

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF RURAL-URBAN
MIGRANT YOUTHS IN ADDIS KETEMA SUB-CITY**

**In Partial Fulfillment of Master of Art Degree in
Social Work**

Indria Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)

By Lemawork Deksiso

Enrollment No. ID 1361078

Advisor: Dr. Abera Degefa (Asst.Proff)

**Addis Ababa
May 2017**

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation entitled “SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRANT YOUTHS IN ADDIS KETEMA SUB CITY” submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of MSW to Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) or to other institution for the fulfillment of the requirement for any other programme of study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part is lifted and incorporated in this report from any other earlier work done by me or others.

Addis Ababa

May, 2017

Signature_____

Enrollment no ID1361078

LEMAWORK DEKSISO

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr LEMAORK DEKSISO student of Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Dehli was working under my supervision and guidance for his project work for the course MSWP-001. His project entitled “SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRANT YOUTHS IN ADDIS KETEMA SUB CITY” which he is submitting is his genuine and original work

Addis Ababa

May, 2017

Signature _____

Dr. Abera Degefa

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Phone no _____

Acknowledgements

First and foremost I would like to forward my grateful thanks to Almighty God for giving me health and courage to conduct the study. I would also like to heartily thank my thesis advisor, Dr. Abera Degefa (Asst Prof), for his good guidance, valuable suggestions, cooperation and inspiration throughout the preparation of the thesis. I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to my wife Meskerem Ibsa who always provided me suitable environment and inspired me to prepare better thesis. My special thanks go to Ato Wubshet Tesfaye for his unconditional support in giving different secondary documents. I am also indebted to Ato Dereje Tesfaye from Addis Ketema sub city women and children office for his valuable support on my study. My thanks also go to experts of women and children office, office of Labor and social Affair, community police, and Health centre for their participation in the FGD and offering secondary data that highly support my study. Finally, I would like to thank all of respondents in the study for their cooperation and provision of real information.

Table of Contents

Content	Page
Declaration.....	i
Certificate.....	ii
Acknowledgement.....	iii
Table of Content.....	iv
List of table.....	vii
List of figure.....	viii
Definition of basic terms.....	ix
<i>Abstract</i>	x
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the problem.....	2
1.3 Objectives of the study.....	4
1.3.1General objective.....	4
1.3.2Specific objective.....	4
1.4 Research questions.....	4
1.5 Significance of the Study.....	5
1.6 Universe of the study.....	6
1.7 Limitation of the study.....	6
1.8 Methodology of the study.....	6
CHAPTER TWO	7
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES	7
2.1 Definition of Basic Terms.....	7
2.2. Review of Selected Important Migration Theories and Models.....	8
2.2.1. Ravenstein’s Law of Migration.....	8
2.2.2. The Push and Pull Factors Approach of Rural-Urban Migration.....	8

2.2.3. Network Theory of Rural-Urban Migration.....	9
2.2.4. Dual Economy Models of Rural-Urban Migration.....	9
2.3 The Nature of Rural-Urban Migration in Ethiopia.....	10
2.4 Effect of Rural-Urban Migration.....	10
2.4.1 Economic Effect.....	1xxii
2.4.2 Demographic Consequence consequence.....	11
2.4.3 Consequence on providing Urban basic facilities.....	xxiii2
2.4.4 It results expansion of Urban Informal Sectors.....	12
2.4.5 Consequence on rise of Urban Population.....	xxiv3
CHAPTER THREE.....	xxvii16
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	16
3.1 Introduction.....	16
3.2 Background of study area.....	16
3.3 Research Design.....	21
3.4 Sampling Techniques.....	21
3.5 Source of Data.....	23
3.6 Method of data Collection.....	23
3.6.1 Questionnaire.....	23
3.6.2 In-Depth Interview.....	24
3.6.3 Focus Group Discussion.....	24
3.6.4 Physical Observation.....	24
3.7 Method of Data Analysis.....	25
3.8 Reliability and Validity.....	25
3.8 Ethical Consideration.....	xxxvii6
CHAPTER FOUR.....	27
DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION.....	27
Introduction.....	27
Rate of Response.....	27

4.1 Characteristics of Target Population	28
4.1.1 Sex Profile	28
4.1.2 Age Profile.....	29
4.1.3 Educational Status.....	30
4.1.4 Marital status.....	31
4.2 Origin of Rural-Urban Migrant Youths.....	31
4.2.1 Causes of migration	32
4.3 Economic Status of Rural-Urban migrant youths	34
4.3.1 Employment status.....	34
4.3.2 Length of Residence in Addis Ababa.....	34
4.3.3 Difficulties migrant youths faced in Addis Ababa.....	34
4.4 Effects of Rural-Urban Migration.....	36
4.4.1 Effects on Socio-Economic Condition of the Sub-City.....	36
4.4.2 Effect of Rural-Urban Migration on Urban Households	37
4.4.3 Demographic Consequence of Migration on Destination Area	38
4.4.4 Consequences of Migration on Physical Environment of the sub-city.....	39
CHAPTER FIVE	40
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.....	40
5.1 Introduction.....	40
5.2 Summary of Findings	40
5.3 Conclusion	41
5.4 Recommendation.....	42
5.5 Suggestion for Further Studies.....	44

References

Annexes

List of Tables

Content of Tables	Page
Table 3.1 Population Distribution in Addis Ababa.....	18
Table 4.1 Characteristics of Respondent by Age, sex, Marital Status and Education Level.....	28

List of Figures

Content of Figures	Page
Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework.....	14
Figure 3.1 Mapping of Addis Ababa City.....	17
Figure 3.2 Mapping of Addis Ketema Sub City	20
<u>Figure-4.1 Sex profile of rural-urban migrant youths</u>	29
Figure-4.2 Age of rural-urban migrant youths.....	30
Figure-4.3 Education status of rural-urban migrant youths	31
Figure-4.4 Origin of rural-urban migrant youths.....	32
Figure-4.5 Reasons of rural-urban migrant youths to flee from their area of origin.....	33
Figure-4.6 Length of Residence of rural-urban migrant youths in the area.....	34
Figure-4.7 Socio-economic condition of the sub-city.....	37
Figure-4.7 Effect of rural-urban migration on urban households.....	38

Definitions of Terms

Chain Migration: Is process in which migration is carried out through the links of Friendship, relatives and family members.

Household: A group of people who lives together in one house and makes common provision for essentials of living.

Kebele: Is the smallest administrative unit next to wereda in rural or urban area.

Migrant: Is a person whose area of origin is and currently residing in Addis Ababa at least six months during the survey.

Non- Migrant: Is a person who resides on the areas of origin (Addis Ketema sub city) for more than 15 years.

Pull factor: Something that attracts a migrant to a new location (Addis ketema sub-city in this case)

Push factor: Something in the home area that forces a migrant to move away (Rural areas in this case).

Remittance: Money sent from destination (Addis Ketema in this case) to the origin of the migrants.

Rural-Urban Migration: Is the movement of people from rural areas of origin (rural areas in this case) to the urban (Addis ketema sub-city in this case).

Wereda: An administrative unit next to sub-city administration in descending order.

Abstract

In some developing countries like Ethiopia the phenomenon of rural-urban migration which is mainly activated by rural 'push' factors and urban 'pull' factors is the main cause of unemployment and demographic pressure in urban areas. This situation in turn affects the healthy development of both urban and rural areas. In spite of this fact, much study is not conducted to analyze its effect on urban dwellers and in rural livelihood. To this end, this study is mainly concerned with an assessment of the effect of rural-urban migration on the socio-economic condition of urban dwellers, consequence of rural-urban migrant youth on the demography of urban areas, and consequences of rural-urban migration on the urban labor and unemployment situation of the city.

In order to find out the problems, questionnaire was distributed and administered to 150 urban-rural migrant youths and local residents sampled through random sampling, 36 respondents through interview and FGD was also conducted with 24 local government officials to identify these effects. The study was made with response rate of 96.2% Primary data had been collected through questionnaire, interview and FGD while the secondary one was via physical observation and review of different documents. Thus, the data obtained from the participants was analyzed through descriptive statistics. Having analyzed the collected data, the researcher had arrived at the conclusion that rural-urban migration has severe impact on the socio-economic life of the urban dwellers.

Rural-urban migrant youths came to urban areas in search of employment and to utilize urban services and facilities. Since, the continued out flow of rural migrants is in search for the urban basic facilities, migrant youths have created pressure on the socio-economic and environmental condition of the host area. Now Addis Ababa experiences problems such as a shortage of housing, unemployment, increasing cost of living, lack of access to social services, increased crime rate, expansion of urban informal sectors and other related problems mainly because of high rate of rural-urban migration.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Migration is not a recent phenomenon. It is an integral part of human activity since time immemorial. Rural-urban migration has been historically connected with industrialization, urbanization and economic growth (Bhattacharya, 1993).

Migration is considered as the movement of people from one geographic region to another, which may be on temporary or permanent basis. The reasons for it vary from one person to another depending on the situation that brought about the decision (Adewale, 2005). Generally, rural-urban migration dominates the domain of research as its role in changing the lives of migrants and families at the place of origin and destination (Hossain, 2001).

Rapid growth of rural-urban migration has been a common feature of developing countries which occurs in response to natural and human induced factors (Adepoju, 1985 cited in Woldie, 2007). For example, the general development trend in Nigeria influenced rural-urban migration to a greater extent (Lynch, 2005). The wide scale Sahel drought of 1972-74 forced many northern Nigerians, and those living nearby countries to flee to Nigerian cities in search of food and works. This is an example of a situation where economic growth focused in the cities failed to trickle down to the rural areas (porter et al, 1999 cited in Lynch, 2005). This shows there is a high probability of income getting, education and other service facilities in urban areas than in rural, which in turn are significantly influencing rural-urban migration (Michael, 2005; Ullah, 2004).

Addis Ketema sub-city is one among the ten sub-cities in Addis Ababa. It is one of the most densely populated sub-city, most of the dwellers in the sub city are migrants from different part of the country. The largest bus terminal of the city and the largest African open market, Merkato is located in this sub city that contributed for significant number of rural-urban migrant youths to engage in different informal street business in the area. The tide of migration to the Addis

Ketema sub-city is consistently higher than the capacity of the sub-city to accommodate the new demands posed by the migrants. Rural-urban migrant youths engaged in different informal street businesses that affect livelihood of local residents. In addition it contributed for some criminal activities like theft in the area. Social service centers and transportation are also seriously affected by those rural-urban migrants.

The study is going to investigate social, economic and demographic effect of rural-urban migrant youths in Addis Ketema sub-city from the stand point of three Woredas, these are Woreda 1, 7 and 8.

In Ethiopia, much has not been done to study the effect of rural-urban migration on urban living condition. From the available limited literature on the subject a few have attempted to study aspects of urban ward migration such as Shack (1973) in Addis Ababa, Mullenbach (1976) in Akaki, Bjerer (1985) in Shashemene, Kebede (1991) in Nazareth, Birru (1997) in Arbaminch Habtamu (2015) in Hawassa etc. Some of these studies are from the anthropological point of view and concentrated on Addis Ababa and nearby towns. This research is important in providing needed information on the possible effects of migration on the sub-city.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The effects of migration are viewed from two directions. On one hand migration causes excessive urbanization, unemployment, income inequalities, ecological stress and population mal-distribution where as on the other hand migration is a necessary part of economic growth, equilibrating tendencies, facilitating industrialization, improving income distribution and introducing technological change in agriculture, and generalize that migration is the human right ensuring choosing one's destination to improve welfare and economic benefit (Lewis, 1982; Standing, 1984). In general, Rural-urban migration has a number of economic, social, cultural, and demographic impacts to both destination and origin areas.

This rural-urban migration in developing countries is accompanied by positive and negative consequences for the area of origin and destination. For the rural people, in the short run it may help to alleviate the poverty by creating new income and employment opportunity and it has helped in facilitating rural-urban economic and social integration and motivating the expansion

of the urban sector. Later, this alarming migration process has led to congestion, unemployment, pollution and poverty in urban areas, gender and age imbalances and decrease in productivity in rural areas (Aliyev, 2008).

Rural-urban migration is attributed to have both negative and positive consequences at community, household and individual levels (Adepoju, 1982; Mendola, 2006; Regmi and Tisdell, 2010). It is important to remember that, migration activities have implications for those moving, those left behind and those at the destination. Thus, rural-urban migration has implications for both areas i.e. sending and receiving and on migrants themselves (De Haan, 1999).

It is apparent that the basic reasons for the drift of large numbers of people from rural to the urban areas are the relative improvement of different facilities and better living conditions in the urban areas compared to the rural areas is the main "pulling" factor. The pace of urbanization or the tide of migration to urban areas which is triggered by rural "push" factors is consistently higher than the capacity of new job openings and the provision of housing and others social services and amenities. Its effects are felt in wide spread urban unemployment, over-crowded housing and severe shortage of public amenities.

Ethiopia is one of the least urbanized countries of the world where 18 % of its population lives in urban areas. However, its rate of urbanization is one of the highest in the world, 4.1 % (Markos and Seyoum, 1998). The rapid growth of urban population in Ethiopia and in many other developing countries has been largely due to rural-urban migration contributing almost half of their urban population growth. For instance, in 2007, about 85,372 of the Addis Ketema sub-city residents were migrants (CSA, 2007 summary reports).

Addis Ketema sub-city shares 16.8% urban rural migrants to Addis Ababa city Administration (CSA, 2007). The sub-city has become one of the major destinations for rural-urban migrants mainly because of it encompass the main bus terminal of the city and African Largest open market, Merkato. As a result the numbers of migrants of the sub-city has grown from 85,372 people in 2007 (CSA, 2007) to 156,314 in 2016 (World Bank report, 2016). It implies that the rate migration to the sub-city is too high and it needs some measures to reduce the rate.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General objective

The overall objective of the study is to explore the general socio-economic effect of rural-urban migrant youths in Addis Ababa city administration, Addis Ketema sub-city.

1.3.2 Specific objective

The study also has the following specific objectives;

- To assess the effect of rural-urban migration particularly on economic aspects (employment, cost of living, urban informal sectors) in the study area.
- To investigate the effect of in-migration particularly on social services (education, housing, health and other social facilities) in the study area.
- To investigate the major pressure that rural-urban migrants create on physical environment of the sub-city.
- To review the push and pull factor of rural-urban migration in Addis Ketema sub city.

1.4 Research questions

The study is intended to respond the following research questions

- What is the effect of the rural-urban migrant youths on the economic aspect of the sub-city?
- What are the effect of rural-urban migrant youths in providing social services and amenities in sub-city?
- Do the rural-urban migration affected in the urban environment of Addis-Ketema sub-city?
- What are the main push and pull factor for large number of youth to Addis Ketema sub-city?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study is designed to investigate socio-economic and demographic effect of rural-urban migrant youths. The researches done so far relating to rural-urban migration have given greatest weight to the effect of migration on original area without considering the effect in destination of the migrants. However, this study will contribute to fill the gap concerning socio-economic effect of migration. Therefore, this research is significant in giving information related to social, economic and demographic effect of rural-urban migration which has a direct relation to planning and implementation agencies as well as institutions because rural-urban migration has a direct and indirect effect on economic, social, demographic and geographical as well as, cultural and aspects. Hence, this study is important not only for population studies, but also for other sociologists, policy makers, planners, public administrators and other fields, because rural-urban migration in relation to informal sector is taken as a socio-economic and cultural phenomenon which is concerned with population issues.

Generally, the significance of the proposed study could be highlighted in the following statements.

- It helps to widen the knowledge base in relation to rural-urban migration
- It will serve as a secondary source of information for those intending to carry out further surveys on rural-urban migration.
- Policy makers can use this study to strengthen policy issues related to rural-urban migration.
- It will throw light on more burning issues affecting the poor residing in slum areas within our urban areas

1.6 Universe of the study

The study will undertake in three woredas of Addis Ketema sub city, these are woreda 1, 7 and 8. In comparison to other woreda of the sub-city the above mentioned woredas have large numbers of migrant youths, because these woredas are centre of main bus terminal of the city and Merkato. Currently the above mentioned three woredas have more than 100,000 rural-urban migrants. The study will detect the main economic effects of rural-urban migrants in the area, its effect on social services in the area. It also concerned with the general demographic effect of rural-urban migrant youths on residents of the sub-city.

Local government institution like Bureau of Labor and Social Affair, Community Police and Women and Children Affair Office, Health Centers and Transport service providers would also take part in the study.

1.7 Limitation of the study

The central aim of the study is to investigate the effect of rural-urban migrant youths in Addis Ketema sub-city. In doing so, attempts have been made to address the issues based primarily on perspectives of migrants and their destination. But, in addressing the issue, this study focuses only in the assessment socio-economic and demographic effects of rural-urban migration in their destination and not origin of migrant youths. It also lacks to reveal economic impact of high influx of youths from rural areas.

1.8 Methodology of the study

The study will assess both primary and secondary data. Using more than one data collection approach give opportunity to the researcher to combine the strengths and correct some of the deficiencies of any one source of data. Primarily questionnaire which includes open-ended and closed ended would distributed for both migrant youths and for non-migrant local residents of the sub-city. In-depth interview would also conduct to substantiate the responses acquired through questionnaires. Their responses were interpreted and analyzed using descriptive statistics. In addition to this, published and unpublished literatures were used.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter comprises, definitions and concepts of migration, review of selected vital theories on rural-urban migration, factors responsible for rural-urban migration, effect of rural-urban migration and in addition some studies of migration in Ethiopia and other developing countries are going to be discussed. These theories and empirical findings are important to framework the study and used as supportive ideas in line with the discussion of the findings in this research.

2.1. Definitions and Basic Concepts

Theoretically migration is defined simply as a process of personal movement from one area to another. It usually takes place at a variety of scale; intercontinental (between continents), intra continental (between countries of a given continent), and interregional (with in countries) (National Geographic Society, 2005). However, the nature of migration and the cause for it are complex, and there is no general agreement among researchers on the cause of migration.

Arguments about the difference on migration causing factors exist not only among researchers from different discipline, but also among researchers within one discipline (Timalsina, 2007). Thus, concepts and approaches of classifying migration are other important aspects of migration study. Any classification of migration is difficult to formulate and understand because it takes into consideration numerous criteria or stimulating factors of varying nature (Trewartha, 1969 and Vyanga, 1981 cited in Sinha, 2005).

One of the most significant migration patterns has been rural to urban migration, i.e. the movement of people from the country side to cities in search of opportunities (National Geographic Society, 2005; Rwelamira, 2008). Moreover, the common types of rural-urban migration are circulating in the following forms including step migration (village-town-city), circulatory (village-city-village), seasonal (migration associated with periodic labor demand) and chain migration (where migrants follow their predecessors, and assisted by them in establishing an urban area) (Lynch, 2005; National Geographic Society, 2005).

2.2. Review of Relevant Migration Theories and Models

2.2.1. Ravenstein's Law of Migration

As early as 1885, Ernest Ravenstein presented to the Royal Statistical Society 'Laws of Migration' in an attempt to show regularities in the scale and direction of migration and to explain migration movements in relation to opportunities and constraints (Migration Studies of the open university, 1982 cited in Rwelamira, 2008). Ravenstein's laws stated that the primary cause for migration was better external economic opportunities; the volume of migration decrease as distance increases; migration occurs in stages instead of one long move; population movements are bilateral and migration differentials (gender, social class, age etc.) influences persons mobility (Rwelamira, 2008).

2.2.2. The Push and Pull Factors Approach of Rural-Urban Migration

Lee (1966 cited in Rwelamira, 2008) develops a general schema into which a variety of spatial movement can be placed, based on the arguments in which he divided the forces influencing migrants perception into push and pull factors (Ayman, 2002 cited in Acharya and Cervatus, 2009). The former are negative factors tending to force migrants to leave origin areas, while the later are positive factors attracting migrant to destination areas in the expectation of improving their standard of living.

Generally, Lee (1966 cited in Aliyev, 2008) considered all factors associated with migration to be included in the following categories.

1. Factors associated with the areas of origin (Push factors)
2. Factors associated with the areas of destination (Pull factors)
3. Personal factors.

According to Lee the push factors could be more important than pull factors. Although migration can be produced either by push or pull factors, according to Lee, migration mostly is a result of a combination of both push and pull factors that are associated with the areas of origin, destination and also governed by personal factors. Persons own individual emotions, knowledge and intelligence can affect the decision to migrate or not (Lee, 1966 cited in Aliyev, 2008).

2.2.3. Network Theory of Rural-Urban Migration

By network theory migrants' set up interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants in the place of origin through bonds of kinship, friendship, and shared community origin (Massay et al, 1993 cited in De Haas, 2008). An important concept around the importance of migration network, locally as well as internationally put simply, migrants move to place where friends, family members, neighbors or others from their village have moved before because it decreases their psychological and financial costs as well as increase social security. As a result, migrants in a particular destination tend to come from specific areas of origin; particularly when the migratory jobs are relatively attractive and have higher returns (De Haan and Yakub, 2009).

2.2.4. Dual Economy Models of Rural-Urban Migration

Lewis (1954 cited in Aliyev, 2008), formulated the best known theoretical work on development, primarily concerned with economic development in a dual economy, involving the capitalist and non-capitalist sector of the economy. In his model Lewis (1954 cited in Aliyev, 2008) divides the economy into two sectors, a large subsistence sector and a small capitalist sector. By subsistence sector, Lewis (1954 cited in Aliyev, 2008) refers to the traditional agricultural sector which is characterized by underemployment and unemployment, with negligible zero or even negative marginal labor productivity. So, surplus labor which is defined as such in the Lewis model can be withdrawn from traditional subsistence sector without any loss of output (Todaro and Smith 2003). By capitalist Sector, Lewis (1954 cited in Aliyev, 2008), refers to the modern urban industrial sector which is more developed than the traditional sector in terms of capital, income and wages per head, the proportion of income saved and the rate of technical progress (Aliyev, 2008). Under these conditions, the surplus labour in rural areas supplements the labor shortage in urban areas, and in this way, rural-urban migration takes place (Timalsina, 2007) and rural-urban migration continues until labor in the subsistence sector is fully absorbed by the capitalist sector.

Although Lewis two sector model provides the basic explanations for rural-urban migration, it is criticized because some of its key assumptions do not fit the institutional and economic realities of developing countries (Todaro and Smith, 2003).

2.3 The Nature of Rural-Urban Migration in Ethiopia

In the sub-Saharan Africa, there is a consensus that improvement in economic circumstances is the primary motivation for internal migration. African migration is fundamentally a family affair rather than an individual activity. Sending of remittances by migrants is identified as one of the strongest and most all encompassing phenomena in Africa's migration systems. Accordingly individual migration enables the household to maximize its chances for survival by diversifying its sources of income and spreading its risks (Stark and Bloom, 1985). Studies in Ethiopia regarding the implications of migration reveal both the positive and negative aspects.

On the positive aspect, migration contributes in meeting the labor demands of receiving areas, bringing back skills, and playing a key role in the diversification and improvement of household income (Degefa, 2005). On the effect of rural-urban migration, different researchers state that migration leads in increasing population exerting pressure on urban social services in the host environment, as well as creating a shortage of farm labor, placing burden of responsibilities on the person who left behind.

2.4 Effects of Rural-Urban Migration

The effects of migration are viewed from two directions. On one hand migration causes excessive urbanization, unemployment, income inequalities, ecological stress and population mal-distribution where as on the other hand migration is a necessary part of economic growth, equilibrating tendencies, facilitating industrialization, improving income distribution and introducing technological change in agriculture, and generalize that migration is the human right ensuring choosing one's destination to improve welfare and economic benefit (Lewis, 1982; Standing, 1984). In general, Rural-urban migration has a number of economic, social, cultural, and demographic impacts to both destination and origin areas.

2.4.1 Economic Effect

In many cases of migration economic gain has been the prime objective. The economic gain acquired by rural migrants from the cities could be an important asset to be transferred to the rural areas (home area or village) in the form of capital, technology, learning awareness, knowledge, trade, goods or services, etc... Tiffen (1995) describes the positive value of migration as any work outside the district brings in capital and information as well as investment in transport or shops which in turn can facilitate agricultural profitability. Migrants are everywhere doing all kinds of jobs mostly in the service and informal sectors. *They are mainly engaged in the 3-d jobs –difficult, dirty, and dangerous* (Ma & Xiang 1998) jobs that the urban population does not want because they are too hard or disgracing.

2.4.2 Demographic Consequences

Migration has significant influence on the population size of both receiving and sending regions. As Standing (1984) pointed out, an increase in migration is expected to reduce rural population growth while urban population can increase because of the majority of migrants are males and females of reproductive age group. As the result, there can be predominance of older age groups with lower fertility rate in the sending rural areas (Khinchuk 1987).

UN in (1991) reported that the migration which is caused by population pressure becomes age and sex selective. The result will be a rejuvenation of the population structure of the urban area at destination because the migrants are younger than the resident population. Moreover, some studies demonstrated that the age selectivity nature of rural-urban migration supplies cities with more young adults which in turn increase crude birth rates in cities and urban areas (UNFPA, 1996). In Africa the age selectivity in city ward migration is predominantly non contraceptive societies; hence it makes the urban population age structure more conducive to high fertility (UNESCO, 1992).

2.4.3 Consequence on providing urban basic facilities

Migration has not only impact on demographic and economic aspects, but it has also different impacts on urban basic facilities. The consequences of migration are numerous in the urban areas among which overcrowding and congestion, strain on urban social services, rising food costs, worsening air and water diseases are important (Adepoju 1991). The most visible impact of growing urban population is probably the rise in squatter settlements in the main urban centers. The artificial barriers include high housing costs and regulations making it harder for migrants to rent houses in the cities, pushing them to sub-urban areas where lack of social services and police protection is pervasive (Zhao, 1999).

2.4.4 It results expansion of Urban Informal Sectors

A majority of migrant workers find work in the urban informal sector which then leads to low productivity and limited prospects for exiting poverty (Deshingkar and Grimm, 2005). However, there is also compelling evidence that migrants can escape poverty even when they have remained in the informal sector. The majority of the new workers in the urban labor force seemed to create their own employment and start their own businesses. Self-employment comprises a greater and represents 70 per cent of informal employment in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), 62 percent in North Africa, 60 per cent in Latin America and 59 per cent in Asia (Deshigkar and Grimm, 2005). The self-employed were engaged in a variety of activities such as street vending, prostitution, selling different items. Other migrants found jobs as daily labourers, barbers, carpenters, mechanics, maids, personal servants and artisans (McCatty, 2004).

Their main reason for taking part in the informal sector is to use what little skills they have to earn enough income to sustain their daily lives. As mentioned before, urban informal sector activities can be labor intensive, the labor coming from every member of the household that is able to work. The majority of the workers entering the urban informal sector are recent rural migrants who are unable to find jobs in the formal sector and the main reason for taking part in the informal sector is to use what little skills they have to earn enough income to sustain their daily lives (Acharya and cervatus, 2009). The informal sector is connected to the formal sector, since it provides opportunities for people who are unable to find employment in the formal

sector. Thus, rural-urban migration results expansion of the informal sector and seen as a cause of rural-urban migration, because it lowers the risk of the individual being unemployed once they move to the cities (McCatty, 2004).

2.4.5 Consequence on rise of urban population

Migration has increased urban populations significantly over the years. A common view held by policy makers and economists in developing countries is that urban growth rates are excessive. This view is brought about by the large numbers of unemployed or under employed young people in many Asian, African, and Latin American cities (McCatty, 2004).

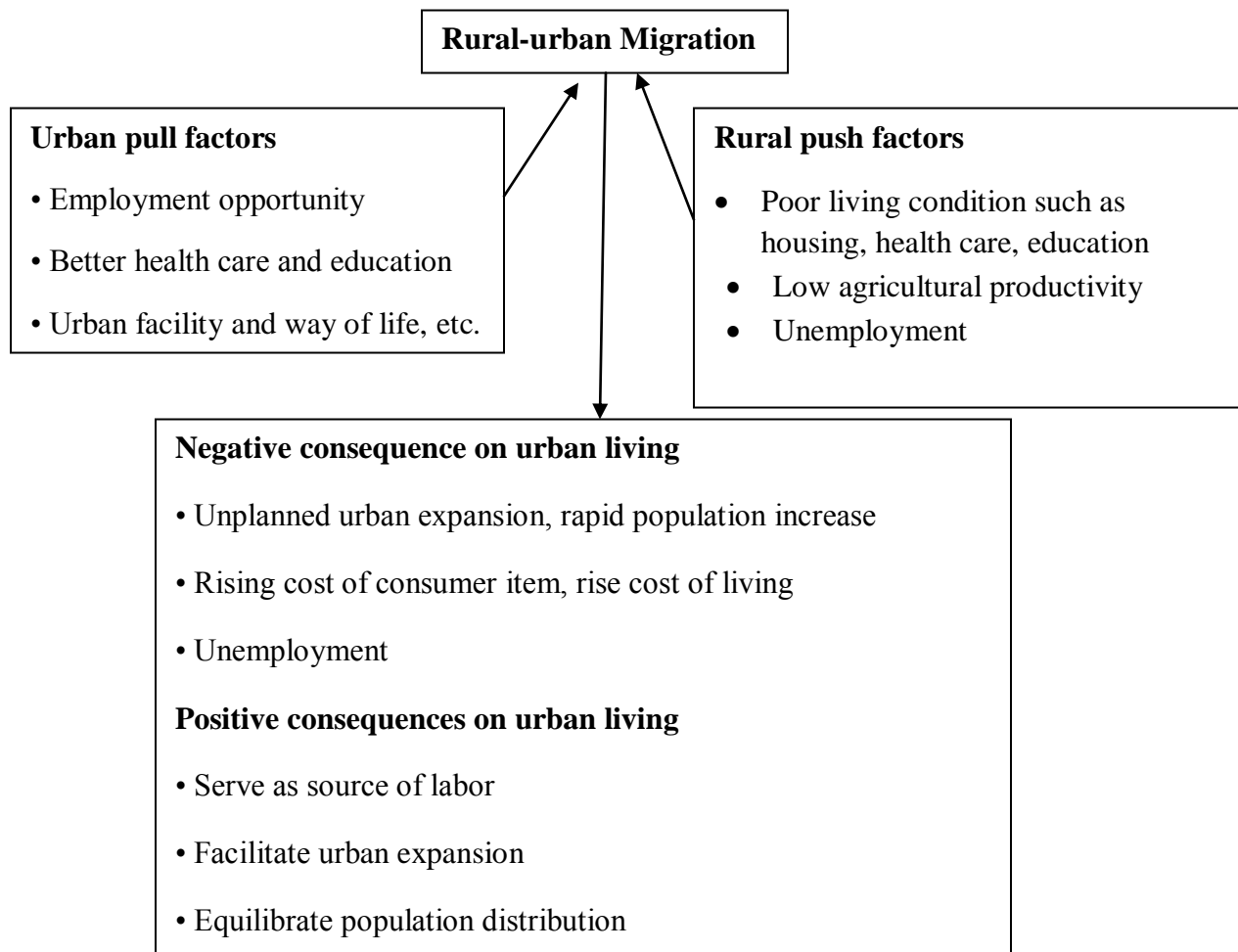
Rural-urban migration increases the urban population and hence un planned urban expansion with insufficient supply of social services like housing, electricity, water supply, proper sewerage system, road networks and transportation system. Increased number of people because of rural urban migration certainly puts pressure on available and stagnant public utilities. Health services and education have been particularly burdened with a huge demand, causing overcrowded classrooms in urban areas. The most visible impact of growing urban population is probably the rise in squatter settlements in main urban centers. There are cases of unsafe and overcrowded shanty towns where exposure to pollution and diseases are high at risk. In general, increasing urban population has also brought increasing problems in urban. It is also difficult for the urban administration to have proper record of urban residents. Lack of proper record concerning residents made it difficult to control certain criminal activities like robbery and attacks on individual property and in some cases life of residents (Alemante, Ansha &Waktola, 2006).

Unplanned urban growth further contributes to the displacement of farmers around expanding towns (Alemante, Ansha &Waktola, 2006). This further aggravates production shortfall and family disruption. Displaced family members may decide to join urban where there is no job opportunity. As Alemante, Ansha &Waktola (2006) pointed out that, growths of streetism, urban un employment and higher proportion of unskilled migrants negatively affect the peace and security of the town. In the absence of proper waste management q1system, environmental

pollution is another area of concern for the wider public. Urbanization is connected with a variety of policies, spanning demographic economic and environmental concerns. Growing of cities is often seen as the agents of environmental pollution and urbanization can place stress on the land through sprawl; coincident industrial development may threaten air and water quality (Micheal, 1999).

Most of the migration conventionally linked to these urban issues was seen, as a conventional pattern of migration does not always lead to increase incomes and impacts of migration perhaps, the migrant may face obstacles in availability of job and loss of much human labor and social capital. Many in migrants are not in a position to find space and/or materials to accumulate the necessary resources and materials to build a permanent house and they are forced to erect and live in temporary dwellings on the streets. Cities of developing countries, over one-third of their populations have the possibility of living in squatter and slum settlements (Todaro, 2003)

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework



The above conceptual frame work describes cause and consequence rural-urban migration in short form by chart. As it clearly depicts there are a lot of rural push and urban pull factors for rural-urban migration. There are also several effects resulting from high rate of rural-urban migration in the destination of migrants. These push and pull factors contributed for initiate youths to move from their place of birth to cities. Then they engaged in different informal business sectors that affects the urban livelihood. Rural-urban migration also has positive effect in the destination area. The effect of rural-urban migration can be seen on social, economic and demography of cities. Nevertheless this conceptual framework shows the ideal cause-effect of rural-urban migration.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

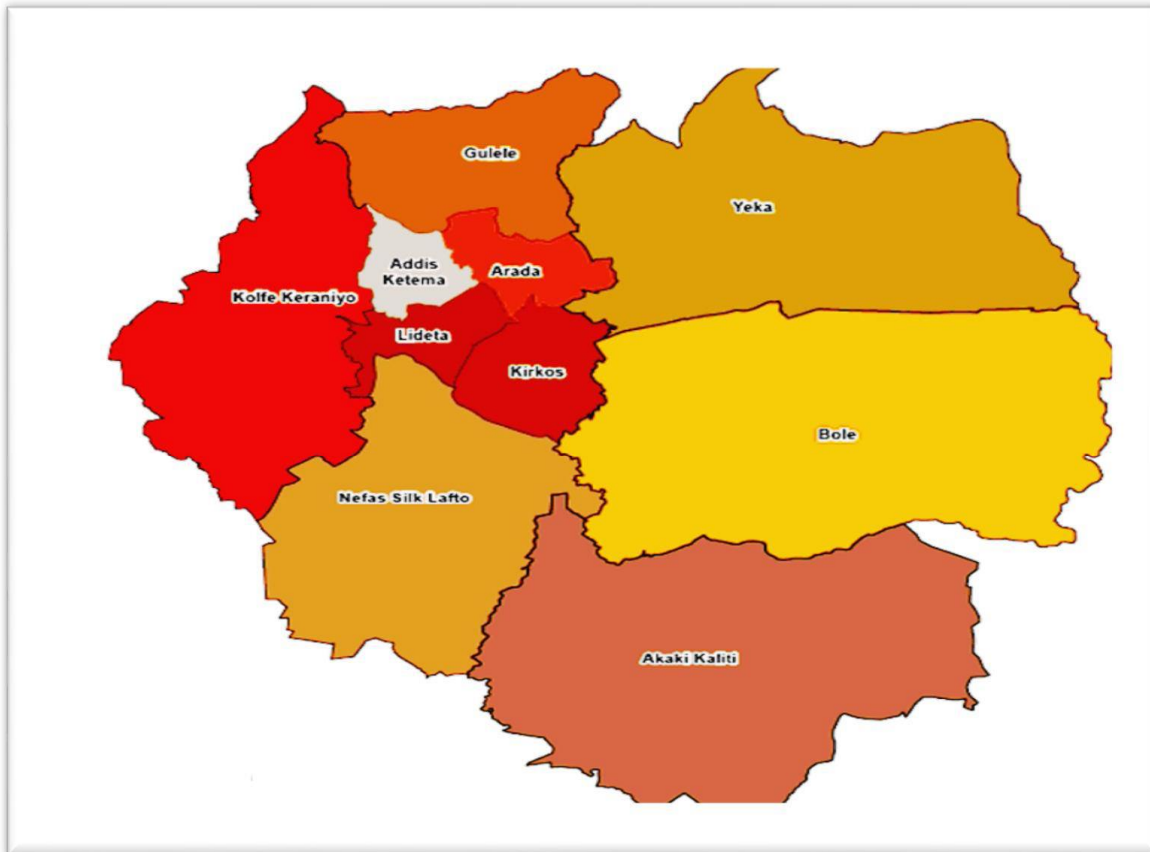
3.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with how the research is made. Thus this chapter has six sub topics; it includes area of the study, research design, sampling technique, source of data, method of data collection and analyses.

3.1 Background of the study area

Addis Ababa was established in 1887 during the reign of Emperor Menilik II, it is the capital city of Ethiopia. From the total area of the country, it occupies 586 Sq.Km². The city lies 9°1'48"N latitude and 38°44'24"E longitude. In addition, the city is located at the heart of the country, an altitude ranging from 2,100 meters at Akaki in the south to 3,000(9,800 ft) meters at Entoto Hill in the North. Likewise the city has 3,648,631 total populations, 1,895,968 are female and the rest 1,752,663 are male. The city has ten sub cities, the largest one is Bole sub-city and Addis Ketema is the smallest in its geographical area coverage. These sub cites also classifies in to one hundred sixteen woredas, Addis Ketema shares ten of them (Socio-economic profile of Addis Ababa 2012).

Figure 3.1 Mapping of Addis Ababa City



Source; City Government of Addis Ababa Bureau of Finance and Economic Development, 2004 E.C

On the other hand, Addis Ababa serves as a set of different national and international organization including Africa Union (AU) and United Nation Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).

Table 3.1 Population Distributions in Addis Ababa

S/N	Sub-cities	Area in (km ²)	Population	Population Density
1	Addis Ketema	7.41	336,850	36,659.1
2	Akaky Kaliti	118.08	265,273	1,653.7
3	Arada	9.91	295,999	23,000
4	Bole	122.08	398,900	2,694.1
5	Gullele	30.18	374,865	9,438.9
6	Kirkos	14.62	295,441	16,104
7	Kolfe Keranio	61.25	616,219	7,448.5
8	Lideta	9.18	284,769	23,000
9	Nifas Silk-Lafto	68.3	382,740	4,915.7
10	Yeka	85.46	397,575	3950.1
	Total	526.47	3,648,631	

Source: Adopted From Wikipedia

Although all Ethiopian ethnic groups are represented in Addis Ababa because it is the capital of the country, the largest groups include the [Amhara](#) (56.04%), [Oromo](#) (19.00%), [Gurage](#) (16.34%), [Tigray](#) (5.18%), [Silt'e](#) (2.94%), and [Gamo](#) (1.68%). Languages spoken include

[Amharic](#) (71.0%), [Oromiffa](#) (10.7%), [Gurage](#) (8.37%), [Tigrinya](#) (3.60%), [Silt'e](#) (1.82%) and [Gamo](#) (1.03%). The religion with the most believers in Addis Ababa is [Ethiopian Orthodox](#) with

74.7% of the population, while 16.2% are [Muslim](#), 7.77% [Protestant](#), and 0.48% [Catholic](#). (Central Statics Authority, 2012)

According to the 2007 national census, 98.64% of the housing units of Addis Ababa had access to [safe drinking water](#), while 14.9% had flush toilets, 70.7% pit toilets (both ventilated and unventilated), and 14.3% had no toilet facilities. In 2014, there were 63 public toilets in the city, with plans to build more. Values for other reported common indicators of the [standard of living](#) for Addis Ababa as of 2005 include the following: 0.1% of the inhabitants fall into the lowest wealth quintile; adult literacy for men is 93.6% and for women 79.95%, the highest in the nation for both sexes; and the civic [infant mortality rate](#) is 45 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, which is less than the nationwide average of 77; at least half of these deaths occurred in the infants' first month of life. (Ibid)

The economic activities in Addis Ababa are diverse. According to official statistics from the federal government, some 189,197 people in the city are engaged in trade and commerce; 182,977 in manufacturing and industry; 80,391 homemakers of different variety; 187,186 in civil administration; 50,538 in transport and communication; 89,514 in education, health and social services; 32,685 in hotel and catering services; and 48,602 in agriculture. In addition to the residents of rural parts of Addis Ababa, the city dwellers also participate in animal husbandry and cultivation of gardens. 677 hectares (1,670 acres) of land is irrigated annually, on which 129,880 quintals of vegetables are cultivated

Addis Ketema sub city has a population of 336,850 with the ten woredas. In comparison to the other sub city Addis ketema is densely populated (36,659.1 people/km sq.) it is evident that rural-urban migration contributed for such population congestion (Ibid).

Figure 3.2 Mapping of Addis Ketema Sub City



Source; City Government of Addis Ababa Bureau of Finance and Economic Development, 2004 E.C

Most of the residents of the sub-city are principally engaged in non-permanent jobs. Indeed relatively high numbers of the rural-urban migrants are informal workers. Informal street business, domestic servant and commercial sex work, are common means of livelihoods in the sub-city. These kinds of works are unsecured by their very nature and hence prevent individuals to improve their economic conditions.

The study area is characterized by many socio-economic problems of residents. The pervasiveness of these problems such as high unemployment, housing and sanitation problem; made the sub-city uncomfortable place to live.

The rationale behind to purposively select this sub city is that; it is densely populated, most population from the sub city are rural-urban migrants. In addition to that, street informal business, which is highly dominated by rural-urban migrant youths, is very common in the area.

The tide of migration to the Addis Ketema sub-city is consistently higher than the capacity of the sub-city to accommodate the new demands posed by the migrants. Rural-urban migrant youths engaged in different informal street businesses that affect livelihood of local residents. In addition it contributed for some criminal activities like theft and robbery in the area. Social services like health centers and transportation are also seriously affected by those rural-urban migrants.

3.3 Research Design

This study was used both qualitative and quantitative approach. According to Saunders *et.al* (2009) mixed method approach is both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis methods are used. It is more than simply collecting and analyzing both kinds of data rather the use of both approaches has greater strength in the overall study than either qualitative or quantitative research. Hence, this study was utilizing both qualitative and quantitative approach so as to get more reliable and valid results on the level of economic empowerments of women by the activities of NGOs.

Subsequently, this study can be considered as a descriptive research. “The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists and it is fact finding” (Kothari 2004). Similarly, this study aim was to describe the role of NGOs on economic empowerment of women and find out the level of economic life of women who changed by the activities of NGOs. Based on the descriptive research design the study use questioners and interviews as research data instrument.

3.4 Sampling Technique

Addis Ketema sub city has ten woredas. From these woredas three of them were purposively selected; woreda 1, 7 and 8. According to Saunders *et.al* (2009) purposive sampling is best to select sample that enable to answer the research question and to meet the objective. As a result, the reason behind to select purposively is the availability of high amount of rural-urban migrant youths and a place where very high informal street business undertaken. The area is one of the most densely populated areas in the city. Moreover it is destination for much rural-urban migrant

youths because of its nearness to main bust terminal of the city and African largest open market, Merkato. In addition to this, time constraint that prevents from conducting census was another reason to use purposive sampling.

In the selected woredas the total target populations are 210; according to Bartlet et al. (2001) the sample size formula, the research was includes 202 respondents by use the following formula.

If $N \geq 10,000$ then, Sample Size; $n = \frac{z^2 pq}{d^2}$ (1)

If $N < 10,000$ then, Sample Size; $fn = \frac{n}{(1+\frac{n}{N})}$(2)

Where, N=population size

n= desired sample size

z= confidence level (93% = 1.81)

p= estimated characteristics of study population (0.5)

q= 1-p

d= level of statistical significance set/margin of error (0.07)

If the size of population (in the study area) is about 10,000, the sample size of the study would be: where Z= 1.81, p= 0.5, q= 1-0.5, d= 0.07

$n = \frac{z^2 pq}{d^2} = 202$ (3)

So, the study population in the study area was less than 10,000 that was 210. Thus according to equation number three the sample size was determined as follows:

$fn = \frac{202}{(1+\frac{202}{210})} = 210$

Based on the formula, the sample size was determined as 210. Accordingly, this much number of questionnaire was administered to beneficiaries. The sample classified equally for each woredas. The proportion was calculated according to Kothari (2004) are presented in the following table.

Where, N= Total population

n= Total sample size

N_i = Total population in strata

n_i = Sample size in strata

P_i = Proportion of population included in stratum i ,

$P_i = \frac{N_i}{N}$, then

$n_i = n \times p_i$

3.5 Sources of Data

To enhance the quality of data multiple data sources was employed for the research: primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected by using data collectors' In-depth Interview was also undertaken by the researcher. Focus Group Discussion was also conducted with local government officials to verify the data. In addition to primary data the study was used secondary data such as physical observation, review of different documents, reports, books, internet and other relevant document that support to find information related to effect of rural-urban migration was referred.

3.6 Method of Data Collection

For the purpose of this study the researcher employed three different data collection methods. Primary data was collected through questionnaire, interview and Focus Group Discussion. Secondary data were obtained from physical observation, reports and different documents.

3.6.1 Questionnaire

The researcher was used primary data that was collected through questioners for sample population. Primarily, the questioner translates in to Amharic that is familiar language for respondents. Then the questionnaires were customized to the selected respondents' rural-urban migrant youths and non-migrant local residents in the area. The questionnaires contain both open and close ended question and the questionnaires were administered by the data collectors. As a result, the respondents were personally contacted. This is because some of the respondents

unable to read and write and some others were not familiar with Amharic and hence should be assisted by enumerators to write the answer of their choices.

3.6.2 In-Depth Interview

In order to find out the views, attribution and perception of non-migrant local residents and migrant youths, In-depth interview are employed. Different interview questions are prepared for rural-urban migrant youths and local residents, all interview questions are prepared in Amharic language for the ease response of respondents. Accordingly the interview was administered by the researcher in asking different perspective of effects of rural-urban migration on urban households.

3.6.3 Focus Group Discussion

Focus Group Discussion are also conducted with government officials from Labor and Social affair, Health Center, Community Police and Women and Children office and these woredas are provide their information through Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Three Focus Group Discussions are facilitated (one in each woreda). The researcher facilitate all the Focus Group Discussions

3.6.4 Physical observation

Physical observation on Social Service providers like Health Centers, Community Police and Transport service providers are also applied to find out additional data on socio-economic effect of youth migrants on the sub-city. Physical observation made to Addis Ketema sub-city woreda 1, 7 and 8 different times to identify the effect of rural-urban migration in the area. Accordingly, high amount of informal street business in the area and inaccessibility of services like transportation and health care were observed during the observation.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

After collecting the relevant data, the questioners was analyzed and presented by using descriptive quantitative method. To analyze and interpret the quantitative data the research use statistical package for Social Science SPSS V16.0. According to Kothari (2004) Wilcoxon is a non parametric test for comparing two groups and applicable to compare before and after intervention. It is important to check the effect of rural-urban migration on urban households. And the results are presented by tabulation, graph and charts. On the other hand, open ended question, interview and secondary data (reports and different documents) are interpreted qualitatively. Finally, the result of research presented to users of respective bodies in the form of written report.

3.8 Reliability and Validity

Sound measurement must meet the tests of validity and reliability. Validity refers to the extent to which a test measures what we actually wish to measure. Reliability has to do with the accuracy and precision of a measurement procedure (Kothari, 1990). Hence, different techniques were employed to assure validity and reliability of the instruments.

Validity of the instruments in this study was determined based on the advice of (Kothari, 1990). He described that content validity can be determined by using a panel of persons) internal consistency checking formula. about the factors (push and pull) of migration as reliable because according to Yalew (2011) to identify or assess different social problems, to make decisions, to formulate policies and programs etc. the required minimum acceptable reliability value was about (0.55). Then, clear instructions were made to avoid ambiguities among questions that asking about migrants' socio-economic and demographic effect on urban households. Hence, advisor of the thesis and different literature were referred to ensure the validity of the instruments the researcher made.

Finally, the researcher made modification on some items and adds some new questions based on the suggestions of the advisor. Instrumental validity also checked by other tools that employed in the study such as focus group discussions and key informants interview.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

To accomplish research ethical issues are very important. Thus, in this study the following ethical issues have been taken in to account in all stages of research. Explanation of the objective and significance of the study have given to the questionnaires population. Further, prior permission was asked the interview with both rural-urban migrant youths and non-migrant local residents. Permission and time allocation of local government officials were determinant for data collected through Focus Group Discussion. The questionnaire, the interview and the research formats have approved by the advisor and hence valuable comments have been respected.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Introduction

Rural-urban migrant youths have different socio-economic and demographic effect on urban households. Thus this chapter presents the main results of the research obtained from questionnaires, interviews, FGD and secondary data. It is divided in to five sections. The first section provides characteristics of sample respondent; these are age, sex, education status and marital status. The second section provides origin of migrant youths and causes of migration. The next section deals with economic status, length of stay, difficulties rural-urban migrant youths face in Addis Ababa. The last section analyzes socio-economic effect of rural-urban migration on the sub-city, effect on demography and physical environment of the area are discussed.

Rate of Response

In this research from the total of 210 samples the response rate is 96.2% (that is 202). As indicated in chapter three in methodology part, 150 questionnaires distributed in Addis Ketema sub city (wereda one, seven and eight) for rural-urban migrant youths and non-migrant local residents, 36 respondents also participated through in-depth interview and the rest 24 local government officials participated through FGD. Only 144 questionnaires were adequately filled and among 36 interviews only 34 are correctly replied. Thus, 202 samples participated in the data collection this made the response rate is 96.2%.

4.1 Characteristics of Target Population

Table 4.1 Characteristics of Respondent by Age, sex, Marital Status and Education Level

Variable	Particular	Amount	Percent (%)
Age	15-20	109	52.69
	21-25	69	33.3
	26-30	23	11.83
	>30	5	2.15
Sex	Male	111	61
	Female	71	39
Marital status	Unmarried	131	63.3
	Married	51	24.4
	Divorced	31	12.3
Education level	Illiterate	14.91	7.1
	Grade 1-4	57.96	27.6
	Grade 5-8	54.18	25.8
	Grade 9-12	36.12	17.2
	College or university	46.83	22.3

Source: Field survey, 2017

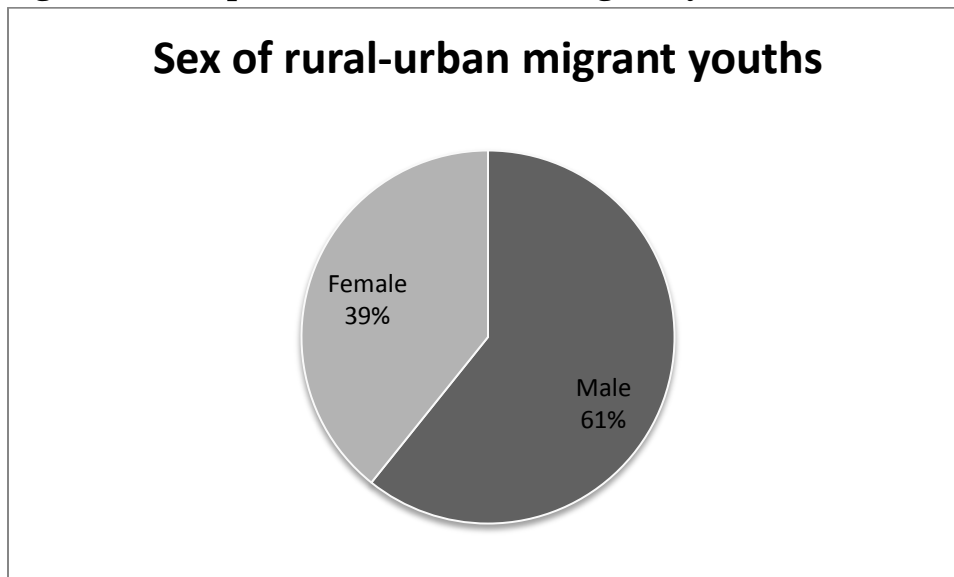
4.1.1 Sex Profile

Internal migration is an activity undertaken primarily by young adults all over the world (Deshingkar and Grimm, 2004). In Africa also labor migration, particularly greater distance tends to be dominated by young men (De Haan, 2000).

The study of rural-urban migration in Ethiopia found that, migrants are mostly male under the age of 30 (15-30) years (CSA, 1999). The study conducted by Feleke et al(2006) also found that even though children have participated in the rural-urban migration, most migrants to Addis Ababa are young male and female from different ethnic groups.

Accordingly, the result of the study shows that most of migrants in Addis Ketema sub-city are young male. Young male comprises for 61% of rural-urban migration and the rest 39% were young female (*see Figure-4.1*). It also understood that young female are more likely engaged in international migration than in domestic urban-rural migration.

Figure-4.1 Sex profile of rural-urban migrant youths

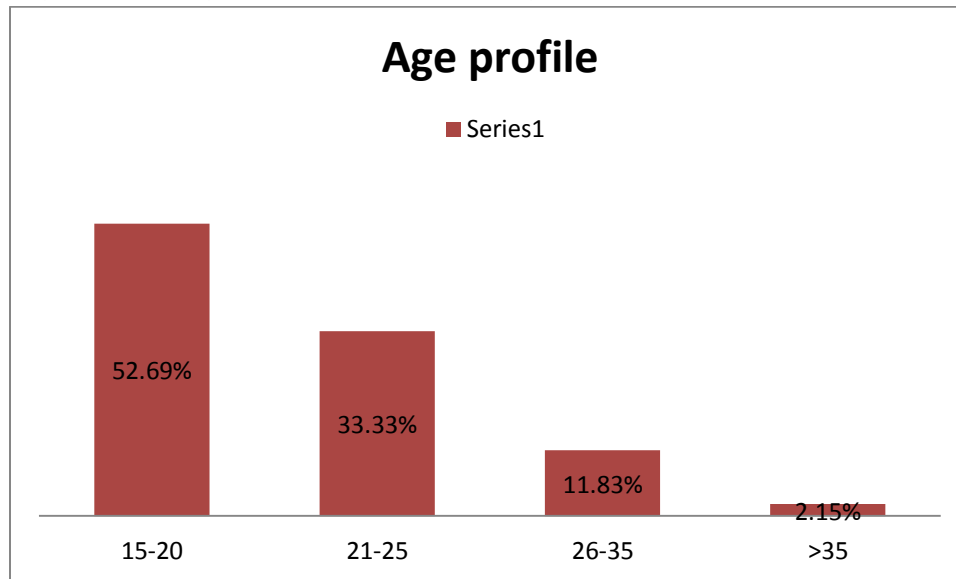


Source: survey developed by Author, 2017

4.1.2 Age profile

In line with the above discussion, the results of this study shows that, the rate of migration was found significantly higher for the people who belonged to the age group of (15-20) followed by (20-25) about 52.69 % and 33.33%, respectively, (indicating that youths, among others, are more migratory) and the rate was relatively lower for youths above 25 years 11.8% for 25-30 and about 2.15% among the age group of 35 years and above (*see Figure-4.2*)

Figure-4.2 Age of rural-urban migrant youths

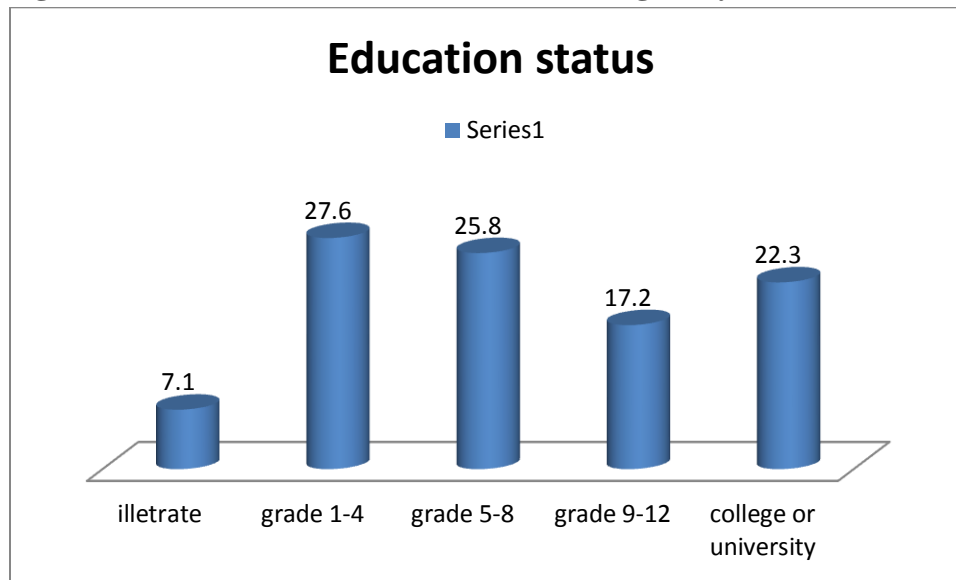


Source: survey developed by Author, 2017

4.1.3 Educational Status

As mentioned earlier, selectivity of migration varies according to education of migrants too. Most studies of rural-urban migration found that, relatively better educated shows the highest propensity to migrate (Deshigkar and Grimm, 2005; Hossain, 2001). But the findings of CSA (1999) in Ethiopia showed that 70% of internal migrants were illiterate. This study proves that currently rural-urban migration takes place in all level of education, results show that 7.1% of migrants are illiterate and there are a high proportion of migrants who attained primary school (53.4%), of whom 27.6% were at primary school level of first cycle (grade 1-4) and 25.8 % were attended second cycle level (grade 5-8). The rest were tertiary level (university or college) attendants and graduates were 22.3% of migrant youths. 7.1% urban-rural migrant youths were attended secondary level of education (grade 9-12) (*see chart-4.3*). This doesn't suggest that the least educated are the most migratory; rather it reflects the predominance of primary school graduates given high drop-out rates at the end of primary education courses and significant number of university and college graduates to seek employment.

Figure-4.3 Education status of rural-urban migrant youths



Source: survey developed by Author, 2017

4.1.4 Marital status

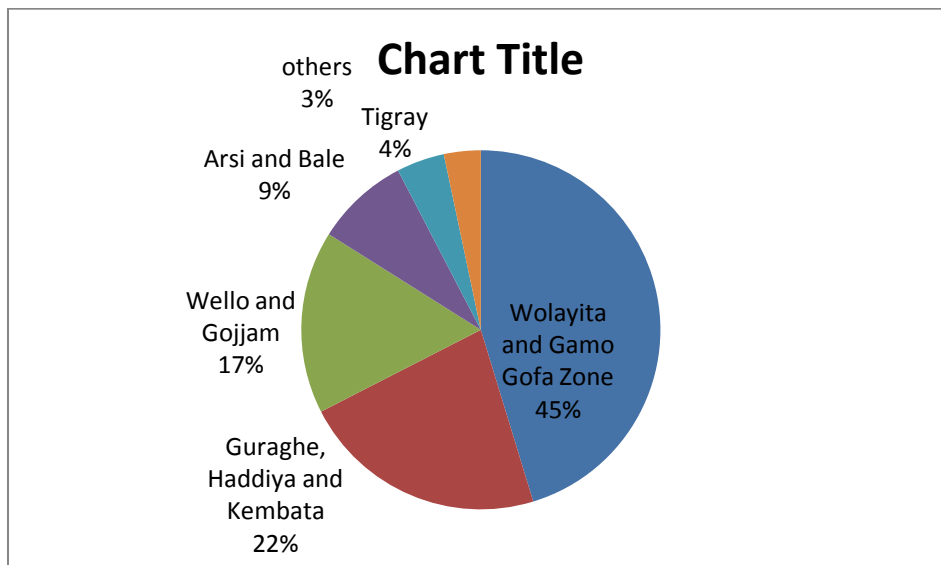
Rural-urban migration is also influenced by marital status. Different literatures states that generally those who have no family obligation are more prone to move (IDRC, 1977; Mendola, 2006). Supporting this idea, the result of this study shows that more than half (63.3%) of the migrants were single, 24.4% were married and 12.3% were divorced at the time of their migration. The study also ensures that most rural-urban migrant youths were married in their destination to share burdens of life. Almost all of them were divorced after short period of marriage in the city mainly because of pregnancy of women. Because of this fact, most of divorced women become single mother.

4.2 Origin of Rural-Urban Migrant Youths

Hossain (2001) also found that rural out-migration is closely associated with unequal distribution of resources, particularly land because of over population in the origin of the migrants. This

study reveals that overpopulation, landlessness and small landholdings play an important role in determining most youths to migrate to Addis Ababa. Most of rural-urban migrant youths, 45.1% were from Wolayita and Gamo-Gofa zone. Followed by Guraghe, Haddiya and Kembata zones that share for 22.1%. The third dominant origin of rural-urban migrant youths is Wello and Gojjam, that comprises for 16.4%. Arsi and Bale zones and Tigray took small proportion of migrant youths, 8.1% and 4.3% respectively. 3.3% youths come from different area of the country that fall under others category (*see Figure-4.4*). In line with this the study verifies that most of migrants from Wolayita and Gamo-Gofa zones follow their relative who comes before them. In the case of Guraghe, Haddiya and Kembata zones most of rural-urban migrant youths are those who can't afford to migrate to different countries like South Africa. Several factors might be mentioned for youths to migrate from their area of origin to cities.

Figure-4.4 Origin of rural-urban migrant youths



Source: Survey developed by Author, 2017

4.2.1 Causes of migration

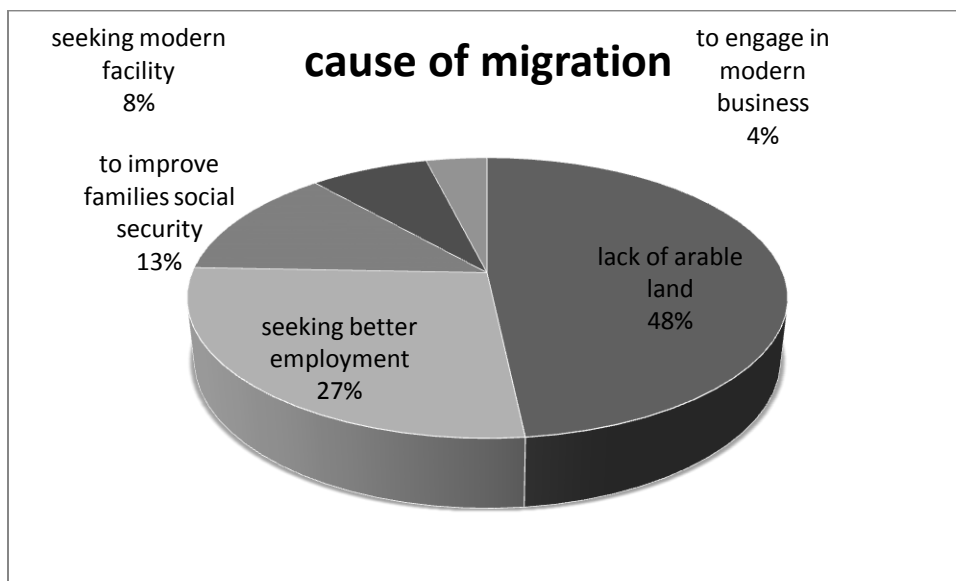
Poverty in Ethiopia is declining, but levels of absolute poverty are still high. The proportion of Ethiopians who fell below the national poverty line in 2004 and 2005 stood at 36% and reduced to 29.6% in 2011. The national poverty line for 2010/11 was determined to be ETB 3,781 per person per year. The majority of those living under the poverty line were in rural

areas, where the proportion below the poverty line stood at 30.4 %, in comparison to 25.7 % in urban areas. (Atnafu, Oucho and Zeitlyn, 2014)

Gebeyehu (2014: 9) 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”.

Regarding qualitative evidence about push and pull factors of rural-urban migration in Ethiopia, the study done by Feleke et al (2006) and Participatory Poverty Assessment (MoFED, 2005) provide insights on the push and pull factors of migration. The rural push factors associated with rural-urban migration are shortage of land, landlessness and destitution and urban areas associated with the pull of perceptions of better employment opportunities, particularly in the informal sector. Then this study recognizes that most of rural-urban migrant youths 48.3% are flee from their area of origin because over population of lack of arable land in the area. Looking for better employment and need to improve family social security also reasons for youths to migrate from their origin to cities that contribute for 27.3% and 12.9% respectively. Some youths come to Addis Ababa in seeking modern facilities 7.8% and the rest come to engage in business activities in urban areas 3.9%

Figure-4.5 Reasons of rural-urban migrant youths to flee from their area of origin



Source: own survey, 2017

4.3 Economic Status of Rural-urban migrant youths

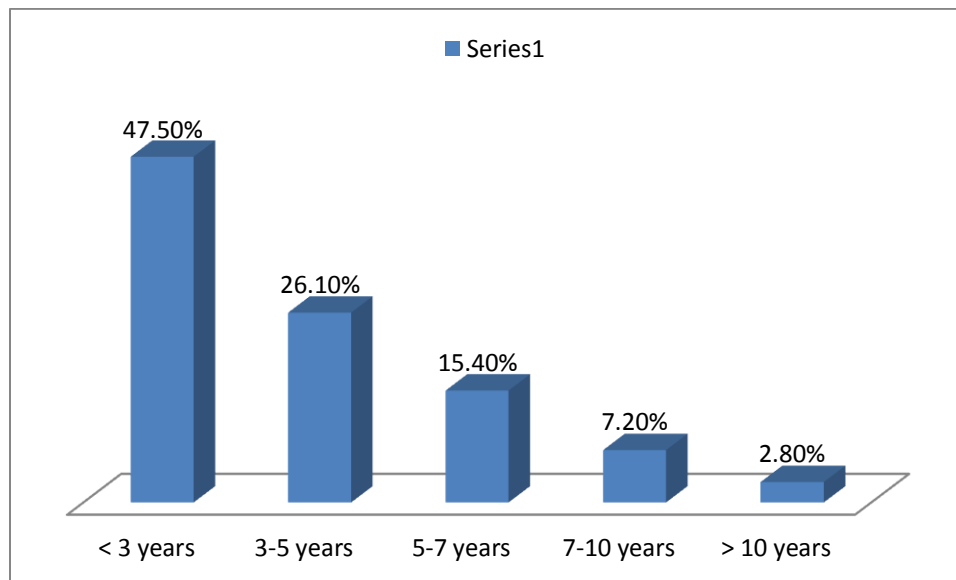
4.3.1 Employment status

The rural-urban migrant youths in Addis Ketema sub-city are engaged in different urban informal economic sector activities, such as informal street business, street vending and daily labor and other casual work. In terms of employment status, the subjects of this study reported that most of them (94.4%) are self and shared employers in the street vending activity in the area and the rest (5.6%) are engaged as daily laborers works under different street vendors. A study conducted by Feleke et al (2006) stated that most of the rural-urban migrants to the two urban sites (Addis Ababa and Shashemene) 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.

4.3.2 Length of Residence in Addis Ababa

Migrants may not arrive at the same time to a certain place. Some of them may arrive earlier than others and some of them may have arrived recently. An attempt was made to examine when the migrants arrived at Addis Ababa. Thus, the length of arrival may have an influence on occupational status, income level and on other related activities. The finding of the study then reveals that the trend of migration is increasing from time to time in alarming rate. Accordingly 47.6% of migrants arrived within the period of less than 3 years, 26.1% within 3- 5 years, 15.4% within 5-7 years, 7.8% and 2.8% within 7-10 years and more than 10 years ago respectively (see **Figure-4.6**)

Figure-4.6 Length of Residence of rural-urban migrant youths in the area



Source: Survey developed by Author, 2017

4.3.3 Difficulties migrant youths faced in Addis Ababa

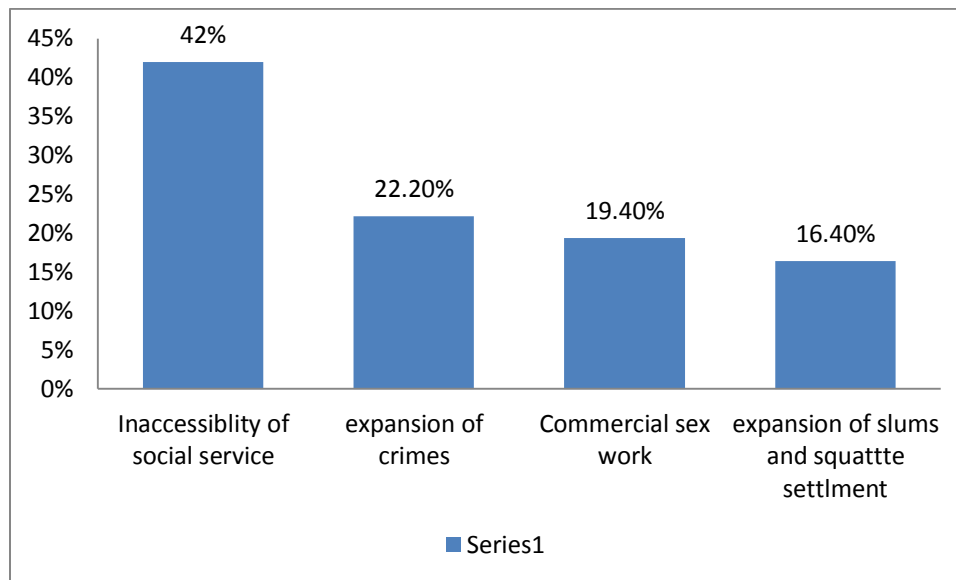
Chain migration is common among rural-urban migrant youths. An attempt was made to assess the situations followed by the migrant during in-migration and after. The interviewed migrants said that they followed their close friends/relatives/ and family members during their in-migration to Addis Ababa. The migrants after arriving at Addis Ababa, they live for a long while with these relatives or friends in common house, that enables new comers to overcome difficulties like housing, food and other consumer items, absence of job and other related crisis in the city. At their initial period all migrant youths have faced lack of food, absence of housing and job, they explained that through time they managed to overcome all these problems and engage in informal street business and earn their livelihood.

4.4 Effect of Rural-Urban Migration

4.4.1 Effect on Socio-Economic Conditions of the Sub- City

In order to analyze consequence of migration on the urban life of the city an attempt was made to gather information about the problems faced by urban households (non migrants). As such, problems such as inadequacy of housing, inadequacy of social services like education, health care etc, rise in the cost of living, in accessibility of job and competition for employment were used as instruments for assessing the impacts of migration on urban life. According to information surveyed through key informants, there are consequences of migration that the wider public faces. Rural-urban migration increases the urban population. Rural-Urban Migration increases the urban population and hence unplanned urban expansion with insufficient supply of social services like education, health care proper sewerage system, road networks and transportation system. The inadequacies of social services were highly signaled on transport and health care services. Because of high influx of migrants in to the sub-city, transportation and health services become inaccessible in the area. Inadequacy of social service results from high influx of migrant youths is the major problem in the sub-city (41%), followed by urban congestion (21.2%), rural-urban migrant also contributed for expansion of crimes in the area (28.4%). It also contributed for expansion informal urban sectors like Commercial sex work (22.8%). Results from FGD also depicts that rural-urban migrants are highly involved in crimes like robbery and most women are also commercial sex workers. The rest (16.4%) respondents believe that slums and squatter settlements are results of high rate of rural-urban migration.

Figure-4.7 Socio-economic condition of the sub-city

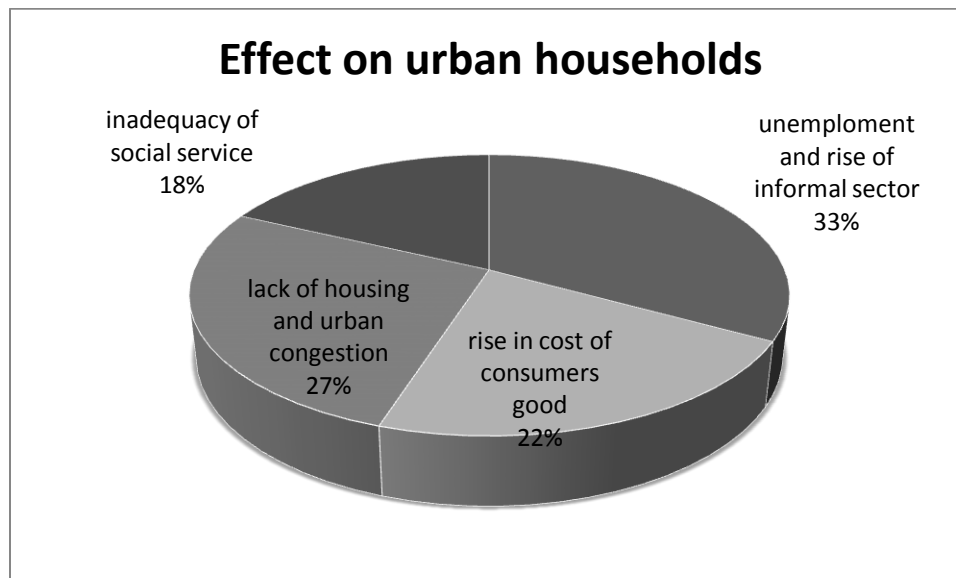


Source: Survey developed by Author, 2017

4.4.2 Effect of Rural-Urban Migration on Urban Households

Migration affects socio-economic condition of the wider public. Rural-urban migration causes for urban poverty, unemployment and expansion of crime in cities (Devereux, 2003). About 96% of surveyed non migrants responded that they have encountered with many socio-economic problems and they mention that rural-urban migration aggravated these problems. In this regard, an attempt was made to identify these socio-economic and demographic effects. Unemployment and expansion of informal sector is the dominant problem of urban households (33%). The survey also verifies that, steep increase of the population in the sub-city results increase in the cost of consumer goods (22%). Lack of housing and urban congestion is the other problems that urban dwellers are facing (27%), they have mentioned that the cost of house rent in the area doubled in last 6 years. The fourth major problem that non-migrants encountered with was inadequacy of social services mainly on transport and health centers (18%). Physical observation of the researcher is also identifies inaccessibility of social services mainly transport and health services.

Figure-4.7 Effects of rural-urban migration on urban households.



Source: Survey developed by Author, 2017

4.4.3 Demographic Consequence of Migration on Destination Area

Migration has significant influence on the population size of both receiving and sending regions. According to the survey data about 95.1% of the surveyed non-migrants reported that urban problems they encountered with were caused by rapid increase in population in the sub-city. Concerning the cause for this rapid population growth in the city 79.6% of non-migrants state that rural-urban migration is responsible rise of population of the city. Whereas 11.8% of the respondents responded that natural increase (fertility of the urban dwellers) is the cause. The rest 9.6% respondents reply that both natural increase (fertility of the urban dwellers) and high rate of rural-urban migration are cause for rapid population growth in the sub-city. The rate of population growth in the sub-city is very high, according to CSA and World Bank report, number of migrants in the sub-city has grown from 85,372 people in 2007 (CSA, 2007) to 156,314 in 2016 (World Bank report, 2016). In conclusion we can infer that problems face urban

people are caused by the rapid population growth, and this rapid increase in population size is highly aggravated by rural-urban migration.

4.4.4 Consequences of Migration on Physical Environment of the sub-city

Urbanization is connected with a variety of, spanning demographic economic and environmental concerns. Fast growth of cities which is facilitated by rural-urban migration is often seen as the agents of environmental pollution. According to the data surveyed through FGD of government officials, there are consequences of migration that the wider public faces. As indicated above Rural-urban migration increases the urban population and hence unplanned urban expansion with insufficient sewerage system, road networks and transportation system. In the absence of proper waste management system, environmental pollution is another area of concern for the wider public. This is evident from most part of the sub-city where street dwellers perform all activities required for human survival in the road side with the absence of proper environmental concern. Most migrant youths explain that, since they live in group of 6 to 14, they were not allowed for toilet service so they used it under rail-way around main bus terminal of the city and on street. FGD with officials of the woreda also state that, Migration can contribute to the growth of urban squatters and unplanned expansion of towns and cities, with improper environmental management.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter deals about summary of findings, conclusion and recommendation based on the above discussions. First, the whole result of the paper is presented in short by summary of findings. In the next part the researcher attempts to draw concluding remarks in line with the objectives stated in chapter one. Then the recommendation part suggests some important ideas to trim down socio-economic effect of rural-urban migration on urban households. Finally the researcher demonstrates the areas of further research.

5.2 Summary of Findings

Rural-urban migration is caused because of different push factors in the area of origin and different pull factors in the urban areas. Lack of arable land because of over population and investment in the area of origin is the main cause for high influx of youths from rural area to urban centers.

The study reveals that most migrant youths are; young between 15-20 years old, with primary cycle of education grade (1-4) and they were unmarried. It also identifies that university and college graduates are also among the migrants because of unemployment in their area of origin.

Socio-economic effect of rural-urban migrant youths can be seen from different perspectives; the findings are categorized into four different parts, these are: effect on socio-economic condition of the sub-city, effect on socio-economic life of urban households, effect on demography and physical environment of the sub-city.

In this research it is found that, rural-urban migration increases the urban population and hence unplanned urban expansion with insufficient supply of social services like health care proper sewerage system, road networks and transportation system. The inadequacies of social services

were highly signaled on transport and health care services. Because of high influx of migrants in to the sub-city, transportation and health services become inaccessible.

Regarding effect of rural-urban migration on urban households, it is a cause for urban poverty, unemployment and expansion of crime in the sub-city. The effect of rural-urban migration on urban demography also indicate that, problems face urban people are caused by the rapid population growth, and this rapid increase in population size is highly aggravated by rural-urban migration.

The study also found that, rural-urban migration contributes to the growth of urban squatters and unplanned expansion of towns and cities, with improper environmental management. It infer that rural-urban migration contribute for environmental pollution in the urban areas.

5.3 Conclusion

This research has presented the socio-economic effects of rural-urban migration on social and economy of urban households taking the case study done in Addis Ketema sub-city. Rural-urban migration puts pressure on urban basic facilities like health service, transportation and housing services. Rural-urban migrant youths engaged on street informal business that severely affect livelihood of non-migrant urban residents.

High flow of migrants to Addis Ketema sub-city creates excessive labor and this has accentuated the problem of unemployment. In growing number of street children, growing rate of the commercial sex workers, growing rate of crime and expansion urban informal sectors are the major problems that have resulted from rural-urban migration.

Migration also affects urban dwellers by making food items prices to raise, competition for employment which results work for low payment. Migration has significant influence on the population size of cities. The flood of rural migrants to the city results unplanned rise of population and demand of jobs, health, transportation, and the like urban facilities. Besides, as more and more rural-urban migrants move into this city, there will be soon a point of

diminishing returns where the towns will become unable to provide even basic social services to the registered residents due to increased migrants' pressure.

Furthermore, rural-urban migrants are polluting the cities, as they defecate in public because they have rented rooms without any services except for sleeping. In most part of Addis Ketema sub-city some migrant youths perform all activities required for human survival with no concern to the environment of the city.

5.4 Recommendation

In the poverty reduction strategy paper of the country, rural -urban migration is considered as undesirable incidence. However, rural-urban migration can be a desirable phenomenon and should be part and parcel of the poverty reduction strategy. The strategy should be designed in the ways of maximizing the benefits of migration and minimizing the negative outcomes.

Vocational training should be given for rural-urban migrant youths to equip them with the necessary skills and make them competitive in the non-farm labor market. Similarly, favorable conditions should be created to enable migrants transfer their skill gained from commercial farms and industries to their rural origin.

Rural-urban migration facilitates the linkages between agriculture and industrial development particularly in re-allocation of labor from less productive sectors to more productive sectors. Rural-urban migration is a means of structural transformation leading to economic growth. In this regard, the good performance of the urban economy and the expansion of labor intensive industries facilitate the rural-urban linkages. Therefore, urban and rural development policies should be consistent and complementary to each other. In addition, migration policies should be entrenched in the macro-economic policy of the country.

Land is an important asset for the rural population. Land fragmentation as a result of population growth is one of the challenges of rural households forcing rural youths to migrate, particularly in densest populated districts of the country such as Addis Ababa. The growth of labor force is too high as compared to the growth of available resources and employment

opportunities. Thus, population and land use policies should be revised regularly in the way that incorporates whole section of the society.

The government and private sector should create employment opportunities in the rural and urban economies to reduce the level of open and disguised unemployment as well as chronic poverty of rural regions. In this regard, the government should create conducive business environment and infrastructure for the private sector in rural areas and employment opportunity for rural youths should be secured.

Small-scale farming is unable to feed the increasing population. In addition, the sector is affected by natural calamities and recurrent droughts and forcing rural youths to migrate. Therefore, modern technologies, mechanized farming and irrigated agriculture should be introduced in considerable extent with incorporation of rural youths.

Education strategy should incorporate agricultural components to equip raising rural youths with adequate skill to engage in agricultural sectors. As many rural youths engage in agricultural activities, rural-urban migration lessened significantly and increment of agricultural production results stability of cost of consumers goods in the towns and cities.

Addis Ababa becomes melting pot with a lot of rural-urban migrant youths coming from different part of the country. Therefore, decentralized urban development in regional states should be applied to absorb raising rural-urban migrant youths. On other way, it reduces high influx of migrant youths to Addis and enables rural youths to employ in their localities.

5.5 Suggestion for Further Studies

This research deals with socio-economic effect of rural-urban migrant youths in urban households from the particular view of Addis Ketema sub city. But it is not enough to investigate effect of rural-urban migration on both origin and destination of migrants. Thus, the researcher recommends the following research areas;

- Investigate causes of migration from their area of origin.
- Study route and destination of rural-urban migration.
- Study benefit of rural-urban migrant youths for urban households.

References

1. Acharya, A. K., and Cervatus, J.J.(2009). Female Migration and Urban Informal Sector in Monterrey Metropolitan Region. *Journal of Social Science*, Vol.21
2. Adepoju, A. (1991). Introduction to population studies, Demographic lecture manual. Series No.2.Newyork.
3. Alemante, Ansha and Waktole. (2006). Cause, pattern and effect of migration in SNNPR. Hawassa: Hawassa University, unpublished
4. Bhattacharya, P.C. (1993). Rural-Urban Migration in Economic Development. Heriot Watt University. *Journal of Economic Surveys* Vol. 7(3): 243-281; Basil Blackwell Ltd.
5. Bjerem, G. (1985). Migration to Shashemene: Ethnicity, Gender and Occupation in Urban Ethiopia.Uppsala: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies.
6. Central Statistics Agency, CSA Report, 1999
7. Central Statistics Agency, CSA Report ,2007
8. Central Statistics Agency, CSA Report, 2012
9. Deshingkar, P., and Grimm, S. (2005). Internal Migration and Development: A Global Perspective.IOM Migration Research Series No.19.
10. Encyclopedia, Wikipedia,2016
11. Ma, Laurence J.C. and B.Xiang. (1998). Native Place, Migration and the Emergence of Peasant Enclaves in Beijing, *The China Quarterly*, no. 1.
12. Markos Ezra and Seyoum. (1998). Hand Book on Population and Family Life Education for Secondary School Teachers in Ethiopia. Addis Ababa: Institute for Curriculum Development and Research.
13. McCatty, M. (2004). The Process of Rural-Urban Migration in Developing Countries. Carleton University: Ottawa, Ontario.
14. Micheal J. White. (1999). Migration, Urbanization and Social Adjustment. Brown University US. Department of Sociology and Population Studies and Training Center.
15. Mullenbach, H.J. (1980). Akaki Beseka: Urban Processes in an Industrial Town.Ann Arbor University Micro Films International.

16. Shack, W. (1973). Urban Ethnicity and the Cultural Process of Urbanization in Ethiopia in South Hall. Urban Anthropology. new York: Oxford University Press.
17. Standing, G. (1984). Population mobility and productive relations, demographic Links and policy evaluation. World Bank work paper. No.695, Washington D.C.USA.
18. Stark, O and Bloom D.E. (1985). The new economics of labor migration. American Economic Review. 75.
19. Tiffen, M. (1995). Population density, economic growth and societies in transition: Boserup reconsidered in a Kenyan case study. Development and Change, Vol.26, No.1.
20. Todaro, M., and Smith, S. (2003). Economic Development. (8th ed.), New York University and Population Council, Barkharath printers: New Delhi.
21. UNFPA. (1996). State of World Population 1996.
<http://www.unfpa.org/swp/1996/ch4.htm>
22. UN (1991). Integrating Development and Population Planning. New York: United Nations.
23. UN (2004). Population Bulletin of the United Nations, No.16. New York: United Nations.
24. UNESCO. (1992). Migration in Africa. United Nations, New York.
25. World Bank Report, 2016
26. Zhao, Y. (1999). Labor Migration and Earnings Differences: The Case of Rural China. Economic Development and Cultural Change, vol. 47, no. 4.

Annex I: Different Pictures



Population Pressure in Addis Ketema woreda 1 FGD with Addis Ketema Officials



Informal Business in Woreda 7



Informal Business in Woreda 8

Annex I: Questionnaire for non migrant local residents

በአዲስ ከተማ ክ/ከተማ ተወልደው ላደጉ ነዋሪዎች የተዘጋጀ መጠይቅ

ውድ ተጠያቂ! ስሜ አቶ ለማወርቅ ደክሲሶ ይባላል በኢንድሪያ ጋንዲ ናሽናል ኦፕን ዩኒቨርሲቲ በማህበረ-ሰብ ስራ (ሶሻል ዎርክ) የማስተርስ ዲግሪ ትምህርቱን ለማጠናቀቅ መመረቂያ ዕሁፌን እያዘሃጀሁ እገኛለሁ። በመሆኑም የዚህ መጠይቅ አላማ ለትምህርት ነክ ጉዳይ ብቻ መሆኑን እየገለፅኩ በመጠይቁ ላይ ምትሰጠት ማስረጃ ለማንኛውም ሦስተኛ ወገን እደማይተላለፍ አረጋግጣለሁ። ስለዚህም የእርሶ ትብብር በጣም ወሳኝ ሚና አለውና ትክክለኛ ማስረጃ በመስጠት እንዲተባበሩኝ እጠይቃለሁ።

ስለ መልካም ትብብርዎ በቅድሚያ የክበረ ምስጋናዬን አቀርባለሁ።

አጠቃላይ መመሪያ:

- ከተዘረዘሩት ምርጫዎች በሚፈልጉት ላይ የ [X] ምልክት ያድርጉ
- ጥያቄው አጭር ገለፃ የሚጠይቅ ከሆነ ሃሳቦችን አጠር አድርገው ይግለጹ።

ሀ: አጠቃላይ መረጃ

1. ፆታ

ሀ) ወንድ ለ) ሴት

2. እድሜ

ሀ) 15-20 ለ) 20-25 ሐ) 25-35 መ) > 35

3. የትምህርት ደረጃ

ሀ) የመጀመሪያ ሳይክል (1-4) ሐ) 2ኛ ደረጃ ት/ት (9-12)

ለ) ሁለተኛ ሳይክል (ከ 5-8 ክፍል) መ) ከፍተኛ (ከሌጅ ወይም ዩኒቨርሲቲ)

4. የጋብቻ ሁኔታ

ሀ) ያላገባ ሐ) የፈታ ሰ) ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ_____

ለ) ያገባ መ) የሞተባ/በት

5. በአዲስ ከተማ ክ/ከተማ የትኛው ወረዳ ነዋሪ ንዎት?

ሀ) ወረዳ 1

ሐ) ወረዳ 8

ለ) ወረዳ 7

ሐ: የተሣታዎች ምጣኔ ሃብታዊ ደረጃ

6. የሥራ ሁኔታ

ሀ) ሠራኛ

ሐ) ጎዳና ተዳዳሪ

ለ) ሥራ-አጥ

መ) ሌላ ካለ ይግለፁ_____

7. ሠራተኛ ከሆኑ

ሀ) የመንግስት ሠራተኛ

ሐ) የራስ ቅጥረኛ

ለ) የግለሰብ ሠራተኛ/የቤት ሠራኛ

መ) ሌተኛ አዳሪ

ሠ) ሌላ ካለ ይግለፁ_____

8. የራስ ቅጥረኛ ከሆኑ ምን አይነት ስራ ለይ ነው የተሰማሩት?

ሀ) ህገ-ወጥ የጎዳና ለይ ንግድ

ሐ) ንግድ (ሱቅ፣ ካፌ)

ለ) ህጋዊ የጎዳና ንግድ

መ) ሌላ ካለ ይግለፁ_____

9. ስራ-አጥ ከሆኑ ለስራ-አጥነተኛ ዋነኛው ምክኒያት ምንድን ነው? _____

12. በአካባቢ በርካታ ከገጠር የፈለሱ ወጣቶች ይገኛሉ?

ሀ) አዎ

ሐ) እኔ አላውቅም

ለ) አይ

13. ለ 12ኛው ጥያቄ መስሪ አዎ ከሆነ የእነዚህ ወጣቶች መተዳደሪያ ምንድን ነው?

ሀ) ሕገ ወጥ የጎዳና ለይ ንግድ

ሐ) ሕጋዊ ንግድ (ሱቅ፣ ምግብ ቤት...)

ለ) ሕጋዊ የጎዳና ንግድ

መ) ሌላ ካለ ይግለፁ_____

14. የእነዚህ ወጣቶች መተዳደሪያ የእርሶን የሌሎች የአካባቢ ተወላጆች መተዳደሪያ ለይ ተፅዕኖ አድርጏል ብለው ያስባሉ?

ሀ) አዎ

ሐ) የተወሰነ

ለ) አይ

መ) እኔ አላውቅም

15. የእነዚህ ወጣቶች በአከባቢው መኖር ለእርሶ መተዳደሪያ አስተዋፅዖ አበርክቷል?

ሀ) አዎ

ሐ) የተወሰነ

ለ) አይ

መ) እኔ አላውቅም

16. ለ15ኛው ጥያቄ መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ በምን መልክ አስተዋፅዖ እንዳበረከተ ይግለፁ?

17. እነዚህ ወጣቶች በአከባቢው ማህበራዊ ልማድ ላይ አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ አሳድረዋል ብለው ያምናሉ?

ሀ) አዎ

ሐ) የተወሰነ

ለ) አይ

መ) እኔ አላውቅም

18. ለ17ኛው ጥያቄ መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ በምን መልክ አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ እንዳሳደረ ይግለፁ?

19. እነዚህ ወጣቶች በአከባቢው ማህበራዊ ግልጋሎት አቅርቦት ላይ ተፅዕኖ አሳድረዋል ብለው ያምናሉ?

ሀ) አዎ

ሐ) የተወሰነ

ለ) አይ

መ) እኔ አላውቅም

20. ለ19ኛው ጥያቄ መልሶ አዎ ከሆነ በምን መልክ ተፅዕኖ እንዳሳደረ ይግለፁ?

21. ከገጠር ወደ ከተማ በሚደረግ ፍልሰት በከተማ ነዋሪው የተፈጠረው/ሩት ችግር/ሮ የትኛው/ኞቹ ናቸው?

ሀ. የወንጀሎች/ዘረፋ መበራከት

ለ. የሥራ አጥነትና የከተማ ድህነት መስፋፋት

ሐ. በከተማዎ የሕገ-ወጥ ተግባራት (ሴተኛ አዳሪነትና ጎዳና ተዳዳሪነት) መስፋት

መ. በከተማዎ የፕላስቲክ ቤቶችና የተጨናነቀ አሰፋር መኖር

ሠ. የከተማ ነዋሪዎች መተፋፈግ

ረ. ሁሉም

ሰ. ሌላ ካለ ይግለፁ_____

Annex II: Questionnaire Rural-Urban migrant youths

ከገጠር ወደ ከተማው ለፈለሱ ወጣቶች የተዘጋጀ መጠይቅ

ውድ ተጠያቂ! ስሜ አቶ ለማወርቅ ደክሲሶ ይባላል በኢንድሪያ ጋንዲ ናሽናል ኦፕን ዩቲቪቲቲ በማህበረ-ሰብ ስራ (ሶሻል ዎርክ) የማስተርስ ዲግሪ ትምህርቱን ለማጠናቀቅ መመረቂያ ዕሁፌን እያዘሃጀሁ እገኛለሁ። በመሆኑም የዚህ መጠይቅ አላማ ለትምህርት ነክ ጉዳይ ብቻ መሆኑን እየገለፅኩ በመጠይቁ ላይ ምትሰጡት ማስረጃ ለማንኛውም ሦስተኛ ወገን እደማይተላለፍ አረጋግጣለሁ። ስለዚህም የእርሶ ትብብር በጣም ወሳኝ ሚና አለውና ትክክለኛ ማስረጃ በመስጠት እንዲተባበሩኝ እጠይቃለሁ።

ስለ መልካም ትብብርዎ በቅድሚያ የከበረ ምስጋናዬን አቀርባለሁ።

አጠቃላይ መመሪያ:

- ከተዘረዘሩት ምርጫዎች በሚፈልጉት ላይ የ [X] ምልክት ያድርጉ
- ጥያቄው አጭር ገለፃ የሚጠይቅ ከሆነ ሃሳቦችን አጠር አድርገው ይግለፁ።

ሀ: አጠቃላይ መረጃ

1. ያታ

ሀ) ወንድ ለ) ሴት

2. እድሜ

ሀ) 15-20 ለ) 20-25 ሐ) 25-35 መ) > 35

3. የትምህርት ደረጃ

ሀ) የመጀመሪያ ሳይክል (1-4) ሐ) 2ኛ ደረጃ ት/ት (9-12)

ለ) ሁለተኛ ሳይክል (ከ 5-8 ክፍል) መ) ከፍተኛ (ኮሌጅ ወይም ዩቲቪቲቲ)

4. የጋብቻ ሁኔታ

ሀ) ያገባ ሐ) የፈታ ሠ) ሌላ ካለ ይግለፁ_____

ለ) ያላገባ መ) የሞተባ/በት

5. በአሁን ወቅት በአዲስ ከተማ ክ/ከተማ የትኛው ወረዳ ነዋሪ ንዎት?

ሀ) ወረዳ 1

ሐ) ወረዳ 8

ለ) ወረዳ 7

ል: የተሣታፊዎች መነሻ/የትውልድ ቦታ

6. ከየት አካባቢ ነው አዲስ ከተማ ክ/ከተማ የመጡት? _____

7. ወደ አዲስ አበባ ከተማ ከመጡ ስንት ጊዜ ሆኖት?

ሀ) ከ 5 ዓመት በታች

ሐ) ከ10-15 ዓመታት

ለ) ከ 5-10 ዓመታት

መ) ከ15 ዓመታ በላይ

ሐ: የተሣታፊዎች ምጣኔ ሃብታዊ ደረጃ

8. የሥራ ሁኔታ

ሀ) ሠራኛ

ሐ) ኅዳና ተዳዳሪ

ለ) ሥራ-አጥ

መ) ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ _____

9. ሠራተኛ ከሆኑ

ሀ) የመንግስት ሠራተኛ

ሐ) የራስ ቅጥረኛ

ለ) የግለሰብ ሠራተኛ/የቤት ሠራኛ

መ) ሌተኛ አዳሪ

ሠ) ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ _____

10. የራስ ቅጥረኛ ከሆኑ ምን አይነት ስራ ላይ ነው የተሰማሩት?

ሀ) ህገ-ወጥ የኅዳና ለይ ንግድ

ሐ) ንግድ (ሱቅ፣ ካፌ)

ለ) ህጋዊ የኅዳና ንግድ

መ) ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ _____

11. ስራ-አጥ ከሆኑ ለስራ-አጥነታዎ ዋነኛው ምክኒያት ምንድን ነው? _____

12. እንዴት ነው የሚኖሩት?

ሀ) በቡድን ተከራይተን ሐ) ጎዳና ለይ ሠ) ሌላ ካለ ይግለፁ_____

ለ) የጋራ መኝታ ቤቶችን ተከራይተን መ) በግሌ ተከራይቼ

መ: የፍልስት መንስዔና ተፅዕኖ

13. የትውልድ ሰከባቢዎን ጥለው ወደ አዲስ አበባ ለመምጣትዎ መወከወኒያቱ ምንድነው?

ሀ) ስራ ፍለጋ ሐ) በከተማ የሚገኘውን የተሸለ ሕይወት ፍለጋ

ለ) የቤተሰቦቼን ማህበራዊ ዋስትና ለማሻሻል መ) የንግድ ስራ ለመጀመር/ለማስፋፋት

ሠ) የእርሻ ቦታ መጣብብ

14. ወደ አዲስ አበባ እንደመጡ ትልቁ ፈተና የሆነቦት ነገር ምንድነው?

ሀ) ስራ ማኘት ሐ) የመኖሪያ ቤት

ለ) ማህበራዊ አገልግሎት (ውሃ፣ መብራት) መ) ምግብና ተያያዥ ፍላጎቶች

ሠ) ሁሉም ረ) ምንም ችግር አልገጠመኝም

15. ሥራ ለመጀመር ስንት ጊዜ ፈጀቦት?

ሀ) ከ6 ወራት በታች ሐ) ከ1 ዓመት እስከ 1 ½

ለ) ከ6 እስከ 1 ዓመት መ) ከ1 ½ እስከ 2 ዓመታት

16. ሥራ እንዴት ማግኘት ቻሉ?

ሀ) ከእርሶ ቀድመው ከመጡ በብድር ሐ) ከቤተሰብ ባገኙት የገንዘብ ድጋፍ

ለ) ከብድርና ቁጠባ ተቋት በብድር መ) ሌላ ካለ ይግለፁ_____

17. በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ የገጠሞት ትልቁ ፈተና ምንድነው?

ሀ) መኖሪያ ቤት ማጣት

ለ) ማህበራዊ ግልጋሎቶች (ት/ት፣ ጤና እና መጓጓዣ) ማጣት

ሐ) ከኑሮ ውድነት የተነሳ የምግብና የፍጆታ ቁሳቁስ ማጣት

መ) ከፍተኛ የስራ ውድድር

ሠ) ሥራ የማጣት ችግር

ረ) ሁሉም

ሰ) ምንም ችግር አልገጠመኝ

18. ከላይ የገለፅዎቸው ችግሮች ከከፍተኛ የሕዝብ ቁጥር መጨመር ጋር ይያያዛል ብለው ያስባሉ?

ሀ) አዎ

ለ) አይ

ሐ) እኔ እንጃ

19. ለ18ኛው ጥያቄ መልሶ የከፍተኛ የሕዝብ ቁጥር መጨመር ነው ካሉ ምክኒያቱ ምን ይመስሎታል?

ሀ) ተፈጥሮዓዊ መጨመር /የከተማ ነዋሪዎች ወለድ

ለ) ከፍተኛ የሆን ከገጠር ወደ ከተማ ፍልሰት

ሐ) ሁሉም

መ) ሌላ ካለ ይግለፁ_____

20. ከገጠር ወደ ከተማ ስለሚፈልሱ ሰዎች ምን ያስባሉ? ለሚከተሉት ችግሮች አስተዋፅዖ አበርክተዋል?

ሀ) ለት/ት ተደራሽነት (ለመምህራንና ተማሪዎች ሬሺያ)

ለ) ለጤና ተደራሽነት (ለዶ/ርና ታማሚዎች ሬሺያ)

ሐ) ለስራ ዕድል መጣቡ

መ). ለወንጀል መበራከት

ሠ). ለሁሉም

21. አዲስ አበባ ከተማ ከገጠር ለሚፈልሱ ወጣቶች በቂ ሥራና መሠረተ ልማት ማሟላት የምትችል ከተማ ናት?

ሀ) አዎ

ለ) አትችልም

Annex III Point of FGD government officials in the Sub-city

1. Are there rural-urban migrants in Addis Ketema sub-city?
2. If yes what are the dominant livelihood of these migrant youths?
3. What do you think are the major changes in urban living that are the result of rural-urban migration in Addis Ketema sub-city in the aspect of;
 - Socio-economic condition native residents
 - Employment opportunity of residents
 - Social service provision
4. Do you think that rural-urban migrants are the reason for population pressure on the sub-city?
5. What are the challenges resulted from rural-urban migrants in the aspect of:-
 - Providing social services(house, electric city, water, roads, schools, clinics, etc)
 - Expansion of informal urban sectors(streetism, street vendors)
 - Rapid and unplanned urban expansion
 - Rise in the cost of consumer goods
 - Expansion of crime/robbery
 - Degradation of the urban environment resulted from urban congestion
 - Increase in urban unemployment and urban poverty
6. What changes do you observe in the social, economical and environmental aspect of the sub-city over years?
7. Do you think that the sub-city is capable to absorb more migrant

Table of Contents

Content	Pages
1. Introduction	1
2. Statement of the problem.....	2
3. Objective of the study	4
 <u>3.1</u> General objective	4
 <u>3.2</u> Specific objective	4
4. Research questions	5
5. Universe of the study.....	5
6. Methodology of the study	5
6.1 Sampling.....	6
7. Tools of data Collection	7
 <u>7.1.</u> Questionnaire.....	7
 <u>7.2</u> In-Depth Interview	8
 <u>7.3</u> Focus Group Discussion	8
 <u>7.4</u> Physical observation	8
8. Data Analysis.....	8
9. Chapter plan	9
References.....	10

PROFORMA FOR ACADEMIC SUBMISSION OF MSW PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR APPROVAL FROM ACADEMIC COUNSELLOR AT STUDY CENTRE

Enrollment No ID1361078

Date of submission; May, 2017

Name of the study centre Addis Ababa

Name of the guide: Dr. Abera Degefa

Title of the Project “SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRANT YOUTHS IN ADDIS KETEMA SUB CITY”

Signature of the student _____

Approved/not Approved _____

Signature : _____

Dr. Abera Degefa

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

LEMAWORK DEKSISO

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

March, 2017

1. Introduction

Migration is not a recent phenomenon. It is an integral part of human activity since time immemorial. Rural-urban migration has been historically connected with industrialization, urbanization and economic growth (Bhattacharya, 1993).

Migration is considered as the movement of people from one geographic region to another, which may be on temporary or permanent basis. The reasons for it vary from one person to another depending on the situation that brought about the decision (Adewale, 2005). Generally, rural-urban migration dominates the domain of research as its role in changing the lives of migrants and families at the place of origin and destination (Hossain, 2001).

Rapid growth of rural-urban migration has been a common feature of developing countries which occurs in response to natural and human induced factors (Adepoju, 1985 cited in Woldie, 2007). For example, the general development trend in Nigeria influenced rural-urban migration to a greater extent (Lnych, 2005). The wide scale Sahel drought of 1972-74 forced many northern Nigerians, and those living nearby countries to flee to Nigerian cities in search of food and works. This is an example of a situation where economic growth focused in the cities failed to trickle down to the rural areas (Portter et al, 1999 cited in Lynch, 2005). This shows there is a high probability of income getting, education and other service facilities in urban areas than in rural, which in turn are significantly influencing rural-urban migration (Michael, 2005; Ullah, 2004).

Addis Ketema sub-city is one among the ten sub-cities in Addis Ababa. It is one of the most densely populated sub-city, most of dwellers in the sub city are migrants from different part of the country. The largest bus terminal of the city and the African largest open market, Merkato is located in this sub city that contributed for significant number of rural-urban migrant youths to engage in different informal street business in the area. The tide of migration to the Addis Ketema sub-city is consistently higher than the capacity of the sub-city to accommodate the new demands posed by the migrants. Rural-urban migrant youths engaged in different informal street businesses that affect livelihood of local residents. In addition it contributed for some criminal

activities like theft in the area. Social service centers and transportation are also seriously affected by those rural-urban migrants.

Ethiopia is one of the least urbanized countries of the world where 18 % of its population lives in urban areas. However, its rate of urbanization is one of the highest in the world, 4.1 % (Markos and Seyoum, 1998). The rapid growth of urban population in Ethiopia and in many other developing countries has been largely due to rural-urban migration contributing almost half of their urban population growth. For instance, in 2007, about 105,618 of the Addis Ketema sub-city residents were migrants (CSA, 2007 summary reports).

Addis Ketema sub-city shares 16.8% urban rural migrants to Addis Ababa city Administration (CSA, 2007). The sub-city has become one of the major destinations for rural-urban migrants mainly because of it encompass the main bus terminal of the city and African Largest open market, Merkato. As a result the numbers of migrants of the sub-city has grown from 105,618 people in 2007 (CSA, 2007) to 237,314 in 2016 (World Bank report, 2016).

2. Statement of the problem

The effects of migration are viewed from two directions. On one hand migration causes excessive urbanization, unemployment, income inequalities, ecological stress and population mal-distribution where as on the other hand migration is a necessary part of economic growth, equilibrating tendencies, facilitating industrialization, improving income distribution and introducing technological change in agriculture, and generalize that migration is the human right ensuring choosing one's destination to improve welfare and economic benefit (Lewis, 1982; Standing, 1984). In general, Rural-urban migration has a number of economic, social, cultural, and demographic impacts to both destination and origin areas.

Rural-urban migration is attributed to have both negative and positive consequences at community, household and individual levels (Adepoju, 1982; Mendola, 2006; Regmi and Tisdell, 2010). It is important to remember that, migration activities have implications for those moving, those left behind and those at the destination. Thus, rural-urban migration has implications for both areas i.e. sending and receiving and on migrants themselves (De Haan, 1999).

It is apparent that the basic reasons for the drift of large numbers of people from rural to the urban areas are the relative improvement of different facilities and better living conditions in the urban areas compared to the rural areas is the main "pulling" factor. The pace of urbanization or the tide of migration to urban areas which is triggered by rural "push" factors is consistently higher than the capacity of new job openings and the provision of housing and others social services and amenities. Its effects are felt in wide spread urban unemployment, over-crowded housing and severe shortage of public amenities.

The study is going to investigate social, economic and demographic effect of rural-urban migrant youths in Addis Ketema sub-city from the stand point of three Woredas, these are Woreda 1, 6 and 7.

3. Objective of the study

3.1 General objective

The overall objective of the study is to explore the general socio-economic effect of rural-urban migrant youths in Addis Ketema sub-city.

3.2 Specific objective

The study also has the following specific objectives;

- To assess the effect of rural-urban migration particularly on economic aspects (employment, cost of living, urban informal sectors) in the study area.
- To investigate the effect of in-migration particularly on social services (education, housing, health and other social facilities) in the study area.
- To investigate the major pressure that rural-urban migrants create on physical environment of the sub-city.
- To review the push and pull factor of rural-urban migration in Addis Ketema sub city.

4. Research questions

The study is intended to respond the following research questions

- What is the effect of the rural-urban migrant youths on the economic aspect of the sub-city?
- What are the effect of rural-urban migrant youths in providing social services and amenities in sub-city?
- Do the rural-urban migration affected in the urban environment of Addis-Ketema sub-city?
- What are the main push and pull factor for large number of youth to Addis Ketema sub-city?

5. Universe of the study

The study will undertake in three woredas of Addis Ketema sub city, these are woreda 1, 7 and 8. In comparison to other woreda of the sub-city the above mentioned woredas have large numbers of migrant youths, because these woredas are centre of main bus terminal of the city and largest African open market, Merkato. Currently the above mentioned three woredas have more than 150,000 rural-urban migrants. The study will detect the main economic effects of rural-urban migrants in the area, its effect on socio social services in the area. It also concerned with the general demographic effect of rural-urban migrant youths on residents of the sub-city.

Local government institution like Bureau of Labor and Social Affair, Community Police and Women and Children Affair Office, Health Centers and Transport service providers would also take part in the study.

6. Methodology of the study

The study will assess both primary and secondary data. Using more than one data collection approach give opportunity to the researcher to combine the strengths and correct some of the deficiencies of any one source of data. Primarily questionnaire which includes open-ended and closed ended would distributed for both migrant youths and for non-migrant local residents of

the sub-city. In-depth interview would also conduct to substantiate the responses acquired through questionnaires. Their responses were interpreted and analyzed using descriptive statistics. In addition to this, published and unpublished literatures were used.

6.1 Sampling

Sampling require both qualitative and quantitative studies, simply because the “the researcher cannot observer or record everything that occurs” Rithchie and Lewis 2003:77. Three from the sub-city were purposively selected; these are woreda 1, 7 and 8. The reason behind to select purposively is the availability of high number of rural-urban migrant in the area. Moreover in these areas there is high number of rural-urban migrant youths who engaged in different informal street businesses.

In these woredas 210 rural-urban migrant youths and natives aged 20 to 35 will be randomly selected as a respondent (70 from each woreda, 50 rural-urban migrant youths and 20 natives). Therefore, 150 rural-urban migrant youths and natives (50 from each woreda), respond through questionnaire and 36 (12 from each Woreda) rural-urban migrant youths and local non-migrant respondents would provide interview (24 rural-urban migrant youths and 12 natives). The rest 24 respondents form different Government offices and service providers should take part on Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

The sample size is derived using the formula:

$$N = 2 \left[\frac{t^2(p \times q)}{d^2} \right]$$

The parameters are tabulated as follows:

Parameters used in calculation of sample size calculation

Parameter	Definition	Value
N	<p>Sample size:</p> $N = 2 \left[\frac{t^2(p \times q)}{d^2} \right]$	$N = 2 \left[\frac{1.96^2(0.5 \times 0.5)}{0.1^2} \right]$ <p>=192.08 rounded up to 210</p>

T	Error risk.	$t=1.96$ at 95% confidence interval
P	Expected prevalence	Used 50% corresponding to $p=0.5$ as proportion
Q	$1-p$	Thus $q=1-0.5=0.5$
D	Degree of accuracy	(10% for this study) and given as 0.1 proportion

The sample size is estimated at rounded up to 210 including non-respondents. This will come down to 70 respondents in 3 Woredas each.

7. Tools of data Collection

The researcher will collect data by using different data collection tools. Questionnaire, In-depth interview and Focus Group Discussion are the major tools to gather information. Physical observation on Social Service providers like Health Centers, Community Police and Transport service providers are also help as an additional data collection tools.

7.1. Questionnaire

Questionnaires are the most widely used method of data collection. Questionnaires are extremely flexible and can be used to gather information on almost any topic involving large or small number of people. They are relatively expensive to administer (cooper 2002). Questionnaires are distributed for rural-urban migrant youths and native residents in the area. The questionnaires contain both open and close ended question and the questionnaires were administered by the data collectors. Thus, the respondents were personally contacted.

7.2 In-Depth Interview

In order to find out the views, attribution and perception of residents and service providers, In-depth interview is employed as one data collection tools. Different interview questions are prepared for rural-urban migrant youths and local residents, all interview questions are prepared in Amharic language for the ease response of respondents.

7.3 Focus Group Discussion

Focus Group Discussion are held with government officials from Labor and Social affair, Health Center, Community Police and Women and Children office and these woredas are provide their information through Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Three Focus Group Discussions are facilitated (one in each woreda). It is facilitated by researcher.

7.4 Physical observation

Physical observation on Social Service providers like Health Centers, Community Police and Transport service providers are also applied to find out additional data on socio-economic effect of youth migrants on the sub-city.

8. Data Analysis

In this study both qualitative and quantitative analysis techniques are going to be employed. The collected data will be organized, tabulated and analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) the quantitative data would be collected through close ended questionnaires and analyzed using descriptive (frequency, percentage and cross tabulation).

In addition to this, the chi-square test also applied to find the significance association among different categories of respondents. The qualitative data obtained through Interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) session should be summarized and presented qualitatively.

9. Chapter plan

The study is going to incorporate five chapters; the first chapter will have Introduction part of the assessment. The second chapter composes review of related literature; the third chapter is data analysis and data interpretation. The fourth chapter states key finding of the study. The fifth and the last chapter constitute recommendation and conclusion of the researcher.

Work Plan and Budget Break-down

S/N	Activity Description	Duration/Time	Estimated budget	Remark
1	Preparation of Questionnaires and Interview questions	5 days (March 22-24)	1400.00	
2	Recruitment and Training of Data collectors	5 days (March 27-31)	$3*200*3+600 = 24000.00$	
3	Data collection	10 days (April 3-14)	$3*200*10+1000 = 7000.00$	
4	Data verification and encoding to Excel sheet	10 days (April 17-28)	$200*10 = 2000.00$	
5	Data analysis and Tabulation	7 days (May 1-6)	--	
6	Prepare finding and discussion	6 days (May 1-6)	--	
7	Recommend and conclude research paper	5 days (May 8-12)	--	
8	Finalization, print hard copy and submit	5 days (May 14-20)	2000.00	
	Total cost		14,800.00	

REFERENCES

Aliyev, I. (2008). Rural-Urban Labor Migration in Azerbaijan. MA. Thesis in Public policy, European University. Budapest, Hungary. Available from:

http://www.etd.ceu.hu/2008/aliyev_isa.pdf

Bhattacharya, P.C. (1993). Rural-Urban Migration in Economic Development. Heriot Watt University. Journal of Economic Surveys Vol. 7(3): 243-281; Basil Blackwell Ltd.

Befekadu Degefe (1978). Migration and Urbanization in Ethiopia: A Discussion Paper

Presented for the Seminar on Population and Employment Planning, Addis Ababa University, IDR, Debrezeit April 13-19.

Bekure Woldesemait (1984). The Industrial Labor Force in Addis Ababa Region before 1975:

Origins, Expectations and Realities, Proceedings of the 7th International Conference of Ethiopian Studies. University of Lund, 26-29 April 1982.

Bjeren, G. (1985). Migration to Shashemene: Ethnicity, Gender and Occupation in Urban Ethiopia. PhD Dissertation, Uppsala, Scandinavian Institute of African Studies.

Beyene Doilicho (1985). The Pattern of Labour Migration to Metehara Estate and Neighboring State Farms. M.A. Thesis in Geography, Addis Ababa University.

Central Statistics Agency, CSA Report, 1999

Central Statistics Agency, CSA Report, 2007

Central Statistics Agency, CSA Report, 2012

De Brauw, A. Mueller, V. and Lee, H. K. (2013b) 'The role of rural-urban migration in the structural transformation of Sub-Saharan Africa', World Development, (in press),

World Bank report (2010)

World Bank report (2016)

