to migrate if they have social connection in the destination countries which provide them with both economic and psychological support from their origin through the ways to the destination countries.

2.11. Attitude

Attitude is one of the most common concepts in social psychology. Even though it is the very familiar concept in the field of social psychology, there has not been single universally accepted definition (Manstead, 1996). For example, Allport defined attitude as a “mental and neural state of readiness, organized through experience, exerting a distinctive or dynamic influence upon the individual’s response to all objects and with which it is related”(Allport, 1935). It is believed that attitude gives an organized way to perceive the world and it guides us how to react or respond to different objects or ideas(Myers, 2010). Attitude is essential to adjust to new situations by seeking out those things in our environment that reward us and avoiding those things that punish us. In other words, attitude helps as to classify things around as in to good and bad categories (Baumeister & Bushman, 2011).

Attitudes are private that cannot be seen, touched and measured directly unless they are manifested through behavior and inferred from that behavior. But at individual level, our attitude plays paramount role to influence our perception, thinking and behavior(Rogers, 2003) and effectively assess the situation, i.e., when we must move quickly, our feelings about it can influence how we react (Myers & Twenge, 2016). Attitude influences our behavior when it is potent, specific, and when external influences on our action are minimal (Myers & Twenge, 2018). Additionally, it can influence significant behavioral decisions that have long-term effects. The likelihood that an attitude will affect behavior increases when the effect of the object or ideas produces favorable consequences for those who hold them. The social context also determines to

what extent attitude predicts behavior. The social context we are in determines whether to act or not act our attitudes (Branscombe & Baron, 2017).

2.12. Subjective Social Norms

Subjective norms are the conviction that a significant individual or group will acclaim and support a specific behavior. The perceived social pressure from others to behave a specific way and the urge to agree with those people's opinions are what constitute subjective norms. It depends on how much social pressure an individual feels from others to act in a certain way and how motivated they are to conform to that people's opinions (Marija, Marina, & Anita, 2015). It is the person's perspective of what the majority of influential individuals to him believe about whether or not he should engage in the conduct in question. The subjective norm has demonstrated the important influence on intention among the numerous behavioral determinants. It is one of the most crucial determinants of intention and significantly and favorably affects behavioral intention (Gultom et al., 2020).

From the perspective of expectations set by significant social groups (such as family, friends, and relatives) whether or not an individual should engage in a behavior, subjective norms can be assessed and analyzed. The strength of each normative belief is weighed by the individual's motivation to adhere to the particular referent group in order to convey the true amount to which those referent groups might affect a person's behavior. An individual could be preoccupied with how other people act as well as what they think. People can use knowledge from the thoughts and deeds of others to guide their own behavior (Marija et al., 2015). One's intention to engage in the activity is stronger, the more one anticipates normative support and it has a direct and cumulative impact on behavioral intention (Yzer, 2012).

In the study conducted to identify the impact of gender and passengers on intention to break the speed limit, it was found out that subjective social norm strongly predicts the intention

to break the speed limit (Conner, Smith, & McMillan, 2003). It was also indicated that subjective social norm significantly predict intentions to engage in environmental activism (Fielding, McDonald, & Louis, 2008) and sustainable farming intention (Fielding, Terry, Masser, & Hogg, 2008). In the research conducted to identify the role of subjective social norm on consumers' intention to buy organic products, the finding indicated that subjective social norm predicts consumers' intention to buy the products significantly and positively (Johe & Bhullar, 2016) and it has greater impact in collectivist culture than individualistic culture (Lee & Green, 1991). Johe and Bhullar also stated that person may be motivated to be a whistleblower by a subjective norm and the hope that doing so will directly benefit their loved ones, close friends, coworkers, and superiors (Johe & Bhullar, 2016). In general, Social psychologists have been examining the impact of subjective social norm on our behavioral intention and behaviors to better understand how it affects how one dresses, votes, purchases, and hosts other behavioral decisions (Manning, 2009).

2.13. Perceived Behavioral Control

Perceived behavioral control is defined as a combination of locus of control (belief about how much control a person has over events and outcomes in his life) and self-efficacy (perceived ability to perform the task). It includes the perception of one's own abilities and sense of control over the situation (Ajzen, 2002). It is the degree to which people feel they have control over a behavior. This variable is related to the availability of the required opportunities and resources for a given behavior (Marija et al., 2015).

In an effort to address circumstances where people might not have full volitional control over the activity of interest, the notion of perceived behavioral control was included in the theory of planned behavior. To account for the nonvolitional components inherent, at least potentially, in all behaviors, the concept of perceived behavioral control was added to the theory of planned

behavior. Perceived behavioral control, even when not very practical, is likely to influence intentions. If all else is equal, a person's intention to engage in the behavior should be strengthened, and effort and perseverance should increase. In this way, perceptions of behavioral control have an indirect influence on behavior through their effects on intention. Additionally, when behavioral control is viewed as real, it might reveal important details about the actual control one has over the conduct (Ajzen, 2002). According to the theory of planned behavior, the focal person's perception of behavioral control in a scenario where decisions must be made may have an impact on that person's behavioral intentions. Particularly, when the conduct is not entirely within volitional control, perceived behavioral control is more significant in affecting a person's behavioral intention. For instance, buyers may require more time, information, and trust in their ability to make wise decisions when buying an innovative product. As a result, when forecasting a person's behavioral intention in this purchasing scenario, perceived behavioral control emerges as a key element (Chiou, 1998). It is assumed that people with strong perceived behavioral control will be motivated to engage in the activity under discussion and will be persistent in their efforts. People with little perceived behavioral control, however, ought to be less driven to engage in the action, and their attempts to do so should be fleeting. (Yzer, 2012).

2.14. Theoretical Framework

To accomplish this research, the Theory of Planned Behavior is used as theoretical framework. Several investigators showed the application of the theory of planned behavior in their attempts to predict and understand people's intentions to engage in various activities. The theory of planned behavior is very important to incorporate both individual and social factors in determining individuals' behavior, and it has been promoted by different researchers in studying the interaction effect of the social and psychological aspects on individuals' behavior. The theory can accommodate different theoretical constructs by including individual and social factors into

the same model and has the capacity to predict a range of behaviors and intentions in numerous domains(Armitage & Conner, 1999; Ursin, 2016)

The theory of planned behavior is widely applicable in a variety of human behaviors to explain and identify predictors of individual behavior in diverse areas including health, environmental concern, risk communication, and technological adoption (Knabe, 2012). Ajzen (1991) also indicated that the Theory of Planned Behavior is essential to draw an important conceptual framework to deal with complex human social behaviors. He indicated that “The theory incorporates some of the central concepts in the social and behavioral sciences, and it defines these concepts in a way that permits prediction and understanding of particular behaviors in specified contexts”(p.206). The Theory of Planned Behavior has been applied to explain a variety of human behaviors including gambling behavior and the use of hormone replacement (Cameron, 2010). Similarly, in the review of the application of planned behavior, it was stated that this theory has been the most frequently cited and influential model applied in different researches to explain human social behavior (Ajzen, 2011). In addition, Armitage & Conner (1999) indicated the role of the Theory of Planned Behavior in explaining a variety of human behavior. They expressed that the ability of the theory to predict a range of human behavior has been confirmed by different meta-analytic reviews of research on a variety of behavior by different researchers. As migration is one aspect of human behavior, Theory of Planned Behavior is useful and relevant to the study of migration intention and migration behavior (Lu, 1998).

The important concepts that are considered in the Theory of Planned Behavior to predict intention are attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control (Salehudin & Mukhlis, 2008). Intention is an essential immediate determinant of behavior and behavioral intention is determined by individuals’ attitudes, subjective norms and perceived behavioral control. “Intentions are indications of how hard people are willing to try, of how much of an effort they

are planning to exert, to perform a behavior”(Ajzen, 1991). Attitude measures the degree to which the person has a positive or negative evaluation of a behavior to be performed. On the other hand, subjective norms refer to the belief of individuals on how significant others think about the appropriateness of performing that behavior. It is a social pressure exerted on an individual resulting from his or her perception of what other people around him/her think he/she should do and his/her tendency to comply with this norm. The perceived opinions of these significant others determine individual’s decision to act the behavior. On the other hand, perceived behavioral control refers to the perception of individuals about their capacity to perform the behavior under consideration. As a general rule, Azjen (1991) indicated that the more positive attitude towards the behavior, the favorable subjective norm with respect to that behavior and the higher the perception of behavioral control to perform it, the stronger it would be for individuals to develop intention to act the behavior under consideration. To say it differently, individual’s behavior is best predicted by his or her intention whereby intention itself is determined by attitudes of individuals towards the behavior, subjective norms which is the person’s perception how important others believe about performing the behavior, and perceived behavioral control of which his/her perception about the capability he/she has to perform the action.

The Theory of Planned Behavior explains that individual behavior is based on conscious reasoned action and determined by a person’s cognitive thinking and social pressures (Bhattacharjee, 2012). Behaviors are determined by intentions which in turn intentions are predicted by attitude, subjective norm and perceived behavioral control. As one dimension of human behavior, the Theory of Planned Behavior is applicable to study migration and migration intention. As a result of the importance of intentions, norms, networks and constraints to study migration, the Theory of Planned Behavior provides an important theoretical framework. In general, review of different research findings showed that the Theory of Planned Behavior is

applicable to predict a range of behaviors from intention the person holds. The review of research findings indicated that it should be clear that there are other variables (attitude, subjective norm and behavioral control) that determine intention itself. More importantly, attitude, subjective norm and behavioral control are not the only concepts included in the theory of planned behavior framework to explain human behavior. Other concepts and variables including background variables play a paramount role in determining intention. Above all, Ajzen(1991) pointed out that the relative importance of the three concepts (attitude, subjective norm and behavioral control) in predicting intention might vary across behaviors and situations. “In some applications, it may be found that only attitudes have a significant impact on intentions, in others that attitudes and perceived behavioral control are sufficient to account for intentions, and in still others that all three predictors make independent contributions” (p.188-189). It is also stated that theory of planned behavior and theory of reasoned action helps explaining international migration flows (Wissink, Düvell, & van Eerdewijk, 2013). As a result of these, in this particular research, an attempt was made to use the theory of planned behavior as the framework to investigate how much predictor variables determine migration intention of individuals. The figure below shows the conceptual framework deemed to represent the relations among the predictor, dependent and moderator variables.

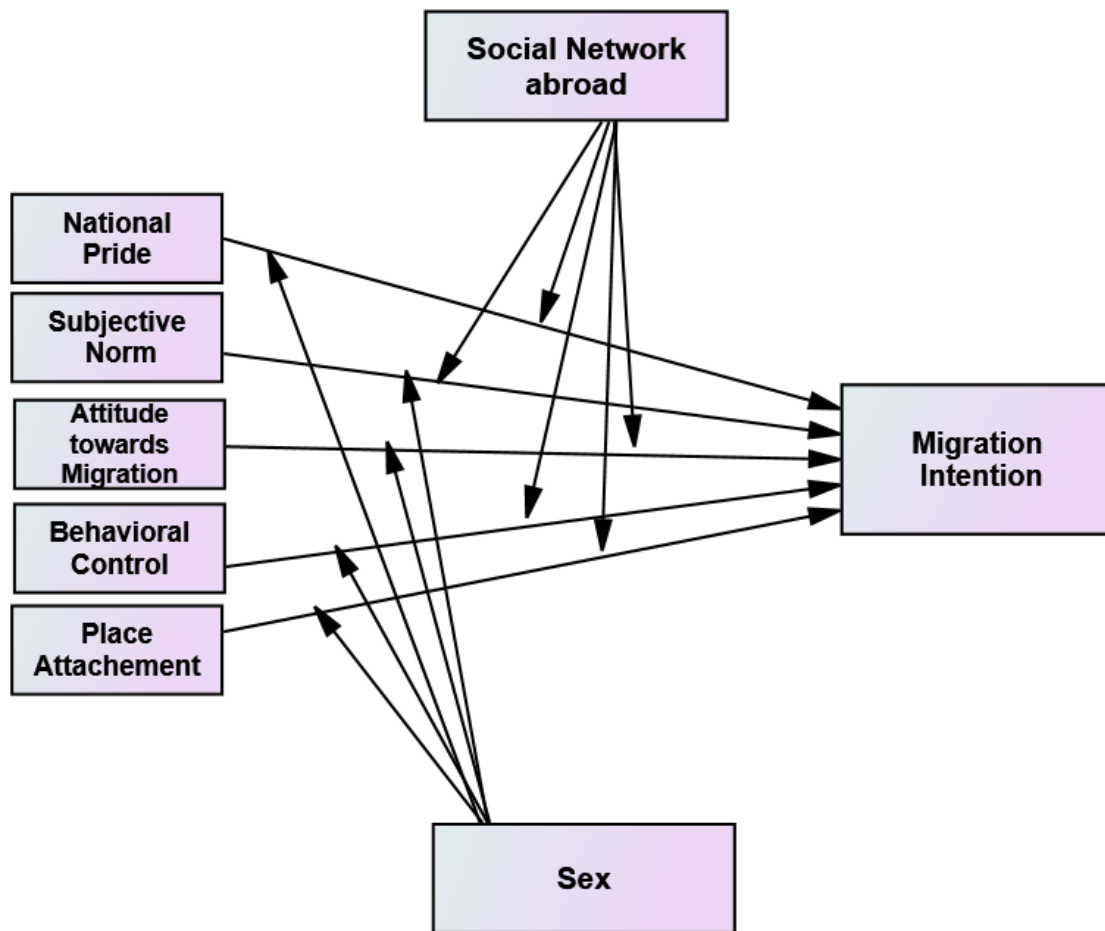


Figure 1. Conceptual Frameworks to Test the Relationship and Moderation Effect of the Variables

Chapter Three

3. Research Methods

3.1. Research Design

The research design that was employed in this research is an explanatory correlational design. Creswell stated that explanatory correlational design is essential to explain the association between two or more variables and researchers collect data at one point in time like [cross-sectional design](#). In this research design, researchers get chance to analyze the data of all participants as single group data (Creswell, 2012). Explanatory research design is preferred to other types of research for it is helpful to indicate to what extent attitude, perceived behavioral control, subjective social norm, national pride and place attachment are correlated with the migration intention of high school students. It also helps identify to what extent the selected social psychological factors predict the intention of high school students to migrate abroad. This design also helps researchers to generalize and reach in conclusion based on the statistical results.

3.2. Description of Research Site

South Wollo is one of the Zones of the Amhara Regional State in Ethiopia and found 11°8 ' N 39°38' E. It is bordered in the south by North Shewa and the Oromia Special Zone, in the west by East Gojjam, on the northwest by South Gondar, in the north by North Wollo and in the East by the Afar Region (Mohammed, 2016). The Weredas found in the zone include: Borena, Ambassel, Dessie Zuria, Jama, Kalu, Kelala, Kombolcha, Kutaber, Legambo, Makdala, Sayint, Tehuledere, Tenta, Wegde, Werebabu, Wereilu, legehida, Albuko and Delanta (Mohammed, 2016).

According to the 2023 prediction of population, this Zone had a total population of 2,942,886 of which 1,446, 752 are males and 1,496,134 are females; 366,095 or 12.4% of its population are urban dwellers; with an area of 17,067.45 square Kilometers. But the 2022 prediction

of the population is estimated to be 2,993,729. South Wollo has been heavily cultivated for a long period of time. Because of the increment of the population, the land has been divided and subdivided and farmers try to grow as much as they can on their tiny patch of land. As the Communication Affair of Media Development and Study Main Department of the Zone expressed, people in the area grow wheat, and barley at higher altitudes. Grains like teff, wheat, barley, corn, sorghum and other oilseeds are popular products of the area. The land in the zone is one of the highly degraded areas in Ethiopia. Farmers in the period between February and April depend on the unreliable rain “belg” which is a series of small rain shower (Mohammed, 2016).

According to South Wollo Finance and Economic Development Department Report, there are 23 wordas in South Wollo Zone. Among these, Borena, Jama, Kelala, Legambo, Legehida, Mehal Saint, Mekdela, Saint, Tenta, Wugidi, and Wore’elu, which all are found west of the capital city (Dessie) of south wollo, are known by high migration potentials in the Zone.



Figure 2. South Wollo Zone Map(source: South Wollo Government Communication,2020)

3.3. Study Population

This study focuses on western woredas of South Wollo for the area is highly potential to migration and there have not been extensive researches as the woredas are too remote (Seifemichael and Tarekegn, 2015). The target population of this study was high school students in Borena, Jama, Kelala, legambo, Legehida, Mehal Saint, Mekdela, Saint, Tenta, Wugidi, and Wore'elu woredas. In these 11 woredas which are found in the west of Dessie, there are 38 high schools.

Table.1. the Number of Schools per Woreda

Woreda		Number of High Schools
1	Wugidi,	4
2	Legehida	2
3	Legabo	4
4	Tenta	4
5	Mekdela	3
6	Jama	4
7	Borena	5
8	Kelala	4
9	Saint	3
10	Mehal Saint	2
11	Wore'elu	3
Total		38

Source: South Wollo Education Office

3.4. Samples and Sampling Techniques

South Wollo Administrative Zone was selected purposely for two reasons. First, this zone is one of the potential areas of migration in Amhara Regional State (Minaye and Meseret, 2016). Second, [since the area is remote, there have not been intensive researches conducted around migration and migration intention](#). Data were collected twice with similar procedures. The first data collection was to validate the instruments or for pilot study and the second data collection was for final study.

A. Pilot Test

In order to select participants for this research, multistage random sampling technique was employed. In this type of sampling, the researcher chooses the participants at stage. This type of

sampling is effective in terms of time and cost, and when the elements of population are spread over a wide geographical region (Alvi, 2016).

Woredas from western part of South Wollo were selected using simple random sampling (lottery method). First, the names of the *woredas* were written in the paper. Then the pieces of the paper were rolled and put in a hat. A student at Wollo University drew two pieces of paper with names Mekdela and Tenta *Woredas* in them. Once the *woredas* were selected, similar techniques were applied to select the schools from where sample sections were drawn. With this sampling technique, Adjibar and Mekdela High Schools were selected.

Once the schools were selected using simple random sampling technique (lottery method), information about the average number of students per class was collected from the principals of the schools. These gave a clue about the number of sections that would be included in the study as the number of participants for instrument validation should be greater than 300 (Tabachnik and Fidell, 2013) students. The total sections in Mekdela high school were 55 of which 26 of them were grade 9, 10 of them were grade 10 and the rest 11 and 8 were grade 11 and 12 respectively. The average number of students per class in this high school was 41. The total sections in Adjibar high school were 52. Out of the total sections, 24 of them were grade 9, 15 of them were grade 10 and the other 8 and 5 were grade 11 and 12 in that order. The average class size in Adjibar high school was 54. The average class size in both schools indicated that only four sections from each school would be enough to achieve the minimum required number of participants to validate measurement instruments which was determined by Tabachnik and Fidell.

Once the number of sections in each grade level and the average number of students per class were known, required sections for the study were taken from all grade levels. Simple random sampling technique was employed again to choose sections in the school. Names of each

section at different grade level (9-12) were written in the pieces of papers and rolled. Teachers at these schools drew the sections that would participate in the study.

Four sections were taken from each school. The approximate total samples that ought to be taken from Mekdela high school were sample sections times average students per class (4×41) which were 164 and similarly, sample students from Adjibar (4×54) were 216. But the exact number of participants that were taken from the two schools were 165 and 214 from Mekdela and Adjibar high schools respectively. As presented previously, the required sample size for item validation using confirmatory analysis should be 300 or more. Therefore, the total participants for the items validation were 379 students from different grade levels (9-12).

B. Final Study

The numbers of participants are determined using sampling error formula. For survey and correlational research, this formula is one of the ways to determine sample size. When researchers use this formula, there are three factors to be considered for interpretation. The first one is the proportion of the sample that will have the required characteristics the researchers want to estimate. Choosing 50/50 assumption of complete heterogeneity produces the largest sample from the population. The second factor is the sampling error the researcher is willing to tolerate. It is the difference between the sample mean and the true population mean. In this regard, 4% of the sampling error is considered tolerable minimum error. Finally, the sampling error formula considers confidence interval which indicates the upper and lower values of the population mean in which the sample mean could lie. The most commonly or default and rigorous confidence interval used is 95% (Creswell, 2012). When this formula is employed, 500 samples are required to participate in research. Based on this formula, a minimum of 500 participants would be required.

Table.2. Sample Size Percentage

Sample Size	Percentage of Sample with Characteristic				
	5/95	10/90	20/80	30/70	50/50
35	7	10	14	15	17
50	6	8	11	13	14
75	5	7	9	11	12
100	4	6	8	9	10
200	3	4	6	6	7
300	3	3	5	5	6
500	2	3	4	4	4
1000	1	2	3	3	3
1500	1	2	2	2	2

Source: John W. Creswell.2012. Educational Research. Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research

Information about names and the list of schools in each woreda were collected from the zone's education office. This was done to verify if there are changes in the number of schools in the zone from the number of schools identified during the upgrading stage of this research. It was confirmed that there were no changes in the numbers of schools in the woredas and reconfirmed there are 38 high schools in the target woredas.

Similar to the pilot phase, multistage random sampling technique was employed for the final study of this research. First *woredas* from western part of South Wollo were selected using simple random sampling (lottery method).Mekidela and Legabo wordas were selected in the lottery method. Once the *woredas* were selected, simple random sampling called lottery method was again used to select the schools by excluding Mekedela high school which was selected during the upgrading stage of this research. Debrezeyit, Gimba and Akesta High Schools were chosen using simple random sampling method. Once these schools were selected, the researcher checked the number of sections of each grade level at the schools. Reports from South Wollo

Education Office indicated the numbers of sections of grade nine at Akesta High School were twenty-seven. The number of sections of grade ten in this school were eleven. Similarly, there were 12 sections of grade eleven and 8 sections of grade twelve at Akesta High School. The report also indicated the number of section of each grade levels at Gimba High School. It was indicated that the number sections of grade nine in this school were thirteen. The number of sections in grade ten at Gimba High School were six. In the same way, it was indicated that grade eleven and grade twelve have six and four sections respectively. Finally, it was identified that Debrezeyit High School has seven sections in grade nine. Moreover, grade ten, eleven and grade twelve at this school have four sections each.

The participant sections were drawn using the lottery method after the numbers of sections in each grade were listed. Five sections from grade nine were Drawn—two from Akesta, two from Gimba, and one from Debrezeyit High School. In addition, one section per grade was drawn from each school's other grade levels (10th, 11th, and 12th). And a total of 747 students were selected and 701 correctly filled and returned the questionnaire for the final study.

Table.3. Number of Students in the Sampled Schools

S.N o	Grade Level	Akesta High School			Gimba High School			Debrezeyit high School		
		Male	Female	No Sections	Male	Female	No Sections	Male	Female	No Sections
	9 th	781	590	27	338	389	13	240	130	7
	10 th	285	243	11	157	167	6	143	98	4
	11 th	248	270	12	144	143	6	88	72	4
	12 th	172	191	8	92	84	4	93	70	4
Sub Total		1486	1294		731	783		564	370	
Grand total		5228								

3.5. Instruments for Data Collection

Since there were no standardized instruments developed to measure the variables under study in Ethiopia, different instruments were adapted and validated in order to identify the latent variables through their indicators or observed variables. Respondents were requested to give their answers for each item on a 5- point Likert scale type from 0 (no one) to 4 (there are very much) for social network and 1(strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) to the rest of the scales.

3.5.1. Intention

Intention of individuals to migrate abroad was measured using the intention to emigrate scale developed by Chan-Hoong and Soon (2011) having five items with Cronbach's alpha 0.77. The scale was designed with 5-point scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Higher score denotes the individual's desire to migrate abroad. After Exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis, the reliability of intention was checked and found to be 0.91. But the instrument does not have determined cut off point. The cut-off point was determined in this research to categorize individual's intention as high or low. The cut of point about the level of emigration intention was determined using one sample t-test.

3.5.2. Place Attachment

Place attachment of individuals was measured with the adapted scale developed by Frieze, Yu Li, Drevenšek, Gazvoda, Mihelič and Ogrinc (2011) having 30 items with Cronbach alpha of .93. These researchers conducted factor analysis and the result indicated one factor with an eigenvalue of 10.08 accounting for 33.6% of the variance. After dimension reduction, the Cronbach's alpha of place attachment in this research is 0.95.

3.5.3. Attitude

The attitude of individuals toward migration was measured using the scales developed by Chan-Hoong and Soon (2011). The attitude measuring instrument has social status and socio-economic security items in it. The social status having two items has a cronbach's alpha of 0.6 and the socio-economic scale with ten items has a reliability of 0.79. But in this research, the reliability is found to be 0.89.

The rating scale ranged from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) with higher rating score indicating more positive attitude towards migration. The instruments were analyzed as single instrument measuring the attitude of migration abroad.

3.5.4. Subjective Norm

In order to measure the subjective social norm, items developed by Speelman, Nicholls, and Dyke (2016) with Cronbach's alpha 0.77 and Chan-Hoong and Soon (2011) with Cronbach's alpha 0.53 having three questions each were used. A total of six items (three from each) were used to measure this construct. The scales were designed in Likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Higher score of individuals indicates that the respondents are experiencing higher pressure from important persons to migrate. In this particular research factor analysis was made and the reliability of the instrument is 0.89.

3.5.5. Perceived Behavioral Control

Perceived behavioral control of individuals was measured using scales developed by Speelman, Nicholls, and Dyke (2016) with Cronbach's alpha .74 having five questions. Respondents rated on 5-point Likert scale how much they disagree or agree with each item about their ability to migrate abroad. The scale measures to what extent potential migrants could migrate if they decided to migrate. The score ranged from 1-strongly disagree to 5-strongly agree

with large score indicating high ability to migrate. Moreover, the reliability of the instrument was checked in this research and found to be 0.94

3.5.6. Social Network

In order to measure social network of the participants of this research in terms of having connections to individuals residing abroad, the scale was adapted from previous research. The instrument has two dimensions and reliability of 0.82 and .80 for “bridging” and “bonding” social capital (Lewicka, 2011) respectively. The original scale had 12 items. But Toruńczyk-Ruiz and Brunarska (2018) revalidated the questionnaire and reduced to nine items with reliability of 0.67 and 0.76 for instrumental and emotional social capital respectively. After the pilot testing, the reliability of the instrument was found to be 0.88. In the current research, eight items of the scale were used for pilot testing by dropping one item during the panel discussion as it was the repetition of another item.

3.5.7. National Pride

Finally, the national pride of the participants was measured using the general national pride scale containing five questions. The original scale was adapted from Smith and Jarkko (1998) with various reliabilities across culture from 0.33 to 0.70 in Philippines and Germany respectively in the original version. The instrument was validated by Chan-Hoong and Soon (2011) and they found the reliability to be 0.46. The scale consists of items that investigate patriotism, national superiority and allegiance. The Cronbach’s alpha of the instrument after validation for the current research is 0.82. Higher rating score indicates greater level of national pride with 5 score for participants who give extreme anti-national response to each item and 25 for those who give only pro-national sentiment.

3.6. Data Collection Procedures

Before contacting the participants, the purpose of the research was described to the *woreda* Education officers and School Principals. Once the permission was obtained from the education officers and the school principals, the purpose of the research was again described to the students (participants). During orientation, students were told that they could quit filling the questionnaire if they feel discomfort. The orientation was given by the researcher and principal of the school. Finally, the questionnaire was distributed to the students in order to get the necessary information about the variables under investigation. The teachers at the school and researcher together assisted the students during the questionnaire filling session at Debrezeyit high school. Similar, procedures were applied at Gimba and Akesta High School.

3.7. Reliability and Validity of Instruments

As the initial versions of the instruments were in English, the first step done was to translate it to Amharic language. Translation to Amharic was done by a language expert and a psychologist. The language expert is an assistance professor in Amharic language at Wollo University. Additionally, two assistant professors and two lecturers in developmental psychology and counseling psychology from the psychology department at Wollo University took part in the evaluation of the translation from the viewpoint of psychological essence. Subsequently, backward translation from Amharic to English was made by other Amharic language assistant professor and two psychology lecturers from Wollo University. This was conducted to verify if the translated items are similar to the original ones in terms of basic essence. In these processes, there were no significant differences between the retranslated and original instruments.

In order to check the content validity of the instrument, panel discussion was conducted. Four teachers (two assistant professors and two lecturers) from psychology department at Wollo

University were the panelist to evaluate if the instruments contained irrelevant and culturally inappropriate contents concerning the issues under investigation. The panelists evaluated if the measuring instruments have adequate coverage of the topics under investigation. Moreover, judgment was given about cultural relevance and translation of the instruments. Through all these processes, there were no problems that needed major changes in using the scales in this research. Moreover, unclear issues were modified with the help of the professionals in the area.

Once the content validity of the instrument was inspected and checked, pilot testing was conducted. In pilot testing, issues related to clarity of items, instructions and time required to complete the questionnaire were explored. It was observed that, on average, 50 minutes were required to complete filling the questionnaire and problem of clarity was not raised on any section of the questionnaire. More importantly, the reliability and validity of the items were analyzed and interpreted.

Concerning the number of participants included in the factor analysis, there has not been consensus among different scholars. However, the larger the sample taken for factor analysis the better it would be. According to Tabachnik and Fidell (2013), a minimum of 300 participants are required to conduct factor analysis. Based on the assumption of these scholars, 379 participants were taken for the validation of data collection instruments for this research.

3.7.1. Exploratory Factor Analysis

Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was used to uncover dimensions of underlying data set or examining which of the items have strongest association with the latent variable (DiStefano, Zhu & Mîndrilă, 2009). In order to investigate the dimensions of the latent variables and identify the association of each item to the factors, exploratory factor analysis was conducted using SPSS version 26.0. In the present research, oblique rotation was used to simplify and clarify the data structure. According to Brown (2006) oblique rotation is preferred

to orthogonal rotation as it provides realistic representation of how factors are interrelated. It is stated that if factors are uncorrelated, oblique rotation produces almost the same result as what would be produced by orthogonal rotation. Moreover, in the social sciences, correlation is expected among factors or latent variables. Therefore, oblique rotation is preferred as it can produce nearly identical results with orthogonal rotation if factors are not correlated (Costello and Osborne, 2005). Similarly, Field (2013) indicated that orthogonal rotation is not meaningful for any data involving human being as there is no independent psychological construct which is not related to other psychological constructs. He also stated that, due to the reason that no psychological constructs are unrelated, there are arguments which indicate that orthogonal rotation should not be used. The type of Oblique rotation method called promax was used as it is fast and appropriate for large data set (Field, 2009). Promax also begins with varimax orthogonal rotation (Brown, 2006, & Thompson, 2004) and if the orthogonal correctly identify the factors, promax provides an efficient route to oblique solution (Loehlin, 2004).

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) which is 0.95 confirmed the adequacy of the sample and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity was significant ($p < 0.01$) that supported the factorability of the items. Using Maximum Likelihood (ML) extraction method, the instruments of the seven variables (intention, subjective social norm, attitude, perceived behavioral control, national pride, place attachment and social network) having a total of 71 items were subjected to SPSS version 26. The analysis revealed the presence of seven components with eigenvalues exceeding 1, explaining 28.10 %, 12.94 %, 7.14%, 4.6%, 3.45%, 2.79% and 1.87% of the variance. The seven components solution explained a total of 61% of the variance.

In addition to conducting exploratory factor analysis by using the seven scales together, factor analysis was also conducted independently for each scale to investigate if there are dimensions for each latent variable. The results indicated that each scale doesn't have

dimension showing the items measure a single construct. Table 4 shows the factor loading of each item on the corresponding factors after deleting seventeen items from the seven scales due to validity concern. The result of the table shows the factor loadings after deleting the items from each scale which affected the model fit in confirmatory factor analysis.

Table 4. Pattern Matrix before Item Deletion

	Factor						
Reliability	.95	.94	.89	.82	.88	.89	.91
Inten1							.666
Inten2							.739
Inten3							.553
Inten4							.601
Inten5							.691
attitu1						.641	
attitu2						.574	
attitu3						.570	
attitu4						.509	
attitu5						.398	
attitu6						.400	
attitu7						.496	
attitu8						.512	
attitu9						.442	
attitu10						.397	
attitu11						.413	
attitu12						.473	
placat1	.806						
placat2	.692						
placat3	.721						
placat4	.683						
placat5	.775						
placat6	.728						
placat7	.751						
Placat8	.719						
Placat9	.710						
Placat10	.740						
placat11	.698						
Placat12	.663						
Placat13	.777						
Placat14	.707						
placat15	.766						
subje1			.826				
subje2			.801				
subje3			.773				
subje4			.753				
subje5			.782				
subje6			.614				
Pbc1		.814					
pbc2		.837					
Pbc3		.903					
Pbc4		.884					
Pbc5		.858					
npr1				.735			
npr2				.633			
npr3				.677			
npr4				.665			
npr5				.711			
Son1					.741		
Son2					.739		
Son3					.715		
Son4					.782		
Son5					.718		
Son6					.754		

Extraction Method: Maximum Likelihood.

Rotation Method: Promax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 7 iterations.

Key: *iten*=intention to migrate,

3.7.2. Confirmatory Factor Analysis

In order to validate to what extent the indicator variables are predicted by the latent variables, factor analysis was conducted using Amos version 26. Confirmatory factor analysis,

one of the commonly used factor analyses, was employed to determine if the observed variables measured the factors under consideration.

Pooled confirmatory factor analysis was preferred to individual confirmatory factor analysis as it is easy and better (Chong, Nazim & Ahmed, 2014) to determine the validity of the measuring items in relation to the latent constructs. One of the poor practices in assessing measurement model fit is using separate analysis of each construct instead of analyzing the entire model. Due to the fact that it is simpler for individual constructs to satisfy the fit indices than it is for the entire set to achieve satisfactory fit, the outcome is not only an insufficient test of the overall model but also a bias in favor of confirming models. Moreover, unless all of the constructs are assessed simultaneously, test of discriminant validity and potential item cross-loadings are impossible (Hair, Black, Babin, & Anderson, 2014). The measurement model along with the factor loadings of all items are presented in figure 3.

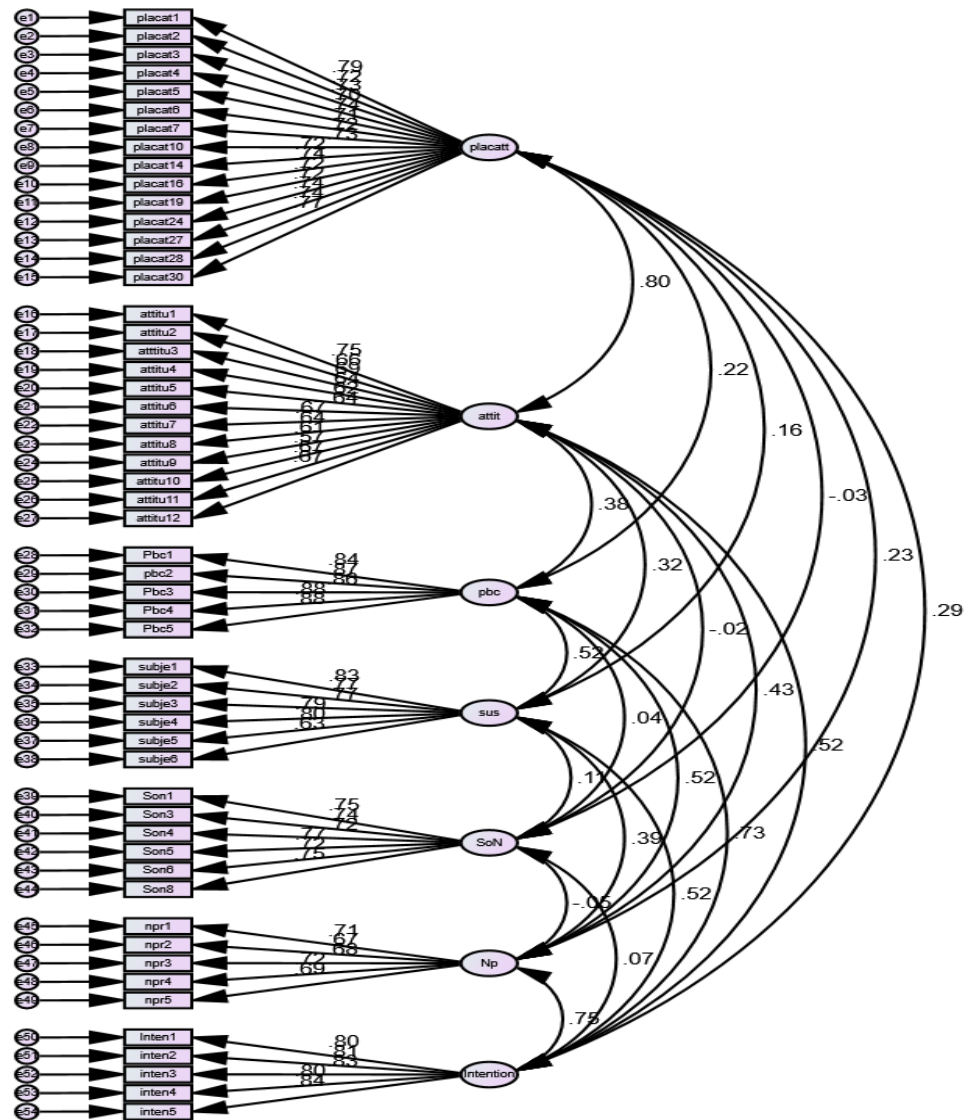


Figure 3. Factor Loadings of the Items on their Respective Latent Variables

Seventeen items that have low loadings (fifteen from place attachment, and two from social network scales) were deleted. From Place Attachment Scale, items 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26 and 29 were removed. Similarly, from Social Network Scale, items 2 and 7 were removed due to model fit problem and the model fit analysis resulted in excellent fit with each index above the minimum threshold after removing these two items. The ratio of chi-square to degrees of freedom (CMIN/DF) = 1.071, Comparative Fit Index (CFI)

=0.99, Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR) = 0.038, Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) =0.014 and PCLOSE =1. Moreover, after deleting the items that affected the model fit, all loadings of the items were significant and above 0.5 which indicated that more than 50% of the variance each item is explained by the latent factors. Table 5 shows both the result of the confirmatory factor analysis, and the acceptable ranges and their interpretations based on Gaskin and Lims' (2016) cutoff criteria.

Table 5. Model Fit Measures of Latent Constructs

Measure	Estimate	Threshold	Interpretation
CMIN	1451.993	--	--
DF	1356	--	--
CMIN/DF	1.071	Between 1 and 3	Meets the requirement
CFI	0.991	>0.95	Meets the requirement
SRMR	0.038	<0.08	Meets the requirement
RMSEA	0.014	<0.06	Meets the requirement
PCLOSE	1.000	>0.05	Meets the requirement

3.8. Data Analysis Techniques

3.8.1. Descriptive Statistics

In this research, different descriptive statistics were employed. In order to show the number of females and males, ages and grade levels, frequency distribution and percentage were used. In addition, mean was employed to show the mean of female and male students' intention to migrate which is essential to compute t-test.

3.8.1. T-test

In order to determine the participants' level of emigration intention, one sample t-test was used. One sample t-test was utilized to ascertain whether the participants' degree of intention to emigrate was high or low. In order to compare females' and males' mean score on intention to migrate abroad, independent t-test was used. Independent t-test was conducted because the two sexes are independent. Assumptions required for t-test are met. For example, the independent variable is measured at interval level and the two groups (male and female) are independent of each other (Pallant, 2010).

3.8.2. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM)

In order to test the moderation effect of social network and the predictor variables (attitude, national pride, place attachment, subjective norm and perceived behavioral control) on migration intention, structural equation modeling was employed using Amos version 26. Similarly, in order to investigate the interaction effect of the independent variables and the second moderator variable (sex) on migration intention, multi-group structural equation modeling was conducted using Multi-group Analysis AMOS Plugin (Gaskin & Lim, 2018). The structural equation model (SEM) is a versatile and effective analytical technique that has established itself as a standard in many social science research fields. The ability to parameterize the SEM to estimate well-known members of the general linear modeling (GLM) family, including the t-test, ANOVA, ANCOVA, MANOVA, MANCOVA, and the multiple regression model, demonstrates the approach's generality. The SEM can be enhanced, however, to permit, for example, the estimation of measurement error through the use of multiple indicator latent factors, the testing of complex mediating mechanisms through the decomposition of effects, and the testing of moderating mechanisms through the estimation of multiple group analysis. Without a doubt, the SEM is an important and necessary tool for empirical researchers (Curran, 2002). In

structural equation modeling, Maximum Likelihood is the most popular estimation technique. Maximum likelihood (ML) offers asymptotically unbiased, consistent, and effective parameter estimates and standard errors under the usual conditions of a sufficient sample size, appropriate model specification, and independent and normally distributed residuals (Bollen, 1989).

In order to use structural equation of modeling, there are assumptions to be met. These are normality of the data, absence of missing data, measurement (Kumar, 2015) and large sample size and normally distributed population (Bollen 1989). In order to check missing data, data screening process was conducted before computing the scores. In the data screening, no missing data were found. There has not been consensus among researchers about the size of sample to apply structural equation modeling. However, there rule of thumbs dictates the sample size should be greater than one hundred (Wolf, Harrington, Clark, & Miller, 2013). In this research, the sample size is 701 which is greater by far than the minimum requirement. Concerning the normality of the data, there are different mechanisms of identification. Among the common techniques, skewness and kurtosis statistics were used in this research. The result indicated that both skewness and kurtosis statistics were less than ± 1.56 which indicated the normality of the data. Data are considered normally distributed if the result of skewness and kurtosis statistics is less or equal to 3 and 10 respectively (Kline, 2011). In addition, normality of data for all [continuous variables](#) is analyzed by inspecting the Normal Probability Plot (P-P) of the Regression Standardized Residual and if the points are fairly strait line diagonal from bottom left to top right, normality of the data is achieved (Pallant, 2010). The result of data analysis of this research indicated that the points were nearly close to the diagonal line of up right from bottom left.

One of the assumptions to be met in regression analysis is Mahalanobis which measures the distance of cases from the mean(s) of the predictor variables (Field, 2009) and to identify

outliers determining the critical Chi-square values using the independent variable as degree of freedom is required (Pallant, 2010). In this particular study there were seven variables which implied 7 is the degree of freedom. Therefore, as pallant stated, Mahalanobis distance values greater than $\chi^2 (7) = 24.32$, $p < .001$ indicates the presence of outliers. In this study, the result of Mahalanobis value ($\chi^2 (7) = 23.22$, $p < .001$) was below the cut-off value showing there is no outlier cases.

3.8. Ethical Considerations

Concerning ethical issues in the current research, the participants were told that they have the right to quit at any time or not to participate if they were not interested in it. Moreover, they were told that their information about the issue under study would be kept confidential and will be used for reporting aggregate findings which has no identifier of individual participants. Since the questionnaire was filled in the classroom, the physical environment was convenient and there was no interference problems they faced. There were no personal identifiers used, just codes are assigned for each questionnaire. In general, the research was conducted by taking the social (the facilitator monitors the class during filling the questionnaire and the privacy of each students was kept) and psychological well-being (students was not frustrated, anxious and frightened by anybody in that session) of the participants into account.

Chapter Four

4. Results and Discussion of the Study

4.1. Result of the Study

In this section, the collected data are presented and analyzed. The section began by describing the demographic characteristics of the participants. Then, the level of migration intention and sex differences in migration intention of high school students are presented. Next to this, path analyses of the variances were presented in line with the objectives of the study. Multigroup effect analysis that shows the moderation effect of sex is also dealt.

4.1.1 Demographic Characteristics of Participants of the Study

A total of 747 high school students from different grade levels (grade 9, 10,11and 12) participated in the current research. The return rate of the questionnaire was 93.84 % as 701 students filled correctly and returned it. Forty-six students which are 6.16% of the total participants either did not properly fill or did not return the questionnaire at all and thus they were not included in the analysis. In terms of age category of participants, it ranges from 16 to 20. The largest age category which covers 32.4 % (227 participants) is 18 years old. The second largest age category is 17 years old which covers 18.1 %(127 participants) of the sample. Out of the total participants, 121(17.3%) participants were 20 years old. The rest 118(16.8%) and 108(15.4%) are 19 and 16 years old respectively. The frequency and percentage of the sample in terms of sex, age and school grade level who responded correctly was presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Background Variable of Sample

Demographic characteristics		Number(percentage)
Sex	Male	394(56.21%)
	Female	307(43.79%)
	Total	701(100%)
Age (in years)	16	108(15.4%)
	17	127(18.1%)
	18	227(32.4%)
	19	118(16.8%)
	20	121(17.3)
	Total	701(100%)
Grade level	9 th	255(36.4 %)
	10 th	179(25.5%)
	11 th	148(21.1%)
	12 th	119(17%)
	Total	701(100%)

4.1.2. Level of Migration Intention

Out of the total participants (701) who correctly responded to the questionnaire, the majority of the participants showed high intention to migrate abroad. As the psychometric property of the instrument shows, the higher the score indicates the greater of the desire of a person to migrate. In order to test adolescents' level of intention to emigrate, one sample t-test was computed and the result is presented in table 7. Moreover, there is statistically significant difference between the expected mean and the observed mean ($t(700) = 2.94$, $p < 0.01$). This

indicates that participants' scores above the observed mean have high intention to migrate. With the reference to the mean as cutoff point of intention to migrate (15.8), it was found out that 381 (54 %) of the participants have intention to migrate abroad. These participants' scores range between 18-24. The rest 320 (46%) scored below the observed mean (15.8) indicating low intention to migrate abroad.

Table. 7. One-Sample Test: Comparison of Real Mean and Expected Mean

Test Value = 15						
	t	df	Significance One-Sided p	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Intetota	2.942	700	.002	.78602	.2614	1.3106

4.1.3. Sex Differences in Intention to Migrate Abroad

In order to examine if there was significant difference between the two sexes on intention to migrate abroad, an independent t-test was conducted. As the results show, there is a statistically significant difference in the mean between female and male migration intentions $t(699) = 12$, $P < .01$. The results show that females (Mean = 19.11) had a higher migration intention than males ($M = 13.20$).

Table 8. Independent Sample T-test: Comparisons Between Males and Females on Intention to Migrate

Variables		Levene's Test of equality variance		<i>M</i>	<i>S D</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>	Sig.
		F	sig					
Intention	Female	53.17	0.24	19.11	6			
	Male			13.2	6.76	12	699	<.01

4.1.4. The relation between Independent Variables and Migration Intention and Moderation

Effect of Social Network

As it is portrayed in table 9, perceived behavioral control, national pride, attitude and subjective social norm predicted intention to migrate abroad significantly and positively. Perceived behavioral control was the strongest ($\beta = .40$, $P < .001$) predictor of intention to migrate abroad of all other predictors. The result also indicated that national pride is the second strongest predictor ($\beta = .37$, $P < .001$) compared to the rest of the other independent variables. Attitude ($\beta = .22$, $P < .001$), and subjective social norm ($\beta = .15$, $P = .04$) also predict intention to migrate abroad. As it is presented in the result, place attachment does not significantly ($\beta = -.066$, $P = .054$) predict intention to migrate abroad.

Table.9. Standardized Regression Weights

	Estimate(beta)	P
Zintention <--- Zsubjective Norm	.150	.037
Zintention <--- Zattitude	.222	***
c Zintention <--- Zplace attachment	-.066	.054
Zintention <--- Zperceived behavioral control	.399	***
Zintention <--- ZNational pride	.367	***
Zintention <--- ZSocial network	.029	.199
Zintention <--- Social network_Attitude	.178	***
Zintention <--- Social network_Place Attachment	-.121	***
Zintention <--- Social network_perceived b.control	-.036	.225
Zintention <--- Social network_National pride	.000	.989
Zintention <--- Social network_Subjective norm	-.003	.408

To examine the interaction (moderation) effect of social network with attitude, place attachment, subjective social norm, perceived behavioral control, and national pride on intention to migrate abroad, path analysis is conducted.

Figure 4 shows the result of the analysis of both the interaction of social network with other predictor variables and the coefficient of the predictor variables (attitude, place attachment, subjective social norm, perceived behavioral control and national pride) and criterion variable (intention to migrate). As the result is portrayed in the figure, the first step that was done before the analysis of interaction effect of social network and other independent variables on intention is changing the total score of each variable in to a standardized scores (Gaskin & Lim, 2018). Therefore, Zatttotal (attitude), Zplactotal (place attachment), Zsubtotal (subjective social norm) Zpbctotal (perceived behavioral control), Ztotsn (social network), Zintetotal (Intention) and ZNprttotal (national pride) represent the standardized score of the total scores of the variables in this research.

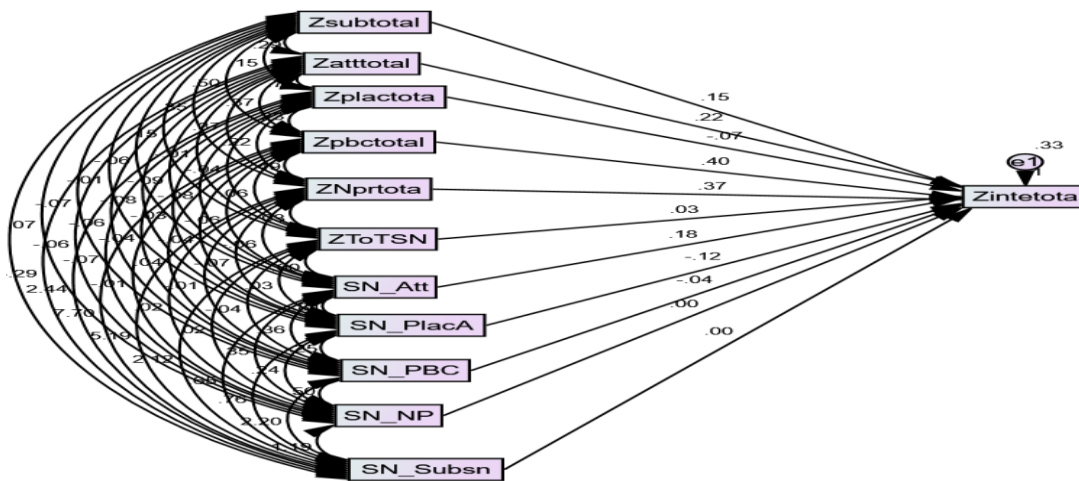


Figure 4. Path Coefficients Predicting Migration Intention from the Latent Variables and their Interactions with Social network

As it is portrayed in figure 4 social networks moderated the relationship between place attachment and migration intention, and attitude and migration intention. But there is no interaction effect of social network and the rest of the predictor variables on migration intention. The result indicates that social network positively ($\beta = 0.18$, $P < 0.01$) strengthens the relationship between attitude and intention to migrate. However, the mere presence of social network does not play a role in strengthening the relationship between migration intention and attitude. It is indicated that low social network does not have a moderation effect between the variable. But the relationship between attitude and migration intention is strengthened only when there is high social network. Figure 3 below revealed how the nature of social network strengthens the relationship between attitude and intention to migrate abroad.

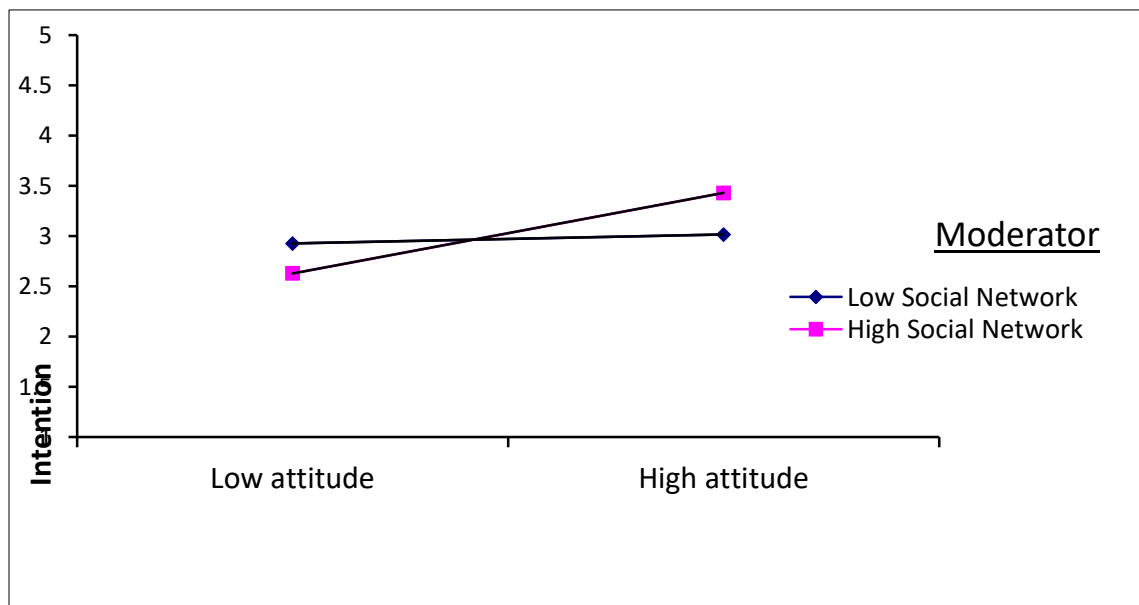


Figure 5. The plot of the Interaction Effect of Attitude and Social Network on Intention to Migrate

The result of path analysis also shows that social network significantly ($\beta = -0.12$, $P < 0.01$) strengthens the negative relationship between place attachment and intention to migrate abroad. But the moderation effect of social network between place attachment and intention to

migrate was significant when the individuals' social network is high. This implies that when an individual in Ethiopia has low place attachment and has many friends or relatives abroad, he/she has intention to migrate abroad. In a different expression, low place attachment doesn't predict migration intention if the individuals do not have social network abroad. However, when the social network a person has abroad is low, the interaction effect of social network between the place attachment and migration intention is not significant. In other words, when individual doesn't have social network abroad, place attachment doesn't have any predictive power on individuals' migration intention. Figure 6 below shows the figurative representation of the interaction effect of social network between place attachment and migration intention.

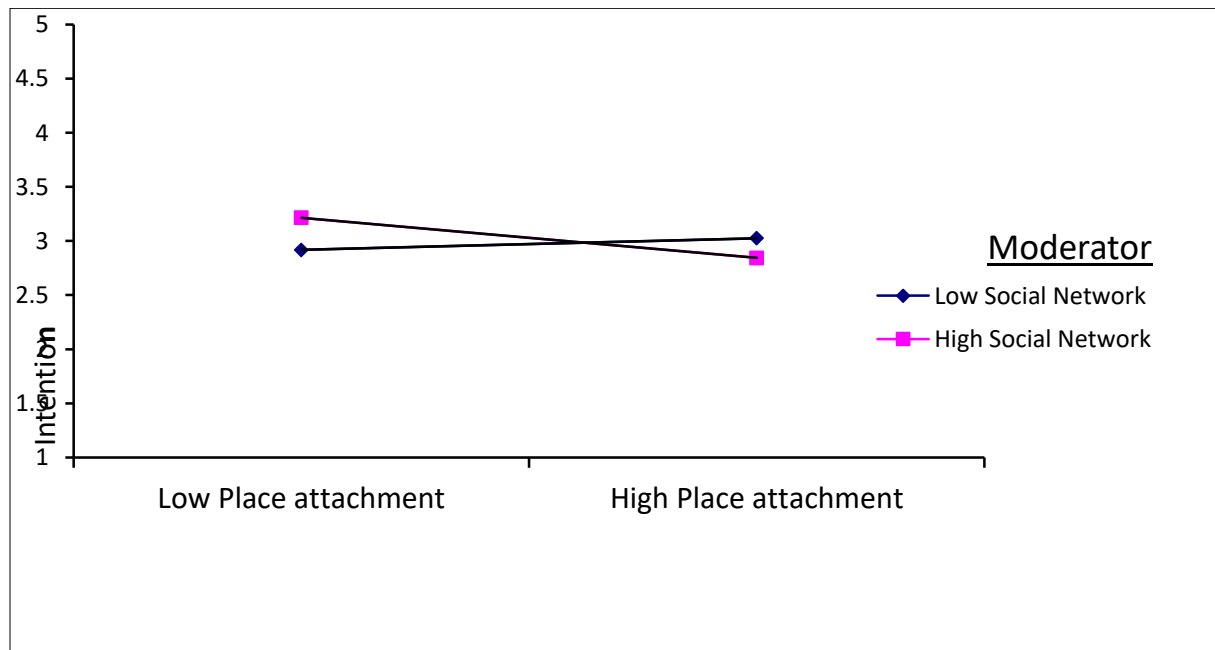


Figure 6. The plot of the Interaction Effect of Place attachment and Social Network on Intention to Migrate

4.1.5. Multigroup Effect

In order to investigate the moderating effect of sex in the relationship between the predictor variables (attitude, place attachment, subjective social norm, perceived behavioral

control and national pride) and the outcome variable (intention to migrate), multi-group structural equation modelling is conducted using Multi-group Analysis AMOS Plugin (Gaskin & Lim, 2018). The global Chi-square test is conducted and the result shows that the p-value of the Chi-square difference test is significant at $P = 0.09$ which is less than 0.1.

Table 10. Global Chi-square Test of Difference

	X²	DF
Unconstrained	0.000	0
Constrained	9.520	5
Difference	9.520	5
P-Value		0.09

Though the result indicates the groups are significantly different at the model level, further analysis is conducted to investigate the moderation effect of sex at path level. As presented in table 10, significant differences are observed between males and females in three paths. The result indicates that the negative relationship between place attachment and intention to migrate is significant only for males. But, the positive relationship between perceived behavioral control and intention to migrate is significant for females. The result also shows that the positive relationship between national pride and intention to migrate was significant for females only. However, sex doesn't moderate the relationship between migration intention with attitude and subjective social norm. Even though both attitude and subjective social norm predict migration intention, there is no variation between these prediction for males and females.

Table 11. Local Tests for Specific Moderation Effect of Sex

Path Name	female Beta	male Beta	Differ ence in Betas	P-Value for Difference	Interpretation
Perceived behavioral control → intention	0.401	0.388	0.013	0.000	The positive relationship between intention to migrate and perceived behavioral control is stronger for females.
Place attachment → intention	-0.057	-0.1	0.041	0.000	The negative relationship between intention and place attachment is stronger for males.
attitude → intention	0.195	0.203	-0.008	1.000	There is no difference.
National pride → intention .	0.406	0.292	0.114	0.016	The positive relationship between intention and national pride is stronger for females.
Subjective social norm → intention.	0.071	0.157	-0.086	0.143	There is no difference.

4.2. Discussion

4.2.1. Level of Migration Intention of High School Students

Intention to migrate is a good predictor of actual migration. The finding of the research indicated that over half (54%) of the participants showed intention to migrate abroad. This research finding goes in line with the findings of Aberra and Gebeyehu (2011) which made estimation that Ethiopians migrants reach 75,000-100,000 per year. Semela and Cochrane also pointed out that the scales of Ethiopian migration significantly increased in recent decades (Semela & Cochrane, 2019). Other researchers in Ethiopia like Dawit (2013) also indicated that large number of students from grade 7-12 either migrated or have plan to migrate. DRC(2016) also stated that many people are eager to flee the country or are in severe need of doing so. Most Ethiopian adolescents believe that leaving their country is their only chance to escape poverty and advance socially. At the moment, emigration from Ethiopia is reaching previously unheard-of levels along different migration routes. In their study of Measuring Global Migration Potential, Laczko, Tjaden and Auer indicated that about seven hundred ten million people around the world express their general desire to migrate and among the people who showed general desire to migrate, sixty six million of them indicated that they are preparing to migrate within twelve months (Laczko et al., 2017).

Intention is an essential determinant factor in the decision-making process of migration (Sandu & Jong, 1998). The most recent study conducted on more than 160 countries showed strong association between migration intention and actual migration (Tjaden et al., 2019). Intention predicts one's future migration and up to thirty four percent who developed intention would migrate within five years (Dalen & Henkens, 2013). It was also indicated that low income countries have highest population to develop migration intention compared to middle income countries (Migali & Scipioni, 2018). As the present research finding indicated, large number of

participants showed propensity or intention to migrate abroad. Therefore, adolescents at high school in the study area are highly susceptible to migrate in the future. Since the majority of the participants showed propensity to migration, the area is one of the regions which need attention. Interested entities working around migration are urged to turn their faces to South Wollo schools in particular and South Wollo Zone in general. Adolescents attending high school are the base for the bright future of the coming generation in Ethiopia. However, if some kinds of corrective measures are not taken by government bodies and other responsible segments of the population, the future fate of Ethiopia will be negatively affected as there will be high migration rate.

4.2.2 Sex Differences in Migration Intention

The independent t-test conducted to examine sex differences in intention to migrate abroad showed that there was significant difference between males and females in their intention to migrate ($t(699) = 12, P < .01$). This result is inconsistent with the research finding of Agadjanian, Nedoluzhko and Kumskov (2008) who stated that there is no significant sex difference in migration intention. Similarly, research conducted on real Ethiopian migrants indicated that males are the dominant migrants compared to their counter parts. The analysis of profiles of Ethiopian migrants shows that males cover 68% of the migrants on the move (RMMS, 2016). It was also stated that men are nearly three times as common as women among adult Ethiopian migrants, but boys and girls are more evenly distributed among them and were nearly at parity in 2019 (Horwood & Grant, 2021). The present finding is also contrary to the findings of Yang (2000) who found out that males have higher intention to migrate compared to females. The present finding is similar with research findings of other scholars like Siska-Szilasi, Kóródi and Vadnai (2016) which indicated that females have higher intention to migrate than their counter parts. This difference between males and females in migration intention might be due to the cultural influences exercised in a society. One possible influence that pushes females to migrate

or develop migration intention could be the culture that demands females to marry early in their ages. Moreover, the chances for females to continue their education is not promising compared to males. The job opportunity also indirectly favors males. As anecdotes shows, in these days, migration is becoming one criterion for females to get married. The work load of females in the home could be another pushing factor for them to develop migration intention.

4.2.3. Relationship between Migration Intention with Attitude, Place Attachment,

Subjective Social Norm, Perceived Behavioral Control, and National Pride

Attitude is one of the determinants of migration behavior through intention. The result showed that attitude towards migration significantly predicts intention to migrate abroad. This research finding was similar to other previous findings. Minaye and Zeleke (2017) stated that attitude is a good predictor of migration intention. Similarly, Ommundsen, Krumov, Ivanova, Ivanova and Larsen (2010) indicated that as migration is perceived to be means of improving one's own life and family life, many young individuals develop strong migration intention. In the same way, Chuvashov (2014) reported that attitude plays great role in determining migration intention. Individuals with a positive attitude towards migration have a high degree of migration intention to other countries.

Attitude could be a significant predictor of intention to migrate abroad for different reasons. First, individuals who graduated from different levels of educational institutions have not been employed. In every society, the unemployment rate seems to be increasing from year to year. This unemployment rate could affect vicariously the perception of the surrounding adolescents about their future fate. This in turn might lead to migration as one possible choice of job “opportunity” which again leads to the development of intention to migrate abroad among adolescents.

Another predictor variable that was investigated as a predictor of intention to migrate was place attachment. The result of the present research indicated that place attachment does not significantly predict the intention of high school students to migrate abroad. The result of this study is similar to the finding of Eacott and Sonn (2006) who stated that place attachment does not significantly predict the migration intention of individuals. They found out that the attachment individuals have to their places did not significantly predict individuals' migration intention. But the result is contrary to other findings. For example, Frieze et.al (2011) stated that place attachment predicted individuals' migration intention. These researchers found that individuals who have a strong place attachment to their home country or residence areas together with having large friends increase the possibility of their stay in their place of origin. On the other hand, individuals who lack strong place attachment and having few friends in their origin place are highly susceptible to migration and migration intention. It is also stated that individuals with lower place attachment have a positive attitude towards migration (Petrović et al., 2017) and with high place attachment develop intention to stay where they are living (Toruńczyk-Ruiz & Brunarska, 2018).

As presented above, in this research, place attachment does not significantly predict the migration intention of adolescents. This could be explained in different ways. For example, participants of this study might not prioritize the emotional and physical attachment to the place they have lived at, rather the economic issues, the influence of the society, and perceived job opportunities could be dominant to affect their thinking about migration and intention to migrate. Individuals with high place attachment might migrate to take advantages of economy and education opportunities (Barcus & Brunn, 2009).

With regard to the relation between subjective social norm and intention to migrate, the result indicated that subjective social norm significantly ($\beta = 0.15$, $P < 0.04$) predicts migration

intention of high school students. The belief that a notable person or group will applaud and encourage a particular behavior is known as a subjective norm. Subjective norms are the perceived social pressure from others to act in a certain way and the desire to concur with other people's viewpoints. It depends on how driven someone is to follow those people's beliefs and how much social pressure they feel to act in a particular way (Marija, Marina, & Anita, 2015). It is the individual's perspective on what the vast majority of significant people in his life think about whether or not he should engage in the question conduct. The subjective norm has shown which of the many behavioral components have a significant impact on intention. It is one of the most important factors in determining intention and has a considerable, positive impact on behavioral intention (Gultom et al., 2020). Subjective norms can be evaluated and analyzed from the viewpoint of expectations set by key social groups (such as family, friends, and relatives) regarding whether or not an individual should engage in a behavior. The incentive of the individual to adhere to the specific referent group is measured against the intensity of each normative belief to express the genuine extent to which those referent groups may influence a person's behavior. A person could be obsessed with the actions and thoughts of other people. People can utilize information about other people's thoughts and deeds to inform their own behavior (Marija et al., 2015)

The finding of the present research is similar to the findings of other researchers. For example, Gödri & Feleky (2017) revealed that subjective social norm determines individuals' immigration intention. It predicts migration behavior of individuals through migration intention. Similarly, DeJong (2000) indicated that migration and migration intention of males and females is positively predicted by subjective social norms. The present research finding is also similar to the findings of McHugh (1984) which shows subjective social norm positively predicts migration intention of individuals. According to Willekens, components of the theory of planned behavior

such as attitude, subjective social norm, and perceived behavioral control predict individuals' migration intention (Willekens, 2021). But the current research finding contradicted with Chuvashov's (2014) finding which indicated subjective social norm did not predict individuals' intention to migrate.

Subjective social norm's prediction of intention to migrate can be explained by the implicit and explicit influence of the society in pushing adolescents to migrate. This might be due to the perception of the society that their daughters and sons can be one source of income by migrating and working abroad. Particularly, when previously migrated individuals' parents' life is "changed", because of the remittance, other members of the society consider it as a good opportunity to bring about life change for the migrants and their families which in turn shape the perception of adolescents about migration. This societal and family perception about migration might affect their behaviors which is manifested knowingly or unknowingly to influence the adolescents' or students' migration intention.

This research finding also revealed that perceived behavioral control significantly predicts migration intention of adolescents. A person's locus of control—their perception of how much influence they have over the course of their lives—and self-efficacy are the two components that make up perceived behavioral control (perceived ability to perform the task). It comprises the belief in one's own competence and sensation of command over the circumstance (Ajzen, 2002). It refers to how much control people believe they have over an activity. The availability of the necessary opportunities and resources for a particular conduct is reflected by this variable (Marija et al., 2015). It is expected that those who feel themselves to have great behavioral control will be motivated to participate in the activity under consideration and will be tenacious in their attempts. However, those who have little apparent behavioral control should be less motivated to participate and their attempts should be brief (Yzer, 2012).

The finding of this research is similar to the findings of Bilsborrow (2012) who stated that perceived behavioral control predicted migration intention. McHugh (1984) also found out that perceived behavior control was one of the social-psychological determinants of migration intention. But the findings of the current research contradicts with the findings of Chuvashov (2014) which stated that perceived behavioral control did not predict the individuals' intention to migrate.

Researchers stated that the perception of individuals about their capability to perform an activity determines their development of intention which is the immediate predictor of behavior. Individuals' evaluation of their capacity to overcome an activity is essential to develop intention to engage in that activity (Ajzen, 1991; Salehudin & Mukhlis, 2008). In the present research, it is identified that perceived behavioral control significantly and positively predicts migration intention. This could be explained by variety of views. One of the most important challenges to migrate is getting enough money to accomplish migration. In this regard, adolescents might not think they will face such a problem as society is assumed to have positive attitude toward migration. Adolescents might perceive they will access enough money from the society to accomplish their migration which in turn influences them to develop intention to migrate abroad. In addition, it has been common to have individuals who already migrated from nearby villages, kebeles and woredas. These previously migrated community members play paramount role in facilitating migration process including finding jobs and giving temporary accommodation (Massey et al., 1993) and simplifying the challenges the new arrived migrants face by providing supports (Ryan et al., 2008) which results in easing migration and leads to developing migration intention abroad. Moreover, the adolescents might have not detailed information about the negative impacts of migration both on the way, in transit and at destinations. Above all, as adolescence is the age of transition at which adolescents try to separate from their parents to be

independent, they might take migration as an opportunity to experience new life and decide their future fate.

As the result of this research indicates, national pride significantly predicts migration intention. This research finding was similar to other previous research findings in that national pride predicted intention to migrate but in a different way. For example, Chuvashov (2014) found out that national pride negatively predicted the migration intention of individuals. Chan-Hoog and Soon (2011) also stated that national pride and migration intention are negatively correlated. The findings of the above researchers indicated that national pride negatively predicted migration intention of individuals. However, the present research indicated that national pride positively predicted intention to migrate abroad. This could be the manifestation of the role of cultural differences and immediate realities. The previous research findings which stated national pride negatively correlated with intention to migrate were conducted in countries like Singapore where the economic condition, recreation environment, education access, job opportunities and technological advancement was better than Ethiopia. Because of these reasons, individuals with high sense of national pride enhance their wish to serve their nation and thus remain in their home country. However, the current Ethiopian context is different and far from Singapore's reality. According to Smith and Jarkko (1998), national pride is related to one's feeling of patriotism and nationalism. Patriotism is love of one's country or dedicated allegiance to the same, while nationalism is a strong national devotion that places one's own country above all others. If national pride is characterized in such a way, adolescents who were participants of this research might be committed and devoted to alleviate the present multidimensional problems of Ethiopia. They might think they could help their country in general and their society in particular using migration as one instrument to achieve goals like economic development and technology transfer.

There are research findings that stated migration as one means that contribute to the development of a nation. Migration is one means of poverty reduction that can change the life of migrants, their families and the community as a whole positively (Foresti, Hagen-Zanker, & Dempster, 2018). In addition, OECD/ILO reported the acknowledgment of the 2015 Addis Ababa Agenda and the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development concerning the contribution of migration for economic development of sending, transit and destination countries. It is indicated that the average contribution of migrants to gross domestic products (GDP) reaches up to 7% (OECD/ILO, 2018). Migrants contribute to poverty reduction by increasing income through remittance, increasing the establishment of new businesses by providing start-up financial resources and transferring new knowledge and skills of doing the businesses (Ratha, Mohapatra, & Scheja, 2011). It is indicated that, in addition to the contribution of economic development with huge remittance, migration is helpful in the reduction of unemployment rate which is becoming one of the challenges of societies and governments in the world. Therefore, the reason why national pride positively predicts intention to migrate abroad in the present research could be due to the commitment of the adolescents to help their country in its development by considering migration as one of the options for the development of a country.

4.2.4. The Interaction Effect of Social Network on Migration Intention

With regard to the moderation effect of social network in the relationship between the predictor variables (place attachment, attitude, subjective social norm, perceived behavioral control and national pride) and the outcome variable (migration intention), the result indicates that the moderation effect of social network is revealed only in two predictors and migration intention. It moderated and strengthened the positive relationship between attitude and migration intention. But the moderation effect was significant when adolescents have high social network. On the contrary, when the adolescents' social network was low, its moderation effect was not significant.

Social learning is among the different means of attitude formation. Social learning is one of the mechanisms to form an attitude. People learn a behavior and behavioral intention through vicarious learning and make cognitive inferences based on what they learnt from the experience of others (Bandura, 1997). In line with this principle, when individuals have high social network, it increases immediate and “imagined” social interaction and connection which in turn enhances their migration behavioral intention. Attitude remained potent when information about attitude objects is frequently accessed. The relationship between attitude and behavioral intention and behavior is strong when the attitude is accessible, and attitude is accessible when frequent information and related symbols concerning the attitude objects are available (Myers, 2010). When individuals have a high social network, they might get opportunities to contact others through different mechanisms including social media. The remittance, the businesses opened by migrants and their families and other technology-related materials make adolescents’ attitude potent which determines their migration intention. Moreover, the cognitive element of attitude is directly impacted by information coming from the external environment. The cognitive dimension of attitude is influenced by communication between or among individuals (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1977). As a result, when there is high social network for adolescents, the exchange of information about migration will be high. This exchange of information about migration makes the individuals’ attitude easily accessible and enhances their intention to migrate abroad.

The result of path analysis also indicates that social network significantly strengthened the negative relationship between place attachment and migration intention. But the moderation effect of social network between place attachment and migration intention was significant when the adolescents’ social network was high. On the contrary, when social network was low, the interaction effect of social network between the predictor and the criterion variable was not significant. When adolescents have low place attachment and have high social network, their

migration intention will be high. This could be justified that as if they have high social network, they might think that previously migrated individuals facilitate their migration process. The previously migrated members of the society serve as social capital for those who intend to migrate abroad in search of jobs, providing them with accommodation, giving information and providing psychological support. In addition to getting information about the existing jobs and conditions in the destination country, social network serves them as safety net by providing them with material and social support (Chi, 2020)

Massey et al. (1993) found out that migration is predicted by the interpersonal ties which connect the potential migrants, the already migrated individuals who lived abroad and non-migrants in the origin and destination countries through different ways of linkages like kinship, friendship, and shared community origin. These social capitals minimize the cost of migration, maximize the benefits migrants could achieve from migration, and makes easy to find jobs in the destination countries. Similarly, Zaiceva and Zimmermann (2008) also stated that the existences of network and migration chain reduce the risks and costs of the migrants which in turn increases migration. The previous migrants provide accurate information about the reality like the available employment opportunity in the destination countries for the potential migrants. On top of these, the previously migrated individuals brainwash the potential migrants by comparing the local social and physical environments to the destination environment. The previously migrated individuals could persuade the potential migrants by teaching how the destination country they live is by far better than the local environment in particular and Ethiopia in general. This persuasion could be effective when there is high social network as repetition of issues is effective for attitudinal changes.

4.2.5. Multigroup Effect

The result of the present study reveals that sex interacts to affect the relationship between the predictor variables (attitude, place attachment, subjective social norm, perceived behavioral control and national pride) and the outcome variable (intention) globally as a model. But the path-by-path analysis indicates that sex has a moderation effect between the three predictors out of five of them with intention to migrate. Sex moderates the relationship between intention and perceived behavioral control, place attachment and national pride. As the result indicates, the negative relationship between intention and place attachment is stronger for males. However, the positive relationship between intention to migrate and perceived behavioral control is stronger for females. In the same way the positive relation between intention and national pride is stronger for females than males.

The negative relationship between place attachment and intention is significant for males only might be due to the fact that males have more exposure to different environments as they are free to move compared to females and have a tendency to evaluate the places they accessed. It is also common in the rural areas that males are more connected to recreational places than females which in turn give them high opportunities to have high or low place attachment. The finding of this research also revealed that positive relation between intention and perceived behavioral control and national pride was stronger for females. The positive relation between perceived behavioral control and intention is stronger for female might be due to different reasons. In our society females are not well empowered and generally considered as incompetent and weak to accomplish difficult and complex tasks. But relative to females, males are told throughout their childhood and during adolescence they are able and competent to carry out any challenging responsibilities. On the contrary, females socialized not to try difficult tasks and it is the responsibility of males to shoulder such kinds of responsibility. Due to this cultural orientation,

males might develop sense of “I can do” and having perceived behavioral control could be common among males. But developing perceived behavior control could be big issue for females. Moreover, different life skill trainings were given to females than males and promotion of females’ capability has been made through different media. And developing perceived behavior control could be big issue for females. Exerting efforts to escape from such cultural labeling along with the promotions and trainings might help female develop sense of competency and high perceived behavioral control. Above all, it was indicated that females develop high intention migration than males. Therefore, the role of sex in moderating the relationship between perceived behavioral control and migration intention is significant only for females who have high perceived behavioral control.

In this study, the moderation effect of sex in the relation between national pride and migration intention is stronger for females than males. This might be because females are highly sensitive to and considerate for malfunction of social phenomena. Compared to men, women revealed high degree of social responsibility (Canney & Bielefeldt, 2015). As a result, females may believe that using migration as a tool to solve social problems such as poverty and unemployment is a viable option. Moreover, since females have lessor involvement in politics and exposure for different media like football channel and other racing and political channels, it might narrow their views of the world and considered Ethiopia is the best country in the world. However, due to the information access they reach, males might compare Ethiopia with other nations and feel lesser pride being Ethiopian than females.

5. General Conclusion, Implications and Limitation of the Study

5.1. Conclusion

As migration is one of the critical issues of far reaching positive and negative impact in Ethiopia, interdisciplinary research is required. In line with this argument, this research was conducted to explain migration from a social psychological perspective. Previous studies focused on the economic dimension. The present research focused on some social-psychological variables to examine if they predict migration intention. Accordingly, attitude, place attachment, perceived behavioral control, subjective social norm, and national pride were considered to be investigated whether they determine migration intention of adolescents or not. The result indicated that all the above variables, except place attachment, predict migration intention. Perceived behavioral control was found to be the strong predictor. This is conceptually meaningful as self-efficacy is a core psychological variable that shapes intention and action. The fact that place attachment failed to predict migration intention can be linked to overweighing power of unemployment and the consequent desperation and desire for change than mere place attachment. In other words, the adolescents were becoming pragmatic and realistic in that remaining at ones loved origin place without job and hope does not make them productive.

Moreover, this research identified the moderation effect of social network between the criterion variable (migration intention) and the predictor social psychological variables. The result indicated that social network positively moderated the relationship between attitude and migration intention. On the other hand, social network strengthened the negative relationship between place attachment and migration intention. What is interesting here is that social network's capability to moderate is significant when the social network is high. When social network is high, the support that adolescents receive from the network is high thereby having a profound positive or negative impact on their social behavior. In this research, it is not found a significant moderation effect of

social network between the three predictor variables (perceived behavioral control, national pride and subjective social norm) and the criterion variable(that is migration intention).

Since the majority of the participants of this research showed propensity to migration, the area is one of the regions which needs attention. Interested entities working around migration are urged to turn their faces to South Wollo schools in particular and South Wollo Zone in general. Adolescents attending high school are hopes of the bright future of coming generation in Ethiopia. Therefore, strategies how to change the attitude of adolescents should be designed by NGOs, Government and Scholars in the area in collaboration with community members. Frequent training to adolescents about the consequences of migration should be intensively provided. Moreover, if migrating is a must, potential emigrants should be well trained about skills required, how to prevent themselves from risk, how to facilitate the migration process and how to save money. Since it is the age of learning, teachers, families and communities need to work on adolescents to give priorities on their education. Females have a higher proclivity to emigrate, thus trainings and awareness raising about migration should focus on them than before. Furthermore, NGOs and governmental organizations (GOs) must do more to address concerns of migration in general and female migration in particular. Finally, interdisciplinary research is needed to better understand migration and migration intentions, as well as to establish effective policies for migration management.

5.2. Practical Contributions of the Study

The findings of the present study would have practical contribution for researchers, NGOs and government bodies who work in the management of migration. It could bring attitudinal change concerning the contributing factors of migration for those who have been giving attention to only economic causes of migration. It gives hint that it is not only economic issues that determine migration intention. Social psychological issues are among the important factors in

determining migration and migration intention. This in turn shapes the intervention strategies and policies made by governmental and non-governmental organization in the migration management that has commonly been focusing on the economic issues. The finding would aware intervening bodies that social psychological interventions along with the economic interventions are essential to bring change attitudinal and behavioral changes in the society. Moreover, instead of checking the usual internal consistency, it encourages local researchers to validate adopted instruments to the context of our country using different statistical applications.

5.3. Theoretical Contribution of the Study

This research also has theoretical contribution. Theory of Planned Behavior explains intention as the mediator latent variable between the three predictor variables (attitude, subjective social norm and perceived behavioral control) and behavior. But in the present research, social network and sex were considered as a moderator variable between the three predictor variables (attitude, subjective social norm and perceived behavioral control) and intention. This is a new model of looking at how the predictor variables interact with the mediator variable (intention) to predict behaviors. Above all, Ajzen (2015) himself indicated that there are other variables which could be incorporated in the theory beyond the major constituent of the theory of planned behavior that are important determinant of intention and behavior.

5.4. Limitation of the Study

This research was conducted only using quantitative approach. Therefore, it lacks dealing issues using qualitative approach to substantiate or fill the gaps of the quantitative aspects of the findings. In addition, design effect during the sampling technic procedure was not taken in to consideration. The research also didn't consider important variables such as socioeconomic status, family size, educational achievement, parental education and place of birth which could play significant roles in migration and migration intention. Moreover, the study focused only on high school students leaving the lower grades and youth outside schools aside. It was also limited its scope to the west worda of South Wollo while the issues is common problem across Amhara Region in particular and Ethiopia in general.

Therefore, I strongly recommend future researchers to consider the aforementioned limitation so that the research finding and conclusions given would be strong enough.

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Appendix A. Translated Version Scales

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የትምህርትና ስነ-ባህሪ ጥናት ኮሌጅ

የሳይኮሎጂ ትምህርት ቤት

በከፍተኛ ሁለተኛ ደረጃ ት/ቤት ተማሪዎች የሚሞላ የጽሁፍ መጠይቅ

እኔ አበበ ክብረት በአድስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ በሳይኮሎጂ ትምህርት ክፍል የሶሻል ሳይኮሎጂ የሶስተኛ ድግሪ (PhD) ተማሪ ስሆን የዚህ መረጃ መሰብሰብ አላማም የማሟያ ምርምር ለመስራት ነዉ።

የዚህ የጽሁፍ መጠይቅ ዓላማ የከፍተኛ ሁለተኛ ደረጃ ተማሪዎች ስለስደት ያላቸውን ስነልቦናዊ መገለጫ/ባህሪያት/ በተመለከተ አስፈላጊ መረጃ መሰብሰብ ነው። በመሆኑም ከእናንተ የሚገኘው መረጃ ለዚህ ጥናት መሳካት በጣም አስፈላጊ ነው። ጥናቱ በተሳካ ሁኔታ ሊጠናቀቅ የሚችለው አንተ/ አንቺ ሁሉንም ጥያቄዎች በቅንነት እና በታማኝነት ስትመልስ/ ስትመልሽ በመሆኑ ሁሉንም ጥያቄዎች እንድትሟሉ በትህትና ዕጠይቃልሁ። ከአንተ/አንቺ የተገኘው መረጃ እና ምላሾች ለዚህ የምርምር ዓላማ ብቻ ጥቅም ላይ የሚውሉ ሲሆን ሚስጥራዊነታቸውም የተጠበቀ ይሆናል።

በየትኛውም የመጠይቁ ክፍል ውስጥ ስማችሁን አትጻፉ።

ለቀና ትብብራችሁ በቀድሞኋ ክልብ አመሰግናለሁ!!

መግለጫ፡-በዚህ ጥናት ሰደት ማለት ሀገርን ለቆ ወደሌላ የዉጭ ሀገር ለመስራት/ለመኖር መሄድ ነዉ።

ክፍል 1- አጠቃላይ ዳራዊ መረጃ(የግል መረጃ)

መመሪያ፡- ቀጥሎ ስለአንተ/አንቺ ዳራዊ መረጃ ሊያሳዩ የሚችሉ ጥያቄዎች ቀርበዋል። እነዚህን ጥያቄዎች በጥንቃቄ አንብቦ/ሽ በቅንነት መልስ ስጥ/ጭ። ለተወሰኑ ጥያቄዎች አስፈላጊውን መረጃ በተጠቀሰው ክፍት ቦታ ላይ እንዲጽፉ ይጠበቅብዎታል። በምርጫ መልክ ለቀረቡ ጥያቄዎች ከአንተ/ች ጋር የሚስማማውን ባህሪ የያዘውን ፊደል በማክበብ ምላሽህን/ሽን ስጥ/ጭ። በምርጫ መልክ ላልተቀመጡት መልስህን/ሽን በቀረበዉ ክፍት ቦታ ላይ ጻፍ/ፊ።

1. ጾታ፡- ሀ. ሴት ለ. ወንድ

2. ዕድሜ _____

3. ክፍል፡- ሀ. 9ኛ ለ. 10ኛ ሐ. 11ኛ መ. 12ኛ

4. ወረዳ _____

ክፍል 2- የስደት(ዉጭ ሀገር የመሄድ) እሳቤ (ዕቅድ)(Intention) መለኪያ

መመሪያ:- የሚከተሉትን ጥያቄዎች በጥንቃቄ አንብብ/ቢና ስለእያንዳንዱ ጥያቄ የአንተን/ችን የስደት እሳቤ (ዕቅድ) አስብ/ቢ። ከዚያም ከአምስቱ አማራጮች መካከል አንተን/ችን በተሻለ የሚገልጽውን አንዱን ምረጥ/ጭ ።

ቁጥሮቹ የሚወክሉት 1= በፍጹም አልስማማም 2= አልስማማም 3= ለመወሰን እችራለሁ 4= እስማማለሁ 5= በጣም እስማማለሁ

ጥ. ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምላሾች				
		በፍጹም አልስማማ	አልስማማም	ለመወሰን እችራለሁ	እስማማለሁ	በጣም እስማማለሁ
1	በዉጭ ሀገር የተሻለ ስራ ማግኘት እንዳለብኝ ሁልጊዜ አስባለሁ	1	2	3	4	5
2	ወደዉጭ ሀገር ሄጄ የንግድ ስራ ለመስራት ብዙ ጊዜ አስባለሁ	1	2	3	4	5
3	በዉጭ ሀገር ለረጅም ጊዜ ለመስራትና ለመኖር በተደጋጋሚ አስባለሁ	1	2	3	4	5
4	ዉጭሀገር ለመሄድ የሚያስችል መረጃን ባገኘሁት አጋጣሚ እሰበስባለሁ	1	2	3	4	5
5	አንድ ቀን ወደዉጭ ሀገር እሄዳለሁ ብዬ ስለማስብ የማደርጋቸዉ ነገሮች ሁሉ ይህንን ከግምት ውስጥ ያሰገቡ ናቸዉ	1	2	3	4	5

ክፍል 3- የስደት አመለካከት መለኪያ

መመሪያ:- የሚከተሉትን ገለጻዎች በጥንቃቄ አንብብ/ቢ እና ስለእያንዳንዱ ገለጻ ስለስደት ያለህን/ሺን ዝንባሌ አስብ/ቢ። ከዚያም ከተሰጡት አምስት አማራጮች መካከል አንተን/ችን የዝንባሌ ደረጃ በተሻለ የሚገልጽውን አንድኛውን ቁጥር አክብብ/ቢ። ቁጥሮቹ የሚወክሉት 1= በፍጹም አልስማማም 2= አልስማማም 3= ለመወሰን እችራለሁ 4= እስማማለሁ 5= በጣም እስማማለሁ

ተ. ቀ	ጥያቄዎች	ምላሾች				
		በፍጹም አልስማማም	አልስማማም	ለመወሰን እችራለሁ	እስማማለሁ	በጣም እስማማለሁ

1	እኔ በምኖርበት ማህበረሰብ በተሳካ ሁኔታ ውጭ ሀገር የተሰደዱ ሰዎች ካልተሰደዱት ይልቅ የተሸለ ክብር ይሰጣቸዋል።	1	2	3	4	5
2	ዉጭ ሀገር መሄድ(መሰደድ) መቻል የስኬት እና የብቃት መለኪያ ነው	1	2	3	4	5
3	የኢትዮጵያ ችግር ቢባባስ ወደውጭ ሀገር መሰደድ (መሄድ)አንዱ መፍትሄ ነው።	1	2	3	4	5
4	ኢትዮጵያ ዉስጥ ያለው የኑሮ ጫና እና ፉክክር እስካለ ድረስ ስደት(ዉጭ ገር መሄድ) የሚቀር ጉዳይ አይደለም።	1	2	3	4	5
5	በውጭ አገር ቋሚ ነዋሪ መሆን ለእኔ በኢትዮጵያ ዉስጥ በምችት ከመኖር በእጅጉ ይመረጣል።	1	2	3	4	5
6	የኢትዮጵያ የወደፊት ዕጣ ፈንታ ተገማች ባለመሆኑ ስደት(ዉጭ ሀገር መሄድ) የተሻለዉ አማራጭ ነው።	1	2	3	4	5
7	ከኢትዮጵያ ዉስጥ ይልቅ ውጭ ሀገር መኖር ቤተሰብን ለማስተዳደርና ለመምራት ምቹ ነው።	1	2	3	4	5
8	በኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ ስራ ለማግኘት ተወዳዳሪዎች ስለሚበዙ ስደት(ዉጭ ሀገር መሄድ) የተሻለ አማራጭ ነው።	1	2	3	4	5
9	ኢትዮጵያ ዉስጥ ከመልፋት መሰደድ(ዉጭ ሀገር መሄድ) በቀላሉ ሥራ ያስገኛል።	1	2	3	4	5
10	መሰደድ(ዉጭ ሀገር መሄድ) ከስራ በተጨማሪ የትምህርት ፍላጎትን ለማሳካት ትልቅ እድል ይሰጣል።	1	2	3	4	5
11	መሰደድ(ዉጭ ሀገር መሄድ) የሰዉችን ሁለተኛዊ ደህንነት ለማረጋገጥ የመጀመሪያ ምርጫ ነው።	1	2	3	4	5
12	እኔ በምኖርበት አካባቢ መሰደድ(ዉጭ ሀገር መሄድ) ማህበራዊ ፍላጎቶችን ለመፍታት ይረዳል	1	2	3	4	5

ክፍል 4. ስለማህበሥብራት ፍላጎት ግለሰባዊ አረዳድ (subjective social norms) መለኪያ

የሚከተሉትን ገለጻዎች በጥንቃቄ አንብብ/ቢና ለእያንዳንዱ ገለጻ በዙሪያህ/ሽ የሚኖሩ ሰዎች በስደት ላይ ስላሉህ/ሽ አስተሳሰብ ስላሳደሩህ/ሽ ተጽዕኖ አስብ/ቢ :: ከዚያም ከተሰጡት አምስት አማራጮች መካከል በአንተ/ች የስደት ዝንባሌ (ፍላጎት) ላይ ያሳደረውን ማህበራዊ ተጽዕኖ በተሻለ የሚገልጸውን አንድኛውን ቁጥር አክብብ/ቢ::

ቁጥሮቹ የሚወክሉት 1= በፍጹም አልስማማም 2= አልስማማም 3= ለመወሰን እችላለሁ 4= እስማማለሁ 5= በጣም እስማማለሁ

ጥ. ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምላሾች				
		በፍጹም አልስማማም	አልስማማም	ለመወሰን እችላለሁ	እስማማለሁ	በጣም እስማማለሁ
1	ለእኔ ቤተሰባዊ ቅርቦት ያላቸው ብዙ ሰዎች ህይወቴን ለማሻሻል በመጮዎቹ ሁለት ዓመታት መሰደድ እንዳለብኝ ያስባሉ ::	1	2	3	4	5
2	በእኔ ህይወት ያገባቸዋል ብዙ የማስባቸው ሰዎች የተሻለ ሕይወት እንዲኖረኝ እንደምሰደድ(ወደዉጭ ሀገር እንድምሄድ) ይጠብቃሉ::	1	2	3	4	5
3	አስተያየታቸውን የምቀበላቸው ሰዎች በሚቀጥሉት ሁለት ዓመታት ወደ ዉጭ ሀገር መሰደድ እንዳለብኝ እንደወሰኑ ይሰማኛል::	1	2	3	4	5
4	የምሰደድ (ዉጭ ሀገር የምሄድ)ከሆነ ለቤተሰቤ ጥቅም ስል ነው::	1	2	3	4	5
5	በአካባቢዉ ያሉ እኩዮቹ ሁሉ ለመሰደድ(ዉጭ ሀገር ለመሄድ) ያስባሉ ::	1	2	3	4	5
6	በሌላው ሀገር ውስጥ ቋሚ የመኖሪያ ፍቃድ ማግኘት በአካባቢዉ ወጣት ዘንድ ኩራት ነዉ ::	1	2	3	4	5

ክፍል 5. የማድረግ እችላለሁ እሳቤ (Perceived Behavioral Control Scale) መለኪያ

የሚከተሉትን ገለጻዎች በጥንቃቄ አንብብ/ቢና ለእያንዳንዱ ገለጻ ስለመሰደድ ችሎታህ/ሽ(አቅመህ/ሽ) አስብ/ቢ። ከዚያም ከተሰጡት አምስት አማራጮች መካከል በአንተ/ች እይታ ስለአንተ/ች የመሰደድ ችሎታ(አቅም) በተሻለ የሚገልጸውን አንድኛውን ቁጥር አክብብ/ቢ።

ቁጥሮቹ የሚወክሉት 1= በፍጹም አልስማማም 2= አልስማማም 3= ለመወሰን እችላለሁ 4= እስማማለሁ 5= በጣም እስማማለሁ

ጥ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምላሾች				
		በፍጹም አልስማማም	አልስማማም	ለመወሰን እችላለሁ	እስማማለሁ	በጣም እስማማለሁ
1	በሀገራችን ያሉ ፖሊሲዎች ወደ ሌሎች ሀገራት እንድሰደድ ያስችሉኛል።	1	2	3	4	5
2	መሰደድ (ዉጭ ሀገር መሄድ)ከፈለኩ ማድረግ እንደምችል አውቃለሁ።	1	2	3	4	5
3	ወደማንኛውም ሀገር ለመሄድ(ለመሰደድ) ከፈለኩ የገንዘብ እጥረት ሊኖርብኝ አይችልም	1	2	3	4	5
4	ከፈለኩ በሚቀጥሉት ዓመታት ወደ ሌላ ሀገር መሰደድ(መሄድ) እችላለሁ	1	2	3	4	5
5	መሰደድ(ዉጭ ሀገር መሄድ) ከፈለኩ መሰደድ እንደምችል በራሴ እተማመናለሁ	1	2	3	4	5

ክፍል 6. የብሄራዊ ማንነት ኩራት መለኪያ (National pride Scale)

የሚከተሉትን ገለጻዎች በጥንቃቄ አንብብ/ቢና ለእያንዳንዱ ገለጻ ኢትዮጵያዊ በመሆንህ/ሽ የተሰማህን/ሽን ክብር አስብ/ቢ። ከዚያም ከተሰጡት አምስት አማራጮች መካከል የኢትዮጵያዊነት ኩራትህን/ሽን በተሻለ የሚገልጸውን አንድኛውን ቁጥር አክብብ/ቢ።

ቁጥሮቹ የሚወክሉት 1= በፍጹም አልስማማም 2= አልስማማም 3= ለመወሰን እችላለሁ 4= እስማማለሁ 5= በጣም እስማማለሁ

ጥ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምላሾች				
		በፍጹም አልስማማም	አልስማማም	ለመወሰን እችላለሁ	እስማማለሁ	በጣም እስማማለሁ
1	በሀገራችን ያሉ አንዳንድ ነገሮች በኢትዮጵያ ሀፍረት እንዲሰማኝ ያደርጉኛል	1	2	3	4	5
2	የኢትዮጵያ ዜጋ በመሆኔ በእጅጉ እኮራልሁ።	1	2	3	4	5

3	የሌሎች ሀገራት ህዝቦች እንደ ኢትዮጵያውያን ቢሆኑ ዓለም የተሻለች ትሆን ነበር	1	2	3	4	5
4	እንዳጠቃለይ ሲታይ ኢትዮጵያ ከሌሎች ሀገራት የተሻለች ሀገር ነች	1	2	3	4	5
5	ባልተመቻች ሁኔታም ውስጥ ቢሆን እንኳን ኢትዮጵያውያን ሀገራቸውን መረዳት አለባቸው፡	1	2	3	4	5

ክፍል 7. የቦታ ቁርኝት መለኪያ (Place Attachment Scale)

የሚከተሉትን ገለጻዎች በጥንቃቄ አንብብ/ቢና ለእያንዳንዱ ገለጻ ከወረዳህ/ሽ ፖር ስላለህ/ሽ ትስስር (ቁርኝት) አስብ/ቢ። ከዚያም ከተሰጡት አምስት አማራጮች መካከል አንተ/ች ከወረዳህ/ሽ ፖር ስላለህ/ሽ ቁርኝት በተሻለ የሚገልጸውን አንድኛውን ቁጥር አክብብ/ቢ።

ቁጥሮቹ የሚወክሉት 1= በፍጹም አልስማማም 2= አልስማማም 3= ለመወሰን እችላለሁኛ 4= እስማማለሁ 5= በጣም እስማማለሁ

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄዎች	ምላሾች				
		በፍጹም አልስማማም	አልስማማም	ለመወሰን እችላለሁ	እስማማለሁ	በጣም እስማማለሁ
1	መቅደላ ወረዳ በምሆንበት ጊዜ ደስታ ይሰማኛል።	1	2	3	4	5
2	በመቅደላ ወረዳ ልዩ የሆኑ መልካም ትዝታዎች አሉኝ።	1	2	3	4	5
3	በመቅደላ ወረዳ ውስጥ የሚደረገው ነገር ሁሉ ግድ አይሰጠኝም።	1	2	3	4	5
4	መቅደላ ወረዳ ውስጥ በምሆንበት ጊዜ ደህንነት ይሰማኛል።	1	2	3	4	5
5	መቅደላ ወረዳ ለእኔ ልዩ ትርጉም አለው።	1	2	3	4	5
6	መቅደላ ወረዳን በተመለከተ የሚነገር ዜናን እከታተላለሁ።	1	2	3	4	5
7	ከመቅደላ ወረዳ ብርቅ ምንም የሚናፍቀኝ ነገር የለም።	1	2	3	4	5

8	የመቅደላ ወረዳ ማህበረሰብ አባል/አካል እንደሆንኩኝ አይሰማኝም።	1	2	3	4	5
9	መቅደላ ወረዳ ውስጥ የሚገኙ ታዋቂ ቦታዎችን ሁሉ አውቃለሁ።	1	2	3	4	5
10	ከመቅደላ ወረዳ ብወጣ ስለመቅደላ ምንም ትውስታ አይኖረኝም።	1	2	3	4	5
11	መቅደላ ወረዳ ለእኔ ምቹ የመኖሪያ ቦታ አይደለም።	1	2	3	4	5
12	መቅደላ ወረዳ ውስጥ እንግዳ የሆንኩ ያክል ይሰማኛል።	1	2	3	4	5
13	በመቅደላ ወረዳን እኮራባታለሁ።	1	2	3	4	5
14	ከመቅደላ ወረዳ ህዝብ ድጋፍ እንደማገኝ ይሰማኛል።	1	2	3	4	5
15	በመቅደላ ወረዳ ስሆን ተዝናኖት (መዝናናት) ይሰማኛል።	1	2	3	4	5

8. ማህበራዊ ትስስር መለኪያ(Social Networks Scale)

መመሪያ፡- የሚከተሉትን ጥያቄዎች በጥንቃቄ እንብብ/ቢና ስለእያንዳንዱ ጥያቄ የአንተን/ችን በዉጭ ሀገር ያለህን/ሺን ትስስር ከሚያሳዩት አንዱን ምረጥ/ጩና አክብብ/ቢ።

ቁጥሮቹ የሚወክሉት 0= የለም 1= በዝቅተኛ ደረጃ አለ 2=ለመወሰን እቸገራለሁ 3= በጣም አለ 4=እጂግ በጣም አለ

ተ. ቀ	ጥያቄዎች	በጣም አለምላሾች				
		የለም	በዝቅተኛ ደረጃ አለ	ለመወሰን እቸገራለሁ	በጣም አለ	እጅግ በጣም አለ
1	በወጭ ሀገር ስራ ሊያፈላልግልኝ የሚችል ዉጭ ሀገር የሚኖር ሰዉ አዉቃለሁ።	0	1	2	3	4
2	ዉጭ ሀገር ብሄድና በዛ ሀገር ችግር ቢገጥመኝ የስነ-ልቦና እገዛ የሚያደርግልኝ ሰዉ አዉቃለሁ።	0	1	2	3	4
3	በስዴት ሀገር እያለሁ ብታመም በዛ ሀገር ሊደርስልኝ የሚችል ሰዉ አዉቃለሁ።	0	1	2	3	4

4	ስደትን የተመለከቱ ጉዳዮች ለማክረው የምችለዉ ዉጭ ሀገር የሚኖር ሰዉ አዉቃለሁ።	0	1	2	3	4
5	ወደዉጭ ሀገር ለመሄድ ከፈለኩ እምሄድበት ሀገር ስራ ቀጣሪዎችን ፈልጎ የሚያገናኘኝ ሰዉ አዉቃለሁ።	0	1	2	3	4

Appendix B. English Version of the Scales

Addis Ababa University School of Psychology

Questionnaire to Be Filled By High School Students

I am Abebe Kibret 3rd degree (PhD) student in Social Psychology in school of Psychology at Addis Ababa University. The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect information about high school students' intention to migrate abroad and its Social Psychological contributing factors. The information you give in this questionnaire plays important role for the success of this research. Therefore, you are kindly requested to respond to all items in the questionnaire.

The information and responses obtained from you will be used only for this research purpose and will be kept confidential.

Do not write your name at any place in the questionnaire.

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation in advance

Part I- General Background Information

Direction: Here are some variables about your background information. Please read them carefully and answer genuinely. For some of the items, you are required to write the necessary information in the blank space provided. For the items in the form of choices, you are required to indicate your response by encircling the number along with your characteristic.

1. Sex: (1) Female (2) Male
2. Age _____
3. Grade: (1) 9th (2) 10th (3) 11th
(4) 12th
4. Your Woreda _____

Construct	Items
Intention to Emigrate	I always think about searching for better job prospect abroad I always think about setting up a business in other country I always think about working and living in another country for extended period of time I always make effort to collect information about migration Since I always think I will migrate one day, my activities consider this thinking
Attitude towards migration	People who have successfully emigrated overseas enjoy a higher social status compared to those who remain in Ethiopia The ability to emigrate is an indication of person's success and competence Emigration overseas can provide a backup plan in case Ethiopia fails Increase in emigration is inevitable as Ethiopia gets more stressful and competitive Being permanent resident overseas is more preferable to live in Ethiopia with comfort Ethiopia's future become too unpredictable and emigration is the best option Compared to Ethiopia, many overseas countries can offer a better environment to raise a family

	Ethiopians want to emigrate because there are too many competent here Emigration is a solution to problems related to work needs Emigration is a solution to problems related to educational needs Emigration is a solution to problems related to security needs Emigration is a solution to problems related to social needs
Place attachment	I feel happy when I am in Mekdela I have significant memories of Mekdela I don't care about what happens in Mekdela I feel secure when I am in Mekdela Mekdela has a special meaning for me I keep up with the news about Mekdela I would not feel sad if I had to leave Mekdela I don't feel I belong in Mekdela I know all the best places to go in Mekdela I will forget about Mekdela if I move away Mekdela is not a comfortable place for me Mekdela seems unfamiliar to me I am proud of Mekdela I feel supported by the people in Mekdela I feel relaxed in Mekdela
Subjective Social Norm	Most people who are important to me think that I should emigrate to improve my life the next twelve months The people who are important to me expect me to emigrate in order to achieve better life The people whose opinion I value would approve of my international emigration for the coming two years If I move that must be for the benefit of my family Individuals that are like me intend to emigrate Getting permanent residence in another country is a pride among my community's youth
Perceived Behavioral Control	Policies enable me to migrate to another Countries I know that I am capable of migration I have the economic means to move to any country If I want, I can migrate to another country in the next years I am confident to emigrate if I want to emigrate
National pride	There are some things about Ethiopia that make me feel ashamed of Ethiopia I proud of being a citizen of Ethiopia than being citizen of any other country in the world World would be better place if people from other countries were like the citizen of Ethiopia In general, Ethiopia is better country than other countries Ethiopian should support Ethiopia even if they are in the wrong conditions
Social Network	I know a person abroad who supports me to find job there If I emigrate, I know a person who can give me psychological support in a difficult life situation I know a person who could look after me when I am ill if I emigrate I know a person who lives abroad to whom I can communicate matters about emigration If I want to emigrate, I know individuals abroad who cooperate me to find employers

Appendix C

Graphical presentation of Normality

		Statistics						
		intetota	atttotal	plactota	subtotal	Pbc5	Nprtota	ToTSN
N	Valid	701	701	701	701	701	701	701
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skewness		-.168	-.126	-.078	-.331	-.070	-.017	-.134
Std. Error of Skewness		.092	.092	.092	.092	.092	.092	.092
Kurtosis		-1.922	-1.733	-1.708	-1.656	-1.526	-1.386	-1.721
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.184	.184	.184	.184	.184	.184	.184

Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual

