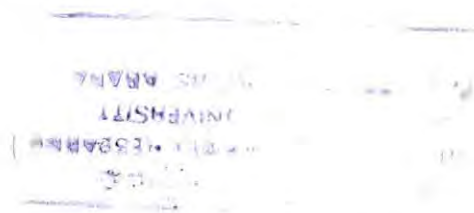


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**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**



**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
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SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

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By
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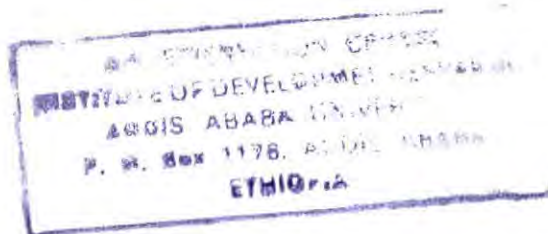


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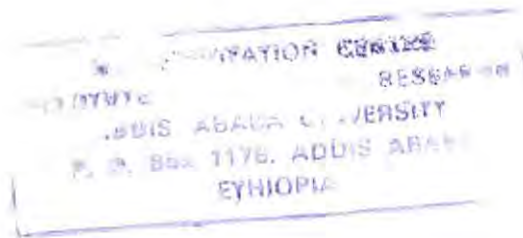
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ABSTRACT

Marital life dissolution has important and direct effect on the well being of the family at the individual or societal level. But studies on marital dissolution with its causative factors especially due to family migration are rare and scarce in our country. The present study attempts to explore the basic demographic and socio- economic determinants of female first marital dissolution in Addis Ababa, the case of Yeka sub-city, using primary data. A total of 600 women were interviewed using structured questionnaire. And an in-depth interview was done with selected key informants. Among surveyed women 61.3 percent of the families were migrants within first marriage. Concerning the result, the bi-variate analysis indicates the significant association of migration status of the family, age at first marriage and some socio-economic characteristics of respondents with marital dissolution. Moreover migration status of the family, number of migration, stream of migration within first marriage and the place where the family live at the start of first marriage are among the variables which showed a significant difference between the dichotomous groups. On the other hand, the result of logistic regression analysis showed that first marital dissolution would be higher among migrants than non migrant families and as the number of migration within first marriage increases marital dissolution would increase. Moreover families who live in rural area after the time of first marriage have a higher risk of marital dissolution than those who lived in urban area. Accordingly, based on this result the researcher recommend to study further on the causes and consequences of family migration in relation to marital dissolution.

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).

A number of factors that leads to family dissolution have been pointed out by different family and social science researchers. For instance, Landale and Ogena (1995) noted that the causes of marital dissolution as compared to social integration¹. Social integration increases the likelihood that people will follow social norms in choosing an appropriate spouse and fulfilling their marital roles. And marital dissolution will be relatively high where social integration is low. This is due to the fact that people will have the chance to think and decide by their own for the benefit of their union. Additionally, while at the individual level, those families who are not as well integrated in to the social structure will have higher rates of marital dissolution. At the aggregate level, population mobility has been emphasized: high population turnover is assumed to weaken both traditional family values and normative consensus regarding social life (Landale and Ogena, 1995). Because these changes led to greater individualism and less effective social control over the actions of individuals, population mobility is assumed to be positively related to the rate of marital dissolution (Landale and Ogena, 1995).

Today, the causal relationship between internal migration and marital dissolution remains virtually unexplored, despite the extensive literatures showing that migration can be a stressful event, often involving significant changes in a person's routines, roles, and identities (Mcollum 1990 and Boyle et al 2006). Changes in residence have been found to influence psychological well-being and result in depression, particularly among women, who are often expected to cope with the practicalities of changing. Geographic relocation can negatively affect children, influencing school dropout rates, educational attainment, delinquent behavior, and substance abuse. These kinds of stresses put strain on the parents of these children, and frequent moves are even more stressful for couples because of the cumulative effect of these stressors (Kulu

¹ Social integration is to mean when couples are embedded to differing degrees in a larger network of social ties, which serves to reinforce both the marital bond and cohesion of the family unit (Landale and Ogena, 1995).

and Muszynska, 2007). Consequently, the net effect of all negative factors related to mobility on the couples will be the dissolution of their marital union (Kulu and Muszynska, 2007).

Family migration² is expected to increase the propensity of union dissolution through factors related to place of origin (Boyle et al 2008). Sometimes strict social norms and experiences appear as a prevailing factor that deposit emotional stress against couples so as to give less priority to dissolution. The societal norm may interpret dissolution as a consequence of failure, intolerance or unfaithfulness. In this case, moving to a new location may free people from those social networks that discourage separation. For example, union dissolution may be more difficult in locations where friends are more likely to be both long-standing and common to both partners (Boyle et al 2006). On the other way, moving may despair a person to miss the place that was left. Women are more likely than men to be kin keepers, and separation from extended family members may be particularly stressful for women (Rosenthal, 1985). Considering the effect of movement, destination characteristics may also be influential (Boyle et al 2008). One partner may be less enthusiastic about the destination than the other and new locations offer different opportunities, including potential new partners (Boyle et al 2008). Migrants may also become exposed to new environments where separation is more common and socially acceptable.

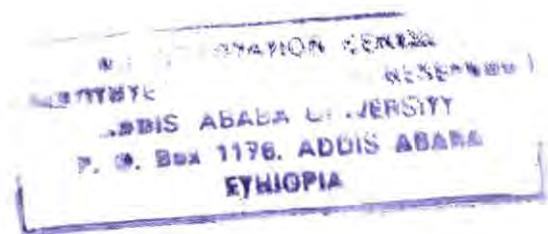
Furthermore, some other studies indicates that marital dissolution is actually related to low standard of living, increasing pressure on traditional marriage practices (arranged marriage and early age at marriage), lack of marital happiness, inability to assume marital responsibility, experience of parent's dissolution of marriage, number of living children in the household, increased labor force participation among women. Supportive evidence in the case of Ethiopia, particularly Addis Ababa has been presented by researchers of the

² Family migration is to mean the migration of both couples with their family members from the place where they establish their union.

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).

1.2. Objectives of the Study

1.2.1. General Objective

The general objective of this study is to investigate the basic demographic and socio- economic determinants of female first marital dissolution.

1.2.2. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives this investigation desired to achieve are:-

- Identifying the number of union specific migration that influences marital stability.
- Assessing the relationship between family migration (rural-urban and urban-urban) with marital stability.
- Exploring the socio-economic and demographic situations of couples related to the dissolution of their marital conjugation.
- Recommending and providing appropriate data that can be instrumented for performance of functional policy measures to be taken in the sphere of migration and first marital dissolution.

1.3. Justification of the Study

Recent trends in the world appear to be challenging the institution of marriage and family to fulfill its socially expected functions. Statistical data are showing that figures of separation and divorce rates have been rising steadily over time almost in all parts of the world. Near the middle of nineteenth century, only about 5% of first marriage ended in divorce (Preston and Mc Donald, 1979). Apparently, demographers estimate that about half of first marriage initiated in recent years will be voluntarily dissolved (Cherlin, 1999). In United States 44 percent of marriages would end in divorce (Cherlin, 1999).

In Ethiopia, at least one third of the first marriages dissolved due to divorce and separation (CSA 1993). In terms of migration status, even though the proportion of divorced women in Addis Ababa was lower than other urban,

status of first marriage among ever married women was unstable for migrants than non migrants (56.5% and 35.6%) (CSA 1993 and 1997).

Previous studies identified a number of socioeconomic and demographic factors such as educational attainment, employment status, age of spouses, number of living children, experience in parental divorce and migration status have significant relationships with divorce. And they have considered relationship between marital dissolution and migration was due to the high rate of divorced in-migrants⁴ from other regions of the country, particularly those coming from other rural areas. On the contrary, this study assessed the basic demographic and socio-economic determinants of female first marital dissolution with especial emphasis with family migration.

1.4. Significance of the Study

The researcher believes that this investigation and its result will have numerous significances; one of the major significance is the courage it brings about the future research in the subject matter. And the outcome of the investigation appends a supplementary document towards solving certain socioeconomic and demographic problems of family migration which results in divorce or separation.

1.5. Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is limited to the capital, Addis Ababa in the Yeka Sub-city area. It is not the issue of this paper to address first marital dissolution happened as a result of the migration of one of the parents which is already studied by many demographic and social researchers. The marital dissolutions dealt here did not include all marital dissolution happened before reaching Addis Ababa.

⁴ The migrant here refers to the migration of one of the family members among the couples but not the whole family.

1.6. Literature Review

Socioeconomic and demographic researches have already pointed out major factors that contribute to marital dissolution. Some of these factors were previously mentioned. In view of their relation with the objective of the research migration, number of living children in the marriage, experience in parental divorce, duration of marriage, work status of the husband and wife, age at first marriage, age difference between spouses, educational status of the husband and wife, consent on first marriage and first husband's marital experience are discussed. The reviewing of these points is made aiming at the justifying their relation with marital dissolution.

1.6.1. Migration and Marital Dissolution

According to Boyle et al. (2006) family migration is expected to increase the propensity of union dissolution due to the following reasons:

Firstly, the non-symmetrical gain and loss from family migration possibly exerts a negative influence on the quality of the relationship between the partners. The basis of this theory can be seen from two angles (Boyle et al, 2006). The first is when women's economic well-being and the second aspect is when employment suffers from family migration, which is usually stimulated by the man's professional career (Boyle et al. 2003). Usually women's employment careers are frequently disrupted after the move, they occupy lower positions or they are paid less than in the jobs they had prior to the move (Mincer 1978; Shihadeh 1991, Boyle et al. 2001, Cooke, 2003). Due to these a tied migrant might experience personal loss that is unexpectedly high when moving with a partner, and she may consider separating from him when an opportunity to do so opens up, i.e., when she can afford to maintain a separate household (Mincer 1978, Boyle et al. 2006).

Secondly, moving to a new place also leads to changing social networks. Social networks at the old place of residence might have constrained divorce,

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

the sum of utilities when separated (Becker et al. 1977). In addition, couples who move from a rural to an urban area should thus have a considerably higher risk of union dissolution than those staying in a rural area, because of the effect of both the migration and the destination context (Boyle et al. 2006).

1.6.2. Number of Living Children in the Marriage

According to Becker et al's (1977), children are "marriage specific capital" and should be expected to stabilize relationship. The presence of children in union may be a source of satisfaction for that marriage and couples may have children as a means to keep their marriage together. Cherlin's (1977) and Canabal (1990) showed that the deterrent effect of children for divorce and separation is, when they are in pre-school age owing to once the children are in a family are in school, they do not seem to influence the probability of divorce and separation. He interpreted that the high costs of those children in time, money and effort seem to act as a restraint to marital dissolution. Thus in this case, even though there is a family migration the presence of children below school age may strengthen the marital bondage for the sake of them.

On the other hand, children may reduce the benefits of marriages. It may produce stress on marital bonds and raise marital dissatisfaction. Becker et al., 1977 suggest more of a U-shaped relationship between family size and the risk of divorce: couples with three or more children have higher divorce and separation risks than those with two children. In part, the higher levels of dissolution among couples with larger family sizes can be partially explained by the association between early (and premarital) childbearing and larger completed family sizes (Murphy, 1985). In such cases, family migration may be additional factor to conclude that marital dissatisfaction in the dissolution of the union. Moreover, there is a widely accepted belief that divorce and separation rates are moderately lower for those who have children than for the infertile or childless (Wineberg, 1988).

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,

since men customarily have been the main providers of family income, the financial strain on families is greater when the husband is unemployed (Hansen, 2005 and Bracher et al 1993). The second explanation is based on Role theory. It is argued that unemployed women do not feel the same pressure as unemployed men with regard to getting a new job (Hansen, 2005 and Bracher et al. 1993). It is also said that when women become unemployed, they discard the problem of two roles that is they get to spend more time with their children, to do housework, and to take care of her husband. But unemployed men fail to participate in household work, this results conflict between spouses. Thus unemployment among men may rather leads to increased rather than decreased conflicts over role and authority within families (Jensen and Smith, 1990). Generally, unemployment especially husbands, would lead to an increased risk of marital dissolution (Hansen, 2005). Conversely, Jalovaraa (2001) reported that the risk of marital dissolution is higher among not working spouses than those working. It can be seen from the above theories that family migration can be the aggravating factor in the situation especially when the husband is unemployed. Although, the effect of migration on the unemployed husband is not clearly mentioned, sometimes it may be a cause of family migration by itself.

1.6.6. Age at First Marriage

Age at marriage has been identified as a major determinant of marital stability (white 1990). Researchers showed that separation and divorce rates decline sharply with increase in age at marriage (South and Spitze 1986, Martin and Bumpass, 1989). A very young age at first marriage is generally associated with short duration of searching, suggesting relatively poor information about the partner's characteristics, a high likelihood of divergence from the ideal match, and a high probability of subsequent marital dissolution (Booth and Edwards, 1985). But higher age at first marriage is typically thought of as an indicator of female autonomy or female empowerment (Reiners, 2003). And Booth and Edwards (1985) reported that marrying later in life grants sufficient

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

Educational attainment between spouses has a significant effect on divorce risk (Boyle et al., 2006). Unions where the wife was better educated than the husband were more likely to dissolve than unions where the couple had similar levels of educational attainment (Boyle et al., 2006). On the same way migration brings additional attraction for the educated parent, and if this opportunity is not properly managed it creates complicated situation inside the family which may end the marriage in danger.

1.6.9. Husband's Marital Experience

The marital history of spouse influences the propensity to remarry and the experience of the spouses in the remarriage (Schlesinger, 1974). The probability for the instability of females' first marriage increases if their husbands married before (Schlesinger, 1974). Different scholars documented that greater maladjustment; confusion and faulty communication are viable among members of the remarriage when compared to the first marriages (Perkins and Kahan, 1979). Moreover, White (1990) suggests that previously divorced persons are more likely to view separation as an easy solution to conflict, or to be members of the groups that find divorce more acceptable. In the contrary, Aguirre and Parr (1982) found that persons who had been previously divorced and were in second higher order remarriages were in stable marriages.

1.6.10. Consent on First Marriage

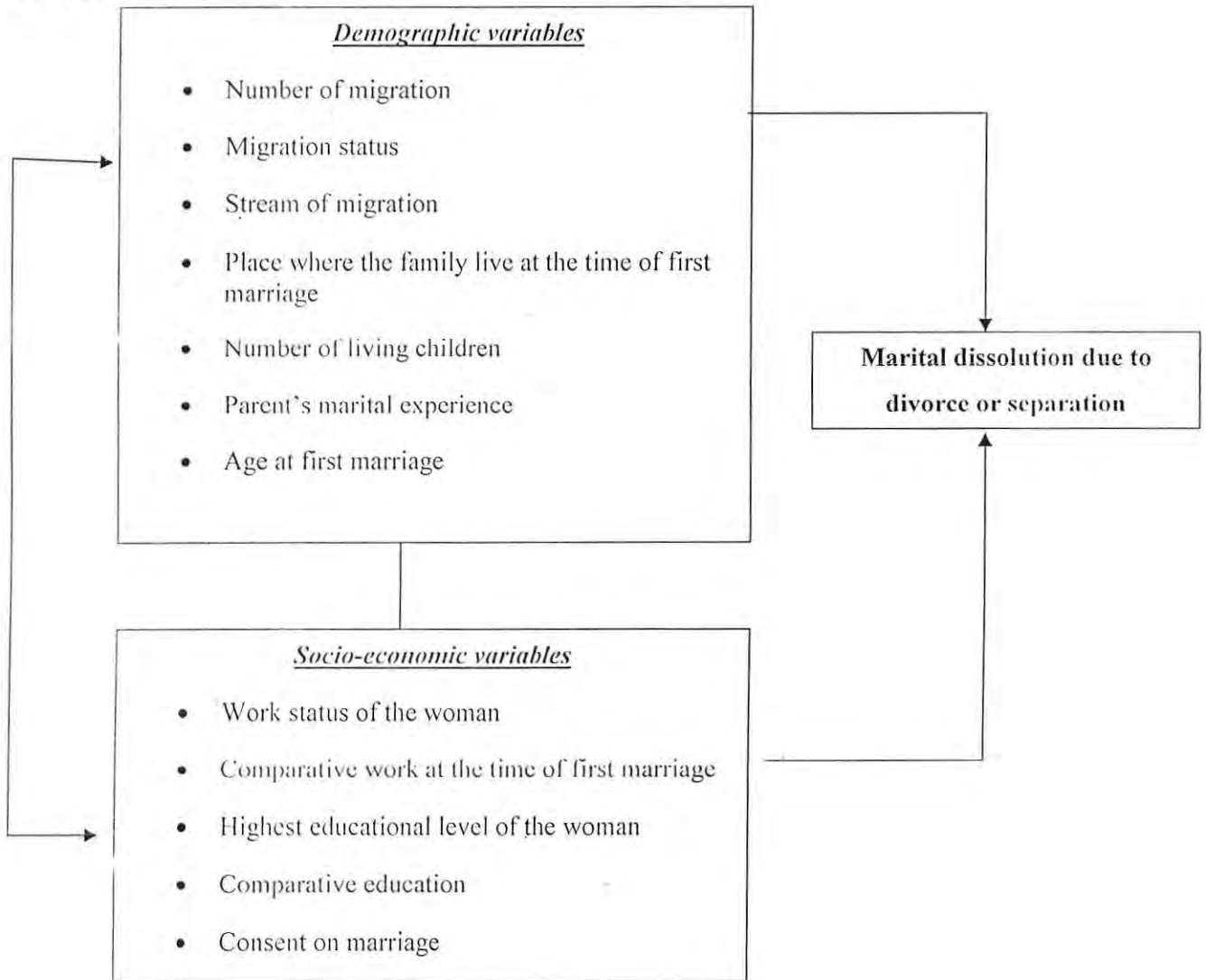
Many believe that an exemplary marriage is characterized by the mutual understanding and respect the couple has for each other. This normally happens when the couples have entered into the marriage willingly and without the influence of a third party. Willingness reflects the individual's commitment and readiness to keep the marriage intact. This argument is picked up by Jones (1997), who asserts that the increasing autonomy of youngsters (and thus of young women) and a greater freedom in partner selection contributed to the stability of marriages. According to the Federal Family Law of Ethiopia, age at

marriage and consent in the marriage are the two most 'Essential Conditions of Marriage'. Thus any practice of marriage that violates the right to choose a mate with one's own consent is against this law. In Ethiopia, as a traditionally and customarily accepted practice, particularly in rural societies, arranged marriage is a typical feature of forced marriage with the purpose of forgoing alliances between families as well as broadening the resource base (Abeje, 1995, Megerssa, 1990). In these societies the functions of marriage go beyond the interest and consent of the immediate couple and its stability to marriage to large extent is determined by the influence of either parents or the kin group (Abeje, 1995). For example, in Amhara region few women have a role in choosing their life time companion and in making decision whether or not to marry but more girls are forced or pushed in to marriage by their parents, relatives, friends, local elders and the like (Pathfinder International/ Ethiopia, 2006).

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.

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%.

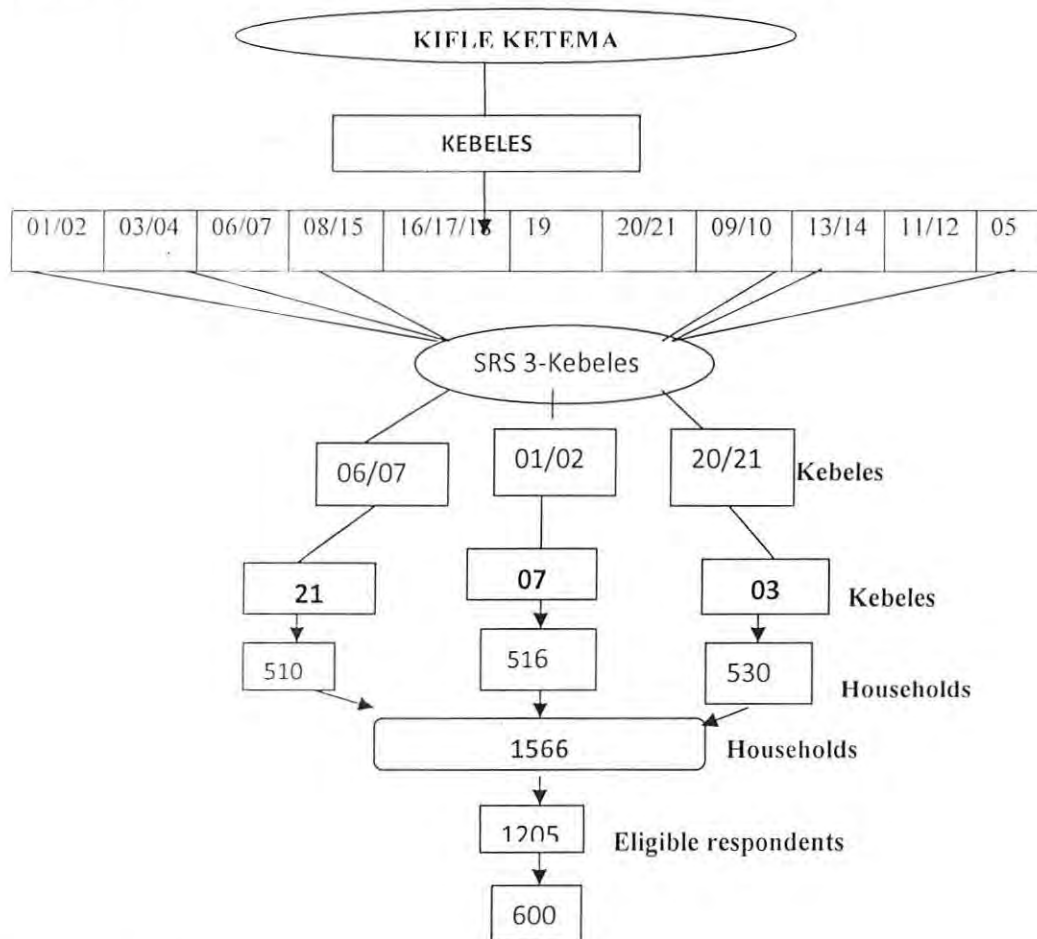
z the number of standard error units that are found to be corresponding to 95% confidence level, which is given to be 1.96.

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

$$\ln(p_i / (1 - p_i)) = B_0 + B_1 X_{i1} + B_2 X_{i2} + \dots + B_k X_{ik}$$

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.

Number of Living Children

According to the literature, the numbers of living children within first marriage which are expected to influence on the stability of marriage are considered in the model. This variable is categorized as (1) no child (2) 1-2 children (3) 3 and above children. The reference category used in the model is 'no child'.

Age Difference with Husband

It refers to the age difference between husband and wife at the time of respondent's first marriage. This variable was included in the analysis having been categorized into three categories: (1) husband about the same age or younger (2) husband less than ten years older (3) husband ten or more years older. From these categories, 'husband about the same age or younger' was used as a reference category.

First Husband's Marital Experience

It refers to the previous marital experience of husbands at the time of respondent's first marriage. In analysis, this variable is grouped into two categories: (1) married at least once (2) not married before. The reference category used in the model was 'not married before'.

Highest Educational Level of the Women

This variable refers to the highest grade level of the woman rather than institutional participation. Categorization of such variables is done in such a way that it reflects variation in the level of respondent's knowledge in making decision with regard to stay or not in marital union. Taking the school system in Ethiopia, into consideration the level of educational attainment of respondents has been classified as (1) no education (illiterate) (2) primary (1-8) (3) secondary and above. Among these three categories, using 'no education' as reference category, two dummy variables were constructed.

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'.

Duration of First Marriage

This variable refers to the length of time measured from the start of first marriage up to the dissolution of that marriage or to the survey date. Duration of first marriage is categorized as (1) 0-4 years (2) 5 years and above. The reference category used in the model was 0-4 year duration of 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

Ever-married women were asked to respond to the query on the age difference existed between themselves and their spouses at the time of first marriage. Apparently, more than half (58.3 percent) of the respondents were married to men of older age than they are at the time of first marriage; out of which 22.5 percent of them married to a ten years older husbands.

As indicated in Table 3.1, the migration status of the families when they are/were within first marriage showed that 61.3 percent of the families were migrants. This means, they have changed the place where the first marriage took place after at least six months of stay⁶. However, the rest (38.7 percent) were non migrants.

The frequency of migration within the time of first marriage indicates that 58.8 percent of the families change their place of residence only once. On the contrary, it has been investigated that 8 percent of the family change their place of residence for at least two and more than two times. The rest 33.2 percent were non migrants in urban or rural areas when they are /were within first marriage.

Investigation of the family migration status when they were/are within first marriage illustrates that more than half of the family lived in rural areas for more than at least six month and others (48.3 percent) are urban origin after the time of first marriage. Similarly, from the migrant families the union specific move showed that 49.2 percent of the families were rural-urban migrants and 17.7 percent were urban-urban migrants.

Respondent were also asked whether they have children within first marriage or not. The result showed that more than 75 percent of them have a child (ren) and from these 45 percent have one or two child (ren).

As to the previous marital experience of husbands, respondents were asked whether or not their first husband had been married before. Accordingly, 85

⁶ There are few couples who went to the countryside or their birth place only to attend their matrimonial celebration.

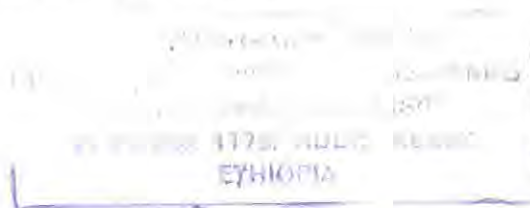
percent of the respondents reported that their husband had not been previously married before they first married. However, 15 percent of the respondents reported that their husbands had experienced marriage prior to the first marriage the women.

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

Table 3.2 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by their Socio-Economic Characteristics, Addis Ababa: 2010

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Highest educational level of the women</i>		
No education	244	40.7
Primary education	210	35
Secondary education	146	24.3
<i>Work status of the woman</i>		
Working	230	38.3
Not working	370	61.7
<i>Comparative work status at the time of first marriage</i>		
Man working, Woman not working	302	50.3
Man working, Woman not working	212	35.3
Man not working, Woman not working	48	8
Woman working, Man not working,	38	6.3
<i>Comparative education</i>		
Man better educated	360	60
Woman better educated	60	10
No difference	180	30
<i>Consent on marriage</i>		
Own consent/ choice	262	43.7
Arranged marriage	338	56.3

Source: Own Survey data, 2010

The respondents were also asked about whether they are engaged in any kind of work for pay or not while they were/ are in their first marriage. From the total respondents 60 percent of the ever married women were not engaged in any gainful work while the remaining 40 percent were/ are working.

Information about comparative work status of spouses at the time of first marriage collected from the respondents. The result indicates that 50.3 percent of the respondents were reported that their husbands were engaged in gainful

work but not the wife and 6.3 percent of the women were engaged in gainful job but not their husbands at the time of first marriage.

Information about comparative educational level of wife/ husband, at the time of first marital dissolution if their first marriage were disrupted or during the survey period if they are still living with their first husband, were also collected from the respondents. And the result showed that 60 percent of the husbands were better educated than their wives, 10 percent women were better educated than their husband and the remaining (30 percent) indicated that there was no educational difference between spouses.

Regarding the Consent on marriage the majority (about 56 percent) of the respondent women were pressured (forced indirectly or directly by parents, relatives or friends) into marriage. The remaining 44 percent of the survey women were married willingly and by their own consent (Table 3.2).

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>	χ^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 ($X^2 = 118.222$, $P < 0.001$).

Differentials in first marital dissolution with duration of first marriage show that first marital dissolution is higher during the first four years of marriage but lower for the subsequent years (Table 4.2). The chi-square test also confirmed a statistically significant difference between these durations with dependent variable at ($X^2 = 40.460, P < 0.001$).

Nearly about half of the divorced/ separated women married to about the same age or younger men (47 percent). And a smaller proportion of the divorced/ separated respondents were married to a ten years or older husbands (29.6 percent). This also indicates that women married to older husbands have a lower association of marital dissolution (Table 4.2). This was statistically significant at ($X^2 = 12.013, P < 0.005$).

Table 4.2 also presents differentials in first marital dissolution by women family of origin (parental marital status) at the start of first marriage indicate that marital dissolution is lower among those from dissolved marriage family of origin (36.3 percent) than those from intact families (45.7 percent). The bivariate result has also confirmed that family of origin at the start of the union significantly explained the difference between the dependent variable ($X^2 = 4.902, P < 0.05$)

4.3. Differentials and Determinants of Females' First Marital Dissolution by Some Socio-Economic Characteristics

The relationship between educational level of the women and first marital dissolution illustrates marital dissolution is more common among those women with lower or no education (61.5 percent) but it is lower among those with higher (secondary and above) level of education 22.6 percent (Table 4.3). In general, as the level of education of the women increases first marital dissolution decreases. Its chi-square result confirmed that the association was statistically significant at ($X^2 = 65.402, P < 0.001$).

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.

Variables	Intact	Disrupted	X²	P-Value
Highest educational level of the women				
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)		
Comparative education				
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)		
Comparative work at the time of first marriage				
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)		
Work status of the woman				
Working	52.1%(150)	47.9%(138)	6.650	0.004
Not working	62.5%(195)	37.5%(117)		
Consent on marriage				
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-

square result has asserted that this difference was statistically significant at ($X^2 = 8.547, P < 0.05$).

The results in Table 4.3 on the variation of first marriage dissolution by work status of the woman (some time before marital dissolution if their first marriage were disrupted or during the survey period if they are still living with their first husband) indicate first marital dissolution is higher among working women than non-working women. And the result was statistically significant at ($X^2 = 6.654, P < 0.005$)

Information on whether the survey respondents entered into first marriage by their own consent or not by first marriage dissolution indicates that: 54 percent of divorced/ separated women entered in to marriage with the influence of third party or they were pressured to get into the union. The difference was statistically significant at ($X^2 = 36.341, p < 0.001$).

4.4. Results of Multivariate Analysis

In this section the demographic and socio-economic correlates of first marriage instability were examined using logistic regression. Since the dependent variable is dichotomous, the model was fitted using logistic regression model. It is used to analyze the dependence of a binary response variable on a set of n independent explanatory variables. And the logistic regression predicts the log odds (marital dissolution versus intact marriage) of the dependent variable (Walker, 1996). The logistic model expressed by the equation:

$$\ln(ODDS) = \ln\left(\frac{P}{1-P}\right) = B_0 + B_1X_1 + B_2x_2 + \dots + B_nX_n$$

Where, P is the predicted probability of the event which is divorce/ separation coded with 1 and 0 otherwise. The regression coefficients together with their sign indicate the magnitude and direction of the effect in the log odds, being in the category of interest of response variable for a unit increase in the predictors (Walker, 1996). And $\exp(B_i)$ is the estimated multiplicative change in the odds for a unit increase in the predictor, controlling the effect of others.

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 statistic= 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 with in first marriage decrease the odds of union dissolution. The number of living children with in 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

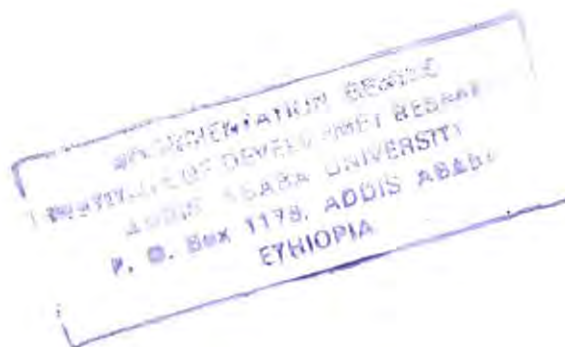
that had lasted up to four years, and it decreased with longer marital durations (Table 4.2). The logistic regression analysis also shows that risk of first marital dissolution decreased by 56.7 percent when the couples stayed within first marriage beyond four years since marriage than those who stayed 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



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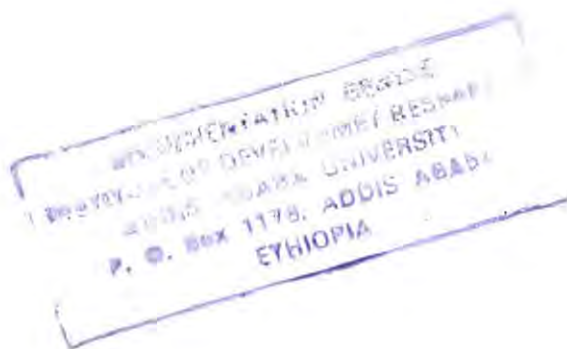


Table 4.4. Results of logistic regression analysis

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

dissolution than women who have not engaged in any gainful work. The result of the table clearly indicates that women who have engaged in any gainful work reduce the risk of divorce/separation by 3.014 times less likely than not working once. This clearly indicates that, participating in any gainful work contributes much to the stability of first marriage. The relation was found to be statically significant at $P \leq 0.01$.

Comparative Work at the Time of First Marriage

The regression analysis also showed that unions where both partners were working at union formation had a higher risk of first marital dissolution than man working and woman not working. The relation was found to be statically significant at $P \leq 0.01$. The risk of first marital dissolution was 0.431 times more likely when both are engaged in any gainful work than man working and woman not working couples. However, moving from man working and woman not working couples to both not working couples was not found to be statically significant; the regression results indicate that the risk of first marital dissolution was decreased by 2.650 times more likely where both husband and wife not working at the time of first marriage than couples where man working and woman not working. And also moving from man working and woman not working couple to woman working and man not working was not found to be statically significant; it increases risk of first marital dissolution by 0.431 times more likely than man working and woman not working couples.

Consent on Marriage

Consent on first marriage has a significant effect on the likelihood of first marital dissolution. The logistic regression analysis clearly indicates that the likelihood of first marital dissolution were higher when the couples have entered into the marriage willingly and without the influence of a third party; marriage through the full consent / choice of couples decreases the risk of first marriage instability by 68.4 percent than arranged marriage. And the result was statistically significant with $P \leq 0.01$.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF MAJOR FINDINGS

Family migration within first marriage positively determine marital dissolution

Different researchers (Landale and Ogena, 1995; Boyle et al 2006) confirmed the positive relationship between family migration and first marital dissolution. The results of this study also showed that the risk of first marital dissolution is higher among migrants than non migrants at destination and thus confirming the stated hypothesis in the relationship between the two variables. In this study, the results of uni-variate analysis indicates that majorities (about 62 percent) of the respondent women were migrants after the time of first marriage and about 39 percent were non migrant couples and the multivariate analysis also shows the risk of first marital dissolution were significantly higher among migrants than non migrant couples. The chi- square test also support this truth; there is a significant association between family migration and first marital dissolution at $P \leq 0.001$). Moreover, information obtained from key informants through in-depth interview also supports this result. The reasons behind for this as indicated by most of the respondents were unemployment of women after the move; they mainly migrate for husband's occupation. Supporting idea by Mencer (1978) reported that women are less likely to be employed following family migration than other equivalent women and this may lead to higher rates of union dissolution.

As number of migration within first marriage increases marital dissolution would increase

According to Kulu and Muszynska (2007) the risk of marital dissolution is not significant for couples with one migration than non migrant at destination but its risk were higher for frequent migrants (two or more migrants). However, this study verifies the number of union specific movement and first marital

dissolution has positive relationship. This was due to as indicated by key informants through in-depth interview and also presented in the literature the burden that women bear after the move and mainly their financial problem in urban area (Addis Ababa) was the main reason to leave their unsatisfactory marriage.

Place of residence after first marriage significantly determines marital dissolution

Result of this study confirms that there is difference in marital stability by place of origin of the family after the time of first marriage. From bi-variate analysis majorities of the divorced/ separated women reported that their family lived in rural area at the start of the union. And results of multivariate analysis confirm families lived in urban area at the start of first union decreased the risk of first marital dissolution by about 51.4 percent (Table 4.4). Even though , stream of migration within first marriage excluded from multivariate analysis due to multicollinearity effect, the chi- square result shows a significant relationship with first marital dissolution at $P \leq 0.001$ for families' of urban-urban and rural- urban migrants. The reason obtained from in depth interview conducted with key informants confirmed that when the family came to urban area, the opportunities available there to meet with potential partners, absence of local ties in urban area, and housing problem at destination (Addis Ababa) lead them to dissolve their unsatisfactory marriage.

Girls who married at early ages are more likely run away from marriage

In this study, early age at first marriage was also obtained to be among the major obstacles on marital stability. In line with this, the study revealed that more than half of the respondents were married early (less than 18 years old). The situation, in logistic regression, was thus found to show a statically significant difference on early marriage between the dichotomous groups. The findings thus showed consistently with other studies done elsewhere (Booth & Edwards 1985; South and Spitze, 1986; Martin and Bumpass, 1989; Reiners, 2003; Pathfinder International/ Ethiopia, 2006 and Wondmiye, 2007). It seems

that higher age at first marriage among women increases psychological readiness, increase level of communication between spouse and also helps to know their duties and responsibilities within marriage. This in turn might enable women to stay on that marriage that will increase its stability.

Women who married older husbands have a relatively lower probability of marital dissolution

The other factor, which showed predictive power, in logistic regression analysis of marital instability, was age difference with the husband. In the analysis of this study, age difference between spouses is grouped by ten years duration and indicates that higher age difference at first marriage between spouses increases marital stability. The findings was in line with what Reiners (2003) indicated. The result suggests that wide age gap engagements particularly too young women engaged to too old men in the household decrease the risk of divorce/ separation.

Presence of children within marriage relatively decrease the risk of marital dissolution

Presence of living children in the marriage found with high predictive power in explaining marital instability. In the bi-variate analysis more than three fourth of the divorced/ separated women were childless and the multivariate analysis also confirms presence of children with in the marriage decreases significantly the risk of divorce/ separation. The findings thus showed consistently with other studies done elsewhere Cherlin 1977 and Reiners 2003. This significant relationship probably due to most couples stay within the union/first marriage for the sake of their children and decreases the risk of marital dissolution.

Consent on marriage is an important factor in determining marital stability

Many research works by different scholars (Megerssa, 1990; Abeje, 1995; Jones 1997) confirm the negative relationship between consent on marriage and marital instability. The result of this study also showed that there is an inverse relationship between consent on marriage and marital instability. This may be

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.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1. Summary

The study attempted to explore the basic demographic and socio-economic determinants of female first marital dissolution in Addis Ababa, the case of Yeka Sub city. The study is largely based on the primary data generated through conducting a household sample survey with structured questionnaire to collect information pertaining to essential background and first marriage histories of the respondents. In-depth interview of key informants was also used to substantiate the information obtained from the structured questionnaire.

In an attempt to explore the major factors contributing to first marital dissolution and examining the relationship of first marital dissolution and migration, different related findings were discussed. Based on these the following demographic variables namely; place where the family live at the start of the union, number of migration after the time of first marriage, migration status, stream of migration within first marriage, Age at first marriage, number of living children, duration of first marriage, age difference with husband, husband's marital experience, parents marital history were included in the analysis. Moreover, five socio-economic predictors were also included in the analysis. These are highest educational level of the women, comparative education, work status of the woman, comparative work at the time of first marriage, and consent on marriage.

The respondents to the survey are selected based on the household list in the enumeration areas conducted by central statistical authority in 2007. In this regard, a multi stage sampling technique was used. First, from the total of eleven kebeles that comprises the sub-city three bigger kebeles were randomly selected. Secondly, from the bigger kebeles three small sub kebeles one from

each kebele again selected randomly. And all the three small kebeles were visited in order to make a household list. From the household list eligible women with the desire attribute 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.

With regard the background information of the respondents, the majority (54 percent) of them were included in the age group 25-44. More than half of the respondents were married early (less than 18 years) and 58.3 percent were married to an older husband. The birth history of the respondents showed that (20.2 percent) of the survey women had no children while the rest (79.8 percent) had one or more children. As to the migration status of the family within first marriage, a higher proportion of them (61.3 percent) were migrants while the rest were non migrants. Majority of the family lived in rural area at the start of first marriage. In terms of the number migration of the family within first marriage, about 59 percent had one migration, 8 percent had two or more migration and the rest were non migrants. The stream of migration of the family within first marriage showed that, 49.2 percent of the respondents were rural- urban migrants and 17.7 percent were urban- urban migrants. In terms of the family of origin of marital history, about one third of the respondent reported that their parents had dissolved their marriage. And majority of the respondent women stayed together for four years since first marriage while the rest were stayed for more than four years. With regards to the socio-economic characteristics of the survey women, 40.7 percent of the respondents had no education where as the remaining (59.3 percent) had some education ranging from primary to higher level. A higher proportion (61.7 percent) of women had no job. The work status of the spouses at the start of first marriage showed that about half of the couples were the husband working but the woman not working. Sixty percent of the woman reported that their husband were better educated than themselves.

The differential and determinants of first marital dissolution has also been analyzed in relation to demographic and socio-economic variables using bivariate analysis. The rate of marital dissolution among families who live in rural area at the start of first marriage was high (59.2 percent) as compared families lived in urban areas at the start of first marriage. High divorce rate was observed for migrant families (48.1 percent) than non migrant families with in first marriage. The dissolution of first marriage among families with two or more migration was higher (53.3 percent) as compared to the dissolution rate among one migration families and followed by no migration families (33.6 percent) with in first marriage. High rate of first marital dissolution was observed among families who were rural -urban migrants' (45.1 percent) with in first marriage compared to urban- urban migrant families. The rate of first marital dissolution among women who married at age less than 18 years was high (59.8 percent) as compared to the dissolution rate among women married more than 18 years old. First marital dissolution was quite frequent (50.7 percent) during the first years of marriage as compared to late durations. A pronounced decline of first marital dissolution rate was observed as women advances in education. On the other hand, high divorce rate was observed among couples when the woman is better educated than her husband (72.6 percent) as compared to couples with the same educational attainment (46.2 percent) followed by couples when the husband is better educated (30.4 percent). First marital dissolution was higher among working women (47.9 percent) as compared to not working. About 70 percent of marriage being made by own choice and consent were in a stable union. High proportion of women with disrupted marriage (45.7 percent) was reported that their parent's marriage was also intact.

The result of logistic regression analysis showed that migration within first marriage has a significant and higher risk of first marital dissolution than non migrant couples. As to the number of migration within first marriage, higher number of migration increased the relative risk of divorce/separation. The

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 within 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.

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APPENDIX

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY

INSTITUTE OF POPULATION STUDY

Informed Consent:

Dear Respondent:

This questionnaire is designed to collect data about the female first marital dissolution and migration. You have been selected to complete the questionnaire as part of a sample of the study population. I would very much appreciate your participation in this study.

The data collected from this questionnaire will be used for the purpose of the research. Your genuine responses are very important in order to meet the purpose of the study. To this end, whatever information you will provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

Participation in this study is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, I hope that you will participate in this study since your views are important.

Do you have any question with regard to this end?

Do you agree to take part in this study?

1. Yes 2. No (Thank you).

Identification

1. Kebele.....
2. House no.....
3. Name of HH name.....
4. Name of respondents.....Sign.....
5. Supervisors name.....Sign.....
6. Date of interview...../...../2002

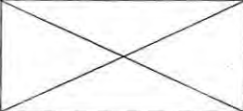
Section 2

The following questions are asked to collect some of the demographic and socio-economic conditions of all women (living with first husband until the time of interview and dissolved first marriage in Addis Ababa before the time of interview)

NQ	Filters and Questions	Answer
201	How old are you?	_____ Years old _____ Don't Know
202	In what month and year were you born?	_____ Years _____ Months 98..... don't know
203	In what month and year did you marry for the first time?	_____ Years _____ Months 98..... don't know
204	By the time you got married to him (first husband), was he older, younger or about the same age as you?	1. Older 2. Younger 3. About the same age 4. Don't know
205	By the time you got married to him, was he married before?	1. Yes 2. No (skip to 207)
206	How many times had he been married earlier to your marriage?	_____ number of times
207	For how long did you stay in marriage with the man you first married?	_____ Years _____ Months 98..... don't know
208	When you married for the first time, were your parents living together?	1. Yes 2. No (skip to 210)
209	How did their marriage dissolve?	1. Death of one spouse 2. Divorce 3. Separation 4. Other _____ (specify)
210	Before you married your first husband, have you and he and he been seeing each other?	1. Yes 2. No (skip to 213)
211	How often have you been seeing each other?	1. Every day 2. 2 or 3 days a week 3. Once a week 4. Once in a month 5. Other _____ (specify)
212	How soon did you marry after the first date with your first husband?	_____ Years _____ Months

In the year of first marriage (for Question no. 213-217)		Husband	Wife
213	How old were you and your husband?	_____ Years	_____ Years
214	What was the highest grade you and your husband have completed?	1. no education (illiterate) 2. primary level 3. secondary and above	1. no education (illiterate) 2. primary level 3. secondary and above
215	Where you live with your first husband?	_____ Zone _____ Region _____ Woreda _____ Town	_____ Zone _____ Region _____ Woreda _____ Town
216	Were you and your husband engaged in any gainful work in the year of first marriage?	1. Yes 2. No (skip to 218)	1. Yes 2. No (skip to 218)
217	What was that occupation?	1. Civil servant/ Gov't employee 2. Petty trader 3. Daily laborer 4. Self business/ Trade 5. Non Gov't /Private institution employee 6. Other (specify)	1. Civil servant/ Gov't employee 2. Petty trader 3. Daily laborer 4. Self business/ Trade 5. Non Gov't /Private institution employee 6. Other (specify)
218	Have you ever lived elsewhere other than the first place your family live after the time of first marriage?	1. Yes 2. No (skip to 222)	1. Yes 2. No (skip to 222)
219	If yes, how long have you ever lived there?	_____ Years _____ Months	_____ Years _____ Months
220	If yes (218), how many times have you moved?	_____ Times	_____ Times
221	Where were you moved? Indicate the places according to the chronological order and duration of stay for each place.	<u>Region</u> <u>Zone</u> <u>Woreda</u> <u>Town</u> <u>Duration</u> <u>Of stay</u>	
		1. _____	_____
		2. _____	_____
		3. _____	_____
		4. _____	_____
		5. _____	_____
		6. _____	_____
		7. _____	_____
		8. _____	_____

222	Has the woman's first marriage disrupted? 1. Yes 2. No ↓ ↓		WIFE	HUSBAND
	Some time before first marriage disruption	After first marriage until now		
223	What was the highest grade that you and your husband have completed?	What is/was the highest grade that you and your husband have completed?	1. no education (illiterate) 2. primary level 3. secondary and above	1. no education (illiterate) 2. primary level 3. secondary and above
224	Were you and your husband engaged in any gainful work?	Are/ were you and your husband engaged in any gainful work?	1. Yes 2. No (skip to 226)	1. Yes 2. No (skip to 226)
225	What was the usual occupation during that time?	What was the usual occupation during that time?(recent occupation)	1. Civil servant/ Gov't employee 2. Petty trader 3. Daily laborer 4. Self business/ Trade 5. Non Gov't /Private institution employee 6. Other (specify)	1. Civil servant/ Gov't employee 2. Petty trader 3. Daily laborer 4. Self business/ Trade 5. Non Gov't /Private institution employee 6. Other (specify)
226	Did you have any children before your first marriage?	Did you have any children before your first marriage?	1. Yes 2. No (skip to 228)	
227	How many sons and daughters raised at your house by the time your first marriage disrupted?	How many sons and daughters raised at your house until now?	_____ Children	
228	Did you have any children by first husband?	How many sons/daughters do you have by your first	_____ Children	

		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

