



ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

**LIVING CONDITIONS OF URBAN YOUTH IN-MIGRANTS AND THEIR
LINKAGES WITH THEIR COMMUNITIES OF ORIGIN IN GULELE
SUBCITY, ADDIS ABABA.**

BY

FENTA GUGSSA

JUNE, 2019

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OF ORIGIN IN GULELE SUBCIT, ADDIS ABABA.**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES OF
ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**

**BY
FENTA GUGSSA**

**ADVISOR
TEFERI MEKONNEN (PHD)**

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Approved by the Board of Examiners:

_____	_____	_____
Dept, Chairperson	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Advisor	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Examiner	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Internal	Signature	Date

Declaration

The researcher declare that living condition of recent urban youth in-migrant and their linkages with ruler communist of origin in gullet sub city of Addis Ababa is my own work and that all sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete reference and that this work has not been submitted before for any other degree at any other institution.

FENTA GUGSSA SELAMSEW

Name of student

signature

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as a university advisor,

TEFERI MEKONNEN

(PHD)

Name of advisor

signature

Acknowledgements

I have received various forms of assistance from many people in the course of producing this thesis. I am glad to use this opportunity to express my indebtedness to all of them. First and foremost I am indebted to and gratefully acknowledge, TEFERI MEKONNEN (PHD) who put me in the right track of the research. Successful and timely accomplishment of this study would have been very difficult without his generous time devotion from the beginning till the final write up of the thesis through adding his constructive and ever teaching comments. Thus, I am very much indebted to him for his willingness to advise me and day-to-day efforts that enabled me to finalize the study. I am very much indebted to convey my great appreciation to my Friends Habtu Getanegh, my sister Yeshiwork Gugssa and my brother Mekonnen Gugssa for their constructive appreciation regarding the thesis. Special thanks are also to my office key personalities and data providers Fishatsion Worku Shewangizaw Mogese, for their continuous moral and material support. Finally, I would like to address my heartfelt thanks and appreciation to my beloved friend, Wubliker Chanie, for his encouragement and shouldering me throughout my work.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBEREVATIONS

AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AU:	African Union
CSA:	Central Statistical Authority
FGD:	Focus Group Discussion
FERE:	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.
GIS:	Geographic Information System
HIV:	Human immunodeficiency Virus
IDRC:	International Development Research Center
IFAD:	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IOM:	International Organization for Migration
ECA:	Economic commission for Africa
MoFED:	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
NGOs:	Non Governmental Organizations
SPSS:	Statistical Package for Social Science
SSA:	Sub-Saharan Africa
STDs:	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
UNDP:	United Nation Development Program

ABSTRACT

Ethiopia is one of the poor countries in Africa which has been affected significantly by spatial mobility of people, voluntarily or forcefully. The country has experienced accelerated movements of population towards the capital city as well as other regional and zonal towns. The primary aim of this study was to examine the living conditions of recent urban youth in-migrants and their linkages with rural communities of origin as well as the destination among the in-migrants of Gulele, Addis Ababa. The study further focused on the analysis of major factors for In-migration to Addis Ababa, the characteristics of in-migrants, challenges they face at the destination and positive and negative aspects of in-migration. In order to carryout this study, both quantitative and qualitative methods were employed. Instruments like structured questionnaire, semi-structured interview, FGD and observation were employed. To this end, a total of 322 in-migrants were selected through purposive snow ball sampling technique for the questionnaire survey. Thus, the data obtained from the participants were analyzed through descriptive statistics. In addition, qualitative data were collected and analyzed to triangulate the quantitative data in descriptive forms. Many of the in- migrants encountered problems at the initial period of adjustment and during the course of stay. However, they donot have an interest to return to the place of origin. As far as the implication of in-migration on both areas of origin and destination is concerned, it is found that as a whole in-migration is less efficient in changing the lives of the In-migrants' family at origin; rather, it creates labor burden for some households. Moreover, the findings indicate the existing trend of in-migration has forced young students to drop-out their study. In addition, it created some negative perception by the local inhabitants holding the view that in-migrants are perceived to become spoiled. Building capacity, improving work place and housing tenure security: Based on the results, recommendations are made.

Key words: migration, youth ,urban

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Migration is defined as the temporary or permanent movement of individuals or groups of people from one geographic location to another for various reasons ranging from better employment possibilities to persecution (Hagen-Zanker, 2008). Rural-urban migration has been historically low in Ethiopia. But recent years have seen a surge in migration in all parts of Ethiopia. Although access to farm land is a constitutional right to village residents of Ethiopia, it has become difficult to fulfill this right for the young generation because of increasing land scarcity. This is particularly true for the highlands of Ethiopia where population densities have become very high. A recent study on rural youth livelihoods shows that the increase in farmland scarcity in the highlands of Ethiopia coupled with lack of non-farm employment opportunities in the rural areas have pushed youth away from their agricultural livelihoods and rural villages (Bezu & Holden, 2014).

On the other hand, the rapid expansion of urban centers with better education, technology, and other basic social services, attracts youth to towns and cities in search for better livelihoods. While youth migrants from rural areas might have escaped the land tenure insecurity that compromised their livelihood opportunity in rural areas, they may face different kinds of tenure insecurity and livelihood challenges in urban areas (Bezu & Holden, 2014).

This study examines youth rural-urban migration in Ethiopia. Recent years have produced some studies on internal migration in Ethiopia, particularly focusing on remittances (De Brauw & Mueller, 2012; de Brauw, Mueller, & Woldehanna, 2012; Moller, 2012). This research intends to contribute to fill this gap by carrying out an in-depth study of the youth migration from Southern Ethiopia. In line with Ethiopia's National Youth Policy (FDRE, 2004), we define youth as those individuals in the age group 15-29. We use a combination of household data and individual data to study the challenges and opportunities youth face during and after the migration including the housing and employment challenges.

The exchange of goods and people, Trade, migration and remittances are the most obvious signs of positive relationship between urban and rural areas. Other influences such as flow of ideas,

cultural urbanization, reunification, increasing access to mass media and campaigns by service organizations are less tangible (Lynch 2005). The relationships or inter-linkages between urban and rural areas are not all positive or beneficial to both ends of the spectrum. Cities and their metropolitan extensions absorb productive agricultural land, exploit water resources, pollute the rural environment and act as sinks for urban waste.

In Ethiopia, rapid population growth coupled with sluggish and often stagnant socioeconomic development has led to the general impoverishments of the society. The magnitudes of the problem is larger in rural areas and in emerging different regional states , where literacy is low, and access to education, health, employment and other social amenities are very much limited. In its effort to solve the multitude problems of the country, EPRDF has been taking initiatives to learn from the grave mistakes of its predecessors of either designing pro-urban or anti-urban development policies. Accordingly, effort has been made to design comprehensive development policies, which encompass issues like rural-urban linkages.

According to Lewis (1982) the effects of migration are viewed from two directions: on one hand, migration can causes excessive urbanization, unemployment, income inequalities, ecological stress and population mal-distribution. On the other hand, migration is a necessary part of economic growth, equilibrating tendencies, facilitating industrialization, improving income distribution and introducing technological change in agriculture, and generalize that migration is the human right ensuring choosing one's destination to improve welfare and economic benefit. Similarly, Aliyev (2008) stated that rural-urban migration for rural people, in short run it may help to alleviate poverty by creating new income and employment opportunity and help in facilitating rural urban economic and social integration and motivating the expansion of urban sector. Later, the alarming migration process leads to congestion, unemployment, pollution and poverty in urban areas whereas gender and age imbalances and decrease in productivity in rural areas.

In Ethiopia, population movement especially internal migration has been a common phenomenon throughout its history (Birru, 2009). Rural-urban migration in Ethiopia is mainly the result of the introduction of capitalist elements like industries and associated service activity in towns and cities (Beyene, 2005). In addition, the trend can be explained by a number of push and pull factors (Kunz, 1973). Push factors are factors which associated with the conditions in the place

of origin of In-migrants and seem to be more important in the developing world than the “pull” factors associated with destination, includes shortage of land, landlessness, destitution, the need to raise cash to pay the land tax and debts incurred in paying for agricultural inputs (Dereje, 2002). Moreover, rural push factors associated with migration to urban areas are mainly results from perception of better employment opportunities particularly in the informal sector and in construction, information on jobs from informal sources suggesting that there is demand for urban and better pay than in rural areas and social support by long term migrants are identified as important pull factors (World bank, 2007). Therefore, this study tries to assess the living conditions of recent urban youth in-igrants and their linkages with rural communities of origin.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Ethiopia is one of the poor countries in Africa which has been affected significantly by spatial mobility of people, voluntarily or forcefully. The country has experienced accelerated movements of population towards the capital city as well as other regional and zonal towns. The social, political and economic factors can be taken as the major causes for migration (Birhan, 2011). Urban youth in-migrant is attributed to have both negative and positive consequences at community, household and individual levels (Regmi & Tisdell, 2010). It is important to remember that, migration activities have implications for those moving, those left behind and those at the destination. Thus, urban youth in-migrants has implications for both areas i.e. sending and receiving and on migrants themselves (De Haan, 1999).

Regarding to the causative factors of urban youth in-migrant, in Ethiopia, scholars identified several “push and pull” factors for urban youth in-migrant urban migration.

Kebede (1994) identified that the combined effects of “push and pull” factors are responsible for the tide of migration to urban areas of Ethiopia.

Understanding the consequences of In-migrants on living conditions at the household level can aid our understanding of the broader problem of poverty in sub Saharan Africa. In the context of Ethiopia, it will help to identify the groups most vulnerable to poor living conditions and factors relevant to promoting household welfare in an environment of recurrent political instability, war, famine and economic decline over the last three decades (Lindstrom & Berhanu, 1999).

The existing rural-urban linkages in the town despite the large influxes of in-migrants on one hand and huge governmental and non-governmental support to analysis of rural-urban linkages on the other. Many researches in Ethiopia attempted only on marketing linkages studies between the two divisions (Muluadam, 2009). Therefore, this study is aimed at investigating the living conditions of urban youth in-migrants and their linkages with their communities of origin in Gulele sub city in Addis Ababa. Thus, the interest of the researcher is to fill the existing knowledge gaps with empirical evidences by undertaking general survey on the factors responsible migration; demographic and socio-economic characteristics of both in- migrants.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. General Objective

The general objective of this study is to assess the living their conditions of urban youth in-migrants and their linkages with their communities of origin in Gulele sub city in Addis Ababa.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are to:

1. Identify the determinant variables that induce youth migration to the study area.
2. Assess the linkages that migrants maintain with families back home.
3. Analyze the living and working conditions of youth migrants and the challenges they experience in the urban setting.

1.4. Research Questions

Taking in to account the above mentioned research objectives; the study is going to answer the following questions:

1. Why are young people migrating to the study area?
2. How do youth migrants maintain linkages with their families back home?
3. What do young in-migrants do for a living in the study area?
4. What are the challenges of recent youth migrants in the study area?

1.5. Significance of the Study

The study is designed to investigate the push and pull factors affecting rural-urban migration and its implications on the migrants' origin in the context of migrant street vendors and daily

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

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

It helps to widen the knowledge base in relation to rural-urban migration

It will serve as a secondary source of information for those intending to carry out further surveys on population issues of migration in relation to informal sector.

Policy makers can use this study to strengthen policy issues related to rural-out migration.

It will throw light on more burning issues affecting the poor residing in slum areas within our urban areas

1.6. Scope of the Study

This study is delimited to assessing the living conditions of urban youth in-migrants and their linkages with rural communities of origin in Gulele sub city in Addis Ababa. More specifically, it focused demographic issues (age, sex, marital status, educational level, family size and religion) and socio-economic issues (income and land holding size), characteristics of In-migrants and their families (before In-migration), the push and pull factors of migration, and the In-migrant sending families perception towards urban-youth in-migrants. It is also delimited to urban In-migrants of origin in Gulele, sub city in Addis Ababa. Given limited time that is

available to do the field work, the researcher was focused only on the urban youth In-migrants of the selected *woreda*, selected community elders and *woreda* government officials.

1.7. Organization of the thesis

The study is classified into five chapters. The first chapter of the thesis deals with the introduction which incorporates statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study, organization of the thesis and limitation of the study. The second chapter presents review of related literature and analytical frame work of the study. The research descriptions of the study area and research methods is explained under the third chapter where data source of the study, sampling, methods, sample size determination, method of data analysis, and variable to be analyzed are explained Chapter four presents the general back ground the study area and the sample in-migrant and discusses the result of the study. Finally chapter five conclusion and recommendations.

1.8. Limitation of the study

The central aim of the study is to investigate the living conditions of recent urban youth In-migrants and their linkages on the place of origin. In doing so, attempts have been made to address the issues based primarily on perspectives of In-migrants and their families of origin. But, in addressing the issue, this study has the following limitation. Although taking a large number of sample size from diverse ethnic groups is important factor for increasing external validity (i.e. generalizing urban youth In- migration in Ethiopia), this study is likely to yield a result which may not be as equally generalizable to other ethnic urban youth In- migrants of Ethiopia.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Conceptual Literature

Migration is defined as the temporary or permanent move of individuals or groups of people from one geographic location to another for various reasons ranging from better employment possibilities to persecution (Hagen-Zanker, 2008). It usually takes place at a variety of scale: intercontinental (between continents), intra continental (between countries of a given continent), and interregional (with in countries). Migration is usually categorized depending up on the type of political boundaries crossed (internal/national and external/international) (Weeks, 1989).

Depending upon length of time, it is said to be short-term and long-term migration as well as temporary and permanent migration (McDowell and De Haan, 1997). On the basis of distance, it may be classified as short distance and long distance migration, members involved (individual and mass migration), decision making (voluntary and forced migration), social organization (family, class and individual migration), causes (economic and non-economic) and aims (conservative and innovative) (Sinha,2005).

Rural-urban migration has been historically low in Ethiopia. But recent years have seen a surge in migration in all parts of Ethiopia. Although access to farm land is a constitutional right to village residents of Ethiopia, it has become difficult to fulfill this right for the young generation because of increasing land scarcity. This is particularly true for the highlands of Ethiopia where population densities have become very high. A recent study on rural youth livelihoods shows that the increase in farmland scarcity in the highlands of Ethiopia coupled with lack of non-farm employment opportunities in the rural areas have pushed youth away from their agricultural livelihoods and rural villages (Bezu & Holden, 2014). On the other hand, the rapid expansion of urban centers with better education, technology, and other basic social services, attracts youth to towns and cities in search for better livelihoods.

While youth migrants from rural areas might have escaped the land tenure insecurity that compromised their livelihood opportunity in rural areas, they may face different kinds of tenure insecurity and livelihood challenges in urban areas.

In addition, depending up on rural-urban nature of the area, migration becomes, rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban (Clarke, 1987 cited in Sinha, 2005). Rural to urban migration is one of the most significant patterns of migration, i.e. the movement of people from the country side to cities in search of opportunities (Rwelamira, 2008).

Furthermore, the common types of rural-urban migration are circulating in the following forms including step migration (village-town-city), circulatory (village-city-village), seasonal (migration associated with periodic labor demand) and chain migration (where migrants follow their predecessors, and assisted by them in establishing an urban area) (Lynch, 2005).

2.2. Theoretical Framework

There are different theories and approaches which deal about rural-urban migration in developing countries. Some of the relevant theories and approach related to this study are Lee's Push-Pull Theory of Migration; Cumulative Causation Theory of Migration; New Economics Theory of Migration and Process-Context Approach.

2.2.1. Lee's Push-Pull Theory of Migration

Lee (1966) developed a "general schema into which a variety of spatial movements can be placed". He further divided the factors in the act of migration into "push" factors (factors associated with the area of origin), "pull" factors (factors associated with the area of destination), intervening obstacles (costs of migration, policies, laws) that influence rural-urban migration and personal factors (migrants perception). Lee also justified that both area of origin and destination have positive forces which hold people within the area or pull others to it; negative forces which repel or push people from the area. Moreover, he explained that migration is selective with respect to the individual characteristics of migrants because people respond differently to negative and positive factors at origin and destinations and have different abilities to cope with the intervening variables. Factors that push or pull can be found at many levels of analysis: national and regional economic factors, socio-cultural factors, neighborhood and/or community factors, family relationships and personal and motivational characteristics of the migrants (Kleiner, 1986).

Besides, Lee (1966) stated that the conditions like lack of job opportunities, primitive conditions, desertification, famine and drought, political fear or persecution, poor medical care, loss of wealth, natural disasters, death threats, slavery, pollution, poverty, poor housing ,discrimination and poor chance of marrying etc. considered to be the push factors at migrants origin. Whereas good job opportunities, better living conditions, political and/or religious freedom, enjoyment, education, better medical care ,security, family links, better chance of marrying and the presence of industry are among the major pull factors of migration. Finally, he concluded that factors associated with origin areas would be more important than those linked with destination areas.

2.2.2. Cumulative Causation Theory of Migration

Past migration by changing the socio-economic context and macro environment of migrant households facilitates the migration decisions of future migrants. Moreover, when migration grows in prevalence within a given community, the level of information about job opportunities and life styles in destinations being more diffused, increase the probability of occurring future migration and migration becomes a common household strategy for economic progress and in turn it changes the values and cultural perceptions in that community and as a result for young generations migration becomes a common practice (Massey 1999, cited in Frework, 2007).

In addition, the literature on migration related with cumulative causation theory leads to the following two simple assumptions. The first is that individuals with family member already migrated are more likely to migrate than others. Second, individuals who are from communities with high level of migration prevalence are more likely to migrate than individuals who are from communities where migration is relatively rare.

2.2.3. Network Theory of Rural-Urban Migration

The network theory mainly focuses on the vital role of personal relations between migrants and non-migrants (De Haas, 2008). According to De Haan and Yakub (2009) the theory explains that migrants set up interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants in the place of origin through bonds of kinship or friendship and then the whole community shared about the importance of migration.

More specifically, the networks took place locally as well as internationally migrants move to place where friends, family members, neighbors or others from their village have moved before because it decreases their psychological and financial costs as well as increase social security. Accordingly, networks being expand and become part of local culture and makes migration more and more accessible to all levels of the population (Massey, 1990 cited in Kelil, 2015).

2.2.4. Process-Context Approach

The process-context approach explained that migration of children is an outcome of a process that involves a series of individual decisions and actions taking place within a social, economic, ecological, and cultural context. It also argues that migration of children is determined not only by contemporary factors but also by living conditions at home, events and behavioral factors and patterns of migration in the past. The contextual factors are mainly family dynamics (larger families, families with stepparents and families without land etc.); education and information and communication system, ecological factors, family occupation etc. (Yogendra, 1999).

2.3. The push and pull factors for migration

People migrate from rural to urban areas due to various factors. These factors are generally classified as „Push“ and „pull“ factors. For many, migration is an attempt to secure a better life, whether in terms of economic or educational opportunities, or simply to escape poverty. Others relocate because of family circumstances, such as the loss of a parent, or to escape conflict or natural disasters and the disturbance and food shortages that accompany them (Thorsen, 2012).

The factors (causes) of migration decision are generally grouped either into “push” or “pull” factors. The “pull” and “push” factors of migration can be economic or non-economic (for example demographic, social, natural and political) (Birhan, 2011). Some of these are negative factors pushing people out of rural areas, while others are positive ones motivating people to move to the cities (Aliyev, 2008). However, the “push” factors are more important in the developing world than the “pull” factors associated with destination (Dereje, 2002; Kinfé, 2003).

2.3.1. The Push Factors

Push factors are those factors which force the people to leave their places. High intensity of poverty & unemployment, in rural areas, lack of basic amenities, displacement due to development projects, natural calamities, social and religious conflicts may be the main push factors. Similarly, better income & employment opportunities, better health & education facilities, better infrastructure and amenities in the urban areas, are the key pull factors in the rural-urban migration. Push factors come in many forms. Sometimes these factors leave people with no choice but to leave their country of origin. Below are three examples of push factors that drive people to emigrate from their home countries. Lack of Jobs/Poverty: Economic factors provide the main motivation behind migration.

The push factors of migration refer to the situation at home or place of In-migrant's origin. According to Oberg (1996, cited in Melesse, 2014) the major push factors that related to rural urban migration are unemployment, poverty, social exclusion, lack of access to public services, political disorder, inability to practice one's own religion and environmental disasters.

Many studies conducted on rural-urban migration show, that above all economic factors are the major reasons for migrating of peoples from their place of origin (Faruk and Islam, 2010; Kainth, 2009). Similarly, Heric (1965) argued that rural poverty resulting from low agricultural income, low productivity and under employment as well as strain of farm work is pushing many migrants out of rural areas towards areas with greater employment opportunities. Moreover, the rural economy of developing countries manifested by poverty, low productivity, poor adoption of technology, poor sanitation, fragmentation of land, poor resource management, ill government policy etc. thus rural people would prefer to migrate to urban areas hoping to secure a better life (Aliyev, 2008; kebede, 1994; Bjerren, 1985).

However, from the economic point of view, most of the urban areas in developing countries are not promising (Bekure, 1984). People could also migrate due to unfavorable social conditions and segregations and pressure that they receive from the society in their place of origin (Kainth, 2009). Besides this, family conflicts and the quest for independence also cause rural-urban migration especially, of those who are in the younger generation (Jamilah, 1981).

Furthermore, an environmental and political factor plays a great role in pushing peoples from their place of origin. According to IOM (2008) report, about 192 million people lived outside their place of origin. Eventually, people have chosen the option of migration as a means of coping with the effect of environmental change both a sudden and disastrous nature. In Africa, multiple push factors provoke migration both within the continent and to other regions. Over the last two decades, deteriorating political, socio-economic and environmental conditions, as well as, armed conflicts, poverty and environmental degradation have resulted in a significant increase in mass migration and forced displacement in Africa (Au, 2006).

2.3.2. The Pull Factors

The pull factor of migration are reasons for being attracted to the recipient area because of something desirable such as a nicer climate, better food supply, freedom, etc.(Lee, 1966).In developing nation migrants are initiated by verbal and written accounts of conditions about urban areas. Returning migrants were more tending to speak about their success and their gains than about the problems and obstacles they had to face. Furthermore, books used in primary schools of developing countries often give a pleasant impression of the towns and cities. Such descriptions may be likely to exaggerate some aspects of reality, Therefore, the potential migrant bases his/her decision to move to cities (IDRC, 1977). The urban informal sectors play a great role in attracting the rural dwellers. It is unlike its formal equivalent, includes all activities that are unregulated and small scale in nature. A majority of migrant workers find work in the urban informal sector which then leads to low productivity and limited prospects for exiting poverty (Hoselitz, 1957 cited in Deshingkar and Grimm, 2004).

Urban areas present many economic opportunities to rural people for changing jobs rapidly and become upwardly movable with a very low asset-base and skills. Self-employment comprises a greater share of informal employment than wage employment and represents 70 percent of informal employment in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), 62 percent in North Africa, 60 percent in Latin America and 59 percent in Asia (Deshigkar and Grimm, 2005). The self-employed were engaged in a variety of activities such as street vending, prostitution, selling different items. Other migrants found jobs as daily labourers, barbers, carpenters, mechanics, maids, personal servants and artisans (McCatty, 2004). Even if urban wages are not high, work is available more regularly than in the subsistence agriculture (Girma, 2008).

In addition, the availability of services such as electricity, piped water supply and other public services make urban areas more attractive than rural areas which lack access to these services (Girma, 2008). Similarly Jamilah (1981) argued that peoples migrate to urban centers to get a better social infrastructure driven by urban amenities, urban culture and lifestyle. More specifically, improved communication facilities such as transportation, influence of the media, the urban oriented education and resultant change in attitudes and values promote rural-urban migration. Also, different studies argued that education and peer pressure are as the major pull factors for rural out migration (De Lange, 2006).

To sum up factors such as poverty, lack of youth employment opportunities, parent's suggestion, domestic violence (conflict), natural disaster, the impact of HIV/AIDS, search of a new life, migration history and culture are among the major "push" in developing countries whereas factors like a nicer climate, better food supply, freedom, urban informal sectors, friends and relatives or family members in urban areas, availability of services such as electricity, piped water supply and other public services, education and peer pressure are the main pull factors.

2.4. Perceptions towards Rural Urban Migration in the Place of Origin

Migration decision of the rural dwellers is highly affected by the perception about migration itself and migrants from origin. These perceptions are shaped by the social, cultural and religious institutions that could foster favorable or unfavorable perceptions towards migrants and migration (Woldie *et al.* 2010). Woldie *et al.* (2010) also explained that in areas where migration is taken as a norm the whole family members migrate seasonally to places where they can find job opportunities, in contrast in communities where migration is not taken as option individuals afraid to take decisions of leaving their origin. Furthermore, Zone (2015) stated that the community has positive perception towards migration as they believe it may bring changes in their livelihoods. However, if the immigration could not result in significant changes both in the livelihood of the remaining members of the family and the migrants themselves, the people in place of origin may develop negative perception towards migration.

2.5. Rural-Urban Linkages

Rural-urban linkages include flows of agricultural and other commodities from rural based producers to urban markets, both for local consumers and for forwarding to regional, national and international markets; and, in the opposite direction, flows of manufactured and imported goods from urban centers to rural settlements. They also include flows of people moving between rural and urban settlements, either commuting on a regular basis, for occasional visits to urban-based services and administrative centers, or migrating temporarily or permanently. Flows of information between rural and urban areas include information on market mechanisms – from price fluctuations to consumer preferences – and information on employment opportunities for potential migrants. There are many types of spatial linkages discussed in literature, and Table 2.1 presents the major types.

Table 2.1. Major types of rural-urban linkages

Type	Element
Infrastructure linkages	Road network, health, education, rivers and water canals, railroads
Economic linkages	Raw material flows, capital flows, production linkages, and technology transfer
Demographic linkages	Migration temporary or permanent
Social linkages	Visiting patterns, social group interactions, religion, culture
Institutional linkages	Norms and rules, formal and informal organizations
Administrative linkages	Structural relationships, informal political decision chains
Environmental linkages	Waste disposal from rural areas, water from rural areas, forest resources

Source: Modified from Lynch (2005)

2.6. Migration and Rural-urban linkages in Ethiopia

Migration and Rural-urban linkages in Ethiopia People migrate for many reasons, including economic and political ones, but underlying these is the desire for change and the challenge of life in a new environment. Only this can really account for the vast population movements, often under extremely difficult conditions, which have been taking place throughout history.

It is often the idea of a new life or the search for a “promised land”, more than any concrete gain, which sets people on the move (Yisak, et al., 2006).

Though it is not easily visible and its importance is often not acknowledged, migration in Ethiopia is ongoing. For example, Feleke et al (2006) studies on five rural and two urban sites in Addis Ababa, Oromia, Amhara and SNNP Region found that migration is part and parcel of the livelihoods of both rural and urban households. Their studies revealed that seasonal migration experience of male and female as well as poor, middle and rich individuals and households in the studied communities served as safety net mechanisms for lessening the pressure of food insecurity and augmenting income from small farms even in a normal agricultural year.

The study also argued that most of the long-term urban migrants have transferred goods, cash and information to their families living in rural home areas, which help them to fill their financial gaps and pay their debts.

While economic motives are the most important reason for migration, other motives should not be underestimated. For young people, both women and men, migration is a way to experience the wider world and to gain independence – both financial and personal – from their parents and community elders. Feleke et al(2006) study found that the main reasons for the majority of the seasonal, male and adult urban migrations to be lack of sufficient food, shortage of rural farmland, landlessness, imposition of heavy land tax and the inability of farmers to pay for agricultural debts.

Migration patterns and dynamics in Ethiopia have significant socio-economic and political ramifications for the country. In particular, the growing rural-urban migration is contributing to rising urban unemployment, which in turn has led to increased international migration. However, there are also cases that show people from rural areas out migrate internationally without migrating to urban areas first, (Yisak, et al.,2006). Environmental degradation with growing economically active populations has also increased labor and forced migration both within the country and across the borders. Urban residents with roots in rural settlements often keep close links with home areas. But they may also choose to invest in land, and perhaps commercially cultivate it, in the areas surrounding the urban center’s boundaries, (Satterthwaite & Tacoli, 2003).

Rural-urban migrants can contribute directly or indirectly to rural development in many ways. We know that urban employment brings economic and material gains to some migrants. Most of these people have shown strong commitments to their place of birth, despite their absence from home. Sending remittances is perceived as a moral obligation, as well as a way to maintain claims on assets in home areas. However, the amounts sent have declined over the past fifteen years, despite at the same time becoming an increasingly important source of cash for rural households (Tacoli, 2002). A common reason is the increase in employment insecurity, global financial crises and cost of living in urban areas.

Depending on their income in their host town, migrants' contribution to their families and communities of origin in the form of money and/or commodities can be significant. For low-income households, remittances are often the only way to make ends meet. For better-off households, they can be invested in agriculture or in other non-farm activities, or in improved housing. But not all migrants do or can send the same amounts. Unskilled migrants tend to earn significantly less than those who are skilled, or just literate. Education is thus an important element of successful migration. Migrants also contribute new skills and open-up nonfarm employment opportunities for other villagers, if and when they return. But whether they do so depends on whether sufficient infrastructure exists (Satterthwaite & Tacoli, 2003).

In conclusion, migration has always been an important part of livelihoods and rural-urban linkages. This is likely to increase because of the number of new opportunities. Policy-makers recognize this state of affairs, and appreciate the potential and actual contribution of migrants to sustainable development and poverty reduction in host and home areas.

2.7. Empirical studies of Migration in Ethiopia

Population movement in Ethiopia has been a phenomenon throughout its history since the remote past. Development of coffee and other plantations in particular ecological zones of the south west of the country led to seasonal labor flow specifically from the northern highlands of eastern gojjam and south gonder, and the gurage areas.

The reasons from these specific source areas are due to population densities, the need to supplement the income of the households through off-farm activities, patterns of information flows, and most parts of these areas produce only one times in a year (wood, 1983 cited in birru, 1997). tesfaye (2009) also state that in rural Ethiopia, migration of labor is a common practice by the rural people during the slack farming season so as to supplement their income. this type of migration is undertaken even in normal times so as to diversify household livelihood portfolio and as a coping strategy in poor farming periods (devereux et al, 2003).

Ethiopia has been identified as one of the countries in Africa with a relatively high level of internal migration and population redistribution (Gebre and White, 2004 cited in Mberu, 2005). This is associated with political instability, decline in agricultural sector and other related factors. Thus in Ethiopia, since earlier periods permanent or temporary out migration of people to the South West for coffee picking period (Wood, 1983 cited in Birru, 19997), to the Methehara state farm of sugarcane and cotton picking (Beyene, 1985), to rural areas for different off-farm activities and urban areas for temporary or permanent jobs (Bjeren, 1985; Worku, 1995) have been experiencing by the rural people.

Different researchers have attributed different reasons of the push and pull factors of migration to urban areas of Ethiopia. Environmental degradation, lower agricultural productivity, inadequate social services, demographic pressure, land shortages in rural areas were identified as the major push factors of migration (Kebede, 1991; Sileshi, 1978; Befekadu, 1978). Similarly Markos and Gebre-Egziabher (2001) state that, population pressure, famine, poverty, land scarcity and lack of agricultural resources push the rural people to the urban areas of Ethiopia.

Mesfine (1986) and Betemariam and White (1999) also witnessed that landlessness, agricultural policy, population pressure, recurrent drought and famine, war and political crisis were the major factors responsible for mobility and they also stated that the difficulty of locating all the various factors causing rural exodus, yet it is possible to show the dominance of the operation of “push” forces in the rural areas vis-à-vis the “pull” forces of the towns.

Sileshi (1978) specify the “push” factors among the two forces that cause rural out-migration. The indication according to him is the accumulation of the capital city by poorly educated rural youth and untrained peasants that can not be absorbed by the formal labor market.

Although “push” factors predominate, there are some significant “pull” factors that attract rural people to urban areas such as education, health services, security, better job, advancement opportunities and other urban amenities (Birru, 1997; Befekadu, 1978). Bjerer (1985) argues economic case is common for rural-urban migration. Adding to this idea what Sileshi (1978) found that in spite of the open unemployment in Addis Ababa, in migration continued from the rural areas because of the expected income differentials between the rural and urban areas.

On the other hand, Mberu (2005) states that although a number of factors are responsible for rural out-migration in the country, the roles played by environmental change are more pronounced in Ethiopia. About 84 percent of the population in Ethiopia lives in rural areas with low socio-economic holdings, bad weather conditions, massive land degradation, and lack of basic infrastructure for intensive land use has undermined agricultural growth (CSA, 2007; Degefa, 2005) which leads to rural exodus.

The presence of relatives and friends as well as the flow of information between origin and destination has been also identified as among the most important factors and key influences on the pattern of migration (Beyene, 1985; Bjerer 1985; Worku, 1995). Worku (1995) in the case of Gurage migration states that migrants from some areas migrate not necessarily because they are among the poorest but groups can develop a tradition of migration, once certain patterns of migration exist. He argues that Gurage’s engagement in self-employed occupation such as petty trade, and settlement on the permanent basis in urban areas provided a strong source of attraction for further Gurage urban migration.

Studies in Ethiopia regarding the implications of migration reveal both the positive and negative aspects. On the positive aspect, migration contributes in meeting the labor demands of receiving areas, bringing back skills, and playing a key role in the diversification and improvement of household income (Beyene, 1985; Devereux et al. 2003; Degefa, 2005; Feleke et al, 2006; Worku, 1995). Positive implication of collective remittance of Gurage urban ward migrants at the community level of their origin is described in terms of organizing social clubs, rebuilding schools and churches and beautifying common areas (Feleke et al, 2006; Worku, 1995), and also returned with the purchase of plough oxen and farm implements. A few Gojjam migrants who live in Addis Ababa also mentioned that they contributed cash towards church construction in Gojjam. (Feleke et al, 2006).

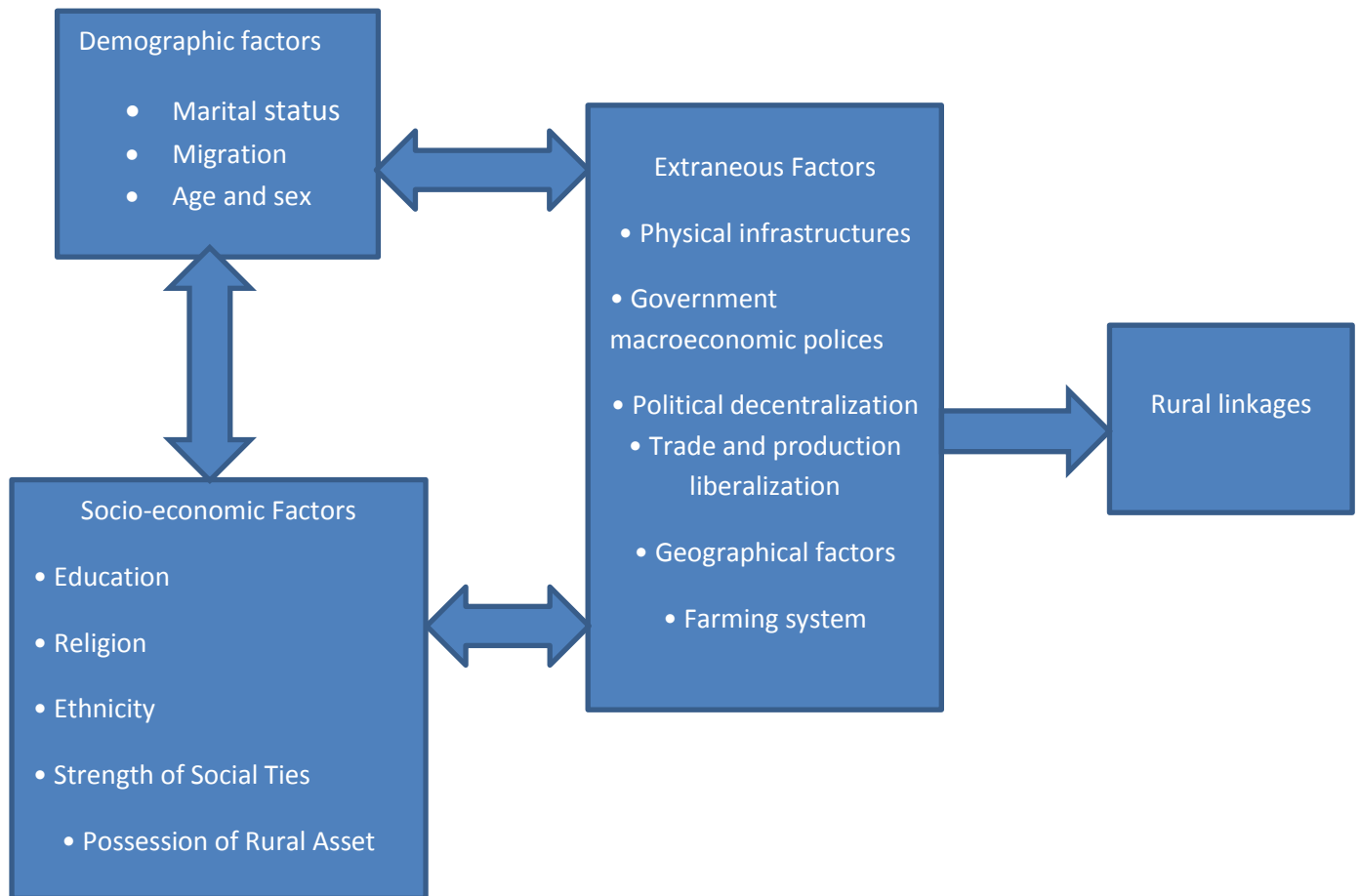
Worku (1995) also found that Gurage migrants are responsible for a domestic change in the attitudes, values and beliefs of both migrants and non-migrant households. Villagers realized that the value of education and modern health care because of influence of urban ward migration. Thus, rural-urban migration by Gurage is considered as an asset to the people. It has been also broadly observed that remittance sent back home by rural-urban migrants in Ethiopia are mainly used for such purposes as consumption, repayment of loans and paying annual land taxes, obtaining better medications and meeting other social obligations (Feleke et al, 2006; Worku, 1995).

On the negative side of rural-urban migration, different researchers state that migration leads in increasing population concentration in towns, creating unemployment and exerting pressure on urban social services in the host environment, as well as creating a shortage of farm labor, placing burden of responsibilities on the person who left behind, expose to the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases mainly HIV/AIDS, exposure to risks, and psychological frustration (Birru, 1997; Degefa, 2005; Worku, 1995).

The Conceptual Framework

The following conceptual framework is made from the reviewed literatures and by the proposition that rural and urban areas are interdependent localities, characterized by activities that link different areas, as well as exchanges of people, ideas, goods, services and money, all aimed at meeting similar human needs, i.e., development.

Fig 2.2 Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER THREE

3.1. Description of the Study Area

3.1.1. Location

Addis Ababa is a seat of Federal Government of Ethiopia which lies in the central part of the country. According to Addis Ababa city Government (2010), the population of the city is nearly 3 million. Similarly, the city has an area of 540 square kilometers (54000 hectare) with an average elevation of 2500 meter above sea level (Getu & Ayalew,2015).The city rise as high as at the foot of Mount Entoto (3,000 meter) and in its lower point Bole international airport found at altitude of 2,326 meter above sea level in the southern periphery(Yonas,2014).The municipal administration is sub divided into 10 sub cities and 99 woredas, the lowest administrative level below the sub city larger than village (Guyu,2013). Addis Ababa is also the center where international and bodies such as seat of Africa Union (AU), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and considered as a gateway for diplomats and tourists. It was also the economic center of Ethiopia where most of financial and commercial institutions and about 85% of manufacturing industries were situated. Gulele is one of the sub city of Addis Ababa established based on Addis Ababa city government of the revised proclamation (Guyu, 2013).

The district is located in the northern suburb of the city, near mount Entoto and Entoto national park. Its border with the district of Kolfe keranyo, Addise ketema,Arada and Yeka The absolute location of the sub city is $9^{\circ} 06'81''$ N- $9^{\circ} 34'68''$ N latitude and $38^{\circ}74'21''$ E - $38^{\circ}44'96''$ E longitude (Ethio GIS, 2017).

3.1.2. Population and climate

Gulele was divided in to ten woredas and has total area of 63.59 km² with total population of 316,283 by the year 2011. Gulele sub city has suitable climate condition and plain geographic features. In addition, it was also found north of Addis Ababa and bordered with five neighbors sub city namely Sululeta to the North, Yeka to east, Arada to the south Kolfe keraneyo to the west and Addis ketema to the South west.

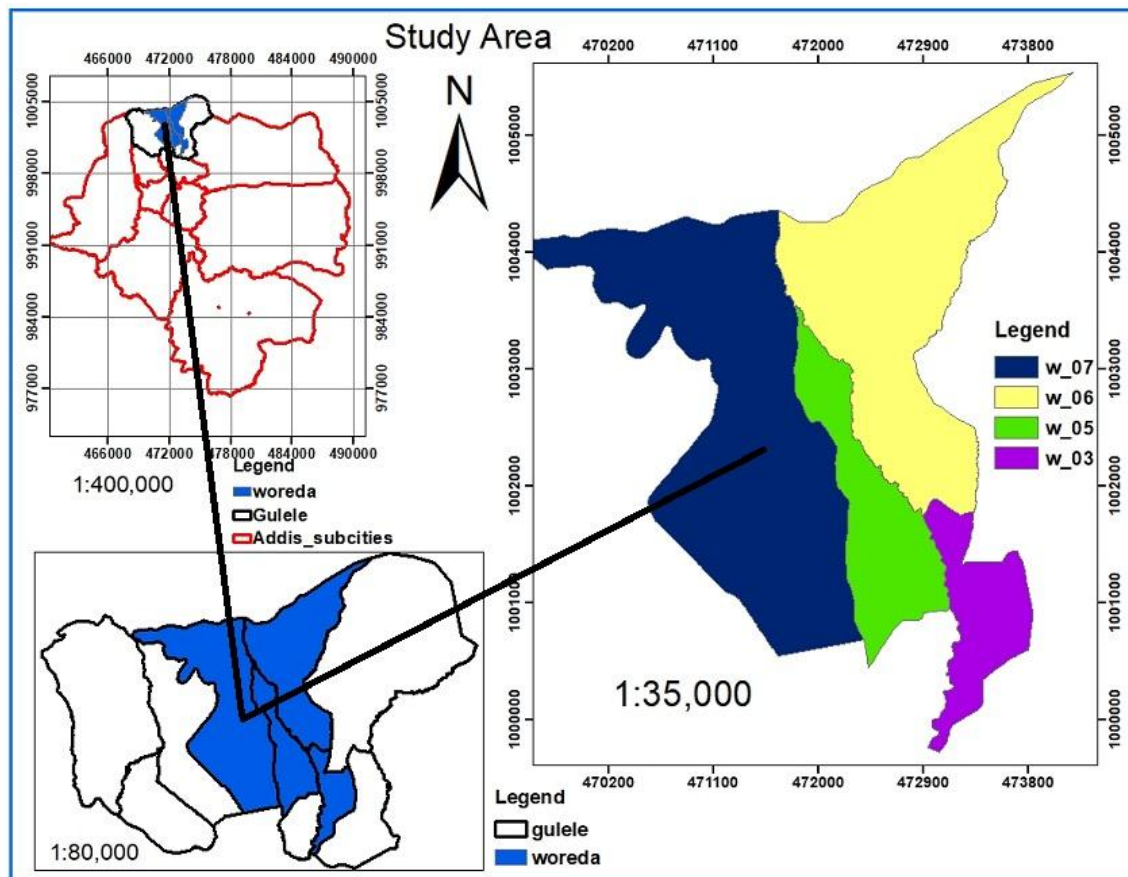


Figure 3.1. Map of the study area

3.1.3. Research Approach and Design

The study employed mixed research approach composed of both quantitative and qualitative research methods. According to Slee (2006), quantitative and qualitative research approaches can be used symbiotically to cancel out the limitations of using a single approach because quantitative or qualitative research methods are not sufficient to address the complex social phenomena when they are treated independently. In other words, qualitative methods suffer from the limitations of generalizing the results beyond the specific research area and go through subjectivity during data collection and analysis. In the fieldwork, quantitative and qualitative data was collected simultaneously. Information in relation to attitude, motive, view, feeling and experiences of living conditions of urban youth in-migrants and their linkages with their communities of origin were collected and analysed using qualitative research methods. Socio-

economic as well as socio-demographic data on the other hand, was collected and analysed using quantitative research methods.

3.1.4 Sampling Techniques

The sampling frame for this particular study was living conditions of urban youth in migrants that are found in four major in-migrants sites namely woreda 3, woreda 5, woreda 6 and woreda 7 were selected purposively due to higher urban in-migrants compared to other areas. The study employed non-probability sampling methods to select specific sample sites and sample in-migrants. This study employed snow ball sampling techniques to select the respondents as well as to select specific sample woreda. In the first stage, the study *woreda*, was selected purposefully and carefully so as to represent the *woreda* in terms of low house rent, most of their relatives found neared by and one way transport accessed the like. For some of these factors, the study area was selected mainly, the familiarity of the researcher with the study area causes to select purposively based on the researcher’s familiarity of the area. The *subcity* have 10 woreda . In second stage, the woreda were selected purposively for the study. In the third stage, by using snow ball method four woreda were selected (woreda 3, woreda 5, woreda 6 and woreda 7). In the fourth stage the survey questionnaire respondents were selected by using proportional snow ball sampling technique because in each woreda written document and differ in terms of the total number of in-migrants they encompass. The target population for the study was the total of 1640 in-migrants . Of these, 1121 are males and the rest 519 are female in-migrants in the four sampled *woreda*. To determine the sample size to fill the questionnaires, yemane (1967:886) formula was employed as stated below.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2} \quad \text{Where,} \quad \begin{array}{l} n= \text{sample size} \\ N= \text{Population size} \\ e= \text{level of precision, i.e.0.05\%} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{1640}{1+1640(0.05)^2} \\ &= \frac{1640}{1+1640(0.0025)} \\ &= \frac{1640}{5} \\ &= 322 \end{aligned}$$

A total of 322 in-migrants were selected for a questionnaire survey from the three experts who work in labor and social affairs at woreda and sub city level, totally 11 individuals were selected the sub city using snow ball sampling technique. In addition to the in-migrant survey, a total of eleven key informant interviews and three focus group discussions were conducted in each of the four woreda. For qualitative data the researcher selected the key informants and focus group discussion participants from each of the four woreda purposively. The key informants were selected who work on the labor and social affairs at woreda and sub city level and who expected to give adequate information about the living conditions of urban youth in-migrants in the study area.

Table 3.1. Summary of Selected Samples for the Study

Woreda	Total no .of in-migrant		Sample size			
	M	F	M	F		
Woreda3	221	132	55	26		
Woreda5	301	109		45	27	sample frame
Woreda6	288	176	63	24		
Woreda7	311	102	57	25		
Total	1121	509	220	102		

3.1.5. Data Sources and Data Collection Techniques

The necessary quantitative and qualitative primary data was collected by using different data collection tools, such as Questionnaire, key informant interviews and focus group discussion.

The main type of data employed in this research were both qualitative and quantitative data. Moreover, primary and secondary source of data were used to make the study more reliable and valid.

Primary Data: Are first hand data collected for the first time for particular purpose of investigation. In due course of this study or investigation, primary data was collected directly

from key informant namely house renters” migrants, native communities, and woreda administrative officials. Similarly, the secondary data were obtained from Gulele sub city communication office annual report. It was also collect from different literatures related to the title of this study where ever they are available. For example; Internet, published as well as unpublished research papers and documents of governmental offices.

3.1.5.1. Questionnaire

Questionnaires were used as a major instrument to collect primary data from the sample in-migrants in the selected woreda. Based on the objectives of the study closed and open ended structured questions was constructed and employed. The questions were related to overall linkages that in-migrants maintain with their families back home.

Originally, the questionnaires were prepared in Amharic language. Then, it can be piloted tested before distribution and some re-arrangement; reframing and correction in accordance with respondent awareness would be done and administered to 322 in-migrants. The questionnaire include decision making for in-migration, working and living conditions including the challenges confronted by in-migrants in the city life and their linkages to the place of origin.

3.1.5.2. Key Informants Interview

Key informant interviews were carried out to strengthen the data obtained by the questionnaire t. It is used to fill the gaps that occurred during the questionnaire. Semi structured interview were used due to its flexibility and ability to make it clear any time when there is ambiguity. The key informants where selected through purposive sampling technique based on criterion like long time residence in the sub city of, social acceptance by the community and having true knowledge in different spheres of urban In-migrants. Accordingly, the data were collected through interview from 3 community elders and two experts from each *woreda*. These face to face interviews should be conducted by the researcher directly going into woke place of the key informants. The whole processes of interviewing where made based on primarily developed questions listed down in the interview guide.

3.1.5.3. Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

Another research tool that was employed by the researcher in the process of data collection was focus group discussion. It may allow deeper examination of complex issues than other forms of survey research, because when people hear others talk, it often generate responses or ideas that did not think before (Bhattacharjee,2012). This method was primarily employed for assessing living conditions of recent urban youth in-migrants and their linkages with rural communities of origin.

Besides, it is used to cross-check the data that was collected through survey questionnaires and key informant's interview. In this study, four focus group discussions were carried out. Each discussion consisted of 10 individuals who were selected purposively from different sex, age group and educational status.

The criteria used in the selection process are participants' accessibility, relevance to the proposed objectives and number of In-migrants comes to urban centers of Ethiopia. The FGDs were applied in participatory manner to have insights on perceptions, opinions and attitudes of the participants towards living conditions of urban youth in-migrants and their linkages with their communities of origin in the study area.

3.2 Reliability and Validity of the Data

Reliability and Validity are the most crucial issues in scientific research. According to Kayrooz and Trevitt (2006) as cited by Messay (2012), the term reliability refers to the level of accuracy in outcomes obtained through repeated observations of events under similar process of research conduct." In order to collect reliable data, the researcher designed key informant interview checklist, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) guides, and questionnaire through an elaborated procedure which involves a series of revisions under the guidance to enhance data quality. The researcher also was used checklist of questions when making personal interviews with respondents so as to achieve data consistency and completeness.

Validity is "the strength of our conclusions, inferences or propositions" (Getachew, 2005) or „the appropriateness, meaningfulness and usefulness of the specific inferences made from a given measurements (Mueller, 2010).

To ensure validity, triangulation technique would be applied by using questionnaire, key informant interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and secondary data sources. The researcher codifi pilot testing and re modify the questionnaire before distribute to the respondents. Also to create clearness on the questionnaire, the researcher was translating the question to the respondents“ mother tongue.

3.3. Method of Data Analysis and Interpretation

Once the relevant quantitative and qualitative data were collected from different sources, analyzing the data was the next task of the researcher. The quantitative data obtained from the sample urban In-migrants through questionnaire were coded and categorized into different classes and groups, then subjected to statistical analysis using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20 computer program. Data was analyzed by using descriptive statistics (mean, percentage, frequency) methods. In addition, those qualitative data collected through focus group discussion and interview would be interpreted in words and statements. Then, the results of key findings were displayed in the form of graphs, charts and narrations. Pictures also would be provided as evidence and to support the qualitative information where appropriate.

3.4. Reliability and Validity of the Data

Reliability and Validity are the most crucial (important) issues in scientific research. According to Kayrooz and Trevitt (2006) as cited by Messay (2012), the term reliability can be paraphrased as reliability refers to the level of accuracy in outcomes obtained through repeated observations of events under similar process of research conduct.“ In order to collect reliable data, the researcher were designed key informant interview checklist, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) guides, and questionnaire through an elaborated procedure which involves a series of revisions under the guidance to enhance data quality. Also quotes from interview and statements from questionnaire would be used as a reference to ensure reliability. The researcher also was used checklist of questions when making personal interviews with respondents so as to achieve data consistency and completeness.

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3.5. Ethical Considerations

The researcher considered the research values of voluntary participation, confidentiality and anonymity to ensure protection of respondents from any possible harm that would arise from participating in the study. Thus, the researcher clearly introduced the purpose of the study as a partial fulfillment of a masters study program and requested the respondents to participate in the study on a voluntary basis such that refusal or abstaining from participation would be permitted. No name of respondents was mentioned in the thesis to assure the respondents" confidentiality of the information given rather the researcher were used pronunciation like he or she and synonyms.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND PERESENTATION

Migration studies usually focus on the socio-economic and demographic nature of migrants, who are involved in the mobility. The focus of different studies emphasize on the selective nature of migration in reference to sex, age, marital status, wealth status, educational background etc. Knowing the characteristics of In-migrants' means inferring the possible influences that the urban In-migration would have to the place of origin and destination. This chapter dealt with socio demographic nature of migrants and factors motivating for urban in- migration.

4. Characteristics In-migrants

4.1. Age and Sex Profile

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

The study of rural-urban migration in Ethiopia found that, in-migrants are mostly male under the age of 30 (15-30) years (CSA, 1999). The study conducted by Feleke et al (2006) also found that even though children have participated in the rural-urban migration, most In-migrants to Addis Ababa are young male and female from different ethnic groups. In line with the above discussion, the results of this study shows that, the rate of migration was found significantly higher for the people who belonged to the age group of (20-24) followed by (25-29) about 44.4 % and 33.5%, respectively, (indicating that youths, among others, are more migratory) and the rate was about 22.4% among the age group of 15-19 years and above (see figure. 4.1).

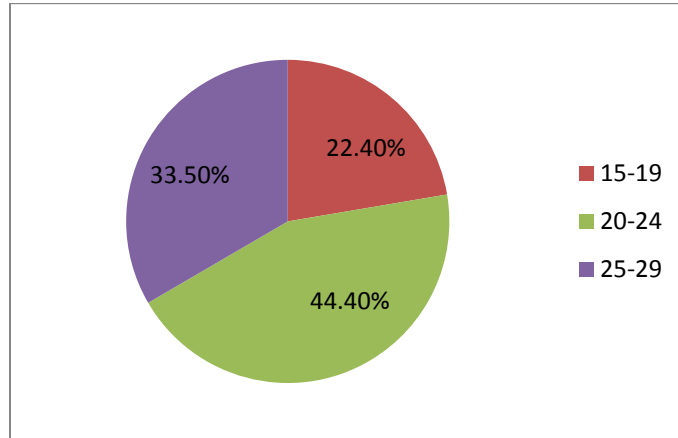


Fig 4.1: distribution of respondent by age
Source own survey 2019

The age of migrants clearly shows that majority of them were very young at the time of their first in-migration. The proportion of migrants remarkably decreased with increasing in age group. The average age at the migrants was found to be 21 years with standard deviation of 0.739 years. Thus, the urban In- migrants are concentrated among youth. There is also the general consensus among the researchers that young people are more mobile (Adepoju, 1982; De Haan, 2000, IDRC, 1977; Tianshong et al, 2000). Since the discounted value of future earnings would be higher for the younger people than those of adults and aged, youths enjoy the capacity to learn new trends, acquire new skills and education to achieve their goals in the urban areas. They are also less burdened with various family and other social responsibilities and hence free to move.

Table 4.1 Distribution of respondent by demographic characteristics

Characteristics		No. of Respondents	Percent
sex	Male	220	68.3
	Female	102	31.7
Marital status	Single	236	73.3
	Married	67	20.8
	Divorced	19	5.9
occupation	Street child	19	5.9
	Daily laborer	175	54.3
	House maker	111	34.4
	other	17	5.3
Educational level	Illiterate	14	4.3
	Read write	133	41.3
	High school completed	164	50.9
	others	11	3.4

Source own survey 2019

This seems to be the same with the experiences of other African and Asian countries where urbanization is still at early stage, and where migration is characterized predominantly by the movement of males (Bhuyan et al, 2001). In contrast, a larger proportion of females make their way to village for marital status. It is likely that a village woman probably will lie to be married to somebody in her own villages or in other village (Bhuyan et al, 2001). Contrary to the above ideas, a study on migrant population to Addis Ababa by Falge et al (2001 cited in Devereux et al, 2003) found that migrants from the rural areas have an unusual gender profile, compared to other African countries, in Ethiopia, women migrants to the capital outnumber male counterpart.

4.1.1. Marital Status

The in-migration decision of an individual is also influenced by marital status. Different literatures states that generally those who have no family obligation are more prone to move (IDRC, 1977; Mendola, 2006). Supporting this idea, the result of this study shows that more than half (64.9%) of the migrants were single, 30.3% were married and 3.7% were divorced and .9% are widowed at the time of their in- migration.

4.1.2. Occupational Status

The recent urban youth in- migrants come to Gulele sub city and engaged in different urban informal economic sector activities, such as street vendors , daily labor, house maker and other casual work. In terms of employment status, the subjects of this study reported that large number of In-migrants, (38.8%) are daily laborers,(13.4%)house makers,(8.7%)street child and the rest (39.1%) are engaged in other areas. A study conducted by Feleke et al (2006) stated that most of the rural-urban migrants to the two urban sites (Addis Ababa and Shashemne) lack adequate education or required occupational skill to be engaged in the formal sector, and hence the only option is to join urban informal sector. As expressed above it is more important for the recent urban youth in-migrants this study, because they are less educated unskilled to be employed in the formal sector and have no capital potential to run any of big business of their own in the capital city. That is why they are engaged in the urban informal economic sector of the street child and daily causal work to lead their life.

4.1.3. Educational Level

As mentioned earlier, selectivity of migration varies according to education of In-migrants too. Most studies of urban in- migration found that, relatively better educated shows the highest propensity to migrate (Deshigkar & Grimm, 2005; Hossain, 2001).

But the findings of CSA (1999) in Ethiopia showed that 70% of internal migrants were illiterate. In the present study, results show that (9.6%) of in- migrants are illiterate,(43.8%) ability to read write and there are relatively high proportion of in-migrants who attained high school completed (42.9%), of whom (3.7%) were at others school level. This doesn't suggest that the least educated are the most migratory; rather it reflects the predominance of primary school given high rates at the end of high school education course. See (table 4.1).

4.1.4. Religion

Table 4.2 Distribution of respondent by religion, land size, family size

Religion	Orthodox	M	205	63.7
		F	90	28
	Muslim	M	6	1.9
		F	3	0.9
	Protestant	M	4	1.2
		F	8	2.5
	other	M	3	0.9
		F	3	0.9
Family size	4 and below members		106	32.9
	5-8members			
	9-12 members		175	54.3
Head of family			41	12.7
	Father		28	8.6
	Mother		22	6.8
	Father& mother		244	75.7
	Grandfather/mother		14	4.3
	Brother/sister		8	2.4
	Father in-law/Mother in law		6	1.8
Land possession	Yes		61	18.9
	No		261	81.1
land size(hectare)	1hectare		22	6.8
	2hectare		39	12.1

Source: Own survey, 2019

From 241 (74.8%) Orthodox Christianity, 31(9.6%) protestant, 35(10.9%) Muslim and 15 (4.7%) in-migrants were other of religion followers respectively. This figure shows that Orthodox Christian religions are the dominant religions in the study area. One of the most interesting observations gleaned from the table is that orthodox Christian followers have the highest average in-migrants in both See, table.

4.1.5. Family Size and Demographic Characteristic

When the family size of household from which the migrants originated was seen, the majority of in-migrants came from the large family size. Table (4.2) shows that most of the In-migrants came from the family size of 5-8 members (56.5%) followed by four and below members (28.9%) and 9-12 (14.5%) came from a large family size members. Justify lack of household

resource availability, thus, migrants' family seems still lack of awareness about the benefit of small size family.

4.1.6. Head of the family Before migration

Urban In-migrants from female headed households accounted for 12.7% while migrants from male headed households accounted for 9.3% of respondents. But most of households in Ethiopia are male headed, Therefore it is no surprise to see that most migrants came from male-headed household's. This is related with the study done by Devereux et al (2003) on Wollo, which shows that female headed households did have a higher probability of becoming poor as compared to male headed households at that particular place. The most common way this happens is when women lose their husband due to divorce or death and are forced to lead households without critical male labor and management skill. This strategy may lead members of the family to migrate to find alternative livelihood.

4.1.7. Socio-Economic Status

Studies on migration suggest that families of poorer people (usually from poorly irrigated and rain fed dependent) areas tend to migrate to urbanized location or richer villages (Deshingkaramd Grimm, 2005). Those who are mostly with limited access to land and other assets are more likely to . In line with this, in this study, the migrants were asked whether they have land or no in their origin. They reported that more than half of the In-migrants (78.9%) of the respondent have no lands they were from poor families followed, (18.9%) of the respondents have one and two hectare lands. This study shows majority of the in-migrants have no access to land in their origin. Were from poorer of the poor and insignificant number of In-migrants (see table 4.2).

4.2. Source of Information, Decision to In-Migrate and Hosting at Destination

4.2.1. Source of Information

Once a certain critical number of migrants have settled at the destination, other forces come into play which influence on subsequent migration patterns (De Haas, 2008). There is a Lee's (1966 cited in De Haas, 2008) argument that migrants facilitate the flow of information back from the place of destination to the origin, which in turn facilitates the passage of other migrants.

Supporting this idea, information flow and personal networks such as friendship and kinship were among the important determinants of urban in-migration to the migrants of this study. More than half (58.4%) of migrants had no information about destination (Addis Ababa) prior to their in-migration. The remaining (39.4%) of in-migrants had obtained information about destination. The sources of information were friends, relatives, family members, school, their previous knowledge and some other informal sources. Based on this, 20.2% of respondents obtained information about the destination from other family members, 21.4% from relatives, 17.1% from previous knowledge, 18.3% from friends, 11.5% from others and 8.6% respondents received information from school 7.5% from mass media sources

Table 4.3. Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Prior-Information about the Destination and Decision Making for Migration

		frequency	Percent
prior information about the destination	Yes	127	36
	No	206	64
Source of information (Multiple Responses are Possible)	Relatives	69	21.4
	Friends	59	18.3
	Family members	65	20.2
	mass media TV, radio	24	7.5
	Previous knowledge	55	17.5
	School	28	8.6
	Other		11.5
	total		

Source: Own survey, 2019

4.2.2. Hosting at Destination

In- migration from distant places is heavily dependent upon interpersonal influences among family, relatives and friends. Typically, one person, a family member, or friends migrate from rural area to a distant city. Upon finding work in that city the in-migrants write to relatives and friends “back home” or communicating through phone or they may be informed during return trip, indicating that work is found and perhaps telling about some of attractions of city life. Hence, the presence of such relatives and friends at the destination, as well as the flow of information between origin and destination has been identified as among the most important key influences on the pattern of migration (Beyene, 1985; Birru, 1997; Feleke et al, 2006, Worku, 1995).

Similarly the migrants were asked if their friends/relatives/family members who In-migrated before to the destination provide some kind of assistance upon arrival to Addis Ababa. About 15% of respondents reported that they received financial assistance, 23.3 % food and housing,41.3%arranged work and 26.7% of them got assistance related to others work.

Table 4.4. Assistance Provided to New Migrants from Earlier Migrants

Assistance provided (Multiple Responses are Possible)	frequency	percent
Financial assistance	48	15
Food & housing	75	23.3
Arrange work	133	41.3
Others	86	26.7

Source: Own survey, 2019

Chain migration is common among the In-migrants. An attempt was made to assess the situations followed by the migrants during in-migration and after. The interviewed migrants said that they followed their close friends/relatives/ and family members during their in-migration to Addis Ababa. The In-migrants after arriving at Addis Ababa, similarly they adjusting themselves to the new environment and they provide different types of information and assistance to the potential In-migrants in the area of origin.

In general, the result of the study shows that most of the In-migrants left their place of origin to Gulele, Addis Ababa with their friends, relatives and their family members.

4.3. Preferred Place of Work of Urban In- Migrants and Job Satisfaction

4.3.1. Preferred Place for In-Migration

Respondents were asked why they prefer Addis Ababa and why they have been involved in daily labor work. This is one of the most frequently asked questions among people concerned with the issue. It is natural to see people In-migrating from place to place to satisfy their needs. For example, places with better natural resources and job opportunities will attract more people from other areas or people could be forced to leave the area due to natural calamities, political instability, ecological degradation and some other pushing factors. Distance as a geographic

factor is not applied with the in-migrants of youth from different parts of Ethiopia to Gulele, Addis Ababa. As noted in the discussion and document from the Vital Registration reported that more number of youths In-migrate to Addis Ababa at the present time. Hence, this research paper has intended to answer the question of why the In-migrants prefer to In-migrate to Gulele, Addis Ababa than any other town and why they primarily involve in to daily labor work than any other work.

Regarding to the preference of the particular location, Addis Ababa in this case is related to the idea of Rayhan and Grote (2007) who state, once the In-migrants go to the destination areas, they transmit information to the non-migrants on their return home and this becomes one the facilitating factors for other In-migrants to In-migrate to specific location. More individuals then In-migrate and in turn, inform their friends and relatives. Through this process, potential In-migrants find out more about opportunities in that particular city than they would be likely find out other locations.

By sharing this statement, the in- migrants of this study stated that the earlier in-migrants informed them about their life in Addis Ababa and besides owing to information, they were encouraged by the changes they saw in the lives of friends who had in-migrated earlier to Addis Ababa than any other nearby towns. Earlier in-migrants stimulated in-migrate to Addis Ababa through frequent visits and remittances.

Most returned with changed socio-economic status through exposure to modern and urban life. Their clothes demonstrated the quality of life in Addis Ababa and this in turn influence others to make the decision to In-migrate. But as Getahun (2007) stated, this conclusion does not always reflect the reality of In-migrants' life in the city.

Seemingly, rural kin viewed their relatives migrated to the cities they are leading comfortable and luxurious lives. As such large numbers of In-migrants spontaneously make decision and follow them (Getahun, 2007). This determines the direction of migration to specific location (Addis Ababa).

4.3.2. Working in the Informal Sector

After observing some of the uniformity of jobs adhered by group of people, who belong to the same place of origin in Addis Ababa, the researcher has a keen interest to answer the aforementioned question. For example, the youth in-migrants from Gurage and Hadya have dominated shoe shining as self-employment and informal small business activity in Addis Ababa. There are also large numbers of in-migrants from Tigray, who are involved in selling brooms and migrants from Merawe (Gojjam) are engaged through lottery selling. Likewise, people coming from Dorzie involved weaving Merabetie from North Shewa are also increasingly establishing their means of livelihood daily labor work. The interviewed said that they are actively involved on small scale informal trading.

According to the in-migrants from daily labor work is not a preference to them, rather it is a trend in which earlier in-migrants from the same area have been doing and continued by their descents. Early in-migrants were relatively effective and beneficiaries in solving some of their economic problems by working in the informal sector. Thus, the current daily laborers in-migrated with the hope of solving their economic problems. Had it not been the first in-migrants were headed to this place and proved successful by working in the informal sector, then there might not been a probability to see as many in-migrants as there are now participating in this sector. Hence, the existing network between in-migrants and non-in-migrants would dictate the destination area and the type of activity that the in-migrants would be engaged in.

In addition to the participation of earlier in-migrants, the in-migrants of this study choose their work (Street vending and Daily labor work) because of other reasons. They responded that they are involved in this work mostly for economic independence (30.4%), to save money (13.0%), and the majorities (45.0%) were involved because they have no other option to lead their life as they couldn't be absorbed by the formal secured employment due to the lack of formal education and any trained skills. Only insignificant numbers (12.4% and 6.5%) are involved as off-season occupation and until siblings to finish school respectively, of the total respondents (1.8%) additionally stated that they prefer their current work to determine working hours and days by themselves. Some street vendors reported that it was their preference as first job to start with small amount of money.

Table 4.5. Reasons for engaged current employments

Reason for engaged current employments(Multiple Responses are Possible)	Frequency	Percent
I want to save money	42	13.0
For economic independence	98	30.4
Having no other choice	145	45.0
Off-season occupation	40	12.4
Waiting for siblings to finish school	21	6.5
Others (specify)	8	1.8

Source: Own survey, 2019

4.3.3. Job Satisfaction

The respondents were also asked how much they are satisfied with their current work. They responded as very satisfied (5%), somewhat satisfied (31.1%) neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (15.8%) and others report somewhat dissatisfied and very dissatisfied about 13.4% and 34.8% respectively. See (table 4.5)

Table 4.6. Percentage Distribution In-Migrants Satisfaction on their Current Job

Level of satisfaction	Frequency	Percent
Very satisfied	16	5.0
Somewhat satisfied	100	31.1
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	51	15.8
Somewhat dissatisfied	43	13.4
Very dissatisfied	112	34.8
Total	322	100.0

Source: Own survey, 2019

The question why the in-migrants are dissatisfied with their work was raised. Accordingly, they reported that they are not using their skills and work experiences 80(24.8%), it is not their preferred occupation 75(23.2%), return is too low 180 (55.9%), deprived social security 26(8.1%), very few number of in-migrants replied that their employment is less secure 13(4%)and 25(7.7%) others. They are dissatisfied due to other reasons like they do not get job as expected. They also ashamed of dropout of their schooling and unable to attend their education in the current place of their destination because of situations do not invite them to lead their life and to attend school in the capital city.

Table 4.7. Reason for Dissatisfaction of the migrants on their Current Occupation

Reason for dissatisfaction (Multiple Responses are Possible)	Frequency	Percent
In ability of using skills and work experiences	80	24.8
Current employment not preferred occupation	75	23.2
Return is too low	180	55.9
I am deprived of social security	26	8.1
Less secure employment is less secure i.e. the Chance of losing my job is very high	13	4.0
Others (specify)	25	7.7

Source: Own survey, 2019

4.4. Future Plan of Recent urban youth In- Migrants’

The in-migrants were also interviewed about future aspirations, plans and place of preference. Most of the interviewed in-migrants do not prefer to return to the place of origin. Rather, they said that after some years of working in Addis Ababa, they prefer to return and work in other nearby towns of their families if conditions will be available. This is mainly because of the rise of cost of living, absence of regular jobs and the bad living conditions in the capital city. Many interviewed in-migrants said that urban life is not convenient for them, because they cannot find job regularly and they informed that the living cost in the capital city is becoming high and as a result they could not save enough money. The living conditions in the capital is difficult,

especially their sleeping room which will expose them to disease. According to them, their daily expenditure is getting higher for house, food, water, clothing and others. Their saving rate is minimal because the cost of living in the capital city has increased whereas their daily income remains low. Despite the severity of urban congestion, difficult life and less satisfaction with their current living conditions in the capital, many of the interviewed in-migrants said that it is better than the living conditions of the rural area and conditions and prospects are generally better for in-migrants in the city than in the place of origin areas.

4.5. Implication Of In-Migration And Migrants Family Linkages

Under this sub topic, the possible implication of In-migration, major purposes of remittances, the living and working conditions of In-migrants and challenges they have faced in the host environment (Addis Ababa) are points of discussion. Both the negative and positive aspects of migration to the place of origin, destination and migrants themselves were also dealt.

4.5.1. Economic Impact

Most theories (Todaro, 2000 cited in Lynch, 2005; Ravenstein, 1885 and 1889 cited in Rewelamira, 2008) and empirical studies (Faruk and Islam, 2010; Kainth, 2009; Bjerer 1985) stated that economic motives are the major reasons for rural-urban migration and rural-urban income difference is believed to be the main reason for urban in-migration. Likewise, in-migrants from different region are attracted to Addis Aababa with the expectation of better income. According to the information collected the economic background of migrants fall in to the poor and medium income groups. This is what the case study on migration and livelihoods conducted by De Haan et al (2000 cited in Woldie et al, 2010) have indicated; the poor in Ethiopia have migrated more than the relatively better off. Then, most of the migrants have migrated to send remittance to their families at the place of origin and economic impact on the place of origin is mostly determined by frequency and volume of money remitted from urban to rural place of origin and the remittance investment.

4.4.2. Migrant- family Linkages in Visits Gifts and Remittance

Respondents were asked whether they remitted money or goods home to their relatives in their place of origin. About 138 (42.9%) of respondents replied affirmative to this question while others 184(57.1%)stated quite clearly that they did not do well enough themselves to be able to do this, or that some of them had lost contact with their rural families’ altogether after living in Addis Ababa for recent years.

Most in-migrants who send money to the home usually do so during festival and Visit their Relatives every one year 146 (45.3%), every two year 86 (26.7%), every three year, 53(16.5%) and 25(7.8%) Visit every four year respectively. About 28 (8.7%) of in-migrants were lost contacts with their Family. The amount of money sent to home varies among individuals.

Table 4.8. Sent gift to Families and visit

		Frequency	percent
Sending gifts to family back home	Yes	138	42.9
	No	184	57.1
Frequency of Visits	Everyone year	146	45.3
	Every Two years	86	26.7
	Three years	53	16.5
	Every four years	12	3.7
	No visit	25	7.8

Source: Own survey, 2019

During the FGDa considerable numbers of remitters remit less than 2000 birr per year. This indicates how much insignificant the amount of money sent to the origin areas is to bring change in a well-being of their families let alone the community. Some in-migrants did not remit money, but took gifts of clothing, shoes, educational materials, household utensils and others on annual home visit at the time of important holidays and during emergencies. Most of the in-migrants use their Income gained through your employment128 (39.8%, Spend all by myself, 54(16.8%), remit home some of it, 130(40.4%) Save up some of it, 10 (3.1%) use for, other purpose. Most of the in-migrants visit their home place at least on important holidays like Easter (Fasika or

Tinsae), Epiphany (Timket) and during the time of New Ethiopian year (September) and some of them visit at the time of Meskel and Christ-Mass.(See table 4.15)

Table 4.9 Use of Income gained through your employment.

Use of Income	Frequency	Percent
Spend all by myself	128	39.8
I myself save up some of it	130	40.4
I remit home some of it	54	16.8
Others (specify	10	3.1

Source: Own survey, 2019

4.4.3. Recipients and Uses Made of Remittances

Even though many of the in-migrants of the present study made individual decision for in-migration they have a link with their families and remit what they can. This is what Stark and Bloom (1985) stated that as such migration is a source of income diversification for households facing income risks and is also circular in that it entails continued rural-urban interaction between In-migrants and their families, who remain in the area of origin.

Table 4.10. Recipients of Money Sent out by People from Addis Ababa and Purpose of Remittances

Use of Remittance	Frequency	Percent
To pay debt/tax	50	15.5
To buy land for agricultural investment	45	13.9
To cover ceremonial/ festival expenditure	111	34.5
To Purchase consumer goods	17	5.3
To buy cattle/horse/oxen for plowing	29	6.2
To construct/improve house	58	18.0
To educate children/siblings	67	20.8
To buy clothes	6	1.9
To start new business	9	2.7
Others (specify)	3	.9

On the other hand, understanding the remitting behavior of urban youth in-migrants in developing countries and uses made of remittances are important from a rural development point of view (Regmi & Tisdell, 2010).

Table (4.7.) owns reasons given by remitting in-migrants for making income transfers or remittances to their families of origin. As table (4.7) shows, an overwhelming number of remitters remitted money to support households for ceremonial expenditure. Of the total remitters about 34.5% remitted for ceremonial expenditure, 18% to construct/improve house, 20.8% to educate children/siblings, 15.5% to pay debt/tax, 7.8% to buy clothes, 6.2% buy land 4.3%, To purchase consumable goods, 5.3%, To buy cattle/horse/oxen, 1.9%, to start new business and 2.7% others. No respondents to purchase electronics.

This indicates that remittances are basically used to contribute to the household consumption expenditure. It seems that remittances are mostly to fulfill the cash needs of the rural households for basic household items. Hence the contribution of remittances to improve agriculture and increasing investment in rural areas seems to be very low. This may be due to the fact that the amounts of remittances in the case of urban In-migrants are insufficient to finance much investment in property like land and other businesses. The purpose of such remittances is mainly for consumption purpose and provides cash for family needs such as clothes, fertilizers and essential goods such as salt, sugar and for performing cultural ceremonies like celebrating festivals, marriage and death ritual and so on. Therefore, long term investment appears not to be the prime purpose for urban In-migrants making remittances.

However, there is an idea pointed out by (Regmi & Tisdell, (2010), even remittance used for consumption purpose could have a positive impact on agricultural productivity because the nutrition of farm laborers is enhanced and thus, better nourished workers are more productive. Nevertheless, unless such remittances either directly or indirectly results in durable agricultural investment, it is unlikely that self-sustaining agricultural development should be fostered.

They stated that only insignificant number of in-migrants who In-migrate seasonally or permanently to Addis Ababa became successful. The In-migrants and their families' farm land did not pass through the necessary land preparations especially for cultivation of their land just before the rainy season. The implication is that the output per unit of land would be less than the

land can give if it is properly prepared and even there are times when the In-migrants' family gives their land for sharecropping due to labor shortage. They also added that the In-migrants might go in search of money to raise their assets, but in doing so, some of them are losing the assets that they already have in their home due to poor management resulted by in-migration.

From this we can conclude that it has led to a serious decline of productivity in the traditional agriculture of the rural sector as it has been labor demanding and this sector lacks productive labor force because of outflow of active labor force.

Contrary to the above ideas, there is a positive impact of in-migration to the urban households. During the FGD the local community stated that urban youth In-migrants has apposite contribution for urban household by renting their house this is indirectly source of generating income. The urban youth in-migrants enables to repay debt, educate children, buy modern clothes, cover festival expenditure and etc.

The interviewed urban youth in-migrant had Saied that a son or daughter in-migrated to Gulele, Addis Ababa, "the productivity of agricultural land has decreased from time to time and has lost its potential man power in their place of origin.

4.4.4. Social Impact

A. Urban Youth In-Migrant and School Drop-Out

It has been repeatedly said that education is the best means to get out of poverty. Hence, Ethiopia like any other developing countries is trying to raise the educational enrollment with especial emphasis to primary and secondary education. Accordingly, primary and secondary schools are constructed in the in-migrants' origin even though they are not per the demand of the people and the existing enrollment in both sexes is considerable. But the result of the study indicates that the drop-out of education is significant among the in-migrants. More than half (43.8%) of in-migrants were able to read and write before coming to Gulele, Addis Ababa.

Thus, n-migration could have a negative influence to the current efforts shown to enhance the school enrollment ratio in the place of origin. According to the in-migrants, their families' low income would not allow them to cover the costs of schooling and to feed their children with limited resource they owned. The implication is that given the low urbanization rate, students who complete village level of education in rural areas have to travel long distance to join the

schools of the next levels which are found in urban centers. Under such a situation, only few rural students can succeed in completing their higher level education. The interviewed in-migrants added that most of them have attained primary education and the next colleges are beyond home levels. There is the fact that the costs of education increases as schools are found at a far distance from their homes. Transportation costs, school fees, house rent and food are basic to attend their school in the urban centers. But their parents do not incur such important things. For this reason it is difficult to attend the school beyond home level and the In-migrants are obliged to drop-out their schooling.

Some in-migrants also reported that they have been drop-out their schooling even at the early stage of attending primary school. Because of the reason that they think for no longer they can attend after finishing primary schools and they want to find their best livelihood currently rather than killing their time on schooling as they could not finalize like any other friends of them who would not continue their education after completing primary school. This is related with the idea of Seid (2007) who argues that low enrollment and high rate of drop-out from school even before promoting to higher levels in rural areas of developing countries is due to the subsistence nature of the economy. For In-migrants who struggles with current challenges of the economy, income that can accrue through education only after more than a decade might be luxury.

Others informed that their families can afford to teach them but as they were working after school on farm activities and having finished the primary school, they would go to the distant areas and then their families refused to teach them because they lose an important labor force. For this case they In-migrate to Gulele, Addis Ababa to escape the traditional culture of their families.

B. Urban Youth In-migrants and Health

The local officials participated on the FGD at the place of destination said that, the salient feature urban youth In-migration from there to Addis Ababa is prevalent among males usually single and sometimes married. Hence, if the married male In-migrant and the wife separated, during this time, there is a possibility for couples to be unfaithful at both place of origin and destination. The in-migrant females in Gulele, Addis Ababa also added that they are highly exposed to sexual harassment which forces them to be the victims of HIV/AIDS.

There is also the other group who may be exposed to disease for economic reasons. Apart from daily labor work, the young female in-migrants with their little knowledge about sexually transmitted disease could involve in prostitution. Hence the result could be bad as long as unsafe sex is the major means of transmitting disease. It is common among young male In-migrants to return back to their place of origin for the purpose of marriage. Unless voluntary testing and counseling is undertaken before wedding and sexual relationship, there would be probability for dissemination of sexually transmitted diseases as in-migrant males may not abstain from sex in the capital city. By generalizing the above conditions the participants stated that urban youth in-migration to the big cities with little educational knowledge will make the migrant more exposed to the disease and hence to be potential transmitters of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted disease to the rural place of origin.

4.6. Urban Youth In-Migration and its effect

A participant of FGD with in-migrants has emphasized that it is not migration that is affecting their culture, but the in-migrants involvement in unaccepted activities like prostitution, loss of traditional culture and dominance of urban way of clothing and hair style. The in-migrants also difficult to involving in modern urban culture at the beginning which are not accepted by the rural traditional culture and norms.

In addition, impacts of migration on In-migrants themselves and place of origin can be culturally explained in terms those bad experiences that the in-migrants are personalized from urban culture. Regarding this, the researcher has observed those migrants while they were chewing chat and smoking cigarettes which are totally condemned and unaccepted behaviors by the rural traditional societies where they come.

4.7. The Working and Living Conditions of In-Migrants

After a close supervision of the In-migrants, the researcher has the intention to collect data from In-migrants house makers and daily laborers as almost all of the In-migrant to Gulele, Addis Ababa are engaged on the urban informal sector of home makers and daily labor work.

According to the field survey, those of In-migrants are currently engaged in selling items on the streets which mostly include selling of new and second hand clothes, shoes, household utensils,

electronics, cosmetics and etc. Their working condition is mostly mobile nature and they are selling at the public places mostly near the Orthodox Church on saint days and other important places where more number of pedestrians are passing. Most of these sites in Addis Ababa are places of shiromeda, kechene Addisugebeya Piyasa, Legahar, Shegole and Mexico. Some of the In-migrants are vegetable vendors and females' as side walk food sellers and others working in the construction sector, loading and unloading, domestic work (mostly females like cloth washing, carrying water, Injera backing and others). Some others engage in, additionally, as guards of construction sector and individual households and as beggars.

More numbers of In-migrants to Gulele, are concentrated in the low cost and slum dwelling units of kechene, woreda 05,(Meketeya) shiromeda kebele23,woreda 03 kebele19 around Gojiam sefer and Addisugebeys are residential area. They prefer such locations due to low cost of houses, their nearest to the opportunities of job available and some others are due to the residence of earlier In-migrants from the same place of origin. Most of them are living through room rent with their friends of 4 and 5 and floor rents in daily basis.

4.7.1. Income of In-Migrants

The impact of migration on in-migrants are economy depends on the amount of income that the In-migrants earned at the destination and any change in the quality of life. Table (4.8) shows that the majority 128(39.8%) of migrants earn monthly income between 500-1000, 63 (19.6%) earn below 500 birr per month and75 (23.3%) of In-migrants earn monthly income of 1000-1500. Only 56 (17.4%) of respondents earn the income more than 1500 birr per month.

Table 4.11. Percentage Distribution of Income of Migrants' per Month

Income Level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below 500	63	19.6	19.6	19.6
501-1000	128	39.8	39.8	59.3
1001-1500	75	23.3	23.3	82.6
>1500	56	17.4	17.4	100.0
Total	322	100.0	100.0	

Source: Own survey, 2019

In order to understand the role of urban in-migration, it is better to know the amount of money and the function of money obtained through in-migration and work at destination. During the survey, the respondents were asked how they use the income earned through their employment. About 16.8 % agreed that they remit some amount of money which is left from their daily consumption, 39.8% of migrants informed that they spend all by themselves and only 40.4% replied they save some amount left from their expenditure.

4.7.2. Skills Acquired by Migrants in the Capital City

The respondents were also asked if there is skill acquired due to urban youth In-migrants to the capital city. These skill acquiring opportunities are not available in the place of origin and some of the skills that the in-migrants acquired in the capital are supposed to be changing their quality of life in the future. Accordingly, Table (4.9.) reveals that out of In-migrant responds, 47(14.6%) acquired skills related to language, and very insignificant numbers acquired skills related to carpentry and masonry and 71(22%) Masonry 70 (21.7%), respectively.

Table 4.12 .Skills Acquired by In- migrants in the Capital City

Skills acquired	Frequency	Percent
Language	47	14.6
Carpenter	71	22.0
Masonry	70	21.7
Business management	116	36.0
No skill	40	12.4
Others (specify)	16	4.9

Source: Own survey, 2019

4.7.3. Challenges Encountered by In-migrants at Destination

In-Migrants were asked about their in-migration experiences if they were lived any other urban centers before coming to Gulele, Addis Ababa. It was reported that only 39.4% of them had lived any other place before they coming to Addis Ababa and the majority of the respondents (60.6%) were directly coming to Addis Ababa from their place of origin. This contradicts the theory of

“Ravenstein Law of Migration.” Ravenstein (1885 and 1889 cited in Rwelamira, 2008) argues that migration is step by step process which takes place first from rural area to nearby towns, then to other medium town steps and finally to the capital city. The same to the “Ravenstein Law of Migration”, Bjerer (1985) argues that large number of urban migrants in Ethiopia have lived at least in one other town before moving to the large town. But this law of migration does not apply to the In-migrants of this study. As mentioned, most of the in-migrants directly came to Addis Ababa. Migrants’ entry into in the urban centers is part and parcel of their first exposure to the urban life and independence from parental control. It is expected that they were facing new situations at the initial stage of adjustment and adaptation to the urban way of life in the capital city.

Hence, it is also equally important as other impacts of migration to analyze what problems In-migrants face just at arrival and during the course of their life at place of destination.

Table (4.10) starts with the presentation of the first set of problems related to initial adjustment outlined as financial problems. Accordingly, 26(8.1%) they reported that this encountered serious financial problems just at the beginning of their stay at the place of destination. Becoming unemployed is the other set of problem quite a common phenomenon for the majority of In-migrants. Table (4.10) reveals that 130,(40.4%) of in-migrants reported to have faced unemployment problem for some times at the first stage of their arrival at the place of destination.

Inability to get social services (housing/accommodation, toilet, water, medication) and lack of consumable items is also expressed by In-migrants. Accordingly, 40, (12.4%) and 92(28.6%) of them were faced with lack of social services and inability to obtain consumed items at the time of their arrival. Whether In-migrant faced cultural difference (cultural shocks) or not at the time of first coming is also examined in table (4.10). It is seen that 30, (9.3%) of the in-migrants reported to have encountered these problems ,20(6.2%)10 of migrants reported they encountered with problem of health of one kind or the other at the time of first coming at the current destination. And also 10,(3.1%) of in-migrants has get difficulties and 18 (5.5%)of respondent had get other problems. On the first set of adjustment other problems are also mentioned, many of the In-migrants expressed problems of uncertainty regarding how to behave, speak and dress like the urbanites and other problems encountered were abuses by the people of destination.

These include demand of higher payments during travel, greater exposure to robbery, intimidation, and etc.

Table 4.13. Problems Encountered by In-Migrants at the Place of Destination

Lived another place(Multiple Responses are Possible)		frequency	Percent
Prior migration experience	Yes	127	39.4
	NO	195	60.6
Problems Encountered Upon Arrival			
Financial problems		26	8.1
Unemployment		130	40.4
Lack of food and consumer items		40	12.4
Inability to obtain social& amenities		92	28.6
Cultural differences		30	9.3
Illness		20	6.2
No difficulties		10	3.1
others		18	5.5
Total			
Problems Encountered During the Course of Stay			
Susceptibility to disease		40	12.4
Vulnerability to crime		48	14.9
Mistreatment		48	14.9
Unemployment		62	19.3
Lack of social service		46	14.3
Unequal opportunity in every aspect of life		47	15.3
Loss of family ties		16	4.9
Do not get job as expected		68	21.1

Source: Own survey, 2019

Studies indicate that in-migrants usually face problems during the course of their life in addition to the problems encountered at the time of coming. in this study, information was collected from all the in-migrants about the nature of problems they faced during their stay at the place of destination (Addis Ababa). Table (4.10) listed eight major problems that are encountered by In-migrants in the urban areas during their course of stay. It is seen that 14.9% of migrants reported

to be vulnerable to crimes of some kind during the course of their living at the place of destination. For this case In-migrants mentioned that they often move in groups for their safety. During data collection the researcher has also observed that they indeed move in groups.

While those street vendors are selling on the street the researcher got them they cover the same place and those of daily laborers are also wondering with groups. This could be the coping strategy in protecting themselves from robbery and helping each other during the time of any accident.

Social crisis/mistreatment by those of urban residents is reported by 14.9% of respondents. Of the 62, respondents (19.3%) have faced the risk of being unemployed and inability to obtain income regularly during an extended period of time. It is not surprising to find such large proportions to get no employment at the place of destination since In-migrants are not equipped with formal education and any technical skills to involve in secured and formal employment. Lack of social service mainly homelessness among In-migrants was reported to be one of the most serious reported problems. It is observed that 14.3% have reported to face problems in obtaining social services mainly home. Further, 15.3% of In-migrants are reported to feel that they have experienced unequal opportunities in every aspect of life and 4.9% lose ties with their rural families. The majority (21.1%) of in-migrants reported that they encountered with expectation crisis i.e., they do not get job as expected. This shows that the in-migrants are misinformed about the place of destination (Addis Ababa) before they decided and came to the destination.

In addition to the problems mentioned, the interviewed in-migrants explained that they encountered many other problems. Police harassment is common among the in-migrant street vendors. As the in-migrants are expected to be informal traders with in the public places without any recognition from the government, the police arrest them and their goods and sometimes destroy their business claiming that they are illegal. So that they claim bribe in return for releasing their goods.

The loss of their goods and earning time is catastrophic for In-migrants, so they are likely to pay a bribe. Police and rapid action were searching street vendors and accusing them being informal. The researcher has also observed while the police man destroy their business and cause physical

punishment. With regard to this, one of the interviewed In-migrant from street vendors stated to the researcher that a “friend of mine has died of a car while he was running to escape the police” and some others become physically disabled with the accident of a car for the same reason.

He stated how much the problem is serious up to the loss of life and it is the last option of their livelihood. On the other hand, those of daily laborers stated that their work is tedious and mostly it needs physical strength to perform the job. They said that to do the we have to eat a lot but the income we obtain is not as such enough to eat different food items and they also encountered with long working hours to survive urban life on which everything is absent without money.

4.7.4. Impacts of Migration on the Place of Destination

The impact of urban youth in-migration on the host environment (urban area) has also positive and negative aspects. Urban in-migration have contributed to the development of the town and overcoming labor shortage of the urban areas. According to Devereux et al (2003), rural-urban migrants are considerably playing an important role in supplying cheap labor to the town, and the largest percentage of the manual labor demand of the town has been supplied by migrants.

According to the in-migrants of this study, it is the urban labor migrants who have been contributing the largest share of labor demand in to the construction, loading and unloading, domestic work etc. in the capital city. Thus, these people are playing greater role in the development of the city.

On the other hand, the negative aspect of urban in-migration on the host environment includes exerting pressure on urban resources. Like overcrowding on social services (housing, transportation, and health sector), increasing urban unemployment and delinquency, polluting the environment and etc.

Urban youth in-migrants who are polluting the city, as they do not sometimes make use of toilet because of the reason that they have rent the floor or rooms without any services except for sleeping. The in-migrants added that since they lie in a floor rented room which is not ready made with toilet, they use unoccupied places of the city as a toilet. Then this solid wastes of excrete leads to the pollution of the city. Negative impacts of urban youth In-migration on the host environment is also explained in increasing the number of unemployment in the city. For this case, what in-migrants informed that urban dwellers, especially the young have a negative

attitude towards them because they consider them as the burden to the city by creating unemployment On the other hand, In-migrants themselves acknowledged that there are crimes committed by other members of them which again erode the social security of the capital city.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. SUMMERY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Summary

In this chapter, the socio-demographic characteristics of in-migrants and factors motivating for rural-urban migration have been discussed. in-migrants in the study tend to be young, single and at the status of primary, secondary educational level and they are poor economic background of their families. The major factors of migration are landlessness and land shortage. Besides, lack of non-farm activity is another major factor causing migration. Significantly the push factors are causing rural-urban migration than the pull factors. The flow of information and social networks also play an important role in determining migrants' specific place of destination and their works. Most of the In-migrants are not satisfied with their current employment because of the reason of its less security; return is too low mismatch of their expectation and other different reasons.

As the part of result and discussion, in the preceding chapter, implication of urban youth in-migration to the place of origin i.e. economic, social and cultural implications and impact on In-migrants and on the place of destination were widely discussed. Accordingly, In-migration to Gulele, Addis Ababa in relation to economic aspect did not bring any change on the place of origin and a considerable amount of the remittance is to cover consumption expenditure. On the social aspect, in-migration to Gulele, Addis Ababa leads to drop-out of education among youth.

People of the place of origin reported that their culture is still not accepted in-migration to the big cities like Addis Ababa. The other point of discussion was impact of migration on in-migrants. Based on this, the In-migrants reported that they have encountered with many problems up on arrival and during the course of stay in Addis Ababa and their income level is insignificant to bring any change on their quality of life. The impact of migration on the destination is important in supplying cheap labor force. However, besides this advantage, migration leads to over crowdedness and pollution of the urban environment.

5.2. Conclusion

This research basically dealt with investigating the prevalence of factors (push and pull) contributing for urban in-migration to Gulele, Addis Ababa and implication of this in-migration on the various aspects of life primarily on the place of origin of In-migrants as well as in-migrants themselves and areas of destination. The important data for this study were collected from place of destination Gulele, (Addis Ababa). As discussed in the extensive literature on in-migration, urban in-migration in the case of Ethiopia has been fueled by a variety of “Push-pull” factors. The stagnant agricultural sector, poor infrastructure and less access to basic services pushed rural people to big cities on the one hand and access to basic public services and better provision of public services in big cities pulled rural people to urban areas.

The reveal that migrants are the random samples of the population of destination; it is selective group formed on predominantly youth, among others are more migratory than children and the aged. Most of them were students and some others were unemployed before in-migration and currently working as street vendors and daily laborers in different sectors. The in-migration rate was found significantly higher for those who were at the secondary school level of educational attainment and belonging to the age group of 15-19 followed by 20-24 years at the first period of In-migration and the mean age of first In-migration was about 21 years, who are at the critical age of labor force for agricultural production in the rural areas.

Urban in-migration is pursued primarily by single men and they are from families of larger size, poor economic condition. Operationally, rural push factors are by far greater than urban pull factors for contributing urban In-migration. Landlessness, land shortage and poor economic conditions in the rural sector have acted as an important push factors which compelled rural youth to find opportunities in the urban areas. There is a tendency of growing unemployment and underemployment which is arising from lack of investment and growth in rural areas, at the same time the rural people are suffering from excessive population growth, lack of alternative employment, drought and famine.

The findings also indicate that the network of contacts i.e. the flow of information from earlier in-migrants about the availability of opportunities at destination is seen as a highly significant inducement of urban youth In-migration to Gulele, Addis Ababa which is characterized by chain

migration following one another. However, In-migrants were misinformed about employment opportunities and income in Addis Ababa and they are confronted with expectation crisis. The presences of their friends, relatives and family members at destination have given the confidence for the In-migrants to make spontaneous decision to migrate.

As in-migrants are less equipped in any means to find jobs in the urban formal sector, most urban youth In-migrants are obliged to find jobs in the urban informal sector and the capital city hardly seems capable of absorbing the excessive flooding of people to the capital.

Urban in-migration is important in alleviating the problem of landlessness and land shortage for those who have large family size and poor economic conditions of their families. The remittances are a crucial source of income for families of poor in-migrants. But the remittances are not as such enough to bring changes in the quality of life. Even the limited remittance that are sent home are mostly used for meeting pre-existing household expenses such as medication and other consumable items. Analyzing the pattern and utilization of remittance shows that they provide much for festival expenditures (mostly holidays), clothing, loan/tax payment etc.

However, as noted, the single biggest end use of remittance for the receiving household is in terms of basic necessities such as food and clothing, there by building human capital (education). Small amount of remittance gets invested in assets such as buying agricultural land or livestock and investment in smaller enterprise or non-farm investments. in-Migrants are also positively contributing the recipient areas by supplying cheap labor force.

On the negative side, urban youth in-migration has a negative influence on the household at the place of origin by creating labor burden. As most of the in-migrants are long term migrants, labor departure is a problem for small female headed households at the place of origin. The families at the origin have also reservations because the in-migrants may bring back sexually communicable disease, mainly HIV/AIDS and they are expected as losers of rural culture.

Additionally, in-migration exerts pressure on social services in the capital city, increase unemployment, pollute the urban environment, increase crime etc. Problems related with social services (mostly inability to get housing), absence of regular jobs, working long hours, exposure to illness, and robbery, less security of jobs and harassment are the common types of sufferings on which urban youth In-migrants confront in the capital city. As the study finds, whatever

challenges they could face and whatever the impacts on the origin and on the city itself, the in-migrants feel it is better than their rural village.

5.2. Recommendations

Depending on the findings, to solve the negative implications of urban in-migration and to benefit from the advantage, the thesis aimed to propose some possible policy options related to urban In-migration. Therefore, rural development strategy through intensification of agriculture is important to reduce rural harsh conditions confronted by youth in the origin. Vocational training of the rural people on small scale industries (non-farm) activities that could generate an income for the rural in-migrant should be introduced in rural areas as it is supposed to alleviate the problem of landlessness and land shortage and their total dependency on only one source of livelihood i.e. Agriculture. Development of small scale irrigation alleviate the problem of rain fed dependence cultivation system and used to produce additional cash oriented (Horticulture) products. in-migrants rely in asymmetric information about the destination. In-migration from is tied mostly to the income gap (actual and perceived) difference between rural and urban areas. Balancing regional inequalities should be alleviated through adopting viable and equitable regional planning and development policies.

There is a conflict between the authorities and street vendors at the destination. Despite the frequent harassment street vending in the capital is increasing. It is important to think that after all who are responsible for making decent living, instead of stealing and becoming idle. If government could provide adequate employment opportunities to them at the place of origin, they would not migrate first to the capital city and would not be forced to live on the street for their meager income.

The finding confirms that members of large household size are more prone to in-migration. To avert the problem, the Health sector should design and expand productive health service to each rural household of the origin and create awareness about the benefit of small family size. Female headed households are the major source of migrants from the rural origin to Addis Ababa. So that, equal access and equity in resource distribution should be realized for female headed households to reduce vulnerability among them and provide some affirmative actions and awareness creation strategies to ensure their equality in every aspects of life.

This finding calls for:

1. Building capacity: In-migrants face different capacity constraints including lack of access to financial capital, information and network as well as insufficient skill and education to improve occupation and earning potential. The following steps can be implemented to build youth capacity for a better livelihood.
 - Provide access to capital through microfinance institutions.
 - Improve skill through short term technical training that can be made available through evening classes to allow working youth access such training
 - Organize information workshops and trainings that are tailored to youth in the specific occupation and neighborhood. Effort should be made to arrange these trainings at a time and place that are suitable to youth and address topics that are relevant for each group.
 - Design a program that provides food and shelter for youth who are unable to work due to sickness and disability.
 - Protect the livelihoods of youth by facilitating credit availability for work-related emergencies
2. Improving work place and housing tenure security:
 - setting up a mechanism to strengthen bargaining power of youth in the rental arrangement such as by allowing them to appeal to the kebele administration in the event of arbitrary eviction without notice may help youth's actual and perceived sense of tenure security
 - For workplace tenure security, the registration that has started in the two cities we surveyed can be strengthened and expanded to give recognition to self-employed youth and their work place, including for new entrants.
 - There should be also a mechanism in place to facilitate youth access to a replacement work place or alternative livelihood when they are evicted from their current work place.
3. Addressing the gendered nature of some youth challenges: Some of the challenges youth face have a gender dimension and need to be addressed accordingly.
 - Mechanisms to prevent sexual harassment and abuse. Young women in general and those working in the street in particular are vulnerable to sexual harassment which will make it

more difficult for them to engage in capacity enhancing activities and put stress on their mental and physical health. A system for support (legal and humanitarian) to female youth who have been exposed to harassment should also be established.

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Appendix-1

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY & ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Dear respondent, the purpose of this study is to collect information for the fulfillment of Master of Arts (MA) thesis entitled the living conditions of Recent Urban Youth In-Migrants and their linkages with rural communities of origin in Gulele sub city in Addis Ababa.

”. The results from the survey will be used only for research purpose. Therefore, the information that you will give determines the quality of the research, so you are kindly requested to give the correct information.

N.B. 1. The information that you will give is completely confidently and it is free from any political opinion and will not in any way affect you, your family as well as your Kebele.

2. No need of writing your name on the questionnaire.

Thank you in advance!

Fenta Gugssa

Questionnaire ID No_____

Date of interview_____

Name of enumerator_____

Signature_____

PART-I: Survey questions for urban youth In-migrants

A. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrant sending parents.

General instruction: Read each of the following statements very carefully and Circle the number of your choice from the given alternatives for multiple choices and based on the given information fill/Write required responses or your opinion in the space provided for non- multiple choice questions.

(If the sample householders unable to read and write or understand the questions, they simply asked to mention or to indicate their own responses and reason/s while the interviewer will circle or write their responses in the space provided)

1. Age of respondent_____
2. Sex of respondent 1=Male 2=Female
3. Marital status
1=Single 2=Married 3=Divorced 4= Widowed 5=Separated
4. Occupation 1. Street vendor 2. Daily laborer 3. House maker
5. Education level 1.Illiterate 2.Read and write 3. High school education
4. Other (specify)-----
6. Religion:
1. Orthodox 2. Protestant 3. Muslim 4.Other (specify) _____
7. Total number of household members (family size) before migration _____
1. 4 and below 2. 5-8 3. 9-12
8. The head of your family in rural areas at the time of your migration is?
1. Father 2. Mother 3. Brother/Sister 4. Father in law &.mother in law
9. Do you have a land in your place of origin? 1. Yes 2. No
10. If “yes” for question ” 9” total land size owned calculated in hectare-----

2. Factors of Migration Perceived by Migrants Please state your Agreements and Disagreements for the following statements that push you from the rural areas.

No	Statements	Strongly Agree	agree	Undecided	disagree	Strongly disagree
1	I moved out of place of origin to get rid of debt					
2	Lack of youth employment opportunities/unemployment place of origin					
3	I moved out of place of origin to get rid of natural disaster (drought, famine).					
4	Better job laborer, domestic opportunities in informal sectors (weaving, daily works, petty trade etc.) in cities/town					
5	Landlessness compelled me to In-migrate					
6	Poor economic condition (extreme poverty) of my family is the cause for my migration.					
7	Too many family members in a house is the reason for my migration					
8	Marital factors (unhappy married life, divorce) forced me to migrate					
9	Disagreement with my family is the reason for my migration					
10	I moved out of place of origin because I was threatened by opposition/enemy					
11	Death of my family/care takers is the reason for my migration					
12	The divorce my family is the cause of my migration					
13	I moved out of my birth place seeking educational opportunities					
14	I migrated from my origin seeking health services					
15	I moved out of my birth place through peer influence					

3. Perception about the living and working conditions of In-migrants and the common forms of challenges they experience in the urban setting.

1. Where do you sleep?

- 1. Floor rent 2. Room rent with friends 3. Relatives'/family member's house
- 4. Others (specify)-----

2. Did you have any information about the life in Addis Ababa before you left your home/Village?

- 1. Yes 2. No

3. If yes, what was the main source of information? (Multiple responses are possible)

- 1. Relatives 2. Friends 3. Family members 4. Mass media (radio, TV, etc.)
- 5. Previous knowledge 6. School 7. Others (Specify) -----

4. If the source of information were relatives/friends/family members who have come to Addis Ababa earlier, what types of support had been offered by the relatives or friends? (Multiple responses are possible)

- 1. Financial assistance 2. Food and housing 3. Arranged work 4. Others (specify)-----

5. Do you think that gain here is attractive?

- 1. Yes 2. No

6. If your response is 'Yes' or 'No' to the question the above question the amount of income you earn here is?

- 1. Greater than the income that I used to earn in rural
- 2. Less than the income that I used to earn in rural 3. No difference 4. Others (specify) -----

7. How many hours do you spend on your work per day?

- 1. Below 4hrs 2. 4-8hrs 3. 8-12hrs 4. More than 12hrs

8. How much are you satisfied with your current employment?

- 1. Very satisfied 2. Somewhat satisfied 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 4. Somewhat dissatisfied
- 5. Very dissatisfied

9. If somewhat you are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with your current employment what is the reason behind it? (Multiple responses are possible)

- 1. I am not using my skills and work experiences
- 2. My current employment is not my preferred occupation
- 3. Return is too low 4. I am deprived of social security
- 5. My current employment is less secure i.e. the Chance of losing my job is very high
- 6. Others (specify) -----

10. What is the reason for your choice of being engaged on your current employment? (Multiple responses are possible).
1. I want to save money
 2. For economic independence
 3. Having no other choice
 4. Off-season occupation
 5. Waiting for siblings to finish school
 6. Others (specify) -----
11. What skills have you acquired after in migration to Addis Ababa? (Multiple responses are possible)
1. Language
 2. Carpenter
 3. Masonry
 4. How to run the business
 5. No skill
 6. Others (specify)-----
12. How do you get meal?
1. Through purchase
 2. I myself cook
 3. From relatives
 4. Others (specify) -----
13. Have you lived any other place of town before coming to Addis Ababa?
1. Yes
 2. No
14. If your response to question Number 13 is 'No', immediately upon arrival to Addis Ababa, what Is/are the challenge you faced ? (Multiple responses are possible)
1. Financial problems
 2. Unemployment
 3. Lack of food and Related consumer items
 4. Inability to obtain social services and amenities (housing, school, water,etc)
 5. Cultural difference
 6. Illness.
 7. No difficulties
 8. Others (specify)-----
15. What problems are resulting from migration and your course of stay in Addis Ababa? (Multiple responses are possible)
1. Susceptibility to disease/Illness
 2. Vulnerability to crime/robbery
 3. Vulnerability to social crisis/mistreatment
 4. Unemployment/ Inability to get income regularly
 5. Lack of social services
 6. Unequal opportunity in every aspect of life because I am a migrant.
 7. Loss of family ties
 8. Do not get job as expected
 9. Others (specify) -----
16. What are your achievements /benefits you get because of your In- migration?
17. What advice would you give to your friends/ Relatives/family members in your place of residence /place of birth regarding migrating to the city?
1. Encourage them to come here
 2. Discourage them to come here
 3. I can't say anything
 4. Others (Specify)-----
18. How much birr per month do you earn on your current employment?
1. Below 500
 2. 501-1000
 3. 1001-1500
 4. More than 1501
19. How do you use your income gained through your employment?

Appendix 2

PART – II: Key Informants Interview Guide for local officials.

Name_____ Age_____ Sex _____

Profession _____ Position _____

_____ Work experience_____

1. Who are mostly migrated from the study area? (in terms of age and sex)
2. In comparison which gender group is in- migrating at higher rate?
3. What is the reason(s) that pushed urban youth to leave their home/ place of origin?
4. What do you think about the perception of local communities in study area towards urban youth in- migration into urban center?
5. What do you suggest to tackle rural problems/ to minimize the trend of urban youth in migration?
6. What is the contribution of urban youth in-migrant to local communities?
7. How do you help these In-migrants in your woreda's?

Appendix 3

PART- III: Focus Group Discussion Guide for urban youth In-migrants

1. Who made the decision to migrate
2. Do you support your family? If yes in what?
3. With whom you are migrating towards urban centers?
4. How you communicating with your families or peoples in the place of origin?
5. What are the basic reasons behind the urban youth in- migration in your village/*kebele*?
6. In comparison which factors (push/pull) are more responsible for urban youth in- migration from your area?
7. What challenges you faced when you migrate to Addis Ababa?