

Running head: EXPLORATORY STUDY OF HOMELESSNESS

Exploratory Study of Homelessness in Ledeta Sub City of Addis Ababa

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Abstract

Homelessness is one of the main problems that many countries, including Ethiopia, face. This thesis is an exploratory study of homelessness in Addis Ababa- Ledeta sub city, an urban slum area in the southwestern part of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The purpose of this research is two-fold: 1) to develop a questionnaire to assess homelessness in Ethiopia, 2) to find out the history and causes of homelessness, the challenges of living as a homeless person, and the strengths of the homeless in finding a way out from homelessness. The questionnaire was developed in two parts. First, individual narratives with 25 homeless individuals formed the basis for modifying an existing interview used with the homeless in New York City. The instrument was revised and tested with an additional 50 homeless persons. The final version of the Ashenafi Hagos Homeless Questionnaire was fielded with 100 additional homeless persons living on the street in tents and plastic sheeting, in shelters, and the hidden homeless who rent cheap rooms for the night in urban houses. The major findings of the study include: 1) factors which lead individuals to homelessness are rural-urban migration, early childhood experiences, and unemployment; 2) homeless people's sources of income include begging, working as a house-servant, and other secondary jobs; 3) preferable places of living are areas around hospitals, churches, colleges and at the sides of rivers; 4) major challenges faced by the homeless people are shortage of food, health problems, lack of security, discrimination and stigma; 5) single women and children face many challenges than other group of homeless population; 6) homeless individuals who are living in plastic accommodations face more challenges as compared to the other ones; and 7) most of the homeless believe that they can not be housed by themselves. The Ashenafi Hagos Homeless Questionnaire (AHHQ) can be used to understand the background of homeless people, the main causes of homelessness, the challenges they face, their ways of living, and their strengths. Implications for social action include: 1) provision of low cost housing and temporary shelter; 2) provision of training and employment; 3) provision of health facilities, 4) provision of conducive environment to educate homeless children; 5) legal coverage especially for women and children; 6) alcohol and chat recovery services programs; and 7) advocacy in order to gain support from the wider community and to reduce stigma and discrimination.

CHAPTER ONE

General Background

The 2004 population projection by Central Statistical Authority (CSA) makes Ethiopia the second largest populous country in Sub-Saharan Africa next to Nigeria with 72.4 million. Of the total, 49.8% and 50.2% are females and males respectively. Only about 15 % of the total populations are living in the urban area. Addis Ababa, which was founded by Emperor Menilik II in 1886, is one of the nine urban centers with having population size of over a million. According to the population projection, the annual growth rate of Ethiopian population is 2.9 and average household size is 4.8 (Turkstra & Raithelhuber, 2004). There is a mismatch between the official statistics and other authorities on the population size of Addis Ababa. The official statistics says 2.8 million in July 2004 while other authorities estimate not less than 3.5 million in the same year. The Ethiopian urban areas population growth rate is much higher due to high rates of natural increase and rural-urban migration. However, agricultural sector is the predominant economic activity. The country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita remains fixed at about \$100 (Solomon¹ & McLeod, 2004).

Addis Ababa is the diplomatic capital of Africa as the seat of the headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Union. Addis Ababa covers about 540 Km² of which 18.2 Km² are rural. The city lies at the foot of 3,000 meters high of Entoto Mountains. Addis Ababa enjoys a mild, Afro-Alpine temperate climate. Besides the residents of rural parts of Addis Ababa, the city dwellers also participate in animal husbandry and cultivation of gardens (Addis Ababa City Council 2004). It is estimated that 80% of the population of Addis Ababa are living in slums. About 41% of the households earn

¹ In accordance with Ethiopian custom, the first name or given name is substituted for the surname and the fathers' name

less than 13 Birr (1.5 USD) per day. Only 1.3% of the population is connected to modern sanitation and 24% use pit latrines. This city has the highest percentage of slums of all capital cities in Africa, with 85% of the housing stock located in unplanned areas (Elias², 2004).

Various social problems exist in Addis Ababa at present in their worst form. Addis Ababa is a massive slum mixed together with modern high-rise buildings and a few wealthy neighborhoods. It originally grew without any Western influence. The earliest settlements in the city developed arbitrarily around the King's palace and the residences of his generals and other dignitaries. Eventually this pattern of settlement along with the prevailing social, cultural, and economic conditions led to the emergence of a residential structure where the wealthy lived alongside the poor. The mixed residential structure that began in those days did not change much with changes that took place in its economic base with the opening up of the country to western civilization (Solomon & McLeod, 2004).

The poor, the middle income, and the rich live side by side in apparent harmony all over the city. Most of the population of Addis Ababa live in badly constructed and substandard housing units. Most of the substandard houses were rapidly built mainly during the post-Italian occupation period to meet shelter needs. Other serious social problems also exist in Addis Ababa and other urban areas of Ethiopia including acute housing shortage, insufficient solid and liquid waste management, poorly developed access roads, notoriously clogged and smelly drainage channels, serious shortages of potable water, inadequate health, and educational services, and a growing problem of unemployment and poverty.

One of the consequences of high population growth rate and other conditions of Addis Ababa is homelessness. Homeless people in Ethiopia usually understood as those people who

² In accordance with Ethiopian custom, the first name or given name is substituted for the surname and the fathers' name

live outside without shelter. Individuals who live on the pavement, plastic shelters, temporary shelters, bus stations, churches, public corners and so on are considered as the only homeless people. For instance UNCHS: HABITAT (2000) categorized homeless people as those who sleep outside without shelter and those who sleep in squatter-type plastic shelters. However, there are also homeless people who live by moving from one relatives or friend's home to another and doubling up with others.

The problem of homelessness has become rampant in urban areas like that of Addis Ababa. The 2003 projection indicated that in the urban areas of Ethiopia the number of housing unit is very low. Given that the urban population is estimated at 10,604,000, the occupancy would be 7.1 persons per housing unit (HABITAT, 2004). According to the first five year development plan of Addis Ababa city government, there is a demand of 300,000 housing units to satisfy the housing need. The total number of housing units in Addis is 374,742 but out of this, only 21 % are decent houses.

Due to its nature, ambiguity and complexity the concept of homelessness is difficult to define. Different countries and international organizations also assign various definitions to the concept of homelessness. Due to such reasons, any adoption of the definition of homelessness by various bodies to Ethiopian case is also difficult for several reasons. First, about 85% of the Ethiopian population live in rural areas. The rural way of life, both ecologically and socially, differs from that of the city. For example, in rural areas, the need for toilet and garbage can is not great because of the vast open spaces available for such purposes. Housing pattern in most places are found in a very bad condition. Therefore, those Ethiopians who move to cities have been duplicated the rural ways of life (Haile Giorgis³, 1985). Most

³ In accordance with Ethiopian custom, the first name or given name is substituted for the surname and the fathers' name

houses in Addis Ababa and other urban areas of Ethiopia do not have basic facilities like water, toilet, electricity, and kitchen. Besides, most of the houses are built in congested manner. Since our definition should be relative to the existing situation, the western definition of homeless might include those who are said to be non-homeless in the Ethiopian context. Thus, one should develop a definition based on the existing social, economic, political, and cultural context.

It is also difficult to find out the exact number of homeless people in Addis Ababa since they have no permanent address. In 1993, Kassa estimated there were 3479 homeless people who were living in plastic shelters. Most of the plastic accommodations were generally made up of plastic sheeting, old scraps, cloths and the like. These plastic accommodations found in the side of the main roads, around the churchyard and in other corners. Most of the shelters have 1-3 m² of living area for a single individual up to 10 individuals because they provide means of subsistence at the same time. Waste disposal areas are among the preferred places because they can scavenge food or items for sell. They also get some materials like cardboard, metals etc for maintaining the shelters. Church areas are the other preferable area since these places are people engage in alms giving. The plastic shelters are easily destroyable by rain, flood, wind etc forcing the people to construct the shelter repeatedly (Kassa (1993) cited in UNCHS: HABITAT, 2000).

The purpose of this study is to explore the situation of homeless people who reside in Ledeta sub city of Addis Ababa. This paper indicated homeless place of living, their source of income, their challenges, coping mechanisms, and tried to give the implication of the finding for social action.

Description of the Research Project

The discovery of homelessness as a social problem has instigated a number of important studies of homeless people mainly in developed countries like United States (Marjorie and Milton, 1992). Even though the problem has become serious enough to be observed in various situations there is hardly such research on the problem of homelessness in Ethiopia. Nonetheless, due to various reasons, many individuals join the category of homeless population every day. Research can serve as tools to identify the existing problem as well as basis for action.

Since little is known about homelessness in Ethiopia, and there is no standard definition of homelessness in the country, the development of a standardized questionnaire to investigate homelessness is of prime importance. However, in order to develop standardized questionnaire, it is important to understand the existing situation among the target group of homeless individuals. Making detailed narratives with a certain number of homeless individuals will help to know the homeless situation. Different homeless people might have different experience with their condition. Thus, for this purpose, this study carries out individual narrative research with 25 homeless people. These homeless individuals were asked about their demographic characteristics, person's homelessness history, length of time in homelessness, number of homeless events in life, health issues, family issues, legal issues, education and training issues, and income and livelihood issues.

Based on these interviews, a homelessness questionnaire is developed. Questionnaires developed from actual experience, has the benefit of understanding the existing situation better. In addition, developing a questionnaire is not enough to provide a standardized questionnaire. Rather, the questionnaire has to be tested with other homeless people in order

to see what it produces, and reforming the questionnaire based on the results. Then, it may be possible to say there is a well-structured questionnaire to study homelessness in Ethiopia. This study re-tests the homelessness questionnaire with 50 other homeless people.

The third step in this research is using the homelessness questionnaire to understand how people become homeless, the social condition that contribute for their homelessness, risk and consequences of homelessness, the kind of social support the homeless require, and the alternative way out. One hundred (n=100) homeless people who are living in the street, plastic accommodations and with other families, are interviewed.

This study is carried out in Addis Ababa Ledeta sub city. Addis Ababa is divided up into ten administrative districts, or sub-cities. Ledeta sub-city is one of them with 296,073-population size and nine kebeles. Ledeta sub city is found in the southwestern part of Addis Ababa. Major sources of livelihood in Ledeta sub city are petty trading, daily labor, and sale of firewood, weaving, and some government employees (Addis Ababa City Council 2004). In this sub city as any passerby observes there are a great many of slum areas as well as homeless families.

CHAPTER TWO

Selected Literature and Frame of Reference

Homelessness

Homelessness is one of the most misunderstood and least documented social policy issues of our time. However, the problem increases at an alarming rate around the world. In most communities, racial minorities and the unemployed are highly represented among the homeless. Homeless people face many barriers to be employed. Besides, homelessness is not a one-time incident; there are families who become homeless more than once (Nunez & Fox, 1999).

The number of people in Africa, Asia, and Latin America who live in accommodations that are both insecure and sub standard is much higher than the developed countries. For instance the hundreds of million who live in illegal settlements, who are under threat of eviction and whose shelters lack basic services such as piped water, sanitation and drainage, and services such as schools and health care centers (Olusola, 1998).

Homelessness has multiple causes. The imbalance between household income and housing cost is often stated as the main cause of homelessness. Due to the special characteristics of families at risk, the understanding of the causes of homelessness goes beyond access to affordable housing. There are people who have lived in a very crowded house and are doubled up with other families. Homelessness has roots in housing markets, labor markets, and public policies regarding the treatment of the mentally ill and the low-income population (Honig & Filer, 1993).

According to Johnson's (1999) study about the onset of homelessness among working and nonworking women within the context of their lives in the United State, there are two sets

of causes for the working and non-working groups of women. Health problems, leaving with harmful relationships, and seeking a better life lead to homelessness for the working-women. Drug abuse, prostitution, crime, the eviction of teenage parents and seeking a better life leads to homelessness for nonworking women.

Homelessness is not simply an issue of housing. The cause of homelessness is a complex web of issues and problems that vary widely by community. However, race, low educational levels, poor employability, and welfare dependence emerge as common themes. Studies show that homeless families lag behind the general population in education and income levels. Homeless parents have confused work histories at best, if they have work experience at all. In the United States, most homeless families depend on welfare for survival and face serious consequences, if their benefits are eliminated (Nunez & Fox, 1999).

Being homeless exposes individuals to various health hazards due to their living environment. Food poisoning, fungal infection, HIV, mental illness, tuberculosis, and the like are very common among the homeless. However, health care programs focusing on homeless people are nonexistent in most countries (Marjorie & Milton, 1992).

Perspectives on Homelessness

According to Wright (2000), at different times people argue about the cause, consequences, and solutions to homelessness by debating individual causes and social-structural causes, which include the lack of human services, affordable housing, and adequate income, and the interactions between individual and social-structural causes.

Personal limitations as causes are the conservative's explanations for the cause of homelessness. They explain homelessness by using a religious/moral framework and encourage homeless people to repent of their sins (Wright, 2000). Conservatives strongly

argue that individual weakness is the major causes of homelessness. They further indicate substance abusers and mentally illness among those who are incapable of caring for themselves and those who are unable to keep themselves housed and. They also believe that some people choose homelessness and reject conventional responsibilities (Baumohi, 1996). Conservatives indicate that a lack of the motivation and will to compete successfully leads individuals to end up at the bottom of the social ladder. This view reduces the cause of homelessness to individual, behavior or visible characteristic level, and allows them to claim that people become homeless because they want that way of life. Conservatives also consider homeless people as crazy, freeloading, or troubled and dangerous characters needing police action to contain their movements (Wright, 2000). Conservatives indicate that punitive solutions are necessary to shape moral behavior and discourage “bad” behavior. They argue policies have to be designed to make homelessness less attractive, including legal sanctions against being homeless. Those who believe individual weakness is the major cause of homelessness advocate for the institutionalization of mentally ill people and substance abusers, to protect both these persons and the public at large (Baumohi, 1996).

The application of treatments or “solutions” designed to correct or help personal defects failed because the basic issues of social structural poverty, housing, and income are not addressed. The over emphasis on treatment for mental illness or substance abuse does not consider the heterogeneous nature of the homeless population. While rates of mental illness and substance abuse appear higher in this population than in the housed population, it does not follow that treatment for these deficits is all that is required to take people off the streets (Wright, 2000).

In contrary to the conservatives, liberals consider individual defects of homelessness can be treated as any disease. They do not believe that personal causes are a moral or personal failing. Liberals are motivated to assist individual homeless people by adopting medical models. According to this group of people, provision of shelter and medical services is considered as solutions to homelessness (Wright, 2000). The liberals suggest that rehabilitative programs and better community networks are a strategy to combat homelessness since homeless families are victims who need treatment (Baumohi, 1996).

The other explanation is that structural forces like lack of low-cost housing or lack of income are causes of homelessness. Homelessness is a result of a wide variety of complex social system disorders that makes large numbers of people at risk of losing their home. Inadequate income, declining welfare services, and loss of housing are the three most often quoted social-structural causes of homelessness. Social structure disorder due to the creation of increased poverty, poverty in concentrated in inner-city areas; the loss of housing and jobs, and the abandonment of social safety net put many population at risk of homelessness. However, personal defects may determine who within the at-risk population actually becomes homeless (Wright, 2000).

Politician considered homelessness along with other crisis rather than looking as isolated crisis that requires an independent set of solutions. They explain it is difficult to address homelessness and its source by ignoring other connected social ills. The problem of homelessness can be addressed with other problems that encompass homelessness like fighting against poverty (Baumohi, 1996).

There are also other groups of people who argue that economic situations, demographic characteristics, disabilities, childhood histories, access to family and friends,

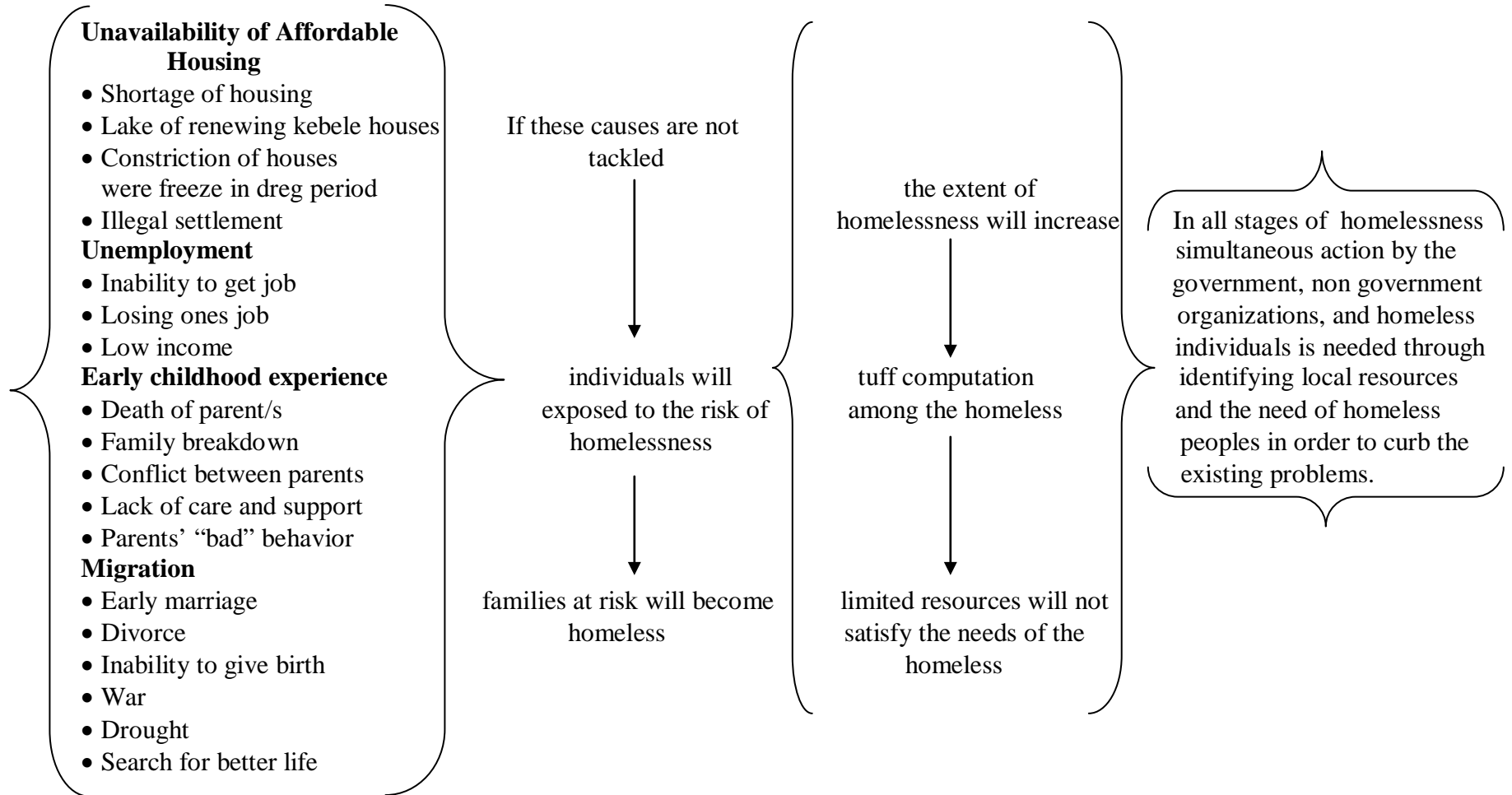
personalities, experience of crisis and the like leads individuals to be at risk of homelessness. They consider the homeless as victims of circumstances over which they have little control. Since the causes of homelessness happen in combinations, they are so interrelated that it is rarely that one cause alone leads to homelessness. There are no simple solutions to the problem of homelessness. Thus, a rehabilitative, and better network of community care, and economic responses must be prepared, along with the jobs, services and supports that will allow vulnerable people to stay housed in affordable housing is essential (Baumohi, 1996).

Political-economy explanations of homelessness contain both individual and social-structural causes together. This explanation encompasses a historical perspective, the role of culture and ideology, and the role of markets in capital accumulation. According to this explanation, homelessness is a product of the transition from an industrial-based capitalist economy to a postindustrial capitalist service economy within the context of globalization. While homelessness is increasing globally, it is increasing with more speed in countries that have adopted the neo liberal market model than in those that have attempted to defend their social wage while fighting homelessness (Wright, 2000).

The following conceptual framework is developed in order to understand homelessness in Addis Ababa Ethiopia. This conceptual framework tries to make causal links among causes, magnitude, and extent of homelessness as well as action that should be taken to combat homelessness.

Conceptual Frame Work

Causes of homelessness → Magnitude of Homelessness → Extent of Homelessness → Action should be taken



Homelessness and poverty are inseparable. Poor people are often unable to pay for housing, food, childcare, health care, and education. They face difficulty to allocate their limited resources to meet their needs. Among the basic needs, housing takes the high proportion of the poor income. Therefore, being poor means many things, like being ill, exposed for various accidents, and hopelessness. There is not one single cause for being homeless rather causes are many and inseparable. Access to affordable housing, unemployment, rural urban migration, and early childhood experience are among the main causes of homelessness. The prevalence of some of these causes in Ethiopia, especially in Addis Ababa, is discussed below.

Housing in Addis Ababa

The population of Addis Ababa was growing rapidly and its shelter requirements are met largely through the production of unauthorized and substandard dwellings before the outbreak of the 1974 Revolution. The landlords were able to build houses without municipal permits. The Ethiopian government did not have a housing department until the late 1950s. It was that substandard rental houses and personal residents were built without the permission of the municipality (Solomon & McLeod 2004).

When urban land and housing were nationalized in July 1975, the housing situation in Addis Ababa became worse. Proclamation No. 47, 1975 that nationalized the urban land and housing lead the city of Addis Ababa to acute housing shortages and the disruption of the housing market. It was a sudden disaster in the production of affordable rental accommodation. Private sector production of rental dwelling units was made unlawful by the proclamation. The public sector was neither willing nor capable of producing affordable rental housing. Besides, the extremely low and never changing rental values of the nationalized units

made it almost impossible for the kebeles to repair them. As a result, old slums got worse (Solomon & McLeod, 2004).

In 1986, the Government formulated a Housing Policy for the first time in Ethiopia. The aim was to standardize building codes, improve research into building materials and housing design, encourage community house building, and use the existing housing stock more effectively by allowing co-dwelling and by regulating the purchase and sale of houses. This provided a measure of temporary relief but led to a severe restriction on housing production. The government was expected to provide housing, however, it was unable to meet the demand, and the new bureaucracy relating to standards made cooperative housing construction more bureaucratic (Solomon & McLeod, 2004).

Government restrictions on house prices meant that houses that were sold were generally priced at considerably less than their real value. In 1990, the Government issued Special Decree No. 15/1990 to amend the old one. The main objective of this legislation was to recognize the right to transfer housing and to facilitate self-built housing. A new market economic policy was introduced in 1991 when Transitional Government came to power. However, housing was not denationalized and ownership of land remained decisively under government control (Solomon & McLeod, 2004).

The squatter settlements of the city have a far from adequate access to basic urban services, including access roads and utilities. The worsening housing conditions of the city together with the emergence of squatter settlements have undoubtedly led to a rapid increase in the proportion of the population of Addis Ababa that live in such settlements. It appears that not much has improved in the city by way of slum upgrading during the following two and a half decades (Solomon & McLeod, 2004).

As the 1994 Population and Housing Census indicates, the city was suffering from a housing shortage that was worse than what it faced ten years earlier. The municipal officials openly state that the city is suffering from a housing deficit of no less than 250,000 units in 2004. The results of the 1994 census also show that the overwhelming majority of the existing dwelling units of Addis Ababa are poor in quality and extremely small. About 82.2% have walls that are made of mud and wood and are as such known as the traditional 'chika'⁴ type structures. Another indicator of the poor quality of most the residential units in Addis Ababa is the fact that more than half of them are single-storied attached or row houses. Their roofs are almost invariably made of corrugated iron sheets that display a vast and unpleasant sight of rust in the central and older parts of the city. The fact that more than one-half of all the units have mud or earthen floors is also a good indicator of the disturbingly poor quality of most houses in Addis Ababa. The existing data also show that about nearly one quarter of them do not have toilets.

The Ministry of Works and Urban development shows that the total housing need for Addis Ababa for 1996 to 2000 is about 261,295. Out of this, 39 % is due to overcrowding, while 31 % is due to population increase, and 30 % is due to replacement of obsolete dwellings (UNCHS: HABITAT, 2000).

Another indicator of housing quality is the spacing of housing units, which could be identified by the number of rooms per housing units. In Addis Ababa, housing units with one room account for 30.9 %, while those with two rooms account for 28.7 %. Thus, the majority (60 %) of housing units in Addis Ababa have one or two rooms. The number of rooms per occupants indicates the extent of an over-crowdedness in the city. The 1994 survey revealed

⁴ Chika: which literary mean mud.

that about 41 % of the housing units have over-crowded situation of three and above persons per room (UNCHS: HABITAT, 2000).

The 1994 census revealed that 34.4 % of the houses are owner occupied while 57.3 % are rented. Of the latter, nearly 38 % are rented from Kebele. These are below standard houses with very low rent and mostly house low-income people of the city. The average rent in the city is 40.98 birr and 76.9 % of the housing units are rented below birr 50.00. The high share of renting in the city is due to income constraints and lack of proper policy to encourage low and middle-income residents to construct their own houses. There is a high demand for rental houses among the low and middle-income residents (UNCHS: HABITAT, 2000).

Unemployment

A high-level unemployment is one of the critical socio-economic problems facing Ethiopia. While the labor force grows, employment growth is inadequate to absorb labor market competitors. As a result, people are affected by unemployment. The inadequate employment situation has a number of socio-economic, political, and moral consequences. Unemployment reflects the failure to make use of an important factor of production, labor, for fostering economic growth (Berhanu⁵, Abraham, & Deijl 2005).

In the 1994 census, unemployment was about 50 % in urban areas of Ethiopia and in Addis Ababa, over 30 % men and 40 % women were unemployed. The 1999 National Labor Force Survey (LFS) shows the spreading of unemployment throughout the country. According to the same survey among women, unemployment was approaching 50% in Addis Ababa

⁵ In accordance with Ethiopian custom, the first name or given name is substituted for the surname and the fathers' name

while almost doubling in the rest of urban areas (Genene⁶, Teshome⁷, Guarneri, Gesano, & Heins, 2001). In the 1994 population census, the percentage of people looking for job in Addis Ababa reached 35 %. Serneels (2004) substantiate the above statistics by indicating 34% percent of the male work force was unemployed in 1994.

According to Dercon (1997) in Addis Ababa, about 50 % of males are involved in wage employment as their main activity, with only 23 % in self-employment. The latter percentage is remarkably low and a reflecting of the relatively small size of the sector of small-scale enterprises and the informal sector in Ethiopia. Very little increase in self-employment can be observed in the larger towns between 1990 and 1997, despite the move to a market economy and incentives for private initiative.

Most people in Addis earn low income. As Elias (2004) indicates, 41% of the households in Addis Ababa earn less than 13 Birr (\$1.5 USD) per day. Besides most people had not have secured a regular source of income. It is obvious that housing usually takes the lion share of the household income. Therefore, being unemployed, getting lower income and higher housing cost leads people to homelessness.

Migration

Addis Ababa as a capital of Ethiopia enjoys most of the country's services, administrative, commercial, and industrial establishments. Therefore, the existence of these facilities attracts migrants. There are many causes for migration, which are economic and non-economic as well. Internal migration is considered as causes for the creation of the unemployed labor force. It is also believed that migration will create shortage of housing, educational and health facilities and scarcity of basic consumer commodities.

^{6& 7} In accordance with Ethiopian custom, the first name or given name is substituted for the surname and the fathers' name

According to the 1994 census, 46.4 % of the total populations of Addis Ababa were migrants. The percentage of migrants decreases from 1967 to 1984 and to 1994 as well. In 1967, the level was 55.7% and in 1984, it reduced to 51.5%. However, the volume has increased throughout those years. The majority (59.5%) of migrants were at the age group 15-39 years. However, 41.7% of the migrant populations were single at the time of the study. Illiteracy was more prevalent among migrants than non-migrants. In addition, 25.7% of the total migrant and 34.1 % of recent migrants were illiterate.

Migrants' participation in labor force is lower than that of the non-migrants. The participation rate of migrants in the labor force is 61.1%. Migrant unemployment rates averaged 25.4% or, 21.5% for male and 30.6% for female. However, unemployment among recent migrant is 33.9%. Migrants are clustering near the bottom of the occupational hierarchy. The majority of migrants, particularly, recent migrants are concentrated in the elementary and service sector, shop, and market sales occupational categories (CSA, 1999).

Many causes are often quoted as causes of rural urban migration. War, drought, looking for a better life, early marriage, divorce, and inability to give birth are among the major causes of rural urban migration. The last three are main causes especially for women. World Vision (2006) indicated that, very often the only option for girls in situations of extreme marital stress is to run away. Most women migrate to Addis Ababa as a means to skip from marriage and to be employed as a servant in families. Most of these women become homeless in Addis Ababa. Most of migrants in Addis Ababa are exposed to homelessness since the majority of them are illiterate, unemployed and the employed ones are found in the lower sectors of the occupational hierarchy. Therefore, it is possible to say rural-urban migration is one of the determinant factors, which leads people to the risk of homelessness.

Early Childhood Experience

Early childhood experience, such as family breakdown, conflict between parents, lack of care and support and bad parental behavior have a significant impact on young children. Children suffer more with parental separation. According to Judith (1994), children whose parents separate are more disadvantaged than children whose parents live together. Children are emotionally distressed by parents' separation. Children who grow up in single parent households with low emotional care and support are more likely to run away in their teenage years.

The existence of the above-discussed causes (unavailability of affordable housing, unemployment, migration, and early childhood experience) create potential homeless people. These social problems expose individuals to a higher risk of homelessness. Constant increment among the homeless population makes the extent of problems encountered by homeless families unthinkable. A few lucky people will occupy the available low cost housing and there will be no extra low cost houses for the rest. The increment of homeless families means a rise in the problems faced by them.

These problems have lots of economic, social, and health consequences for homeless families. Societal attitudes towards those people who suffer due to the consequences of homelessness make their life more difficult. Tackling of the major causes helps to reduce the magnitude, extent, and consequences as well. At all the above mentioned sequential stages of homelessness simultaneous action by the government, non governmental organizations (NGOs), and the homeless families themselves is important in order to tackle the problem through identifying local resources to meet the need of the homeless.

CHAPTER THREE

Aims and Methods

Objectives

- to develop individual narratives with homeless individuals;
- to develop a questionnaire from individual narratives with twenty-five homeless individuals;
- to identify how people became homeless and the social forces that sustain their homelessness;
- to identify the experience of homelessness and risk as well as consequences;
- to know the supports people require to move out of homelessness and stay out of homelessness, and
- to develop a social action to respond the problems of current homeless people, to reduce the consequence of homelessness, and to prevent homelessness.

Methods

Data sources

Both primary and secondary sources were used in order to gather information.

Primary source: in-depth interviews are conducted with homeless individuals in order to get a detailed understanding and to develop a questionnaire. By using this questionnaire, a survey is used.

Secondary sources: The available materials such as books, journals, electronic information, and magazines are reviewed.

Study Design: The study is an exploratory study of homelessness in Ledeta sub city of Addis Ababa.

Study Population: The populations under study are homeless people who are 18 years of age and above, and residents of Ledeta sub-city.

Study Procedure:

- For Phase-One: A rich conversation carried out with 25 homeless individuals in order to get their experience, the dynamics, causes, and consequences of homelessness.
- For Phase-Two: A questionnaire is developed from phase-one narratives and findings. This questionnaire is tested out with another 50 homeless individuals to check what the questionnaire produces, how it guides practice, and to what extent it helps to understand homeless people's experience.
- For Phase-Three: A broader survey with one hundred homeless people was undertaken. The result will be interpreted in relation to social work practice in order to respond to the problems of currently homeless people, to reduce the consequences of homelessness, and to prevent homelessness.

Inclusion criteria:

- Homeless individuals who are in the age range of 18 and above
- Resident of Ledeta sub city of Addis Ababa
- Full consent to participate in the study

Data collection process

In the first visit to the homeless neighborhood, the researcher approached two young women and discussed the aim of his research with them. The next day, he gave them a little

money to provide a coffee ceremony and invite their neighbors. In the coffee ceremony, the researcher discussed the objectives of his study and they told him why they were suspicious about his visit. They indicated that the government bodies, especially police officers, victimize them on various occasions. Thus, during the coffee ceremony arrangement the first in-depth interview was carried out. Some homeless people approached the researcher and needed more clarification on the matter. However, most of the people were eager to talk about their situation. Often, there were homeless who were weeping when they talked about their homeless history. When the researcher went to other homeless neighborhoods, he was accompanied by one or more homeless individuals who had acquaintance with people in that neighborhood. The researcher explained his objectives with the help of those homeless who went with him. This process was applied in the pre-test of the Ashenafi Homeless Questionnaire with 50 persons, and in the final survey with 100 homeless people. Overall, a total of 175 homeless persons in Ledeta sub city were interviewed.

The researcher had a difficult time to stay with the homeless inside or adjacent to their accommodations because of the bad smells, the sight of insects and worms, and being bitten by fleas. On one occasion, the husband of interviewed woman became angry when he saw his wife being interviewed when he came home. He tried to hit the researcher and ordered him to go out of his home. In addition, there were some homeless people who agreed and disagreed to take part in the study after reading the whole questions in the questionnaire, including the informed consent. However, in some neighborhoods of the study, almost all of the homeless people wanted to be involved. Thus, in some cases, it was necessary but difficult to turn people away who wanted to be interviewed and in other cases, to find people who would participate in the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

The Interview Process

Interviews with homeless individuals were carried out in Addis Ababa Ledeta sub city. Twenty-five homeless people were interviewed in order to get detailed information about their situation and personal history. The interview carried out with those homeless who are in shelter, plastic accommodation and with other families in their place of living. The interview with street homeless individuals took place in the compound of Ledeta Church. The researcher had a very difficult time convincing respondents of the purpose of his visit to the homeless neighborhood. They suspected him as a government agent to spy on them. It is no wonder that homeless peoples are so suspicious of outsiders because as they indicated the government bodies especially police officers victimize them on various occasions. Government bodies had not been visiting them for good, but rather to force them to evacuate their place of living or to imprison them as a suspect.

Once the respondents understood the purpose of the research, they became cooperative. The interview was held for an average of about one hour long, with the range of between 57 minutes to an hour and 25 minutes. The participants were told that participation in the study is voluntary and they are free to walk away from the interview processes at any time. They were also informed that there would be no consequences for not responding from the Ledeta sub city, or kebele administration, or from Addis Ababa University. In this document, for the sake of confidentiality pseudonyms of respondents are used.

Narratives of Homelessness and Dominant Themes

Early Childhood Experience

Early childhood experience is one of the main determinant factors of one's future. Those people who had difficult times in their early years are highly represented among the homeless population. Separation of parents or the deaths of one or both of parents have a significant impact on children's destiny. Children may not feel comfortable living with stepmother or father; therefore, they prefer to run away from home in their early ages. Runaways usually end up homeless since they have no place to live. The 24 years old respondent indicated his childhood history, as ... *My mother was dead when I was ten years old. Then after my father was married a women whom I could not live with in harmony. Therefore, I decide to leave my birthplace and came to Addis to live with one of our neighbor. After staying a few days there, I found out that they were discomfoted with my presence; therefore, I decided to leave their house.*

Fantu who is 34 years old homeless woman also substantiates this fact. ...*We were living well until my father died. However, after my father's death life became so difficult for us. When I was seven years old I came to the near by town called Desse with merchants in search of job. In Desse, I found my relatives and they brought me to Addis to be employed in somebody house as a servant.*

Along with divorce, separation, death of parent(s) and parents' behavior has a significant effect on the upbringing of children. Yohanes indicated his early childhood experience and his reason for leaving home as ... *I was the only child for my parents; however, they were separated when I was four years old. My father was fulfilled all of my needs except having my mother with us. I was hoped that, my mother will be with us soon but*

my father was getting married several times. I was not liked all of my stepmothers, therefore, I quarreled with them so often. In my early years, I was missed many classes by wandering here and there without my father's awareness. I remembered that, I repeated grade four three times. When my father went to field for his work, I often stayed out of home until he came back.

I loved my father very much including his drinking habits since he was taking care for me when he had been intoxicated. He was a smoker as well. I took his behaviors as a right one. I was started smoking and drinking in my early ages. I was smoking cigarettes that left in my father's ashtray. I was not short of money since my father was gave me when he was intoxicated. At last, my father married a woman and became stable with her, as usual I did not like her even if she tried to impress me at the beginning. I was dreamed to see my mother again with my father. I was quarreled with my stepmother so often and when my father heard about the matter he started to bit me. I left home when I was quarreled with my father when I was 17 years old and grade-ten student.

The disagreement between husband and wife in the house will have a devastating effect on children. Differences in religion and outlook between partners might lead them to separation and other difficulties. Abebech explain her history as ... *My father was a farmer but my mother was a well-known witch and everybody in the compound visited her for advice. It was after we were born that my mother became a witchcraft when her mother died. My father was not supportive of her condition and that is why he build a house for us and let her to live in our previous home. He and two of my brothers were started living together. My father was also a priest in Orthodox Christian church. He had spent most of his childhood in*

learning religious things. There was a big gap between my mother and my father regarding to religion. He was believed that my mother works for the devil.

My father was like me very much since I resembles to one of his sisters. He always told me that my mother's way was the wrong one and I do not have to follow. He was believed that, I am not from my mother's blood. One day he took me with him. For three days, we were spending our daytime in farming and in the night with him in his house. In the third day night, my mother came to the door of our house and started threatening us. She said that if I do not return to her all of my brothers, my father, and all of my fathers' relatives will be dying. In the morning, when my father opened the door, she hits him with spear and pulled my naked body to her house, and tied me with rope.

After that tragic incidence, my mother was hiding herself somewhere and I was untied by one of my relatives. I meet one of my brothers when I went out from my mothers' house and he told me that I am responsible for the death of my father. Then, I went back to my mother's home to take some money from her and in the same day, I went to Gojjam. I was living for about three years in Gojjam working as cleaning, washing cloths, and baking enjera with 40-birr monthly salary. Then, I came to Addis rather than going back to my birthplace. I was afraid going back to my birthplace since I believed that my relatives and the rest of the community would blame me for my father's death.

Death of parents at the early age will have significant effect to children's fate. The proper place for children to grow is with their parents. Loss of parents means lots of things, Amuchu told his history as ... *My father was working in Ministry of Agriculture and my mother was a Telecommunication operator. I had only one older brother and we were learning in the same class. My parents were earned good salary to run our family. They were*

good for us; I had all things a child has to get from his parents. My brother was very good student; therefore, it was him who assists me in my education. In 1993, my mother was transferred to another town, which was 175 km away, for work. My father went with her to accompany her. In their journey, a terrible accident happened and they died with 40 other people. When their bodies came home, I fainted. After a while, I awake when people sprinkled water on my body. I could not believe what happened to my family.

My brother and I knew that nobody else will take care of us like our parents. At that moment, most of our relatives were gathered in our home to discuss about our future. My brother decided to go with my father's and me with my mother's relatives. I started living in Jijiga⁸ with my cousin. After a year, I started my education from grade 8 that was where I stopped. However, I was always dreaming about my mother and father. I had been looking for my parents instead of teachers in the classroom, therefore, I was shouting by calling my parents name. At least three times a week I did this kind of behavior. Everybody was tired of me, students gave me lots of nickname, and when I was walking in the school, they were acting like me and shouting by saying my mom... dad...mom...dad. I extremely disliked the school including teachers and students. I quarreled with my cousin since he promised to the rest of my relatives to educate me. Therefore, he did not want me to stop my education. One day I took 500 birr and one of his best shoes from him and came to Addis. I spent all of the money in one day here in Addis with inviting others for chat⁹, cigarette and alcoholic drinks. I had no idea where to go and how to make a living.

In addition to all other challenges in the family, family size is one of the main factors, which determine the future behavior of children. Large family size makes caring for children

⁸ Jijiga: the name of the town which is found about 650 km long to the east of Addis Ababa.

⁹ Chat: is a sort of derege, which is taking by chewing, leafs of a plant called chat.

very difficult. Samson stated his experience as ... *My parents have 19 children, 11 males, and 8 females. My parents were small-scale merchants. Sisters, my brothers, and I were fighting one another and my parents were not interfering with us. It was the fastest who would get satisfied when we were eating. I was the weakest of all and I hate all of them except one of my older sister. I left my family when I was 12 years old. One driver stopped and asked me where to go while I was crying in the street, I had no idea what to do and I was begging him to take me with him. He dropped me in the town called Sheno¹⁰. That place was new for me and I started to work for people as messenger. I was sleeping at night in the veranda with 50 cents price for one night.*

Child Labor

Most of the homeless who were participated in this study, indicated they were expected to do some household activities for their parents in their early ages. In rural part of Ethiopia, there is a tradition of renting children to other families for money. Temesegen, the 57 years old homeless man, is one of the individuals who passed through such kind of tradition. ... *When I was seven years old, my parents rented me to another family in exchange of cereals for a year. I was expected to look after cattle every day started from early morning until night falls. I was fed twice a day and sometimes I was expected to help their farmers in their activities. After one year, when our contract terminated, they want me to continue with them with similar price but my father resisted since he got a better deal with other.*

The second family in which I was working not treating me like an eight years child rather they want me to work like an adult. They hit me on many occasions when I fail to perform all of the activities as they expected. They ordered me to clean their house including

¹⁰ Sheno: the name of the place, which is found about 70 km long to the north east of Addis Ababa.

the place in which their animals spent the night every day. I had to assist every family member in his or her activities. They were not believed me when I told them I was tired and feel sick. One day I became very sick and demanded to go to my family, however, they refuse to do that. After a few days, I became fainted and they took me to my family. When I became cured, my parents prepared to send me back to that family since I had three more months to work. When I heard this, I left my family and went to my grandmother. Finally, my grandmother and my father agreed on not sending me to any families any more and I returned home.

Losing One's Job

In many instances an individual or a group of individuals were forced to lose their jobs. In Ethiopia when EPRDF came to power, those soldiers who were serving the military government were demobilized without any compensation. Hella was among the victims of demobilization. He elaborated the situation as ... *My parents have 17 children including me eight females and nine males. We were making a living in agricultural activities. We were not as such poor to feed ourselves. I was educated up to grade three, but I did not go farther because we had no idea about education, writing and reading were enough for us. In 1984, I was joined the military in order to serve the motherland. I was working in lots of places as a soldier until the EPRDF forces control the country. When EPRDF came to power, I migrated to Sudan with my colleagues. I lived in Sudan refuge camp for about a year. Then, when the Ethiopian government promised to resettle us in our home country, I came back to Ethiopia full of hope.*

The government of Ethiopia did not resettle us as we expected. I heard that my mother was dead and my father became too old to support himself. Besides, our land redistributed to my sisters and brothers. Therefore, I did not want to go there to share their limited properties

after these long years. I started to live in plastic accommodation which was everywhere at that period. I was captured by police officers several times to be returned to my birth place, however, I told them I have nobody there and to let me live here in Addis.

Natural Disaster as Causes of Homelessness

Natural calamities like drought can lead individuals to leave their place of birth. Drought hit Ethiopia in many occasions, especially in the northern part of the country. One of the respondents, Haregwa stated her experience as ... *I got married when I was 12 years old. I had given birth a daughter and started to live a comfortable life until the 1984/85 drought. When the drought hits our country, first both of my parents died and then my husband and my daughter. Finally, I was forced to migrate with other people to Addis Ababa.*

Temesgen, the 57 years old homeless individual, explained his experience related to drought as ... *Until my 25th birthday I stayed with my family by serving them in various activities including farming. I married a 15 years old girl in 1974. I was led a very good life with my wife in farming and got two daughters. When in the year 1984/85 drought hit our place of living, we forced to migrate to the near by town called Lalibela. In the process of our migration, my wife lost her life. My children and I spent about a year in Lalibela with receiving various kinds of aid from the government and non-government organizations. My older became ill when we were in a temporary refuge camp. We left our birthplace with the help of a lorry driver to Addis Ababa. We were arrived Addis after two days journey. I had nobody in Addis to live with. At that moment there were many rural urban migrants here in Addis, therefore, there were competition even to live in the street. We started to live around Ledeta churchyard. I committed myself for my children and I don't want to get married since I am afraid that my children might get abused by my partner.*

My older daughter became mentally retarded and needs lots of care. I took her to Amanuel Hospital but even if they gave her medication, she is not getting relief. She could not feed herself and she needs somebody to clean her body since she urinates herself. I support my family with a job as a daily laborer and my younger daughter live with other family in adoption, in the day time there is nobody to take care of her. Often I commit error in my job because her situation frequently comes to my mind.

As Aregaw, the 27 years old homeless man, indicated the 1984/85 drought had a significant effect on his way of life. ... *In my early childhood, my parents were tried to please me with everything they can. I was fed well and had lot of things to play with. My mother was a petty trader, selling items like onion and cabbage. My father was working as a broker in cattle market. In 1984/85 when drought hit our country, our problem reached in its climax. We suffered a lot at that time. I began my education in 1988; however, it was very hard for my parents to buy me exercise books, pen, and cloths. In 1992, I was started to work as a shoeshine boy in Debrezeyit¹¹ town. My father was becoming a regular drinker, it was me and my mother who were bring him from teje-bet¹². He had no money for drink; however, his old friends invited him.*

I was learning half day in school and working half day as a shoeshine boy. I would give the money to my mother every day. My father demanded the money for him rather than my mother. When I refused his demand, he usually hits me with stick. It was not because he hated me that he hits me regularly. He was frequently getting upset on his condition, he was rich once, but he lost everything he had. He was coming home often-getting mad, urinating in

¹¹ Debrezeyit: a town, which is found about 40 km long to the east of Addis Ababa.

¹² Teje-bet: is a local drinking house in which alcoholic drink made from honey called tej is sold.

his clothes and bashed in his head. He also fights with my mother everyday. I started to hate our home and that is why I was getting reluctant to go home everyday.

Migration as a Cause of Homelessness

Some rural people believe that if they got a chance to go to urban areas like Addis, they will have a better life. However, urban life is more challenging than their expectations and many people are exposed to trafficking, which might lead them to serious problems. Kalikidan explain her history, as ... *I was the second daughter for my family. My parent had six female children. I was living with my parent until 1997. We were living with my fathers' pension. He was a musician in the police orchestra. My mother was a housewife. One of our relatives took my elder sisters and the rest of us were living with our family. I was selling **kollo** in local drinking houses side by side with my education. I got a chance to educate up to grade four. When my father died in the year 1997, I decided to leave my family since our problem became serious enough.*

I knew someone who was a driver when I sell kollo. He promised for two of my friends and me to give us lift to Addis and find us employment. At that time, I was 13 years old and my friends were a bit older than me. Our trip took three days and he made his drive only at night. In the first day, he raped the older one when we were approaching the town of Dejen¹³. First, he stopped the car and he took her outside, when we were asleep in the car, and bring her back and let her to sleep in the little bed that was found in the car. She did not say a word about what happened between them. In the next day, he did the same thing with the other girl when we were reaching the town called Gohatseyon¹⁴. Then after we were confused what to

¹³ Dejen: the name of the town which is found about 270 km to the north of Addis Ababa..

¹⁴ Gohatseyon: the name of the town, which is found 100 km to the north of Addis Ababa.

do, however, we did not do anything. In the 3rd day of our trip, when we were approaching to Addis, he raped me after beating me until I faint. Moreover, he left the three of us there in the jungle. The traffic police found us there and we told him what was happened to us. Since he hurt me seriously I was not able to speak, therefore, I describe the condition for the police in writing.

After a while, the police caught him and they took us to Black Lion Hospital. We were treated there for about three to four days. The two girls were cured early and he took them from the hospital. I was stayed relatively long in the hospital and it was only the traffic police who visited me. Finally, the man who raped us gave me 100 birr as a sort of compensation and left. I met my friends after a long period around Mexico area while they were begging with having three children each. When I left the hospital, I had no idea where to go. Even I did not know where the road takes, therefore, I ask one homeless girl where that road takes, and finally we end up with some sort of conversation about what happened to me. She allowed me to stay with them.

Some rural people, including those who live in small towns, misinformed about urban life. They deceived by looking at the physical appearance and clothing of those people who went to their place of living for a visit. However, the truth might be contrary to what they expect. Alem one of the homeless in Addis explains her situation ... *My father was a farmer and my mother was participating in trading of bread, tella, and yabesha areke*¹⁵. *In our early childhood, my brother and I were treated very well and my parents did whatever they can in their capacity. It was me who fetch water for my family. A friend of mine and I usually heard in the place we fetch water about a pleasant life people lead in Addis. We started talking much about Addis and if we go there what an impressive life was waiting for us.*

¹⁵ Tella and Yabesha Areke: are local homemade alcoholic drinks, which are used in most part of Ethiopia.

One day we reached in consensus to go to Addis on foot since we had no money. We were about 14 years old. We were walking by following the asphalted road for a day and half. We got tired and ask help from individuals who were farming. They took us to different places after hearing our history. One of the farmers took me to his wife and told her that I will look after cattle by living with them. I beg the woman in order to find my friend but she could not succeed. I was not feeling comfortable living with them. I thought that they might kill or do a harsh thing to me. I knew that the house was not too far from the road since I heard car's sound. I stayed for about two weeks there and I run out to start my way to Addis.

This time I was afraid because I was walking alone. In my way, I was often thought that as if I will be dead in the road or killed by hyenas. I did not know where Addis is and how many days it took to reach there. When I saw, many houses together, I wish that will be Addis but it did not happen that way. I walked in the daytime and beg individual farmers at night to spend with them. After three days of journey, I could not walk more. The old woman in which I spent the night convinced me to stay with her for few days. I was collecting firewood and working household activities for her about three months. I believed that my friend reached Addis by then and started leading a comfortable life there.

The woman gave me 30 birr with blessing and I restarted my journey to Addis. When I reach Addis, I went to Atobusera¹⁶ since I was told to go there by the woman who gave me 30 birr. Everything was strange for me. I did not see that much people and car in one place before. Peoples were not looking and greetings one another in the street as the place I was born. I was lost in the middle of these whole people. I wanted to go back to Jimma¹⁷ however; I did not have money to do that. I did not want to back on foot since I saw all the troubles to

¹⁶ Atobusera: is the name of the place in which buses that gives long distance drive will accessed.

¹⁷ Jimma: the name of the town, which is found about 330 km long to the west of Addis Ababa

walk that much distance. When the night falls, I was crying in the street. A drunk man came to me and asked my problem. He promised me that he will find me a job and we went together to around Ledeta church. However, he told me that if I spent the night with him he would find me a job in the next morning. I refused to spend the night with him and since he was intoxicated, I easily escaped from him.

In my first day of Addis, the night was very cold and I was shaking. Lot of youngsters were following me wherever the place. They knew that I was a new comer. They beg me to be with them but I spent the night in the street walking here and there. In the morning, I went asleep in one corner. One woman got me in her compound and we agreed to wash clothes for her by eating there and 10-birr monthly salary. She was also promised to make my salary 15 birr when I improve my ability of washing cloths. However, that woman did not have much space for me in her house to spend the night there. Therefore, I was forced to spend the night around Ledeta church by wearing plastics. When I got cold, I remember my parents' home that in the night I reduce some of clothes because I was getting hot.

Homeless Perception of their Situation

Homeless people are the only people who can tell about the importance of having a home since they are debilitated by the problem of homelessness. Having a home mean lots of things, Mohamed as explains this ...*Up to my understanding; house is a primary important thing to live for any human kind. If you do not have a house, you will face many challenges even if you are capable of feeding yourself and your family. In one occasion if you become hungry and exposed to cold and different weather ... Can you imagine what will happen to you? That is what homeless mean... most of the time, some youngsters came to our compound and demand money. If we refuse, they will fight with us. Since they come in a group, we could*

not resist them. Those people who are not homeless do not consider as a human being like them. We are discriminated from the rest of the people. We know those youngsters who abuse us up to demanding our wives, and reporting to the police. However, the police did not respond to our problem. They consider our frequent accusation as part of our tradition.

Mekibebe the 34 years old homeless man explain his situation ... *I started living with my friends one after another for few days. Then, I started living around Ledeta church with plastic accommodation and 1993 the police send us to old airport area. I was working in different construction site, as a daily laborer, with seven birr a day. However, whatever the money you got and whatever the food you eat, you would not satisfied if you are homeless. Our life is full of sorrow and our accommodation is not comfortable even for animal. If you bring a rich persons' dog here to live with us I can say it will die soon. I have no word to expresses my feelings as a homeless, I think our situation describe us more than words.*

Grouping Oneself

Homeless people develop marital relationships with one another in order to face challenges together. Homeless individuals develop sameness among themselves and externalize themselves from the rest of the society. The 24 years old respondent stated his arrangement with his wife before they started living together as ... *I met my wife six years ago when I was living in plastic shelter around Building College. One of my friends' wife arranged our relationship. We discussed the matter in one night, and she told me how good her friend is and indicated it is good to live with partner. I was also envious about my colleagues' marital relationship and I had a desire to try my chance. In the next day, after our discussion we agreed to live together.*

As most homeless people indicated during the interview, they do not have a desire to meet their relatives and believed that they are different from the rest of the society. Kalkidan explain her experience as a homeless ... *I did not meet with my family since I left them. I do not want to communicate with them in my condition. Besides, I did not make any effort to get them. One of my major reasons is that the rest of the community did not consider us a citizen like them. I have no guarantee to believe my family will accept me in my condition. If we have something good, the youngster came to us and took it away. I feel pity for those children who are victimized with us. It is not a proper place for them ... you know it is not a proper place for everybody especially for children.*

Amanuel, the 22 years old homeless man, shared his experiences as follows. ... *In 1987, I was living around garbage cans in Bisrate Gebre¹⁸ area with other homeless individuals. We were scavenging from garbage cans. We found some useful materials including food for consumption and for market. People were considering us as part of the garbage. They are not willing even to let us to carry their properties. People believed that we were there because we prefer to be. However, that is not the reality, I told you my history did I had a better choice I do not think so. In 1993 when the university students rebel I got caught and got to prison when I was going to market in order to sell some iron materials which I got from the garbage can.*

Challenges of Homeless Women

It is obvious that homeless individuals face many challenges in their living condition; however, problems encountered by women are more serious than the rest of the homeless. Homeless women are vulnerable for risks. Mohamed explains this situation as ... Young

¹⁸ *Bisrate Gebre: the name of the place in Addis, which is found at the backside of old airport.*

males dominate the homeless even if women, children, and older people are there. Since there are too many young males among the homeless, it makes life difficult especially for single women. If a single woman is found among the homeless almost everybody demands sexual intercourse with her. Even if its degree is minimal, married women are also victimized. As I told you, there is no protection at all for the homeless and if that woman is not willing, she will be raped and no one cares about it. Usually homeless women use marriage as an escaping-boat from those sorts of dangers. Marriage is the only option for a woman to reduce her challenges as being homeless.

Kalkidan, the 22 years old homeless woman strengthen this idea with her own history. *... I did not have a desire to marry because I had frequently become sick. It is very difficult for the homeless women to live alone. Let alone the rape when I greeted my friends' husbands, they would fight with me since they are afraid of losing them. Finally, I marry the friend of my friend's husband as a means to skip from all the trouble of living alone. I had taken pregnancy controlling pills for not to give birth. I do not want to give birth by being homeless anymore.*

Women are the prime caregiver in the family. Homeless women face many controversies when they are living with their children and husbands. Fantu described her situation as *... My first daughter became mentally retarded and I have tried everything in my capacity for her. I have tried the government hospital to treat my daughter as a permanent patient. However, I have not had such a chance. I spent two years alone without getting married with all the difficulties. Finally, I married and given to birth a boy and girl consecutively. He was a daily laborer. We were frequently fighting since he had been spent his money in smoking and drinking and left nothing to his family. When I was pregnant of his second child, I could not resist his behavior any more. Moreover, I decided to leave our*

plastic accommodation; however, he believed that it is better for me if he leave rather than me.

Three years ago, I married an old man and we had one child. However, I am not happy with the life I lead with him. He does not consider me as his wife. He wants me to do everything for him. He is such a drunk and accuses me for having children since they are not belonging to him. He was working as chekameragi¹⁹ and earned better income. He had not brought any money for his family. When he had a drink, he ordered me to leave the plastic accommodation with my children. I have tried to reconcile things with elders. However, he had told them it is not his true feeling; rather the drink drives him to behave like that.

Women, who are sexually abused and exposed to pregnancy and other related problems, are found among the homeless in a significant proportion. As the 32-year-old homeless woman indicated ... *I was working as a house servant for about ten years. For the first time, I was employed with five-birr monthly salary as a babysitter. I was also educated myself up to grade five side by side while I was working as a servant. In the meantime, the child of my employers raped me when they were on vacation.*

I became pregnant when I was raped; I left the house and had given birth in my relatives' house. Several times, I send elder people to the father of my daughter to make things easy between us. However, he has denied his fatherhood. Finally, I was forced to tell about the situation to his family but they said their child is clean from such kind of sinful act. They consider my clam as the way to resolve my problem by blaming their child. Therefore, they denied and were not willing to give me any kind of assistance. I had nowhere to live rather than my relatives, therefore, I gave birth in my cousin's house. They blame me for giving birth without wedlock in my living condition as if I did it willingly. After I gave birth and stayed for

¹⁹ *Chekameragi: a person, who makes individual houses with mud, as his profession*

two months, they were not willing to let me live with them. Therefore, I was forced to live in a plastic accommodation in the street. I made a living in the street with begging and spinning cotton for sell.

Etenesh one of the homeless indicated her challenges by being homeless as ... *When you are in the street as a woman you would be abused by the homeless as well as by other non-homeless individuals. The person whom I know and I do not know raped me several times. Finally, I got pregnant with one man. However, he had wife and children in the countryside. He came to Addis as a seasonal migrant worker. He went back to his birthplace by letting his son with me. At this moment, I do whatever I can in my capacity. Sometimes when I got no job and have nothing to eat, I make a living in begging.*

Tsehaye, 31 years old homeless woman, explain what happen to her after the police forced her to evacuate her place of living as follows. ... *At that, moment people advised me, if I have got married a man, who is unable to speak and hear, I would have the opportunity to live with him in his plastic accommodation. Then, I started to live with him and we had lots of difficulty to understand one another. I did not know any sign language that he uses. When I fail to understand what he says usually he throw different items like stone at me. He injured me several times.*

I had given to birth a boy with him. This boy is only five months old and usually cries for long like he does now. My husband gets much in begging since he is unable to speak and hear. Nevertheless, he spent all of his money with inviting his friends. I am not happy living with him, he does not contribute anything to his family. When I complain about his behavior, he showed me the door of our plastic shelter. If I had the opportunity to live other places or getting job that enables me to support my family I am ready to leave him and lead my-life by

my self. We are fighting always because he does not bring any money and we do not understand one another.

Sometimes I do sexual activities with other homeless individuals to revenge my husband and for money. When he heard about I am involving with other men for money, he had hit me and bring some amount of money not to do those kind of activities any more. However, I am not willing to fulfill his will. My children frequently became ill. It is only me who take care of the children. I have nobody to discuss my worries. I did not know whether my parents, my sisters and brothers alive or not.

Homeless Children

Children are the futures of present society therefore; they need intensive care in their early ages. If children would not get proper care and support chance is that, they will not be good citizens. However, children face many challenges like lack of nutrition, lack of love and care, exposed to child labor, physical and sexual abuse and the like. These problems are found in alarming rate among homeless children. One of the respondents indicated that ... *Our place of living is not a conformable place for upbringing of children. They usually look and face different bad behaviors. They usually look there mother beaten and raped, and even serious fighting around the neighborhood. I feel sorry for our children and us; it is our fate, which drives us to this kind of life out of the rest of the world. If we have the opportunity to have access to job and house, we can lead our life as anybody else.*

The Challenge of Doubling with Others

One of the alternatives for the homeless to get a house with a lower price is sharing the room with others, usually with owners. As respondents indicated, living with other family

members in the same room is challenging. It is possible to say that they do not have privacy at all and the owners demand many things from them because it is economic constraints, which force the owners to share the room with others. Zeweeditu explain her situation, as ... *Life in the street is very difficult, I knew nobody there. I felt lonely even if many homeless people were there. I have tried to make a living with washing cloths and baking enjera for families with pay at daily basis. I met a man when I lived in my plastic accommodation and we end up living together. He was a very good person. He was making a living with building individuals house with mud. He was renting a house to doubling with other family for us when I became pregnant. Even if we were paying 50 birr per month, many things were expected from us. I was expected to help that family with household chores. I was the one who look after and take care of their six children. I clean the house and prepared food for them even though our meal was separate. However, when their food items finished I used mine to prepare their meal.*

My husband had to bring items like sugar, coffee, and meat when he received his salary. He was also expected to renew the house and house furniture. When my husband had nothing to do for longer period, we were leading a very difficult life since we could not fulfill not only our but also their desire. Their behavior was changing at the time when my husband became jobless. Then, I gave birth there a girl. However, the family members with whom we were living were not comfortable with my situation. They lost many things; I was not in the position to help them. Therefore, they decided to send us out and we went back to plastic shelter again.

Homeless Means of Income

Literatures indicated that unemployment is one of the major causes of homelessness. Even if most of the homeless are considered as unemployed, they have to have certain means

of getting at list their daily meal. It is believed that homeless people are engaged in activities, which are neither encouraged nor considered as respected jobs. This fact is elaborated by Mohamed ... *I was living in Merkato area working as a shoeshine boy and paying one birr for bed about six years. When I get older and older, it became difficult to me working as a shoeshine boy. In 1993, I had begun to live in the street. In order to feed myself, I was working as a daily laborer and carrying people's properties in the street. Finally, I end up in korkoroyalew²⁰ as my source of income. I usually get about ten birr per day from my business. Rainy season is my pick season since I earn much.*

There are homeless women who are engaged in prostitution as a means of livelihood. Alem a 21 years old homeless woman indicated her means of income as ... *My husband got to prison when our child was one month old since he killed a man in the middle of fighting. It was a great disaster for me. It was at this time, I wish to be with my family. For the first few days, his friends were visited me frequently, but after he sentenced life in prison the frequency of their visits reduced. I have begun to work as a commercial sex worker by standing in the street in the nighttime by leaving my child with my friends. Since most of the homeless around my compound knows I am a commercial sex worker, they want me to do sexual intercourse to them with and without pay. In the daytime, I sell cigarette in my accommodation. There are many homeless women in the street working as a commercial sex worker with me.*

The 27 years old, homeless individual Aregaw explain his means of income *I think begging is a good alternative for the homeless since people give money for us to be saved in heaven. In religiously preached days, we beggars earn much money about 20 or 30 birr a day. I feel comfortable living in the street since I know no one is willing to provide me a house. All*

²⁰ Korkoroyalew: is a person who buys different items by walking in different neighborhood and collecting from the river especially in the rainy seasons as his means of income

my life is related to begging (kefela). A friend of mine and I often drink tella with the money we beg in order to forget our situation. One day my friend invited me Yabesha Areke that has high alcoholic content. I got intoxicated and I feel as if I was dying, therefore, I started shouting and told them for the first time where I am from, to take my body to my birth place. I was crying by calling my father and mother's name. The police heard my shout and had coming to hit me. I told them it was because of I drink Yabesha Areke for the first time. They took me Woreda²¹ 4 police station and put me in a container, which was full of water, and send me out.

In and Out from Homelessness

Individuals become homeless at one time, they can be housed for a certain period due to many reasons, and they might return to homelessness repeatedly. One of the causes for being homeless repeatedly is an unreliable income source. Fantu shared her experience of becoming homeless repeatedly as ... *I met a man when I was living in my plastic accommodation and we were living together. He was working as a daily laborer and he rent a house with 35 birr per month to live by doubling with other families when I became pregnant. In the year, 1990 I had gave birth to a boy. One day he told me that, he wants to visit his relatives in Welayeta²². Then, he left and could not come again; I have no idea whether he is alive or dead. As a result, I could not support my family (two of my children and me) alone and it became difficult to pay the renting fee each month. Therefore, I returned to live in the street by making plastic accommodation.*

²¹ Woreda: the administration unity, which is equivalent with sub city

²² Welayeta: the name of the place, which is found about 365 km to the south from Addis Ababa.

Homeless Relation with Government

Homeless people do not get nearly any assistance from various government bodies in Ethiopia. They do not expect a lot from government because these bodies came to them either to force them to evacuate their place or to take them to prison in the time of crisis. The homeless believe that the government consider them as a threat rather than as equal citizens as the rest of the society. One of the 24 years old homeless elaborate the situation ... *A year ago when the Addis Ababa city government started renewing the rood and bridge around our place of living, we were forced to evacuate since they suspect us. They believed we might take their building materials and run away. Therefore, we were forced to move around the fence of old airport, which is separated from the nearby neighborhood and no access to food like the one we had around building college. At that time, my wife was pregnant of her second child. Then, we went there and made a plastic shelter, as you see it is enough for us to live.*

Keder, one of the respondents, also strengthened the above idea with his personal feeling about the government. He indicate the situation, as ... *The government police want us to report about what is going on in our compounds. However, whether we collaborate with them or not we are the first suspect of any crime. We want the government to assist us not to punish us. Our luck makes us homeless. We are human beings as everybody else. My wife and I works hard the whole day, therefore, we want peace and rest at night.*

Sometimes the government arbitrarily tries to reintegrate homeless people to their birthplace in order to decrease them from the city of Addis. Fantu explains one of such circumstances as ... *After I gave birth, the government hunted homeless people to send them back to their birthplace. I was one of the homeless who were taken to their birthplace. Surprisingly, older people, mothers, and their children were the ones caught that time. You*

see, I left my birthplace long ago when I was a kid, I have no idea whether my family members alive or not. They took those of us who came from Wello²³ to Desse its capital. However, the regional administrators who were in Desse refuse to accept us. Therefore, we came back to Addis with the same lorry and started our life again as usual.

Hella explain his feeling about the relationship between government bodies and the homeless populations as ... *The police do not want listen to our problem and they are not cooperative with us rather they want us only to feed them information about what is going on in our compound. I can say the government would not consider us as citizens because it does not do anything at all for us. There is no low cost housing for us. Last time the kebele prepare a shelter and distributed with lottery method, however, we did not benefit from it rather those people who work in the kebele took it. Besides, I want to do poultry or planting vegetables to change my family and myself, however, no one is out there to support me. In order to fulfill our needs the community and the government have to work in collaboration with us. We have to participate in job creation like the rest of the community. The government has to develop confidence on us; we will be as other citizens if our housing and employment needs are satisfied. We are not able to get loan from the government in order to participate in various kinds of business activities. We are only criminals for the government officials rather than fruitful citizens.*

Zeweditu indicated the mass imprisonments of homeless people in the time of riots in Addis with her history. ... *When in the year 2000-university students' rebel, most of homeless people especially young boys were taken to person. My husband disappeared at that moment and did not come back. I have no idea whether he is imprison or dead. We miss him very*

²³ Wello: the name of the place, which is found about 400 km long to the north east of Addis Ababa.

much, he mean a lot for us. I know that if he were alive, he would not let us alone. He was very dedicated for his family. He is our only hope; I could not imagine that no one can replace him.

Way Out From Homelessness

Homeless people are a disadvantaged group of people and most of them are believe as if there is no alternative for them rather than being homeless. Haile, one of the homeless explain his feeling as ... *It is God's will that makes us homeless, therefore, we believe that it is only God who will makes us housed. We have not enough income to rent a house and even if we can afford to rent a house from individual owners, they are not willing to rent for individuals with children. In my life, I have tried my best to lead a comfortable life but I could not succeed. I do not have any strength, which helps me out from homelessness.*

Haregiwa stated her alternative to be housed as ... *All of my children have access to education with the help of different NGOs. However, it is very challenging for children to be homeless. There is nothing from the government for the homeless people. They build houses for those individuals who have enough money to pay. There is no low cost housing for us. Last time they built a shelter and most of it was given for the well-to-do people. I have no personal strength rather I live with the help of God. My only hope is the future; my children will help me out from homelessness. If I had a better income, I will go to my birthplace to build a house and live there.*

Hella indicated his personal strength as ...*I live my life without any assistance from other bodies; this is my strength I believe. It is very difficult for my family and me to get house by ourselves. I think we expect the provision of low cost housing by the kebele administration. If once I get out of homelessness, I know that I can do whatever not to return to homelessness.*

If we get access to housing, my children will have a better future. In the plastic accommodation of ours, we do not have electricity that means our children cannot study at night. If we get access to housing, it is good for our generation since I cannot believe that the homeless children will not have a better future.

Mekibebe forwarded his idea to curb the problem of homelessness, as ...*I believe, in order to resolve the problem of homeless people, first the government officials and the rest of the community have to accept us as a full-fledged citizen of Ethiopia with equal rights as the rest of the society. Most of us can feed ourselves; our major problem, which makes us different from other people, is access to housing. In order to curb our housing problem, we expect a lot from the government. If we have access to low cost housing, I hope we can make a difference. If we get once out of this problem, we will do whatever we can not to return to homelessness anymore. I have a dream to help my children in their education and other activities to be reached in better places.*

Temesegen indicated his alternative solution as a way out from homelessness as ... *I have a strong believe that, if I have access to low cost housing, I can lead my life in a better way with my income as a daily laborer. I got usually about 300 to 400 birr per month. Previously I was tried to rent a house with other family, however they were not willing to rent me with my mentally retarded child. If I get out from this sort of living once, I will do whatever I can not to return back to homelessness.*

CHAPTER FIVE

Initial Development of an Instrument

Background Information

Background Information For any study, respondent's background information is very important since it will have implication for their present situation. As the 25 respondents indicated, their personal and family background is one of the determinant factors for their present situation. Therefore, questions, which focus on background information are important for homeless study.

Cause of Homelessness

During the interview of personal narrative homeless individuals indicated, there are various causes for homelessness. Death of one or both of parents, divorce of parents, losing of ones job, rural urban migration, and unemployment are among the major causes stated by the homeless individuals. They also indicated that there are many factors, which force people to migrate to urban areas. Dreaming about bright future in the city, pregnancy out-of-wedlock, trafficking, early marriage, drought, war and forceful marriage by parents are among the major reasons which drives people to migrate. Among the respondents, there were only two individuals, who were born in Addis Ababa. Therefore, in order to know about the main causes of homelessness, questions targeting to know causes of homelessness have to be developed for better understanding.

Homeless Job

The 25 homeless individuals who participated in this study explained that they have been involved in various activities to make a living. These homeless people, as they indicated, participated in shoeshine, carrying peoples' property in the street, daily laborer, *korkoroyalew*,

servants, babysitter, prostitution, and bagging. They also involved spinning of cotton, *woyala*²⁴, making individuals home from mud, scavenging from garbage, selling newspaper and lottery, selling cigarette and local drinks, garbage collection, pity trade and selling of left-over foods as a means of livelihood as a homeless. This implies that questions, which focus on the homeless persons' means of making a living are crucial.

Homeless Place of Living

Homeless people are usually living, as the respondent indicated, in plastic accommodation, with renting a floor for one night, in the street and by doubling with other families. They prefer to live in the shelter provided by the kebele and plastic accommodation their second preference if they are allowed to do that. As they indicated, living with other families needs many sacrifices. However, they live in-group with other families and adults in their place of living. They share their place with other especially for nights. By considering these conditions, questions intended to know their place of living have to prepare.

Homeless Preferable Areas for Living

There are preferable areas of living for the homeless. Areas around churchyard, colleges, and hospitals are places which the homeless love to live. They prefer areas near to college and hospitals since they can get leftovers easily for their consumption and for market. Besides, churchyards are the place in which people give money for the baggers. However, police officers force them to live in the sides of rivers and other areas that are far from other residents. Therefore, knowing their preferable areas in addition to their actual place of living would help to know more about the situation of homeless.

²⁴ *Woyala: a person who works in taxes as a cashier and caller of travelers as his job*

Homeless Relation with Government

Homeless individuals who were participated in this study believed that government and the rest of the society would not consider them as equal citizens as others. As they explain, they are taken to prison frequently without doing anything illegal or criminal, forced to evacuate their place of living and they are forced to go back to their birthplace. Therefore, this is another area which requires further study.

Homeless Living Condition

The homeless individuals who were involved in this study indicated that there is high birth rate among the homeless. Few people use contraceptive to control their birth rate. In addition, children frequently become sick and there are families who have buried their children. They also indicated that, there is a high degree of in and out from homelessness. Drinkers, smokers, “*chat*” chewers, and mentally ill people are found among the homeless. As the respondents indicated, when individuals become sick they are not treated immediately and some prefer religious and traditional methods. The other main future among the homeless is they hide their individual histories from one another and some of them use fake names. It also found out that, homeless women usually marry as a means to escape from various sorts of abuse. Beside all this, homeless people who had living by sharing rooms with other, are expected to do lots of things even they are capable of paying monthly rent. Therefore, preparing questions around these areas will help to grasp detailed information from the homeless about their living condition.

Homeless Perception about Themselves

Individual respondents explain that homelessness mean losing ones security, getting lower status, being exposed to various kinds of abuse and leads to discrimination by the entire

society. Young males are dominating the homeless population which expose single women to higher risk of sexual abuse. In addition, the number of homeless people is rising from time to time. In relation to these ideas questions for the survey are developed.

Strengths of Homeless People

Homeless people are considered as weak individuals who do not want to work any kind of jobs. However, they are participating at different activities that most people do not want to be involved in. Their major problem is housing and most of them can feed themselves with various means. There are homeless people who save money from their limited income in order to be housed, whereas there are people who have no idea what to do and expect miracle from God. In addition, most of the respondents indicate that they do not want to go to their parents or relatives when being homeless. Therefore, preparing questions about these issues will have significance to understand more about homelessness. The initial questionnaire, which developed from the above-indicated main terms, annexed at the end of this paper.

Testing and Restructuring of an Instrument

The questionnaire prepared from the 25 homeless people narratives is pre-tested with fifty homeless people in order to understand what can the material produce and what have to be changed to get more and clear information. One of the main challenges at the time of the pre test is most respondent failed to understand some of the questions. Those questions need clarity to be understood by anybody. For example, the question “Apart from yourself, how many people live here regularly as members of this household?” was answered by most of the respondents through tracing their parents rather than their current family. This happened since this question came along with personal experiences and the Amharic translation need clarity.

Therefore, this question was taken out from the background and appears with other related questions.

The respondents had a difficult time answering the following and the above example questions because they are living with different people at different times. Besides, those people who are living in the street had a difficulty whether they have to consider those people who usually lived next to them in the street as their family. Most of the people who live in the street share different things among themselves. Moreover, there were individuals who did not know about their family background, therefore, the alternative “I don’t know” in relation to family background, is vital.

- How many adults other than yourself live with you? -----
- Are any of these adults unrelated to you or your spouse? a) Yes b) no
Please explain. -----
- How many children under age 18 live with you? -----

Respondents also had difficulty to answer the question “Do all of your children have access to education?” This happens since there are people who do not have all of their children with them. There were answers like the children with me have no educational access while my children who live with my relatives or with other families have access to education. In addition, there were families who do not know the condition of their children. Thus the alternative “I do not know” has to be there. Therefore, this question formulated in the following manner.

- Do all of your children who are living with you have access to education?
a) Yes b) No c) I do not know
- Do all of your children who are not living with you have access to education?

a) Yes b) No c) I do not know

Another problem arises in the attitudinal questions, which appear in the form of yes and no format. However, respondents indicate that their answers could lie in different levels. Their answer might be between the yes and no. Therefore, it is better to put these questions in scale format. In respond to this, these questions are formulated accordingly.

There are also questions in which all or more than one alternatives can describe the situation of the homeless. The question like “Why do you prefer to live in this area? a) There is easy access to job b) easy access to food c) there is better security d. if other specify -----” . In addition, as the pre test indicated, most of the respondents make their living with their daily income. Therefore, they were bothered to indicate their level of income per month. By analyzing this problem, the question reformulated with options as follows: “How much this family earns? Per day ----- per week----- per month -----” By taking all the above listed results and improvements to the initial instrument, the final questionnaire is developed. The final questionnaire is annexed with this paper.

CHAPTER SIX

Finding and Analysis

General Background of the Respondents

One hundred respondents residing in Ledeta sub city were asked to fill questionnaires, which prepared for this study. The respondents were selected based on purposive sampling. In order to get representative homeless families, homeless people who reside in Ledeta sub city and are living in different places and conditions were selected. The respondents were asked about their general background, causes of homelessness, problems encountered by them, living situation, and their coping mechanisms and their recommendations for the problem of homelessness.

As the respondents indicated, most of them (70%) found in the age cohort between 18 and 37. However, people from different age group participated in the study, even though their percentage differs from one age group to another. The great majority of the respondents (about 96%) found in working age groups. As to the sex composition of the respondents, 60% of them are male and the rest female. Among the respondents, there are people with disability and other kinds of difficulty. Accordingly, there are the blind, the deaf, and physically handicapped. There are also injured soldiers who served the military during the Derege regime (the former government) as well as the existing government. Therefore, not all of the respondents are in a position to be engaged in all kinds of available jobs. Even if, there are people with the above stated difficulties, it is evident that there are a large number of work force, who can serve in many activities, if they get the appropriate training.

Table 1: respondents' personal background in Percentage

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Age				
18-27	45	45.0	45.0	45.0
28-37	25	25.0	25.0	70.0
38-47	16	16.0	16.0	86.0
48-57	6	6.0	6.0	92.0
58-67	4	4.0	4.0	96.0
68+	4	4.0	4.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	
Sex				
Male	60	60.0	60.0	60.0
Female	40	40.0	40.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	
Religion				
Orthodox	89	89.0	89.0	89.0
Muslim	6	6.0	6.0	95.0
Catholic	3	3.0	3.0	98.0
Protestant	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
Others	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	
Marital status				
Single	38	38.0	38.0	38.0
Married	45	45.0	45.0	83.0
Divorced	6	6.0	6.0	89.0
Separated	5	5.0	5.0	94.0
Widowed	6	6.0	6.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	
Educational level				
Read and write	19	19.0	25.7	25.7
1-6 grade	24	24.0	32.4	58.1
7-8 grade	16	16.0	21.6	79.7
9-12 grade	11	11.0	14.9	94.6
12 completed	3	3.0	4.1	98.6
Diploma /Degree	1	1.0	1.4	100.0
Total	74	74.0	100.0	
Missing System	26	26.0		
Total	100	100.0		
Literacy status				
Literate	74	74.0	74.0	74.0
Illiterate	26	26.0	26.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	
Living early age with parent				
Yes	82	82.0	82.0	82.0
No	18	18.0	18.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

The majority (74%) of the respondents are literate. Among these literate respondents; 25.7 % of them are able only to write and read, 32.4% of the respondents are found educated from grade 1 up to grade 6 whereas the rest are at the educational level from grade 7 and above –up to the diploma level. It is found out that 79.7% of the respondents are literate and educated up to grade 8. Therefore, it is possible to say that most of them are found in the lower educational level.

Most of the respondents (89%), participated in this study, are Orthodox Christian, and there are also 6% Muslims, 3% Catholics, 1% Protestant and 1% having no religion. The respondents are asked about their marital status. As they indicated, 38% and 45% of them are single and married respectively. It also found out that, 6% of the respondents are divorced, whereas, there are 5% separated, and 6% widowed.

Early age living condition (life experience) is a determinant factor for ones' future, therefore, respondents are asked about their early association with their parents. As to 82% of the respondents, they spent their early ages with their parents whereas the rest (18%) did not spend their early ages with their parents. Those individuals, who are not with their parents in their early ages, explained that, they used to live with their relatives, unrelated families and on the street without knowing their parents.

Causes of Homelessness

Homelessness is caused by multiple of factors. Accordingly, different people forwarded different reasons as causes of homelessness. This part of the paper indicates major causes of homelessness, which drives the respondents to their situations. The respondents are also asked to explain about the possible reasons which make people homeless.

Table 2: possible causes for homelessness and reason for migration

variables	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Causes of homelessness				
Unemployment	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
Family breakdown	9	9.0	9.0	19.0
Migration	43	43.0	43.0	62.0
Losing once job	5	5.0	5.0	67.0
Lower income	6	6.0	6.0	73.0
Others	27	27.0	27.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	
Causes for migration				
In search of bright future	22	22.0	51.2	51.2
Pregnancy out of wedlock	2	2.0	4.7	55.8
Early marriage	2	2.0	4.7	60.5
Drought	4	4.0	9.3	69.8
War	6	6.0	14.0	83.7
Others	7	7.0	16.3	100.0
Total	43	43.0	100.0	
Missing System	57	57.0		
Total	100	100.0		

The majority of the respondents (43%) indicate that migration is their main cause, which caused them to be homeless. However, this does not mean that it is only 43% of the respondents are migrant; rather this figures indicated the number of individuals who were believed that their migration is a direct cause for their homelessness. There are people who are migrants but, as they indicated, they were also homeless in their place of birth and other reasons, which stated in the list, had a more significant effect on them than migration.

Those respondents, who stated migration as their cause for homelessness were asked their major reason for migration. As the majority of them (51.2%) indicate, they migrated in search of better life in the city. Besides, out of the respondents who indicated migration as their cause for homelessness 14%, 9.3%, 4.7%, 4.7% and 16.3% are migrated because of war, drought, early marriage, pregnancy out of wedlock and other reasons, respectively. Those people who indicated other reasons as the cause for their migration stated that they migrated in

order to get health services which were not available at their place of origin. For example, those who had leprosy had to come to Addis in order to get health service.

Handling the extent of rural-urban migration would help to reduce the potential homeless people in Addis Ababa. People in the rural areas have a distorted image about the city life. Some imagine that if they migrate to the city of Addis they will have a prosperous life. However, as this study indicates, migrants are highly represented among the homeless. Therefore, awareness creation about the city life might be beneficial in order to reduce potential migrants.

Drought and war had been the main feature of the country Ethiopia. This problem had affected people in the rural areas, especially people in the north. Many preferred to move to cities and try their chance. On the other hand, traditional practices like early marriage and negative societal attitude towards pregnancy out of wedlock are indicated as causes of migration among homeless women. Struggling to cure the above-mentioned problems is, in one way or another, struggling against the problem of homelessness.

About 10% of the respondents stated unemployment as the cause for their being homeless. Among the respondents 9%, 6%, 5%, and 27% indicated they became homeless due to family breakdown, lower income, losing ones job and other reasons respectively. Most of the respondents who are categorized under other reasons had a combination of the above listed reasons as causes for being homeless.

The respondents had also reflected their perception towards the cause of homelessness. As to most of the respondents (58%) lack of employment plays a major role in becoming homeless, whereas the rest 12%, 3%, 2% and 25% indicate that people became homeless due to their parents fault, their personal fault, because they choose that way of life and other

reasons respectively. Among all other family costs, housing takes the highest share. Besides, unemployed people face psychological trauma and might participate in other illegal activities to keep themselves alive. Therefore, provision of employment would help to ameliorate the condition of homeless individuals and to reduce people's involvement in illegal activities.

Table 3: the responsible body for the respondents' being homeless

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Why do you Think People Became homeless				
Their fault	3	3.0	3.0	3.0
Parents fault	12	12.0	12.0	15.0
Cannot get job	58	58.0	58.0	73.0
Choose to live that way	2	2.0	2.0	75.0
Other specify	25	25.0	25.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	
Who is responsible for the homelessness				
My self	31	31.0	31.0	31.0
My parent	22	22.0	22.0	53.0
Government	37	37.0	37.0	90.0
Other	10	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

The respondents were asked about who is responsible for their homelessness. Among the respondents, 37% of them blamed the government for their homeless situation. According to this group of people, the government has to provide low cost housing for the homeless. This idea might be driven from the previous deed of the military government, which distributed houses for the homeless, by taking from those who had "extra houses or rooms" on the other hand, 31% of them believe that they are responsible for being homeless. This group indicated their personal weakness towards educational achievement, finding job and involvement in addiction led them to homelessness. In addition, 22% and 10% of the respondents indicate that their parents and other various reasons respectively caused them to be homeless.

Homeless Living Situation

Homeless people’s living situation is usually described as deteriorated and found in the lower rank as compared to the rest of the society. Due to different reasons, homeless people do not have easy access to various services like education, health and other services. For assessing the situation of homeless people, various kind of questions were asked.

Table 4: Respondents willingness to leave their current residence

		If Possible are You willing to Leave you Place of Living Next Week		Total
		Yes	No	
Respondents Place of living	Plastic accommodation	37 (90.2%)	4(9.8%)	41
	Doubling with family/friends	8(72.7%)	3(27.3%)	11
	Shelter	17(50%)	17(50%)	34
	Street	6 (50%)	6(50%)	12
	Others	1(50%)	1(50%)	2
Total		69	31	100

People’s place of living determines lot of things. Therefore, the respondents were asked to indicate their place of living. As 41% of the respondents indicated, they are living in plastic accommodations, which are located in various corners of Ledeta sub city. These shelters are small and made of plastics, cardboards, tattered cloths, and sticks. In addition, 34% of the respondents live in temporary shelters, which are built by the kebele administration. These shelters are made up of corrugated iron sheets at the side of a river. The remaining 12%, 11%, and 2% of the respondents are living on the street, doubling-up with other family or friends and in other places respectively.

Among the respondents, 69% of them expressed their willingness to change their place of residence by the coming week if they have the chance, whereas 31% of the respondents seemed comfortable with their area of residence. Among the respondents who were living in plastic accommodations, 90.2% are willing to leave their place of residence next week if

possible, while 72.7% of the respondents who are living in double ups, also expressed their wish to leave their place by next week.

Table 5: Respondents place of living and their plan to leave their residence by next year

		Do You Think You can Leave Your Place of Living Next Year		Total
		Yes	No	
Respondents Place of living	Plastic accommodation	30 (73.2%)	11 (26.2%)	41
	Doubling with family/friends	5 (45.5%)	6 (54.5%)	11
	Shelter	10 (29.4%)	24 (69.6%)	34
	Street	6 (50%)	6 (50%)	12
	Others	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	2
	Total	52	48	100

The respondents were also asked whether they plan to leave their place of residence by next year or not. Among the respondents, 52% of them plan to leave their place within one-year time if possible. Among the respondents who reside in plastic accommodations, 73.2% indicate that they have a dream to leave their place of living by next year. However, it was only 29.4% of respondents who live in shelters that did not plan to leave their residence by next year. People who are found in the shelter are previously living in the street and plastic accommodations. Therefore, it is not surprising that they prefer to stay there long since they are secured and lived with other peoples with similar background. However, they explained that they are notified that they can stay in the shelter on temporary basis. Among the respondents who reside with other families, 45.5% of them plan to leave their place next year.

Table 6: The Respondents Preferable Place of Living and reasons for their preference

		Why you prefer those places				Total
		Access to job	Access to food	Better security	All reasons	
The Respondents Preferable Place of Living	Around church	1(3.9%)	11(42.3%)	0	14(53.8%)	26
	Around hospital	2(18.2%)	1(9%)	4(36.4%)	4(36.4%)	11
	Around college	4(40%)	0	1(10%)	5(50%)	10
	In the side of Rivers	0	1(25%)	3(75%)	0	4
	Others	21(42.9%)	1(2%)	11(22.4%)	16(32.7%)	49
	Total	28	14	19	39	100

Among the respondents, 26% of them preferred to live around a church in which people give alms. It is found out that, 11% of the respondents preferred to live around hospitals, 10% around colleges, 4% at the sides of the rivers and the rest 49% like living at other places. Most of the respondents who are categorized under other places indicate that they want to live at any other places having a decent house as anybody else. They do not want to associate their living with the above listed places. Among those respondents who preferred to live around churches, 42.3% of them indicated they prefer the place since there is easy access to food. However, 53.8% of the respondents who prefer to live around a church indicated that there is easy access to food and jobs as well as better security. Among the respondents who preferred to live around hospitals, 36.4% indicated there is better security and 36.4% explained that there is access to job and food in addition to better security. Out of the respondents who preferred to live at the sides of the rivers, 75% of them pointed out there is better security for them.

As 34% of the respondents indicated, they were forced by the government bodies to evacuate from their place of living because they are homeless. Among this group of people most of them 58.8% used to live in plastic accommodations. This group of people explained that the police had burnt down their plastic accommodations several times, especially those accommodations found at the side of the main road. As the respondents indicated, such kinds of action take place whenever higher government officials or foreigners pass by the road. In other words, these kinds of actions are taken as part of cleaning the city for certain occasions. Moreover, 66% of the respondents explained that they had never been forced by the government bodies to leave their place of living. Out of these individuals, 37.9% were found in the shelter.

Table 7: Respondents place of living and the government reaction

			Do You Live in Your Preferable Area		Total
			yes	no	
Did You Forced by the government bodies to evacuate from Your Place of Living					
Yes	Respondents Place of living	Plastic accommodation	15	5	20
		Doubling with family/friends	0	3	3
		Shelter	4	5	9
		Street	0	2	2
		Total		19	15
No	Respondents Place of living	Plastic accommodation	8	13	21
		Doubling with family/friends	3	5	8
		Shelter	14	11	25
		Street	7	3	10
		Others	1	1	2
		Total		33	33
Sum Total			52	48	100

Out of the respondents, 52% indicate that they are living at their preferable place of residence. According to the respondents, shelters are highly preferred. However, respondents who were living in the street, doubling with others and partly those resides in plastic accommodations prefer plastic accommodations since they have no other better alternatives. This group of people agreed that having government shelters in the short run is a dream.

Table 8: Respondents place of living, their happiness in their living situation and imprisonment

Did You Imprison Before	Respondents	Place of living	Are You Happy in Your Living Situation					Total
			Very happy	Pretty happy	Happy	Unhappy	Very unhappy	
Yes	Respondents	Plastic accommodation	1	0	2	5	5	13
		Doubling with family/friends	0	0	1	1	0	2
		Shelter	0	4	1	2	0	7
		Street	0	1	0	0	0	1
		Others	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Total		1	5	4	9	5
No	Respondents	Plastic accommodation	1	4	2	11	10	28
		Doubling with family/friends	1	4	1	1	2	9
		Shelter	11	11	2	1	2	27
		Street	2	0	3	5	1	11
		Others	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Total		15	19	8	19	15
Sum Total			16	24	12	28	20	100

Table:

Among the respondents, 24% of them report that they were imprisoned while they are homeless. The respondents stated that whenever there is political instability with in the city, this group of people are taken as suspects and imprisoned. As they further explained, the homeless people have no place to hide and are easily found on the street hence they are frequently imprisoned. However, they did not deny that there are people who participate in illegal activities that have been sent to jail.

The respondents were also asked; whether they are happy with their living situation or not. In their response, 28% of them indicate that they are very unhappy with their living condition. The other 24%, 20%, 16%, and 12% indicate that they are pretty happy, very unhappy, very happy and happy respectively. Among the respondents who said they are happy, pretty happy and very happy, 55.8% of them were living in shelter. Among the respondents who indicated they are very unhappy, 75% were living in plastic accommodation.

Table 9: Respondents living situation compared to the past

			Respondents Living Situation Compared to the Past			Total
Did You Forced by the Government Bodies to Return to Your Birth Place			Better	The same	Worse	
Yes	Respondents Place of living	Plastic accommodation	0	1	2	3
		Doubling with Family/friends	0	1	0	1
		Shelter	2	1	2	5
	Total		2	3	4	9
No	Respondents Place of living	Plastic accommodation	7	2	29	38
		Doubling with Family/friends	6	3	1	10
		Shelter	26	2	1	29
		Street	0	1	11	12
		Others	0	0	2	2
	Total		39	8	44	91
Sum Total			41	11	44	100

The respondents were asked about their living conditions compared to the past. As to 44% of the respondents, their living condition is worse as compared to the past. While 41% explain they are in better conditions than the past, and 11% pointed out they are found in the same conditions. Among the respondents indicate their living condition is better than the past, 68.3% were living in shelter. Among the respondents who indicate their living situation is worse than the past, 70.5% were living in plastic accommodations. It was only 9% of the total respondents who were forced by the government bodies to return to their place of birth.

Groups at Higher Risk among the Homeless

Among the various categories of the homeless population, the issue of women and children is sensitive since they are exposed to various kinds of threats and abuses. Therefore, the respondents were asked about their attitude towards whether single homeless women face more challenges as compared to other group of homeless people. As the respondents explained, 58% of them strongly agreed and 22% agreed that single women face many

challenges than other group of homeless population. This implies that the majority of the respondents (80%) believe that single women have many challenges due to being homeless. They further explained that single women are exposed to physical and sexual abuse since no one (husband) stood for them. However, 9% of the respondents are opposed to the stated argument since they believe that most NGOs give priority to women and they could work as a commercial sex workers and earn better income along with the consequences.

Table 10: the situations of homeless children and single women

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Single homeless women face many challenges				
Strongly agree	58	58.0	58.0	58.0
Agree	22	22.0	22.0	80.0
Can't decide	11	11.0	11.0	91.0
Disagree	6	6.0	6.0	97.0
Strongly disagree	3	3.0	3.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	
"Homelessness is not a Proper Place for Children"				
Strongly agree	45	45.0	77.6	77.6
Agree	2	2.0	3.4	81.0
Can't decide	3	3.0	5.2	86.2
Disagree	1	1.0	1.7	87.9
Strongly disagree	7	7.0	12.1	100.0
Total	58	58.0	100.0	
Missing System	42	42.0		
Total	100	100.0		

The respondents who had children were asked to indicate their attitude about their place of living in relation to the wellbeing of their children. Accordingly, the majority of the respondents, 77.6% strongly agreed that homelessness is not a proper place for children; whereas, 12.1% of them strongly disagree with the same idea, while 5.2% explained they cannot decide about whether homelessness is the appropriate place for children or not, but 3.4% agreed and 1.7% disagreed with the sentence.

As to respondents, who accepted that homelessness is not a proper place for children, their children are exposed to various health hazards and accidents. Respondents, who were found at the sides of the rivers and those who live, in shelters explain, they are always in fear of the overflow of the river, which might take away their children while they are playing. On the other hand, those who were found at the side of the main roads fear car accidents. Besides, they explained that due to poverty their children are denied of access to education, sanitation, and other necessities for children.

Homeless Level and Source of Income

As the respondents indicated 38% of them earn with in a range 100-200 birr per month. While 32%, 18%, 8%, and 4% of the respondents earn with in the range 201-300 birr, 301-400 birr, 401-500 birr, less than hundred birr respectively.

They were also asked whether their income covers their expenses or not. As 49% indicated, their income never met their expenses. Among this group of respondents 46.9% of them earn their income through begging, whereas 34.7% are engaged in multiple of activities. However, 29% of the respondents explained that their income covers their expenses to some extent, while 22% of them indicated that their income always covers all their expenses.

Table 11: Source and amount of Current Income

			Amount of Income Earned per Month in birr					Total
			<100	100-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	
Did Your Income would Cover all the Expenses								
Always	Source of Current Income	Monthly salary	0	1	1	0	1	3
		Begging	0	1	2	0	1	4
		Relatives support	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Petty tread	0	1	1	0	0	2
		Different activities	0	2	3	5	2	12
	Total		0	5	8	5	4	22
Sometimes	Source of Current Income	Monthly salary	0	5	2	0	0	7
		Begging	1	3	2	1	0	7
		Petty tread	0	0	2	0	0	2
		Different activities	0	3	7	3	0	13
	Total		1	11	13	4	0	29
Never	Source of Current Income	Monthly salary	0	5	1	0	0	6
		Begging	3	3	6	8	3	23
		Petty tread	0	3		0		3
		Different activities	0	11	4	1	1	17
	Total		3	22	11	9	4	49
Sum Total			4	38	32	18	8	100

As it is shown in table, 11 the maximum income limit of the respondents were 500 Birr, which is about 58 \$ USD. It is obvious that it is difficult for a family to make a living with such amount of income. However, respondents indicated that they usually get their daily meal from colleges, hospitals, hotels, and leftovers of other individuals. Besides, there are also people who provide leftover foods for sale with minimal cost.

Table 12: Income earners and their anticipation of changes in the amount and source of income

Do You Anticipate a Change in the Source of Your Income Next Year			Do You Anticipate a Change in the Amount of Your Income Next Year		Total
			Yes	No	
Yes	Who Earns the Income For the Family	Father	7	0	7
		Mother	15	0	15
		All family members	17	3	20
		Others	15	3	18
		Total	54	6	60
No	Who Earns the Income For the Family	Father	0	6	6
		Mother	0	8	8
		Children	1	1	2
		All family members	1	6	7
		Others	6	11	17
Total	8	32	40		
Sum Total		62	38	100	

According to the respondents, 35% of them basically depend on other people and organizations as their source of income. Moreover, 27% indicated all members of the family contribute some amount of money for their living. Among the rest, 23% rely on their mother and 13% on their father to earn an income and support the family. Only 2% of the respondents expect their children to handle the income of the family. The respondents were asked about whether they expect any change in income in the coming year. In response to this question, 62% of them indicate that they expect change in their amount of income. Similarly, 60% of the respondents anticipate changes in their sources of income for the coming year.

The Level of Addiction among the Homeless

The respondents were asked about whether they currently use “chat,” cigarettes, and alcoholic drinks. It is found out that 14% of them are using “chat,” cigarettes, and alcoholic drinks on regular bases. Besides, 23% of the respondents use “chat” and cigarettes, and 16%

using “chat” and alcoholic drinks, 26% use cigarettes and alcoholic drinks. However, 46% of the respondents do not using any of the listed items.

Table 13: Currently use: Alcoholic drinks, Cigarettes and "Chat"

"Chat"			Cigarettes		Total
			Yes	No	
Yes	Alcoholic Drinks	Yes	14	2	16
		No	9	1	10
	Total		23	3	26
No	Alcoholic Drinks	Yes	12	12	24
		No	4	46	50
	Total		16	58	74
Sum Total			39	61	100

In addition, 12 % of the respondents report that they use only alcoholic drinks, 1% use only “chat,” and 4% use cigarettes only. Respondents explained they are using these items in order to disregard their situation and get temporary relief. They also indicated that if they do not use such items their life would become more challenging. It helps them to get some what warm at nightfall and whenever the temperature falls.

Homeless Health Condition

Health care is one of the fundamental services for every human being. Respondents were asked to explain about the places from which they get medical treatment and their responses to illness. According to the respondents, 50% of them use the government clinics (government health centers). They prefer clinics (government health centers) since they can be treated free of charge if they get support letter from the Kebele administration in which they are living. Among the respondents, 15% of them are people who get medical service by a local NGO which they prefer to call a sister house. However, 24% of the respondents indicate that they have been treated in hospital when they became sick in emergency.

Table 14: Respondents places to be treated and their response to sickness

		Do You Treated Immediately when You Became Sick		Total
		yes	no	
Respondents Places to be Treated when they Became Sick	Hospital	22	2	24
	Clinic	47	3	50
	Wholly water	6	4	10
	Traditional hillers	0	1	1
	NGO (sister house)	12	3	15
Total		87	13	100

There were 10% of the respondents who prefer to be treated in holy water when they feel sick. Besides, 87% of the respondents explain that they receive the service at the time of the right moment. Among the group of respondents who were treated at the right moment, 54% of them went to clinic whereas 25.3% went to hospitals and 13.8% got access to an NGO (sister house).

The Conditions of Homeless People Who Live by Doubling Up with others

There were respondents who reside with other people by sharing their house. As the respondents indicate 58% of them had the experience of living with other people by doubling up with them. These groups of people were asked different questions in order to know about their living condition. About 56.9% indicated that they are expected to do household chores for the family with which they were living. Besides, 74.1% of them are believe that their presence does not inconvenience the family, and only 18.9% explain that there were particular events that promote their leaving from that house.

Of those respondents who have the experience of living with other families 77.6% indicated that they had privacy while they were living with the other people, while, 75.9% felt like others were always making demands on them when they were living with other families. However, 87.9% of them indicated that they had peace and quiet. Moreover, the majority of

the respondents (69.7%) indicate that they had no place in the house which can be considered as their room. Besides, (69%) of the respondents reported that they were living by themselves doubling up with other family. Most of the houses (67.2%) in which they double up with others are single room, 17.2% double rooms, 10.3% three rooms, and 5.2% four rooms. Only 37.9% of the respondents indicate that they are contributing money for the house. The respondents who are living in such conditions indicated that they have blood and marital relations with the people with whom they were living.

The Number of Homeless and Their Relation with Others

Even if most of the respondents (48%) indicated that all group of people are represented among the homeless population another (26%) believe that young people dominate the homeless population. In addition, 82% of the respondents believed that the domination of certain groups of people harm the rest of the homeless population. If young people are dominating, there will be competition for work and related opportunities. In addition, more physical and sexual abuse will occur. In contrast, if children and old people are dominated, they will lack individuals who can assist them. Also, 79% of the respondents indicated there are a large number of homeless people in their neighborhood.

Most of the respondents (67%) did not have any contact with their relatives and parents. As they explained, they are hiding themselves from their relatives and parents since they are ashamed of their situation. Furthermore, 24% of them feel highly discriminated against by the rest of the society whereas, 33% report that they are discriminated against by the wider community. In addition, 44% explain that their social status declined very much by being homeless, whereas, 27% indicate that their social status declined. Therefore, 71% believe that their social status declined since becoming homeless. As they pointed out that they are not

considered, as part of the community in which they are living. They also indicated that they are not treated in public and other gatherings as other housed citizens.

The Way Out From Homelessness

Respondents indicated that their personal strength could make them put a roof over their heads. Thirty four percent said that they would do whatever job without any preference. However, 39% of the respondents believe that they have no personal strength to makes themselves housed. On top of this, 73% of the respondents do not believe that they can be housed by themselves. Moreover, 53% expect the government to resolve their homelessness problems. It is also find out that, some 20% expect that God will resolve their problem, whereas other (20%) rely upon themselves to solve their problems. The rest (5%) rely on their children and 2% on NGOs.

The respondents were asked to suggest what the homeless individuals have to do to resolve their problems. Accordingly, 67% indicated that homeless people have to work hard in order to be housed, while 11% stated that they have to demand the government's response. There are also other suggestions, 7% indicated savings as the prime tool, 5% say they have to avoid addiction, 4% remark they have to return to their relatives, 3% believe they need to establish connection with NGOs, and 1% have no idea what to suggest.

They also further indicated what should be done for the homeless by the government, NGOs, and the wider community. Among the respondents, 44% recommended that the government has to provide low-cost housing especially targeting for the homeless. However, 26% indicate the provision of access to job is very important since having a job and income enables individuals to pay for their housing. On the other hand, 24% indicate that government and other organizations have to provide all-rounded services to the homeless.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Summary of Findings and Implications for Social Action

Homeless household heads that are found in Ledeta sub city are at various age groups. However, most of them are of the age to participate in the workforce. There is also variation in their educational backgrounds, even though most of them are found in lower levels. There are also physically disabled, the blind, the deaf, and people with other sorts of difficulties among the homeless. Moreover, most of them are Orthodox Christian. Married and single individuals dominate.

The term “homelessness” sometimes gives the impression of a relatively homogeneous population with a common set of needs. However, this image is not accurate. Homeless people have different reasons which drive them to homelessness and face different challenges according to their age, sex, and physical and mental stability. As a result, almost every human service is relevant to the homeless population. Therefore, responses cut across multiple agencies and multiple service systems.

Homelessness is a serious social ill, which can be caused by multiple of reasons. Migration, unemployment, family breakdown, losing one’s job and lower income are the prominent causes of homelessness. Migrants are found in significant level among the homeless. It is also pointed out that, the major reasons for migration are searching of bright future, pregnancy out-of-wedlock, early marriage, drought, and war. According to the homeless respondents, the problem of homelessness happen to individuals due to their personal fault, parental fault and systems fault, that is, when the existing system fails to provide employment opportunities and low cost housing.

Homelessness has a multitude of causes and these causes might happen in combination to a single individual. However, tackling the major identified causes like migration will help to reduce the potential homeless population. Provision of employment opportunities with job training based on individual interest and capacity and the provision of low cost housing is of prime importance not only to reduce the potential homeless but also to resolve the problem of the existing homeless population.

Homeless people live in plastic accommodations, kebele built shelters, in the street and by doubling with other families. Individuals who are in shelters seem comfortable with their living situations, even though they are told they can only stay for about five years. Most of these people do not want to leave their place of residence. On the contrary, those who live in plastic accommodations are not happy in their living situations. Government actions to evacuate their place, imprisonment and other sorts of abuse are much higher among individuals who live in plastic accommodations. However, those who are living in the street without having plastic accommodations are not as exposed to the above mentioned problems since they are not found in that place in daytime. The provision of shelter for the homeless would help a lot since their place of living which are plastic accommodations, the street, and doubling up with other families exposes them to various threats. In addition, their stay in shelter helps them readjust themselves to the existing system.

Living around churches, hospitals, and colleges are preferable by the homeless since they have easy access to leftover food, temporary jobs and better security. Begging is the main income source for those who live along with relatives support, petty trade, and other different activities. Among those interviewed no family made more than 500 birr per month, and, most had difficulty in covering their expenses with their income. Having sufficient and reliable

income would help the homeless to avoid their dependency on such preferable places. In addition, strengthening those homeless people who are participating in petty trade might help them to scale up in their economical situation.

Generally, homeless people are exposed to various sort of threats, however, there are specific groups who face more challenges than-others. Single women and children are the most vulnerable groups among the homeless. Single women face physical and sexual abuse, and are encouraged to be commercial sex workers. Having a husband is one way of reducing threats for homeless women. In addition, the homeless living situation is not favorable especially for children. Homeless children are exposed to various health hazards, accidents, and a lack of basic services. Thus women and children are a group of homeless people who need special treatment since they face many challenges that differ from the others. Homelessness has a very negative impact on children's physical, educational, and environmental development. Homeless children require legal coverage, which helps them be admitted to school and integrated into the public education system. The school can provide a reprieve from the frightening realities of wandering the streets, as well as a sense of safeness in children's life.

"Chat," cigarettes, and alcoholic drinks are used by a sizable proportion of respondents. They are using these items in order to forget their situation and to get temporary relief. Health care facilities are among the important services, which are needed by the homeless. Most are treated in clinics when they became sick since they can be treated freely with kebele support letters. There is also one NGO that, they call it "sister house", working in Ledeta sub city that provides treatment for the homeless. However, alcohol and chat recovery services programs for the homeless an important service need along with other interventions.

People in different age groups are found among the homeless. There is some indication that there is a domination of young homeless people. Therefore, there are various sorts of abuse and competition for scarce resources, alms, and temporary jobs. There are a large number of homeless people and their number is rising from time to time.

Most of the respondents did not have any contact with their parents and relatives since they are ashamed of their situation. There are also individuals who believe that by being homeless they are discriminated against by the rest of the society. They also believe that their social status declined. They are not treated equally in public and other gatherings. In addition, they are not invited in occasions like the housed population. Separation from relatives and parents has a significant effect on individuals. Mediating homeless people with their relatives and parents would help to build their confidence to find alternative solutions together. In addition, awareness creation among the larger community in which the homeless people live will help fight discrimination.

Most of the respondents do not believe that they can be housed by themselves. They need assistance from the government, NGOs, and relatives including their children and the larger society. There are people who consider themselves having no potential to help themselves become to be housed. Others believe, however that their personal strength is their willingness to do whatever jobs are available. They also recommend that the homeless have to work hard, to return to their families, establish connection with NGOs, demand from the government, and avoid addiction. They have to save from their limited income. They also explain what has to be done for the homeless. These include the provision of job, low cost housing, more attention for women, all rounded support, and assistance and acceptance from the wider community.

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ANNEX

INITIAL DEVELOPMENT OF AN INSTRUMENT

Background Information

1. Age in completed years_____
2. Sex a. Male b. Female
3. Religion
a) Orthodox, b) Muslim c) Catholic, d) Protestant,
e) Adventist f) Other Specify_____
4. Marital Status
a. Single b. Married c. Divorced
d. Separated e. Widow
5. Literacy status
a) Literate b) Illiterate
6. Educational Level
a. read and write only b. 1-6 grade
c. 7-8 grade d. 9-10 grade e. 10+1 – 10+2
f. 10+2 and above
7. What is your parents' educational background?
a. Illiterate b. read and write only c. 1-6 grade
d. 7-8 grade e. 9-12 grade f. 12 complete
g. diploma or degree h. Other specify -----
8. Apart from yourself, how many people live here regularly as members of this household? -----
9. Did you live your early ages with both of your families? a) yes b) no
If your answer is no, what was the reason -----

Cause of Homelessness

1. What makes you homeless?
a) Unemployment b) Family breakdown c) Migration d) losing once job
d) lower income e) If other specify-----
2. If your reason is migration to the city, what was your reason to migrate?

- a) In search of bright future b) Pregnancy out of wedlock c) early marriage d) drought e) war f) forceful marriage by parents g) if other please specify -----

3. Why do you think people become homeless? Which of the views on this list comes closest to your own?

- a) Their fault
- b) Their parent's fault
- c) They cannot get a job
- d) They choose to live that way
- e) Just bad luck
- f) If other please explain _____

4. Whom do you think responsible for you being homeless?

- a) Me myself b) My parents c) Government d) If other specify-----

Why do you think _____ (insert the answer from #4 above) is/are responsible for you being homeless? -----

Homeless job

1. What is the source of your current income?

2. How much this family earns per month? -----

3. Dose your current income cover your total living expense each month? Would you say:

- a. Always b. Sometimes c. Never

Describe -----

4. Do you anticipate a change in the amount of your income during the next year?

- a) Yes b) no Describe. -----

5. Do you anticipate a change in the source of your income during the next year? a) Yes

- b) no Describe. -----

6. Who makes the income that is necessary to run the family?

- a) Father b) Mother c) Children d) All family members
- e) If other specify-----

Place of living

1. Where do you live now?
a. plastic accommodation b) doubling with Family/friends c. Shelter
d Street.
2. Indicate the exact period of time you started living here? -----
3. How many adults other than yourself live with you? -----
4. Are any of these adults unrelated to you or your spouse? a) Yes b) no
Please explain. -----
5. How many children under age 18 live with you? -----
6. Are any of these children unrelated to you or your spouse? a) Yes b) no
Please explain. -----
7. If you have children under 18, do they live with you? a) Yes b) no
Please explain. -----
8. If you could, would you like to move within the next weeks? a) yes b) no
If your answer is yes, what would be the main reason? -----

9. Do you think you will be moving from this home/place in the next year? -----

Preferable areas for living

1. Where do you prefer to live if you are allowed to do?
a) Around church yard b) around hospitals c) around colleges d) in the sides of
rivers e) if other please specify -----
2. Why do you prefer to live in this area?
a) There is easy access to job b) easy access to food c) there is better security
3. Do you live in the area you preferred to live? a) yes b) no
If your answer is no what is your reason? -----
4. All things considered, how happy are you with where you are living now-would you
say...

- a. Very happy b. pretty happy c. happy
- d. unhappy f. very unhappy

5. If you were to name one thing that you like most about your present home/place, what would it be? -----
6. If you were to name the one thing that you like least about your present home/place, what would it be? -----
7. How dose your living situation today compares to your situation in the past?
a. Better b. The same c. Worse

Please explain -----

Relation with government

1. Did you imprison before? a) Yes b) no
If yes, what was the reason? -----
2. Did you forced by the government bodies to evacuate from your place of living? a)
Yes b) no
If your answer is yes what was the reason? -----
3. Do the police men treated you as the way they treat any body else? a) yes b) no
If your answer is no what do you think the reason? -----
4. Did you forced by the government bodies to return to your birth place? a) yes
b) no
If yes what was the reason? -----
5. Do you have close relations with the rest of the society (housed)? a) yes b) no
If your answer is no what is the reason? -----

Their living condition

1. How many children do you have? -----
2. Do all of your children live with you? a) yes b) no
If your answer is no, what is the reason -----
3. Do all of your children have access to education? a) yes b) no
If your answer is no, what is the reason -----
4. Do your children frequently become ill? a) yes b) no
If yes what do you think its main reason would be? -----

5. Is it your first time to be homeless? a) yes b) no
If your answer is no, what brings you back to homelessness? -----
6. Do you use the following things?
- | | | |
|------------------|-----|----|
| Alcoholic drinks | yes | no |
| Cigarette | yes | no |
| Chat | yes | no |
7. Is there a mentally ill individual/s in your household? a) yes b) no
If yes did you bother to live with him/her? -----
8. Do you get treated immediately when you become sick? a) yes b) no
If your answer is no, what is your reason?
9. Where do you prefer to be treated when you become sick? a) hospital b) clinic
c) wholly water d) traditional healers f) if other please indicate -----
10. Did you share your personal histories with others? a) yes b) no
If your answer is no, what is your reason? -----
11. Did you change your name when you became homeless? a) yes b) no
If your answer is yes, what is your reason? -----
12. Do you have a spouse? a) yes b) no
If your answer is yes, what was the main reason which drives you to marriage? -----

- Please answer the following questions if you are living with other families by sharing room or if you have ever lived in this kind of situation.
- 11.1 Did you expect to do household activities for them? a) yes b) no
- 11.2 Do you think your stay at that family inconvenienced them in any way? a) Yes
b) no
If your answer is yes, how -----
- 11.3 Did a particular event or circumstance prompt your leaving or moving out? a) Yes
b) no
If your answer is yes please describe. -----
- 11.4 In general did you have as much privacy as you wanted? a) yes b) no
If your answer is no please describe -----
- 11.5 Did it seem as if others were always making demands on you? a) yes b) no

If your answer is yes please describe -----

11.6 When you were living there, did it seem as if you almost never had any peace and quiet? a) yes b) no

If your answer is yes please describe -----

11.7 When you were living there, did you have a place in the house which you considered to be your own? a) Yes b) no -----

11.8 How many adults other than you lived at the family? -----

11.9 If you have a spouse and children, did they live with you during this time?
a) Yes b) no

11.10 How many rooms were in the home? -----

11.11 What was the source of the family's income? -----

11.12 When you lived with the family did you contribute any money for rent? a) Yes
b)no

If yes please describe. -----

Perception about themselves

1. How do you perceive the number of homeless families in your kebele?

- a) A large number of people are homeless, b) a small number,
c) Hardly any people are homeless d) don't know

2. Do you think that the number of people who are homeless ...

- a) Rising, b) Falling, c) Staying about the same
d) Don't know

3. Which groups of people are highly represented among the homeless population?

- a) Young, b) Middle aged, c) Old,
d) They are from all these age groups e) don't know

4. Did you believe that the domination of this group of people have any harm to you? a)
yes b) no

If your answer is yes, how -----

5. What are the main challenges you face by being homeless? -----

6. Do you think that your status declined by being homeless? a) yes b) no

If your answer is yes, please explain -----

7. Do you believe that you are discriminated from the rest of the society because you are homeless? a) yes b) no

If your answer is yes, please explain -----

8. Do you believe that single women face many challenges than other homeless people?
a) yes b) no

If your answer is yes, how -----

9. Do you agree with a sentence "homelessness is not a proper place for children?"
a) yes b) no

If your answer is yes why do you gave birth -----

Their Strengths

1. Do you have any contact with your relatives/parents? a) Yes b) No

If your answer is yes, what kind of relationship do you have? How often you meet with them. -----

If your answer is no what is your reason? -----

2. Do you think that you can be housed by yourselves? a) Yes b) no

If your answer is yes, how -----

3. What is your personal strength which might help you to be housed? -----

4. Whom do you expect will take you out from homelessness? -----

5. In your thinking what are the things expected from the homeless to be out of their problem? -----

6. In your understanding what has to be done for the homeless? -----

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
EXPLORATORY STUDY OF HOMELESSNESS IN LEDETA SUB CITY OF
ADDIS ABABA
ASHENAFI HAGOS HOMELESS QUESTIONNAIRE (AHHQ)

This homeless questionnaire is developed from 25 homeless people narratives. However, a questionnaire that developed for Doctoral Dissertation of The Hidden Homeless: An Exploratory Study of the Formerly Doubled Up at Columbia University School of Social Work (1990) is used to guide and formulate this questionnaire. Professor David P. Moxley from the School of Social Work at Wayne State University advised the indicated process of developing a questionnaire for the new study, pre-testing, and developing it accordingly.

Title of the study: Exploratory Study of Homelessness in Ledeta Sub City of
Addis Ababa

Purpose of the Study

The aim of this study is to understand the causes and consequences of homelessness. We are working this study for the partial fulfillment of Masters of Social Work degree in Addis Ababa University. The information you will give us may also help to design community development project that will benefit the community.

This study includes 100 eligible homeless families in voluntary basis (those who live in shelter, in the street/plastic accommodation and doubles with other families) in Ledeta sub city. You may choose not to take part or you may stop answering these questions at any time. There are no negative consequences from Addis Ababa University, or from the Ledeta sub-city, or Kebele administration for not responding to this interview.

This study will keep your name and your household confidential. Only the researchers will know your name and household. For the purposes of research analysis, individual responses to the interview questions will be added together, and all information from the study will be presented in summary and statistical formats. We may also use the information for academic purposes like presentations and publication.

Completion of the questioner implies your consent to participate in the study.

Part I

Background Information

1. Age in completed years _____
2. Sex 1- Male 2-Female
3. Religion
 1- Orthodox, 2- Muslim 3- Catholic, 4- Protestant,
 5- Adventist 6- Other Specify _____
4. Marital Status
 1- Single 2- Married 3- Divorced
 4- Separated 5- Widowed
5. Literacy status
 1- Literate 2- Illiterate
6. Educational Level
 1- read and write only 2- 1-6 grade 3- 7-8 grade 4- 9-10 grade
 5- 12 complete 6- Diploma or degree and above
 What is your parents' educational background?
7. Father's educational status: 1- Literate 2- Illiterate 3- I don't know
 if your answer is option 2 or 3 skip to question number 9
8. Father's educational level :
 1- read and write only 2- 1-6 grade 3- 7-8 grade 4- 9-12 grade
 5- 12 complete 6- diploma or degree 7- Other specify -----
9. Mother's educational status: 1- Literate 2- Illiterate 3- I don't know
 if your answer is option 2 or 3 skip to question number 11

10. Mother's educational level :

- 1- read and write only 2- 1-6 grade 3- 7-8 grade 4- 9-12 grade
5- 12 complete 6- diploma or degree 7- Other specify -----

11. Did you live your early ages with both of your families? 1- yes 2- no

If your answer is no, what was the reason -----

Part two II

12. Apart from yourself, how many people live here regularly as members of this household? -----

13. Do you have a spouse? 1- yes 2- no

If your answer is yes, what was the main reason which drives you to marriage? -----

14. Do you have children? 1- yes 2- no if you answer is go to question number 21

15. How many children do you have? -----

16. Do all of your children live with you? 1- yes 2- no

If your answer is no, what is the reason -----

if your answer is yes skip question number 18

17. Do all of your children who are living with you have access to education?

1- Yes 2- no

If your answer is no, what is the reason -----

18. Do all of your children who are not living with you have access to education?

1- Yes 2- no 3- I don't know

If your answer is no, what is the reason -----

19. Do your children frequently become ill? 1- yes 2- no

If yes what do you think its main reason would be? -----

20. Do you agree with a sentence "homelessness is not a proper place for children?"

1- Strongly agree 2- agree 3- can't decide 4- disagree 5- strongly disagree

If your answer is yes why do you gave birth -----

21. What is the source of your current income? -----

22. How much this family earns? per day ----- per week----- per month -----

23. Dose your current income cover your total living expense each month? Would you say:

1- Always 2- Sometimes 3- Never

Describe -----

24. Do you anticipate a change in the amount of your income during the next year?

1- Yes 2- no Describe. -----

25. Do you anticipate a change in the source of your income during the next year?

1- Yes 2- no Describe. -----

26. Who makes the income that is necessary to run the family?

1- Father 2- Mother 3- Children 4-All family members

5- If other specify-----

I would like you to answer me the following questions which related to causes and nature of homelessness

27. What makes you homeless?

1- Unemployment 2- Family breakdown 3- Migration 4- losing once job

5- lower income 6- If other specify -----

If your reason is migration to the city, what was your reason to migrate?

1- In search of bright future 2- Pregnancy out of wedlock 3- early marriage

4- drought 5- war 5- forceful marriage by parents 6- if other please specify -----

28. Why do you think people become homeless? Which of the views on this list comes closest to your own?

1- Their fault

2- Their parent's fault

3- They cannot get a job

4- They choose to live that way

5- Just bad luck

6- If other please explain _____

29. Whom do you think responsible for you being homeless?

1- Me myself 2- My parents 3- Government 4- If other specify -----

30. Why do you think _____ (insert the answer from #29 above) is/are responsible for you being homeless? -----

31. Where do you live now?
1- plastic accommodation 2- doubling with Family/friends 3- Shelter
4-Street 5- if other please specify -----
32. Indicate the exact period of time you started living here? -----
33. How many adults other than yourself live with you? -----
34. Are any of these adults unrelated to you or your spouse? 1- Yes 2- no
Please explain. -----
35. Are there children under age 18 live with you? 1- yes 2- no please explain your answer

36. Are any of these children unrelated to you or your spouse? 1- Yes 2- no
Please explain. -----
37. If you could, would you like to move within the next weeks? 1- yes 2- no
If your answer is yes, what would be the main reason? -----

38. Do you think you will be moving from this home/place in the next year? -----

39. Where do you prefer to live if you are allowed to do?
1- around church yard 2- around hospitals 3- around colleges 4- in the sides of rivers
5- if other please specify -----
40. Why do you prefer to live in this area?
1- There is easy access to job 2- easy access to food 3- there is better security
41. Do you live in the area you preferred to live? 1- yes 2- no
If your answer is no what is your reason? -----
42. All things considered, how happy are you with where you are living now-would you
say...
1- Very happy 2- pretty happy 3- happy
4- unhappy 5-very unhappy
43. If you were to name one thing that you like most about your present home/place, what
would it be? -----
44. If you were to name the one thing that you like least about your present home/place,
what would it be? -----

45. How dose your living situation today compares to your situation in the past?
1- Better 2- The same 3- Worse
Please explain -----
46. Did you forced by the government bodies to evacuate from your place of living?
1- Yes 2- no
If your answer is yes what was the reason? -----
47. Do the police men treated you as the way they treat any body else? 1- Yes 2- no
If your answer is no what do you think the reason? -----
48. Did you imprison before? 1- Yes 2- no
If yes, what was the reason? -----
49. Did you forced by the government bodies to return to your birth place?
1- yes 2- no
If yes what was the reason? -----
50. Do you have close relations with the rest of the society (housed)? 1- yes 2- no
If your answer is no what is the reason? -----
51. Is it you first time to be homeless? 1- yes 2- no
If your answer is no, what brings you back to homelessness? -----
52. Do you use the following things?
Alcoholic drinks yes no
Cigarette yes no
Chat yes no
53. Is there mentally ill individual/s in your household? 1- yes 2- no
If yes did you bother to live with him/her? -----
54. Do you treated immediately when you become sick? 1- yes 2- no
If your answer is no, what is your reason?
55. Where do you prefer to be treated when you become sick? 1- hospital 2- clinic
3- wholly water 4- traditional hillers 5- if other please indicate -----
56. Did you share your personal histories with others? 1- yes 2- no
If your answer is no, what is your reason? -----
57. Did you change your name when you became homeless? 1- yes 2- no
If your answer is yes, what was your reason? -----

Please answer the following questions from 58-69; if you are living with other families by sharing room or if you have ever lived in this kind of situation.

58. Did you expected to do household activities for them? 1- yes 2- no
59. Do you think your stay at that family inconvenienced them in any way?
1- Yes 2- no
If your answer is yes, how -----
60. Did a particular event or circumstance prompt your leaving or moving out?
1- Yes 2- no
If your answer is yes please describe. -----
61. In general did you have as much privacy as you wanted? 1- yes 2- no
If your answer is no please describe -----
62. Did it seem as if others were always making demands on you? 1- yes 2- no
If your answer is yes please describe -----
63. When you were living there, did it seem as if you almost never had any peace and quiet? 1- yes 2- no
If your answer is yes please describe -----
64. When you were living there, did you have a place in the house which you considered to be your own? 1- Yes 2- no -----
65. How many adults other than you lived at the family? -----
66. If you have a spouse and children, did they live with you during this time?
1- Yes 2- no
67. How many rooms were in the home? -----
68. What was the source of the family's income? -----
69. When you lived with the family did you contribute any money for rent?
1- Yes 2-no
If yes please describe. -----

Now I would like to ask you some general questions

70. How do you perceive the number of homeless families in your neighborhood?
1- A large number of people are homeless, 2- a small number,
3- Hardly any people are homeless 4- don't know
71. Do you think that the number of people who are homeless ...

- 1- Rising, 2- Falling, 3- Staying about the same
- 4- Don't know

72. Which groups of people are highly represented among the homeless population?

- 1- Young, 2- Middle aged, 3- Old,
- 4- They are from all these age groups 5- don't know

73. Did you believe that the domination ----- (insert the answer from #72 above) of people have any harm to you? 1- very harmful 2- harmful 3- can't decide 4- not very harmful 5- not harmful

If your answer is yes, how -----

74. What are the main challenges you face by being homeless? -----

75. Do you think that your status declined by being homeless? 1- very much decline
2- decline 3- can't decide 4- not very much declined 5- not decline

If your answer is yes, please explain -----

76. Do you believe that you are discriminated from the rest of the society because you are homeless? 1- very much discriminated 2- discriminated 3- can't decide 4- not very much discriminated 5- not discriminated

If your answer is yes, please explain -----

77. Do you believe that single women face many challenges than other homeless people?
1- strongly agree 2- agree 3- can't decide 4- disagree 5- strongly disagree

If your answer is yes, how -----

78. Do you have any contact with your relatives/parents? 1-Yes 2- No

If your answer is yes, what kind of relationship do you have? How often you meet with them. -----

If your answer is no what is your reason? -----

79. Do you think that you can be housed by yourselves? 1- Yes 2- no

If your answer is yes, how -----

80. What is your personal strength which might help you to be housed? -----

81. Whom do you expect will take you out from homelessness? -----

82. In your thinking what are the things expected from the homeless to be out of their
problem? -----

83. In your understanding what has to be done for the homeless? -----

Thank You!

መጠይቅ

ይህ ጥናት በቤት አልባነት እና ተያያዥ ጉዳዮች ላይ በማተኮር በ አዲስ አበባ ልደታ ክፍለ ከተማ ላይ የሚካሄድ ነው።

የጥናቱ አላማ

የጥናቱ ዋነኛ አላማ የቤት አልባነትን ምክንያቶችና መዘዞችን ለይቶ ለማወቅ ነው። ይህም ጥናት የሚከናወነው በ አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ለሶሻል ወርክ ድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርት ክፍል መመረቂያ ማሟያ ይሆን ዘንድ ነው። ከናንተ የሚገኘውም መረጃ ማህበረሰባችሁን ለሚጠቅም የልማት ተግባር ሊውል ይችላል።

ይህም ጥናት 150 የተመረጡ በልደታ ክፍለ ከተማ ውስጥ የሚገኙ ቤት አልባ ቤተሰቦችን ያካትታል። ይህም ማለት በመጠለያ ውስጥ የሚኖሩ በ ጎዳና ወይንም በላስቲክ ቤት የሚገኙና ከሌሎች ቤተሰቦች ጋር ተዳብለው የሚገኙትን ይሆናል። በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ አለመሳተፍና በፈለጉ ጊዜ ማቋረጥ ይችላሉ። ይህንን መጠይቅ ባለሞያዎቻችን ከልደታ ክፍለ ከተማ ፣ ከአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ወይንም ከቀበሌ አስተዳደር የሚደርስብዎ አንዳችም ጉዳት የለም።

መጠይቁም የርሶንም ሆነ የቤተሰብዎን ማንነት አያሳውቅም። የርሶንም ሆነ የቤተሰብዎን ማንነት የሚያውቁት ጥናቱን የሚያከናውኑት ግለሰቦች ብቻ ናቸው። የዚህን ጥናት መረጃ የሚቀርበው የሁሉም ምላሽ በአንድነት ተጨምቆ በጥቅል ይሆናል። መረጃውን ለትምህርታዊ አላማና ለህትመት ልናውለው እንችላለን።

ይህንን ጥናት መልሰው ማጠናቀቅዎት በጥናቱ ለመሳተፍ መስማማትዎን ማመልከቻ ተደርጎ ይወሰዳል። በዚህም ጥናት ላይ ለመሳተፍዎ ማበረታቻ ይሆን ዘንድ የ 10 ብር ክፍያ ያገኛሉ።

የጥናቱ ተሳታፊ ፊርማ _____

ግላዊ መረጃ

1. እድሜ በአመት ይገለጽ -----
2. ጾታ 1. ወንድ 2. ሴት
3. ሐይማኖት 1. ኦርቶዶክስ 2. እስልምና 3. ካቶሊክ 4. ፕሮቴስታንት
5. አድቪንቲስት 6. ሌላ ከሆነ ይግለጹ -----
4. የጋብቻ ሁኔታ 1. ያላገባ/ች 2. ያገባ/ች 3. የተፋታ/ች 4. የተለያየ/ች
5. የሞተበት/ባት
5. የትምህርት ሁኔታ 1. የተማረ/ች 2. ያልተማረ/ች ... ያልተማረ/ች ከሆነ/ች ጥያቄ ቁጥር
6 ይታለፍ
6. የትምህርት ደረጃ 1. መጻፍ ማንበብ 2. 1-6 ክፍል 3. 7-8 ክፍል 4. 9-12 ክፍል
5. 12ኛ ክፍል ያጠናቀቁ 6. ዲፕሎማ ወይም ዲግሪ እና ከዚያ በላይ
7. የወላጅ አባትዎት የትምህርት ሁኔታ 1. የተማሩ 2. ያልተማሩ 3. አላወቁም... ያልተማሩ
ወይም ሁኔታውን የማያውቁ ከሆኑ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 8 ይታለፍ
8. የወላጅ አባትዎት የትምህርት ደረጃ 1. መጻፍ ማንበብ 2. 1-6 ክፍል 3. 7-8 ክፍል
4. 9-12 ክፍል 5. ከ12 ክፍል ያጠናቀቁ 6. ዲፕሎማ ወይም ዲግሪ 7. ሌላ ከሆነ ይግለጹ ---

9. የወላጅ እናትዎት የትምህርት ሁኔታ 1. የተማሩ 2. ያልተማሩ 3. አላወቁም...
ያልተማሩ ወይም ሁኔታውን የማያውቁ ከሆኑ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 10 ይታለፍ
10. የወላጅ እናትዎት የትምህርት ደረጃ 1. መጻፍ ማንበብ 2. 1-6 ክፍል 3. 7-8 ክፍል
4. 9-12 ክፍል 5. ከ12 ክፍል ያጠናቀቁ 6. ዲፕሎማ ወይም ዲግሪ 7. ሌላ ከሆነ ይግለጹ ---

11. በልጅነት ጊዜዎት ወቅት ከእናትና አባትዎት ጋር ነበር የኖሩት?
1. አዎን 2. አልነበረም
መልስዎት አልነበረም ከሆነ ምክንያቱ ምንድን ነበር? -----
ክፍል ሁለት
ቤተሰባዊ ሁኔታዎችን የተመለከቱ መጠይቆች
12. በአሁኑ ሰዓት በሚኖሩበት ቤት/ቦታ ከእርሶ በተጨማሪ ምን ያህል ሌሎች ግለሰቦች ከእርሶ
ጋር አብረው ይኖራሉ? -----
13. የትዳር ጓደኛ አለዎት? 1. አለኝ 2. የለኝም
መልስዎት አለኝ ከሆነ ያገቡበት ዋነኛ ምክንያት ምንድን ነው? -----
14. ልጆች አለዎት? ሀ. አለኝ ለ. የለኝም መልስዎት የለኝም ከሆነ ወደ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 21
ይለፉ
15. ምን ያህል ልጆች አለዎት? -----
16. ሁሉም ልጆችዎት ከእርሶ ጋር አብረው ነው የሚኖሩት? 1. ነው 2. አይደለም መልስዎት
አይደለም ከሆነ ምክንያትዎት ምንድን ነው? ----- መልስዎት ነው
ከሆነ ጥያቄ ቁጥር 18 ይታለፍ

17. ሁሉም ከእርሶ ጋር የሚኖሩት ልጆችዎት የትምህርት እድል ያገኛሉ?

- 1. አዎ 2. አያገኙም

መልስዎት አያገኙም ከሆነ ምክንያትዎት ምንድን ነው? -----

18. ሁሉም ከእርሶ ጋር የማይኖሩት ልጆችዎት የትምህርት እድል ያገኛሉ?

- 1. አዎ 2. አያገኙም 3. አላውቅም

መልስዎት አያገኙም ከሆነ ምክንያትዎት ምንድን ነው? -----

19. ልጆችዎት ቶሎ ቶሎ ይታመማሉ? 1. አዎ 2. አይታመሙም

መልስዎት አዎ ከሆነ ምክንያቱ ምን ይመስልዎታል? -----

20. ቤት አልባነት ለልጆች ጥሩ ቦታ አይደለም ብለው ይስማማሉ? 1.በጣም እስምምላሁ

2.እስማማለሁ 3. መወሰን ያስቸግረኛል 4.አልስማማም 5. በፍፁም አልስማማም

መልስዎ እስማማለሁ ከሆነ ለምን ወለዱ? -----

21. የቤተሰቡ የገቢ ምንጭ ምንድን ነው? 1. ወርሀዊ ደሞዝ 2. ልመና

3. የቤተዘመድ ድጎማ 4. የጉሊት ንግድ 5. ሌላ ከሆነ ይግለጹ -----

22. ይህ ቤተሰብ ገቢው ምን ያህል ነው? የቀን ገቢ-----የሳምንት ገቢ-----ወርሃዊ ገቢ----

23. በአሁኑ ወቅት የሚያገኙት ወርሀዊ ገቢ ወርሀዊ ወጪዎትን ይሸፍናል?

- 1. ዘወትር 2. አልፎ አልፎ 3. በፍጹም

መልስዎትን ያብራሩ -----

24. በወርሀዊ ገቢዎት ላይ በሚቀጥለው አመት ውስጥ ለውጥ ይኖራል ብለው ያስባሉ?

- 1. አስባለሁ 2.አላስብም

ምልስዎትን ያብራሩ -----

25. በገቢዎ ምንጭ ላይ በሚቀጥለው አመት ለውጥ ይኖራል ብለው ያስባሉ?

- 1. አስባለሁ 2. አላስብም

መልስዎትን ያብራሩ -----

26. ቤተሰቡን ለማስተዳደር የሚያስፈልገውን ገንዘብ ማን ነው የሚያመጣው? 1. እናት

2. አባት 3. ልጆች 4. ሁሉም የቤተሰብ አባላት 5. ሌላ ከሆነ ይግለጹ -----

የቤት አልባነት ምክንያቶችንና የአናናር ሁኔታዎችን የተመለከቱ መጠይቆች

27. ቤት አልባ ያደረግዎት ምክንያት ምንድን ነው? 1. ስራ አጥነት 2. የቤተሰብ መበተን

3. ወደ ከተማ መሰደድ 4. ከስራ መፈናቀል 5. ዝቅተኛ የሆነ ገቢ 6. ሌላ ከሆነ ይግለጹ ----

ምክንያትዎት ወደከተማ መሰደድዎት ከሆነ የመሰደድዎት ምክንያት ምንድን ነበር?

- 1. የተሻለ ህይወት ፍለጋ 2.ከጋብቻ ውጪ የሆነ እርግዝና 3. ያለአድሜ ጋብቻ 4. ድርቅ (ረሀብ) 5. ጦርነት 6. በግድ መዳር 7. ሌላ ከሆነ ይግለጹ -----

28. ሰዎች ለምን ቤት አልባ የሚሆኑ ይመስልዎታል? ከተዘረዘሩት ውስጥ የትኛው ለእርሶ መልስ

የቀረበ ነው? 1. የገዛ ራሳቸው ጥፋት ነው 2. የቤተሰቦቻቸው ጥፋት ነው 3. ሥራ

በማጣታቸው ምክንያት ነው 4. መጥፎ ዕድል ነው 5. አላውቅም 6. ሌላ ምክንያት ከሆነ ይግለጹ -----

29. ለእርሶ ቤት አልባ መሆን ተጠያቂው ማን ይመስሎታል? 1. እኔ ራሴ 2. ቤተሰቦቼ
3. መንግስት 4. ሌላ ከሆነ ይግለጹ _____
30. ለምንድን ነው _____ (የጥያቄ ቁጥር 29ን መልስ በባዶ ሥፍራው ላይ ያስገቡ)
ለእርሶ ቤት አልባ መሆን ተጠያቂ የሆኑት? _____
31. በአሁኑ ሰአት የት ነው የሚኖሩት? 1. በላስቲክ ቤት ውስጥ 2. ከሌሎች ጋር በመዳበል
3. በመጠለያ ውስጥ 4. ጎዳና 5. ሌላ ከሆነ ይግለጹ _____
32. መቼነው በዚህ ቦታ መኖር የጀመሩት? _____
33. ምን ያህል ጎልማሶች (እድሜያቸው ከ 18 ዓመት በላይ የሆኑ ግለሰቦች) ከእርሶ ጋር አብረው
ይኖራሉ? _____
34. ከነዚህ ጎልማሶች (እድሜያቸው ከ 18 ዓመት በላይ የሆኑ ግለሰቦች) ውስጥ ከእርሶ ወይም
ከባለቤትዎ ጋር ዝምድና የሌለው ይገኛል? 1.ይገኛል 2. አይገኝም
መልስዎትን ያብራሩ _____
35. ከ18 አመት በታች የሆኑ ልጆች ከእርሶ ጋር ይኖራሉ? 1. ይኖራሉ 2.አይኖሩም መልስዎትን
ያብራሩ _____
36. ከነዚህ ልጆች ውስጥ ከእርሶ ወይም ከባለቤትዎ ጋር ዝምድና የሌላቸው ይኖራሉ? 1.ይገኛሉ
2. አይገኙም
መልስዎትን ያብራሩ _____
37. ቢችሉ በሚቀጥሉት ሳምንታት ውስጥ መኖርያዎን ለመቀየር ፍቃደኛ ነዎት?
1. ነኝ 2. አይደለሁም
መልስዎትን ያብራሩ _____
38. በሚቀጥለው ዓመት ከዚህ ቦታ ወይም ቤት የሚለቁ ይመስልዎታል?
1. ይመስለኛል 2. አይመስለኝም
መልስዎትን ያብራሩ _____
39. ቢፈቀድልዎት በየት አካባቢ መኖርን ይመርጣሉ? 1. በቤተክርስቲያን አካባቢ
2. በሆስፒታል አካባቢ 3. በኮሌጅ አካባቢ 4. በወንዞች ግራናቀኝ 5. ሌላ ከሆነ ይግለጹ _____

40. _____ (የጥያቄ ቁጥር 39ን መልስ እዚህ ክፍት ቦታ ያስገቡ) መኖርን
ለምን መረጡ? 1. ስራ ለማግኘት ስለሚያስችል 2. ምግብ በቀላሉ ስለሚገኝ 3. የተሻለ
ደህንነት ስላለ 4. ሌላ ከሆነ ይግለጹ _____
41. አሁን በመኖር ላይ የሚገኙት በመረጡት ቦታ ነው? 1. አዎን 2. አይደለም መልስዎት
አይደለም ከሆነ ምክንያታት ምንድን ነው? _____
42. ሁሉንም ጉዳዮች ከግንዛቤ በማስገባት አሁን ባሉበት ሁኔታ ምን ያህል ደስተኛ ነዎት?
1. በጣም ደስተኛ 2. ደስተኛ 3. መወሰን ያስቸግረኛል 4. ደስተኛ አይደለሁም 5. ፈፅሞ
ደስተኛ አይደለሁም
43. አሁን ከሚኖሩበት ቤት/አካባቢ አንድ የሚያስደስትዎትን ነገር ይግለጹ ቢባሉ የሚገልጹት ነገር
ምን ይሆናል? _____

44. አሁን ከሚኖሩበት ቤት/አካባቢ አንድ የሚያስከፋዎትን ነገር ይግለጹ ቢባሉ የሚገልጹት ነገር ምን ይሆናል? -----
45. አሁን የሚኖሩበትን ሁኔታ ከበሬቱ ጋር ሲያወዳድሩት እንዴት አገኙት?
1. የተሻለ 2. ተመሳሳይ 3. የከፋ
መልስዎትን ያብራሩ -----
46. ይኖሩበት ከነበረው ቦታ አንዲለቁ በመንግስት ሰዎች ተገደው ያውቃሉ?
1. አውቃለሁ 2. አላውቅም
የሚያውቁ ከሆነ የተገደዱበት ምክንያት ምንድን ነበር? -----
47. ፖሊሶች ሌላውን ግለሰብ በሚያስተናግዱበት ሁኔታ ነው እናንተንም የሚያስተናግዱት?
1. ነው 2. አይደለም
መልስዎት አይደለም ከሆነ ምክንያቱ ምን ይመስልዎታል? -----
48. ካሁን ቀደም ታስረው ያውቃሉ? 1. አውቃለሁ 2. አላውቅም ታስረው የሚያውቁ ከሆነ የመታሰርዎት ምክንያት ምንድን ነበር? -----
49. በመንግስት አካላት ወደ ትውልድ ስፍራዎት እንዲመለሱ ተገደው ያውቃሉ?
1. አውቃለሁ 2. አላውቅም
የሚያውቁ ከሆነ የተገደዱበት ምክንያት ምንድን ነበር? -----
50. ከሌሎች ቤት ካላቸው ወገኖች ጋር የቀረበ ግንኙነት አለዎት? 1. አለኝ 2. የለኝም
መልስዎት የለኝም ከሆነ ምክንያትዎት ምንድን ነው? -----
51. ቤት አልባ ሲሆኑ የመጀመሪያዎት ነው? 1. ነው 2. አይደለም
መልስዎት አይደለም ከሆነ ምንድን ነው በድጋሚ ቤት አልባ እንዲሆኑ ያደረገዎት? -----
-
52. የሚከተሉትን ነገሮች መጠቀም አለመጠቀምዎትን ይግለጹ:-
የአልኮል መጠጦች እጠጣለሁ ---- አልጠጣም ----
ሲጋራ አጨሳለሁ ---- አላጨሳለሁ ----
ጫት እቅማለሁ ---- አልቅምም ----
53. በቤተሰብዎት ውስጥ ነዋሪ የሆነ የአይምሮ ታማሚ አለ? 1. አለ 2. የለም መልስዎት አለ ከሆነ በመኖሩ ተቸግረው ያውቃሉ? ቢያብራሩ-----
-
54. በሚታመሙ ጊዜ በፍጥነት ይታከማሉ? 1. አዎ 2. አልታከምም
መልስዎት አልታከምም ከሆነ ምክንያትዎት ምንድን ነው? -----
55. በሚታመሙበት ወቅት የት ነው መታከም የሚመርጡት? 1. ሆስፒታል 2. ክሊኒክ
3. ፀበል 4. ባህላዊ ህክምና 5.ሌላ ከሆነ ይግለጹ -----
ከላይ በገለጹት ቦታ መታከም ለምን መረጡ? -----
56. የግልዎትን ታሪክ ለሌሎች ሰዎች ያካፍላሉ? 1. አዎ 2. አላካፍልም
የማያካፍሉ ከሆነ ምክንያትዎት ምንድን ነው? -----
57. ቤት አልባ በሆኑ ጊዜ የቀድሞ ስምዎትን ቀይረዋል? 1. ቀይራለሁ 2.አልቀየርኩም

መልስዎት ቀይራለሁ ከሆነ ምክንያትዎት ምንድን ነው? -----

የሚኖሩት ከሌሎች ቤተሰቦች ጋር ክፍል በመጋራት ከሆነ ወይም በዚህ አይነት ሁኔታ ውስጥ አልፈው የሚያውቁ ከሆነ እባክዎትን የሚከተሉትን ከ ተ.ቁ. 58 እስከ 69 ያሉትን ጥያቄዎች ይመልሱልኝ።

58. ይኖሩባቸው ለነበሩት ግለሰቦች የቤት ውስጥ ስራዎችን ያከናውኑ ነበር?

- 1. አዎን 2. አይደለም

59. የእርሶ በዚህ ቤተሰብ ውስጥ መኖር የቤተሰቡን ምቹት ጎድቶታል ብለው ያስባሉ?

- 1.አዎ 2. አይደለም

መልስዎን ቢያብራሩ -----

60. ከዚህ ቤተሰብ እንዲለቁ የገፋፋዎት አጋጣሚ አለ? 1. አዎ 2.የለም

ካለ ቢያብራሩ -----

61. ጠቅለል ባለ መልኩ ከሌሎች ቤተሰቦች ወይም ጓደኞችዎ ጋር በመኖርዎ ግላዊ ነፃነት አለዎት/ነበረዎት? 1.ነበረኝ 2.አልነበረኝም

መልስዎ አልነበረኝም ከሆነ እባክዎን ያብራሩ -----

62. ከሌሎች ቤተሰቦች ወይም ጓደኞችዎ ጋር በመኖርዎ ሁልጊዜ ሌሎች ክርስዎ ብዙ የሚጠብቁበት ሁኔታ ነበር? 1.አዎ 2. አልነበረም

መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ ያብራሩ -----

63. ከሌሎች ቤተሰቦች ወይም ጓደኞችዎ ጋር በመኖርዎ ሠላም እና ፀጥታ አጥተው ያውቃሉ?

- 1. አውቃለሁ 2.አላውቅም

መልስዎ አውቃለሁ ከሆነ ያብራሩ -----

64. ከሌሎች ቤተሰቦች ወይም ጓደኞችዎ ጋር በመኖርዎ የራሴ የሚሉት ቦታ ወይም ክፍል ነበረዎት? 1. ነበረኝ 2.አልነበረኝም

65. ከእርሶ ሌላ ምን ያህል ጎልማሶች በቤተሰቡ ውስጥ ይኖሩ ነበር? -----

66. ባለቤት ወይም ልጆች በወቅቱ ከነበረዎት አብረዎት ይኖሩ ነበር? 1. አዎ 2.አልነበረም

67. ይኖሩበት የነበረው ቤት ስንት ክፍል ነበረው? -----

68. ይኖሩበት የነበረው ቤተሰብ የገቢ ምንጩ ምን ነበር? -----

69. ከቤተሰቡ ጋር ይኖሩ በነበረበት ጊዜ ለቤት ክራይ ገንዘብ ይከፍሉ ነበር? 1. አዎ

2. አልነበረም እባክዎን መልስዎን ያብራሩ -----

አሁን ደግሞ ጠቅለል ያሉ ጥያቄዎችን እንዲመልሱልኝ እፈልጋለሁ።

70. እርሶ በሚኖሩበት አካባቢ ስለሚገኙ ቤት አልባዎች ብዛት ያለዎት አስተያየት ምንድን ነው?

- 1. ብዙ ቤት አልባዎች አሉ 2. ጥቂት ናቸው 3. ምንም ያህል የሉም 4. አላውቅም

71. በእርሶ አመለካከት የቤት አልባዎች ቁጥር በአሁኑ ወቅት 1. ጨምሯል 2. ቀንሷል

- 3. ባለበት ነው 4. አላውቅም

72. ከቤት አልባዎች ውስጥ በብዛት የሚገኙት የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች የትኞቹ ናቸው?

- 1. ወጣቶች 2. በመካከለኛ የእድሜ ክልል የሚገኙ 3. አረጋዊያን 4. ሁሉም

የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች 5. አላውቅም

73. ----- (የጥያቄ ቁጥር 72ን መልስ በባዶው ቦታ ያስገቡ) በቤት አልባዎች ዘንድ መብዛታቸው ጉዳት አለው ብለው ያስባሉ? 1. በጣም ጉዳት አለው 2. ጉዳት አለው 3. መወሰን ያስቸግረኛል 4. ጉዳት የለውም 5. ፍፁም ጉዳት የለውም መልስዎን ያብራሩ -----

74. ቤት አላባ በመሆንዎ ያጋጠምዎት ዋና ዋና ችግሮች ምንድን ናቸው? -----

75. ቤት አልባ መሆንዎ በህብረተሰቡ ዘንድ ያለዎትን ደረጃ ቀንሶታል ብለው ያምናሉ? 1. በጣም ቀንሶታል 2. ቀንሶታል 3. መወሰን ያስቸግረኛል 4. አልቀነሰውም 5. ፈፅሞ አልቀነሰውም መልስዎን ያብራሩ -----

76. ቤት አልባ በመሆንዎ ከተቀረው ህብረተሰብ ተገልጿለሁ ብለው ያስባሉ? 1. በጣም ተገልጿለሁ 2. ተገልጿለሁ 3. መወሰን ያስቸግረኛል 4. አልተገለልኩም 5. በፍፁም አልተገለልኩም መልስዎን ያብራሩ -----

77. ያላገቡ ሴቶች ከሌላው ቤት አልባ በከፋ መልኩ ለተለያዩ ችግሮች የተጋለጡ ናቸው ብለው ያስባሉ? 1. በጣም የተጋለጡ ናቸው 2. የተጋለጡ ናቸው 3. መወሰን ያስቸግረኛል 4. የተጋለጡ አይደሉም 5. ፈፅሞ የተጋለጡ አይደሉም መልስዎ አዎን ከሆነ እንዴት ያብራሩ -----

78. ከወላጆችዎት ጋር ግንኙነት አለዎት? 1. አዎ 2. የለኝም መልስዎ አለኝ ከሆነ ምን አይነት ግንኙነት ነው ያለዎት? በየምን ያህል ጊዜስ ይገናኛሉ? ----- መልስዎ የለኝም ከሆነ ምክንያታዎ ምንድን ነው? -----

79. ካለማንም ድጋፍ በራስዎት ብቻ ከቤት አልባነት መላቀቅ አችላለሁ ብለው ያስባሉ? 1. አዎ 2. አላስብም መልስዎት አዎ ከሆነ እንዴት? -----

80. የቤት ባለቤት ሊያደርገኝ ይችላል ብለው የሚያስቡት ግላዊ ጥንካሬዎት ምንድን ነው? -----

81. ከቤት አልባነት ሊያወጣኝ ይችላል ብለው የሚጠብቁት ማንን ነው? -----

82. በእርሶ አመለካከት ቤት አልባዎች ካሉባቸው ችግሮች ለመላቀቅ ምን ማድረግ ይጠበቅባቸዋል? -----

83. በእርሶ አመለካከት ለቤት አልባዎች ምን መደረግ አለበት? -----

DECLARATION

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

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This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as a University advisor.

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