

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DETERMINANTS
OF FEMALE FIRST MARITAL DISSOLUTION IN ADDIS
ABABA: THE CASE OF YEKA SUB-CITY**



BY
ETSEHIWOT TILAHUN NIDA

JUNE 2010
ADDIS ABABA

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

**SOCIO- ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DETERMINANTS
OF FEMALE FIRST MARITAL DISSOLUTION IN ADDIS
ABABA: THE CASE OF YEKA SUB- CITY**

**BY
ETSEHIWOT TILAHUN NIDA**



**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO INSTITUTION OF POPULATION STUDIES
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY IN
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE REQUIREMENTS OF MASTER OF
SCIENCE (M.SC.) IN POPULATION STUDIES**

**THESIS ADVISOR
ESHETU GURMU (PH.D)**

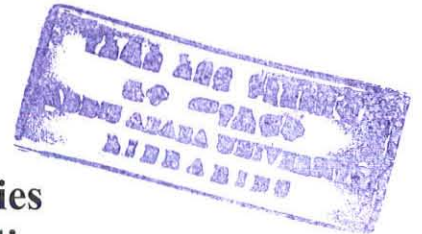
**ADDIS ABABA
JUNE, 2010**

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

**Socio-economic and Demographic Determinants of Female First
Marital Dissolution in Addis Ababa: The Case of Yeka Sub City**

By
Etsehiwot Tilahun Nida

**Institute of Population Studies
College of Development Studies**



Approved by the Examining Board

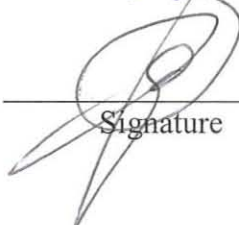
Dr. Eshetu Gurmu
Chairman, Department Graduate Committee


Signature

Dr. Eshetu Gurmu
Advisor


Signature

Dr. Negatu Regassa
Examiner


Signature

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would first and for most like to thank the almighty God for being on the side of me in the efforts towards my successful completion of the graduate study. This study would not have been in its final form without the help of various individuals and institutions. I owe the deepest gratitude to my thesis advisor, Dr. Eshetu Gurmu, who gave a valuable advice throughout the course of my research work.

I am also thankful to my father Ato Tilahun Nida, my mother W/ro Zebetsedal Birhanu and the rest of my family who supported me in one or another way throughout the course of my graduate study.

My special thanks also go to my friends, who gave me material and financial support along with their psychological and moral support.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| Acknowledgement | i |
| Table of Contents | ii |
| List of Tables | iv |
| List of Figures | v |
| Abstract | vi |
| CHAPTER ONE | |
| INTRODUCTION..... | 1 |
| 1.1. Statement of the Problem | 1 |
| 1.2. Objectives of the Study..... | 5 |
| 1.2.1. General Objective | 5 |
| 1.2.2. Specific Objectives..... | 5 |
| 1.3. Justification of the Study | 5 |
| 1.4. Significance of the Study..... | 6 |
| 1.5. Scope of the Study | 6 |
| 1.6. Literature Review | 7 |
| 1.7. Conceptual Framework | 17 |
| 1.8. Operational Definition of Terms..... | 18 |
| 1.9. Hypothesis | 19 |
| 1.10. Limitation of the Study..... | 20 |
| CHAPTER TWO | |
| METHODOLOGY..... | 21 |
| 2.1. Study Area..... | 21 |
| 2.2. Data Source | 21 |
| 2.3. Sample Size Determination | 22 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 2.4. Sampling Design and Procedure | 23 |
| 2.5. Data Collection Instruments..... | 24 |
| 2.6. Recruitment and Training of Field Staffs and Pilot Survey | 25 |
| 2.7. Method of Data Analysis..... | 25 |
| 2.8. Data Quality | 26 |
| 2.9. Variables Description | 26 |
| CHAPTER THREE | |
| CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEY RESPONDENTS | 31 |
| 3.1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents | 31 |
| 3.2. Socioeconomic Characteristics of Respondents..... | 34 |
| CHAPTER FOUR | |
| DIFFERENTIALS AND DETRMINANTS OF FIRST MARITAL DISSOLUTION: BI- VARIATE ANALYSIS | 37 |
| 4.1. Differentials and Determinants of Females' First Marital Dissolution by Migration | 37 |
| 4.2. Differentials and Determinants of First Marital Dissolution by Some Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents | 39 |
| 4.3. Differentials and Determinants of Females' First Marital Dissolution by Some Socio-Economic Characteristics..... | 40 |
| 4.4. Results of Multivariate Analysis..... | 42 |
| CHAPTER FIVE | |
| DISCUSSION OF MAJOR FINDINGS | 50 |
| CHAPTER SIX | |
| SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION | 55 |
| 6.1. Summary | 55 |
| 6.2. Conclusion and Recommendation | 58 |
| REFERENCES | |
| APPENDIX | |

LIST OF TABLES

| TABLES | PAGES |
|--|--------------|
| Table 3.1 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by their Demographic Characteristics, Addis Ababa: 2010 | 32 |
| Table 3.2 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by their Socio-Economic Characteristics, Addis Ababa: 2010 | 35 |
| Table 4.1 Differentials and Determinants of First Marital Dissolution by migration status of the family | 37 |
| Table 4.2 Differentials and Determinants of First Marital Dissolution by some Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents..... | 39 |
| Table 4.3 Differentials and determinants of First Marital Dissolution by some Socio- economic Characteristics of the Respondents | 41 |
| Table 4.4. Results of logistic regression analysis..... | 47 |

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Statement of the Problem

Family is the fundamental unit that is the central pillar of any society. Family is formed through the marital status and partnership of couples bonded by mutual attraction. Marital stability is one of the major factors in which social strength, harmonious living environment and generation continuity is guaranteed. On the other hand, marital life dissolution has important and direct effect on the wellbeing of the family at the individual or societal level (FSCE 1998, Quisumbing and Kelly 2003, Ikamari 2005). It also changes the household composition of the population (FSCE 1998). On the basis of the natural relationship of family and social structure, family if not the best but widely interpreted social institute.

In Ethiopia marriage is viewed as a normal and expected formal procedure of living, an essential good associated with safety for all involved. To achieve this, in most of the cases young people entered in to the marital obligations with little or inadequate knowledge of their duties and responsibilities within marriage. Due to this, they usually prefer to escape from the unfulfilled marriage commitment by divorce or separation at early age. They used to do the same, when they discover in the late years that marriage is a serious business and is not always as romantic and exciting as they used to dream it. In relation to this, the report of the Ethiopian Central Statistical Authority on National Fertility Survey conducted in 1990; showed that 47.3 percent of women who married below 15 years of age had their marriage dissolved by divorce or separation (CSA, 1993).

field such as Wondimye (2007) where childlessness and violation of the right to choose a partner appeared to be the main causes.

Apart from reasoning the factors of marital dissolution, related consequences of marital dissolution have been assessed by different researchers. Most scholars agree that divorce has a negative impact not only on husband, wife and children but also on the society at large. For instance, marital dissolution is the major component of the increase in female headed households that leads many women and children to live at or below poverty level; psychological stress and also children of divorced parents do less well in school and experience more emotional and behavioral problems than do children who live in a nuclear family structure or their biological parents (FSCE, 1998).

In view of the complicated factors associated in the female's marital instability and in spite of its profound effect on their lives, studies on marital dissolution with particular emphasis on its causative factors especially due to family migration are rare and scarce in our country. Hence, this study intends to contribute and fill a certain gap in our knowledge about the basic demographic and socio- economic determinants of females' first marital dissolution. This study is conducted in Addis Ababa city administration, Yeka Sub City. Yeka Sub City of Addis Ababa is selected due to high prevalence of marital dissolution of the area evidenced by the Central Statistical Authority's 2007 population and housing census marital status data³.

³ It has been found out that about 15,525 male and female are investigated as divorce or separation among these 11,788 were females (Central Statistical Authority Preliminary Report).

particularly the social networks shared by both partners, where kin relations play a major role (Boyle et al. 2006). This dissolution entails the loss of a source of psychological and social support. As a result, migration may overload a couple, with one of the partners expecting from the other to fill in terms of the psychological and social functions fulfilled previously by the members of the former networks (Kulu and Musznyska, 2007). The additional burden may increase union instability.

Thirdly, changing the place of residence is stressful and this may precipitate divorce. This applies in particular to frequent movers (Boyle et al. 2006). A change of residence requires significant changes to a person's routines, roles, and identities, all of which are a major source of stress, and particularly so if it happens again and again. Similarly, the moving process in itself is stressful, since the women expected to bear more of the burden for such move, as they are more likely to be involved in arranging for the movement of household possessions, acquiring new household items, organizing childcare, and other child centered activities (Boyle et al. 2006). Therefore, any good opportunity favorable of separation may be welcomed in the course of time.

Finally, marriage market changes as the place of residence changes. New potential partners become available; these are likely to be partners with whom the mover is in contact with in everyday life, thus placing additional strains on the current relationship (South and Spitze 1986, Boyle et al. 2006).

There are also reasons to believe that the effect of migration depends on the settlements of origin and destination. Migration from rural to urban areas entails a move to an environment where more liberal views dominate and divorce is less stigmatized (Boyle et al. 2006). Further, cities offer greater opportunities for a woman to find a job and maintain a separate household. Lastly, as the marriage market in urban areas is larger, there is also a higher chance to find a better match there (South and Spitze 1986, Boyle et al. 2006) and couples marry, and stay married, because the utility from marriage exceeds

1.6.3. Parents Marital Experience

Marital dissolution has transmission behavior from parents to their children (Feng et al., 1999). This is to say, offspring who were exposed to poor parental models of interpersonal behavior may have more difficulty of establishing and maintaining intimate relationship in later life (Boyle et al. 2006). Amato (1996) showed that those who come from happy, intact families themselves, were more likely to report low levels of conflict and instability of their own marriages. Others have looked explicitly at the risk of divorce; Amato and DeBour (2001) and Cherlin and Kinnan (1999) showed that divorce was less likely in families where neither the husband nor wife experienced a parental divorce. Related to this, Bumpass et al. 1991 found that parental divorce increased the odds of marital dissolution by 70% for daughters. People from divorced families of origin were more likely to exhibit behaviors that undermined relationship quality (Amato and DeBour 2001). But study conducted in Addis Ababa showed that parents' marital history appears not to determine the marital stability of spouses (Wondimiye, 2007). This seems, although, the marital history put stress on children expectation of their future, they may take their own example suitable for them.

1.6.4. Duration of Marriage

Many studies reported that the majority of dissolution of marital union occurs in the first few years of marriage. This may be due to marital specific capital such as children, sexual compatibility, and knowledge of one's mate increases with duration (Becker et al. 1977). Thus, the probability of marital dissolution tends to decline as duration of marriage increases (Becker et al 1977, Bracher et al 1993). Hailemarim (2000) in his comparative analysis of determinants of age at first marriage and marital stability in Addis Ababa found that duration of marriage is positively related with marital dissolution.

Since age and marital duration are strongly correlated, it is difficult to untangle the effects of the two conceptually distinct variables. Empirically, the results

are similar: divorce/separation is less likely when respondents and marriages are older (White, 1990). How much of this effect is due to selective attrition through divorce and how much of actual changes in propensity to divorce/separation with age and duration is unclear. It is also unclear whether the reasons for divorce/separation change by age and duration. Booth and associates (1986) argue that age at marriage, health, social integration, and income are less important predictors of divorce/separation at higher ages and durations, but other studies show no significant differences in predictors of divorce/separation among long versus short marriages (South and Spitze, 1986). But if positive relation of duration of first marriage and marital stability is considered as significant, that migration of short lived family would be more of high risk.

1.6.5. Work Status of the Husband and Wife

Marriages have been found more likely to dissolve when wives are employed (Booth et al 1983 and 1984 and Jalovaraa 2001). They analyzed the effect of female employment on union dissolution in terms of independence and income effect. The woman's employment experience can increase the opportunity of union dissolution by increasing her financial independence. On the contrary, if the effect of employment on union dissolution through income is by increasing family income; this extra income can decrease financial stress and increase marital specific capital (South and Spitze 1986). The result of this extra income is to make a union more attractive relative to available alternatives, decreasing the likelihood of union dissolution (Rogers and DeBour, 2001).

On the other hand, studies reported that even though unemployment of both husband and wife leads to an increased risk of divorce/ separation by controlling other factors husband unemployment had the strongest impact. Similarly, unemployment among men seems to create a greater strain on families than unemployment among women (Hansen, 2005, and Bracher et al 1993). Two explanations have been given for this: the first explanation is that,

time for spouses to prepare emotionally and psychologically or for the successful performance of marital roles. Additionally, a later age at marriage might signal a longer marital search that culminates in a better-matched spouse (South, 1995). According to Reiners (2003), increasing age at first marriage to a greater degree of self arrangement of marriages is a powerful mechanism of declining divorce rates. In contrast, recent evidence suggests that late marriages, while not at risk to the same extent as early marriages, also appear to be less stable (Booth and Edwards, 1985). This may appear when spouses can be inflexible and unable to reconcile their differences at relatively older ages (Bitter, 1996).

Bumpass and Sweet (1972) reported that women who marry before age 20 have substantially higher rates of marital dissolution than women who marry at older ages. In Ethiopia, early age at first marriage is known to be the best indicator of marital dissolution as reported by Pathfinder International Ethiopia (2006). And the major explanations for this high rate of divorce at early marriage includes emotional immaturity, unintended marriage due to premarital pregnancies, poor role performance in marital relationships and less tolerance for any marital dissatisfaction due to suitability of alternatives for remarriage (Booth and Edwards 1985). Keeping all the above factors as they are migration will give the chance for the early aged parent to break away such status of marriage at any coast. Especially, the high opportunity to remarriage and less feeling of responsibility are the encouraging factors for dissolution.

1.6.7. Age Difference between Spouses

Just as a young age at marriage, a greater age difference between spouses is sometimes considered as characteristic of a subordinate position of women within the household (Reiners, 2003). According to Reiners (2003) a study conducted in Rural Malawi, wide age gap engagements particularly too young women engaged to too old men, lessons the women's autonomy and their empowerment in the issues of their household. Thus, he views that a large age



difference between spouses significantly reduces the risk of divorce and may be an indication of a greater submissiveness of women to the authority of their husband. Contrary to this, study made by Pathfinder International/ Ethiopia (2006) on the causes and consequences of early marriage in Amhara region showed a contradictory result that age difference between spouses greatly affects the level of communication, mutual understanding, and the balance of influence within the family, and it gives the man considerably more control than that held by his young wife. According to the study, age difference between couples where the husband is at least ten years or older has been found to be negatively related to marital stability. When the age difference affects the role of woman in the house and the level of imbalance gets higher, the woman feels unimportance and practices like family migration will be risky to the dissolution of the marriage.

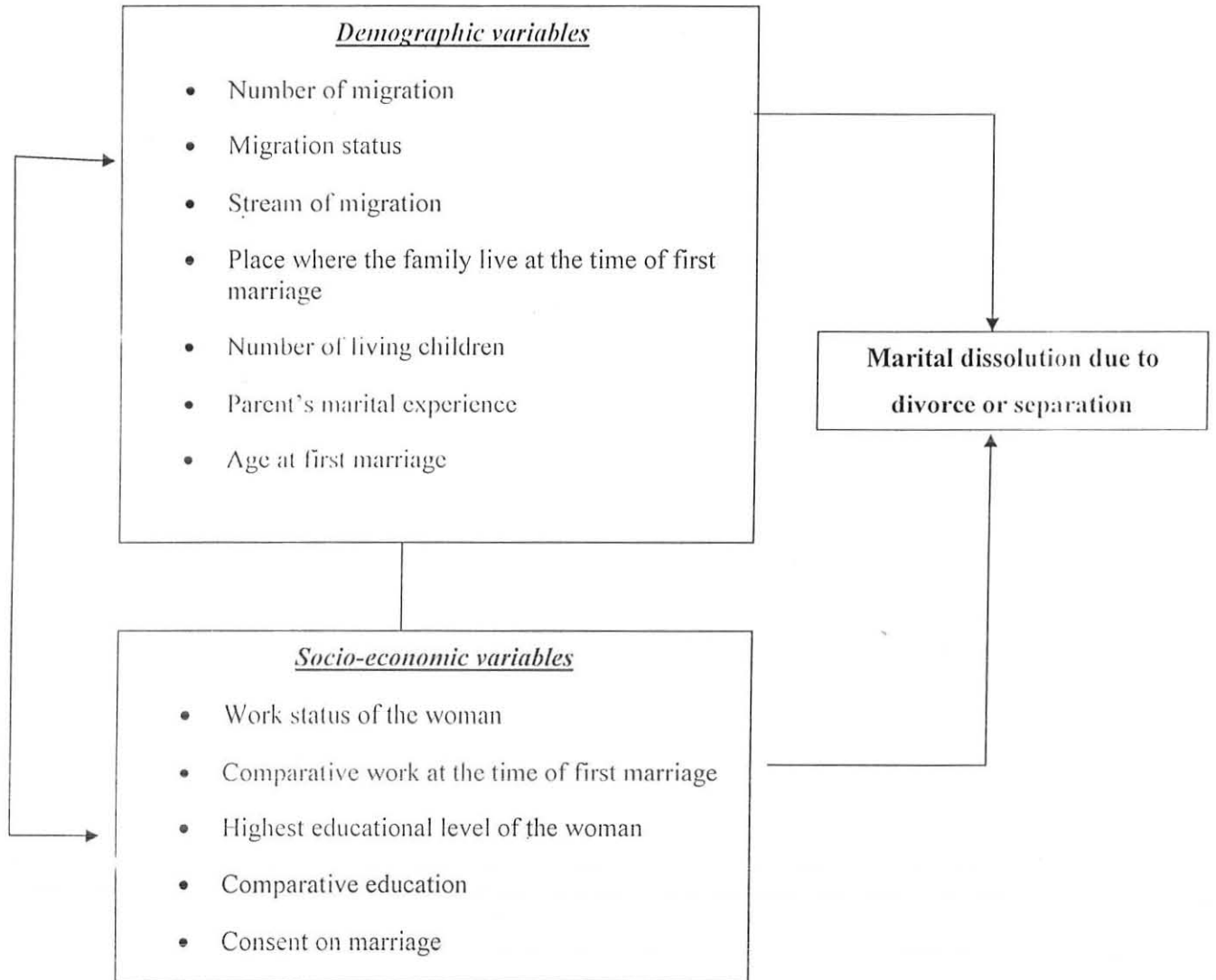
1.6.8. Educational Status of the Husband and Wife

Increased socio- economic status measured by educational attainment is associated with increased risk of union dissolution (Rose, 1992, Frank and Wildsmith , 2005). Such effect of education on marital dissolution was more likely pronounced for women (ibid). And (Becker et al., 1977 and South and Spitze, 1986) found the negative effect of education on divorce risk. Education might be a resource that increases the financial and social status of marriage and couples coping resources, education can also be a resource that can provide each partner, for instance, with the confidence and/ or alternatives for leaving unsatisfactory marriage. However, research findings in the association between marital instability vary with respect to the direction of the relationship (South and Spitze, 1986. For instance, in some cases the relationship between female education and divorce is found to be positive (Bumpass and Sweet 1972; Canabal 1990). Under other circumstances its influence appears to be non-linear, with the lowest divorce rates observed among un-educated women and among the highest educational groups (Zhang, 2007). On the contrary, Reiners (2003) found that education has no effect on education. Moreover, Difference in

1.7. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual frame work that guides this study is illustrated as follows.

Figure 1.1 Conceptual Frame work



Source: Developed by author on the basis of literature review

1.8. Operational Definition of Terms

The definitions of the following terminologies used in this study are given based on their use in different literatures like DHS, CSA and others.

Marriage: is the legal union of person of opposite sex, the legality being established by civil, religious or other means according to the custom and laws of each country (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2003).

Marital dissolution: is a condition in which partners of a marital union cease to live together as husband or wife especially due to divorce or separation.

Divorce: dissolution of valid marriage usually freeing the parties to remarry (Britannica, 2003).

Separation: a decision that husband and wife make to live apart while they are still legally married. This term is used throughout this study to represent separation of spouses due to some misunderstanding but have not terminated their marriage by law or custom.

Marital instability: refers to characteristics of marital relationship such as level of disagreement as well as dissatisfaction (unsteadiness) with the relationship that may or may not result an ultimate ending of the marriage itself

Family migration is a process of human mobility involving a permanent change of residence of both couples with their family members from the place where they establish their union.

Migrant: - Is a family whose area of residence after the time of first marriage is different from Addis Ababa and who has stayed in their place of marriage for at least six months.

Rural-Urban migrant: is a family, who changes the place where they establish their union from a rural to an urban area (in this case Addis Ababa) during a given period of time.

Urban-Urban migrant: A family who changes the place where they establish their union from one urban area to another (to Addis Ababa).

Sub-city: refers to the largest Ethiopian government administrative hierarchy of the city that consists of many kebeles in it.

Working: a working person is someone who engages in any kind of work for pay during the reference period.

Kebele: refers to the lowest administrative hierarchy in Ethiopia government that exists below sub-city.

Household: A household is defined as a person or groups of persons, whether related or not, who normally live together in the same housing unit.

Area of Destination: - The area to which a migrant moves (in this case Addis Ababa).

Area of Origin: - The area where they establish their union (first marriage)

Non-Migrants:- is a family who live in Addis Ababa after the time of first marriage to dissolution or to survey date.

1.9. Hypothesis

Based on the theoretical frame works and empirical findings, the following hypotheses are formulated.

1. Migrants are more prone to marital dissolution than non migrants.
2. Families with more number of migrations are more prone to marital dissolution than their counter parts.
3. Families lived in rural area after the time of first marriage has higher likelihood of marital dissolution than those lived in urban areas.
4. The risk of marital dissolution is lower when marriage is done with the full consent and choice of the woman.
5. Women who got married late are more likely to experience marital stability.

1.10. Limitation of the Study

Despite the researcher's effort to obtain relevant data, the study has the following limitations:

- Due to the need to control the data and to avoid repetition, the study does not include those homeless families who don't have usual residence.
- Since the design of the study was cross sectional, cause and effect relationship cannot be formulated. Therefore, the study is restricted to showing only the exposure and out come at the same time and space.
- Due to the nature of the survey method i.e. retrospective survey, respondents fail to report past events or recall lapse. Therefore, the researcher was forced to drop some case due to their incompleteness.
- Due to the sensitivity of the issue which is to call the memory of the past, some respondents were reluctant, disinterested, unwillingness and not transparent. Some of them wanted to escape to provide necessary information or prefer to divert the target of the query in order to avoid their past memories.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

2.1. Study Area

The study area (Addis Ababa) is selected, primarily because of its social, economic, and demographic heterogeneity. Secondly, there exist relatively abundant information and availability of better data than other urban and rural areas. Thirdly, Addis Ababa, as primate city, has higher population concentration and high prevalence of migration rate than other urban areas of Ethiopia and lastly in Addis Ababa marital instability is higher among migrants than non-migrants (CSA, 1993). Yeka sub city is selected based on the factual evidence of high divorce incidences registered in the sub city as displayed in the preliminary report of the Central Statistical authority 2007 population and housing census (15,525 divorced/ separated male and females and 11,788 were females).

The study is conducted in Yeka Sub city of Addis Ababa city Administration. The sub city is one of the newly established ten Sub cities of Addis Ababa. According to CSA 2007 population and housing census, in the sub city has 293,945 populations out of which 135,369 were males and 158,576 were females. Moreover the sub-city has eleven Kebeles, in which all of them are accountable to the Sub-city. Some of these Kebeles are recently rearranged by combining the former⁵ small Kebeles.

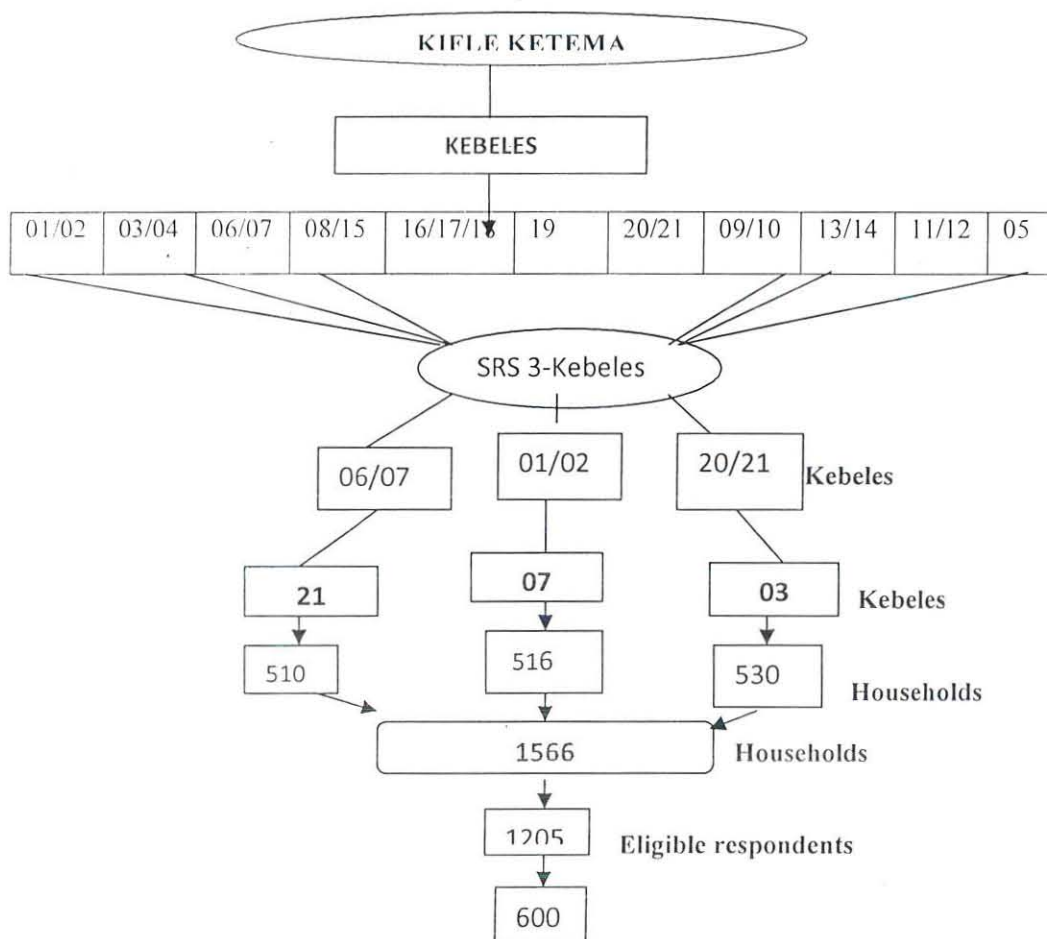
2.2. Data Source

The study used quantitative primary data. This primary data was collected through household survey based on detailed structured questionnaire. The questions were used to collect information about the marital status, migration

⁵ The Former Kebeles are those organized during the Dergue period and continues until recently. And according to the current system some the weekly organized and small sized kebeles are joined together to form bigger ones.

were made to be included in the study by using systematic simple random sampling techniques.

Figure 2.1 Schematic Presentation of Sampling Design



2.5. Data Collection Instruments

The questionnaire, which consists mostly of structured questions, was prepared to collect information about the demographic and socio-economic characteristics. The questionnaire was originally prepared in English and then translated into Amharic for easy understanding by data collectors and respondents.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

2.1. Study Area

The study area (Addis Ababa) is selected, primarily because of its social, economic, and demographic heterogeneity. Secondly, there exist relatively abundant information and availability of better data than other urban and rural areas. Thirdly, Addis Ababa, as primate city, has higher population concentration and high prevalence of migration rate than other urban areas of Ethiopia and lastly in Addis Ababa marital instability is higher among migrants than non-migrants (CSA, 1993). Yeka sub city is selected based on the factual evidence of high divorce incidences registered in the sub city as displayed in the preliminary report of the Central Statistical authority 2007 population and housing census (15,525 divorced/ separated male and females and 11,788 were females).

The study is conducted in Yeka Sub city of Addis Ababa city Administration. The sub city is one of the newly established ten Sub cities of Addis Ababa. According to CSA 2007 population and housing census, in the sub city has 293,945 populations out of which 135,369 were males and 158,576 were females. Moreover the sub-city has eleven Kebeles, in which all of them are accountable to the Sub-city. Some of these Kebeles are recently rearranged by combining the former⁵ small Kebeles.

2.2. Data Source

The study used quantitative primary data. This primary data was collected through household survey based on detailed structured questionnaire. The questions were used to collect information about the marital status, migration

⁵ The Former Kebeles are those organized during the Dergue period and continues until recently. And according to the current system some the weekly organized and small sized kebeles are joined together to form bigger ones.

status, number of living children, age at first marriage and others incorporated for the analysis of the determinants of female first marital dissolution from all sampled women.

An in depth interview with selected key informants was also made to substantiate and cross-check the information obtained from the questionnaire. The need for the in- depth interview arose from the fact that some important points in the people's attitude and feelings cannot be exhaustively captured by the questions in the questionnaire (Kumar, 1999).

In addition, secondary information obtained from records of administrative offices, journals, published or unpublished research papers, books and other sources relevant to this investigation are properly incorporated in order to enrich the document.

2.3. Sample Size Determination

Sample size is usually determined based on the required precision, variability of the characteristics to be measured and the resources available. In determining sample size, with no prior information about the variability of the population with respect to the desired outcome, which is going to be measured, the variance of the population proportion is often guessed by taking the population proportion equal to 0.5. Therefore, setting the population proportion (p) equal to 0.5, a minimum sample of about 600 ever married women (excluding widowed for first marriage and divorced/separated outside Addis Ababa) was found to be sufficient to attain a 95 percent confidence with an absolute error of 4%. Depending on this, the sample size is determined based on the formula proposed by Bartlett and Colleagues, 2001

$$n = \frac{(z_{\alpha/2})^2 pq}{E^2} = (1.96)^2 * 0.5 * 0.5 / (.04)^2 = 600 + 10\%$$

Where

n is the sample size

p is the population proportion that experience first marriage stability problems. Since the researcher does not have data regarding the extent of the problem, the proportion of population possessing this characteristics is assumed as 50%.

$q=1-p$

E is the margin of error or limit of accuracy to be tolerated , which assumed to be 0.04 or 4%.

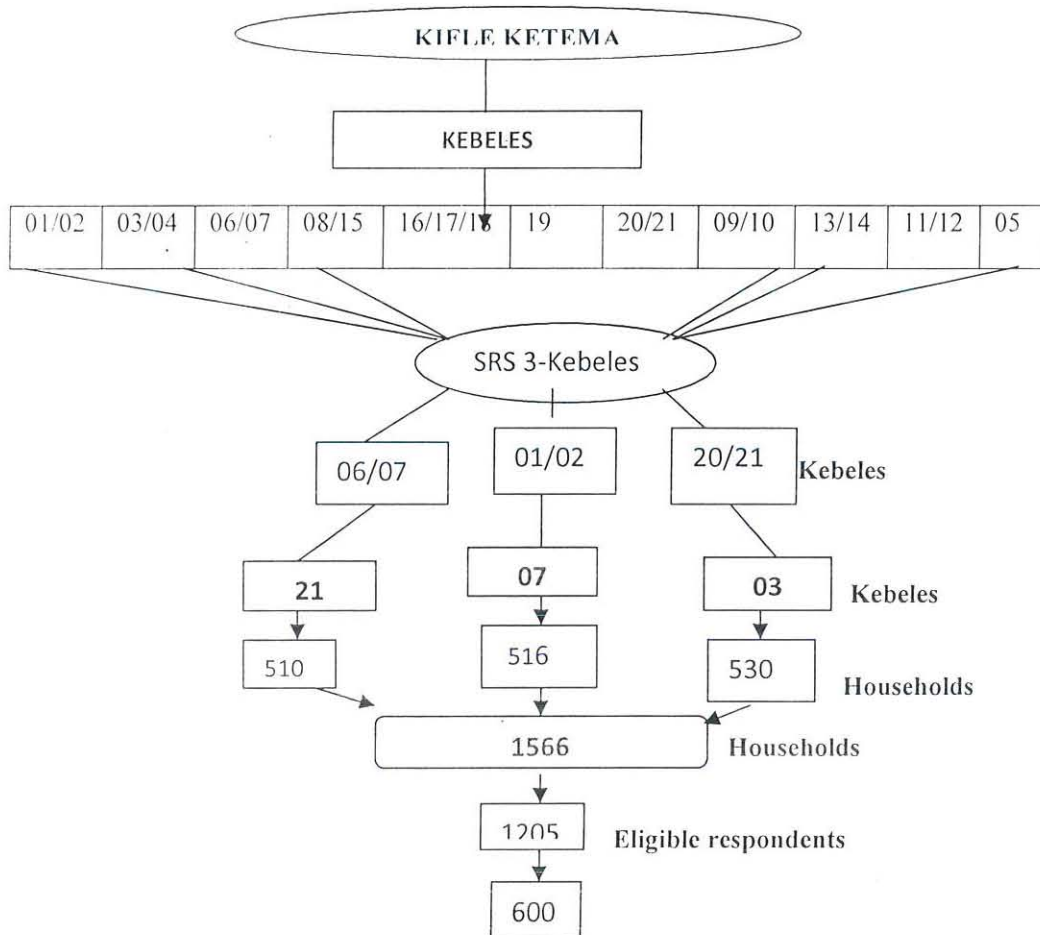
z the number of standard error units that are found to be corresponding to 95% confidence level, which is given to be 1.96.

2.4. Sampling Design and Procedure

A cross-sectional study design method was employed to undertake this investigation. Operationally, the sampling strategy of this study was based on the already delineated enumeration areas of the sub city that was made by central statistical authority of Ethiopia. In this regard a multi stage random sampling technique is used. Firstly, from the total of eleven kebeles that comprise Yeka sub city three kebeles selected using simple random sampling method. Secondly, the selected kebeles comprise different small kebeles and from each of the three bigger kebeles one small kebele was selected using simple random sampling method. And all the three small kebeles with 1566 households were visited in order to make a household list. From the household list, 1205 eligible women with the desire attribute i.e. ever married women (excluding widowed for first marriage and divorced/separated outside Addis Ababa) were as well recruited and listed. Thus, this listing was used as a sampling frame. Finally, from these enlisted women, 600 eligible respondents

were made to be included in the study by using systematic simple random sampling techniques.

Figure 2.1 Schematic Presentation of Sampling Design



2.5. Data Collection Instruments

The questionnaire, which consists mostly of structured questions, was prepared to collect information about the demographic and socio-economic characteristics. The questionnaire was originally prepared in English and then translated into Amharic for easy understanding by data collectors and respondents.

2.6. Recruitment and Training of Field Staffs and Pilot Survey

Twelve female data collectors and 3 supervisors were recruited on the basis of their educational background and experience in data collection. Because of cultural, religious and different barriers in the study population for the sensitive data like marriage issues, as well as to improve the quality of data being collected it was planned to use female data collectors than male. And for effective administration of data collection process two hours of training were given for the data collectors as well as for the supervisors. The content of the training includes explaining the purpose and objectives of the study, procedure of data collection, how to approach the participants and having due respect for the consent and ethical values of the researcher undertaking. Pilot survey was conducted in the city to assess the content, clarity and logical flow of the questions and the time needed on average to fill out a single questionnaire.

2.7. Method of Data Analysis

Data was edited, coded and entered in to a computer using the users' friendly SPSS software package. Descriptive, bi-variate and multivariate statistical analysis techniques are used in the analysis. Essentially chi- square test is used in bi-variate analysis. It is used to see the association or relationship between all selected independent variables and dependent variable. The logistic regression model is the multivariate procedure used in examining the relationship between the independent (explanatory) variables and the dependent (response) variable. This analytical technique is appropriate for investigating the effects of independent variables on dichotomous dependent variables (Walker, 1996).

Logistic regression is used in this study to help explain which variables determine the marital dissolution. The dependent variable (marital status) is coded as 1=divorced/ separated and 0=intact, the results are interpreted with an odds ratio.

If p_i is the probability that the i^{th} respondent divorced or separated and $(1-p_i)$ is the probability that the respondent is still at the first marriage at the time of the survey. Then the ratio $p_i / (1-p_i)$ gives the odds of the respondent is being divorced or separated to the first marriage. Thus the logistic regression model is of the form

$$\ln(p_i / (1-p_i)) = B_0 + B_1X_{i1} + B_2X_{i2} + \dots + B_kX_{ik}$$

Where p_i is the probability that the i^{th} respondent is divorced or separated at the time of the survey, X_i is a set of independent variable and B_i 's are the regression coefficient. From the B_i the odds ratio is estimated as $\exp(B_i)$. The odds ratio is the factor by which the odds of divorce/ separation change per unit change in the i^{th} independent variables, controlling for the effects of other variable.

2.8. Data Quality

Data quality assurance is an important procedure of research works and it has very much to do with the analysis of data and the interpretation of results in investigative findings. To assure the quality of the data, the researcher employed a properly designed data collection instrument. The questionnaire was prepared after reviewing relevant literatures that was based on predetermined variables. Every day, each of the completed questionnaires were reviewed and checked for completeness and relevance by the supervisors and the principal investigator. Likewise, the consistency of the data was assured after entering each questionnaire in to computer by running appropriate program before making them ready for analysis.

2.9. Variables Description

2.9.1. Dependent Variable

The dependent variable in the analysis is marital dissolution due to divorce/ separation. It is denoted by 1 if the event has occurred (divorce/separation) but 0 if the event is not occurred at the time of the survey (still in first marriage).

2.9.2. Independent Variables

The independent variables are listed as follows;

A. Migration variables

Place where the family live at the start of first marriage

This variable is expected to measure the effects of urbanization on the stability of first marriage by measuring the effects of individualistic, social and normative environments. In the analysis place where the family lived at the start of first marriage is grouped into two categories (1) rural (2) urban. From these two categories family who live in rural area after the time of first marriage was used as a reference category.

Migration Status of the Family within First Marriage

According to the literature, the migration status of the family with in first marriage which is expected to influence on the stability of marriage can be considered in the model being categorized as (1) no migration (2) one migration (3) two or more migration. The reference category used in the model was 'no migration'.

B. Socio-Economic and Demographic variables

Age at the Time of First Marriage

It refers to the age at which the females ever married for the first time. Thus age at first marriage of respondents was classified into variables: (1) less than 18 years old (2) 18 years and above. The reference category used is 'less than 18 years old'.

Parent's Marital Experience

This variable refers to the marital experience of the respondents' parent's at the time of first marriage. Thus respondents' parent's marital experiences were classified into variables: (1) intact marriage (2) dissolved marriage.

Comparative Education

It refers to the differences in educational attainment between husband and wife. Categories of this variable was made first by taking the highest educational attainment of spouses; i.e. three categories (no education (illiterate), primary (1-8), secondary and above). And on the basis of these categories each husband and wife were compared. The variable was included in the analysis having grouped into three categories. (1) no difference (2) man better educated (3) woman better educated. Among these three categories, no difference in educational attainment was used as a reference category.

Work Status of the Woman

According to the literature, work status of the woman, which is expected to reflect socio-economic impact on the stability of marriage, is considered in the analysis being categorized as (1) working (2) not working. Among these categories 'not working' is taken as a reference category.

Comparative Work at the Time of First Marriage

It refers to the differences of work engagement between the husband and wife at the start of first marriage. The variable indicates whether the husband and wife engaged in any gainful work at the start of first marriage or not engaged. In analysis, this variable is grouped into four categories (1) Man working, Woman not working (2) Man working, Woman working (3) Man not working, Woman not working (4) Man not working, Woman working. Amongst these categories 'man working, woman not working' was used as a reference category.

Consent on Marriage

This variable refers to whether the respondents were entered into first marital union with their own consent or not. Consent on marriage was categorized as (1) own consent/choice (2) arranged marriage. The reference category in the model was 'arranged marriage'.

Comparative Education

It refers to the differences in educational attainment between husband and wife. Categories of this variable was made first by taking the highest educational attainment of spouses; i.e. three categories (no education (illiterate), primary (1-8), secondary and above). And on the basis of these categories each husband and wife were compared. The variable was included in the analysis having grouped into three categories. (1) no difference (2) man better educated (3) woman better educated. Among these three categories, no difference in educational attainment was used as a reference category.

Work Status of the Woman

According to the literature, work status of the woman, which is expected to reflect socio-economic impact on the stability of marriage, is considered in the analysis being categorized as (1) working (2) not working. Among these categories 'not working' is taken as a reference category.

Comparative Work at the Time of First Marriage

It refers to the differences of work engagement between the husband and wife at the start of first marriage. The variable indicates whether the husband and wife engaged in any gainful work at the start of first marriage or not engaged. In analysis, this variable is grouped into four categories (1) Man working, Woman not working (2) Man working, Woman working (3) Man not working, Woman not working (4) Man not working, Woman working. Amongst these categories 'man working, woman not working' was used as a reference category.

Consent on Marriage

This variable refers to whether the respondents were entered into first marital union with their own consent or not. Consent on marriage was categorized as (1) own consent/choice (2) arranged marriage. The reference category in the model was 'arranged marriage'.

CHAPTER THREE

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEY RESPONDENTS

The survey has collected a wide range of information which is crucial for further explanation of the findings in the study of demographic and socio-economic determinants of female first marital dissolution. These include the demographic and socio-economic backgrounds of the respondents. The demographic characteristics include the respondent's current age, number of living children, age at first marriage, age difference with husband, migration status of the family, number of migration and place where the family live after the time of first marriage, stream of migration within first marriage and husband's marital experience. The socio-economic characteristics include highest educational level of the women, work status of the woman, comparative work status at the time of first marriage, duration of first marriage, comparative education, consent on marriage, parent's marital history

3.1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The age distribution of women included in the survey illustrates, the highest proportion of women are included in the age group 25-34 (30 percent) and 35-44 (24 percent). The number of women in the age group 64 and older is nearly small compared to the other age group, which is about 7 percent.

Marriage of girls at an early age at marriage (less than 18 years old) is more common in developing countries (Singh and Samara, 1996) and this study also confirms this truth. In Ethiopia, though the Family Law stipulates that marriage for girls for younger than 18 is illegal; knowledge and respect of the Law is limited. When we see the age at first marriage of survey respondents, as shown in Table 3.1 only 46.5 percent of ever married women (respondents) were married within the legal age of marriage (18 years and above). It also shows

percent of the respondents reported that their husband had not been previously married before they first married. However, 15 percent of the respondents reported that their husbands had experienced marriage prior to the first marriage the women.

Information was also collected as to how long the respondents stayed in the first marriage (duration of first marriage). Results of the survey show that about 71 percent of the respondents were able to stay at their first marriage during the early duration of marriage (the first four years of marriage). And only 29 percent of the respondents have shown to stay for longer time compared with the first group (5 years and above).⁷

Table 3.1 also presents about the respondent's parent marital status at the time of their first marriage and 66 percent reported that their parent marital status was intact and 44 percent were dissolved.

3.2. Socioeconomic Characteristics of Respondents

One of the variables used to discuss about the socio-economic status of spouses used in this paper is the highest educational level of the women. Distribution according to the different socio-economic characteristics of women interviewed in the survey is present in Table 3.2. In survey, information related to education of each sampled woman was collected. The data on the highest educational level of the women demonstrate that the higher proportion (40.7 percent) of women were not educated and were not able to read and write in any language. And 35 percent have primary level education and smaller proportion (24.3 percent) of women attended secondary school and above.

⁷ For the standard of categorization used in this paper by the researcher; See section 2.9.2.B of chapter two

CHAPTER FOUR

DIFFERENTIALS AND DETERMINANTS OF FIRST MARITAL DISSOLUTION: BI-VARIATE ANALYSIS

The bi-variate analysis, based on the Pearson's chi-square statistic, provides a preliminary insight into the association or relationship between all selected independent variables and dependent variable. For all independent variable taking one-at-a-time, a test of association was carried out using the Pearson chi-square. High values of Pearson's chi-square test for a given independent variables indicates that there is strong association between each of the given independent variables and the dependent variable keeping the effect of the other factors constant.

4.1. Differentials and Determinants of Females' First Marital Dissolution by Migration

In this section the major independent migration variables analyzed in relation to the dependent variable (first marital dissolution).

Table 4.1 Differentials and Determinants of First Marital Dissolution by migration status of the family.

| <i>Place where the family live at start of first marriage</i> | <i>Intact</i> | <i>Disrupted</i> | X^2 | P-Value |
|---|---------------|------------------|--------|---------|
| Rural | 40.8%(84) | 59.2%(122) | 38.882 | 0.000 |
| Urban | 66.2%(261) | 33.8%(133) | | |
| <i>Migration status of the family within marriage</i> | | | | |
| Migrant | 51.9%(191) | 48.1%(177) | 18.852 | 0.000 |
| Non- migrant | 66.4%(154) | 33.6%(78) | | |
| <i>Number of migration within first marriage</i> | | | | |
| No migration | 66.4%(154) | 33.6%(78) | 26.123 | 0.000 |
| One migration | 54.9 %(128) | 45.1%(105) | | |
| Two or more migration | 46.7%(63) | 53.3%(72) | | |
| <i>Stream of migration within first marriage</i> | | | | |
| Rural- urban | 54.9%(134) | 45.1%(110) | 24.984 | 0.000 |
| Urban- urban | 59.1%(57) | 40.9%(67) | | |
| No migration | 66.4%(154) | 33.6%(78) | | |

Source Own Survey Data, 2010

The respondents were further asked about the place where the family live after the time of first marriage. Based on their responses, the difference in first marital dissolution was examined. In connection with this, families of rural origin after the time of first marriage show a higher percentage of first marital dissolution than urban origin families (59.2 percent Vs 33.8 percent). The difference was statistically significant at ($X^2 = 38.882, P < 0.001$).

Table 4.1 presents the relationships between migration status of the family after the time of first marriage and first marital dissolution. The highest marital dissolution was observed among migrant families, nearly about half of the divorced/separated women were migrants (48.1 percent) and 33.6 percent were non- migrants. The bi-variate result has also confirmed that migration status of the family within first marriage significantly explained the difference between intact/ dissolved marriage ($X^2 = 18.852, P < 0.001$).

Respondents were asked for information on their migration status, i.e. whether they live elsewhere or not after the first place where the family live after the time of first marriage with duration of stay for each places. From this majority of the divorced/ separated women were two or more migrants (53.3 percent) than one migrant (45.1 percent) and non migrant (33.6 percent). The chi-square test also confirmed a statistically significant difference between these groups with dependent variable at ($X^2 = 26.123, P < 0.001$).

In the investigation of the first place of residence of the family after the time of first marriage since the destination is the same, which is Addis Ababa, the stream of union specific movement indicates that majority of the divorced/ separated women were rural-urban migrants (45.1 percent) and the rest were urban- urban migrants (40.9 percent). This is statically significant at ($X^2 = 24.984, P < 0.001$).

4.2. Differentials and Determinants of First Marital Dissolution by Some Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Differentials in first marital dissolution by age at first marriage indicate that only 22.6 percent of divorced or separated women were married for the first time within the legal age of marriage (18 years and above) and 60 percent were married when they are less than 18 years old (Table 4.2). The chi-square test result indicated the existence of a statistically significant association between age at first marriage and first marital dissolution at ($X^2 = 84.673$, $P < 0.001$).

Table 4.2 Differentials and Determinants of First Marital Dissolution by some Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents.

| <i>Variables</i> | <i>Intact</i> | <i>Disrupted</i> | X^2 | P-Value |
|--|---------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| <i>Age at first marriage</i> | | | | |
| Less than 18 years | 40.2%(129) | 59.8%(192) | 84.673 | 0.000 |
| 18 years and above | 77.4%(216) | 22.6%(63) | | |
| <i>Number of living children</i> | | | | |
| No child | 21.2%(29) | 78.8%(108) | 118.222 | 0.000 |
| 1-2 children | 58.9%(156) | 41.1%(109) | | |
| 3 and above | 80.8%(160) | 19.2%(38) | | |
| <i>Duration of first marriage</i> | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 49.3%(210) | 50.7%(216) | 40.460 | 0.000 |
| 5 year and above | 77.6%(135) | 22.4%(39) | | |
| <i>Age difference with husband</i> | | | | |
| Husband about the same age or younger | 52.8%(132) | 47.2%(118) | 12.013 | 0.002 |
| Husband less than ten years older | 54.9%(118) | 45.1%(97) | | |
| Husband ten or more years older | 70.4%(95) | 29.6%(40) | | |
| <i>First Husband's marital experience</i> | | | | |
| Not married before | 60.8%(310) | 39.2%(200) | 15.008 | 0.000 |
| Married at least once | 38.9%(35) | 61.1%(55) | | |
| <i>Parent's marital experience</i> | | | | |
| Intact marriage | 54.3%(215) | 45.7%(181) | 4.902 | 0.029 |
| Dissolved marriage | 63.7%(130) | 36.3%(74) | | |

Source: Own Survey data, 2010

Table 4.2 also presents the relationship between first marital dissolution and number of living children. The percentage distribution of disrupted marriage for women with no children was very high about 79 percent as compared to those women with one or more children. And also marital dissolution frequencies appear to show a declining trend as the number of children increases (Table 4.2). This showed a statistically significant association at ($X^2 = 118.222$, $P < 0.001$).

Better educated woman than her husband has a higher rate of marital dissolution than a spouse with a better educated husband. Table 4.3 presents differentials in first marital dissolution with comparative educational level of spouses. It indicates that first marital dissolution is higher (66.7 percent) among those spouses with the woman is better educated than her husband. But dissolution of first marriage was lower among spouses when the man (husband) was better educated than his wife. The bi-variate analysis reveals that this result was statistically significant at ($X^2 = 44.267$, $P < 0.001$).

Table 4.3 Differentials and determinants of First Marital Dissolution by some Socio- economic Characteristics of the Respondents.

| <i>Variables</i> | <i>Intact</i> | <i>Disrupted</i> | X^2 | P-Value |
|--|---------------|------------------|--------|---------|
| <i>Highest educational level of the women</i> | | | | |
| No education | 38.5%(94) | 61.5%(150) | 65.402 | 0.000 |
| Primary education | 65.7%(138) | 34.3%(72) | | |
| Secondary and above | 77.4%(113) | 22.6%(33) | | |
| <i>Comparative education</i> | | | | |
| Man better educated | 69.6%(183) | 30.4%(80) | 44.267 | 0.000 |
| Woman better educated | 27.4%(20) | 72.6%(53) | | |
| No difference | 53.8%(142) | 46.2(122) | | |
| <i>Comparative work at the time of first marriage</i> | | | | |
| Man working, Woman not working | 61.6%(172) | 38.4%(107) | 8.547 | 0.036 |
| Man working, Woman working | 52.8%(112) | 47.2%(100) | | |
| Man not working, Woman not working | 63.4%(45) | 36.6%(26) | | |
| Man not working ,Woman working | 42.1%(16) | 57.9%(22) | | |
| <i>Work status of the woman</i> | | | | |
| Working | 52.1%(150) | 47.9%(138) | 6.650 | 0.004 |
| Not working | 62.5%(195) | 37.5%(117) | | |
| <i>Consent on marriage</i> | | | | |
| Own consent/ choice | 70.5%(198) | 29.5%(83) | 36.341 | 0.000 |
| Arranged marriage | 46.1%(147) | 53.9%(172) | | |

Source: Own Survey data, 2010

Female labor force participation is another socio-economic characteristic whose link with first marital dissolution has received considerable attention in the literature. The relationship between first marital dissolution and comparative work status at the start of first marriage demonstrates that, about 57.9 percent of first marriages were dissolved if the man is not working but the woman is working. And first marital dissolution is lower when both of them were not engaged in any gainful work at the start of the union (Table 4.3). The chi-

Multicollinearity effect which refers to excessive correlation within the predictor variables, can also be tested using tolerance and variance inflation factor (Garson, 2009). Tolerance is $1 - R^2$ for the regression of that independent variable on all the other independents, ignoring the dependent (Garson, 2009). There will be as many tolerance coefficients as there are independents. The higher the inter correlation of the independents, the more the tolerance will approach zero. VIF is the variance inflation factor, which is simply the reciprocal of tolerance. $VIF \geq 4$ is an arbitrary but common cut-off criterion for deciding when a given independent variable displays "too much" multicollinearity: values above 4 suggest a multicollinearity problem. In this study multicollinearity diagnosis shows strong relationship between the predictor variables. Therefore, migration status of the family and stream of migration within first marriage were excluded from further analysis. But the variables excluded from analysis due to multicollinearity effect (inter-relationship between independent variables) were also tested their significance effect with the dependent variable (first marital dissolution due to divorce or separation). The chi-square test shows both stream of migration within first marriage and migration status of the family after first marriage shows a significance effect at $P \leq 0.001$ level.

The application of logistic regression in this study is based on the dependent variable coded with zero if the respondent is still in her first marriage and a value of one if she is divorced or separated in Addis Ababa. The entire method of logistic regression method was also used; sets of the independent variables that were theoretically predict the dependent variable were entered in to the model.

The model fitness towards the data was assessed by considering a greater than 0.05 on the Hosmer and Lemeshow goodness of fit test. Based on this the given model has the Hosmer and Lemeshow goodness of fit test static= 0.590, and a significant value of Omnibus tests of model coefficients and 0.589 of R^2 .

To explore the basic demographic and socio-economic determinants of first marital dissolution, thirteen independent variables were entered into the model. The results obtained by fitting logistic regression model are presented in Table 4.4.

4.4.1. Demographic Variables

The major demographic variables included in the model are number of migration, stream of migration within first marriage, age at first marriage, age difference with husband, duration of first marriage and first husband's marital experience.

Number of Migrations of the Family after First Marriage

The logistic regression analysis shows that migrations within first marriage have a significantly higher risk of first marital dissolution than non migrant couples. Changing the place of residence once within first marriage increases the odds of first marital dissolution by 2.255 times but increases the odds of marital dissolution more than four times if the couples change their place of residence two and more than two (two or more migration) with the corresponding non migrant family. The relationship is also found to be statically significant at $P \leq 0.01$ (Table 4.4).

Place where the Family Live at the start of First Marriage

The place, where the family live after the time of first marriage, shows a significant effect on first marital dissolution. Families lived in urban area at the time of first marriage decreased the risk of first marital dissolution by 50.4 percent than those families lived in rural area. The relationship is also found to be statically significant at $P \leq 0.05$ (Table 4.4).

Age Difference with Husband

Age difference between couples was found to be statically significant with first marital dissolution. Table 4.4 indicates that the risk of first marital dissolution is significantly lower for a couple with older husband than about

the same age or younger husbands. Of those who married an older husband, the age difference 10 years or more reduces the risk of divorce by 64.2 percent and less than 10 years age difference reduces the risk of divorce by 45.2 percent than those married younger or about the same age husbands. The result was statically significant at $P \leq 0.05$ level.

Age at First Marriage

As in similar studies explained in the first chapter (White 1990, South and Spitze, 1986 Martin and Bumpass, 1989 and Reiners 2003), it appears that age at first marriage for survey respondents were significantly related to first marital dissolution. And in the analysis, it has been found that girls who marry (18 years and above) decreases the risk of union dissolution by 74 percent than those married early (less than 18 years old). This implies that the older the age at marriage the more stable the union. The correlation coefficient between ages at first marriage with first marital dissolution was statistically significant at $P \leq 0.01$ (Table 4.4)

Number of Living Children

Because of the value attached to children, infertility is often considered an important cause of marriage dissolution in many African populations (Reiners 2003). This study also supports this idea; having children within first marriage decrease the odds of union dissolution. The number of living children within first marriage statically significant at $P \leq 0.01$ level for one or two children and at $P \leq 0.05$ for more than three or more children. The presences of one or two children in the household within first marriage decreases marital dissolution by 76.9 percent than childless families. Moreover, those families who have 3 or more children within first marriage decrease the risk of marital dissolution by 90.1 percent than childless family.

Duration of First Marriage

The relations between duration of first marriage and divorce/ separation risk of first marriage are presented in Table 4.4. The result of bi-variate analysis showed that divorce/separation risk of first marriage was highest for marriages



that had lasted up to four years, and it decreased with longer marital durations (Table 4.2). The logistic regression analysis also shows that risk of first marital dissolution decreased by 56.7 percent when the couples stayed within first marriage beyond four years since marriage than those who stayed in it until their fourth year of wedding anniversary. The relationship is also found to be statically significant at $P \leq 0.01$.

Parent's Marital Experience

The logistic regression analysis of the parent's marital condition at the time of first marriage was not found to be statically significant. But it indicates that parent's of dissolved marriage reduces the odds of first marital dissolution by about 37.8 percent than parents of intact marriage.

First Husband's marital experience

The husband's previous marital experience was found to be statistically significant to first marital dissolution ($P \leq 0.01$). Analysis of this study shows that the risk of first marital dissolution was higher when the husband married at least once. It increased the risk of first marriage instability by 2.659 times more likely than those husbands not married before

Table 4.4. Results of logistic regression analysis

| Variables | B | S.E | Exp(B) |
|---|---------|------|---------|
| Migration status of the family after first marriage | | | |
| No migration(RC) | | | 1.00 |
| One migration | .813 | .300 | 2.255** |
| Two or more migration | 1.461 | .357 | 4.310** |
| Place where the family live at the start of first marriage | | | |
| Rural (RC) | | | 1.00 |
| Urban | -.701 | .316 | .496* |
| Age at the time of first marriage | | | |
| Less than 18 years (RC) | | | 1.00 |
| 18 years and above | -1.152 | .246 | .260** |
| Parent's marital experience | | | |
| Intact marriage (RC) | | | 1.00 |
| Dissolved marriage | -.475 | .260 | .622 |
| Number of living children | | | |
| No child (RC) | | | 1.00 |
| 1-2 children | -1.467 | .314 | .231** |
| 3 and above | -2.311 | .350 | .099* |
| Age difference with husband | | | |
| Husband about the same age or younger(RC) | | | 1.00 |
| Husband less than ten years older | -.602 | .286 | .548* |
| Husband ten or more years older | -1.028 | .344 | .358* |
| First Husband's marital experience | | | |
| Not married before(RC) | | | 1.00 |
| Married at least once | .978 | .324 | 2.659** |
| Highest educational level of the women | | | |
| No education(RC) | | | 1.00 |
| Primary education | -.783 | .278 | .457* |
| Secondary and above | -1.800 | .359 | .165** |
| Comparative work at the time of first marriage | | | |
| Man working, Woman not working(RC) | | | 1.00 |
| Man working, Woman working | 1.210 | .371 | .431** |
| Man not working, Woman not working | -.355 | .376 | 2.650 |
| Woman working, Man not working, | .658 | .572 | .431 |
| Work status of the woman | | | |
| Not working (RC) | | | 1.00 |
| Working | -.858 | .319 | 3.014** |
| Comparative education | | | |
| No difference(RC) | | | 1.00 |
| Man better educated | -.842 | .265 | .431* |
| Woman better educated | .975 | .424 | 2.650** |
| Consent on marriage | | | |
| Arranged marriage(RC) | | | 1.00 |
| Own consent/ choice | -1.152 | .246 | .316** |
| Duration of first marriage | | | |
| 0-4 years(RC) | | | 1.00 |
| 5 year and above | -1.384 | .279 | .433** |
| constant | 3.078 | .479 | 21.722 |
| Number of cases | 600 | | |
| -2LogLikelihood | 469.189 | | |

**P<0.01, *P<0.05, RC=Reference categories

4.4.2. Socio-Economic Variables

The major socio-economic variables included in the model are highest educational level of the women, comparative education, consent on marriage, work status of the woman and comparative work at the time of first marriage.

Highest Educational Level of the Women

The logistic regression result for educational attainment showed a variation in the likelihood of marital dissolution between different levels of education. Table 4.4 clearly indicates that the risk of first marital dissolution decreases with increasing level of educational attainment. Increasing level of education from no education to primary level reduces the risk of first marital dissolution by 54.3 percent. In the same way, moving from no education to secondary and above level of education decreases the risk of first marital dissolution by 83.5 percent. And the correlation coefficient for primary level of education was found statically significant at $P \leq 0.05$ but for secondary and above level of education it was less than or equal to 0.01 level.

Comparative education

The comparative educational attainment of the spouses has a significant effect on first marital dissolution. The result of logistic regression analysis presented in Table 4.4 clearly indicates that where the wife was better educated than the husband were about 2.650 times more likely to dissolve marriage than the corresponding couples with no difference in educational attainment and the relation was statically significant at $P \leq 0.01$ level. However, the odds of first marital dissolution decreased by 57.9 percent if the husband was better educated than where the couple had similar levels of educational attainment and this result was found to be statically significant at $P \leq 0.05$ level.

Work Status of the Woman

The work status of the woman was found to be statically significant with the likelihood of first marital dissolution (Table 4.4). Women who have engaged in any gainful work to earn were observed as a lower risk of first marriage

due to since most of the respondents were migrants from rural area and leaving their usual place of residence may help them to leave the local ties and also their unsatisfactory marriage.

Short durations of marriage related with higher risk of marital dissolution

Marital dissolution is higher with in the first four years after the time of first marriage. Different research findings (Becker *et al.* 1977; White, 1990; Bracher *et al.* 1993; Sayer and Bianchi 2000, Wondmiye, 2007) confirm the negative relationship between duration of first marriage and marital instability. The findings of this study also show that majority of first marriages were dissolved within a short period of time (duration).

Employment of women increases their liberty to dissolve an unhappy marriage

Work status of the woman with in first marriage found with high predictive power in explaining marital instability. The logistic regression result shows the risk of first marital dissolution were higher among those not working woman than the working once. The finding thus, showed consistency with other studies such as (Rogers and DeBour, 2001; Wondmiye, 2007). This relationship between work status of the woman and marital instability may be due to the work status of the woman may be changed after family migration this may lead them to dissolve the marriage.

Highest educational level of the woman related to lower risk of divorce/ separation

Different researchers (Rose, 1992; Frank and Wildsmith , 2005) show the direct relationship between educational attainment and marital dissolution. But this study consistent with (Becker *et al.* 1977 and South and Spitze, 1986; Wondimye 2007) shows that the risk of divorce/ separation is lower among those women with highest educational level than non- educated. The possible

explanation for this may be according to Becker et al 1977 more educated individuals will be more productive in the household or labor market thus increasing the gains from marriage and thus its stability.

Better educated woman than her husband increase marital dissolution

Educational differences between couples with in first marriage have a significant impact on first marital dissolution. From the analysis majority of the couples were the husband was better educated than his wife within first marriage. And the risk of first marital dissolution, higher with in unions where the wife was better educated than the husband and lower where the husband was better educated than his wife, than unions where the couple had similar levels of educational attainment.

probability of marital dissolution is higher for families who lived in rural area at the start of first marriage than those who lived in urban area. Age at first marriage has a significant and negative relationship with the odds of marital dissolution. Having children with in first marriage decreased the odds of first marital dissolution. The risk of marital dissolution is significantly lower for a couple with older husband than about the same age or younger husband. Husband's previous marital experience has a significant and positive relationship with marital dissolution. As the level of respondent's education increased the chance of divorce/separation consistently decreased. Better educated wife than her husband were highly related to the odds of being divorce/separation than couples with the same educational attainment. The likelihood of first marriage dissolution is higher for not working woman than those in the working category. Probability of divorce/separation was higher when the husband and wife are engaged in any gainful job than the husband working and woman not working couples. Marriage made by own consent and choice reduced the odds of marriage dissolution as compared to marriage arranged by parents or relatives. The probability of marital dissolution is higher for early durations than the late durations of marriage. In general, most of the independent variables included in the multivariate analysis look like to show their impact on the first marriage dissolution in the expected direction, as is confirmed in most research works.

6.2. Conclusion and Recommendation

This study derives the following conclusion based on the results obtained from un-variate, bi-variate & multi-variate analysis. Based on this recommendations are given.

As the number of migration within first marriage increases marital dissolution would increase, it is possible to conclude that family migration within first marriage contributes much to the dissolution of first marriage. Moreover, the high rates of marital dissolution exist among migrant families those who live in

rural area after the time of first marriage. However, this study limited to show only the relationship between family migration and marital dissolution; causes and consequences of family migration with marital dissolution were not assessed. Therefore, conducting a research on the causes and consequences of family migration in relation to marital dissolution both in the study area and in other parts of the country is recommended.

With the increase in the age at entry to first marriage and a corresponding decrease to the marital dissolution, it is possible to conclude that delaying age at first marriage contributes much to the stability of marriage. Therefore, the enhancement of the community awareness towards the impact of young age at marriage (through mass media like television and radio, stage plays and dramas) and empower the youth (building the capacity of youth associations), can have a significant role in increasing the age at first marriage and thus in bringing down marital dissolution problems.

According to the Federal Family Law of Ethiopia or The Revised Family Code (Proclamation 2000), age at first marriage and consent in the marriage are the two most 'Essential Conditions of Marriage'. Marriage should be with free and full consent of the intending spouses rather than parents and relatives preferences. Therefore to make the law in effect and to eliminate or at least reduce this traditional value systems imposed on women, educating the community and parents and creating awareness towards the law is essential.

REFERENCES

- Abeje T (1995). "Nuptuality Differentials among Women in Addis Ababa."
Unpublished Master's thesis in Demography. Addis Ababa University
- Aguirre B .E. And Parr W.C. 1982 Husband's Marriage Order and the Stability
of First and Second Marriages of White and Black Women, *Journal of
Marriage and the Family*. 44(3):605-620
- Amato, P. (1996). Explaining the intergenerational transmission of divorce.
Journal of Marriage and The Family, 58:628-640.
- Amato, Paul and DeBour, Danelle. 2001. "The Transmission of Marital
Instability across Generations: Relationship Skills or Commitment to
Marriage?" *Journal of Marriage and Family* 63(4):1038-1051.
- Bartlett, J. E et al, (2001) "Organizational Research: determining appropriate
sample size in survey research." *Information technology learning and
performance journal* 19(1): 43-50.
- Becker, Gary S, Landes, Elisabeth M. and Michael, Robert T. (1977). "An
Economic Analysis of Marital Instability." *Journal of Political
Economy*, 85(6): 1141-1187.
- Bitter, Robert G. (1986). "Late Marriage and Marital Instability: The Effects of
Heterogeneity and Inflexibility." *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 48:
631-640.
- Booth, Alan and Edwards, John N. (1985). "Age at Marriage and Marital
Instability." *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 47(1): 67-75.

- Booth, Alan, David Johnson, Lynn White, and John Edwards. 1986. "Divorce and marital instability over the life course." *Journal of Family Issues* 7: 421-442.
- Booth, Alan, Johnson, David R, White, Lynn and Edwards, John N. (1983). "Measuring Marital Instability". *Journal of marriage and family*, 5(2): 387-394.
- Booth, Alan, Johnson, R David, White, Lynn and Edwards, John N. (1984). "Women outside Employment and Marital Instability." *The American Journal of Sociology*, 90(3): 567-583.
- Boyle, P.J., T. Cooke, K.H. Halfacree and D. Smith. (2001). "A Cross-national Comparison of the Impact of Family Migration on Women's Employment Status." *Demography*, 38:201-213.
- Boyle, Paul J, Kulu, Hill, Cooke, Thomas, Gayle, Vernon and Mulder, Clara. (2008). "Moving and union dissolution." *Demography*.45(1): 209-222
- Boyle, Paul, Kulu, Hill, Cooke, Thomas, Gayle, Vernon and Mulder, H Clara (2006) "The Effect of moving on union dissolution." *Demographic Research. Max Plack Institute for. Rostock, Germany.*
- Bracher, Michael, Santow, Gigi, Morgan, S Philip and Trussell James. (1993). "Marriage Dissolution in Australia: Models and Explanations." *Population Studies*, 47(3):403-425.
- Bumpass, L., Castro Martin, T., and Sweet, J. (1991). "The impact of family background and early marital factors on marital disruption". *Journal of Family Issues*, 12:22-42.

- Booth, Alan, David Johnson, Lynn White, and John Edwards. 1986. "Divorce and marital instability over the life course." *Journal of Family Issues* 7: 421-442.
- Booth, Alan, Johnson, David R, White, Lynn and Edwards, John N. (1983). "Measuring Marital Instability". *Journal of marriage and family*, 5(2): 387-394.
- Booth, Alan, Johnson, R David, White, Lynn and Edwards, John N. (1984). "Women outside Employment and Marital Instability." *The American Journal of Sociology*, 90(3): 567-583.
- Boyle, P.J., T. Cooke, K.H. Halfacree and D. Smith. (2001). "A Cross-national Comparison of the Impact of Family Migration on Women's Employment Status." *Demography*, 38:201-213.
- Boyle, Paul J, Kulu, Hill, Cooke, Thomas, Gayle, Vernon and Mulder, Clara. (2008). "Moving and union dissolution." *Demography*.45(1): 209-222
- Boyle, Paul, Kulu, Hill, Cooke, Thomas, Gayle, Vernon and Mulder, H Clara (2006) "The Effect of moving on union dissolution." *Demographic Research. Max Plack Institute for. Rostock, Germany.*
- Bracher, Michael, Santow, Gigi, Morgan, S Philip and Trussell James. (1993). "Marriage Dissolution in Australia: Models and Explanations." *Population Studies*, 47(3):403-425.
- Bumpass, L., Castro Martin, T., and Sweet, J. (1991). "The impact of family background and early marital factors on marital disruption". *Journal of Family Issues*, 12:22-42.

- Bumpass, Larry L. and Sweet, James A. (1972). "Differentials in Marital Stability: 1970". *American Sociological Review*, 37(6):754-766.
- Canabal, Maria E. (1990). "An Economic Approach to Marital Dissolution in Puerto Rico." *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 52(1): 515-530.
- Central Statistical Authority (CSA). Ethiopia. (1993). The 1990 National Family And Fertility Survey Report. Addis Ababa.
- Central Statistical Authority (CSA). Ethiopia. (1997). 1995 Fertility Survey of Urban Addis Ababa Report. Addis Ababa
- Cherlin, Andrew and Kiernan, K.(1999). "Parental Divorce and Partnership Dissolution in Adulthood: Evidence from a British Cohort Study." *Population Studies* 53(1):39-48
- Cherlin, Andrew. (1977)."The Effect of Children on Marital Dissolution." *Demography*, 44: 265-72.
- Choe, M.K , Thapa, S and Mishra, V. (2004). "Early Marriage and Early Motherhood in Nepal". *Cambridge University Press*. Family Health International, Virginia, USA.
- Cook, Thomas J.(2003). "Family Migration and the Relative Earnings of Husband and Wives." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 93(2):338-349.
- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, 2000. The Revised Family Law (Proclamation No. 213/2000). Issue No.1. Addis Ababa

Female Headed Households in Addis Ababa Survey on Their Socio-Economic Situation and Streetism and Prostitution among their Children (FSCE). Ethiopia. (1998).

Feng, Du, Giarrussi, Roseann, Bengtson, Vern L and Frye Nancy (1999). "Intergenerational Transmission of Marital Quality and Marital Instability". *Journal of Marriage and Family* 61(2):451-463.

Frank, Reanne and Wildsmith, Elithabeth (2005). "The Grass Widows of Mexico: Migration and Union Dissolution in a Binational Context." *Social forces*, 83(3): 919-947

Garson, G. David (2009). Multiple Regression. Stat Notes. North Carolina State University

Hailemariam T.(2000). A comparative Analysis of the Determinants of Age at First Marriage and Marital Stability in Addis Ababa. Unpublished Master's thesis. Addis Ababa University.

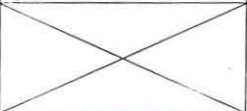
Hansen, Tore Hans. (2005). "Unemployment and marital dissolution: A panel data study of Norway". *European sociological review*, 21(2): 135-148

Ikamari, Lawrence D. (2005). "The effect of education on timing of marriage in Kenya." *Demographic research*, 12(1): 1-28

Jalovaara, Marika (2001). Socio-Economic Status and Divorce in First Marriages in Finland 1991-93. *Population Studies*, 55(2): 119-133.

- Jones, W Gavin. (1997). "Migration and Divorce: Contrasting Trends in Islamic Southeast and the West". *Population and Development Review*, 32(1): 95-114.
- Kulu H. and Muszynska, M.(2007). "Migration and union dissolution in a changing socio- economic context: The case of Russia." *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research*. Rostock · Germany.
- Kumar, Ranjit (1999). *Research Methodology: A Step by Step Guide for Beginners*. Sage Publications. London
- Landale, Nancy S and Ogena, Nimfa (1995). "Migration and Union Dissolution among Puerto Rican Women". *International Migration Review*, 29(3): 671-692.
- Martin, Terressa Castro and Larry, L Bumpass. (1989). "Recent Trends in Marital Disruption". *Demography*, 26:37-51.
- McCollum, A.T. 1990. "The Trauma of Moving: Psychological Issues for Women". *Newbury Park*, Sage.
- Megerssa Gobena. (1999). *Rural- Urban Differentials In Family Formation in and Around Debrezeit*. Unpublished M.Sc Thesis. DTRC, IDR. Addis Ababa University.
- Mincer, Jacob. (1978). "Family Migration Decisions". *Journal of Political Economy*, 86(5):749-773.
- Murphy, M. (1985). "Demographic and socio-economic influences on recent British marital breakdown patterns." *Population Studies*, 39: 441-460.

- Singh, Susheela and Samara, Rence (1996). "Early Marriage among Women in Developing Countries". *International Family Planning Perspectives* 22(4): 148-157.
- South, S. J. (1995). "Do you need to shop around? Age at marriages, spousal alternatives, and marital dissolution". *Journal of Family Issues*,16:432-449.
- South, Scott J and Spitze, Glenna. (1986). "Determinants of Divorce over the Marital Life Course". *American Sociological Review*, 51(4):583-590.
- Walker, Jonatan (1996). "Methodology Application: Logistic Regression Using the Codes Data. Hughes Training. Virginia
- White, Lynn K. (1990). "Determinants of Divorce: A Review of Research in the Eighties". *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 52(4): 904-912.
- Wineberg, Howard. 1988. "Duration between marriage and first birth and marital stability." *Social Biology* 35: 91-102.
- Wondimye A (2007). Socio-Economic and Demographic Determinants of First Marital Disruption in Addis Ababa. Unpublished Master's Thesis. Addis Ababa University.
- Zhang, Yuanting. (2007). "Changes In Marital Dissolution Patterns among Chinese and Chinese Immigrants: An Origin- Destination Analysis". A Dissertation. Bowling Green State University.

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|---------------------------|
| | | husband? | |
| 229 | How many of them raised at your home by the time your first marriage disrupted? | Are all of them alive? → | 1. Yes 2. No (stop) |
| | | How many of them have died? → | _____ Children |
| 230 | How many of them died before your first marriage disrupted? | Of those children born alive, how many of them are less than age 6 and are living with you now? | _____ Children |
| 231 | When did your first marriage end? |  | ____ Years ____ Months |

Declaration

The thesis is my original work, has not been presented for a degree in any other university and that all sources of material used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Student

Signature

Date

I confirm that this thesis has been submitted with my approval as the supervisor of the same.

Advisor

Signature

Date