

# YOUTH MIGRATION & UNEMPLOYMENT: EVIDENCES FROM WED URBAN SITES

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# I. Introduction

- Youth are people in transition (from education to work, family care into independent life)
- When young people fail to make a proper transition at home, they may opt moving to other places (rural-urban)
- Rare study on young people migrants and unemployed (usually children or adults being considered more)

# Cont'd

- This study:
  - based on WeD research in two urban communities (Kolfe, Shashemene)
  - Considers both quantitative (RANS) and qualitative (FGD + Individual interviews of young people on their lives and migration experiences)
  - Defines youth as age category of between 15-29 in line with the Ethiopian Youth policy
  - Will try to provide evidences on youth migration & unemployment comparing with ALL youth
  - tries to incite some possible discussions

## II. Youth Migration

- Migrate when rural life could not help their transitions (land scarcity, family gov't dues, attraction by urban lives, stresses/shocks, marriages, education, look for work, clf. Feleke)
- Use relationships when migrating
- More female than male migrants link

# III. Youth Unemployment

- Engaged in informal work than formal (only 1 in gov't office) link
- Less migrant are engaged in education
- female migrants earn a living as house servants (Kolfe 17%, Shashemene 15.5%) average of 16% as opposed to male 4.6%
- Have less access to ways of seeking work than ALL youth who access through:
  - Notice boards (45%)
  - Friends, relatives, school mates (41%)

# IV. Outcomes

- Migrant youth exposed to poverty as they have little access to formal or informal work opportunities because;
  - They lost the human development (education & training) necessary for competing for the scarce urban labour opportunity
  - Micro-credits open to those who have access collateral (human & material)
- Limited family networks (less marriages, less ties for distance)

# Cont'd

- Limited access to community resources: housing, government free services, membership of social organizations or sometimes (Shashemene- ethnic boundary for gov't office)
- Likely to resort to community bad (addictions, sexually transmitted diseases,
- face exclusions as may be considered by the receiving community as competing to the scarce urban job opportunities, carriers of sexually transmitted diseases, source of insecurity,