Methodology

## Introduction

This study investigates the factors influencing livelihood transitions among rural-urban migrants in Guwahati, focusing on three key sectors: Construction and Transportation, as well as Hotels and Restaurants. The selected sectors encompass vital segments of migrant labor and different views on the movement flows and their causes. Knowing the mechanisms of livelihood transition is important for the legislators and stakeholders to face the problems of migrants sensitively and adequately.

**Figure 1**

***Data Organization***

GUWAHATI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

60 WARDS

10 WARDS Selected Purposively

CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

HOTELS AND RESTAURANT SECTOR

TRANSPORTATION SECTOR

In order to pursue the objectives of the present study, primary data is collected with the help of the technique of multistage sampling. For the three sectors, in the first stage, from the selected Guwahati Municipal Corporation, where there are 60 wards, 10 wards have been selected purposively on the basis of the target population/sector, i.e. construction sector- Dharapur (Ward no. 1), Dakhingaon Kahilipara (Ward no. 52), Six Mile (Ward no. 58), Ahomgaon (Ward no.23), Uzan Bazaar (Ward no. 12), Beltola (Ward no. 44), Adabari (Ward no. 5), Lokhra (Ward no. 24), G.S. Road (Ward no. 26), Paltan Bazaar and Dighalipukhuri (Ward number 31). Out of the 10 wards 150 workers have been selected from each sector. So, in this study a total of 450 migrants in the three sectors have been taken as a sample.

## Data Exploration and Collection

Our study focuses on data collection from rural-urban migrants in Guwahati involving individuals from the Construction Sector, Transportation Sector, and Hotels & Restaurant Sector. Descriptive statistics that is mean and standard deviation is presented in a table for the three sectors. These sectors are picked due to their high share of migrant worker and their multifaceted character, which makes it possible to assess the diversification of livelihood pathways thoroughly. To employ a purposive sampling approach, stakeholders from these sectors will be approached to become a part of this study.

A 16-item Likert scale questionnaire was the primary tool that was used for data collection. The tool that was designed to cover the many powerful factors (Influences) brought by rural-urban migrants is a survey (the questionnaire) (Al-Maruf et al., 2022). One of the Likert scale survey instrument's features is things like skill level, form training status, the duration of residence, gender, type of job, and access to job-related information networks. Participants can either accept or reject each statement depending on the Likert scale, which gives qualitative remarks about what participants think and feel.

The Likert scale questionnaire was designed to incorporate a number of aspects that are not extraneous to the study objectives (Schrum et al., 2020). Among them are the socio-demographic characteristics, occupational backgrounds and migration determinants. The characteristics of a migrant are reflected in questions asking about the education level, formal training, and years of stay in Guwahati. Questions that look into gender, nature of work as well as other job experiences try to capture the various backgrounds of the respondents. Beyond that, questions revolving around the accessibility of the networks along with information usage for income generating activities will obviously reveal the role of networks either as a hampering or a facilitating factor of the livelihood transformation.

## Data Analysis

Data analysis involves accessing the effect of both push and pull factors responsible for migration. Push factors are those that compel a person, due to different reasons, to leave that place and go to some other place. For instance, countries, land-man ratio has declined due to population explosion resulting in significant increase in unemployment and underemployment. Introduction of capital-intensive methods of production into the agricultural sector and mechanisation of the certain processes has reduced labour requirements in rural areas. The non-availability of alternative sources of income in rural areas is another important factor form of migration. Even sub-division of land leads to migration, as the small landholding fails to support a family.

Those factors which attract the migrants to an area, such as, opportunities for better employment, higher wages, better working conditions and amenities, etc. are the Pull Factors. As rapid growth of industry, commerce and business takes place it leads to city-ward migration. In recent years, the high rate of migration of people from India as well as from other developing countries to U.K., U.S.A., Canada and Middle East is due to the better employment opportunities, higher wages and the chances of attaining higher standard of living.

The significant pull and push factors of migration is detected by using factor analysis. Factor analysis will be applied to the responses of workers with the help of SPSS package. This statistical approach helps in condensing the information contained in a number of original variables into a smaller set of dimensions with a minimum loss of information. One of the approaches of factor analysis, i.e. Component Factor Analysis, is applied with Varimax Orthogonal Rotation. A list of close-ended statements measured on a five-point Likert scale regarding the perceptions of migrant workers about the (push and pull) factors which determine their inter-state migration to Guwahati, ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree.

### Objective 1: To determine the factors inducing Rural-Urban Migration in Guwahati in three sectors- Construction Hotel, Trade & Restaurant and transportation sector.

Principal Component Analysis (PCA) is a statistical procedure that is used to discover data patterns through the combination of correlated variables into a set of orthogonal variables that are referred to as principal components. The study employed PCA to cluster Likert scale responses from rural-urban migrants to identify the central factors that underline livelihood transitions (Akhmad et al., 2022). Factor analysis was used to assess the amount of variance that is explained by each principal component and these main components of variability can be identified. Dimensionality of the system will be significantly decreased, which will express the more compact representation of individual determinants of migrants from the different spheres of rural-urban migration.

The second step is to reveal the patterns in the latent structures relationships between features and the hidden connections in data. The Likert scale items' loadings on each principal component can help researchers to identify the themes or constructs that reflect the pattern behind the migration. Such an analytical approach will give a holistic view on the multifaceted nature of the livelihood transition, which can help identify the causes of migration among rural urban migrants in Guwahati. In general, PCA improves the depth of knowledge on the hidden structure of the data and aids in the detection of the main factors driving the changes in livelihoods in various sectors of the migrant population.

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy (KMO) is a measure to quantify the degree of inter-correlation among the variables and appropriateness of factor analysis. The index ranges from 0 to 1. Small values of KMO measure indicate that a factor analysis of variables may not be a good idea, since correlation between pairs of variables cannot be explained by the other variables. A high value between 0.5 and 1.0 indicates that factor analysis is appropriate technique to be used.

The general purpose of factor analysis is to find a way in condensing the information contained in a number of original variables into a smaller set of new, composite dimensions (factors) with a minimum loss of information. Principal component analysis was used for extracting factors and the number of factors to be retained was based on Latent Root Criterion, i.e. variables having eigen values greater than 1. The factors having loadings greater than 0.50 are considered very significant while factors having loadings greater than 0.40 are considered important and factors with loadings greater than or equal to 0.30 are considered significant (Vora et al., 2020).

Objective 2: To assess the impact of factors inducing Rural-Urban Migration in Guwahati in three sectors- Construction Hotel, Trade & Restaurant and transportation sector using poison regression.

The Poisson regression analysis was conducted by the SPSS statistical software and it was used to determine the factors that have influence on the occurrence of rural-urban migration events in Guwahati (Field, 2013). Therefore, the count data method was selected when Poisson regression was applied to determine the number of people who migrate from rural areas to urban areas (Ndue et al., 2023). The dependent variable of the Poisson regression model was represented by the number of events of migration that were discrete in their nature.

The Poisson regression model made use of all the independent variables obtained from the earlier Principal Component Analysis (PCA) exercise done during this research (Virta & Artemiou, 2023). The independent variables incorporated being a skilled worker, training status, years of residency in Guwahati, gender, nature of work, and network of job information. By the input of these variables in the regression model, the investigation tried to disclose the relationship between these factors and the appearance of migration cases among rural-urban migrants.

Moreover, the SPSS software was employed to conduct Poisson regression analysis because of its user-friendly interface and abundance of toolkits for regression modeling (Rabia & Bellabdaoui, 2022). SPSS enabled to perform massive part of the Poisson regression analysis. Consequently, the researchers established the dependency of identified parameters on the rate of migrant flows between countryside and city. From this, we were able to identify the major factors accounting for rural-urban migration in Guwahati.

## Summary

The methodology will to adopt an interdisciplinary perspective to understand the changing livelihoods of rural-urban migrants in Guwahati. The questionnaire based on Likert scale successfully records a great variety of the perspectives and the two methods of PCA and Poisson regression are applied to uncover the patterns determining their migration and to isolate the most salient factors that determine it. The developed holistic view allows for detailed exploration of migration processes and, as a result, provides more effective support to migrant populations in Guwahati.

# Results

This study examines the factors influencing livelihood transitions among rural-urban migrants in Guwahati across three key sectors: building, transportation, and hotels/restaurant. The analysis utilizes descriptive statistics, principal component analysis (PCA), correlation analysis, poisson regression, and model testing to detect trends in the migration patterns and their determinants.

## Statistical Analysis

**Table 1**

*Descriptive statistics*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Mn | Std |
| Construction Sector | Lack Of Adequate Agricultural Land | 3.867 | 0.73 |
|  | Dearth Of Job Opportunities | 4.247 | 0.59 |
|  | Absence Of Job Of Your Choice | 3.78 | 0.722 |
|  | Unviable Economic Condition | 3.473 | 0.96 |
|  | Attraction Of Industrial Dev | 3.9 | 0.43 |
|  | Attraction Of Urban Amenities | 2.167 | 0.511 |
|  | Inducement Of Better Job Opportunities | 4.207 | 1.032 |
|  | Development In The Construction Sector | 4.207 | 1.032 |
|  | Dissatisfaction With Cultural And Recreational Activities Of Previous Places | 2.653 | 0.705 |
|  | Comparatively Higher Wages In Guwahati | 4.207 | 1.032 |
|  | Avoiding Family Disputes | 1.787 | 0.526 |
|  | Get Rid Of Flood Or Any Natural Calamity | 2.787 | 0.782 |
|  | Scenic And Environmental Attractiveness | 2.653 | 0.705 |
|  | Enjoy The Freedom Of Nuclear Family | 2.44 | 0.537 |
|  | To Be Near Family And Friends | 2.44 | 0.537 |
|  | To Get Rid Of Debts | 2.787 | 0.782 |
| Transport Sector | Lack Of Adequate Agricultural Land | 3.867 | 0.73 |
|  | Dearth Of Job Opportunities | 4.247 | 0.59 |
|  | Absence Of Job Of Your Choice | 3.78 | 0.722 |
|  | Unviable Economic Condition | 3.473 | 0.96 |
|  | Attraction Of Industrial Dev | 3.9 | 0.43 |
|  | Attraction Of Urban Amenities | 2.167 | 0.511 |
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|  | Scenic And Environmental Attractiveness | 2.653 | 0.705 |
|  | Enjoy The Freedom Of Nuclear Family | 2.44 | 0.537 |
|  | To Be Near Family And Friends | 2.44 | 0.537 |
|  | To Get Rid Of Debts | 2.787 | 0.782 |
| Hotels and restaurants | Lack Of Adequate Agricultural Land | 3.867 | 0.73 |
|  | Dearth Of Job Opportunities | 4.247 | 0.59 |
|  | Absence Of Job Of Your Choice | 3.78 | 0.722 |
|  | Unviable Economic Condition | 3.473 | 0.96 |
|  | Attraction Of Industrial Dev | 3.9 | 0.43 |
|  | Attraction Of Urban Amenities | 2.167 | 0.511 |
|  | Inducement Of Better Job Opportunities | 4.207 | 1.032 |
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|  | Scenic And Environmental Attractiveness | 2.653 | 0.705 |
|  | Enjoy The Freedom Of Nuclear Family | 2.44 | 0.537 |
|  | To Be Near Family And Friends | 2.44 | 0.537 |
|  | To Get Rid Of Debts | 2.787 | 0.782 |

In this study, 150 samples were analyzed to explore the factors influencing the livelihood transitions of rural-urban migrants in Guwahati across three sectors: construction, transport, and hotel and restaurant. The descriptive statistics for these sectors reveal similar trends, indicating common factors affecting migration decisions. These factors include Lack Of Adequate Agricultural Land (Mean = 3.867, Std = 0.73), Dearth Of Job Opportunities (Mean = 4.247, Std = 0.59), Absence Of Job Of Your Choice (Mean = 3.78, Std = 0.722), Unviable Economic Condition (Mean = 3.473, Std = 0.96), Attraction Of Industrial Dev (Mean = 3.9, Std = 0.43), Attraction Of Urban Amenities (Mean = 2.167, Std = 0.511), Inducement Ofbetter Job Opportunities (Mean = 4.207, Std = 1.032), Development In The Construction Sector (Mean = 4.207, Std = 1.032), Dissatisfaction With Cultural And Recreational Activities Of Previous Places (Mean = 2.653, Std = 0.705), Comparitively Higher Wages In Guwahati (Mean = 4.207, Std = 1.032), Avoiding Family Disputes (Mean = 1.787, Std = 0.526), Get Rid Of Flood Or Any Natural Calamity (Mean = 2.787, Std = 0.782), Scenic And Environmental Attractiveness (Mean = 2.653, Std = 0.705), Enjoy The Freedom Of Nuclear Family (Mean = 2.44, Std = 0.537), To Be Near Family And Friends (Mean = 2.44, Std = 0.537), and To Get Rid Of Debts (Mean = 2.787, Std = 0.782). These findings provide valuable insights into the complex dynamics of migration decisions among rural-urban migrants in the region.

## Inferential Statistics

Objective 1

**Table 2**

*Principal Component Analysis*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | PCA Item | Factor Loading | | | | |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Construction Sector | Lack Of Adequate Agricultural Land | 0.01 | 0.031 | -0.026 | 0.024 | 0.371 |
|  | Dearth Of Job Opportunities | 0.016 | 0.04 | 0.009 | -0.01 | -0.456 |
|  | Absence Of Job Of Your Choice | -0.123 | 0.081 | -0.094 | -0.125 | 0.058 |
|  | Unviable Economic Condition | -0.025 | -0.071 | -0.076 | 0.091 | 0.17 |
|  | Attraction Of Industrial Dev | 0.101 | -0.147 | 0.116 | -0.028 | 0.009 |
|  | Attraction Of Urban Amenities | 0.014 | 0.016 | -0.003 | 0.016 | -0.532 |
|  | Inducement Of Better Job Opportunities | 0.312 | 0.005 | 0.012 | 0.005 | 0.003 |
|  | Development In The Construction Sector | 0.312 | 0.005 | 0.012 | 0.005 | 0.003 |
|  | Dissatisfaction With Cultural And Recreational Activities Of Previous Places | 0.018 | -0.447 | 0.008 | 0.04 | -0.011 |
|  | Comparatively Higher Wages In Guwahati | 0.312 | 0.005 | 0.012 | 0.005 | 0.003 |
|  | Avoiding Family Disputes | 0.025 | 0.137 | 0.053 | 0.061 | -0.056 |
|  | Get Rid Of Flood Or Any Natural Calamity | 0.025 | 0.008 | 0.473 | 0.006 | -0.016 |
|  | Scenic And Environmental Attractiveness | 0.018 | -0.447 | 0.008 | 0.04 | -0.011 |
|  | Enjoy The Freedom Of Nuclear Family | 0.013 | 0.007 | -0.001 | 0.484 | 0.019 |
|  | To Be Near Family And Friends | 0.013 | 0.007 | -0.001 | 0.484 | 0.019 |
|  | To Get Rid Of Debts | 0.025 | 0.008 | 0.473 | 0.006 | -0.016 |
| Transport sector | Lack Of Adequate Agricultural Land | -0.059 | 0.459 | 0.068 | -0.053 | 0.006 |
|  | Dearth Of Job Opportunities | 0.161 | 0.078 | -0.351 | 0.02 | -0.08 |
|  | Absence Of Job Of Your Choice | 0.006 | -0.088 | -0.138 | 0.328 | 0.076 |
|  | Unviable Economic Condition | -0.008 | -0.018 | -0.064 | 0.515 | -0.009 |
|  | Attraction Of Industrial Dev | 0.03 | 0.023 | 0.418 | -0.028 | -0.105 |
|  | Attraction Of Urban Amenities | 0.289 | -0.057 | 0.068 | 0.04 | 0.164 |
|  | Inducement Of Better Job Opportunities | 0.176 | 0.042 | 0.064 | -0.176 | -0.048 |
|  | Development In The Construction Sector | 0.022 | 0.153 | 0.232 | 0.474 | -0.07 |
|  | Dissatisfaction With Cultural And Recreational Activities Of Previous Places | 0.279 | -0.14 | -0.025 | 0.029 | -0.09 |
|  | Comparatively Higher Wages In Guwahati | -0.082 | 0.167 | -0.363 | 0.056 | -0.203 |
|  | Avoiding Family Disputes | 0.035 | 0.113 | 0.026 | -0.108 | -0.512 |
|  | Get Rid Of Flood Or Any Natural Calamity | -0.003 | -0.245 | -0.285 | 0.149 | 0.128 |
|  | Scenic And Environmental Attractiveness | 0.287 | 0.17 | 0.042 | 0.127 | 0.011 |
|  | Enjoy The Freedom Of Nuclear Family | 0.195 | 0.045 | -0.138 | -0.119 | -0.08 |
|  | To Be Near Family And Friends | 0.099 | 0.369 | -0.112 | 0.066 | 0.062 |
|  | To Get Rid Of Debts | -0.015 | -0.236 | 0.018 | 0.089 | -0.529 |
| Hotel and restaurant sector | Lack Of Adequate Agricultural Land | -0.212 | 0.188 | 0.776 | -0.104 | 0.007 |
|  | Dearth Of Job Opportunities | 0.379 | 0.557 | -0.025 | 0.005 | -0.098 |
|  | Absence Of Job Of Your Choice | -0.045 | 0.122 | -0.252 | -0.125 | 0.413 |
|  | Unviable Economic Condition | -0.127 | 0.039 | -0.075 | -0.033 | 0.681 |
|  | Attraction Of Industrial Dev | 0.103 | -0.586 | 0.226 | 0.203 | 0.025 |
|  | Attraction Of Urban Amenities | 0.796 | -0.195 | -0.135 | -0.251 | -0.007 |
|  | Inducement Of Better Job Opportunities | 0.539 | -0.042 | 0.081 | 0.089 | -0.22 |
|  | Development In The Construction Sector | 0.022 | -0.179 | 0.231 | 0.228 | 0.746 |
|  | Dissatisfaction With Cultural And Recreational Activities Of Previous Places | 0.781 | -0.061 | -0.257 | 0.131 | -0.041 |
|  | Comparatively Higher Wages In Guwahati | -0.278 | 0.711 | 0.113 | 0.275 | 0.067 |
|  | Avoiding Family Disputes | 0.131 | 0.143 | 0.269 | 0.761 | -0.099 |
|  | Get Rid Of Flood Or Any Natural Calamity | -0.035 | 0.27 | -0.626 | -0.098 | 0.124 |
|  | Scenic And Environmental Attractiveness | 0.766 | 0.078 | 0.171 | 0.036 | 0.188 |
|  | Enjoy The Freedom Of Nuclear Family | 0.551 | 0.257 | -0.01 | 0.106 | -0.211 |
|  | To Be Near Family And Friends | 0.235 | 0.472 | 0.39 | -0.005 | 0.154 |
|  | To Get Rid Of Debts | -0.01 | -0.118 | -0.239 | 0.769 | 0.099 |

Principal Component Analysis (PCA) table is represented above with the respective measures of Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin. In the Construction Sector, a principal component analysis (PCA) value above 0.3 reflects a good PCA. It is composed of Lack Of Enough Agricultural Land (0.371), Absence of Job Opportunities (-0.456), Attraction Of Better Job Opportunities (0.312), Growth in the Construction Sector (0.312), Dissatisfaction with cultural and recreational activities of previous places (-0.447), And Relatively higher pays in Guwahati (0.312).

The Transport Sector includes factors such as Lack Of Adequate Agricultural Land (0.459), Dearth Of Job Opportunities (-0.351), Attraction Of Urban Amenities (0.289), Development In The Construction Sector (0.474), Dissatisfaction With Cultural And Recreational Activities Of Previous Places (0.279), Comparatively Higher Wages In Guwahati (0.167), and To Be Near Family And Friends (0.369).

In the Hotel and Restaurant Sector, factors exhibiting PCA values above 0.3 are Lack Of Adequate Agricultural Land (0.776), Dearth Of Job Opportunities (0.379), Attraction Of Urban Amenities (0.796), Inducement Of Better Job Opportunities (0.539), Development In The Construction Sector (0.746), Dissatisfaction With Cultural And Recreational Activities Of Previous Places (0.781), Comparatively Higher Wages In Guwahati (0.711), Avoiding Family Disputes (0.761), and Scenic And Environmental Attractiveness (0.766). These variables demonstrate the crucial role that different factors play in the migration analysis of each sector among rural-urban migrants in Guwahati.

## Objective 2

**Table 3**

*Correlation*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Number of Transitions | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Nature of Work | -0.017 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Number of Years in GHY | .897\*\* | -0.021 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 4. Formal Training Status | 0.017 | -1.000\*\* | 0.021 | 1 |  |  |
| 5. Skilled Status | .445\*\* | 0.064 | .414\*\* | -0.064 | 1 |  |
| 6. Network of Job Information | 0.085 | 0.012 | 0.113 | -0.012 | 0.073 | 1 |

\*\* p< 0.01

The correlation matrix reveals relationships between various factors related to rural-urban migration in Guwahati. Notably, the number of transitions is positively correlated with the number of years individuals have spent in Guwahati (r = 0.897, p < 0.01), indicating that as the duration of stay in the city increases, the frequency of migration also tends to increase. Besides that, there's a significant positive relationship between competency grade and the number of changes (r = 0.445, p < 0.01) to indicate that people with a high skill level are more likely to experience multiple transitions. Formal training status is in a negative direction with nature of work (r = -1.000, p <0.01), symbolizing inverse connection where those without formal training are likely to do different work compared to those having formal training. Moreover, skilled positions have a positive correlation (r = 0.414, p < 0.01) with the formal training, which means that those who received formal training have the higher skills. Such correlations are useful in understanding the multifactorial determinants of the movement patterns and income transformation of rural to urban migrants of Guwahati.

**Table 4**

*Poisson Regression*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | B | Std. Error | Hypothesis Test | |  |
|  |  |  | *Wald Chi-Square* | *df* | *Sig.* |
| (Intercept) | 0.024 | 0.4821 | 0.003 | 1 | 0.96 |
| NATURE\_OF\_WORK | 0.004 | 0.2153 | 0 | 1 | 0.985 |
| NUMBER\_OF\_YEARS\_IN\_GHY | 0.087 | 0.0133 | 42.402 | 1 | 0 |
| NETWORK\_OF\_JOB\_INFORMATION | -0.005 | 0.1634 | 0.001 | 1 | 0.974 |

The Poisson regression model was determined as an instrument to analytic the determinants of migration frequency of rural-urban migrants in Guwahati. Current data demonstrate that the length of the individuals stays in Guwahati (B = 0.087, Sd= 0.0133, p < 0.001) is a significant predictor for the number of transitions, suggesting a positive score relating to the more years spent in the town, the higher the transitions number. Nevertheless, employment type (B = 0.004, Sd = 0.2153, p = 0.985) and job information network (B = -0.005, Sd = 0.1634, p = 0.974) did not show an effect on the dependent variable. Moreover, the absorption coefficient (B = 0.024, Sd = 0.4821, p = 0.96) is not significant. These findings suggest that while the number of years in Guwahati significantly influences the number of transitions, other factors, such as the nature of work and network of job information, may not play a significant role in this regard.

**Table 5**

*Model Test*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Goodness of fit test | Omnibus test | |  |
| *AIC* | *Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square* | *df* | *Sig.* |
| 33.98 | 264.25 | 3 | 0 |

The goodness of fit measure for the Poisson regression model gives the AIC, which is 33.980, for the number of rural-urban migrants in Guwahati city. The models with lower AIC values suggest a better fit to the model, which means that the model explains the variability in the data quite well and gives a good approximation to the observed values. The Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square value of 264.250 (p<.001, df =3) for the Poisson regression model with the Poisson regression model with a transition among rural-urban migrants in Guwahati. This implies that the model with predictors such as nature\_of\_work, number\_of\_years\_in\_ghy, and network\_of\_job\_information is statistically more powerful than the intercept-only model.

## Summary

Descriptive data analysis demonstrates similarities in various sectors, revealing factors like the scarcity of fertile agricultural land, jobs, and urban conveniences as the most relevant. PCA interpreted the significant factors as loadings over 0.3, i.e., job opportunities, course of better job opportunities, and dissatisfaction with current living conditions.

Correlation analysis suggests that there is a close relationship between the number of transitions, the number of days staying in Guwahati, and individual proficiency levels. Informal education status is decreasing in the type of occupation but increasing in skill roles. Poisson regression shows that the number of years in Guwahati can be used as a significant predictor of a number of transitions, whereas the nature of work and network of job information is not found to be a significant explanatory variable. The model's goodness of fit, which is determined by AIC, displays that the model has a reasonable fit to the data. The results point to the complicated backdrop of the migration decision among rural-urban migrants in Guwahati City, which indicates that factors like job opportunities, stay duration, and skill levels shape livelihood change in the city areas.

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