

Determinants of Youths Rural to Urban Migration in Ethiopia (Case of Addis Ababa)

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Abstract

Young people comprise a considerably large share of contemporary rural-urban internal migration flows and recently becoming growing phenomena in Ethiopia. This study analyzes the determinants of rural to urban youth's migration to Addis Ababa. To do so, the study was employed both descriptive and econometrics analysis tools to analyze the data. The paper explored that firstly, Migrant youth have heterogeneous motivation by socio demographic background. Secondly, most youth migrants characterized by secondary school attainment, literate mother or father, but low rural farm size. Thirdly, large numbers of migrants make assistance and information based migration decision. Fourthly, rural unemployment and Concentration of various elements of modernization and Proximity to better social infrastructure facilities in the urban areas greatly impact the rural-urban youth's migration. Fifthly, Temporary income shocks can make youth socioeconomic insecure. In the last, the migrant youth have general improvement in the cities compared to rural and make effort to improve their livelihood condition. Moreover, using binary logistic regression model, the study estimate youths decision to migrate. Generally The main determinant forces for migration decision was gender,

crop failure, family shocks, and non-economic desires, as push factors and social infrastructure and facilities in urban as pull factors affect youths' rural-urban migration.

Keywords: Determinant, Youths, Rural-urban migration, Binary logistic regression.

1. Introduction

Migration is a demographic process of geographical or special mobility of people that involves permanent and temporary basis from one environmental area to another. It involves people's economic calculation of their living condition, their sociological situation, their geographical constraints, and their cultural and historical factors. According to UNDP (2009) report the widespread internal migration, which are 740 million migrants, exceeding international migration, which constitutes 214 million migrant peoples around the world.

Among internal migration, rural to urban migration is a relatively long aged and wide spread phenomenon globally. However, in recent years, it has become a cause of concern at the global, regional and national levels. The unprecedented levels of urbanization characteristic of most developing countries have resulted in the movement of people from rural to urban areas subsequently resulting in the emergence of slums and informal settlements. Developmental challenges that include spread of disease pandemics such as cholera, dysentery, supply of unclean water, insecurity, poor infrastructures and poor service delivery are common in these regions. Furthermore, problems such as pollution, congestion and crime are linked to this concept. Mutandwa (2011) point out that rural to urban migration is also sometimes having seen as an important livelihood strategy for rural youths mostly living in poor rural areas in developing countries.

In the history of migration in Ethiopia, Internal migration flows in Ethiopia over the last few decades have been forced due to complex phenomena of the country's political, economic, social, climatic and political condition and factors, including drought, war, political turmoil, forced migrations and poverty. In recent years small plots of farmland, which are inadequate to support a family have seen a surge in migration in all parts of Ethiopia, are a driver of migration. Because of increasing land scarcity it has become difficult to fulfill this right for the young

generation, although access to farm land is a constitutional right to village residents of country. This is particularly characterizes for the highlands of Ethiopia where population densities have become very high. The increase in farmland scarcity in the highlands of Ethiopia coupled with lack of non-farm employment opportunities in the rural areas have pushed youth away from their agricultural livelihoods and rural villages. On the other hand, youth migration to cities and towns in search for better livelihoods, which actually have better education, technology, and other basic social services compared to rural areas, increases the existing problem, adding to the urban unemployment and underemployment , increasing pressure on inadequate housing resources and increasing social and psychological stresses among the urban population, poverty, destitution, prostitution, streetism, begging, and crime are widespread and rampant in cities and towns of Ethiopia.

Ethiopian youth, with 45 percent of the population under age 15 and 71 percent under age 30, are most affected by poverty. Adamnesh et al. (2014) characterizes poverty in Ethiopia as a state of ... *landlessness, lack of productive assets, absence of income, food shortage, marginalization, lack of access to education, health, and other basic services, and an inability to obtain employment.* Migration is a strategy for moving out of poverty that is accessible to the poor in rural Ethiopia. It is often a risky investment, it has low short term returns, has the potential to end in disaster, exposes migrants to exploitation, hard work and abuse. However, in many cases it is the only investment opportunity available, and the only opportunity some of the rural poor have to change their lives.

Addis Ababa, which is the capital city of Ethiopia, has most of countries administrative, commercial, and industrial establishment. These created potential attract large number of migrants specially youths. According to the 2007 Population and Housing Census about 48% of the residents of the city were migrants. The city also is among the fastest growing urban areas in the world. Since 1970, the population has increased by nearly three times. However, the spatial expansion of the urban area has been much greater. Addis Ababa has been expanding, both physically and in population, for the past several decades. A city of about half a million residents in 1961, the population in 2011 is stated to be slightly more than 3 million (CSA, 2011).

While the decline in death rate has contributed to this increase in population, an equally important contributor to this increase in population is the rapid pace of rural urban migration.

Various studies have been conducted in rural urban migration (De Haan, 1999; Lipton, 1980; Mutandwa, 2011; Beneberu, 2012). Most of these studies focus on the socio economic aspects of migration. Therefore to partially fill the gap, this study is conducted with a particular emphasis on determinants of youth's migration. This paper addresses the following question: What are the socio-economic and demographic determinants of the youth's decision to internally migrate in Ethiopia in case of Addis Ababa?

2. Material and Methods

The study focuses on the determinant factors of rural-urban migration to youth in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. In order to address the stated objectives and research questions of the study, this chapter outlines sources of data, method of data acquisition and analysis.

2.1. Data sources and Methods of Collection

Based on the research problem and objectives, both primary and secondary data sources were used. More specifically, the selected methods to collect the necessary primary data are questionnaire and personal observation on post migrant youths in Addis Ababa. To collect primary data on individual youth migrants, the questionnaire which includes open-ended and closed ended types and that consisted of seven main sections has been prepared. The first part was Demographic characteristics of migrants at present that helps to secure information about the personal profile of the respondents including their age, sex, marital status, religion and educational attainment. The second section deals with Demographic characteristics of youth migrant families. The third part is about patterns and process of youth's migration. The fourth section addresses migration and migration decision. The next two sections concerned on economic status of migrants before migration-past and, economic characteristics of migrants at present. Finally, the last two sections deals with problems faced by youth migrants after arrival in Addis Ababa and future plan of these youths.

In order to achieve the stated objective, the items of the questionnaire are developed using simple and clear words that were appropriate and helped migrants to respond to the questions with understanding. The construction of this questionnaire items is more strengthened using the professional comments given by colleagues, my advisors and the any feedback obtained before data collected. The questionnaire was prepared in English and translated in to Amharic which is the language of the local people and once again translated in to English for report purpose. In addition to the questionnaire personal observation also was given more attention and conducted with youth migrants engaged in construction, hotel, small business, beggar, home maker and child care, shoeshine and youth civil servants to get necessary information and to understand the determinants of rural-urban youth migrants in the study area.

In addition to data collected through questionnaire and personal observation, the secondary data that help to clarify were obtained from various sources. The books related to migration in the library, reports and other available written data from central statistics agency specially the 1984, 1994 and 2007 population and housing census statistical and analytical reports at country and regional level, and International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nation (UN) recent reports, and related research documents are some of the major sources will have contribution to the study substantially by providing information regarding the study.

2.2. Sampling

In this study both the quantitative and qualitative designs will be employed to achieve the study objectives. In this section therefore, data collection tools and instruments, procedures of sample size determination and method of data analysis for both quantitative and qualitative data types will be discussed in detail as follow.

A multistage sampling technique will be employed to select sites and draw sampled youth migrants for the study. Firstly, Addis Ababa purposively selected as migrants common destination to presence of most of countries administrative, commercial, and industrial establishment and migrants common destination. Secondly, the targeted youth migrants selected purposively along with engaging socio economic activities which is assumed in the construction,

hotel, small business, beggary, home maker and child care, shoeshine, lottery selling and private and government organization salaried worker. Finally, the respondents was randomly selected in at time of survey in the engaging socio economic activities place, where migrants are intensively and easily get in the Addis Ababa with scheduled time of data collection period.

The sample size determination respects the amount of sample required for logistic regression. To this effect sample size determination will take in to consideration the minimum ratio of valid cases to independent variables for logistic regression to be 10 to 1 (Long and Freese, 2006). Therefore, the independent variables in this study are 8, which require a minimum of 80 individuals to have good output for logistic model. Though this is the minimum requirement for logistic regression, it is up to the researcher to increase the size as long as other factors such as the availability of budget, time and the objectives and nature of the research are not hindering the researcher. Putting these factors in to consideration primarily the study were employed 110 individuals which were distributed randomly to each respondent youth migrants based on economic sector engage in the study area. However, Out of 110 questionnaires, 92 questionnaires were filled and are found useful for the study. From total of 92 individuals 86 (93.5%) are migrant youths and the other 6 (6.5%) are non- migrant youth respondents.

2.3. Method of analysis

Both descriptive statistics and logistic or Logit regression were employed to analyze the quantitative and qualitative data. After the completion of data collection, the data were analyzed, edited, coded, classified and tabulated the demographic and socio-economic variable quantitatively and qualitatively using descriptive analysis including frequency, percentage computations, and tables, charts, and graphs. Regression analysis is another tool that will be utilized in the second part of analysis. To this effect binary logistic regression which signifies the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable were employed in this study.

2.4. Model Specification

Dependent variable:

- The Dependent variable in this study is **youth’s internal migration decision (M)**. The presence of one migrant individual youth and above represents as migrants’ youth otherwise non-migrants’ youth.

$$M = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{If the individual is youth migrant} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Explanatory variables

There are about eight explanatory variables that are expected to influence youths’ internal migration decision. All these variables are illustrated in the following the table below.

Table 2.1; abbreviations, description, and characteristics of explanatory variables of the model.

S. N.	Variables	Abbreviations	Characteristics of variables	Expected influence	Variable Description	Measurement
1	Sex of the individual youth	Gender	Dummy	Positive	Sex is one of basic demographic factors that determine migration related to structure and growth of population. Young men and women hold different motivations for migration. Female youths with high cultural influence, social responsibility, and economic constraint motivate towards the	(1=female , 0 = male)

					migration decision compared to men.	
2	Experience of Crop Failure	C failure	Dummy	Positive	Extreme poverty which is composed of crop failure due natural hazard, landlessness, lack of productive assets, and absence of income, food shortage, and lack of access to education, health, and other basic services, and an inability to obtain employment is main driver of migration. Therefore, the rural poor (youth) use migration as a strategy to overcome their desperate poverty.	1=Yes, 0=No
3	Parents Level of Education of youth	F edu	Dummy	Positive	The average level of education in a family is also a potentially important determinant of migration. Father's and mother's education and subjective well-being positively associated with children's migration decision.	1=literate , 0=illiterate
4	Income earned in urban	I urban	continuous	Positive	The income earned in urban as compared to rural is the major motivator in youth migration. A migrant move to towns in search of well – paid jobs due to desire to support their rural poor families with hope full expected income earned to send remittance.	

5	Total rural farm size	F_{size}	Dummy	Positive	Amount of land received from parents reduces the likelihood of sons' migration because it indicates the earning potential in the rural area. Youth from poorer and landless households and from villages with less agricultural potential and size are more likely to migrate.	1,< 1hectare 0, otherwise
6	Social or public facilities and infrastructure	S_{infra}	Dummy	Positive	Accesses to infrastructure, group migration, networking, and information from earlier migrants are also important factors that may facilitate more migration from some places to the others. Good roads, schools, hospitals etc. are concentrated in urban areas and this attracts youth to move to towns.	1,if better facilities and infrastructure in urban 0,other wise
7	Non-economic desires	NE_{desires}	Dummy	Positive	Youth seem to have quite realistic expectations about life in urban areas before they arrive there. The desire for personal development like Urban experience, modernity, knowledge gain, desire for independence etc. is a common motivator for young migrants.	1,if youth have been decided to migrate due to noneconomic desire 0,otherwise
8	Family shocks	F_{shocks}	Dummy	Positive	Family shocks for example death, divorce, family disputes also affect	1,presence of

					migration decision.	shocks 0,absence of shocks
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Now to derive the logit regression, consider the linear probability model (LPM): the probability that the dependent variable y is one given independent variables x is

$$p(y_i = 1/x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k + \epsilon$$

$$p(y_i = 1/x) = G(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k) \text{ And}$$

let $z = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k = x\beta$. Thus G the logistic function:

$$G(z) = G(x\beta) = p_i = \frac{e^z}{1+e^z}$$

Such that is $G(z)$ is the binary logistic function taking on values between zero and one ($0 < G(z) < 1$). Suppose p_i the probability that individual youth migration decision occurs ($y_i = 1$) and $1 - p_i$ is the probability that youth migration decision doesn't occur ($y_i = 0$).

$$p_i = \frac{e^z}{1+e^z} \text{ And } 1 - p_i = 1 - \frac{e^z}{1+e^z} = \frac{1}{1+e^z}; \text{ where, } z = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k = x\beta.$$

$$\text{The likelihood function written as: } L = \frac{p_i}{1-p_i} = \frac{\frac{e^z}{1+e^z}}{\frac{1}{1+e^z}} = e^z$$

We can now transform the binary logistic function, (G), to the logit model (log of the odds that youth migration decision occur), M , by taking L in to logarithm.

$$M = \ln\left(\frac{p_i}{1-p_i}\right) = \ln(e^z) = z \ln e = z = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{ gender} + \beta_2 \text{ C failure} + \beta_3 \text{Fedu} + \beta_4 \text{I urban} + \beta_5 \text{F size} + \beta_6 \text{S infra} + \beta_7 \text{NE desires} + \beta_8 \text{Fshocks}$$

Where, B_0 is intercept term

e_i is error term

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \dots, \beta_8$ are coefficients of variables

Therefore, individual migration decision is the function of factors that this study want observe are gender, experience of Crop Failure, parents education attainment, income earned in urban, total individual rural farm size, social or public facilities and infrastructure, non-economic desires, and family shocks factors.

3. Results and Discussions

In this section, the data collected through different data collection methods and tools are discussed and analyzed carefully in order to know the determinant factors of youth's rural urban migration. The statistical software package is also used for processing and analyzing the data obtained from questionnaires.

The questionnaires consist of 86 identical questions for migrant youths aged from 15-29 years old. The information gathered through interviews is also used to complement the data collected through questionnaires. The data presentation is done in such a way that the response questions and data are grouped according to the respective research questions. In view of that, the responses are presented in descriptive and econometric parts as follows.

3.1. Descriptive analysis

The study has collected a wide range of demographic and socio-economic information which is essential to the interpretation of the findings and the understanding of the results of the study on determinant factors of rural- urban youth migration.

3.1.1. Background Characteristics of Respondents

The background characteristics which include the demographic and socio-economic profile of respondents interviewed in the study area such as age, sex, marital status before migration, youth education, religion, region, father or mother maximum education, total rural farm size, etc are presented in this section using figures and tables.

A. Sex composition of respondents

Sex is one of basic demographic factors that determine migration decision and highly related to structure and growth of population. Young men and women hold different motivations for migration. Female youths with high cultural influence, social responsibility, and economic constraint motivate towards the migration decision compared to men. As presented in Table 3.1 among the respondents 54.7 percent were female while the remaining 45.3 percent were male.

Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Female	47	54.7
Male	39	45.3
Total	86	100.00

B. Age of respondent youths

Among the demographic characteristics, age compositions are the one which have influence on youth’s migration decision. The age distribution of respondents included in the study is presented in Figure 3.1.

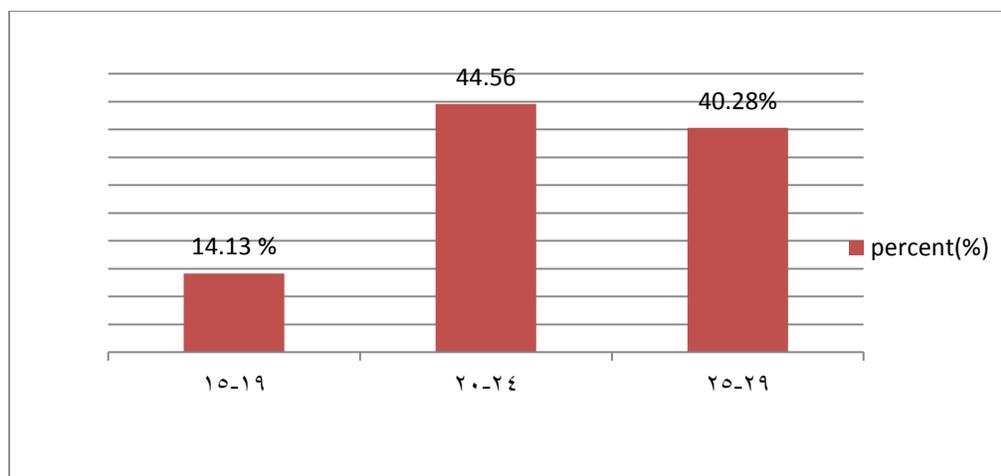


Figure 3.1. Percentage distributions of respondents by age

As shown in figure 3.1, the highest proportion of respondents were found in the age group 20-24 (44.56 percent) and 25-29 (40.28 percent). The number of respondents in the age group 15-19 was 14.13 percent. Hence, migration to Addis Ababa is age selective. They are young between 20 and 24 years of age who migrated to the capital. This may be explained by the fact that in this age group young people decide to move as they characteristically get easily bitten by the rising ambition; they who get more restless about the deteriorating socio economic situation in their rural settings or about searching out newer environment and better chance of life; by their age specific long future; they also enjoy the capacity to learn new trends, acquire new skills, change jobs, get education and work harder to achieve their goals in the newer environment and enjoy life. Moreover, this young age group (20-24) migrated because of information access becomes maximum due to more social interaction than other young age group. There is also the 20-24 young age groups becomes less satisfied with the rural agricultural system and are more ambitious to test urban life.

C. Marital Status of Respondents

Marital status is another important characteristic influencing the propensity to migrate. Migration propensities change with marital status. That is, the matter of being married, never married (includes currently single, divorced, and widowed), has an effect on the decision to migrate. Single persons have less responsibility than married ones. So, being a young, single man increases the probability of movement to these nearby places which mean unmarried are more likely to migrate.

According to Kebede (1994) as cited in Birhane (2011) many of the migrants were never married at the time they migrated. Similarly, the response given by the youth respondents strengthen this idea. As indicated in Table 3.2 below, out of 86 migrant youths 84.84 percent of the respondents were never married and the remaining 15.11 percent were married ((includes currently single, divorced, and widowed) when they first migrated to Addis Ababa.

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution Respondents by Marital Status

Marital Status	Number	Percent
Married	13	15.11
Male	8	61.54
Female	5	38.46
Total	13	100.00
Never married	73	84.84
Male	31	42.46
Female	42	57.53
Total	73	100.00

Table 3.2 further shows that about 42.46 percent of the migrant male respondents' were never married when they first migrated to Addis Ababa. The corresponding figure for female respondents were about 57.53 percent. It was also found that 15.11 percent of the respondents were married when they migrated to Addis Ababa, of which 61.53 and 38.46 percent were males and females respectively. There is higher proportion of married males at rural can be elaborated by the tradition of the country by large where males are relatively forced to take responsibilities independently through marriage at earlier ages.

Thus, from the sample, we can understand that most of respondent migrants to Addis Ababa are female (47), who are never married compared to male (39) respondents. This may be based on the fact that, in Ethiopia particularly at rural areas, unmarried females have too much responsibilities at home as well as farm activities. As such, they have no time for education and even some of them are forced to dropout from school. So, they prefer to move to other areas where better different opportunities are available. In addition, because of less respect from the society, divorced and widowed young females in rural areas also prefer to move to urban areas and be engaged in different activities. In general, youth migrant toward Addis Ababa based on their marital status is dominated more by unmarried male and female than married ones.

D. Administrative region of respondent youths

Respondents were asked about their administrative region of respondents. The 1994 census indicates that the Amharas (36.6 percent) and the Oromos (29.7) percent are the most mobile administrative region. Similarly, the response given by the youth respondents in this study strengthen this idea. The response of respondents which is presented in Figure 4.2 shows that 40.7 percent of the respondents from Amhara region, and 25.58 percent from Oromo and 19.77percent from the Tigray, and13.95 % from SNNP.

However, domination of the two administrative regions among the total respondents could be attributed to the size of Amharas and the Oromos in the country as a whole.

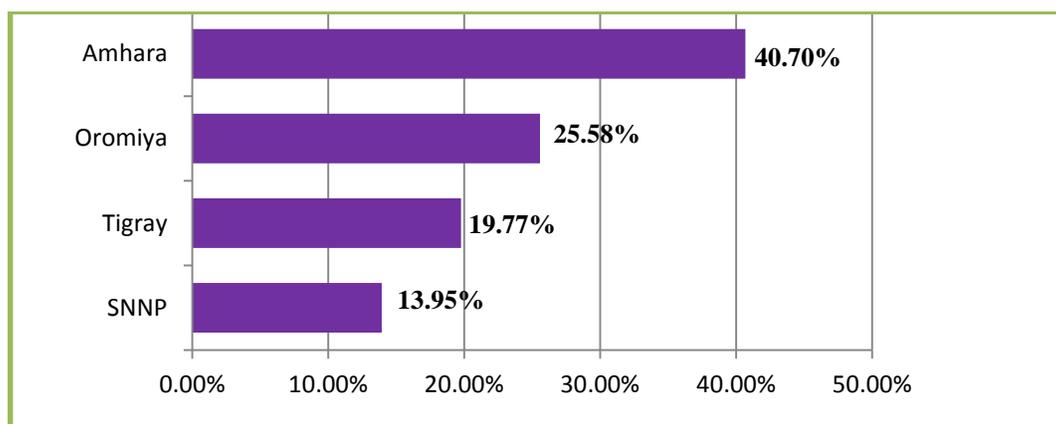


Figure 3.2 percentage distributions of respondents by administrative region

E. Religion of the respondents

The volume of migrants by religious affiliation is more associated with the size of followers of different religion of the country. According to the figure, nearly three fourth of migrant youth (70 %) belongs to Orthodox Christianity. And the other about 24 % percent is Protestant Christian and about 6% are Muslim.

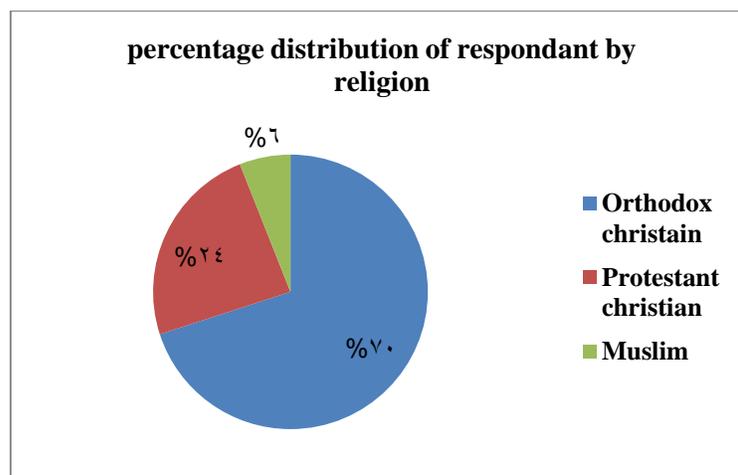


Figure 3.3 percentage distributions of respondents by religion

The domination of Orthodox Christian among migrants, as explained above doesn't indicate that Christians are more mobile than followers of other religions, but it is also because of the large size of the Orthodox Christian youths of the respondents.

3.1.2. Socio-Economic Profile of Respondents

A. Educational level of Respondents

Education is one of the factors of youth's rural-urban migration. As indicated in the figure the decision to migrate from illiterate up to end of secondary school is also more likely influenced by educational attainment. This is mainly because of the fact that on the one hand national examination failure at the end of secondary school (grade 10) and primary school (grade 8) increases due to low quality and quantity education. On the other hand, the educational attainment increases the chance to get employment and other opportunities.

The data from respondents of this study also shows that the propensity to migrate is decreases in the preparatory and higher educational attainment due to youths give more concerned directly to learning rather than migration decision issues. As illustrated in Figure 3.4 below, majority of the respondents (about 90.68percent) had primary and above educational level when they migrated to Addis Ababa. However, 9.3 percent of the samples migrant are illiterate.

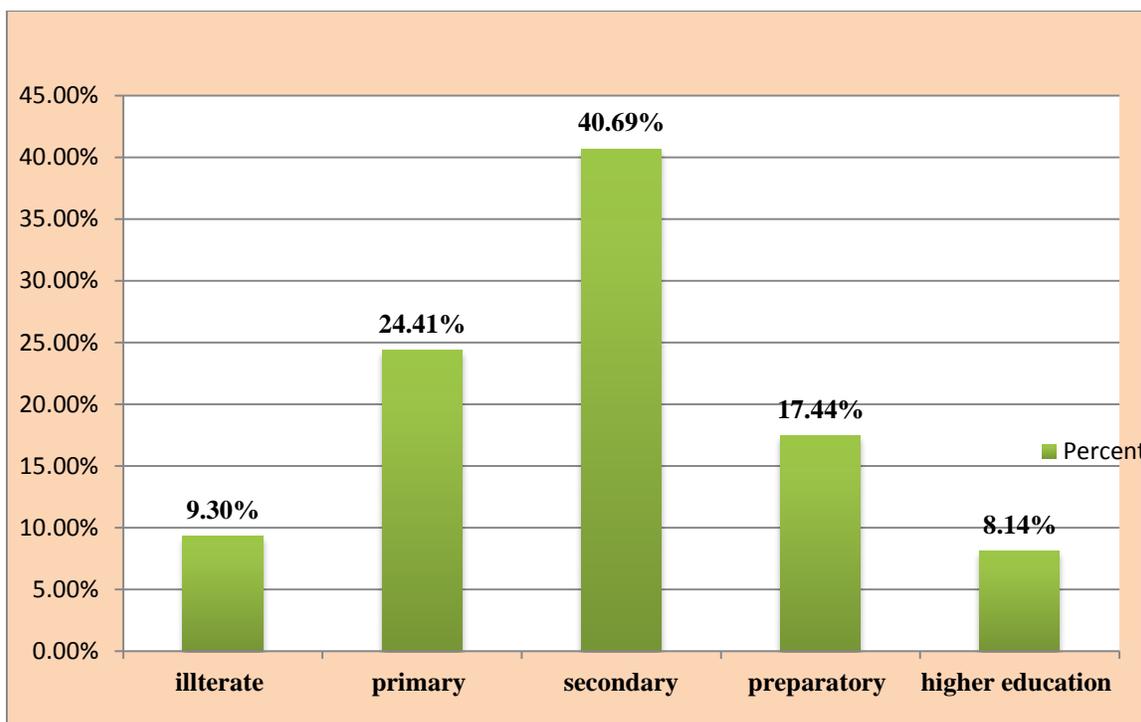


Figure 4.4 percentage distributions of respondents by educational level

B. Educational attainment of respondent family

One of the factor variable used to discuss the socio-economic profile of respondents in this study is educational attainment of respondents’ mother or father. Father’s and mother’s education and subjective well-being is positively associated with children’s migration decision. The distribution of respondents’ family according to their educational level is presented in Figure 3.5. The data on the highest educational level of respondents’ mother or father illustrated that the higher proportion (64.4 percent) respondents’ mother or father completed some primary, secondary or higher education. And 35.6 percent of the respondents’ mother or father was illiterate.

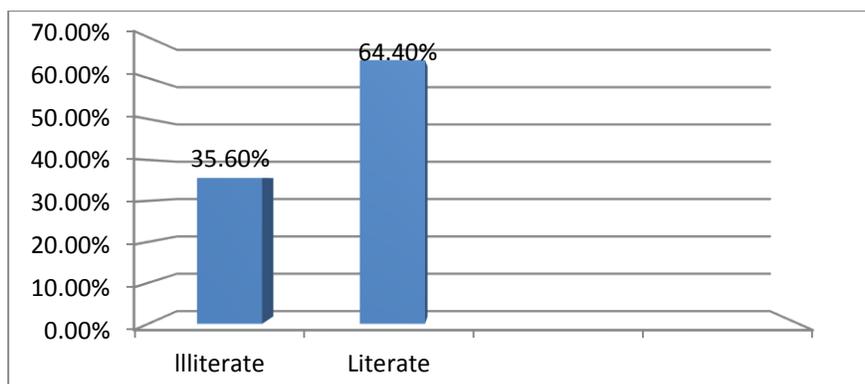


Figure 3.5 percentage distributions of respondents by family’s educational attainment

C. Rural farm size

Land is one of the most important assets in the rural area. A good quality of cultivated land is necessary to support the livelihood of rural people. The probability of movement of a person is relatively high for who does not have access to land size and other productive assets. In addition to low rural farm size, which is due to the high family member to -land ratio, low quality and productivity of land because of increasing pressure on land has led to division and fragmentation of operational holding send to drive a large number of rural youth to urban areas in search of better livelihood options.

As indicated in the figure 3.6 the respondents reported that 70.93% of them had rural farm size of less than 1 hectare, 19.76 % 1-2 hectare and 9.3% greater than 2 hectares.

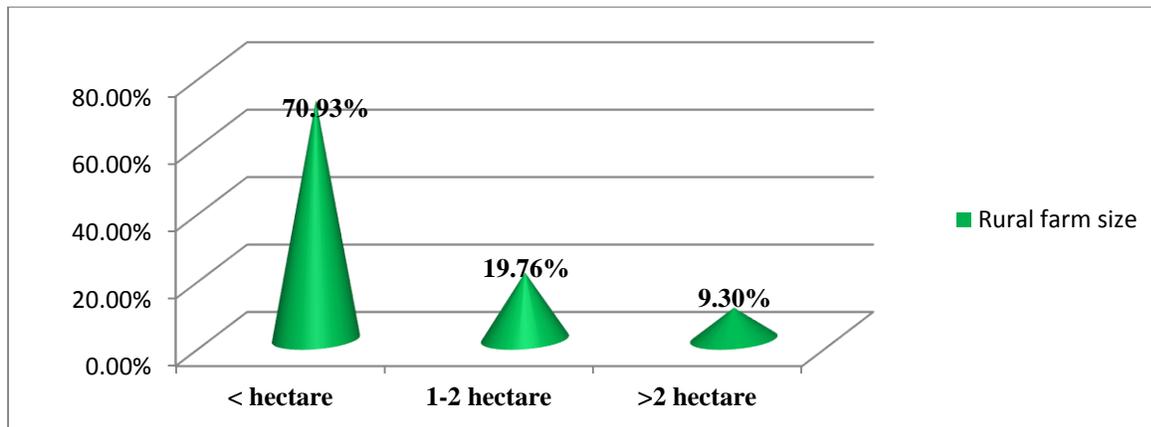


Figure 3.6 percentage distribution of respondents by total rural farm size

3.1.3. Source of Information, Information received about Destination and Assistance at Destination

A. Source of Information

Information flow and personal networks such as friendship and kinship were among the important determinants of rural-urban migration to the migrants of this study. Almost (93.02%) of migrants had obtained information about destination (Addis Ababa) prior to their migration. The sources of information were friends, relatives, family members, their previous knowledge and some other informal sources. Based on this, 26.74% of respondents obtained information about the destination from friends, 11.63% from relatives, 15.12% from other family members, 6.98% received no information and 39.53% respondents received information from other sources such as Contact with people who know the capital city which imply high information linkage between rural youth and people in urban.

Table 3.3; Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Source of information

Source of information		Number of respondents	Percent
1.	Friends in the destination	23	26.74
2.	Family/parent	13	15.12
3.	Contact with people who know the city	34	39..53
4.	Relatives or friends in the origin	10	11.63
5.	No information received	6	6.98
	Total	86	100

Even though information and social networks in facilitating respondents' migration was important, those who are generally less educated and subject to greater social constraints were more likely to rely upon friends or relatives information and guidance to make the decision to migrate. This information flows may results the influence on next potential youth migrants to make the decision for rural-urban migration to Addis Ababa.

B. Information received about Destination

As indicated in figure 4.7, the majority (65.12 percent) of the respondents had positive information (migrant life is easy), the 27.9 percent of the respondents had negative information and the remaining 6.98% received no information before they decide to migrate towards the destination of Addis Ababa.

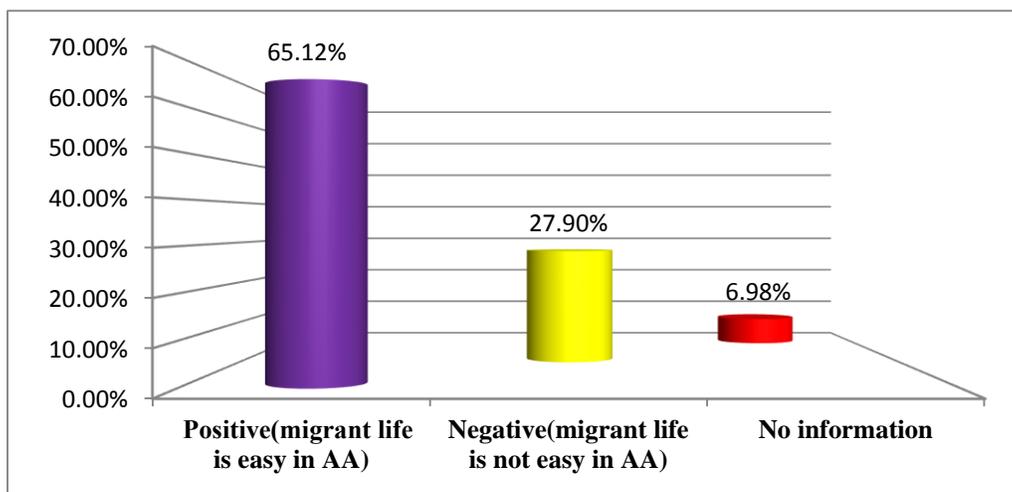


Figure 3.7 Percentage Distributions of Respondents by Prior-Information about Addis Ababa

Youth respondents that contact relatives and friends and received positive information from who back home or through phone indicating that work is found and perhaps telling about some of attractions of city life. Due this case, the migrants are attached with the fact that they already have friends and relatives at their destination which might provide comfort, help in a job search, or perhaps offer them a place to stay initially. Therefore, the flow of information, which tell positive and negative side of destination between potential youth migrant and family, relatives and friends in the origin and destination have highly significant role to affect the pattern and also decision of youths migration.

C. Assistance at Destination

Youth migrants are heavily dependent upon interpersonal influences due to complexity of capital city of Addis Ababa and the distance of migration. They need different types of information and assistance from family, relatives or friends. As indicated in the table below 13.95% of respondents reported that they received financial assistance, 17.44% food and housing and 65.12% of them got assistance related to their work.

Table 3 .4; Percentage Distribution of Respondents by assistance received in the destination

Assistance at Addis Ababa	Frequency	Percent
Food and logging	15	17.44
Assisted in finding jobs	56	65.12
Helped in arranging and finding adjustment	10	11.63
Financial aid	12	13.95
No assistance	26	30.23
Total	119	138.37

*The percent greater than 100 shows that respondents have been received >1 assistances.

3.1.4. Reasons of respondents to make migration decision

There are several reasons for youth population mobility from place to place. Reasons for migration to urban centers in particular are more complex. However, the reasons of youths rural to urban migration are usually identified as two broad categories, namely “pushing” and “pulling” factors. Young people area may be pushed off by poverty and other natural factor to move towards towns for employment. On the other hand, better employment opportunities or the need for better facilities in urban areas may also pull people to different urban areas. In addition, the decision to migrate from one place to another may also be influenced by non-economic factors such as the need to join relatives, the need to be free from cultural and family restriction and obligation and so on.

According to Todaro (1997) as cited in Brihanu (2011), rural-urban migration takes place largely as a response to economic factors rather than non-economic factors. The result of this study also confirms with this theory. As indicated in Table 4.6 the majority that accounted for 20.49 percent of the total sample respondents were to get job or seek employment. About 24.6 percent of sample respondents moved to Addis Ababa as a result of famine, poverty and crop failure. This is due to the fact that they become highly food insecure and degraded areas.

So, the only opportunity is to move to other areas. On the other hand, 12.02 percent of the sample respondents were looking for modern urban services and facilities while 12.3 percent of sample respondents came to Addis Ababa to get education and training. In addition, about 9.01 and 13.4 percent of sample respondents moved to Addis Ababa to join their relatives and to be free from cultural or family restrictions and obligations respectively.

Table 3.5; Percentage Distribution of Respondents by to make migration decision

Reasons to decide to migrate	Number	Percent
To obtain job (seek employment),To earn good income in urban	75	20.49
Famine, poverty, crop failure, lack of oxen, land shortage, poor facilities, small agricultural land, unproductive land	39	10.65
To free from cultural or family restrictions and obligations	33	9.01
To join immediate relatives and friends or following them	49	13.4
To gain education and training	45	12.3
To seek modern urban social services and facilities	44	12.02
Large family size	27	7.4
To open up or extend personal business	28	7.7
Family shocks factors like death, divorce of family member	26	7.1
Total	366	100

3.2.5. Costs and Economic characteristics of respondents before and during migration

A. Respondents' occupations before migration decision

Pre migration occupation plays an important role for the decision to migrate. Thus, youths as a result of crop failure as well as the need for other better opportunities and for students as a result of less opportunity in rural areas and lack of employment opportunities need to move to urban areas.

As figure 3.8 illustrates about 40.7 percent of the sample respondents were students before they migrated to Addis Ababa town whereas the computed figure for unemployed sample respondents was found to be about 14 percent. On the other hand, about 16.3, 3.5, 2.3 and 23.3 percent of the sample respondent youth reported that they were daily laborer, housewives and working in the private and unpaid family work before they migrated to Addis Ababa town respectively. Among sample respondents, the proportion of unemployed respondents (14 percent) is much greater than those who were employed (2.33 percent). This may be due to the presence of high youth unemployment level in different rural areas of Ethiopia. As such, it would appear that unemployed young people prefer to go to another urban area like Addis Ababa where better employment opportunities are available. Therefore, the higher proportion of sample youth immigrant populations of Addis Ababa town were either unemployed or students coming to Addis Ababa.

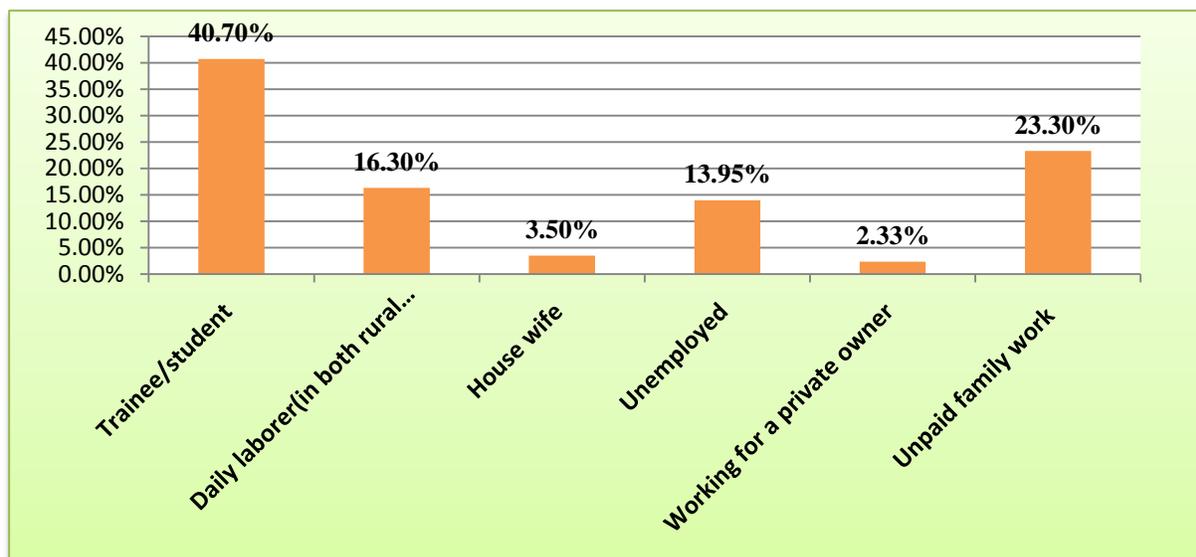


Figure 3.8 occupational status of respondents before migrating to Addis Ababa

B. Respondent’s responsibility or activity engaged in the family before migration decision

The majority of the respondents (23.3%) mentioned that they were engaged in Land preparation/tillage as the main economic activity prior to migrating but the land cultivated was owned by the family. Most youths concurred that they do work in the farms as unpaid family worker to sustain the whole family with the custodians of all the produce being the parents. There were also others engaged in planting and fertilizing, weeding, harvesting and threshing, or livestock and crop marketing. The other were earning income through daily labor (in both rural and near urban) which considered that they are self-employed. It was therefore evident that the economic activity of the family before migration decision was predominantly Land preparation/tillage.

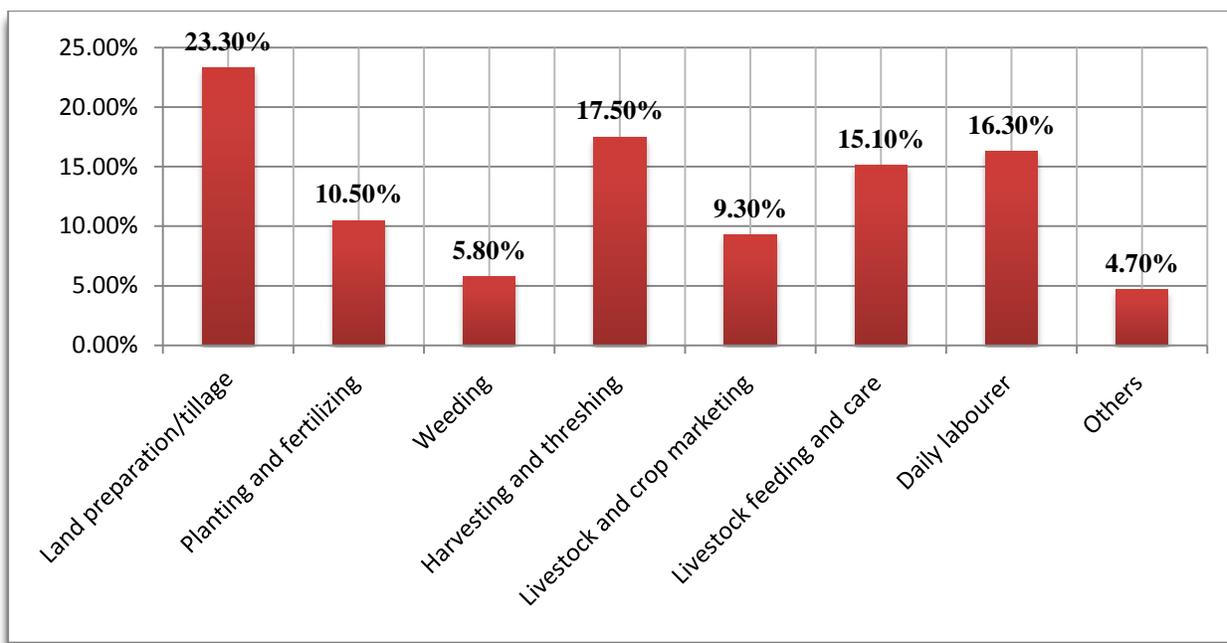


Figure 3.9; Family occupation of youths prior to migration

C. Respondents expense cost incurred at the initial period of migration

Migration requires some investment specially cost of travel, adjustment and other initial expenses incurred at the destination. Youth migrants with less expense at initial period of migration are more likely to migrate. High cost due to distance from destination and absence of information and assistance affect their decision to migrate inversely because of difficulties to finance it.

According to Table 3.6, most migrants (51 percent) earn an average expenses incurred less than 300 birr per-month. Similarly, about 19.8, 18.6 and 10.5 percent of migrants incurred 301-600 birr, 601-900, greater than 900 birr respectively.

Table 3.6; percentage distribution of respondents by expense incurred at the initial period of migration

	Frequency	Percent
Less than 300	44	51.2
301-600	17	19.8
601-900	16	18.6

Greater than 900	9	10.5
Total	86	100.00

D. Staying period to get first income earning

After the arrival in Addis Ababa, youth respondents had to stay without income earning job for a months. When staying period increases the volume and motivation of youths in the originto make migration decision minimizes. This is due to their expectation that they may get them the same situation and results the expenses of initial period of migration to rise.

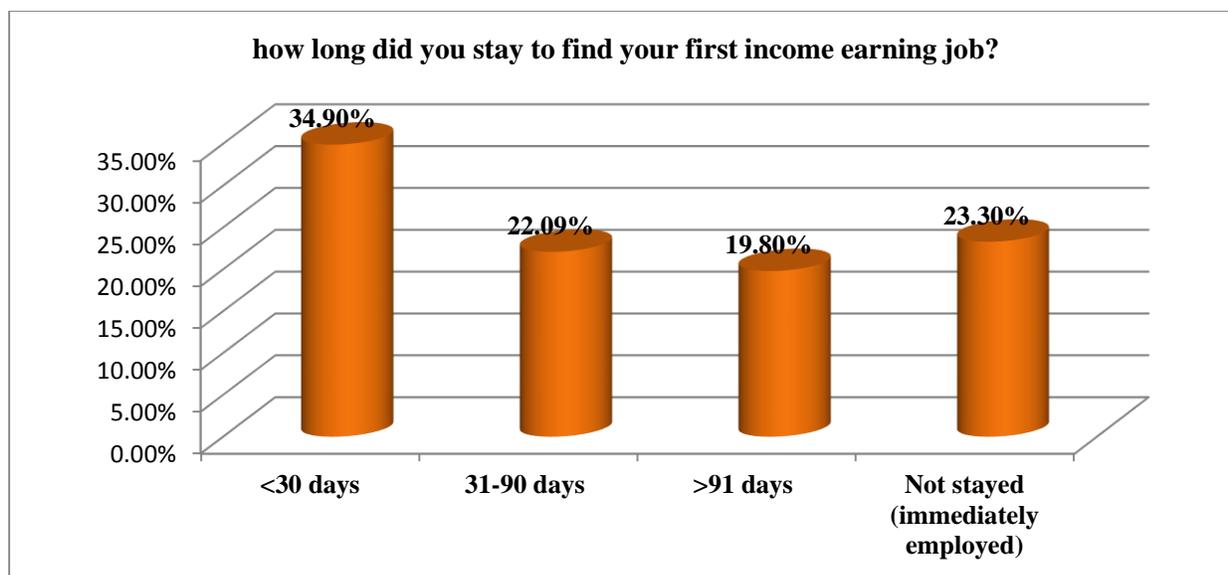


Figure 3.10; Staying period to get first income earning

3.1.5. Current occupational Status and Nature of respondents present job

A. Current occupational Status

The rural-urban youth migrants to Addis Ababa are engaged in different urban informal and formal economic sector activities. Formal economic sector activities such as small business owner, hotel reception, low level employee-civil service, professional salaried worker and construction worker(skilled in experience) and while informal economic sector activities, which are relatively casual works, such as street vending , daily labor, shoe shine, Child care and home services of total sample respondents.

This study reported that (21.7%) are engaged as daily laborers and the rest (16.3%) are child care and home services activities. This could be due to lack adequate education or required occupational skill to be engaged in the formal sector, and hence the only option is to join urban informal sector. They have also no capital potential to run any form of big business of their own in the capital city. That is why they are engaged in the urban informal economic sector of street vending and daily casual work to lead their life. Whereas the (12.8 percent) are employee civil servant and business owner, hotel reception and construction worker (skilled in experience) also constitute 9.3, 12.8, 4.65 percent respectively.

Table 3.7; Current Occupational Status of Respondents'

Occupational Status	Frequency	Percent
Trainee/student	5	5.8
Shoe shiner	2	2.3
Hotel reception	11	12.8
Daily laborer(unskilled)	18	20.9
Child care and home service	15	17.44
business owner	8	9.3
Unemployed	12	13.95
employee-civil service	11	12.8
construction worker(skilled inexperience)	4	4.65
Total	86	100.00

The table 3.7 shows that, 12(13.95%) of respondent unemployed from both formal and informal during the time of data collection of this study. The table also indicates that informal sector are important to absorb the unemployed youth migrant, and for those students who are to complete their educations both in high schools or colleges/Universities and also for those who don't have permanent jobs, like daily laborer.

B. Nature of respondents' present job

As shown in the table 3.8, among respondents who engaged in both formal and informal economic sector activities 26.7 percent of youth migrants have permanent job and 59.5 percent

of youth migrant have temporary job. Even though these temporary worker have access to easily hired and get employment, potential for flexible hours and opportunity to gain experience from different situations and procedures, this may lead youth migrants to high vulnerability to socio-economic insecurity.

Table 3.8; Nature of respondents' present job

	Number	Percent
Permanent	23	26.7
Temporary	51	59.3
Currently unemployed	12	13.95
Total	86	100.00

3.1.5. Socio-economic condition of sampled youths

A. Impacts of migration on respondents

An attempt was made to gather information about the socio-economic condition of migrants before and after migration. As such, socio-economic conditions such as working conditions, income, cultural and social interaction, education, access to education, transportation and health care, economic independence from families, modernity, knowledge gain, family help and general living conditions of migrants were used as instruments for assessing the impacts of migration on individual youth migrants.

As indicated in figure 3.11, more than three-quarter of the sample respondents reported that they enjoyed improvements in different aspect of their lives. For instance, about 77.9 percent of the respondents reported that they had got improvements in their types work. About 82.6 percent of them got improvement in their income while 81.4 percent of them got significant improvements in their access to housing, education/skill, health care, water, food and transport.

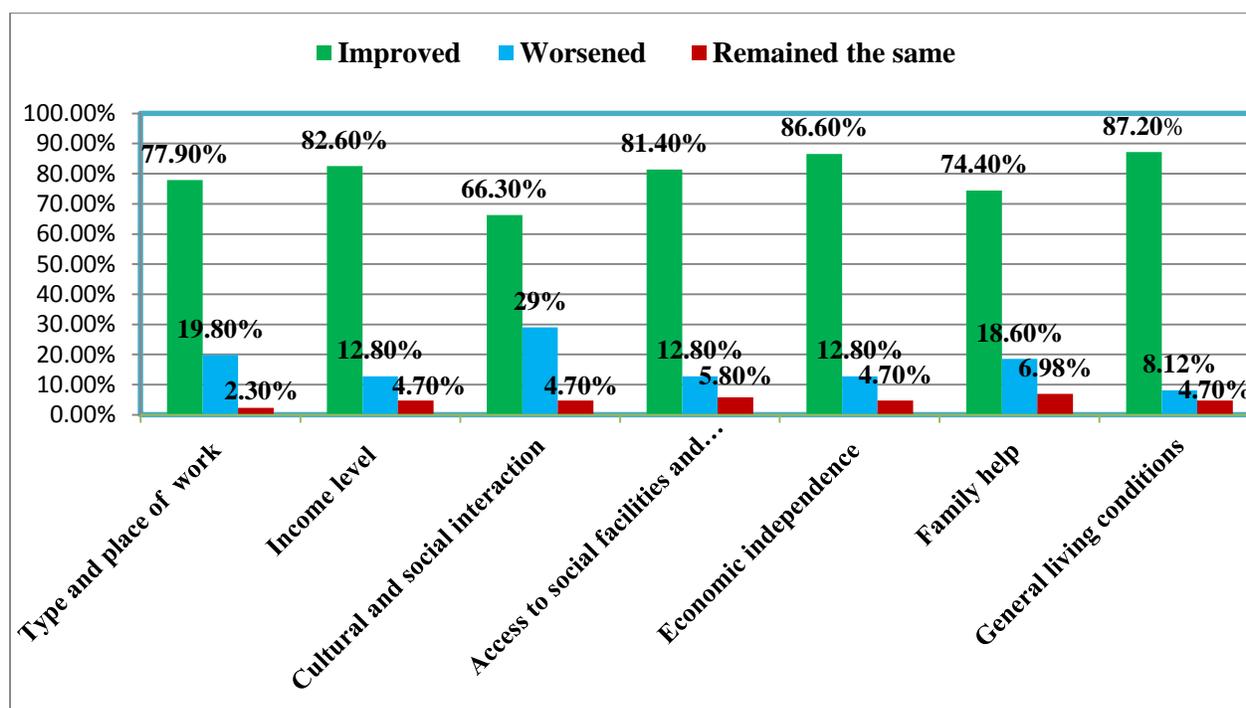


Figure 3.11 improvements in living standard of migrants

Similarly, about 87.2 percent of the sampled youth migrants told that their general living conditions have improved. In Ethiopia, access to education, health care, and transportation in rural areas did not improve much in their quality. Therefore, since most of the migrants are of rural origin, it is expected to benefit from the available social services like education, health service and transportation in better quality and quantity than in rural areas. However, about 5.8 percent of the sampled youth migrants reported that their educational status remained the same. This can be so because some of the youth migrants were engaged in self-employed activities which are hand to mouth, as a result they could not have enough time to attain formal education.

B. Current income level by respondents

One of the economic characteristics of a migrant is income. According to Table 3.9, currently most migrants (50 percent) earn an average income level of less than 1500 birr per-month. Similarly, about 19.8 and 24.4 percent of migrants earn monthly income of 1501-3000 birr and 3001-5000 birr respectively. This could be because they may engage indifferent formal, informal and self-employed economic activities that enable them to earn average monthly income.

Table 3.9; percentage Distribution of respondents by Monthly Average Income

	Frequency	Percent
Less than 1500	43	50
1501-3000	17	19.8
3001-5000	21	24.4
Greater than 5000	5	5.8
Total	86	100.00

C. Habits and frequency of sending remittance to family

Respondents were asked whether they remitted money or goods home to their relatives in rural areas. Most of respondents stated quite clearly that they did not do well enough themselves to be able to do this, or that some of them had lost contact with their rural families’ altogether after living in Addis Ababa for some years.

Most migrants who send money to the home usually do so (8.14%), and about 40.7% of migrants send money when situations allow them and during any emergencies either for medication, to buy grain or to pay debt given, the amount of money sent to home varies among individuals.

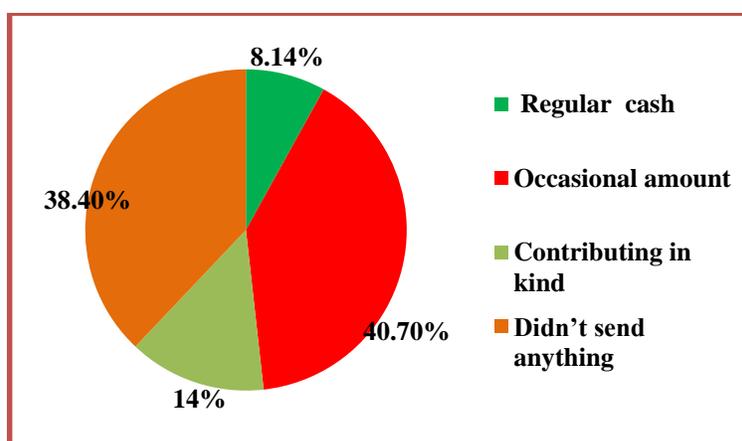


Figure 3.12; percentage distributions of Remittance Sent to Families and Items taken

The table further indicates how much insignificant the amount of money sent to the rural areas is to bring change in a well-being of their families let alone the community.

Most youth migrants did not remit money, but took gifts of clothing, shoes, educational materials, household utensils and others on annual home visit at the time of important holidays and during emergencies. According to their response, most of the migrants visit their home place at least once or twice a year on public holidays.

D. Pattern and saving habit of respondents

It is known that saving is the most important parts of any business activity. It enables the youth migrants to invest in the future and acquire appropriate return. It also solves the problems occurred in one’s business or to solve individual youths and their families problems. As a result, 42(48.8%) of the respondents found that they are not saving, however, 16(18.6%) save their extra income. This indicates that youth migrants’ habit of saving is low due to hand to mouth way of life and high cost of living in the city.

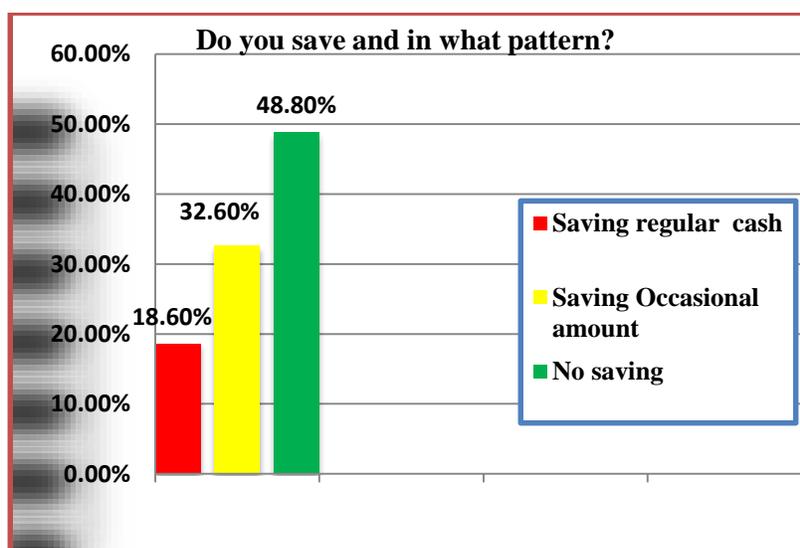


Figure 3.13; Respondents’ saving habit

3.1.5. Problems/ difficulties faced by migrants

It is always presumed that the migrants face difficulties at the place of destination in one form or the other. Table 3.10 shows that majority of the respondents (80.2 percent) did face shelter (housing) difficulties at the place of destination.

Table 3.10; Problems Encountered by Migrants at the Place of Destination

Problems Encountered (Multiple Responses are Possible)	Frequency	Percent
Shelter(housing)	69	80.2
Food and related consumer items	50	58
Inability to obtain job or employment	50	58
Cultural difference	59	68.6
Inadequate social services and amenities	38	44.2
High transport cost	47	54.7
Violence and streetism	17	19.8
No difficulties faced	3	3.5

Similarly, about 68.6 and 58 percent of the sampled youth migrants reported that there is a problem of cultural difference and food and related consumer items and amenities respectively. About 58 percent of them told that inability to obtain job or employment. While 54 percent reported that high transport cost is the problematic. However, about 44 percent of the sampled youth migrants faced inadequate social services and amenities.

3.1.4. Future Intentions and/or Plans of respondents

According to the sample data presented in figure 3.13 about 25.6 percent of sampled youths reported that they are planning to leave Addis Ababa. On the other hand, about 45.4 percent of the respondent youths reported that they had no plans and 29 percent don't know whether they leave Addis Ababa or not.

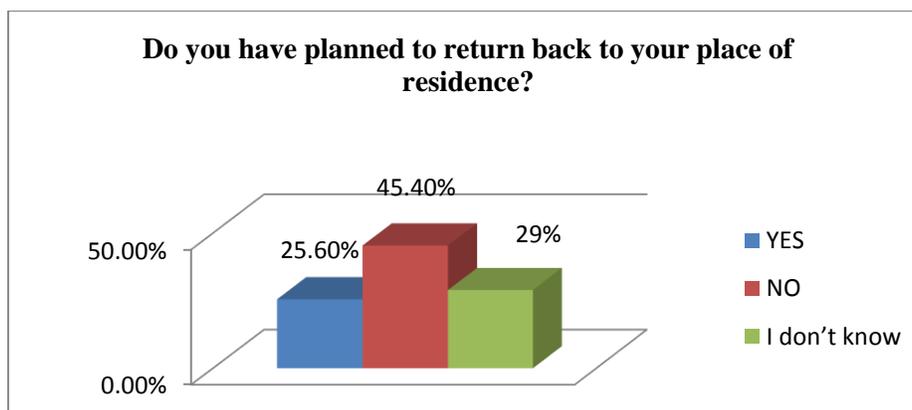


Figure 4.14; future plans of migrant youths

From the figure 3.13 we can understand that most of sampled respondents no interest to return to their rural residences. The surprising response is that many respondents said that even though urban life is challenging it is better for youths in the city than in rural areas. The urban life that characterized by difficulty in finding job regularly (most of them are temporary, informal sector worker), high cost of living, low daily income and not enough to save, and high severity of urban congestion etc. But this may be explained further as once they adapt the urban life (which has opportunities and difficulties) through time and hoping things will improve in the future staying in the Addis Ababa is better.

3.2. Econometric Analysis

Under this analysis section the binary logistic regression model was employed to identify the determinant factors that could affect determinants of youth's rural-urban internal migration in the in the case of Addis Ababa. Binary logistic regression model is the multivariate statistical tool used to analyze the relationship between the dependent variable (youth migration status) and the independent variables; namely gender, experience of crop failure , family education attainment, income earned in urban rural farm size, social facilities and infrastructure, non-economic desires and family shocks.

The logistic regression model predicts the log odds (youth migrant (p_i) Vs non-migrant ($1-p_i$)) of the dependent variable. The model is expressed by:-

$$M = \ln\left(\frac{p_i}{1-p_i}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{gender} + \beta_2 \text{Cfailure} + \beta_3 \text{Fedu} + \beta_4 \text{Iurban} + \beta_5 \text{Fsize} + \beta_6 \text{Sinfra} + \beta_7 \text{NEdesires} + \beta_8 \text{Fshocks}$$

Where, p_i is the predicted probability of the event migrant coded with 1 and 0 otherwise. The regression coefficient together with their sign indicates the magnitude and direction of the effect in the log odds, being the category of interest of response variable for a unit of increase in the predictor variable.

However before undergoing the analysis, goodness of fit of the model, multicollinearity, and model specification diagnoses test must be done to avoid variables that may affect the model output.

1. Multicollinearity Effects

Multicollinearity is a phenomenon in which two or more independent variables in logistic regression model are highly correlated, meaning that one can be linearly predicted from the others with a substantial degree of accuracy. Therefore, to test multicollinearity effect in the model, this study used Variance Inflation Factor estimator (VIF). When the VIF value of a given independent variable less than 10 the variable reflects no multicollinearity problem.

Obeying this rule each continuous variable regressed against the remaining continuous variables and as shown in Table 3.11, the mean VIF and values of VIF for all variables were found to be almost below 3.00, which imply the absence of serious multicollinearity problem for all continuous variables.

Table: 3.11: Collinearity Diagnosis for Continuous Explanatory Variables

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
Nedesires	2.38	0.419835
Cfailure	2.25	0.445398
Fshocks	2.24	0.445843
Fsize	2.21	0.452384

Gender	2.02	0.494665
Iurban	1.96	0.509336
Fedu	1.94	0.516703
Sinfra	1.72	0.582644
<i>Mean VIF</i>	2.09	

So far the multicollinearity tests for all independent variables assured that there is no as such problematic multicollinearity that could a threat for the estimation of the results of the model. As a result all the eight explanatory variables were entered in to the binary logistic regression to identify the determinants factors of youth's rural-urban migration.

2. Goodness of Fit

One of the techniques used to assess the goodness of fit of a model is Hosmer and Lemeshow test. The test is used to accept or reject the alternative hypothesis "the model adequately describes the data". If the significance level of the test is less than 0.05, it indicates that the alternative hypothesis is rejected and the null hypothesis which states the inadequacy of the model to describe the data is accepted. In the case of this study, for Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness of fit statistic, insignificant p-value (0.9430) suggests that the model fits the data reasonably well.

Through the classification table, the correct predication of all the samples used were 81.52 %, whereas the sensitivity (correct prediction of migrants' youths) is 91.04 %and Specificity (correct prediction of non-migrants' youths) is 56 %.

In this study the model $\text{Prob} > \chi^2 = 0.0026$ as a whole also highly statistically significant at 5% significant level which signifying that the explanatory variables used in the binary logistic regression have jointly significant importance in predicting the youths migration decision.

3. Model specification

Insignificant $_hatsq$ ($p=0.921$) show that the link function is correctly specified which mean no specification error and there is no relevant variables omitted.

Table 3.12. Model specification test

Logistic regression			Number of obs =	92	
			LR chi2(2) =	23.71	
			Prob> chi2 =	0.0000	
Log likelihood = -41.963004			Pseudo R2 =	0.2203	
mdecisionCoef.	Std. Err.	z	P>z	[95%	Interval]
			Conf.		
$_hat$					
.9711153	.3864452	2.51	0.012	.2136966	1.728534
$_hatsq$					
.0156849	.157579	0.10	0.921	-.2931644	.3245341
$_cons$					
.004049	.3257702	-0.01	0.990	-.6425468	.6344488

After observing how the model fits well, it is now time to see how each of the explanatory variables affects the youths migration decision. Binary logistic regression in this study is based on the dependent variable (migration decision) is coded as 1 if the respondent is migrant youth and a value of 0 if the respondent is non-migrant. As shown in the below table 3.13, out of the eight explanatory variables, five of them significantly influence on youths' internal migration decision. These are, gender (**G**ender), experience of crop failure (**C** failure), social facilities and infrastructure(**S** infra), non-economic desires (**NE**desires) family shocks (**F**shocks).

Table 3.13: Logistic Regression Model Output for the Entire Explanatory Variables

Logistic regression	Number of obs=	92
	LR chi2(8)=	23.70
	Prob> chi2=	0.0026
Log likelihood = -41.967996	Pseudo R ² =	0.2202

Mdecision	Coef.	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	Sign.	[95% Conf. Interval]
Gender	1.402244	4.064309	2.746063	0.038*	1.08111 15.27931
Cfailure	1.069463	2.913815	2.21121	0.059**	.6584303 12.89479
Fedu	.2052777	1.227866	.6917804	0.716	.4069898 3.704405
Iurban	-.0000263	.9999737	.0001722	0.879	.9996363 1.000311
Fsize	.3269466	1.386727	.7992249	0.571	.4481367 4.29113
Sinfra	1.712186	5.541062	4.05602	0.019*	1.319833 23.26306
NE desires	1.198179	3.314077	2.024724	0.050**	1.000746 10.97492
F shocks	-1.550391	.2121649	.1631272	0.044*	.0470122 .9574954

. * P < 0.05, **P<0.1

As expected gender influence youths' migration decision positively and significantly at 5% probability level. The odds ratio favoring migration decision increased by the factor of 4.06 for female youths compared to male youths. The results have showed agreement with the hypothesis in which female youths with high cultural influence, social responsibility, and economic constraint motivate towards the migration decision compared to men.

Experience in crop failure (**Cfailure**) also have been found to positively and significantly influence youths' migration decision at 10% significance level.

The possible interpretation of this output is that crop failure alone keeping others factors constant can trigger migration decision by the a factor of 2.91 for those who experience crop failure within their family membership than absence of crop failure. This result is consistent with prior expectation of this study.

On the other hand social facilities and infrastructure (**Sinfra**) influence youths' migration decision positively and significantly at 5% probability level. The odds ratio favoring migrants' decision increased by a factor of 5.54 for youths those who need good roads, schools, hospitals..., etc. in the concentrated area of urban. This result has consistency with the prior expectation of the study in which the youth migrate towards better facilities s and infrastructural areas.

The non-economic desires represented as (**NE desires**) are also positively and significantly influence youths' rural-urban internal migration decision at 10% significance level. The odds ratio for this variable indicates that keeping other factors constant NE desires alone can increase the migration decision by the factor of 3.31 for realistic expectation of rural life. This variable too indicates similarity with the prior expectation of this study.

The family shocks (**Fshocks**) on the other influence youths' migration decision negatively and significantly at 5% probability level. The odds ratio for this variable indicated that for one increment of family size, the migration decision increased by the factor of 2.14. The model output for this variable not conform to the initial expectation of this study, in which as the family shocks becomes it will be the push factor for youths to undertake migration. This is due to the fact that shocks like divorce, divorce not much more characterized the youth's parents' members.

Whereas income earned in urban, family education attainment and rural farm size were expected to influence the migration decision of youths towards Addis Ababa. Unexpectedly, these variables have had no significant effect on youth migration in case of Addis Ababa. Though, the relationship was not significant, the likelihood of migration decision for youths are 0.9998, 1.228, and 1.387 respectively.

This shows that firstly, youth migrant don't actually calculate and decide migration based on expected income they earn rather so as to being better in urban based on motive of other significant factors. Secondly, whether youth's families are illiterate or not; they can't force their decision because the youths at this age level become more independence and get freedom compared to the previous years. Thirdly, rather than rural farm size shortage the productivity loss of farm land which cause crop failure is the controlling factor.

4. Conclusions

Young people comprise a considerably large share of contemporary rural-urban internal migration flows and recently becoming growing phenomena. This study examine determinant factors for youth rural-urban migration to provide better understanding on the vast youth population movements underway in Ethiopia using post-migration sample data collected from randomly selected youth migrants at their destination city case of Addis Ababa. Our findings are summarized below:

1. Migrant youth have heterogeneous motivation by socio demographic background. Gender is strongly associated and significantly related with the likelihood of decision of migration. Related to marital status, most youth in-migrants were single (unmarried) when they came to Addis Ababa. The majority of them are in their most productive age group of 20-24 years. The Amharas and Oromos are the most mobile administrative region, and orthodox Christian also have large share by religious affiliation.
2. Most youth migrants characterized by secondary school attainment, literate mother or father, but low rural farm size. Most of the migrants had formal education. However, more of the youth migrants had secondary school attainment (40.7%), which directly related to national examination failure. A greater number of migrants were either students/trainees or unpaid family worker or daily labourer or unemployed before they migrate to Addis Ababa. Most youth's father or mother educations are literate. Larger portion of the rural farm size is below less than one, which is inadequate for large family size and decreases the land productivity of the land.

3. Large numbers of migrants make assistance and information based migration decision. Among rural youth migrants about 93% are obtained information about the destination from friends, families, relatives, and other peoples. This implies that youth migrants are highly linked with information flow and personal networks. Positive information and assistance in finding a job is commonly characterizes the migrant youths.
4. Rural unemployment, Concentration of various elements of modernization and Proximity to better social infrastructure facilities in the urban areas greatly impact the rural-urban youth's migration. Most migrants moved basically for economic and non-economic reasons. Growing unemployment with inadequate farm land in the rural areas pushes young people, who are also motivated by the rising ambition big and better life chances in the urban area. The attractive city life in addition to better social infrastructural facilities attribute and have impact to youths to leave their residence.
5. Temporary income shocks can make youth socioeconomic insecure. Youth migrant initially have no potential capital to run their businesses and then highly engaged in informal and marginal works may be exposed to serious socio economic shocks in the event that they lost their employment or income sources. These migrant youths have no one that can provide them food and shelter; and no formal institutions that provide support for unemployed youth and very vulnerable in the cities because they have left their parents and their village. These youth, thus, may the risk ending up in the streets with great consequences for their future and current welfare.
6. The migrant youth have general improvement in the cities compared to rural and make effort to improve their livelihood condition. The study indicates that the majority of migrant youths leave their village with reasonable expectations and they are now generally satisfied and have improved in their living standard in urban areas. However, regardless difficulties in the town migrants the problem of housing, lack of employment opportunities and sufficient consumption goods, rising cost of living, inadequate social services and others are major problems that migrants still currently face. But most of the migrants do not have an intention or a plan to return to their place of birth because they rather expecting things will get improved. However, a few others have plans to move to other urban areas.

This is an indication of low level of returnees of urban-rural migrants in Ethiopia. This is because rural living and working conditions are much worse compared to urban areas of the country.

7. The main determinant forces for youths' rural-urban migration decision were gender, crop failure, family shocks, and non-economic desires, as push factors and social infrastructure and facilities in urban as pull factors. Based on the logistic regression output results, the determinant variables gender, social facilities and infrastructure, family shocks are highly significant at 5% significant level and experience of crop failure, and non-economic desires are also significant at 10% significant level affect youth's migration decision.

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