

Social Networks, Remittance and Family Migration Decision among Somali Immigrants

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### **Acronyms**

MMP: Mexican Migrants Project

SPSS: Statistical Packages for Social Sciences

UNHCR: United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees

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### Abstract

Nowadays, different parts of Addis Ababa witness an increasingly large number of Somali immigrants. A well-defined explanation for this movement is absent though people believed that Somalis has been migrating since 1991 due to the incessant political upheavals. However, this cannot be a dependable explanation for migration movement from Somalia to Ethiopia. Thus, this research aimed at evaluating the contributions of social networks and monetary remittance in Somali family migration decision. Three questions have been addressed: (1) what is the main objective of Somalis migration to Addis Ababa? (2) What are the influences of family social networks on Somali family migration decision? And (3) what about the relationship between annual monetary remittance and Somali family migration decision? In answering these questions, a survey research, consisted of 360 sample Somali immigrant family-heads systematically selected from two Woredas, was designed. The data were collected using structured questionnaire and analyzed with a logistic regression model. Findings revealed three important results: first, the majority of Somalis (71.1 per cent) have migrated to Addis Ababa aiming at furthering their migration to Western countries. Secondly, this Somali family migration decision is strongly related with family social networks, such as instrumental supports, migration attitude, type of network, migration experiences, and size of networks; and, thirdly, monetary remittance was found insignificant in determining Somalis' family migration decision. Therefore, considering other factors, family social network characteristics are the major determinant factors for Somali immigrant families' migration decision.

*Key words:* Social networks, family migration, remittance, Somali family, transit migration, migration decision, logistic regression

## Introduction

### Background

Since the beginning of human life, migration has been an integral part of history. Human history is, thus, seen as the history of migration and settlement of mankind (Liang, 2007, p. 486), in which people usually migrate either individually or in group owing to myriad causes. As part of this universal episode, significant number of Somalis has migrated into Addis Ababa (Gundel, 2002) for about the last two decades though an intensive part of this migration was supposed to be taken place since 2005.

In migration, as a dynamic social phenomenon, the selection of destination area has been a vital issue. Somalis used to migrate to different parts of the world for many reasons. During the colonial period, few Somali migrants settled in UK and Italy (Gundel, 2002, ) while between the 1970s and 1980s substantial number of Somalis were migrating to the Gulf States in search for well-paid employment in the oil industry (Lindley, 2009, p. 521; Lindley, 2006; Lewis, 2004; Gundel, 2002). Furthermore, Gundel (2002) mentioned that between 1988 and 2002, the first migration movement started from Hargesa into Ethiopia whereas the second wave was into Kenya, Ethiopia, North America, Europe and Australia immediately after the incidence of the 1991 civil war broke out in Mogadishu. Therefore, as an element of the general migration trend of the world, Somalis' immigration to Addis Ababa triggers an inquisitive mind vis-à-vis its nature, extent and forms among migration researchers in conjunction with the newly emerged concepts: social networks, and remittance (Ryan, Sales, Tilki & Siara, 2008; van Dalen, Goenewold & Fokkma, 2005).

Migration as a concept does not have commonly agreed upon meaning among scholars although it is generally defined as the movement of people from place to place. However, a

place-to-place movement of people does not necessarily imply migration, even if migration can indicate a movement (Brown & Bean, 2005). Many literatures contended that migration involves two dimensions: temporal and spatial. Temporally, migration has been termed as a permanent and non-permanent move, usually of at least one year while spatial migration entails the movement of people within unspecified distance across a geographic border (Adepoju, 2007, p. 13; Weeks, 2002; Adepoju 1995). Whatever the meaning of migration is, its growth rate varies across different parts of the world. Even within Africa, migration rate varies region-wise sooner or later (Naude, 2010).

This growth rate variation within Africa has been common since earlier time. From 1960 to 2005, for instance, Eastern Africa had a migration growth rate of 0.84 per cent, followed by Western Africa (Adepoju, 2007, p. 17). During the same time period, the continent had 1.39 per cent migration growth rate. Adepoju (2007), in their discussion on regional migration rates disparity in Africa, argued that among the five regions, the Eastern part has the highest growth rate fluctuation. As per the writers, between the year 1975 and 1980, the region had 7.96 per cent growth rate while it was -0.14 per cent between the years 2000 and 2005 (p. 17). This value, however, might increase in the contemporary globalized world.

Migration of Somalis to Ethiopia, as part of the global migration, is not a new phenomenon. Many Somalis used to migrate to Ethiopia in the year 1988 (Gundel, 2002) while another trend has been repeated for the last two decades. Soon after the central government in Mogadishu had gone to wrack and ruin in 1991, a huge number of Somalis were migrating to the Ogaden as refugees. Because the civil war has been continuing in the nation to date, many Somalis were displaced from their locality and moved to Ethiopia with a dramatic increase over time. For this reason, nowadays, Ethiopia has established three refugee camps under the

supervision of UNHCR in Ogaden region. All these camps provide aids for Somali refugees (United Nation Higher Commissioner for Refugee /UNHCR/, 2010). However, other than refugee-based migration, there has been another development: the movement of significant number of Somali families to Addis Ababa as a voluntary migration. This condition was the central agenda of my research in which was intended to answer the question whether other factors, namely, social networks and remittance than the ongoing civil war have driven Somalis to migrate to Addis Ababa.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Nowadays, significant areas of Addis Ababa, like *Bole Michael* are hosting large number of Somali immigrants. As to my personal observation in Bole Michael area, most of the private houses and condominiums are rented to Somali immigrants. The apparent driving force for these immigrants seems to be the inexorable political instability manifested by relentless civil wars (UNHCR, 2010; Reno, 2004; Webersik, 2004; Webersik, 2006; Klarevas, 2000; Gundel, 2002; Moore, & Shellman, 2004). This idea was backed up by Adepoju (1995) who stated, “. . . the genocidal conflict in Somalia spurred additional waves of refugees fleeing to Ethiopia.” (p. 102). But, what about those who have migrated to Addis Ababa beyond the refugee camps in Ogaden, and directly from different parts of Somalia without having been in the refugee camps? Whatever the forms of Somali migration are, the intention of the Somalis who have already immigrated to Addis Ababa have not yet been systematically studied. There was no even a single study that deals with factors influencing Somali immigrant families’ migration decision. Besides, whether the Somalis have come to Addis Ababa to live in or use it as a transition point for further migration through their social networks and monetary remittance supports was not addressed beyond attributing the phenomenon to the escalating socio-political unrest.

More importantly, out of the extant few research undertakings carried out on the issues of migration in Eastern African countries, in general, none has addressed migration movement between Somalia and Ethiopia with a special reference to family migration in relation to family social networks and monetary remittance. Notwithstanding my endeavor in searching for previous research reports, I failed to get even a single research that purely addressed the issue of family migration within the Horn of Africa, in general, and between Somalia and Ethiopia, in particular, pertaining to social networks and monetary remittance. Due to the existing over-generalized assumption about the nature of migration in the region – migration is a result of conflict and civil war – alternative explanations about migration remained untested, particularly those explanations related with migration perpetuation, like social network theory.

Consequently, social networks have been forgotten in East African migration analyses. As to my earlier personal contact to Somali immigrants in Bole Michael area of Addis Ababa, from where I found the largest number of immigrants during my personal observation at the beginning of the research, some gatekeepers reported that Somalis have come to Addis Ababa of their own accord depending on a family-based migration decision being supported by their social network relations. Although immediate cause such as civil wars could trigger great number of people to become refugees, it may be other factors such as social networks which can be responsible for perpetuation of migration beyond refugee camps. Therefore, I wonder if social networks and monetary remittance have significant roles in Somali family migration decision including their decision about whether they have come to Addis Ababa to live in or to further migrate out to other countries using Addis Ababa as a springboard in a form of transit migration.

In responding to the determinant factors for international family migration, scholars tried to address different factors. Some dealt with economic motives (for example, Konseiga, 2006;

Adepoju, 1995; Navalainen, 2004; Hatton & Williamson, 2002; Jennissen, 2003) while others studied structural causes in general, regardless of a particular attention to factors for family-based migration (Naude, 2010; Pekkala & Tervo, 2002; Bauer, Haiske-Denew and Schmidt, 2004). Still others intended to link migration with different aspects of social networks and related issues (Palloni, Massey, Ceballos, Espinosa, & Spittel, 2001; Haug, 2008; Abye Tasse, 2007; Pescosolido, 2007; Narayan, 1999; Pieterse, 2003; Balati, Black, & Falk, 2008; Garip, 2008; Winters, Janury & Sadoulet, 2001; Leon-Ledesma & Piracha, 2004). Other handful researches were also done on remittance as a driving factor for migration in general (Wucker, 2004; Hunte, 2004; van Dalen, Groenewold & Fokkema, 2005).

Although there were some improvements on migration studies in Africa (Adepoju, 2007), yet the number of research reports focusing on the determinants of family migration has been exceedingly less in the continent, particularly in the Horn. In fact, people, commonsensually, believe that the causes of family migration in the region might not be out of the domain of the existing general migration determinants – the economic factors – in line with the neoclassical pull-push migration theorists' argument. This belief, however, contradicts other scholars' position who contended that there was a strong link between migration and social networks. Social networks ensure a mutual support for both migrants and non-migrants, including monetary remittance (Abye Tasse, 2007; Thieme & Wyss, 2005; Gundel, 2002; Adepoju, 1995).

The monetary remittance flow from migrants to their family back to home places, according to Adepoju (1995), was a common denominator for African migrations scenarios though this has not yet been proved for Somalis' migration movements into Ethiopia. Remittance implies that the migration of previous migrants was accomplished by the support of different actors in his or her social networks for who he/she is obliged to send money back to them. In

Somalia, this argument seems sound when Gundel (2002) reported that remittances had been far more important for livelihood and survival than the nation's development and humanitarian aid together. For example, in 1999, the annual remittance flow amounted to USD\$500 million while livestock export and aid were 50 and 80 million, respectively. Hassen & Chalmers (2008) mentioned that around 40 per cent of all Somali households rely on Diaspora-sent funds. But, I wonder if remittance originated from Addis Ababa or from Western nations that transferred via Addis Ababa to the Somalis was one factor that attracted Somali family to Addis Ababa. Furthermore, it has not yet been known whether the Somali immigrants in Addis Ababa have used to send remittance back to their homeland which, in turn, shaped the nature of Somali migration to Addis Ababa, or other nations (Gundel, 2002).

Most research efforts so far exerted on family migration have, therefore, focused predominantly on macro and micro level analyses of economic and human capital evidences drawn from various countries' national survey reports. The majority of them did not target family-level data related with social networks and monetary remittance. Here, my primary intention is to indicate that most previous migration research reports in Africa have not given considerable attention to the contribution of social networks and monetary remittance on family migration decision. Though attempts have been done by non-African researchers to in address the influence of social network and monetary remittance in Eastern Africa, the issue is still untouched. Research findings so far publicized are not in a position that they can be generalized to Somali family migration decision because “. . . networks used by migrants vary significantly depending on local conditions and socio-economic characteristics,” (Amit & Riss, 2007, p. 293). It was true that the Somalis do have their own unique socio-economic arrangements which, in turn ((Gundel, 2002), influence the nature of their migration movement. Moreover, a systematic

undertaking conducted directly on the contributions of social networks including social network contents, functions, and structure for Somali family migration decision was hard to get.

Therefore, the absence of research findings that attempt to address social networks and monetary remittance as determinants of family migration was a major gap because it was the sort of evidence that the academic world and different organizations working in areas of international migration appear to be requiring if they are to support migration-sensitive policies.

Hence, this research makes an effort to contribute to the knowledge base through examining the influences of social networks and monetary remittance on international family migration decision processes in the Horn of Africa. The main purpose of my study is, therefore, to evaluate the effects of social networks (structure, contents and functions) and the monetary remittance, using demographic attributes as control variables, on Somali family migration decision. The examination of various aspects of social network (structure, content, function) and of remittance was central in my study because I anticipated that it will help me identify factors and characteristics that contributed to bring about significant differences in family migration decision processes among Somali immigrant families.

### **Research Questions**

What is the main objective of the Somalis' migration to Addis Ababa?

What are the effects of family social network characteristics, namely, network structures, network contents/channels, and network functions on Somali family migration decision?

What is the relationship between monetary remittance and Somali family migration decision?

## **Definitions of Terms**

Social networks: are sets of interpersonal ties that connect current migrants, former migrants and non-migrants via relations of kinship, friendship, and community of origin (Massey, Arango, Hugo, Kouaouci, Pellengrino, & Taylor, 1993, p. 449). They consist of both institutions and relationships. Contacts with friends, families, clans, communities, kins, institutions, organizations and neighbours refer to social networks. These relationships can be categorized into formal and informal ones.

Social network structures: are the size, and types of social network relationships of a given family.

Contents of social networks: are channels for the transfer of material and non-material resources within the social network which include migration attitudes/opinions and tangible experiences (Pescosolido 2007, p. 210), these tangible experiences are migration experiences in this research.

Social network functions: is the inventory of resources within the social network, such as instrumental support (informational aids, material supports, accommodations, financial support motivation, encouragement and provision of new social ties), and emotional supports (provision of love, caring and nurturing assistances) for migrants. Thus, social network functions include emotional support, instrumental aid, appraisal, and monitoring (Pescosolido, 2007, p. 210).

International migration: is the movement of people from one country to another either permanently or semi-permanently.

Family migration: is the movement of a family, wholly or partially, from one location to the other that can be internal and international.

Somali family: a social group composed of Somali spouses, their siblings and other relatives living in a single house.

Monetary remittance: “[is the] money that migrants earn while working abroad and then send back to their families [and other people in their social network] living in their home country.” (Kapur & McHale, 2004; p. 49).

Chain migration: refers to the movement of people in which prospective migrants learn of opportunities, are provided with transportation and having initial accommodation and employment arranged by means of primary social relationships with previous migrants (Perez, McDonough, 2008). It is a continuous migration movement due to familiarity with migration networks.

Transit migration: refers to the migration process in which people migrate to some other country with the intention of further migration to other countries after awhile using the first county as a springboard.

Migration attitude: is the affective, behavioral and cognitive response of people to the migration of someone within their social network (Pescosolido, 2007, p. 210).

Migration experience: refers to the number of people in the social network having past migration experiences.

### **Delimitation**

This research is primarily concerned with the relationships between social networks and monetary remittance and family migration decision among Somali family migrants currently residing in Addis Ababa. All the Somali immigrant families who have immigrated to Addis

Ababa since 1991, and stayed in, at least, for the last one year in Addis Ababa were the target population of the study. In other words, the research deals only with Somali immigrant families who have come to Addis Ababa between 1991 and 2010. I took this time specification due to the fact that a significant number of Somali families immigrated to Addis Ababa within the last two decades (1991-2010). And the inclusion criteria of staying in Addis Ababa, at least for the last one year, was established upon the assumption that in order to see the social network of immigrants both in the destination and origin areas at least there must be a one year life span, particularly in the destination. Special attention in this research is given to the immigrants' decision either to live in Addis Ababa for unlimited period of time or to migrate further to other countries. The result gained from this study is therefore to be generalized only to Somali immigrant population found in Addis Ababa who came to Addis Ababa within the specified time period (1991-2010).

## **Literature review**

### **Introduction**

This section addresses available research findings and other related literature on migration decision and its relationships with social network and monetary remittance variables. It begins with the discussion on definitions and meaning of migration followed by issues of social networks and social capitals, family migration, and the relationships among social networks, remittance and family migration. Afterwards, previously undertaken studies on migration decision in relation to social networks and monetary remittance are addressed. In the end, a critical evaluation on the literature reviewed, the theoretical framework of the research are presented.

### **The concept of Migration**

The movement of people from one geographical location to the other is referred to as migration (Nivalainen, 2004), which is one of the issues targeted by scholars and policy makers in the contemporary world. One of the signs for migration to become an important global social issue is its prevalence. According to Brown and Frank (2005), though international migrants in the year 2000 consisted slightly less than 3 per cent of the world's population; yet, the growth rate has been rapidly increasing. At the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, for example, the number of global international migrants was more than double (Brown & Frank, 2005). According to Liang (2007), during the same year, there were 175 million people who resided in countries outside their countries of birth. The United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2010) indicated that the total stock of forced migrants reached slightly more than 20 million in 2003 at the global level. In spite of this escalating trend of migration as a social problem, the meaning attached to it is still controversial among social scientists.

Different people have defined migration in different ways. However, the majority of scholars tend to agree upon defining migration as a permanent and semi-permanent change of residence. This definition could not be free from criticism. For example, Darity (2008, p. 156) argued that defining migration in such a general manner does not give attention to restrictions upon the distance of migration, its nature and forms. As a result, Darity indicated that all movers are not migrants but all migrants are movers. This implies that migrants are those who moved, at least, across a defined geographic boundary of a country during a given period of time but movers are seen as those who lived in a different house in the same geographical location during that period.

This argument indicates that migration has both international and internal realms. The international realm involves crossing national borders whereas the internal one occurs within the national boundaries (Liang, 2007; Darity, 2008). These scholars further argued that internal migrants to and from an area are regarded as in-migrants and out-migrants respectively, while international migrants are grouped as immigrants (when they are moving into a new country) and emigrants (when they are leaving an old one). Another important issue related to migration is the idea of transnational migration which is a continuous movement of people between populations of origin and destination (Darity, 2008; Tilly, 2007). This condition is all about the perpetuation of migration via social networks discussed in the theoretical framework under the Methods and Procedures section.

Currently, people argue that migration is carried out at different echelons, such as at individual and family levels. Most research undertakings carried out so far have given more attention to individual level migration usually driven by economic factors than family-based migration which is mostly initiated and perpetuated through non-economic factors (social

networks and social capital). Family migration is the movement of a family or its significant members in a given time. During family migration, a family member can either be tied-mover and tied-stayer (Konseiga, 2006; Nivalainen, 2004; Cooke, 2003; Swain & Garsk, 2007). Tied-mover is a migratory family member who moves simply because others members of his/her family have decided to migrate while tied-stayer refers to people who already have the interest to migrate but forced to stay as his/her close relative do not want to migrate due to several reasons (Nivalainen, 2004).

Researchers have also identified another dimension of classifying the process of migration. Pros (2008) categorized it into four groups: solitary, chains, recruits, and trusties. Solitaries, as to Pros, have no prior ties. Their number is little due to lack of ties; and migration is costly and risky because, there is no migration network in solitaries (Haug, 2008). Chains are different from solitaries since they have interpersonal ties, and they are the most familiar migration categories (Perez & McDonough, 2008). Chain and network migrations are the most common themes in migration studies (Pieterse, 2003) because chains are formed through interpersonal ties that control the process of migrant selection according to personal relations and social obligations to kin and community, not according to formal requirements of organizations (Adepoju, 1995; Mand, 2006). They typically migrate with the help of families, friends and co-ethnics who already reside in the host country using family visa. Tilly (2007, p. 9) added, "Chain migration channels long-distance moves into a few origin-destination streams; large numbers of people from the same village end up in the same towns or urban neighbourhoods thousands of miles away." Some chains also emigrate illegally using temporary visa (Poros, 2008). Recruits, on the other hand, have organizational ties which generally lead to migration of professionals, students, and recruited low-skilled labors (Brown & Bean, 2005; Chamie & Dall'Oglio, 2008).

Here, the help of friends and family is secondary to these requirements for migration. The last category is the trusties that have composite ties – overlapping between international ties and organizational ties forming dense, complex networks, according to Pros (2008).

In addition, the types of migration vary across different regions in the world, for example, “Chains and recruits are the most common migration flows in Southern Europe.” (Poros, 2008, p. 1620). In relation to social networks, Poros mentioned that chains and recruits tend to maintain their social networks as the origin of flows by sending remittances, visiting their homelands, facilitating the migration of others in their networks, and sustaining their interpersonal relations. Similarly, the influence of the social network on the decision to immigrate is widely researched and found to be related to the phenomena called chain migration and herd behaviour (‘I will go where my people are, since they will help me’) stated in (Epstein, 2008, p. 568), which are important mechanisms in the creation of immigration flows (Amit & Riss, 2007). Brown and Bean (2005) added to this argument when they pointed out, “. . . networks can produce chain migration and thereby stimulate rapid increase in immigrant population.” (p. 359). All these categories of migration imply the importance of migrants’ social networks and related issues.

### **Social Networks and Social Capitals**

Social network is a popular concept in contemporary migration studies, having its own different components. Social networks are the necessary conditions for the formation of different material and non-material resources for the actors within social relationships. And these resources, in turn, strengthen the networks once people have begun to utilize the product of the existing social ties within the network. This point will be elaborated later on.

But, here, I have addressed the definitions and meanings of social networks and related concepts given by different people. Wasserman and Faust (1994, p. 20) defined a social network as a finite set or sets of actors in the relation and relations defined on them. Other people defined social network as a structure of relationships that bond social actors or set of actors and ties among them (Pescosolido, 2007; Zheng-dong, 2010). These two definitions show that relations and social structures are critical and essential features of social network. In others words, social networks are the essence of social structure and social relations. Regarding this, Pescosolido (2007) added that people think of social networks as governed by social structure whereas still some other scholars see social network as mechanisms to connect micro and macro levels of social life. Similarly, migrants' social network is, therefore, defined as sets of interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants to one another through relations of kinship, friendship, clanship and community of origin (Palloni, Massey, Ceballos, Espinisa & Spittel, 2001).

The study of social networks first emerged within sociology and anthropology after Second World War as an approach to address multi-centered micro-level ties among individuals (Darity, 2008). But, later, the idea become wider in coverage and connotation as means that characterizes meso-level qualities of social structure, and as a means of linking micro- and macro-levels (Turner, 2006). In line with this idea, Narayan (1999) explained that researchers proposed a framework linking micro and macro levels together to make predictions about the outcomes of local levels of social networks using two terms – embeddedness and autonomy – at both levels. Narayan further explained, “At the micro level, embeddedness refers to intra-community ties and autonomy . . . to extra-community networks” (Narayan, 1999, p: 12); while embeddedness, at the macro level deals with relations (state-society) and autonomy to

institutional capacity and credibility. More recently, Haug (2008) developed a multilevel model of migration decision-making and social networks to demonstrate the links among the micro, meso and macro level factors for migration, and put social network and social capital at the meso level variables.

Pescosolido (2007:p. 210 - 211), on his behalf, has attempted to list out principles of social networks. For him, the basic principles of network that often underline much social science researches and that guide the development of specific investigation and analysis are: (1) Social actors shape their everyday lives through consultation, information and resource sharing, suggestion, support and nagging from others; (2) Individuals are neither puppets of the social structure nor purely rational, manipulative; (3) Important but often daunting and abstract influences such as society, institution, culture, the community, and the system can be understood by looking to set of social interactions that occur within them; (4) Three characteristics of social networks are distinct – structure, content and function; (5) Network influence requires the consideration of interaction among these three aspects; (6) Networks may be in sync or in conflict with one another; (7) Social interaction can be positive or negative, helpful or harmful; (8) “More” is not necessarily better with regard to social ties; (9) Networks across all levels are dynamic, not static, structures and processes; (10) A network perspective allows for, and even calls for, multi-method approaches; (11) Socio-demographic characteristics are potential factors shaping the boundaries of social networks but provide, at best, poor measures of social interaction; and (12) Individuals form ties under contextual constraints and interact given psychological and neurological capacities – thus, networks exist in a multilevel environment (Bryant, Peck & Bryant, 2007, p. 210-211).

Social capital, a newly emerging concept within social network, is nowadays getting attention in many social research undertakings, including migration researches. The concept social capital is often defined in relation to social networks and relationships, for example, the third characteristics of social network identified by (Bryant, Peck & Bryant, 2007) above – functions of social network – is more or less all about the social capitals. Similarly, Maggard (2004) argued that social capital is the resource people get from social networks and relationships; and it includes different forms of networks like friendship, family, ethnic-based, and community networks. Putnam (1993), on his behalf, stated that social capitals are: “. . . features of social organization, such as trust, norms, and networks that can improve the efficiency of society by facilitating and coordinating actions.” (Putnam, 1993, p. 169). In this definition social capital includes networks as its element. In somewhat a similar manner, Balati, Black and Falk (2008) explicated that social capital is the network of relationships that make easy access to other resources for individuals, groups, or community which can lead to advancement in their social and economic well-being. Therefore, social capital is the capacity of individuals to gain access to scarce resources by virtue of their membership to social networks (Pieterse, 2003). In other words social capital is, in fact, a result of social networks and relationships: there is no relationship implies absence of social capital.

The importance of social networks in the formation of social capital was also mentioned by Garip (2008) in which he summarized the definitions of social capital, given by different researchers, as an aggregate of actual or potential resources which are linked to the possession of a durable network of more or less institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintance or recognition. Thus, social capital is a characteristic of such social organization as “. . . networks, norms, and social trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit.” (Pieterse,

2003, p.592). Social capital is therefore found nowhere in a society without social networks and relationships (Aguilera & Massey, 2003).

Other group of scholars argued that the key characteristic of social capital is its convertibility, which entails that social capital can be changed into other forms of capital, such as physical, financial (Maggard, 2004), economic and cultural capitals, particularly financial capitals (Palloni, Massey, Ceballos, Espinisa & Spittel, 2001). This conversion of social capital into other forms of capitals always occurred within social networks (Aguilera & Massey, 2003). Thus, social networks are vital determinant factors for the formation of social capitals, known as social network functions in this research.

However, social capital is different from other types of capital, like economic and human capitals as it is relational. Narayan (1999) argued: “Whereas economic capital is in people’s bank accounts and human capital inside their heads, social capital is in the structure of their relationships.” (Narayan, 1999, p. 6). Furthermore, researchers disclosed that a membership in interpersonal networks and institutions provides social capital for people which they then convert to other forms of capital to improve or maintain their statuses in a society; and, thus, they concluded that in order to possess social capital, a person must form a relationship with others, and it is these others, not himself, who are the actual sources of his or her advantages of any regard (Massey, Arango, Hugo, Kouaouci, Pellengrino, & Taylor, 1993, p. 449; Palloni, Massey, Ceballos, Espinisa & Spittel, 2001; Narayan, 1999 ).

Researchers also identified other types of social capitals on the basis of the strength of the tie, and categorized them into bonding, bridging and linking social capitals (Pieterse, 2003, p. 45-46; Losifides & Brisson, 2009; Lavrentiadou, Petracou & Kontis, 2007) even though “the

most common typological distinction in the literature is common between bonding and bridging social capital,” (Brisson, 2009, p. 170). Bonding social capitals are close ties that may be culturally embedded whereas loose ties at the same socioeconomic level which may be culturally embedded is regarded as bridging social capital (Losifides & Brisson, 2009, p. 1345). The linking social capitals, on the other hand, are those social ties with others at higher level that may be culturally embedded and/or cross-cultural (Pieterse, 2003). Other distinction was made between formal and informal social capital (Brisson, 2009). Formal social capital occurred when people participate in formal groups whereas informal social capital found without membership in a formal group. Brisson confirmed that distinctions within and between types of social capital are not mutually exclusive and, in some cases, have considerable overlaps.

Narayan and Cassidy (2001, p. 85-89), in discovering dimensions of social capital, included membership in informal groups and networks with particular characteristics, such as everyday sociability, community participation and neighbourhood connections, family connections, trust and fairness norms, crime and safety, subjective well-being, and political engagement. This further strengthens the notion that social capital and social networks are interrelated concepts.

### **Family Migration**

Migration takes place either at individual or family level. However, it was the individual level migration which has gained momentous attention in international migration analysis. Conversely, family migration has received remarkably little attention in the area. Because of the perceived and exaggerated dominance of the labour migration flows in the world over the last half a century, family migration has been configured as a secondary type of migration, which

was seen as “unintended consequence of male economic mobility.” (Ryan, 2008, p. 554). There might be conditions for the family, whole or partially, to migrate out of its origin. In this respect, Hagen-Zanker (2008) argued that the whole family migrates when their net gain is positive. Here, Hagen-Zanker saw family migration as enthused by an economic drive based on a scrupulously rational calculation of costs and benefits of migrating. However, there are other people who argued that family level migration is not resulted only from economic drives.

In modern world, researchers argue that family level networks and related to non-economic factors of migration are becoming essential elements in family migration decision-making process. Ryan (2008, p. 462), in her research about Iris nurses who migrated to Britain in the postwar period, reported that while many of the women, she had interviewed, explained their migration partly as an economic strategy, a means of getting a secure, well-paid and respectable job, they simultaneously described the role that family migration played in their decision making. Most of the women had strong ties with relatives and friends who had already migrated to Britain. Similarly, Boyd (1989, p. 661) pointed out that family networks had significant roles in international migration considering families as migratory units. He added that families might migrate jointly or individuals could be sent out for a clear expectation that other members would be sent for. Boyd’s findings confirmed that migration flows to North America, Europe and Oceania was largely shared by family migration.

### **Social Networks, Social Capital and Migration**

In the above discussion, I attempted to address the relationship between social networks and one of its respected aspects, particularly social functions based various works in the

literature world. It was mentioned that social capital is the manifestation of the existence of social networks – the function of social networks – which is vital in migration decision.

Social networks have been seen as factors that initiate and perpetuate international migration both at the individual and family levels. The argument of Garip (2008, p. 591) manifested this situation when he explicated that migration social capital is commonly understood in the form of information about migration or direct assistance during migration providing by preceding migrants. This situation decreases the costs of moving for potential migrants (Hagen-Zanker, 2008; Thieme & Wyss, 2005; Curran, Garip, Chung & Tangchonlatip, 2005). At the destination community, migrant networks help immigrants find jobs and integrate economically, and their organization provides guidance and services to immigrants which are the contents of the social networks (Dyton-Johnson, Katseli, Maniatis, Munz & Papademetriou, 2002). Hence, prospective migrants access these resources through their social networks which are interpersonal ties based on kinship, friendship, or shared original community that connect migrants and non-migrants (Ryan, Sales, Tilki, & Siara, 2008).

This notion indicated that social capital is mostly the product of social networks and it, in turn, influences the scope and dynamics of migration. Winters, Janury and Sadoulet (2001) reported that family and community networks positively affect the expected return to migration and reduce the variability of returns. They further argued that the magnitude of social network is vital in determining migration when they assert that the amount of information and assistance provided as well as the degree of influence on the returns to migration has a positive relationship with the magnitude of family networks. As a result, Winters, Janury and Sadoulet (2001, p. 182) concluded that since ties are major sources of personal networks in migration, the interest in

individual networks also focuses attention to the function of families and households in international family migration. In the process of migration, family networks function simultaneously serve as sites of social insurance and social control (Tilly, 2007) that lays a fertile ground for the migration of potential migrants.

### **Previous Studies on Social Networks, Remittance and Family Migration**

Under this subsection, a summary of different research findings related to the issues of social networks, remittances and migration are discussed so as to achieve such purposes as: (1) indicating research findings that are closely related to the current research; and (2) relating my research to the larger ongoing dialogues in the literature world regarding the relationships of social networks and monetary remittances with family migration decision among Somali immigrants. I also aimed at summarizing previous research works will provide a framework that guarantees the importance of the study as well as establishes a benchmark for comparing my findings with various research reports. Generally, this subsection is divided into two topics. The first is dealt with the relationship between social networks and migration decision while the second one is all about the relationship of remittance with migration.

#### **Social network and migration.**

Many migration researchers have diverted their focus of attention from the relationship between migration and economic factors to the relationship between family migration and the social networks of the family. Thus, family migration, as being influenced by social networks and related matters, has recently become the center of attention in scientific investigations. In the area of migration, several researchers have attempted to study the issue of international family migration in terms of its relationships with different social network characteristics such as the

social functions. Boyd (1989) overviewed various research findings and published an article in the *International Migration Review* with the intent to show the importance of family and personal networks in international migration. Abye Tasse (2007) has come up with a similar finding during his endeavor to search out the determinants of migration in Ethiopia. He reported that Ethiopian migration was not influenced by economic and political factors rather it was determined by family networks.

Boyd's (1989) findings testified that most research have tried to examine family migration. He argued that the role of social networks could be categorized under five topics: (1) economic, political and social structural factors in sending and receiving countries, (2) bilateral treaties between countries, (3) government policies that govern the admission of international migrants, (4) linkages of sending areas often analyzed through remittances and return, and (5) the settlement and/or integration of migrant population (Boyd, 1989, p. 643). He added that despite its current popularity, the matter of social networks was not new in international migration although the focal point can vary. However, migration patterns of 1990s and the new conceptualization of migration, according to Boyd, underlay more recent interests in the role of family, friendship and community-based networks. Subsequently, the report concluded that due to the fact that kinship ties are the main foundations of personal networks in migration, the interest in personal networks also directs attention to the roles of families and households in international migration (p. 661). Remittances, returns of migration, and settlements and integration of migrants have maintained and transformed personal networks and their stimulative effects on migration (Thieme & Wyss, 2005).

A group of researchers in 2001, by means of a multistate hazard model, studied the effects of family network ties on international migration in Mexico with the primary intention of

testing network hypotheses of social capital theory, particularly of family network ties on individual migration (Palloni, Massey, Ceballos, Espinosa & Spittel, 2001) in order to show that prior migration of siblings exerts an important impact on migration intentions of others. Based upon the data extricated from the Mexican Migrant Project (MMP) consisted of 39 migrant sending communities located in five Mexican states, the researchers reported that social network effects were robust to the introduction of controls for human capital, common household characteristics, and unobserved conditions. On the basis of the data collected using an ethno-survey questionnaire concerning the social, economic, and demographic characteristics of the head, the spouse, the head's children, and other household members, they concluded that estimates confirmed the ancillary hypothesis: diffused social capital distributes among community and household members strongly influences the likelihood of out migration, thus, validating social capital theory in general and social network hypotheses in particular (p. 1262). These network hypotheses were classified into affinity, information, facilitating, conflict and encouraging hypotheses each deals with different aspect of social network (Haug, 2008).

The influence of networks on migration decision at family and community levels was also studied by Winters, Janury and Sadoulet (2001) who were interested in examining the role of family and community migration networks in Mexico-US migration depending on the assumption that if network serves as the means for conveying information from those with migration experience to potential migrants, and members to the network assist new migrants, networks may serve as an important economic function that influences the decision to migrate. They gained data from the national survey of rural Mexican households. This survey included 275 *ejidos* (villages) and 1,543 households to systematically collect data on household and network variables. The result of the study witnessed a positive influence of migrant networks on

both the decision to migrate and the number of migrants to send. Though information about migration and direction of assistance may come from the historical assistance of family and community members and current migrants, yet current family and networks played greater role on migration decision than historical migration.

Similarly, a qualitative research was conducted by Amit and Riss (2007) though the target of the study and the approach employed were different. Amit and Riss intended to examine the role of social networks in decision making process among migrants of US and Canadian to Israel, a type of migration occurred within developed nations. Twenty immigrants who have been in Israel for a period of up to 10 years and who came as adults (older than 18 years of age) were interviewed. The final result of the research showed that decision making process was long usually taking from 2 to 10 years. Migrants gathered information via personal contacts from social networks during visits to Israel and from Jewish organizations. The finding also indicated that networks set up by Israeli and Jewish organization were found to be especially effective in organizing immigrants because they connected largely dispersed individuals who were thinking about and needed various kinds of support. The finding of this research implies that Jew migrants, historically, have well managed migration organizations for support and integration which may not be the case for most immigrants from other nations, such as Somalia.

Another research in the area of social network and migration was done in Morocco emphasizing on the effect of family network and migration culture on the intention to emigrate without international migration experience (Heering, Erf & Wissen, 2004). The data gathered from 3,588 sample individuals comprised of the then time migrants, non-migrants and return migrants from five provinces witnessed that there was remarkable difference between men and women in the intention to emigrate and in its explanations. According to the researchers, for

men, emigration intentions are stronger in regions having a migration culture while at the same time the presence of family networks abroad has a negative but small effect on emigration intention. However, for women, the existence of migration culture has no effects on the intention to emigrate whereas family networks abroad tend to increase this intention. Subsequently, Heering, Erf and Wissen, (2004) concluded that the more modernized Moroccan women intend to emigrate while the more conservative Moroccan women were not likely to express emigration intention in their own intent rather they had it in a manner that suits the husband or the family. This issue could be related with the concepts of tied-mover and tied-stayers (Nivalainen, 2004) which have something to do with the importance of family networks in migration decision.

Another gender related study was undertaken by Ryan (2008) who focused on looking for complication of the dichotomy that states men have been constructed as active, economic migrants while women have been contained within domestic and familial sectors, drawing upon the narratives of 26 Irish nurses. The result of this investigation indicated that women in the study presented themselves as economic actors who had made the pragmatic decision to migrate though they were implicated in complex webs of family migration and kinship; and most of the women were encouraged to migrate by female relatives, especially sisters and cousins, which shows the importance of family-based social networks in individuals' migration.

Other researchers have also tried to understand the social network associating with social ties of immigrants with people in destination country. Luken and Tranmer (2010), for example, conducted a multilevel analysis of social networks on immigrants in Spain centering their attention on looking at factors associated with ties between immigrants and Spaniards compared with immigrants and non-Spaniards; and to evaluate support role differences between Spaniards and non-Spaniards. The data collected from 364 adult immigrants figured out that there were

significant differences in the probability of ties to Spaniards as to compared with the non-Spaniards for certain characteristics: immigrants from Maghreb were much less likely to have support ties to Spaniards due to the presence of higher prejudice while immigrants who came from other European nations did. This indicates that social network formation in the destination community is selective.

Other significant number of scholars studied the influence of social network on migration in terms of social network functions: social capital. In this respect, Haug (2008), focusing on a themes 'social capital, migration decision and chain migration processes,' attempted to investigate the role of migration network in the form of social capital applying a multilevel model of analysis and came up with a conclusion that social capital at the destination had positive impacts on emigration intentions and return migration whereas social capital at the place of residence had negative impacts on return migration. The impact of social capital was also addressed by a mixed research conducted by Garip (2008) aiming at combining the fragmented findings in the literature through the use of a framework that decomposes migrant social capital into resources, sources and recipients based upon a longitudinal data derived from Nang Rong longitudinal surveys of 22 villages of Thailand, being composed of a total of 24 focused group interviews in 8 study villages involving 158 individuals. Findings indicated that the probability of international migration increases with the available resources, yet the magnitude of income depends on recipient's characteristics and the strength of their ties to sources. The researcher concluded that individuals become more likely to migrate if migrant social capital resources are greater and more accessible. It has also reported that resources from weak ties have higher effect on migration than resources from strong ties. Garip (2008, p. 591&608) argued that, on the basis

of resources, sources and recipients, migrant social capital leads to differential outcomes for individuals and divergent cumulative migrant patterns in communities.

As it has been tried to discuss earlier in the section, Pieterse (2003), on his behalf, analyzed the existing literatures and understood that there are three forms of social capital known as bonding, bridging, and linking social capitals in his critique of the conventional culture studies that were totally concentrated on ethnic-based social capital – less cross-cultural. Bonding social capital refers to close ties while bridging social capital stand for weak ties at the same socioeconomic level. The linking social capitals are ties with others at higher level. The former signifies the ethnic-based social capital whereas the latter two are concerned with the cross-cultural social capital. Pieterse concluded that immigrant economies are often intermingled economy that depends on cross-cultural resources and social networks.

Regarding the first two types of social capitals – bonding and bridging – Nannestad, Suendsen and Suendsen (2008) carried out a study on 1,403 non-Western immigrants and refugees, including Turks, Pakistanis, Somalis, Palestinians, and former Yugoslavians living in Denmark and came up with a finding that there was a positive relationship between bridging and bonding capitals among participants of the study which suggests that bonding social capital does not impede the advancement of bridging social capital for migrant integration.

### **Monetary remittance and migration.**

There are research reports primarily focus on the relationship between social network and migration in relation to remittances, with a particular reference to the monetary remittances which are: “. . . absolutely critical and central to most migrant flows. . . .” (Cohen, 2005, p. 91). This agenda has got accreditation in the field of migration study since the 1980s (Wucker, 2004).

Today, the monetary remittance flow at the global level is about USD\$150 to 200 billion (Panda, 2009). Researchers such as van Dalen, Groenwold and Fokkema (2005) investigated the effect of remittance on emigration intention in Egypt, Morocco, and Turkey with the intent to look at the influence of altruism and self-interest on the characteristics of migrant's, recipient's, and family ties between migrants and their households. The multi-country study that investigated determinants and mechanisms of international migration to the European Union was the source of data for this study. A multistage cluster sampling of households and individuals between 18 and 65 years of old in the household was employed. Two results emerged out from the study: First, one cannot argue exclusively either for altruism or self-interest as motives, as for each country data tell different story and both motives could be identified as driving forces behind remittance behaviour. Secondly, the recipients of monetary remittances may contribute to new flow of migration, particularly in the case of Morocco since the recipients of remittance have a positive effect on the migration intention of household members still dwelling in the country of origin. However, Thieme and Wyss (2005) reported that remittances were not an outcome of pure altruism: they are related with the financing of migration, part of an implicit agreement, which governs the allocation investment and return between parents and children. Whatever the motives of sending remittances back to home country, monetary "remittance feed a perpetual migration machine." (Wucker, 2004, P: 37).

Liang (2007) studied the relationship between migration decision and remittance in terms of relation deprivation. Remittance increases the relative deprivation among households with a sending community. Seeing an improvement in the quality of life of the families which have been receiving remittances from other member of the family living abroad, other families will realize their deprivation in relation to remittance receiving families. This awareness of their

relative deprivation forced families to send some members to abroad in order to maintain their earlier socioeconomic status in their community. Regarding the importance of relative deprivation in accelerating international migration, Stark and Taylor (1989) revealed that the empirical evidence gathered to test the hypothesis – relative deprivation plays a significant role in Mexico-to-US migration decision –confirmed that relative deprivation plays a significant role in migration. Migration was an effective mechanism for achieving income gains in households. Thus, here, the argument is that migration is indirectly influenced by remittances. However, Stark and Taylor’s finding was basically concentrated on the economic aspect of migration, giving little attention to addressing the relationship between relative deprivation, and social networks.

Similarly, Koechlin and Leon (2007) also examined the relationship between international remittances and income inequality in a cross section of 78 countries which increases the level of relative deprivation in the receiving nations. The researchers reported that the relationship between monetary remittance and inequality makes an inverted U curve. This implies that, at the initial stages of migration history, with higher migration and information costs, the opportunity costs of migration decision can only be affordable by people having higher income. Thus, the remittances sent back by these initial migrants aggravates the existing income inequality in home country. Immigrants tend to establish a community that will have a close relation with their home community which means that the networks established by these migrants will lower the opportunity costs for new migrants within the social network. Koechlin and Leon (2007) reported that the already established network effects would then make migration affordable for households in the lowest income level distribution; and if this happens, “the migration and remittances sent by these migrants will tend to reduce income inequality.” (p.

338). Hence, the argument here is that migration and remittance first increase income inequality but in the end reduce it.

An investigation on migration patterns and remittance transfer in Nepal reported that the outcomes of migration were increased financial capital, education of children, migration specific-knowledge, and increases social capital (Thieme & Wyss, 2005). Thus, they concluded that monetary remittance facilitates and stimulates subsequent migration via increasing social network and its elements.

A final research report included in this issue was Maggard's, (2004) study on the relationship between social networks and remittance decision simply to show the interaction between the influencing variables – social networks and remittance – in producing the response variable (migration decision). Having intended to analyze the roles of different types of social capitals in remittance decision among Mexican migrants, Maggard found that different types of social networks had different degree of influence on the decision how much to remit. Based upon the findings, Maggard concluded that social network from friendships and other ethnic-based social relationships proves to be very positively significant in both the decision to remit and how much to remit. This study helps understand that remittance is mostly related to migrant social networks and, which, in turn, indicates that social networks, migration, and remittances often do coexist.

### **Critical evaluation on previous studies.**

Most of the literature so far discussed tried to point out the influences of different factors on migration with a particular attention to migration networks that include the social network functions, structure and content, and the monetary remittance. Apart from other determinant factors for the

initiation and perpetuation of international family migration, the literatures attempted to show a glance of understanding of the influences of social network on migration decision in terms of its basic aspects mentioned above. It has addressed the connection between the social networks and remittance in influencing the level, and dynamics of family migration movements in the world.

However, the literature reviewed did not tell us about the variation in migration across different regions, and cultures. It also fails to give us a full insight about the types and nature of migration across different social, cultural and political situations of a country. Therefore, all studies so far conducted in the area of international migration are less likely to be generalized to the Somali family migration since the natures and dynamics of migration social networks vary significantly depending on local conditions and socio-cultural characteristics (Amit&Riss, 2007).

None of the literatures reviewed above have focused on the relationship between international family migration and the social networks in terms of its structure, content and functions and monetary remittance, and migration decision of Somali migrants found in Addis Ababa. In addition, the majority of the literatures reviewed have not yet intended to search out meso level migration analysis in its pure sense, at least hypothetically, although the meso, micro and macro levels of migration are in reality interrelated which are not the primary focus of my research.

Therefore, this research claims its own uniqueness due to reasons like: first, the research is an initial scientific attempt to address the nature and determinant factors of family migration from Somalis to Addis Ababa and further to other countries. Secondly, most previous research efforts tried to see social network and social capital factors of migration in a separate manner though sometimes they are overlapping variables. Hence, the research assumes that we cannot treat social capitals in separation from the social networks because social capitals are there due to the existence of social network; and social capitals, in turn, determine the nature and dynamics of social networks of

migrants. Finally, the research also strives to see the influences of monetary remittance flow on international family migration decision along with the social network variables so as to fill the gaps in previously reported research findings.

### **Theoretical Framework**

The theoretical perspective that guides this research was assumed to be the social network theory of migration as it incorporates basic insights of cumulative causation and institution-based understanding of human migration (Hagen-Zaker, 2008). Cumulative causes, such as migration culture, can develop only in the existence of migration networks. Migration institutions, too, cannot be treated separated from migration networks since they are one of the building blocks of any social network system (Hagen-Zaker, 2008). Thus, I preferred social network theory of migration to frame study with the belief that Somali migrants are sensitive to family- and clan-based relationships that calls for a meso-level analysis. Besides, as discussed in Massey, Arango, Hugo, Kouaouci, Pellengrino, and Taylor (1993), migration network theory helped explain both the initiation and perpetuation of international migration movements that assisted me in observing the Somalis' further intention of migrating to Western countries using Addis Ababa as a point of transit migration. In addition, the social network perspective focuses on social relations that exist among family or community members, with a special attention to the contents, structure and functions of the networks, as well as the monetary remittance which is related to the social network of migrants, as explained by Darity (2008).

Migration networks, thus, are central issues in the analysis of social movements including international migration (Pros, 2008), because they are sets of interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants in origin and destination areas through ties of kinship, friendship and shared community of origin which increases the likelihood of

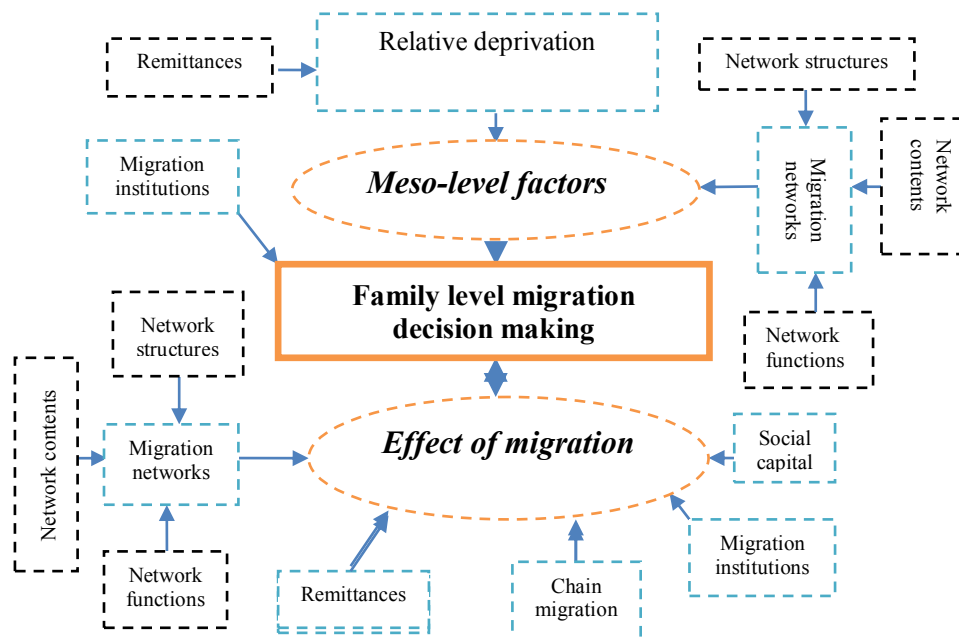
international migratory movements as they lower the costs and risks of moving while increasing the expected net returns to migrate (Massey, Arango, Hugo, Kouaouci, Pellengrino, & Taylor, 1993, p. 448; Boyd, 1989). This understanding is the main theme of social network theory which is based on social ties and social capitals (Hagen-Zanker, 2008). Social capitals, as to Hagen-Zanker (2008), are “resources acquired as the products of different kinds of relationship” (p. 16) within the social network depending on the strength and weakness of the ties: social bonds and social bridges (Brisson, 2009).

Network migration theory has a great significance both in the initiation and perpetuation of international migration in view of the fact that migration networks sustaining themselves via institutionalization which is the process of setting rules and norms that govern the network which, in turn, reduces migration costs (Hagen-Zanker, 2008). The conceptualization of migration as a self-sustaining diffusion process according to Massey, Arango, Hugo, Kouaouci, Pellengrino, and Taylor (1993, p. 449-450), has the following implications that are quite different from those derived from the general equilibrium analyses typically employed in migration study: (1) Once begun, international migration tends to expand over time until network connection have diffused so widely in a sending region that all people who wish to migrate can do so without difficulty; then migration begins to decelerate; (2) The size of migratory flows between two countries is not strongly correlated to wage differentials of employment rates, because whatever effects these variables have in promoting or inhibiting migration are progressively overshadowed by the falling costs and risks of movement stemming from the growth of migration networks over time; (3) As international migration becomes institutionalized through the formation and elaboration of networks, it becomes progressively independent of the factors that originally caused it; (4) As networks expand and the costs and risks of migration fall,

the flow becomes less selective in socioeconomic terms and more representative of the sending community; (5) governments can expect to have great difficulty in controlling flows once they have begun, because the process of network formation lies largely outside their control and occurs no matter what policy regime is pursued; and (6) Certain immigration policies, such as those intended to promote reunification between immigrants and their families abroad, work at across-purpose with the control of immigration flows, since they reinforce migrant networks by giving members of kin networks special rights of entry.

According to the social network theory of migration, family level migration decision at a given time is mostly affected by meso-level factors and the effects of migration at different time, too. Figure 1.1 below divulges this assumption. The meso-level factors include migration institutions, relative deprivation being influenced by the flow of remittances (Liang, 2007), and social networks. These factors act upon migration decision process at the family level.

Figure 1: A social network theoretical framework for migration decision-making



(Source: modified from Hagen-Zanker, 2008, p. 19)

According to the above figure, the effects of previous migration including social capitals, migration networks, migration institutions and chain migration (the development of migration culture that sustains circular movement of migration) are also other important factors affecting and being affected by household migration decision. Generally, the three characteristics of social networks: the structure (size, and type), contents (migration attitudes and experiences) and the functions (instrumental, and emotional supports), and the monetary remittance is seen as important factor that influence family level migration decision at both the effects of previous migration and the initial meso-level migration decision. Here, we should keep in mind that the extent of influences exerted by those mentioned factor of the family level migration decision also influenced by different demographic attributes of a family.

## **Method and Procedures**

### **Paradigm**

In this research, I claimed a postpositivist knowledge base which is built upon five key assumptions that are relevant in the examination of causal relationships among different variables like the social network attributes and migration decision, in this case. These assumptions are: (1) Knowledge is conjectural or anti-foundational – absolute truth can never be found, but truth is hypothetical; (2) Research is the process of making claims and then refining or abandoning some of the theme for other claims more warranted; (3) data, evidence, and rational considerations shape knowledge; (4) Research seeks to develop relatively true statement ones that can serve to explain the situation that of concern the causal relationships of interest; and (5) being objective is an essential aspect of competent inquiry; and for this reason, researchers must examine methods and conclusions for bias (Creswell,2002, p. 8). In line with this postpositivist position, I decided to be objective during my search for a relative truth depending on the data that would be gained from the study sites. The theoretical framework discussed in the first section of the report has shaped the research in line with the assumptions of postpositivist knowledge-base. It guides the research to see the cause-and-effect relationships between the predictor variables and migration decision of the Somalis.

### **Research Design**

An increasingly large number of Somali immigrants is currently common in Addis Ababa. The central driving factor for the movement of the Somalis to Addis Ababa was not known beyond a simple assumption that Somalis were migrating to the city leaving their homeland behind due to the incessant political upheaval Somalia. Thus, the study intended to examine the

main driving factor for the Somalis migration to Addis Ababa and to evaluate the contributions of family social networks and remittance in migration decision among Somalis.

The variables involved in the study are categorized into response, predictor and control variables. The response variable towards which the research was attempting to bring about systematic explanations was family migration decision. The major predictor variables that were supposed to have significant role in explaining the Somalis' migration decision were social network variables (social network structures, functions and contents), and the monetary remittance. Besides, a family's demographic attributes were included in the research to play the role of control variables: help to observe the true effects of social network and remittance on family migration decision. These control variables are special types of predictor variables which are measured in the study since they potentially influence the major predictor variable (Creswell, 2002, p. 11).

In helping my focus targeting on the problem stated and on the variables identified, I gathered data from the existing literature, organizations (like UNHCR), and persons in authority among the Somali immigrant community in Bole Michael area of Addis Ababa. During this preliminary study, I was primarily searching for evidences in relation to the extent of the Somali movement to Addis Ababa, the time when the phenomenon was started, the possible explanations available for the event under consideration, and the socio-cultural conditions of the Somalis.

Having accomplished all of the above steps, the research has been designed in such a way that it can most effectively answer three research questions discussed in the first part of the report. In answering the research questions, I claimed a postpositivist knowledge base as a

paradigm of my study which is mostly built upon the five key assumptions relevant in the examination of causal relationships among the variables. Thus, a postpositivist thinking is the base for my decision to use social network theory of migration as a theoretical framework which, in turn, enabled me to objectively evaluate the cause-and-effect relationship between migration decision and social network and monetary remittance on the basis of the data gathered. The social network theory of migration has, thus, guided me to critically consider the idea that family-level migration decision is mostly affected by meso-level factors such as social networks and relative deprivation, an indirect consequence of remittance flow (Hagen-Zanker, 2002).

Hence, all the issues including the research questions and the knowledge base call for the application of a survey research design. The survey was built upon a sample consisted of 360 Somali immigrant family-heads interviewed with a structured questionnaire designed for this purpose. The data collected were analyzed using a binary logistic regression model. The details about the paradigm, the theoretical framework, the problem, the variables, and the sample and sampling design are discussed in detail at different parts of the report, please refer to them.

## **Variables**

In this research, two groups of predictor variables have involved. These are social network variables including network structure, network contents and network functions, and remittance variables: monetary remittance, remittance source regions and types of relationship with senders. Besides, family demographic characteristics such as family age, family size, family structure, family-head education level, stay in Addis Ababa, place of origin, and clan were included in the study as control variables. These variables were supposed to evaluate the true influences of major predictor variables. They are special types of predictor variables assumed to have potential

influences on family migration decision. Creswell (2009) mentioned that control variables may be demographic or personal attributes that need to be “controlled” so that the true impacts of the changes in main predictor variables on a response variable can be determined.

Table 1: Variables and their descriptions

Variables	Descriptions
<b>Predictor variables</b>	
<i>Social network structure</i>	
Size	Number of social actors in the network (1, 2, 3, . . . , n)
Type	Kinds of relationship (Informal=1; Formal = 2)
<i>Social network contents</i>	
Attitude toward migration	Others' attitude about one's migration in a network (Positive = 1; Negative = 2)
Migration experience	Number of people with past migration experiences in the network (0, 1, 2, . . . , n)
<i>Social network functions</i>	
Instrumental support	Receiving at least one of the assistances: information, financial support, accommodation, motivation, encouragement, and new social ties) during migration (Yes = 1, No = 2)
Emotional support	Receiving either love, care or help from others within the social network during one's migration (Yes = 1; No = 2)
Appraisal	Assistance in making decisions about a problem or a source of aid during one's migration (Yes = 1; No = 2)
Monitoring	Disciplinary assistances received? (Yes = 1; No = 2)
<i>Remittance variables</i>	
Monetary remittance	Amount of money received annually (0, 1, 2, . . . , n)
Remittance source regions	The regions where remittance originates from (Europe = 1, North America = 2, Australia = 3, Others = 4,)
Type of relation with sender	The type of relationship remittance receiver do have with sender (Relative = 1, Friendship = 2, Others = 3)
<i>Demographic variables</i>	
Age of a family	Age in year (1, 2, 3, . . . , n)
Size of a family	Number of family members (1, 2, 3, . . . , n)
Family structure	Family-headship (Female = 1; Male = 2)
Family head education level	Number of years spent in formal education (0, 1, 2, 3, . . . , n)
Stay in Addis Ababa	Number of years stayed in Addis Ababa (0, 1, 2, 3, . . . , n)
Place of origin	The place where Somalis emigrated from (Urban = 1 Rural = 2)
Clan	Clan of respondents ( <i>Hawiye</i> = 1; <i>Isaaq</i> = 2; <i>Raxanweyn</i> = 3; <i>Darood</i> = 4, <i>Others</i> = 5)
<b>Response variable</b>	
Migration decision	Somalis migration decision (To stay = 0; To migrate = 1)

Hence, social network and remittance variables were assumed to be important predictor variables that are responsible to predict the probabilities of migration decision among Somali immigrants, in the context of several demographic variables. However, all the variables mentioned in table 1 did not included in the model, because some were removed out of the analysis process of the study after they had been entered the SPSS. This condition has been addressed in the following subsection

### **Variable Treatment**

Initially, it was planned to include fifteen predictor variables (both major and control variables) and one response variables (migration decision), and other three variables – clan, years of stay in Addis Ababa, and remittance source regions – included merely for the sake of providing a descriptive statistics without considering them as predictor or control variables.

Among the major predictor variables, which I initially intended to incorporate into the model, three variables, namely, appraisal services, monitoring assistances, and type of relationship with remittance senders, were excluded from the model after I had fed the collected data to SPSS and tried to see their fitness. Hence, some were found having redundant values while others were multicollinear. Appraisal support and monitoring assistance Somali immigrants received during their migration to and stay in Addis Ababa were found having almost similar values with instrumental and emotional supports they have got. Similarly, the type of relationships Somali immigrants had with their remittance senders showed a standard error greater than 2 among the variables included in the equation which indicated the existence of multicollinearity in the model due to the fact that it was found being correlated with network structure type, coded as *sns\_type*, the respondents had developed.

As a result, I excluded these variables from the analysis process so as to save the interpretation of the data which has, in turn, kept the problem of redundancy (having almost the same values) and multicollinearity (the existence of correlation between given predictor variables) away. The presence of multicollinearity and redundancy in a research could lead to misinterpret the condition of predictor variables. Therefore, taking into account Agresti's (2007) advice to delete such redundant and multicollinear predictor variables out of the equation in order, for instance, to reduce the standard errors of other estimated efforts, I preferred not to include the variables in the model. Subsequently, there remained only twelve predictor variables put in the model for the analysis procedure of the collected data, please refer to Table 2 on the next page.

Table 2: Variables in the model.

Variables	Description	Measurement unit
<b>Response variable</b>		
<i>mig_deci</i>	1 if respondents have decided to migrate; 0 if to stay	<i>Nominal</i>
<b>Predictor variables</b>		
<i>Demographic variables</i>		
<i>fam_age</i>	Number of years a family live; 1, 2, 3, . . . , n	<i>Year</i>
<i>fam_stru</i>	1 if a person is male; 2 if female	<i>Nominal</i>
<i>fam_size</i>	Number of people in a family; 1, 2, 3, . . . , n	<i>Person</i>
<i>famh_edu</i>	Number of years a family-head spent in formal education; 0, 1, 2, . . . , n	<i>Year</i>
<i>plac-ori</i>	1 if a person came from urban areas; 2 if rural	<i>Nominal</i>
<i>Social network variables</i>		
<i>sns_size</i>	Average number of actors in a network; 0, 1, 2, . . . , n	<i>Person</i>
<i>sns_type</i>	1 if the relationship is informal; 2 if formal	<i>Nominal</i>
<i>Attitude</i>	1 if the attitude is positive; 2 if negative	<i>Ordinal</i>
<i>mig_exp</i>	People with past migration experience; 0, 1, . . . , n	<i>Person</i>
<i>inst_sup</i>	1 if (Yes); 2 if No	<i>Nominal</i>
<i>emo_sup</i>	1 if (Yes); 2 if No	<i>Nominal</i>
<i>Remittance variable</i>		
<i>rem_money</i>	Average amount of \$ received per year; 0, 1, 2, . . . , n	<i>Dollar</i>

Respondents' migration decision is the variable towards which the study has been set for. It is a binary categorical variable coded as 1 if the respondent has already decided to migrate further to other countries beyond Ethiopia, and 0 if a Somali family came to Addis Ababa to live in the city for an unlimited time period without an intention of furthering its migration to other nations, particularly, to European and North American countries from where the largest annual remittance is originated.

As listed in Table 2, the predictor variables of the mode were grouped into three: the first group of variables is demographic attributes of Somali immigrant families including age of the family (coded as *fam\_age*), family structure (*fam\_stru*), size of family (*fam\_size*), family-head education level (*famh\_edu*), and place of origin (*plac\_ori*). These variables were included in the model as control variables while the remaining two groups were the major predictor variables. Among these, the first was a remittance variable which was included in the model as annual monetary remittance with a code *rem\_money*. The second group of major predictor variables includes size of social network (*sns\_size*), type of social network (*sns\_type*), migration attitude (*attitude*), migration experience (*mig\_expe*), instrumental support (*inst\_sup*), and emotional support (*emo\_sup*) presented under social network variables while the response variable, migration decision, was coded as *mig\_deci*. Out of the predictor variables, six were continuous whereas the other six were categorical.

The categorical predictor variables were incorporated into the model being changed as dummy variables by the SPSS. Fortunately, all of the categorical variables were dichotomous, as seen in Table 4, for example, family structure had two scores: 1 for male-headed family and 0 for female-headed categories. Here, the female-headed category of the family structure was assigned as a reference variable in the model by the default programme of the SPSS. Likewise, each of the

subjects had a score of either 0 or 1 on each of the dummy variables. Thus, a score of 0 designated that the subject did not belong to the group represented by the dummy variable and a score of 1 indicated that the subject did belong to the group. In this fashion, all categorical variables were entered the model.

### **Population, Sample, and Sampling Design**

The target population of the study was the Somali immigrants found in Addis Ababa who have been migrating to the city since 1991. These immigrants are found not yet systematically registered. As a result, I failed to get a list of all Somali immigrant households residing in Addis Ababa. In other words, it was hard to find the total number and list of Somali immigrant families in the city among organization relevant to the issue. Therefore, 360 Somali immigrant family-heads were calculated out using the statistical procedure discussed in the next paragraph. The 360 family heads were systematically selected from two *Woredas* of Bole Sub-cities, namely, *Woreda* 01 and 05 which were randomly included in the survey out of five *Woreda* of the sub-city hosting higher number of immigrants. In these two *Woredas*, every 5<sup>th</sup> Somali immigrant family was interviewed beginning from *Woreda* 01 until I got the total number of 360 family-heads. This was that only easiest and applicable way of tracing the respondents for the research.

A statistical formula  $n = \frac{z^2 pq}{e^2} (1 - f)$  was employed to determine the size of the sample ( $n$ ) when the total population  $N$  is unknown (Carpetta, 2003), where  $z$  is equal to 1.96 as I assumed to be 95 per cent confident,  $e$  is the sampling error which equals to 0.05,  $p$  is the chance of deciding to migrate out which was supposed to be 50 per cent and  $q$  is the chance of nonoccurrence calculated as  $q = (1 - p)$ , which equals to 50 per cent, too,  $f$  is the sample fraction computed as  $(f = n/N)$  where  $N$  is population size of Somali immigrants. It is always

assumed that  $f$  should be greater than 5 per cent (Carpetta, 2003, p. 215). Thus, I intended the sample size to be 6.2 per cent of the population size, meaning that  $n/N$  is equal to .062 which is the value of  $f$ . Hence, substituting these numbers in the above formula we get 360 which was the total number of Somali immigrant family-heads ( $n$ ) to be included in the survey.

Here, it should be noticed that I preferred the chance of occurrence ( $p$ ) and nonoccurrence ( $q$ ) to be equal depending on the assumption that when several variables are involved in a research, like this one, the variability of the proportion is measured by  $\sqrt{pq}$  and this index is always the highest when  $p$  and  $q$  are equal; and this is happened when  $p$  is equal to .5. Thus, it was on the basis of this assumption that the final sample size required to the research was computed for the least favourable case, that is to say, when  $p$  is equal to  $q$ : both are equal to .5. The sample was assumed to be more sufficient for the variables that display the proportion other than .5 (Carpetta, 2003, pp: 214-126). In other words, the sample size is the highest when  $p$  and  $q$  are equal. This condition has something to with the proportion of cases to variables in the survey that is discussed at the beginning of the analysis section.

### **Sample Size-to-Variable Ratio**

As it has been agreed upon by several researchers, the minimum ratio of valid cases to predictor variables for logistic regression is 10 to 1, with a preferred ratio of 20 to 1. According to Table 6, there are 360 valid cases; and the model has 12 predictor variables listed in Table 2 above. Subsequently, the ratio of cases to predictor variables was 30 to 1 which satisfies the minimum requirement of the sample size for the analysis process of the study. Besides, the ratio of 30 to 1 also fulfills the preferred ratio of 20 to 1. Consequently, the sample was sufficient enough to evaluate the influences of predictor variables on the response variable.

### **Instrument and Data Collection**

I have designed a structured questionnaire consisted of 19 close-ended questions: seven for demographic variables, one for migration decision, three for remittance variable, two for social network structure, two for social network contents, and the remaining four for social network functions. For the first time, the questionnaire was written in English, and then translated into Somali language using two expert language translators who speak both Somali and English languages. The translation process went under the procedure known as *forward-and-backward* translation in order to produce a final refined Somali version by reducing all the possible errors to the minimum level. The final questionnaire was written in Somali language which was directly used for data collection. The instrument had been tested on 10 individuals before actual use so as to establish a content validity by improving the quality of the questions, formats, and scales, the language used and so on. It was after this process had been completed that the questionnaire was used to collect the data.

Data from the cases were gathered by four Somali data enumerators hired and trained among the immigrants because collecting the data by the members of the Somali immigrants helps me increase the respondents' comfort during data collection via increasing their trust on the research and researcher. I was working both as the researcher and supervisor during data collection process. Every data collector interviewed 15 family-heads per day, and submitted the filled out questionnaires to me at 6 p.m. every working day. The data were gathered from the respondents after the Informed Consent had been read to them and they had agreed to go on filling the questionnaire either by signing on it or simply by expressing their agreement orally and starting to complete the interview.

## The Model

The logistic regression model which is based on the central mathematical concept known as the logit – the natural logarithm of an odds ratio – has been used in analyzing the data gathered from the field. Generally, the logistic regression is well suited for describing and testing hypothesis about relationships between categorical response variable (in this case, migration decision) and one or more categorical or continuous predictor variables (Tarling, 2009; Klwinbaum & Klien, 2010; and Manard, 2002). Thus, I used this model for the purpose of evaluating the effects of multiple categorical and continuous variables on a binary categorical response variable (family migration decision) which was categorized into the decision either to stay or to emigrate out.

The general linear regression equation,  $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} \dots + \beta_p x_{ip} + e_i$ , is constructed upon the predictor variables, response variable, the constant term, error term and regression coefficients. However this equation cannot be effective in addressing a binary categorical variable like migration decision due to the problems of ceiling and floor (Manard, 2002; Hosmer & Lemeshow, 1989) which is occurred as a result of having values that vary between 0 and 1. Subsequently, direct application of the general linear regression equation to the binary categorical response variable (migration decision) will result in the problems of floor and ceiling. This condition calls for the implementation of logistic regression model that focuses on the logit – the natural logarithm of the odds – as follows:

$$\text{logit}(y) = \ln(\text{odds}) = \ln\left(\frac{\varphi}{1-\varphi}\right) = \alpha + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} \dots + \beta_p x_{ip} \quad (3.1)$$

where  $y$  is a dichotomous response variable, migration decision in this case,  $\alpha$  is the constant or the intercept of  $y$ ,  $\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 \dots + \beta_p$  are regression coefficients of the model,  $\varphi$  (pronounced

as  $\phi$ ) is the predicted probability to migrate out which is coded with 1,  $(1 - \phi)$  is the predicted probability of the decision to stay for an unlimited period of time without an intention to migrate further, and  $x_{i1} + x_{i2} \dots + x_{ip}$  are the predictor variables included in the model. The probability of deciding to migrate ( $\phi$ ) is found by taking the antilog of equation (3.1), on both sides. This helps derive equation (3.2) which enables us to predict the probability of migration decision as: *probability(y = outcome of interest/specific value of x)*, thus

$$\phi = \frac{e^{\alpha + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} \dots + \beta_p x_{ip}}}{1 + e^{\alpha + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} \dots + \beta_p x_{ip}}} \quad (3.2)$$

where,  $e$  is the base of the natural logarithm assuming a value of 2.71828.

In equation (3.1), the relationship between  $x$  and logit ( $y$ ) is linear while in equation (3.2) there is a nonlinear relationship between the probability of  $y$  and  $x$  (Tarling, 2009). The values of  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \dots, \beta_p$  determine the relationship between  $x_{i1}, x_{i2} \dots, x_{ip}$  and the logit of  $y$ . Besides, within the framework of inferential statistics, the null hypothesis states that  $\beta$  equals to 0 which means that there is no linear relation in the population under investigation. This is the situation that helps me to decide whether the predictor variable is significant or not in the model.

In sum, the logit transforms a dichotomous response variable (migration decision) having inherent nonlinear relationships with a set of predictor variables into a response variable having linear relationship with a set of predictor variables ( $x_{is}$ ), social networks and remittance in this case. Logistic regression model, thus, estimates the linear determinants of the logged odds or logit rather than the nonlinear determinant of probabilities of family migration decision among the somali immigrant families in Addis Ababa (Tarling, 2009; Manard, 2010; and Hosmer & Lemshow, 1989).

### **Ethical Issues of the Study**

Beginning from the starting point of the study, I have taken some situations into consideration having assumed that they might put participants at risk during different stages of my research. In the problem statement, I assumed that Somali immigrant families in Addis Ababa might suspect that the research would endanger them other than bringing benefits albeit the problem stated in the study was not as such a risky one for them. It was also thought that during data gathering stage, too, participants would be dissatisfied due to being interviewed with a detail structured questions which might cause them feel somewhat coerced and disempowered. In the analysis process, I also took conditions into account in which there could be a use of language that might disappoint the survey population during reporting findings.

Taking all these ethical issues into account, I have taken every possible measure so as to take some mitigation measures. First, for the purpose of building trust and respect that can avoid suspicion among participants, I conducted a pilot research. Besides, I hired data collectors among the Somali immigrants themselves so that their sense of participation and ownership in the research would be built which, as a result, could reduce the possible suspicion about the aim of the research. I had also contacted individuals in authority among the Somali immigrants in the research areas and created a smooth relationship with them before I began the actual data collection. This has increased some sort of trust between my research and the respondents. That is why I have achieved a 100 per cent response rate of the questionnaire during data collection without missing cases.

An informed Consent Form was also prepared as a mechanism that, to some extent, dealt with ethical issues since it clearly stated the rights of the respondents to participate voluntarily

and to withdraw at any time whenever they want to do so in order that they might not be coerced to participate in the research. The form contains (1) the purpose of the research that made participants aware about the nature of the study and its likely impacts on them, (2) the procedures of the study that helped participants reasonably evaluate what was going to be produced by the research, (3) the right to ask question, obtain a copy of a result, and (4) to have their privacy respected and the benefits of the study that would accrue to the individual, and the confirmation signature of both the investigator via interviewers and the participants which indicated a non-coercive involvement in the study.

Regarding those possibly assumed ethical problems in data collection and analysis procedures, I have done efforts like clearly stating the informed consent to every respondents; getting the permission of individuals in authority; collecting data by Somali migrant data collectors; strictly following the ethical codes of social work profession; avoiding personal identifications of respondents; seriously considering the issue of cultural values of Somalis, in general, so as to use appropriate language during reporting findings; and respecting the academic ethical and moral obligations of social science researchers.

### **Significance of the Study**

Regardless of the prevalence of higher migratory movement of Somalis to Addis Ababa since the disintegration of Somali central government in 1991, there have been only few scientific researches addressed the issue. Factors contributing to this migratory movement have not yet been investigated other than attributing it to the persistent social and political unrest in the country – Somalia. The importance of social networks and remittance were not considered as factors relevant for Somali family migration movement based upon a Social Network Perspective as a theoretical framework so as to investigate the meso-level factors of international migration.

Thus, studying the influences of social networks and monetary remittance has a paramount importance to researchers, policy developers and practitioners as it will add new findings in the areas of social development and policy making. It is the first study that intended to address family-based migration movement from Somalia to Ethiopia.

The findings of the research may also instigate other researchers to continue studying the different aspects of Somali migration to Ethiopia, for example, the psychosocial and economic impacts both on the immigrants themselves and hosting communities. Identifying important factors for initiating and perpetuating Somali family-based migration decision helps the practitioners and policy makers understand where to begin interventions related to the issue. This research adds up the knowledge base in Migration and Population Movement course which is given for students of 'Community and Social Development' stream of School of Social Work in Addis Ababa University. In addition, the research also calls for the attention of different national, regional, and international organizations working in the area of migration regarding policy intervention and other measures.

Moreover, readers of this research report will be interested as it can increase their knowledge about the nature of Somali immigrant family migration decision and the driving force behind it. It is a new research finding about migration from Somalia to Addis Ababa, and then to other parts of the world, signifying the idea of transit migration which is a newly emerged concept in the fields of international migration.

## **Analysis: Results and Discussions**

This section of the report addresses the results, and discussions and conclusions of the research. The first part deals with the detail of results. Here, descriptive statistical findings, the evaluation of the model, and test of significance have been dealt before dealing with the major findings. Important results on the relationship between response and predictor variables are given in three topics: demographic attributes (the control variables) and migration decision, social network characteristics and migration decision, and monetary remittance and migration decision. After the findings have been presented, a sub-section called interpretation of the model is addressed. It deals with predicting the probabilities of migration decisions in terms of predictor variables. Finally, I have provided the discussions and conclusions part in a separate sub-section with a primary intention of showing the relevance of my research finding and its relation with previous research findings in migration study.

### **Results**

#### **Descriptive statistics.**

The crosstabulation outcomes of SPSS indicated that 360 Somali immigrant families were included in the study without any missing cases. Refer to Table 6 for the evidences regarding descriptive statistics of continuous variables and Table 3 frequency of categorical variables. Table 6 displays, on average, the Somali immigrant families have stayed in Addis Ababa for the last five years while the minimum year of stay was one and the maximum eighteen. Similarly, the average life span of the Somali families in the survey was about thirteen years having one and thirty-seven minimum and maximum, respectively. Regarding clan distribution in the

sample, Table 3 reveals that Somali families belong to *Hawiye* (43.1 per cent), *Isaaq* (29.4 per cent), *Darood* (12.8 per cent), *Raxanweyn* (10 per cent), and others (4.7 per cent).

Regarding the distribution of family headship among Somalis in the sample, out of the total 360 families, about 63 per cent were male-headed whereas the other 38 per cent were headed by female. Almost all of the participants were receiving a monetary remittance originated from relatives (56.7 per cent), friends (31.9 per cent) and other sources (11.4 per cent) though the amount varies between US\$50 and US\$12,000, the mean being about US\$ 2,589.11. According to the data, much of the annual monetary remittance comes from European countries which accounts for about 65.3 per cent followed by North American countries (27.5 per cent), and Australia (4.2 per cent) while other regions contributed only about 3 per cent. The average number of years that Somali family-heads have spent in formal education was found to be eight years.

The finding also discloses that about 54 per cent of the sample families have engaged, most of the time, in informal relationships within their social network that has an average of 30 actors with a minimum of 10 and maximum of 74 actors. About 69 per cent of the sample gained a positive feedback for their migration from other members of their social network. The number of people having a past migration experience in a social network of Somali immigrants was, on average, about eleven persons. Among the families involved in the survey, 51.7 per cent have received, at least, one of the instrumental supports available within their social networks. Similarly, 61.4 per cent of the participants responded that they have received some forms of emotional supports from their social network ties during their migration to Addis Ababa.

One of the most important descriptive statistical results of this research was the finding about the driving force behind the Somalis' migration to Addis Ababa. Table 3 witnesses that the majority of the sampled Somali families (71.1 per cent) have already immigrated to Addis Ababa with the primary intention of migrating to other countries beyond the city; it was only about 30 per cent of the Somalis who came to Addis Ababa in order to stay in for an unlimited time period without the need to further migration, for the time being.

### **Evaluation of the model and test of significance.**

The evaluation of the logistic regression model is mostly done on the basis of the discussion on four issues: (1) overall model evaluation, (2) statistical tests of individual predictors, (3) goodness-of-fit statistics, and (4) validations of predicted probabilities (Peng, Lee & Ingersoll, 2002, p. 5-6). These points are discussed below in detail.

The model is constructed upon an iterative maximum likelihood procedure. The evaluation is started with random values of the regression coefficients, and constructed an initial model for the prediction of the observed data. Then it evaluates errors in prediction, and altered the regression coefficients in order to increase the likelihood of the data observed under the newly fitted model. The procedure was repeated up to the point at which the model converged: until the differences between the latest model and the earlier one were insignificant. In the iteration history output of the SPSS (see Table 7), the estimation terminated at the third iteration step since the parameter estimated changed by less than 001 (i.e., .901 minus .900).

The classification table of the SPSS output (Table 8) shows that 360 selected cases were included in the analysis having no missed cases. In the constant-only model, without any other information, the model helped to be 71.1 per cent correct. This value has been compared with the

changes in percentage correct that gained by including predictor variables in the model. It was this difference that made the logistic regression model provides a better fit to the data over the null model (the model only with the constant).

In Table 9, named variable in the equation, the constant-only model was the natural logarithm of odds equal to .901, having the predicted odds (Exp(B)) equals to 2.462 which indicates that the predicted odds of deciding to migrate out of Addis Ababa was 2.462. This is the value of the observed odds as we get it when we divide 256 cases (decided to migrate) by 104 remaining cases (decided to stay in Addis Ababa).

However, the outcomes show that the model was changed when the predictor variables entered. The Omnibus test (displayed under Table 10) of the model coefficients has produced a Chi-squared of 380.449 on 12 degree of freedom, significant beyond .001. This rejects the null hypothesis (commonly understood) which argued that the inclusion of 12 predictor variables in the model do not significantly increase our ability to predict decision made by the respondents. This rejection of the null hypothesis was an evidence for the improvement of the model in predicting migration decision. As it is clearly indicated in the model summary output (Table 11) of SPSS, the -2 log likelihood statistics is 52.381 which tells us about whether the model poorly predicts the decision made by the Somali immigrant families or not, see the table mentioned.

Here, the incorporation of predictor variables in the model has brought a significant change between the two models: the constant-only model and the model that includes both the predictor variables and the constant. The chi-square statistic in Table 10 was the difference between a statistic for the model that had only the constant (which was 432.830) and the value of the -2 log likelihood (  $380.449 = 432.830 - 52.381$ ). Thus, the inclusion of predictor

variables in the model has brought a chi-squared change of 380.449 between the previous and the newest models which witnesses that a significant change was gained due to the inclusion of the predictor variables in the model. The Cox & Snell R Square and Nagelkerke R Square values also show that the predictor variables of the research had good relationship with migration decision (refer to Table 11).

The fit of the model resulted from the incorporation of the predictor variables is also observed from the Hosmer and Lemeshow Test which is the inferential goodness-of-fit test that gives a Chi-squared value of 7.037 at 8 degree of freedom which is a small value (refer to Table 12). This test statistic was insignificant having the p-value of .533. This condition suggests that the model provides an adequate fit to the data since the null hypothesis of a good model fit to data was tenable (Peng, Lee & Ingersoll, 2000).

According to the “variables in the equation” output given in Table 14, on page 62, only three variables, namely, monetary remittance, place of origin, and emotional support were found insignificant in predicting the Somali immigrant families’ migration decision while the remaining nine predictor variables including the control variables, and the constant were found significant in the model. The predictor variables from the model output table displays the  $\text{Exp}(B)$  of each predictor variables in the model which is equal to  $e^B$ , which is also known as the odds ratio. For example, the odds ratio for age of Somali immigrant family was equal to  $(e^{1.726} = 5.62)$  which indicated that the model predicts the odds of deciding to migrate are 5.62. In other words, for each additional age of Somali immigrant family, the odds of a family who decided to migrate increases by 5.62.

The fit of the model was also evaluated in terms of the validation of predicted probabilities presented under the classification table output (Table 13) that consist of the predictor variables and the constant term within the model. Thus, the results of the logistic regression, here, classify respondents with respect to what decision we think they will make depending on the decision rule we have. I have adopted the decision rule made by the SPSS. It sets the threshold value as .5 by default – meaning, if the probability of the event is greater or equal to .5, we should predict that the event will take place.

According to the classification Table 13 in Appendix I, the decision rule enables us to correctly classify ( $251/256 = .981$ ) of the subjects where the predicted event (deciding to migrate out of Addis Ababa) was observed. In other words, the  $P(\text{correct}/\text{the decision to migrate})$  is .981 which was the percentage of occurrence correctly predicted; and this is known as the sensitivity of prediction. Thus, out of 256 respondents who decided to migrate 98.1 per cent has the predicted probabilities greater or equal to the threshold value of .5. This indicates that 5 (1.9 per cent) respondents among those who decided to migrate have predicted probabilities less than the threshold value.

It is also seen that the rule permitted us to correctly classify ( $98/104 = .9423$ ) of the respondents where the predicted event is not observed, which is commonly known as the specificity of prediction:  $P(\text{correct}/\text{the decision to stay})$ , that is, nonoccurrence correctly predicted. This discloses that out of the 104 respondents who decided to stay in Addis Ababa, 94.23 per cent has the predicted probabilities less than .5 while the remaining 5 (5.77 per cent) respondents' predicted probabilities are greater or equal to .5. Similarly, our overall prediction is correct 349 among the 360, for a 96.9 per cent overall success rate. Here is the point to compare

the overall success rate (71.1 per cent) of the null model with the newest (96.9 per cent) which indicated that there was a 25.8 per cent increase in success rates. This is the indication of a well fit model.

When we focus on the error rates in classification, there are two rates to deal with: a false positive (the percentage of predicted occurrences which were incorrect) and a false negative (a percentage of predicted non-occurrences which were incorrect). Hence, the decision rule allowed us to predict 2.34 ( $\frac{6}{257}$ ) per cent of false positive rate which indicates that among those who have the predicted probabilities greater than or equal to .5, 2.34 per cent were from those who have decided to stay. Similarly, the decision rule also allowed me to predict a false negative rate equals to 4.85 ( $\frac{5}{103}$ ) per cent, meaning about five per cent of the cases who have the predicted probabilities less than .5 were from those who have decided to migrate.

Consequently, we can see from the classification table of SPSS output, the inclusion of the twelve predictor variables in the model rises the predicted overall percentage from 71.1 to 96.9 which signifies the adequacy of the model to provide a prediction about family migration decision among Somalis.

### **Demographic characteristics and migration decision.**

The demographic variables involved in the research are those family-level attributes which are supposed to have effects on family migration decision. As it has been discussed in the method and procedures section, the main purpose of dealing with demographic attributes in the model is to control their values so as to evaluate the pure effects of social network and remittance characteristics on the decision to migrate. Therefore, in order to show the extents of the influences of demographic attributes of Somali families as control variables, it was necessary

to reveal their relationship with migration decision which, in turn, helps us see the true impacts of Somali family social network and remittance behaviours.

The first family-level demographic characteristic taken into consideration is the age of the family that entered the model as a continuous predictor variable coded *fam\_age*, being measured in number of years whereas family structure (*fam\_stru*) is all about the type of headship characterizes a Somali family; it is a dichotomous categorical variable entered the model as dummy variable given the values 1 if the family-head is male and 0 for the family headed by a female. A female family headship is, thus, taken as a reference variable against which the interpretation of the relationship between family structure and migration decision is done.

Family size (*fam\_size*), another demographic characteristic, is included in the model as a continuous variable measured in terms of number of person within a family. In other words, family size refers to the numbers of people living together in a family under a single roof. The other continuous demographic variable incorporated into the model is the education level of the head of a family (*famh\_edu*), a year was a unit of measurement: the number of years a family head has spent in formal education throughout his/her life span so far. The fifth demographic predictor variable was place of origin (*plac\_ori*) that refers to the place where a Somali immigrant family originated from. This was categorized into urban and rural that entered the model having the values 1 if the family originated from urban areas and 0 otherwise. The rural category that had assumed the value 0 was taken as a reference variable by the SPSS. Generally, we can see the statistical values of predictor variables along with their respective statistical values displayed in Table 14.

From the table, we can observe the findings about the relationship between demographic variables and family migration decision among Somali immigrants in relation to other predictor variables of the model. Out of the five demographic variables, place of origin is found insignificant as it assumes a p-value greater than .05. However, the remaining four demographic variables are found significant having p-values less than the threshold (.05). Among these, family age and family size indicate an inverse relationship with migration decision having a parameter values less than zero whereas family structure and family education level signify positive relationships with migration decision as they have parameter values greater than zero.

Table 14: Predictor variable of Somali family migration decision

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95 per cent C.I. for EXP(B)	
							Lower	Upper
Step 1 <sup>a</sup>								
fam_age	-.234	.059	15.978	1	.000	.791	.705	.887
fam_stru(1)	1.726	.848	4.147	1	.042	5.619	1.067	29.585
fam_size	-.636	.179	12.570	1	.000	.529	.372	.752
famh_edu	.681	.186	13.463	1	.000	1.976	1.373	2.842
plac_ori(1)	-.751	.871	.743	1	.389	.472	.086	2.602
rem_money	.000	.000	1.898	1	.168	1.000	.999	1.000
sns_size	.259	.073	12.571	1	.000	1.296	1.123	1.496
sns_type(1)	2.001	.978	4.186	1	.041	7.399	1.088	50.332
attitude(1)	3.148	1.023	9.477	1	.002	23.292	3.139	172.843
mig_expe	.254	.072	12.438	1	.000	1.289	1.119	1.484
inst_sup(1)	2.950	1.158	6.491	1	.011	19.102	1.975	184.771
emo_sup(1)	-1.444	.981	2.166	1	.141	.236	.034	1.615
Constant	-7.570	3.118	5.893	1	.015	.001		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: fam\_age, fam\_stru, fam\_size, famh\_edu, plac\_ori, rem\_money, sns\_size, sns\_type, attitude, mig\_expe, inst\_sup, emo\_sup.

As mentioned above, the age of the family has a negative coefficient (-.234) which shows that for each additional number of years in the age of a family, the odds of Somali immigrant to

migrate further beyond Addis Ababa increased by  $.791(e^{-.234})$ . For instance, if we consider a Somali immigrant family aged 10 years old, then the odds ratio for this family will be  $(e^{-.234(10)} = .096)$ . This implies that being a ten year Somali immigrant family increases the decision to migrate out of Addis Ababa only by 9.6 per cent.

Family structure, on its behalf, has also a positive relationship with migration decision. Its effect on Somali family-level migration decision is dramatic. The result clearly indicates that for those Somali families headed by males, the odds ratio were 5.619 in comparison with female-headed families whereas the odds for the Somali family size (its coefficient value is -0.636) are found to be .529. This helps observe the influence of family size on the level of migration decision among the Somalis. If a Somali family residing in Addis Ababa had only three members, for example, then the odds ratio for this family will be  $(e^{-0.636(3)} = .138)$ .

Education level of Somalis also indicates a positive relationship with the probability of deciding to migrate out as its parameter value is equal to 0.636. Subsequently, the odds ratio for education is 1.976, which indicates that a one year increase in family head's stay in formal education increases the intention to migrate out 1.976 times.

### **Family social networks and migration decision.**

Family social networks are those characteristics commonly available in the form of sets of interpersonal ties that connect current Somali migrant families, former migrants, and non-migrants via relations of kinship, friendship, and others. In this research, there are six family social network variables included in the model as major predictors of migration decision. These variables have been categorized into three groups: variables related with the social network structure, contents, and functions as discussed in the *Methods and Procedures* section.

Thus, the variables which are entered the model representing family social network structures are social network size (*sns\_size*), and social network type (*sns\_type*). The size of family social network is a continuous predictor variable measured in the number of actors within the network, which could include: (1) persons, such as family members, relatives, friends, clan members, and so on, and (2) institutions like community, clan, remittance associations, migration organizations, and so on. The second predictor variable grouped under family social network structure was the type of the relationship that is categorized into two: informal and formal. The informal family social network was coded with 1 while the formal with 0. Thus, the formal family social network served as the reference variable.

The contents of the family social networks are the channels for the transfer of instrumental and emotional resources available including attitudes/opinions, and tangible experiences (Pescosolido, 2007), in this case, the tangible experience is migration experience of a Somali immigrant family social network. Therefore, migration attitude and experiences were the two predictor variables take part in the model representing the channels of social networks. Migration attitude (coded as *attitude*) was taken as a dummy variable and categorized into positive, having a code 1, and negative represented by 0 in the SPSS. Thus, the reference variable in migration attitude was the negative attitude of others within a family network about a family's actual migration. Migration experience (*mig\_expe*) has been entered the model as a continuous variable being measured in number of people who have past migration experience within family social network ties.

The third group of social network variables is concerned with the social network function which includes: (1) instrumental supports – informational aids, material support, accommodations and related services, motivation, encouragement and the provision of new

social ties, and (2) emotional supports that was related with the provision of love, caring, and nurturing assistances given to migrants during their migratory movements. Therefore, instrumental support (*inst\_sup*), and emotional support (*emo\_sup*) were the two variables in the model representing family social network functions. Both of these variables were binary dummy variables coded as 1 if the respondents have received either of the assistances mentioned within each variable, and 0 otherwise.

As far as the relationships between social network characteristics and family migration decision is concerned, it is only the emotional support (*emo\_sup*) which is found insignificant in predicting the response variable as it has a probability of 14.1 per cent, for the parameter, of being outside the 95 per cent confidence interval (i. e.,  $Z \geq |1.96|$ ) which is greater than the threshold value of 5 per cent. However, all the remaining family social network variables are found to be significant having p-values less than .05. These variables are not only significant in predicting the family migration decision but also they have a positive (direct) relationship as the coefficients for all of them are positive in the equation. In other words, the five social network variables included in the model have  $\text{Exp}(B)$  value greater than 1.

More specifically, the model indicates that for each additional actor in family social network of Somali immigrant, the odds of the family who has decided to migrate out of Addis Ababa increases by 1.123. The parameter value ( $B = .259$ ) of family social network size (*sns\_size*) indicates that a unit of change in the number of actors increases the probability of deciding to migrate out by 25.9 per cent. The social network type (*sns\_type*), a dichotomous dummy variable, also shows a positive slope (2.001) in the regression equation that witnesses a direct relationship with family migration decision. This value is used to compute the odds ratio using the formula ( $e^{2.001} = 7.399$ ). This shows that for those Somali immigrant families which most

probably involve in informal social network relationships, the odds were 7.399 in comparison with those families mostly involved in formal social network structures. Notice that the formal family social network structure is entered the model as a reference categorical variable, against which the value of informal social network structures is evaluated.

Migration attitude (*attitude*), which deals with the opinions of others within the network about a family's migration, has a coefficient of 3.148. This value indicates that migration attitude has the  $\text{Exp}(B)$  equals to 23.292. Hence, for each Somali immigrant family residing in Addis Ababa, those which experienced a positive attitude from others within the network have the odds equal to 23.292 in comparison with those that have gained negative attitudes about their current migration. The other family social network channel variable known as migration experience (*mig\_expe*), which refers to the number of people within the social network having past migration experience, is found being positively related with family migration decision assuming a parameter value of .254. This implies that a family within a social network hosting only an individual with past migration experience will have a 25.4 per cent change in the probability of its decision to migrate out.

The remaining family social network variables are the variables that deal with the functions of social networks. They are instrumental support (*inst\_sup*), and emotional support (*emo\_sup*) that are common within a social network of a family. Among these variables, the emotional support is found insignificant in predicting Somalis' family-level migration decision as it assumed *p-value* ( $p = .141$ ) greater than 0.05 (the maximum *p-value* for a variable to be taken as significant). In other words, the null hypothesis which states that there is no relationship between emotional support and family migration decision among Somali immigrant families cannot be rejected since I do not have enough evidence at hand to do so.

However, instrumental support (*inst\_sup*), a binary dummy variable categorized into ‘Yes = 1’ and ‘No = 0’, has significant positive relationship with migration decision with a coefficient equals to 2.950. Thus, the model under Table 14 displays that taking others variables of the model into consideration, the odds for Somali families who have received at least one of the instrumental supports such as informational, accommodation (shelter, tents, guest house, etc), material support (food, furniture, transportation, telephone, etc.), financial support, encouragement in the form of motivating idea, moral, and material gifts, and the provision of new social ties was 19.102 as compared with those families who have received none of instrumental supports listed.

#### **Monetary remittance and migration decision.**

Right from the outset of the study, remittance money Somalis receive was supposed to have a strong relationship with their intention to migrate further to other countries beyond Addis Ababa. Nevertheless, the result of the research showed that remittance has no relationship with migration decision among the Somali immigrants. The findings disclose that the *p-value* ( $p = .168$ ) of annual monetary remittance (*rem\_money*) is found, by far, greater than 5 per cent which indicates that remittance money as a predictor variable for family-level migration is insignificant. The slope is equal to zero shows that there is a horizontal graph between remittance money and migration decision for the Somali immigrant families. In other words, the parameter B of remittance money is zero that indicates  $\text{Exp}(B) = 1$ , as  $e^{.000}$  equals to one.

Therefore, regarding the relationship between remittance money and family migration decision, I failed to get evidence to reject the null hypothesis that states there is no relationship between the annual amount of remittance a Somali family receives and its decision to migrate

further, meaning at ( $\alpha = .05$ ), the parameter B equals to zero was hypothesized; and there was no ground for me to reject this statement. As a result, we see that remittance money has no any relationship with family migration decision among Somali immigrants in Addis Ababa (please see the detail in the discussion subsection).

### **Interpretation of the model.**

So far the model has been interpreted in terms of odds and odds ratio. Although odds are often the most straightforward and comprehensible way to express the relationship between variables (Tarling, 2009), I found that it is useful to interpret the model in terms of the predict probabilities using equation (3.2) for the primary intent of predicting events or identifying groups of Somali immigrant families that have higher propensity to migrate out of Addis Ababa. This predicted probability equation is rewritten here as,

$$\text{Predicted probability of } y, \varphi = \frac{e^{\alpha + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} \dots + \beta_p x_{ip}}}{1 + e^{\alpha + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} \dots + \beta_p x_{ip}}} \quad 4.1$$

The value of the power of e in equation 4.1 is the value of equation 3.1 which stated that the  $\text{logit}(y) = \ln(\text{odds}) = \ln\left(\frac{\varphi}{1-\varphi}\right) = \alpha + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} \dots + \beta_p x_{ip}$ . Substituting this equation with the values of predictor variables in the model displayed in Table 14, we get the equation the research as follows:

$$\text{logit}(y) = -7.57 - .234(\text{fam\_age}) + 1.726(\text{fam\_stru}) + \dots - 1.444(\text{emo\_sup}) \quad 4.2$$

This is the equation of the research used to predict the probabilities of migration decision for Somali immigrants. On the basis of equation 4.1, a family, for example, which is 5 years old headed by a father consisted of 5 members with family-head education of 2 years that is found in a social network with 25 actors which is mostly dominated by an informal relationship; received

a negative attitude about its migration from others in the network comprises of 6 persons with past migration experiences; and received none of the instrumental supports during its migration may have the predicted probability computed as,  $logit(y) = -7.57 - .234(fam\_age) + 1.726(fam\_stru) - .636(fam\_size) + .681(famh\_edu) + .259(sns\_size) + 2.001(sns\_type) + 3.148(attitude) + .254(mig\_expe) + 2.95(inst\_sup)$ . Substituting the values of respective variables in this equation yield the outcome as,  $logit(y) = -7.57 - .234(5) + 1.726(1) - .636(5) + .681(2) + .259(25) + 2.001(1) + 3.148(0) + .254(6) + 2.95(0)$ , which is equal to 1.168. This is the value of log odds for the family's migration decision. Then raising the base of the natural logarithm (e) by this log odds value gives,  $e^{1.168} = 3.216$ . Dividing this number by (1+3.216), the value of the denominator of equation 4.1, produces a predicted probability of .764 which is the value of  $\varphi$ .

Hence, a five-years old Somali immigrant family consists of five members, headed by a father who has spend 2 years in formal education, mostly found in an informal social network with 25 actors including six persons having past migration experience, and received mostly a negative feedback about its migration that was accomplished without any form of instrumental support demonstrates a predicted probability of .763. Therefore, this family will have a 76.3 per cent probability of migrating out of Addis Ababa. In this way, we can predict the probabilities of each Somali immigrant family involved in the research. Of course, the SPSS can estimate the predicted probabilities for every respondent in the study but it is not important to present the expected probabilities of each cases calculated by the SPSS here.

## **Discussion and Conclusions**

The results to the research clearly indicated that the vast majority of Somali immigrant families in Addis Ababa (71.1 per cent) have come to the city aiming at migrating to other

Western countries utilizing their social networks. This is a type of migration process in which migrants first migrate to a country so as to facilitate their further migration to somewhere else which can mostly be their final destination. Therefore, Addis Ababa is not the final destination for the majority of Somali migrants. Instead, it serves as a springboard from which the Somalis lay favorable grounds for their final migration intention – moving to western nations. This condition needs to be related with the concept transit migration which can be understood as a situation between emigration and settlement that is characterized by an indefinite migrant stay, legal or illegal, and a situation that may or may not develop into further migration (Wahlbeck, 2008) because the intention to migrate does not necessarily imply actual migration.

Although the concept of transit migration is a confusing and, most of the time, ideologically and politically influenced (Boubakri, 2004; Nielsen, 2008; Wahlbeck, 2009), here, I employ the term simply to indicate a step-by- step migration process migrants are engaging. From this point of view, the Somalis' migration to Addis Ababa has been completed for the main objective of facilitating their next migration to their final destinations, some Western countries, by utilizing available opportunities in the city. The fact that every Somali immigrant families in Addis Ababa receive monetary remittance, upon which their livelihood is depended, illustrates that Somalis do not come to Addis Ababa for the purpose of working and living; rather than using all the possible advantages for their further migration to the main remittance source countries, such as European and North American, please refer to Table 3.

However, this issue needs a detailed empirical investigation as there are some Somalis who have come to Addis Ababa to stay for the moment without any current intention to migrate, though less in number. Nevertheless, whatever the form and the intention of migration of Somali

immigrants, it was the factors which have called for this research to be conducted. Hence, the report has spent considerable time and effort in discussing the fundamental factors contributing to the migratory movement among Somalis. These factors include different family social network characteristics and, to some degree, demographic attributes of the family which were included in the study as control variables.

Among the five demographic variables entered in the model, the research revealed that family structure has a significant direct relationship with migration decision among the Somalis. In other words, a Somali immigrant family headed by male will have a higher predicted probability of deciding to migrate than the female-headed ones, *ceteris paribus*. Furthermore, family-head education level and size of family are also important matters in determining migration among the Somalis in the context of other factors. As a result, the argument that the inclusion of demographic variables in the study has enabled us to see the pure impacts of family social networks and monetary remittance on migration decision because the model of the study is the cumulative product of all the variables it included having a varying parameter values. To say things in the other way round, the predicted probabilities of migration decision among Somalis are the outcome of social network characteristics along with the demographic attributes that are involved in the logistic regression equation.

The major findings of this research have indicated that Somali family level international migration has a strong positive relationship with five social network characteristics of immigrant families: (1) the size of family social network structure, (2) the type of frequently practiced relationships within the social network structure, (3) the attitude of members of family social network about current migration, (4) the number of people who have past migration history within the social network, and (5) instrumental supports, like informational aids, material

support, accommodations and related services, motivation, encouragement and the provision of new social ties. Among these social network factors of family migration decision, the effect of the third and the fifth factors were very much paramount. The more positive feedbacks the family gained from social network members about its actual migration, the more intention of further migration a family will have. Similarly, Somali immigrant families' further migration decision is found highly correlated with the amount of instrumental supports they have received from their social networks which is highly compatible with previous studies done in the field. Other social network variables, too, do have significant roles in determining family-level international migration decision.

Most findings of scientific studies conducted on migration and social networks so far are compatible with the finding of my research. For example, Winters, Janury and Sadoulet (2001) reported that family and community networks positively affect migration decisions particularly through the magnitude of social networks, and the amount of information and assistance provided within the family networks. This is in line with finding related with the social network functions which are seen in the study as the resources available within family networks. The instrumental supports, one of the major elements of social network, are vital in determining Somalis' further migration decision. Related to this finding, Garip (2008) reported that social capitals which were commonly understood in the form of information about migration and direct assistance during migration providing by preceding migrants, had fundamental importance in deciding either to migrate or to stay. Tilly's (2007) report is also found related with my findings when he claimed that family network functions simultaneously serve as sites of social insurance and social control that lays a fertile ground for the migration of potential migrants.

The outcomes of this study also disclose that family migration cannot always be taken as a phenomenon initiated and perpetuated by a mere economic factors in the same manner as Konseiga (2003), Navalainen (2004), and Jennissen (2003) argued in their report; rather it is the social networks that determine migration decision in the same way as Abye Tasse (2007) argued in his research report when he was discussing the nature of migration in Ethiopia. He reported that migration in Ethiopia was not influenced by the economic and political factors rather it was influenced by the social networks of migrants. Likewise, the Somalis in Addis Ababa do have determination to further migration to Western nations, mostly, due to the strong social network ties which are the main sources of migration-related information and other forms of resources that have the power of stimulating potential migration intentions (Thieme & Wyss, 2005). Studying the importance of social network supports in migration decision, Epstein (2008) found that migrants contended that they used to go to destinations where their people were found since they would help them. Similarly, it was reported that social network influences on the decision to migrate was related to the phenomenon called chain migration and herd behaviour, like Epstein's finding mention above, which were important in the creation of immigrant flows (Amit & Wyss, 2007; Brown & Bean, 2005). Thus, my research findings on the relationship between family social networks and migration decision, in line with others finding reported so far, indicate that social networks are vital in determining migration decision among Somalis.

Generally, my findings do not oppose the overall findings of researchers who have reported the existence of positive relationships between international family migration decision and social networks characteristics of a given family. For example, Winters, Janury and Sadoulet (2001) reported that social networks were important in both the decision to migrate and the level of migration among Mexicans, though these networks became less important once migration was

well established in a community where a household is found. Similarly, Palloni, Massey, Ceballos, Espinosa & Spittel (2001) also reported that social network effects on migration were robust via the introduction of controls for human capital, common household characteristics, and unobserved conditions. There were also other reports about the positive relationships between social networks and migration discussed in the literature review section of this report, for instance, Heering, Erf and Wissen (2004) and Ryan (2008).

However, this does not mean that there are no researches reported that social networks were insignificant in determining migration intention. For example, van Dalen, Groenewold and Schoorl (2005), based on their cross-sectional survey investigation in Ghana, Senegal, Morocco, and Egypt aimed at examining peoples' stated intentions to migrate out of Africa, reported that the network effects of potential migrants were found to be fairly important in Ghana and Egypt, but in Senegal and Morocco, such ties played no role in triggering emigration intentions. Thus, the influences of social networks may vary depending on the social, cultural, political and economic contexts of a given society. Subsequently, on the basis of the finding of this research, it can be argued that the social-cultural and economic nature of the Somalis were favorable conditions for social networks to have significant effects on migration decision.

Nonetheless, previous researches that addressed migration decision as only the outcome of economic factors (e.g., Konseiga, 2006; Adepoju, 1995; Navalainen, 2004; Jennissen, 2003) contradict my research report because the findings witness that Somali immigrant families' migration decision was very much influenced by the social network characteristics of a family rather than economic factors such as the amount of annual remittance money. Therefore, it can, however, be concluded that Somali immigrants in Addis Ababa show higher degree of intention to migrate whenever they experience a positive attitude of others about their migration;

whenever they have family network which is largely dominated by informal relationships; and whenever they receive some form of instrumental assistances from others within the social network along with the number of people in the network with previous migration experiences. Thus, economic factors are insignificant as discussed below.

A surprising finding of this research is observed in the relationship between the monetary remittance and the intention to migrate among the Somali immigrant families. Monetary remittance and family migration decision are found unrelated. This is a surprising finding as it opposes several research reports so far conducted in the area. Although further investigations are needed, it seems that the importance of remittance in influencing migration decision have been overshadowed by the highest impacts of social network characteristics on the issue as it is going to be discussed later. This has something to do with the argument that monetary remittance facilitates and stimulate subsequent migration via increasing social network and its elements.

According to previous researchers, remittance has both a direct and indirect contributions for migration decisions. The direct effect of remittance on migration decision is that it reduces the cost of migration by increasing the economic capacity of potential migrants so that remittance receivers will have higher opportunity for deciding to migrate out of their original residences while the indirect impact of migration was assumed to be via the phenomenon known as relative deprivation. Cohen (2005) argued that remittance was absolutely critical and central to most migrant flows while Wucker (2004) backed up this idea when he argued that whatever the motives of sending remittance back to home countries, remittance feeds a perpetual migration machine. Similarly, van Dalen, Greonword and Fokkema (2005) reported that monetary remittance had a positive effect on migration intention of Moroccan household members still dwelling in the country of origin. All these and many other previous research reports are

concerned with the direct influences of remittance on migration decision contrary of the finding of my research which argues that there is no relationship between migration decision and the amount of remittance among Somali immigrants. It was also reported that remittance has indirect contribution for the need to migrate. The detail is discussed below.

Researchers, such as Lianos and Cacaunidis (2008), and Liang (2007) argued that the flow of remittance back to home countries of initial migrants increases the relative deprivation among people in home countries. As a result, those who currently become relatively deprived due to the flow of remittance to that nation will decide to migrate out. There are also other reports that have addressed the indirect contribution of remittance on migration decision, for example, Thieme and Wyss (2005); Stake and Taylor (1989); and Garip (2008) were some important reports regarding this. Though these reports have some grain of truth related to my finding, yet they are not totally dependable. However, it can be argued that it is the indirect impact of remittance that might cause the absence of visible relationship with Somali migration decision.

The nonappearance of remittance as an important factor for migration decision among Somali families might be attributed to its relationship with social networks. Polloni, Massey, Caballos, Espinisa and Spittel (200) explained that remittance is the outcome of social relationships – one of the social capitals of migration networks. It is important for a person to have some forms of social relationship with others in order to gain remittance and other material supports. Thus, in a society where the relationships are prioritized, materialistic relationships will remain behind the curtain because people believe that it is others in the social networks that are the actual sources of their advantages of any regard in the process of their migration, in the same manner as the above writers argued. That is why I argued that the importance of remittance in migration decision among the Somalis may have been overshadowed by the higher priority they

have given to their social network relationships. In other words, resources such as remittance, from strong ties have less effect on migration than weak ties (Stake & Taylor, 1989). As it was discussed right from the start of this section, much of the remittance money for the Somalis was generated from relatives which denotes the strength of the social network of a family. Subsequently, social networks outshine remittance in determining migration decision among Somali families.

Other reason for the insignificance of monetary remittance in determining Somali family migration may be the way they manage the money. Since Somalis live together in a single house and consume the remittance money at the household level, the significance of remittance in initiating further migration becomes lower. Deans, Lonqvist, and Sen (2006) mentioned that different studies have found that remittances are mainly spent on household consumption. They further mentioned that most of the time, Somalis share remittance money with other members of the polygamous family whenever someone among them receives the money. This condition might hinder the occurrence of relative deprivation which is believed to be the consequence of remittance flow that, in turn, leads potential migrants to decide to migrate out.

In addition, the sharing of the remittance might have reduced the economic capacity of the Somalis that might help to cover all the costs and risks of their future migration since the whole money is supposed to be consumed, though it may not be always true. Thus, they become less sensitive to migrate merely due to the amount of monetary remittance they have received. Rather, it is the social networks that they have formulated with other family and clan members living and working outside who influence their decision to emigrate since the responsibility of covering all the necessary expenses of a family migration is mostly given to members of the social networks. However, this argument needs further empirical undertaking for a detailed and dependable argument to be developed.

Therefore, the research indicate the existence of positive relationships between family social networks and migration intention among Somali immigrants who have been Addis Ababa between the years 1991 and 2010 whereas the amount of monetary remittance the Somalis receive is not related with the Somali family's migration decision. Among the main influential family social network characteristics, positive migration attitude, instrumental supports including informational aid, and the types of the relationship within the social network are vital in determining the intention of the Somalis either to migrate or stay. Family social network size and the number of people who have past migration experiences in a network were also influential in determining migration though the degree of influence they impose was less than the previously mentioned three factors.

To sum up, Somali immigrant families that have large number of individuals with past migration experiences; participate mostly in an informal social network relationships; receive positive feedbacks from other members of a social network about their actual migration; gain some forms of instrumental supports; have larger number of actors in the social network; and have a young family consists of few members that is led by male who has spent several years in formal education are more prone to migrate further.

## Summary and Implications

### Summary

The purposes of this research were to identify the main intention of the Somalis' migration to Addis Ababa between the time period 1991 and 2010; and to evaluate the effects of social networks and remittance on a family-level migration decision. In achieving this objective of the research, three basic research questions were raised: (1) what was the primary goal of the Somali migration to Addis Ababa? (2) What are the influences of family social network characteristics, including social network structures (size, and type), contents or channels (migration attitudes and experiences), and functions (instrumental, and emotional supports) on Somali family migration decision? And (3) what is the relationship between Somali family migration decision and annual monetary remittance received?

In answering these basic research questions, some 360 Somali family-heads were included in the study being represented by their family-heads. The major predictor variables of the study were social networks characteristics and remittance of the Somali families while five demographic variables entered the model as control variables. The social network variables were categorized into social network structure (size and types of the network), social network contents or channels (migration attitude and experiences), and social network functions (instrumental and emotional supports) which are the resources available within a family social networks. Remittance, on the other hand, was included in the model as annual monetary remittance that flows from abroad to the Somali family found in Addis Ababa.

The result of the study indicated that the majority of the Somalis have migrated to Addis Ababa since the year 1991, immediately after the disintegration of a central government in

Somalia, for the primary intention of migrating to other nations via Addis Ababa. This decision of migrating out among Somali families was found being positively related with family social network characteristics such as social network size, types, instrumental supports, migration attitudes and migration experiences, while emotional support within the network was not significant in influencing family migration decision.

As to the study, a family having received a positive attitude about its current migration from other members of its social network will have 23.292 odds ratio which indicated that those families that received a positive feedback about their migration will have a 23.292 times higher intention to migrate than who did receive a negative migration attitude. A family that have gained some form of instrumental supports within its social network had the odds ratio of 19.102, while a family involved in a social network which is mostly characterized by informal relationships had 7.399 odds ratio. Similarly, the findings showed that a unit change in the number of actors in the social network of a family causes a 26 per cent change in the intention to migrate whereas a one person change in the number of people having previous migration experience within a family's social network will bring a 25.4 per cent change in the probability to migrate.

The other major predictor variable called monetary remittance was found having a zero parameter value which indicated that remittance does not have any influence on the Somali immigrant family migration decision. Generally, family social network structures, channels and functions have vital influences on family migration decision among the Somali immigrants; but monetary remittance had no any effect.

## **Implications**

The fact that the largest majority of Somali immigrants have been immigrating into Addis Ababa for the acme intention of undertaking their further migration to other countries in the world calls for the attention of different concerned bodies, including governmental and nongovernmental, national and international, and local and regional organizations and institutions to deal with various matters related with the phenomenon. At the international level, the Somali migration movement to Addis Ababa instigates special attention as a new form of transit migration which needs collaborative efforts between Ethiopia and different international organizations in addressing it. At the national and local level, the situation demands all responsible bodies to deal with its possible negative consequences both on the people in Addis Ababa and the migrants themselves since migration cannot be free from problems such as economic, psychological, social, cultural, political, and environmental problems.

The existence of positive relationships between different social network characteristics and migration decision among the Somali immigrants has an important implication to different organization working in the area of migration to think about the point where to intervene. It is important to see the migrants' social networks and their characteristics for both the formulation and implementation of sound policy interventions in the issue of migration movement that begins from Somali and end in European and North American countries via Ethiopia.

The importance of social networks in determining international family level migration implies the need for African migration studies to divert the attention of researchers and policy makers from an economic-determinant perspective towards the vitality of family level social networks and their characteristics which are responsible to initiate, facilitate, and perpetuate family migration. The largest majority of the existing few migration researches in Africa have

been concentrating on the economic determinants of migration at the local, regional and global levels with a very little attention to social networks. The findings of the research indicated that it is the social networks which are vital in determining migration other than the economic motives such as remittance.

The insignificance of annual monetary remittance among Somali immigrants in Addis Ababa needs a further detail empirical investigation concentrating on its relationship with family social networks. The reason why remittance does not influence migration movement between Somalia and Ethiopia is an area for future research. Besides, the Somalis family migration to Addis Ababa as a new form of transit migration also needs detail understanding based on scientific investigations in the future.

There is also a need to conduct future research in identifying the bio-psycho-social-and-spiritual needs of the Somalis in Addis Ababa apart from the determinant factors for their migration decision. This will help to further determine the types of social interventions that should be given to both at the individual and family levels.

Finally, since there are several qualitative issues relevant to the topic which have not yet been answered by this research, further scientific investigation on different aspects of Somali immigration to Addis Ababa should be undertaken.

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**Appendix I: SPSS output tables**

Table 3: Frequency table of categorical variables

<i>Categorical variables</i>		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Valid Per cent</i>	<i>Cumulative Per cent</i>
<i>Family structure</i>	<i>Male-headed</i>	225	62.5	62.5	62.5
	<i>Female-headed</i>	135	37.5	37.5	100.0
	<i>Total</i>	360	100.0	100.0	
<i>Place of origin</i>	<i>Urban</i>	176	48.9	48.9	48.9
	<i>Rural</i>	184	51.1	51.1	100.0
	<i>Total</i>	360	100.0	100.0	
<i>Migration decision</i>	<i>To stay</i>	104	28.9	28.9	28.9
	<i>To migrate</i>	256	71.1	71.1	100.0
	<i>Total</i>	360	100.0	100.0	
<i>Relationship with remittance senders</i>	<i>Relative</i>	204	56.7	56.7	56.7
	<i>Friendship</i>	115	31.9	31.9	88.6
	<i>Others</i>	41	11.4	11.4	100.0
	<i>Total</i>	360	100.0	100.0	
<i>Remittance source regions</i>	<i>Europe</i>	235	65.3	65.3	65.3
	<i>N. America</i>	99	27.5	27.5	92.8
	<i>Australia</i>	15	4.2	4.2	96.9
	<i>Others</i>	11	3.1	3.1	100.0
	<i>Total</i>	360	100.0	100.0	
<i>Social network type</i>	<i>Informal</i>	194	53.9	53.9	53.9
	<i>Formal</i>	166	46.1	46.1	100.0
	<i>Total</i>	360	100.0	100.0	
<i>Migration attitude</i>	<i>Positive</i>	244	67.8	67.8	67.8
	<i>Negative</i>	116	32.2	32.2	100.0
	<i>Total</i>	360	100.0	100.0	
<i>Instrumental support</i>	<i>Yes</i>	186	51.7	51.7	51.7
	<i>No</i>	174	48.3	48.3	100.0
	<i>Total</i>	360	100.0	100.0	
<i>Emotional support</i>	<i>Yes</i>	221	61.4	61.4	61.4
	<i>No</i>	139	38.6	38.6	100.0
	<i>Total</i>	360	100.0	100.0	
<i>Clan</i>	<i>Hawiye</i>	155	43.1	43.1	43.1
	<i>Isaaq</i>	106	29.4	29.4	72.5
	<i>Raxanweyn</i>	36	10.0	10.0	82.5
	<i>Darood</i>	46	12.8	12.8	95.3
	<i>Others</i>	17	4.7	4.7	100.0
	<i>Total</i>	360	100.0	100.0	

Table 4: Categorical variables codings

		Frequency	Parameter coding
			(1)
Emotional support	Yes	221	1.000
	No	139	.000
Social network type	Informal	194	1.000
	Formal	166	.000
Migration attitude	Positive	244	1.000
	Negative	116	.000
Instrumental supports	Yes	186	1.000
	No	174	.000
Place of origin	Urban	176	1.000
	Rural	184	.000
Family structure	Male-headed	225	1.000
	Female-headed	135	.000

Table 5: Case processing summary

Unweighted Cases <sup>a</sup>		N	Per cent
Selected Cases	Included in Analysis	360	100.0
	Missing Cases	0	.0
	Total	360	100.0
Unselected Cases		0	.0
Total		360	100.0

a. If weight is in effect, see classification table for the total number of cases.

Table 6: Descriptive statistics of continuous variables

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age of the family	360	1	37	12.99	8.125
Size of the family	360	2	20	6.02	3.209
Family-head education	360	0	28	8.24	5.073
Monetary remittance	360	\$50.00	\$12,000.00	\$2,589.11	\$2,422.80
Social network size	360	10	74	30.40	11.597
Migration experience	360	0	56	10.62	7.322
Years of stay in Addis Ababa	360	0	18	5.44	3.041
Valid N (listwise)	360				

Table 7: Iteration history<sup>a,b,c</sup>

Iteration		-2 Log likelihood	Coefficients
			Constant
Step 0	1	433.067	.844
	2	432.831	.900
	3	432.831	.901

a. Constant is included in the model. b. Initial -2 Log Likelihood: 432.831. c. Estimation terminated at iteration number 3 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001

Table 8: Classification Table<sup>a,b</sup>

Observed		Predicted		
		Migration decision		Per centage Correct
		To stay	To migrate	
Step 0	Migration decision To stay	0	104	.0
	To migrate	0	256	100.0
Overall Percentage				71.1

a. Constant is included in the model. b. The cut value is .500

Table 9: Variables in the equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 0 Constant	.901	.116	60.009	1	.000	2.462

Table 10: Omnibus tests of model coefficients

		Chi-square	Df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	380.449	12	.000
	Block	380.449	12	.000
	Model	380.449	12	.000

Table 11: Model summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	52.381 <sup>a</sup>	.652	.933

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 10 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Table 12: Hosmer and Lemeshow test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	7.037	8	.533

Table 13: Classification table<sup>a</sup>

Observed		Predicted			
		Migration decision		Per centage Correct	
		To stay	To migrate		
Step 1	Migration decision	To stay	98	6	94.2
		To migrate	5	251	98.0
Overall Per centage					96.9

Where  $\alpha$  the cut value is .500

## Appendix II: Informed consent

### Addis Ababa University Graduate school of social work

#### A research consent form for Social networks, remittance and family migration decision

**Purpose of the Research:** The purpose of this research is to examine the influences of social network (its structure, contents and functions) and remittance on family migration decision among Somali immigrants in Addis Ababa. In other words, the research aims at the examination of different aspects of social network and remittance which are central in the study since it will possibly help the researcher identify various variables and their characteristics that contribute to bring about significant differences in family-level migration decision between Somalia and Ethiopia.

**Procedure and Duration:** You, as a respondent, have been selected by chance among Somali families currently residing in Addis Ababa, *Woreda* \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ sub-city administration. The interview to which you are going to respond comprises of 18 questions that will demand you to spend 30 to 35 minutes stay with the interviewer who is recruited among Somali migrants in Addis Ababa. All the elements of the questions in the interview are written in Somali language. After you have finished reading this informed consent form you will be asked to sign on the paper simply to show your willingness to participate in this research undertaking. However, if you feel that it is not comfortable putting your signature on the consent form, you can proceed to participate in the study realizing that your completing of the interview is an indication of your willingness to take part in the research.

**Risks:** The study, beyond demanding you to lose some fraction of your time, does not bring any significant risk to you and your family in general. However, the investigator has assumed that due to the nature of the questions (highly structured) you might feel being coerced as you will not have the chance to express other issues related with every question. This condition can however be alleviated via your understanding of the purpose of the study mentioned above, and by asking whatever question you have in mind concerning the research before you will have started to be interviewed. In addition to this, you have

also a full right to ask questions of clarification about the question at whichever stage of the interview.

You have also a right to quit the interview at any time if you feel that it is risky for you and your family.

**Confidentiality:** your name or your family name will not be written on the interview paper.

There is no identification that relates you with the questionnaire you will have completed via the interviewer. In case, if you find things that endanger the confidentiality of the response you will give, you can leave the interview without any compelling situation to complete. In addition, the interview paper completed will be utilized only by the researcher; and the copy of the research report will also be given to your community.

Generally, you can leave the interview at whatever stage whenever you feel dangerous for yourself and your family as well as you clan or community.

Thank you!

\_\_\_\_\_

Interviewee's signature

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Time \_\_\_\_\_

Place \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer's signature

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Time \_\_\_\_\_

Place \_\_\_\_\_

### **Appendix III: Instrument (Questionnaire)**

#### **Introduction**

This Questionnaire is prepared by Semalegne Kendie master's Social Work student in Addis Ababa University and has been approved by School of Social Work. The main intention of the questionnaire is to gather data about the influence of social networks and remittances on family migration decision. The questionnaire is to be filled out by a data collector by means of interviewing the respondents included in the sample.

The questionnaire has six parts consisted of 18 questions. The first part is all about demographic information which includes family age, family structure, family size, educational level of the family head, and number of years the family has lived in Addis Ababa while the second part of the questionnaire addresses the migration decision of the family. The third part deals with data regarding remittance whereas the part four deals with the social network structures while the fifth part focuses on the social network contents. The last part of the questionnaire addresses the issue of social network functions.

Finally, the researcher has give due attention to your genuine and careful response to the questions in the questionnaire because it is the evidence you provide which determines the final result of the research. Therefore, you are requested to give your response considering its significant impacts on the overall findings of the study. In the end, please note that all the directions about how to proceed with the questionnaire are given in the corresponding sections, and questions within the body of the questionnaire.

Thank You in Advance!

**Part I: Demographic information**

**Direction 1.1:** Please follow the directions given corresponding to each question below.

1. How old your family is? (please specify in the blank space) \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many members does your family have? (please specify in the blank space) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Gender of the family-head is (please circle your choice):
  - a. Female
  - b. Male
4. For how long have you been in formal education? (please specify in the blank space) \_\_\_\_\_
5. For how long have you lived in Addis Ababa as a migrant? (please specify in the blank space) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Where did you come from? (please circle your choice):
  - a. Urban area
  - b. Rural area
7. Your clan is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part II: Migration decision**

**Direction 1.2:** Please follow the directions given corresponding to the question.

8. What is the main intention that has driven you to immigrate to Addis Ababa? (please, circle your choice)
  - a. To live in Addis Ababa
  - b. To migrate to other countries via Addis Ababa

**Part III: Remittance**

**Direction 1.3:** Please follow the directions given corresponding to the question below.

9. Based on the frequency that you receive the monetary remittance, on average, how much US Dollar do you receive per year from someone in your social network abroad? (please, specify here \_\_\_\_\_ )
10. From which country of the world you mostly receive the monetary remittance? (please, specify here \_\_\_\_\_ )
11. What is your relationship with the one who sends you the monetary remittance (circle your choice).
  - a. Relative (through blood, marriage)
  - b. Friendship
  - c. Others

**Part IV: Social network structure**

**Direction 1.4:** Please follow the directions given corresponding to each question below.

12. This question is all about the number of people, remittance associations, international organizations, migration institutions, and others that have had relationship with you during any stage of your migration. Thus, in the second column of the following table, please specify the number of these different parties that possibly involve in relational ties with you.

<b>Different bodies having relations with you</b>	<b>Number</b>
Family members (parent, brothers/sisters, husband/wife, children)	
Other relatives	
Clan members	
Friends	
Remittance associations	
International migration organizations	
Migration institutions	
Community associations	
If any other, please list below and state you the number under the “Number” column	
1.	
2.	

13. During your migration you may have gained various forms of relationships with the following groups of people and institutions. Please rank them in terms of their closeness to you and put an ‘X’ sign in front of each item under the specified rank stated under the “**Rank**” column.

Items	Relationship		
	Strong	Moderate	Weak
Your family members			
Other relatives			
Your clan members			
Your friends			
The remittance associations			
International organizations			
Migration institutions			
Community association			
If any other, please list below and rank them			
1			
2			

#### Part V: Social networks contents

14. The following table is dealt with the attitude of people in your social network about your decision to migrate. Please give your opinion about each item using the options given under the “**Responses**” column. Put an ‘X’ sign in front of each item under the specified options.

Sr. No	Items	Responses				
		Strongly Agree (5)	Agree (4)	Undecided (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree(1)
A	People in your social network do have a positive evaluation about migration.					
B	People in your social network want to migrate out of their place of origin.					
C	People in your social network do have thoughts that appreciate any migration decision.					

15. How many people do know in your network having previous migration experience? (specify here \_\_\_\_\_ )

**Part VI: Social network functions**

16. In the following table, the types of possible instrumental supports that you have gained from your social network during your migration (either during your intention to migrate or during your actual migration) are listed. Please put ‘X’ in the box where you want, in front of each item listed under the “Responses” column.

Instrumental supports received	Responses	
	Yes	No
Information about migration		
Accommodation (such shelter, tents, guest house, etc.)		
Material support,(such as food, furniture, transport, telephone, etc)		
Financial support		
Encouragement in the form of idea, moral, material gift, finance, etc)		
Provision of new social ties		

17. In the following table, the types of all possible emotional supports that you have been receiving from your social network during your family’s migration are listed in the left part of the table. Please put ‘X’ in the box under the “Yes” column if you have received the support stated, and under the “No” column.

Emotional supports received	Responses	
	Yes	No
Love (showing personal attachment, sense of oneness, etc.)		
Care (nurturing, sharing one’s feelings, etc.)		
Help (to help overcome trauma, overcome cultural barriers, etc.)		

18. In the following table please follow the direction given to question number 17 above except the difference in the types.

Appraisal services	Responses	
	Yes	No
Assistance in evaluating a problem you have faced during your migration.		
Assistance in evaluating the source of aid you needed during your migration movement.		

19. In the following table please follow the direction given to question number 17 above except the difference in the types.

Monitoring supports	Responses	
	Yes	No
Disciplinary assistance (such as advice on how to behave in destination areas) from someone else within your social network during your migration.		
Regulatory assistance (such as explaining the rules and regulation of destination areas) from someone within during your migration.		
Assistance in modifying your behaviour in line with the norms and values of the destination country.		

## Appendix IV: A Somali version the informed consent

### Lifaaq : Ogolaanshosiin

#### Jaamacada Addis Ababa, Dugsiga Qalinjabinta ee Adeegga Bulshada

#### Cilmibaadhista iskuxidhka Bulshada, lacagaha la soo diro iyo go'aanka Quurbajoogta ee soomaalida qaxootiga ku nool Addis Ababa.

**Ujeedada Cilmibaadhista:** ujeedada cilmibaadhistani waa in labaadho saamaynta ayku leedahay iskuxidhnaanshaha bulshada (qaabdhismeedkooda, ujeedada iyo waxqabadka) iyo lacagta loosoodiro somalida, go'aanka qoyska ee dhoofka ee somalida usoo qaxday Addis Ababa. Dhinaca kale, ujeeddada cilmibaadhistani waa in labaadho aragtiyada kaladuwan ee isku xidhnaanshaha bulshada iyo lacagta loo soodiro taasoo ah muhiimada cilmibaadhista inkastoy tani ayka caawinayso cilmibaadhuhu inuu cadeeyo isbadalada iyo dabeecadaha sababaha keena ee farqiga ugu muhiimsan ee go'aanka quurbajoogta udhexeeya Somalia iyo Ethiopia.

**Qaabka wax loo qabanayo iyo wakhtiga:** Adiga kajawaabe ahaan, ayaa waxaa lagu doortay sibakhtiyaanasiib ah ee qoysaska soomaaliyed ee wakhti xaadirkan kunool Addis Ababa, degmada - \_\_\_\_\_ ee \_\_\_\_\_ maamulka waax magaaleedka, Su'aalaha aad kajawaabayso waxay ka koobanyihiin 19 su'aalo taas oo kugu qaadanaysa 30 ilaa 35 daqiiqadid, lajog su'aal way diiyaha kaas oo laga soo xushay quurbajoota ee Addis Ababa. Su'aalaha oo dhani waxay ku qoranyihiin luuqada soomaliga. Marka aad dhamayso akhrinta wargalinta waxa aad saxeexi warqadan si aad utusto ogolaanshahaaga aad kaga qayb gashay cilmibadhistan. Sikastaba ha ahate, haddii aadan kuqanacsanayn saxeexa waad iskadaynkartaa oo waad kaqayb qaadan kartaa ilaa dhamaad.

**Khatarta:** cilmibadhistani, habayarate kuuma keenayso wax khatara adiga iyo qoyskiinaba gabi ahaan. Sikastaba ha, ahate waxa lagayaba inad darentid jajubid ama ku khasbid adiga oonan haysanin fursad aad ku qeexo mawduucyo kala duwan, oo laxidhiidhe su'aal kasta. Tani waxaa lagu dhimi karaa fahan kaaga ee ujeedada cilmibaadhista ee horay lagu sheegay iyo adiga oo waydiinaya su'aal kasta ood niyada kuhayso ee cilmibaadhistan kahor inta aanan lagu waraysan. Sidoo kale waxad xaquq uledahay in

aad waydiiso Su'aal kasta oon cadayn ama qeexitan ubaahan. Sidoo kale waxaad ikhtiyar uledahay inaad joojiso Su'aalaha wakhti walba haddii aad dareentid in ay khatar kutahay adiga iyo qoyskiinaba.

**Ku kalsoonaanshaha:** magacaaga ama magaca qoyskiina laguma qorayo warqada ama cilmibaadhista. Majirayso cadayn muujinaysa in aad adiga ka jawaabtay su'aalahaan. Haddii aad darentid cabsi ku aadan jawaabahaga waad joojinkartaa, waad iska daynkartaa su'aalaha adiga oonan lagugu qasbaynin in aad dhamayso, intaa waxaa dheer, warqadan su'aalaha waxa eegaya oo kaliye Qofka cilmibaadhaha ah; midakale nuqul ama copyga cilmibaadhista kasoobaxda waxa lasinkara bulshadiina.

Guud ahaan, waad iska daynkartaa su'aalaha xaaladkasta, markasta ood khatar udarento adiga iyo qoyskiina iyo waliba qolodiina.

Mahadsanid!

\_\_\_\_\_

Saxeexa lawaydiiqaha

Taariikhda \_\_\_\_\_

Saacada \_\_\_\_\_

Meesua \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Saxeexa waydiiyaha

Taariikhda \_\_\_\_\_

Saacada \_\_\_\_\_

Meesua \_\_\_\_\_

## **Appendix V: The Somali version the questionnaire**

### **Su'aalo (Questionnaire)**

#### **Hordhac**

Su'aalahan waxaa diyaariyay semalegne kendie oo ah arday master oo barta adeegga bulshada (social work) ee jaamacada Addis Ababa university waxaana kaxaqiijiyay dugsiga adeega bulshada. Ujeedada ugu haboon ee Su'aalahan waa in la ururiyo xog kusaabsan saamaynta ay ku leedahay isku xidhnaanshaha bulshada iyo lacagta loosoo diro, go'aanka qoyska ee dhoofka, Su'aalahan waxaa buuxinaya xog ururiyaha isagoo waraysanaya kajawaabaha.

Su'aalahan waxay kakooban yihiin 6 qaybood oo ah 19 su'aalo. Qaybta koobaad waxay kakoobantahay warbixin kusahabsan adiga, taas oo kujirta da'da qoyska, qaabka qoyska, tirade qoyska, heerka waxbarasho ee qofka qoyska masulka ka ah. Iyo inta sano ee qoysku kunoolaayeen Addis Ababa, xaga ay qaybta labaad ee su'aalaha ka kooban yihiin go'aanka qoyska ee dhoofka, qaybta sadexaad waxay kakoobantahay xog kusaabsan lacagta dibada laga soo diro xaga qaybta afaraad ay kakoobantahay iskuxidhnaanshaha bulshada. Qaybta ugu danbaysa waxay kakoobantahay su'aalo kusaabsan wax qabadka isku xidhnaanshaha bulshada.

Ugudanbayntii cilmibaadhuhu waxa uu fiiro gaara siinayaa fikirkaaga iyo jawaabaha su'aalaha maxaa yeelay tani waa cadayn taas oo go'aansashaha natiijada cilmibaadhista. Haddaba waxaa lagaa codsanayaa inaad kajawaabto su'aalaha. ugudanbayntii fadlan xusuusnow in aad dhamaan su'aalaha aad kajawaabayso lagu siiyay hage kaas oo kutusaya qaybkasta ood ka jawaabayso.

**Mahadsanid!**

**Qaybta I: Warbixin (Demographic information)****Jihada 1.1.** Fadlan lasoco tilmaamaha lagusiiyay ee su'aalaha hoos kuqoran.

1. Da'da Qoyskiinu waa (How old your family is?) (fadlan kucayim meesha banaan)\_\_\_\_\_)
2. Imisa ayuu qoyskiinu kakoobanyahay? (fadlan kucayim meesha banaan)\_\_\_\_\_
3. Qofka qoyska maamula waa? (fadlan goobab midad rabto).
  - a. Dumar
  - b. Rag
4. Mudo inteeleg ayad waxbarasho toosa heshay? (fadlan kucayim meesha banaan)\_\_\_\_\_
5. Mudo inteeleg ayaad ku nooshahay Addis Ababa Qoxoti ahaan? (fadlan kucayim meesha banaan)\_\_\_\_\_
6. Xageebad katimid? (fadlan goobab midad rabto).
  - a. Meel miyi ah.
  - b. Meel magaalo ah
7. Qolada aad tahay (fadlan kucayim meesha banaan)\_\_\_\_\_

**Qaybta II: Go'aanka Dhoofka****Jihada 1.2.** Fadlan lasoco tilmaamaha lagusiiyay ee su'aalaha hoos kuqoran.

8. Waa maxay ujeedada ugu muhiimsan ee kugu kaliftay in aad Addis Ababa usoo dhoofto ama timaado? (fadlan goobab midad rabto).
  - a. In aan ku noolaado Addis Ababa
  - b. In aan wadan kale uga dhoofdo

**Qaybta III: lacagta laga soo diro dibada****Tilmaame 1.3.** Fadlan lasoco tilmaamaha lagusiiyay ee su'aalaha hoos kuqoran.

9. Ilaa imisa doolarka maraykanka ayaad kaheshaa sanadkii qaraabadaada ama dadka aad xidhiidhka leedihiin? (fadlan, kucayim halkan \_\_\_\_\_)
10. Wadan keebaa lagaaga soo diraa lacagta? (fadlan, kucayim halkan \_\_\_\_\_)
11. Maxaad isku tihiin ama waa maxay xidhiidhka idinka dhexeeya qofka kuusoo dira lacagta (fadlan goobaab midad rabto)
  - a. Qaraabo
  - b. Saaxibtinimo
  - c. Asxaab

**Qaybta IV: qaabka iskuxidhnaanshaha bulshada****Jihada 1.4.** Faldan lasoco tilmaamaha lagu siiyay ee su'aalaha hoos ku qoran

12. Su'aashani waxay khusaysaa tirada dadka, ururada lacagaha soodira. Ururada caalamiga, macadyada dhoofka (migrationka), iyo kuwo kale oo wax xidhiidha kulayeeshay wakhtigii aad dhofaysay.

Hadaba, qaybta labaad ee jaantuska, fadlan ku cayim qaybahan kaladuwan tiro sida ay xidhiidh kuula leyihiin.

<b>Qaybaha kala duwan ee xidhiidhka aad laleedahay</b>	<b>Tirada</b>
Qoysaska (walidka, walalka/walaasha, ninka,naagta, caruurta)	
Qaraabada	
Qolada	
saaxiibada	
Ururada lacagta	
Ururada caalamiga	
Macadyada dhoofka	
Ururada jaaliyadaha	
Haddii kuwo kale jiran, fadlan kuqor hoos	
1.	
2.	
3.	

13. Wakhtigii dhoofka waxaa laga yaabaa in aad xidhiidho kala duwan lalahayd dadkan hoos kuqoran, fadlan iskugu aadi sida ay kuugu dhowyihiin kuna qor calaamada "X" qodob kasta hortiisa sida ay ukala horeeyan.

Qodobada	Xidhiidhka aadlaleedahay		
	Aad	Dhaxdhaxaad	Daciif
Qaraabadiina			
Qolodiina			
Saaxiibadaa			
Ururada lacagta soo dira			
Ururada caalamiga			
Macadyada dhoofka			
Urarada jaaliyadaha			
Haddii kuwo kale jiran, fadlan kuqor hoos			
1.			
2.			
3.			

**Qaybta V: ujeedooyinka iskuxidhnaanshaha bulshada.**

14. Shaxdan hoos kuxusan waxay kusahabsantahay rayiga dadka ee xidhiidhka aad ugo'aansatay inaad dhoofto, fadlan sheeg rayigaaga qodobkasta adigoo isticmaalaya jawaabaha lagu siiyay, ku calaamadi "X" qodobkasta.

Sr. No	Qodobada	Jawaabaha				
		Aad utaa geersan(5)	Taageer san(4)	Aan go'ansan(3)	Aan tager sanayn(2)	Si aada aanan utaagersanayn(1)
A	Dadka aad xidhiidhka leedihiin waxay uhaystaan inuu dhoofku yahay wax caadiya.					
B	Dadka aad xidhiidhka leedihiin waxay rabaan inay ka dhoofaan meeshoodii hore.					
C	Dadka aad xidhiidhka leedihiin waxay uqushucan go'aan ka dhoofka.					

15. Imisa qof oo khibrad uleh dhoofka ayaad taqaan? (fadlan, ku cayim halkan \_\_\_\_\_)

**Qaybta VI: Waxqabadka iskuxidhnaanshaha Bulshada**

16. Shaxdani waa qayb ku saabsan taageeradii aad kaheshay iskuxidhnaanshaha bulshada wakhtigii dhoofka ama wakhtigii aad rabtay inaad shoofto, fadlan ku qor “X” bogkasta meesha aad rabto.

Caawimaadyadii ama talooyinkii aad heshay	Jawaabaha	
	Haa	Maya
Warbixin laxidhiidha dhoofka		
Degaan (sida hooy, teendho, guriga martida)		
Shay taageero (sida cunto, qalabka guryaha, gaadiid)		
Taageero lacag		
Kudhiiri galin fiigad, moral, alaabo, mid lacaged		
Raashin		

17. Shaxdani waa qayb ku saabsan taageerooyinka qiirada leh ee aad ka helaysay xidhiidhka bulshadina wakhtigii dhoofka qoyskiina, ayaa waxay taxanyihiin dhinaca ee shaxda, fadlan ku qor “x” bogkasta hoostiisa “Haa” haddii aad kaheshay caawimaadka kor lagugu sheegay, iyo “maya”

Taageerada Qiiradaleh aad heshay	Jawaabaha	
	Haa	Maya
Jacayl (isjeclaysiin, dareengalin, IWM.)		
Daryeel (barbaarin, lawadaagida dareenka qofka)		
Caawimaad (kacaawinta jahawareerka)		

18. Marka aad ka jawaabayso shaxda hoose, fadlan raac tilmaamaha lagu faah-faahiyay ama ku faah faahsan su'aasha 17 aad ee sare ku xusan, waxa kaliya ee ay kukala duwanyihiin waa nooca ama nashqada ay kala leeyihiin.

Qiimaynta Adeegyada Aad heshay	Jawaabaha	
	Haa	Maya
Qiimaynta caawimadka iyo dhibaataada aad la kulantay wakhtigii dhoofka.		
Qiimaynta caawimadka aad ubaahnayd wakhtigii dhoofka.		

19. Marka aad ka jawaabayso shaxda hoose, fadlan raac tilmaamaha lagu faah-faahiyay ama ku faah faahsan su'aasha 17 aad ee sare ku xusan, waxa kaliya ee ay kukala duwanyihiin waa nooca ama nashqada ay kala leeyihiin.

Taageerada ka warhayneed ama lasocosho Aad heshay	Jawaabaha	
	Haa	Maya
Caawimaad anshaxeed (sida kawaaninta sida loola dhaqmo qofkale oo shacabka kamida ee wakhtiga dhoofka.		
Caawimaad xadidaad (sida usharixida sharciga iyo xeerarka ama nidaamka ee wakhtiga dhoofka.		
Caawimaad waxkabadalka dabecada laxidhiidha sida caadiga ah iyo waliba qiimaynta.		

**Appendix VI: Declaration****Declaration**

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university, and that all sources of materials used for the thesis has been duly acknowledged

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Place: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Submission: \_\_\_\_\_

This thesis have been submitted for examination with my approval as a university advisor

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_