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SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF URBANIZATION IN OROMIA REGIONAL STATE: THE CASE OF DUKEM SUB-CITY.

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BY:
BESHIR KASSO TUSI

Under the Guidance of
Genale Ashe (PhD)

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MASTER DEGREE DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

Analysis socio-economic impacts of urbanization in Oromia Regional state the case of Dukem sub-city

By:

Beshir kasso

Approved By Advisor

_____	_____
Advisor	Signature
_____	_____
External Examiner	Signature
_____	_____

DECLARATION

I Beshir kasso, declare that this thesis entitled " **Socio-Economic impacts of urbanization (incase Dukem sub-city)"**has been carried out by me under the guidance and supervision of Genale Ashe (PhD).

The thesis is original and has not been submitted for the award of any degree or diploma to any university or institutions..

Prepared By: *date* *signature*
Beshir kasso Tusi _____ _____

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled "*Socio-Economic impacts of urbanization (incase Dukem sub-city:* submitted to Oromia state university college of development studies for the award Degreevof Master Development Economics and is a record of research work carried out by Mr. **BESHIR KASSO TUSI** under our supervision.

Therefore, I hereby declare that no part of this thesis has been submitted to any other university or institutions for the award of any degree or diploma

Name of advisor	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____

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ACRONYMS

ANOVA---------- Analysis of Variance

CSA: ---------- Central statists Agency

E.C:---------- Ethiopian calendar

GC: ----------Gregorian calendar

GDP: ---------- Growth domestic product

GC: ----------Gregorian calendar

SPSS---------- Statistical Package for Social Science

UN: ----------united nation

Abstract

Urbanization is a global phenomenon that has significant social, economic, and environmental implications, particularly in developing countries. This study aims to analyze the socio-economic impact of urbanization in Dukem sub-city, Ethiopia. The specific objectives are: to assess the impact of urbanization on housing and infrastructure development; to examine the socio-economic changes associated with urbanization; to investigate the impact of urbanization on education and healthcare facilities; and to examine the environmental impact of urbanization in Dukem sub-city The study utilized both primary and secondary data sources, including questionnaire, key informant interviews and Simple random sampling method was adopted to select 376 respondents. From total population of 6270 urbanites the data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics like mean, standard deviation, percentages, cross tabulation and frequency. The findings reveal that rapid urbanization in Dukem sub-city has led to significant challenges in housing and infrastructure provision. Access to basic services remains limited, particularly in informal settlements. The study also found that urbanization has led to changes in livelihood patterns, with a decline in agricultural activities and growth of informal employment. Access to education and healthcare facilities has improved, but quality and affordability remain concerns. Urbanization has also contributed to environmental degradation, including air and water pollution, loss of green spaces, and inadequate waste management. Based on the findings, the study recommends that urban planning and development strategies in Dukem sub-city should focus on: improving access to affordable and quality housing; investing in infrastructure development and service delivery; supporting the transition of livelihoods and promoting inclusive economic opportunities; enhancing the capacity and accessibility of education and healthcare facilities and integrating environmental sustainability measures to mitigate the negative impacts of urbanization. Strengthening local governance and community participation will be crucial for the successful implementation of these interventions.

Keywords: *urbanization*, *socio-economic change*, *affordability*, *Access*, *Environment*, *impact*

CHAPTER ONE

1. INRODUCTION

Urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon in our rapidly changing world, and its implications are felt across various socio-economic landscapes. This article focuses on the socio-economic impact of urbanization in the Oromia National Regional State, particularly in the Dukem sub-city. By examining the background of this area and articulating the various challenges and opportunities that urbanization brings, we aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the context in which these changes are occurring.

1.1 Background of Study

Urbanization is a complex and multifaceted process that occurs as societies undergo economic and social transformations. It involves the shift of population from rural areas to urban centers, resulting in the growth and expansion of cities. The scale and pace of urbanization have accelerated dramatically in recent years, Developing regions like Africa and Asia have urbanization levels around 43-47%, and with rapid annual growth rates of 2-4% .Developed regions like North America, Europe, and Oceania have urbanization levels over 70-80%, with slower annual growth rates under 1%. According to the United Nations (2018), by 2050, two-thirds of the world's population is projected to live in urban areas.

The socio-economic impact of urbanization is influenced by various factors. Economic opportunities in urban areas, including higher wages, better employment prospects, and access to markets, often serve as pull factors for individuals and families seeking a better quality of life (World Bank, 2009). Consequently, rural-to-urban migration contributes significantly to urban population growth. The rapid growth of urban populations can also create challenges, such as increased strain on urban infrastructure, housing shortages, and higher rates of unemployment and poverty in cities if economic development does not keep pace.

Employment patterns are a crucial aspect of the socio-economic impact of urbanization. Cities tend to offer a more diverse range of job opportunities compared to rural areas. Urban centers are often hubs of industry, commerce, and services, attracting businesses and investment. The growth of manufacturing, construction, and service sectors in cities leads to job creation and income generation (UN-Habitat, 2016). However, urbanization can also result in a mismatch between job supply and demand, leading to unemployment, underemployment, and informal employment in the urban labor market.

Infrastructure development is another critical aspect influenced by urbanization. As cities grow, there is a need for adequate housing, transportation, water supply, sanitation, and other basic

services. Urban planning and investment in infrastructure are essential to accommodate the needs of a growing population and ensure sustainable urban development (Angel et al., 2011). However, rapid urbanization can strain existing infrastructure, leading to inadequate provision of services and challenges in maintaining quality living standards for urban residents

Urbanization is a global phenomenon that has transformed societies and economies worldwide. In recent decades, there has been a rapid increase in the proportion of the global population living in urban areas. This trend is particularly pronounced in developing countries, where urbanization has been driven by factors such as rural-to-urban migration, natural population growth, and economic opportunities in urban centers (United Nations, 2018).

Research on the socio-economic impact of urbanization is essential for several reasons. First, urbanization has profound implications for economic growth and development. Cities are often engines of economic activity, attracting investments, fostering innovation, and creating employment opportunities (World Bank, 2009). Understanding how urbanization affects economic productivity, income generation, and poverty reduction is crucial for formulating effective strategies to harness the potential of urban areas as drivers of economic growth.

Second, urbanization has significant social implications. It can lead to changes in social norms, cultural dynamics, community structures, and social inequalities. Examining the social impacts of urbanization helps identify challenges such as urban poverty, social exclusion, and strains on social cohesion (Fainstein, 2014). It also provides insights into opportunities for social mobility, improved access to education, healthcare, and other services, and the formation of diverse and inclusive urban communities.

Lastly, the study of the socio-economic impact of urbanization contributes to sustainable urban planning and development. By understanding the consequences of urbanization on infrastructure, resource utilization, and environmental sustainability, policymakers and urban planners can make informed decisions to address challenges such as housing shortages, transportation congestion, pollution, and resource management (Angel et al., 2011)

Ethiopia, located in the Horn of Africa, has experienced significant urbanization in recent decades. The country's urban population has been growing rapidly, driven by factors such as rural-to-urban migration, natural population growth, and government-led urban development initiatives (Mekonnen & Belay, 2016). Understanding the socio-economic impact of urbanization in Ethiopia is of great importance due to its implications for the country's development trajectory and the well-being of its citizens.

Urbanization in Ethiopia has profound implications for the country's socio-economic fabric. The process of urbanization has been accompanied by changes in population dynamics, employment patterns, income distribution, infrastructure development, and social dynamics. These changes have both positive and negative impacts on various aspects of Ethiopian society and economy.

One of the key socio-economic impacts of urbanization in Ethiopia is the transformation of the labor market. Urban areas offer a wider range of employment opportunities compared to rural areas, attracting job seekers from rural regions (Gebregziabher & Pauw, 2014). This influx of labor can contribute to economic growth and productivity. However, it also poses challenges, such as unemployment and underemployment, as the supply of labor may outstrip the demand in certain sectors.

Infrastructure development is another significant aspect influenced by urbanization in Ethiopia. As cities grow, there is a need for adequate housing, transportation, water supply, sanitation, and other basic services. The Ethiopian government has implemented various infrastructure projects to address these needs, such as the construction of roads, housing developments, and the expansion of water and sanitation systems (Belay & Mekonnen, 2018). However, the rapid pace of urbanization can strain existing infrastructure, leading to inadequate provision of services and challenges in maintaining quality living standards for urban residents.

The socio-economic impact of urbanization in Ethiopia also extends to social dynamics and inequalities. Urban areas are often characterized by socio-cultural diversity, creating opportunities for social integration and the exchange of ideas. However, urbanization can also exacerbate social inequalities, as marginalized groups may face barriers to accessing services, infrastructure, and economic opportunities (Mekonnen, 2018). It is crucial to examine these dynamics to ensure that urbanization in Ethiopia is inclusive and benefits all segments of society

Ethiopia, with its population of over 110 million people, has experienced rapid urbanization in recent years. The country's urban population has been growing at an average rate of 4% per year, one of the highest in Africa (World Bank, 2019). Urban centers such as Addis Ababa, the capital city, and regional towns have been undergoing significant transformations as rural residents migrate to these areas in search of better economic opportunities and improved living conditions (Abebe & Gezahegn, 2020; Tesfaye, 2022).

The socio-economic impact of urbanization in Ethiopia has implications across various sectors. One of the key areas affected is agriculture, which remains a significant sector of the Ethiopian economy. As people migrate from rural to urban areas, there is a decline in the rural labor force, which can impact agricultural productivity and food security (Recha et al., 2019). Additionally, urbanization can lead to changes in land use and the conversion of agricultural land into urban infrastructure, affecting the availability of arable land for farming.

Urbanization also has implications for employment patterns in Ethiopia. While urban areas offer a wider range of job opportunities compared to rural areas, there is often a mismatch between the skills of rural migrants and the demands of the urban labor market (Belay & Mekonnen, 2018). This can result in high levels of unemployment or underemployment among urban residents, particularly among youth and women. Addressing these employment challenges and promoting inclusive economic growth are crucial for ensuring the socio-economic benefits of urbanization are realized.

Ethiopia's urbanization process has been influenced by a combination of push and pull factors. Push factors include challenges in rural areas such as limited access to basic services, agricultural productivity constraints, and environmental degradation (Belay & Mekonnen, 2018). Pull factors, on the other hand, include the perceived opportunities for improved access to education, healthcare, and employment in urban areas. These factors have contributed to a significant rural-to-urban migration trend in Ethiopia.

The impact of urbanization on the Ethiopian economy is substantial. Urban areas serve as centers of economic activity, attracting investments, industries, and services. This contributes to economic growth through increased production and job creation (World Bank, 2019). Urban centers in Ethiopia, particularly Addis Ababa, have become important hubs for trade and commerce, hosting national and international businesses, government institutions, and diplomatic missions.

However, the benefits of urbanization have not been evenly distributed across the population. Urban areas in Ethiopia face challenges such as inadequate housing, insufficient access to basic services, and rising inequality. Informal settlements, characterized by substandard housing and limited access to amenities, have emerged as a result of rapid and unplanned urbanization (Recha et al., 2019). These settlements often lack proper infrastructure and are more susceptible to environmental risks.

1.2. Statement of the problem

The rapid and unplanned urbanization occurring in Oromia Regional State, as exemplified by the case of Dukem Sub-City, is having significant socio-economic impacts that threaten the well-being and sustainable development of the local population. A recent study by Moges and Teshome (2022) on the urbanization challenges in Oromia found that the influx of rural-urban migrants, combined with high natural population growth, has led to the proliferation of informal settlements, overcrowding, and a severe shortage of affordable housing, basic infrastructure, and public services in peri-urban areas like Dukem.

These socio-economic challenges have resulted in increased poverty, unemployment, and disparities in access to resources and opportunities, as corroborated by the findings of Demissie and Abebe (2021) in their analysis of the livelihood impacts of urbanization in Dukem. The development of urban economic activities has not kept pace with the rate of urbanization, leading to a widening gap between the economic aspirations of the growing urban population and the availability of suitable employment, as highlighted by Teferi and Devereux (2020).

Existing urban planning and governance frameworks appear inadequate to effectively manage the socio-economic challenges posed by rapid and uncontrolled urbanization in Dukem Sub-City, as noted by Gemechu and Getachew (2019) in their evaluation of urban development policies in Oromia. This study aims to build on these recent findings and undertake a comprehensive assessment of the socio-economic impacts of urbanization in Dukem Sub-City, in order to identify

the key challenges and propose evidence-based policy recommendations to address the negative consequences and harness the potential benefits of urbanization for sustainable development in the region.

Research Gap:While there are general studies and reports on the socio-economic impacts of urbanization in Ethiopia, in-depth and localized research focusing on the specific challenges and dynamics within Dukem Sub-City is limited. Most existing literature takes a broad, national-level perspective on the urbanization process and its consequences, without adequately capturing the nuanced, contextual factors influencing the socio-economic development of smaller urban centers like Dukem.

Filling this research gap would contribute to a deeper understanding of the localized socio-economic dynamics of urbanization and provide valuable insights to inform more effective urban development strategies and policies in Dukem Sub-City and other comparable urban centers in Ethiopia.

The proposed study on the socio-economic impact of urbanization in Dukem Sub-City would be differentiated from previous studies in the following ways: previous studies may have examined urbanization at the national or regional level, this study would specifically focus on the unique dynamics and challenges faced by the Dukem Sub-City.It would capture the nuanced, context-specific factors influencing the socio-economic development of this particular peri-urban area, rather than generalizing from broader urbanization trends.The study would undertake a holistic analysis of the socio-economic impacts of urbanization, covering various aspects such as employment, income, housing, access to public services, infrastructure, demographic changes, and social transformations.The in-depth study of Dukem Sub-City could serve as a model for examining the socio-economic impacts of urbanization in other peri-urban areas within Oromia Regional State or Ethiopia.To overcome the problem or impact of urbanization in Dekum sub-cty, the researcher tried to identify and found out the problems facing or hindering the socio-economic and give some possible solutions and recommendation for future progress in order to correct the Situation of rapid urbanization in the town.

1.3 Objectives of research

1.3.1 General Objectives:

To analyze the socio-economic impact of urbanization in Dukem sub-city.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

To assess the impact of urbanization on housing and infrastructure development.

To examine the socio-economic changes associated with urbanization.

To investigate the impact of urbanization on education and healthcare facilities.

To examine the environmental impact of urbanization in Dukem Town**.**

1.4 Research questions

- What is the impact of urbanization on housing in Dukem sub-city?
- What are the socio-economic changes resulting from urbanization in Dukem sub-city?
- How has urbanization influenced access to education and healthcare services in Dukem sub-city?
- How has urbanization affected the environment in Dukem sub-city?

1.5. Significance of study

The significance of studying the socio-economic impact of urbanization in Dukem City, Ethiopia lies in its potential to inform policy decisions, guide urban development strategies, and promote sustainable and inclusive growth. Here are some key points highlighting its significance:

Evidence-based Decision-Making: Understanding the socio-economic impact of urbanization in provides policymakers, urban planners, and government officials with empirical evidence to make informed decisions. By examining the specific challenges and opportunities associated with urbanization, policymakers can design targeted interventions and policies that address the needs of the local population.

Urban Planning and Development: The findings of the study can inform urban planning processes in Dukem City. With rapid urbanization, it becomes crucial to develop well-designed and sustainable urban spaces that accommodate the growing population while preserving environmental resources. The research can help identify areas that require infrastructure development, land use planning, and social service provision to ensure efficient and inclusive urban growth.

Poverty Reduction and Income Distribution: Urbanization can have both positive and negative impacts on income distribution and poverty levels. Studying the socio-economic impact of urbanization in Dukem City allows for a targeted understanding of how urban growth affects income disparities and poverty rates. This knowledge can inform poverty reduction strategies, such as targeted social programs and policies that promote inclusive economic growth.

Employment Opportunities: Urbanization often brings about changes in employment patterns and opportunities. By studying the socio-economic impact of urbanization in Dukem City, policymakers and stakeholders can gain insights into the types of jobs being created, the skills needed, and the quality of employment. This information can guide initiatives aimed at promoting job creation, skills development, and entrepreneurship, ultimately fostering sustainable economic growth.

Social Services and Well-being: Urbanization affects the availability and quality of social services such as education, healthcare, and housing. Understanding the socio-economic impact of

urbanization in Dukem City helps identify gaps in service provision and areas where improvements are needed. This knowledge can guide the allocation of resources, improve service accessibility, and enhance the overall well-being of residents.

Environmental Sustainability: Urbanization can have significant environmental ramifications, including increased pollution, land degradation, and resource depletion. By studying the socio-economic impact of urbanization in Dukem City, policymakers can identify environmental challenges and explore sustainable development approaches. This includes promoting green infrastructure, sustainable transportation systems, waste management strategies, and renewable energy sources

1.6. Scope and Limitation of the study

The scope of this study is focused on the Dukem Sub-City, located in the Oromia Regional State of Ethiopia. Dukem is a rapidly growing peri-urban area that has experienced significant
The study would have focus on socio-economic impact of urbanization through analysis its socio-economic impact of urbanization in Dukem sub-city .The sub-city has three woredas , from these woreda the researchers selected the two woreda melka dukam and Tedacha due to its expansion of urbanization.There are some limitations to conduct the study. The results might not give full information because of:Some respondents didn't respond correctly as it expected.

The study may be limited by the availability and reliability of existing data on the socio-economic indicators in Dukem, as the town is a relatively smaller urban center compared to larger cities in

The assessment of social and cultural transformations may be influenced by the personal perspectives and biases of the researchers and the respondents.

The findings of the study may be specific to the local context of Dukem and may have limited generalizability to other urban centers in Ethiopia or the broader region

Lack of relevant information obtained from the respondents.
Lack of return of all distributed paper from respondents was the measure problem.

1.7.Organization of the study

The Thesis was organized on five chapters. Chapter one of the study is introduction that focuses on the background of the study, statement of the problem and objectives of the study. Chapter two focuses on review of related literature. The third chapter is about the research methodology which focuses on the sources of data, sampling techniques and sample size determination and the method of data collection and analysis. The fourth chapter result and discussion of thesis and analysis data in detail .The last Chapter five the paper conclusion and recommendations

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE OF REVIEW

2.1. INTRODUCTIN

Urbanization is an enduring phenomenon that influences the social, economic, and environmental dynamics of societies worldwide. In the chapter of this study, we delve into a comprehensive literature review that contextualizes urbanization within the chosen study area, examining its historical evolution, contemporary trends, and theoretical underpinnings. Finally chapter serves as a critical examination and synthesis of existing research, providing a solid foundation for understanding the socio-economic impacts of urbanization.

2.2. Definition and concepts related to urbanization

Urbanization is the process of population shift from rural to urban areas and the resulting increase in the proportion of a country's population living in towns and cities (United Nations, 2018). This phenomenon has been occurring at a rapid pace in developing countries, with the urban population expected to increase by 2.5 billion by 2050 (United Nations, 2018). This trend is mainly driven by economic opportunities, access to better amenities and services, and improved quality of life in urban areas. However, the process of urbanization also has significant socio-economic impacts, particularly in developing countries. This literature review aims to examine the socio-economic impacts of urbanization in developing countries and explore the various factors that contribute to these impacts.

Urbanization refers to the process by which an increasing proportion of a country's population migrates from rural to urban areas, resulting in the growth and expansion of cities and towns. It involves the physical, social, and economic transformation of rural settlements into urban centers characterized by higher population density, infrastructure development, and a shift towards non-agricultural economic activities (United Nations, 2018).

Urban Area: An urban area is a geographic region characterized by high population density and a wide range of non-agricultural economic activities. It typically includes cities, towns, and other built-up areas (United Nations, 2018).Rural-Urban Migration: Rural-urban migration refers to the movement of individuals or households from rural areas to urban areas in search of better economic opportunities, improved living conditions, and access to services. It is a significant driver of urbanization (World Bank, 2019).Urban Growth: Urban growth refers to the increase in the physical size and population of urban areas over time. It is a result of both natural population growth and rural-urban migration (United Nations, 2018).Urban Planning: Urban planning is the process of designing and organizing urban areas to ensure efficient land use, infrastructure development, and provision of services. It involves setting goals, making decisions, and implementing policies to guide urban development (UN-Habitat, 2015).

Urban Infrastructure: Urban infrastructure includes the physical systems and facilities that support urban areas, such as transportation networks, water supply and sanitation systems, energy systems, and social infrastructure like schools and hospitals (World Bank, 2019).Urbanization Rate: The urbanization rate measures the proportion of a country's population that lives in urban areas. It is often expressed as a percentage and indicates the level of urbanization within a country or region (United Nations, 2018).

Urbanization Challenges: Urbanization poses various challenges, including managing population growth, providing adequate housing and infrastructure, promoting social inclusion, addressing environmental sustainability, and managing urban poverty and inequality (World Bank, 2019; UN-Habitat, 2016).

Sustainable Urban Development: Sustainable urban development aims to create cities and towns that are environmentally sustainable, socially inclusive, and economically vibrant. It involves balancing economic development with environmental protection and social equity (UN-Habitat, 2015).

Urbanization is a global phenomenon that has transformed the landscape and demographics of countries around the world. Here are some key points about urbanization with references to support the information:

Global Urbanization Trend: The world is experiencing rapid urbanization, with the majority of the global population living in urban areas. According to the United Nations, 55% of the global population lived in urban areas in 2018, and this percentage is projected to increase to 68% by 2050 (United Nations, 2018).

Urbanization in Developing Countries: Developing countries are witnessing significant urbanization rates. The United Nations estimates that by 2050, 90% of the increase in the global urban population will occur in Asia and Africa, with India, China, and Nigeria leading the trend (United Nations, 2018).

Socio-Economic Impact of Urbanization: Urbanization has both positive and negative socio-economic impacts. It often leads to increased economic opportunities, improved access to education, healthcare, and other services, and enhanced infrastructure development (Angel et al., 2011).

At the same time, urbanization can also exacerbate inequalities, strain resources and infrastructure, contribute to environmental degradation, and create challenges related to housing, poverty, and social exclusion (Angel et al., 2011). Factors Contributing to the Socio-Economic Impacts of Urbanization several factors contribute to the socio-economic impacts of urbanization in developing countries. One of the main drivers is rapid population growth, which puts pressure on resources and infrastructure in urban areas. This often leads to urban sprawl, where cities expand outward to accommodate the growing population, resulting in the depletion of natural resources andenvironmentaldegradation(UnitedNations,2018).

Another factor is the lack of effective urban planning and management. In many developing countries, urbanization has occurred without proper planning, resulting in inadequate housing, infrastructure, and services. This is compounded by weak governance and corruption, which hinder the efficient use of resources and the implementation of effective policies to address the impacts of urbanization (United Nations, 2018).

Urbanization and Economic Growth: Urbanization is closely linked to economic growth. Urban areas often serve as centers of economic activity, attracting investments, fostering innovation, and generating employment opportunities (Henderson, 2003).Researchers have found a positive association between urbanization and economic productivity, particularly in developing countries, where urban economies contribute significantly to national GDP (Henderson, 2003).Urbanization poses environmental challenges, such as increased energy consumption, pollution, and loss of green spaces. Urban areas are responsible for a significant share of global greenhouse gas emissions (Seto et al., 2014).However, well-planned and sustainable urbanization strategies can mitigate these impacts by promoting energy efficiency, public transportation, green infrastructure, and waste management systems (Seto et al., 2014).

2.3. Impact of Urbanization on Employment

One of the main impacts of urbanization in developing countries is the change in employment patterns. As people move from rural to urban areas, there is a shift from agriculture-based employment to non-agricultural employment. This shift is driven by the growth of manufacturing and service sectors in urban areas, which offer more job opportunities and better wages compared to the agricultural sector. This trend is evident in developing countries such as China and India, where the share of the workforce in the agricultural sector has declined significantly over the years *(UnitedNations,2018).*

However, the shift from agriculture to non-agriculture employment is not without its challenges. In many developing countries, the manufacturing and service sectors are dominated by the informal economy, which offers low-paying and insecure jobs. This results in a large number of urban residents living in poverty and facing various socio-economic challenges, such as lack of access to healthcare and education (United Nations, 2018). Additionally, the increase in competition for jobs in urban areas has also led to a rise in unemployment and underemployment, particularly among the youth.

2.4. Impact of Urbanization on Housing and Infrastructure

Another significant impact of urbanization in developing countries is the strain it places on housing and infrastructure. As more people move to cities, there is a growing demand for housing, leading to a shortage of affordable housing options. This has resulted in the growth of

slums and informal settlements, which lack basic amenities and are prone to health hazards (United Nations, 2018). The lack of adequate housing also leads to overcrowding, which can have a negative impact on the physical and mental health of urban residents.

The strain on infrastructure is also a major concern in developing countries experiencing rapid urbanization. The increase in the urban population puts pressure on transportation systems, water and sanitation networks, and electricity supply. This often results in inadequate and unreliable services, particularly in low-income areas, leading to health and safety risks for urban residents (United Nations, 2018). The lack of proper infrastructure also hinders economic growth and development in these countries.

2.5. Impact of Urbanization on Social Inequalities

Urbanization has also been linked to the widening gap between the rich and the poor in developing countries. The concentration of wealth and opportunities in urban areas has led to an increase in social inequalities. The lack of access to basic services and amenities in low-income areas perpetuates the cycle of poverty and deprives people of equal opportunities for education and employment (United Nations, 2018). This has significant implications for social cohesion and can lead to unrest and social tensions in urban areas.

Social Impacts: Urbanization also has significant social impacts, particularly in terms of social cohesion and community dynamics. As cities become more diverse, with people from different backgrounds and cultures living in close proximity, social tensions and conflicts may arise (United Nations, 2014). A study conducted in Brazil found that urbanization was associated with increased levels of social inequality, crime, and violence (Souza et al., 2016).

Moreover, rapid urbanization can also lead to the breakdown of traditional social structures and networks, as people leave their rural communities and move to cities. This can have a negative impact on social support systems and community cohesion, particularly for vulnerable groups such as the elderly and children (United Nations, 2014).

Environmental Impacts**:** The rapid pace of urbanization in developing countries also has significant environmental impacts. The concentration of people and economic activities in cities leads to increased demand for resources such as land, water, and energy, putting a strain on the environment (Deichmann, 2015). In addition, urbanization often results in the destruction of

natural habitats and green spaces, leading to biodiversity loss and increased air and water pollution. This has negative implications for the health and well-being of urban residents, particularly in low-income communities.

Policy Implications**:**

The socio-economic impacts of urbanization in developing countries highlight the need for effective policies and strategies to manage this process. Governments must prioritize inclusive and sustainable urban development to ensure that the benefits of urbanization are equitably distributed and the negative impacts are minimized. This includes investing in infrastructure, housing, and basic services in low-income communities, as well as promoting economic opportunities and social cohesion.

Furthermore, policies should also focus on promoting rural development and improving the quality of life in rural areas to reduce the push factors for rural-urban migration. This can be achieved through investments in agriculture, education, and healthcare, as well as the development of rural industries (United Nations, 2014).

Urbanization is the process of increasing population and economic activities in urban areas, leading to the growth and development of cities. The phenomenon of urbanization has been ongoing for centuries, but it has accelerated in recent years due to advancements in technology, industrialization, and globalization. This rapid urbanization has had both positive and negative impacts on the socio-economic aspect of society. This literature review aims to examine the literature on the socio-economic impact of urbanization, with a focus on the positive and negative effects.

2.6. Positive Impacts of urbanization

Economic Growth and Development

Urbanization has been linked to economic growth and development. Cities serve as hubs for economic activities, and the concentration of businesses and industries in urban areas leads to increased productivity and innovation. This, in turn, creates job opportunities, increases income levels, and improves the standard of living for individuals (United Nations, 2018). A study by Moomen, et al. (2017) found that urbanization has a positive impact on economic growth in developing countries, with a direct correlation between urbanization and GDP growth.

Improved Access to Services and Amenities

Cities offer a wide range of services and amenities that are not available in rural areas. These include healthcare, education, transportation, and entertainment. The concentration of these services in urban areas makes them more accessible to people, especially those living in poverty. Studies have shown that urbanization has improved access to healthcare and education, leading to better health outcomes and increased literacy rates (World Bank, 2017).

Cultural Diversity and Social Integration Cities are melting pots of different cultures, languages, and traditions, creating a diverse and vibrant society. This diversity promotes social integration, as people from different backgrounds interact and learn from one another. Studies have shown that exposure to different cultures and ideas leads to greater creativity and innovation (Florida, 2017). Additionally, urbanization has led to the rise of cosmopolitan cities, where people from different backgrounds live and work together, breaking down social and cultural barriers.

2.7. Negative Impacts of urbanization

Inequality and Social Exclusion Urbanization has also been linked to growing inequality and social exclusion. The concentration of economic opportunities in urban areas has led to a widening income gap between the rich and poor. This has resulted in increased poverty and social exclusion, as those living in poverty are unable to access the same opportunities as the wealthy (World Bank, 2018). Moreover, urbanization has also led to the displacement of rural communities, as they are forced to migrate to cities in search of better opportunities, further exacerbating inequality.

Environmental Degradation

The rapid growth of urban areas has put a strain on the environment, leading to pollution, deforestation, and depletion of natural resources. The increasing demand for resources and energy to sustain urban activities has resulted in the emission of greenhouse gases, contributing to climate change (United Nations, 2016). Additionally, the unplanned and haphazard development of cities has led to the destruction of natural habitats, threatening biodiversity. Overcrowding and Strain on Infrastructure. The migration of people from rural to urban areas has resulted in overcrowding in cities, putting a strain on infrastructure and public services. The inadequate provision of housing, transportation, and sanitation has led to slum formation, which has negative impacts on the health and well-being of individuals (World Health Organization,

2018). Moreover, the influx of people has also led to increased traffic congestion, air and noise pollution, and a decline in the quality of life for city dwellers

2.8. Theoretical frameworks and models of urbanization:

Modernization Theory: Focuses on the transition from traditional rural societies to modern urban-industrial societies, suggesting that urbanization is a natural byproduct of economic development and industrialization, driven by urban migration, changes in occupational structure, and improvements in infrastructure and technology. Acemoglu, D., & Restrepo, P. (2020). Dependency Theory: Argues that urbanization in developing countries is driven by unequal power dynamics and economic relationships between the "core" (developed countries) and the "periphery" (developing countries), suggesting that urbanization in the periphery is a result of economic exploitation and the concentration of resources and decision-making power in urban centers. Hickel, J. (2017). World Systems Theory: Views urbanization as part of the global capitalist system, where the world is divided into core, semi-periphery, and periphery regions, and argues that the dynamics of the global economy shape the patterns of urbanization, with core regions attracting more economic activities and population .Wallerstein, I. (2011). Dual Economy Model:Posits that developing countries have a dual economic structure, with a modern, urban-industrial sector and a traditional, rural agricultural sector, and explains urbanization as the result of the differences in productivity and wages between the two sectors, leading to rural-urban migration.

Harris-Todaro Model: Focuses on the role of expected income differentials between urban and rural areas in driving rural-urban migration, suggesting that migrants move to urban areas despite the risk of unemployment, as the expected urban income is higher than the rural income.Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2019).

New Economic Geography: Emphasizes the role of agglomeration economies, transportation costs, and spatial interactions in the location of economic activities and the resulting patterns of urbanization, explaining the clustering of economic activities and population in urban centers due to the advantages of proximity, scale, and access to markets. Krugman, P. R. (2011).

Urban Transition Model: Describes the stages of urbanization, from low levels of urbanization to high levels, as a country goes through economic development, and highlights the relationship between the level of economic development and the degree of urbanization. Deng, X., Huang, J., Rozelle, S., & Uchida, E. (2010).

2. 9. Logical framework

Table 1 logical framework

Objective	Indicators	Data Sources	Methods
Impact on Housing and Infrastructure	- Access to affordable housing Availability and quality of housing stock Provision of basic services (water, sanitation, electricity) - Condition and capacity of transportation networks	- Household surveys -Administrative data (housing, infrastructure)	- Housing needs assessment - Infrastructure capacity analysis - Spatial analysis of service coverage
Socio-economic Changes	- Shifts in employment and income distribution - Changes in household expenditure patterns - Emergence of new economic activities and livelihood strategies - Trends in social mobility and inequality	- Household survey - collected data	- Descriptive and inferential statistics - Qualitative analysis of socio-economic change
Impact on Education and Healthcare	- Enrollment rates in schools and colleges - Quality and staffing of education facilities - Accessibility and utilization of healthcare services	- Education and health administrative data - Household surveys - Stakeholder interviews	- Educational and healthcare facility assessmen - Qualitative analysis of service quality

	- Availability and quality of healthcare infrastructure		
challenges and Opportunities	- Unplanned urban growth and informal settlements - Strain on urban infrastructure and service delivery - Socioeconomic disparities and social cohesion - Environmental degradation and climate change impacts - Potential for economic diversification and innovation	- Stakeholder interviews - Focus group discussions - Policy and institutional analysis	- Qualitative analysis

2.10. Conceptual framework

Provides a more detailed and comprehensive view of the socio-economic impacts of urbanization in Dukem sub-city. It focuses on the key urbanization processes, such as population growth, rural-urban migration, expansion of built-up areas, and economic restructuring, and how these impact various socio-economic factors

Conceptual Framework	Key Factors
Urbanization Processes	- Population growth - Rural-urban migration - Expansion of built-up areas - Economic restructuring and industrialization, service sector growth
Socio-economic Impacts	- Changes in employment and income levels - Shifts in economic activities and sectors - Transformation of social structures and community dynamics - Inequalities and disparities
Sustainable Development |	Challenges and Opportunities - Livability and quality - Provision of public services and infrastructure - Environmental management and resource use - Social cohesion and inclusion (e.g., equity, community engagement

2.10 Gaps in the existing literature

While there is a significant body of literature on the socio-economic impact of urbanization, there are still some gaps and areas that warrant further research. Contextual Variations: Many studies on urbanization focus on specific regions or countries, which limits the generalizability of findings. There is a need for more comparative research across diverse contexts to understand how different factors, such as cultural, political, and economic conditions, influence the socio-economic impact of urbanization.

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEACH METHODOLOGY

3.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the study area, the research methodology and the descriptive nature of the study design. The information used for this purpose was gathered through the use of various techniques, including questionnaires and interviews. Additionally, a range of secondary sources, both published and unpublished, were accessed and utilized.

3.2. Description of the study area

Dukem Sub-city is a municipality located in the Oromia Region of Ethiopia. It is situated approximately 37 kilometers southeast of the Addis Ababa. Dukem is strategically located along the main highway that connects Addis Ababa to other major cities in the region, making it a significant transportation hub. Geographically located by latitude 8o45'25"N-8o50'30"N and longitude 38o51'55"E - 38o56'5" E covering a total area of 35.96 km2. It is located at an average altitude of 2100m above sea level. Dukem shares boundary with Bishoftu in East, Ada'a Woreda in North, and Akaki Woreda in South and West directions. The population is also rapidly growing because of its nearness to Addis Ababa and economic importance. According to the National Population and Housing Census carried out in 2013, the population of the town was 25,214. The climatic condition of the town is Weyna *dega*

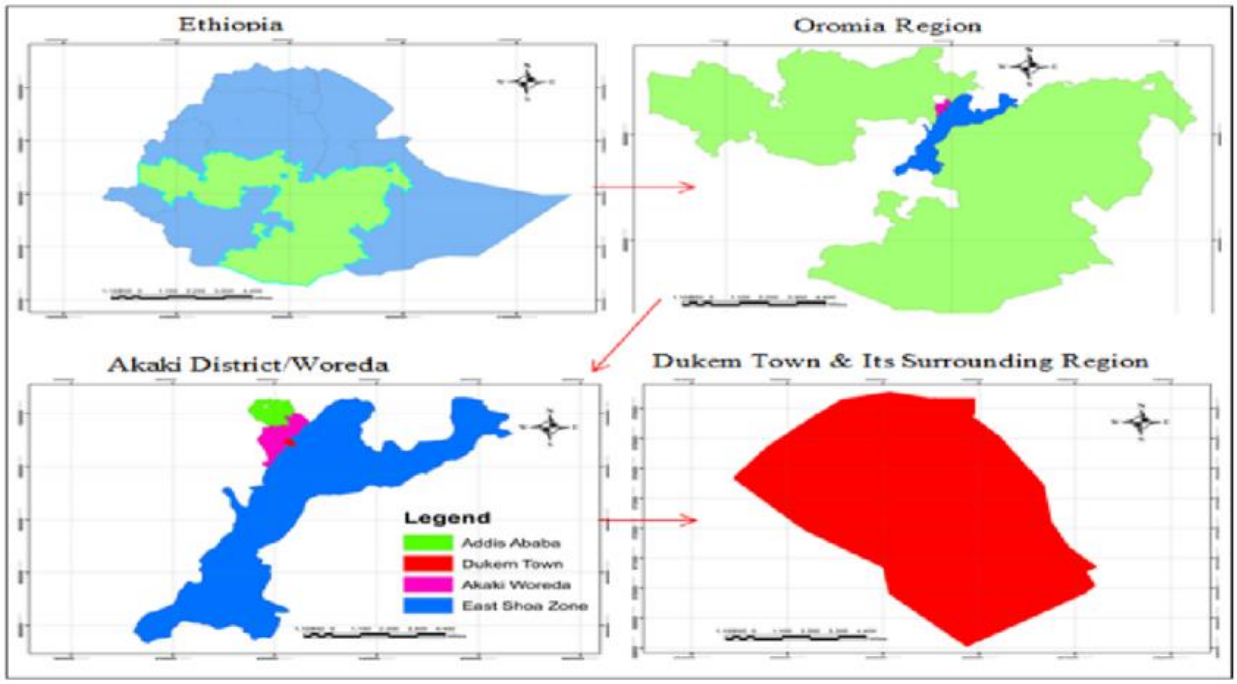


Figure 1. Location map of Dukem Town (Source: Field survey, 2022)

3.3. Research design

Researcher would have been used Mixed-methods research combines both quantitative and qualitative approaches within a single study. It involves collecting and analyzing both numerical and non-numerical data, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of the research topic. Mixed-methods research can be conducted sequentially (quantitative data collected and analyzed first, followed by qualitative data) or concurrently (data collected and analyzed simultaneously). This approach enables researchers to gain a deeper understanding of the socio-economic impact of urbanization by triangulating multiple sources of data and perspectives.(Creswell, & Clark, (2017)

3.4. Data collection methods

When studying the socio-economic impact of urbanization in a specific location like Dukem, researchers can employ various data collection methods to gather relevant information. Here are some common data collection methods that can be uses:(Creswell, & Clark, (2017)

Surveys: Surveys were a widely used data collection method for socio-economic research. Researchers would have been design structured questionnaires to collect quantitative data from a representative sample of residents in Dukem. Surveys can cover various aspects such as household income, employment patterns, access to services, living conditions, and perceptions of urbanization's impact. Surveys can be conducted through face-to-face interviews, telephone interviews, or online surveys.

Observations: Researchers can conduct direct observations of the urban environment in Dukem to gather data on infrastructure, housing conditions, public spaces, and economic activities. Observations can provide valuable insights into the physical and social aspects of urbanization and complement other data collection methods. *Creswell, & Clark, (2017).*

Document Analysis: Researchers can analyzed existing documents, reports, and secondary data sources related to Dukem. This can include government reports, development plans, census data, and other relevant documents. Document analysis helps to understand the historical context, policy frameworks, and existing data on socio-economic indicators in the area.

3.5. Sampling techniques and sample size determination

Sampling techniques and sample size determination are crucial considerations when conducting research on the socio-economic impact of urbanization in a specific location like Dukem, Ethiopia.

3.5.1 Sampling Techniques:

Probability sampling techniques, reseacher would have been used random sampling involve randomly selecting a representative sample from the target population in Dukem

To address the study, researcher would have been used a random sampling technique to select respondents from the residents of two specific woredas. This approach ensures that all potential respondents have an equal opportunity to be chosen and included in the sample. The total

population of residents in these two woredas is reported to be 6270 (according to the Woredas Report of 2016 E.C)

3.5.2 Sample Size Determination:

The study population would have been constitute 6270, House holding in dukem sub city). This would made the total population of 6270.

To determine sample size for large population size Yamane model would be used.
According to (Yamane, 1967:886) the simplified formula to calculate sample sizes is as follows.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)2} = \frac{6270}{1+6270(0.05)2} = 376$$

Where N= population (house hold)

n= sample size

e= significance level of error

Table 2 proportional determination of sample size

Name worads	**Number of house hold in wareda**	**Proportionally allocated Sample**
Malka Dukem	3300	199
Tedacha	2970	177
Total	**6270**	**376**

Source: Own Survey, (2024)

In this study, proportional stratified sampling technique will be used for the selection of 376

3.6. Data Descriptive Analysis:

Conduct descriptive analysis to summarize and describe the socio-economic characteristics of the population in Dukem. This may involve questionnaires, focus group discussions, and observation and document analysis. Examine the distribution of variables, identify outliers, and assess the overall patterns an trends in the data. Descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation, percentages, cross tabulation,ratios and frequency of occurrence would have been used to explain different demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the sample respondents .

3.7. Reliability and Validity

Reliability is a test of how consistently a measuring instrument measures whatever concept it is measuring. Validity is a test of how well an instrument that is developed measures the particular concept it is intended to measure. In other words, validity is concerned with whether we measure the right concept and reliability with stability and consistency of measurement. To ensure validity and reliability researchers can use the instruments already reputed to be "good," rather than laboriously developing their own measures. When using these measures, however, researchers should cite the source (i.e., the author and reference) so that the reader can seek more information if necessary (Uma S.et.al, 2016). So this research would have been used tested instrument by other researcher

3.8. Ethical Considerations

Urbanization, the process of population concentration in urban areas, has significant socio-economic implications that warrant ethical consideration. According to the United Nations, over 55% of the world's population now lives in urban areas, a figure projected to rise to 68% by 2050 (UN, 2018). This rapid urbanization poses complex challenges that require a thoughtful examination of the ethical principles at stake.One of the primary ethical concerns is the potential for urbanization to exacerbate socio-economic inequality. As Glaeser (2011) notes, the concentration of economic opportunities in cities can lead to the accumulation of wealth and resources in the hands of a few, while leaving marginalized communities behind. Ethically, there is an obligation to ensure equitable access to essential services, such as housing, healthcare, and education, for all urban residents (Bhan, 2009). Failure to do so undermines the principles of social justice and violates the human rights of the urban poor.The environmental impact of rapid urbanization also raises ethical considerations. As urban areas expand, they can contribute to increased resource consumption, waste generation, and greenhouse gas emissions, with significant implications for global sustainability (UN-Habitat, 2016). Ethically, urban development must prioritize environmental protection and the preservation of natural resources for current and future generations (Barton, 2000). This aligns with the principles of beneficence and non-maleficence, which call for actions that promote wellbeing and avoid harm.The process of urban redevelopment and the associated rise in property values can lead to the displacement of long-term residents, particularly low-income and vulnerable populations (Lees et al., 2016). This raises ethical concerns about the protection of individual and community rights, as well as the preservation of cultural diversity. Ethically, there is an obligation to mitigate the negative impacts of gentrification and ensure affordable housing options remain available (Goetz, 2013).

Rapid urbanization can outpace the capacity of local governments to provide adequate public services and infrastructure, leading to ethical questions about the effectiveness and accountability of urban governance (Satterthwaite, 2016). Ethically, urban governance structures should be inclusive, transparent, and responsive to the needs of all community members, upholding the principles of autonomy and justice (UN-Habitat, 2015).

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the results of the data analyzed which was collected through the use of closed ended questionnaires, and discusses the findings of the survey. Descriptive statistics tools were used to analyze the collected data on the socio-economic impact of urbanization Dukem sub-city . The results were analyzed from the point of response rate & the demographic characteristics of the respondents. The findings of the study: impact of urbanization on housing and infrastructure development socio-economic changes associated with urbanization, urbanization influenced access to education and healthcare services and urbanization affected the environment in Dukem sub-city output would have been presented through Frequency distribution tables; pie, line and Bar charts. The data were analyzed by frequency of the respondent, mean, aggregate mean and percent.

4.1. Response Rates

A closed ended questioners were distributed for 376 respondents and 373 respondents were fill the questioner and respond correctly. Three questioners were not returned. That means 373 (99.2%) of the respondent were correctly filled and returned.

Table 3 response rate of the respondent

Respondent	Number	Percent
Correctly responded	373	99.2%
Not responded	3	0.8%
Total	376	100%

Source: data survey 2024

4.2. General information about the Respondent

The information generated to address the stated research objectives is solicited from respondents with diverse demographic characteristics.

The first part of the questionnaire consists of the demographic information of the participants. This part of the questionnaire requested a limited amount of information related to personal and professional characteristics of respondents. These variables were included: sex, age, martial status academic qualification, job status and work Time of stay in Dukem .

4.2.1 Sex of the Respondents:

As the data obtained from the respondents figure 1, 219 (58.7%) majority of the respondents were male while 154(43.3 %) were female. This shows that the participation of females lower than males in the in participation.

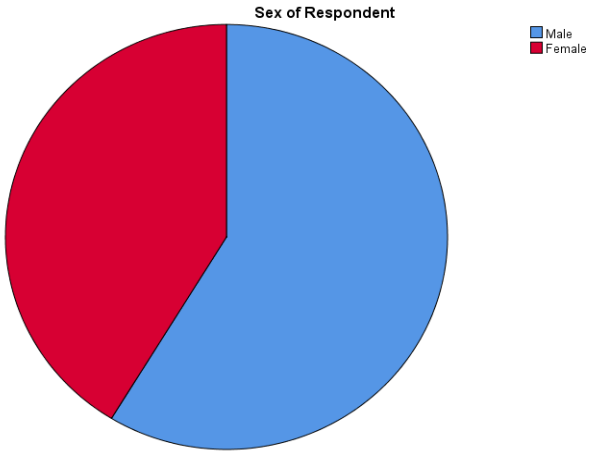


Figure 1 sex of the *respondents*

4.2.2 ***Age of the Respondents***:

Concerning the age of the respondents on the figure 2, 48.1% of the respondents were in the age range of 18-30, while 40.5 % of them were in the age range of 31-40, the 8.0% the age range of 41-50 and the remaining 1.3% and 1.1% in the age range 51-60 and older, respectively.

This is indicated that relative majority of the respondent under the range of 18- 40 represent 48.1 % of the respondent. This indicated that most of the respondent were at middle age, active and mature for their work

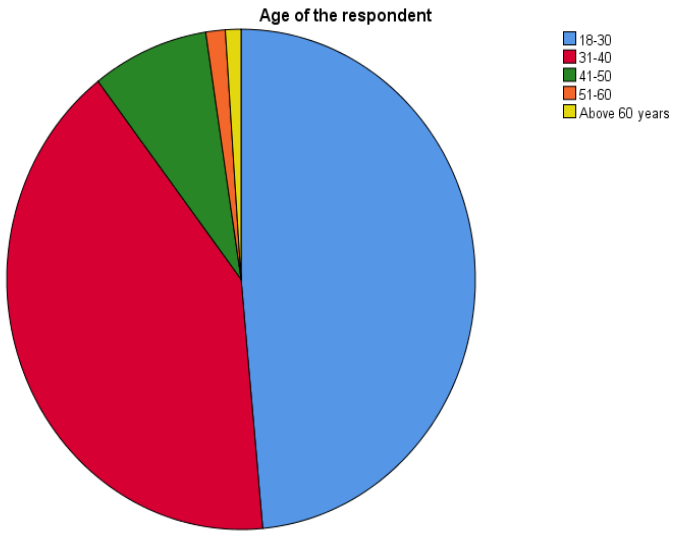


Figure 2 age of the respondents

4.2.3 Martial Status of Respondents

As per the Figure 3 shown below martial status of the respondents, 134(36%) of the respondents single, 232(62.4%) of them have married, 6(1.6%) have divorced. This is confirmed that most of the respondents were ranked first married.

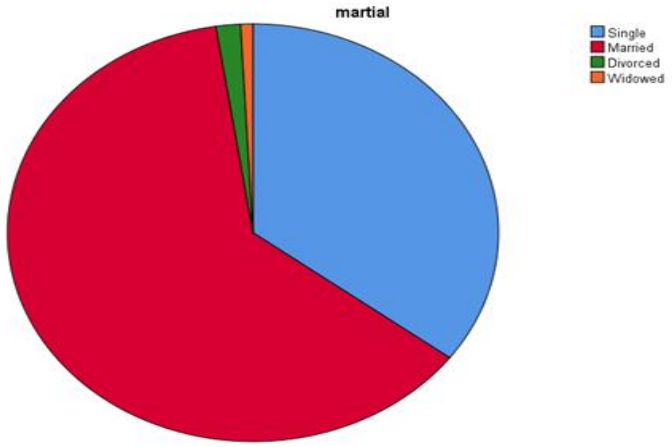


Figure 3 martial status of the respodents

4.2.4 Academic Qualification of Respondents

As per the Figure 4 shown below academic qualification of the respondents, 7(1.9%) of the respondents hold their grade 1-8, 8(2.1%) of them have their grade 9-12, 96(25.5%) have diploma 230 (61.2%) of them have degree and 32(8.5%) of them are masters holders . This is confirmed that most of the respondents were ranked first degree holder. This study revealed that the residents outfitted by good academic performed. This is considered as an advantage to get accurate and relevant information/data for this study.

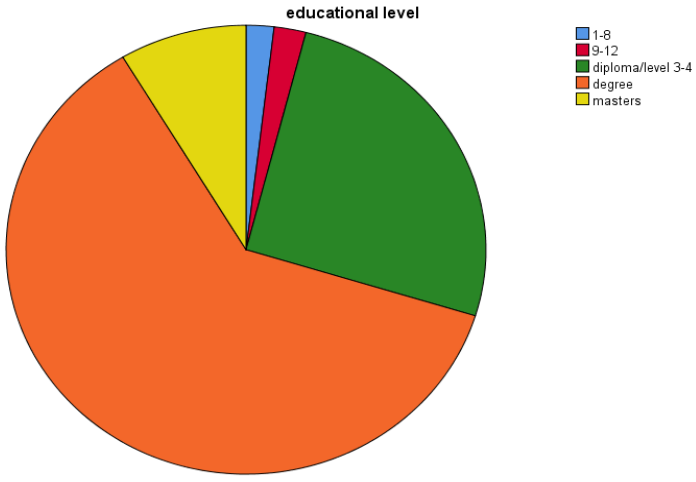


Figure 4 academic qualification of respondents

4.2.5 Position of work status of respondents

As per the Figure 5 shown below status of employment of the respondents, 12(3.2%) of the respondents students, 17(4.6%) of them was unemployed ,58(15.6%) self-employed,110 (27.4%)0f them employed in private sector and 156(41.9%) of them were public sector employed and 27(7.3%) was other employed. This is confirmed that most of the respondents were ranked public sector employed.

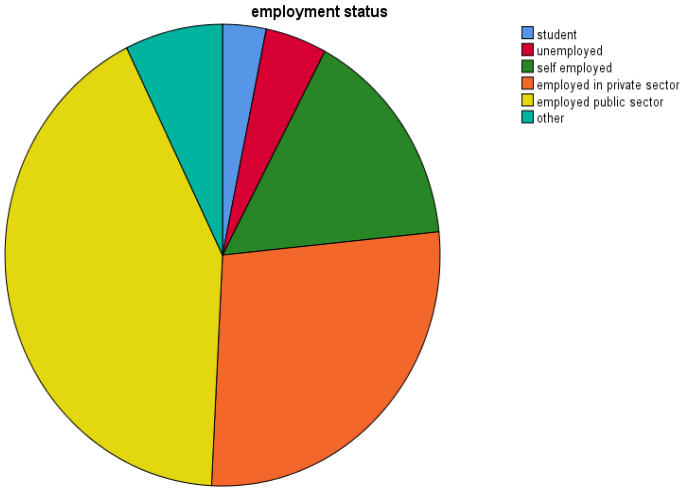
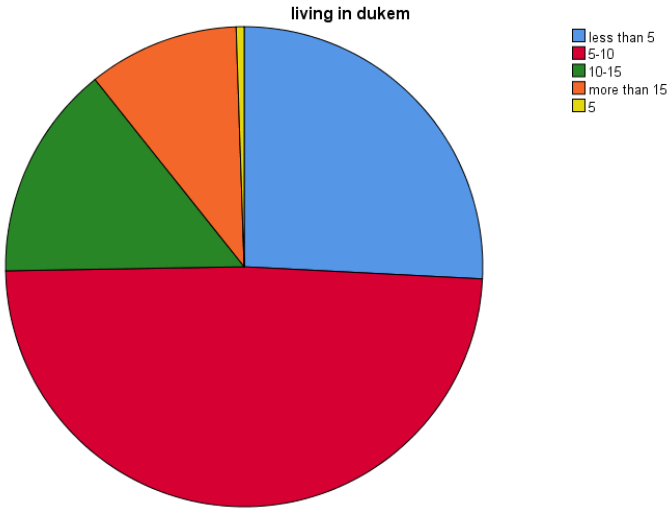


Figure 5 work status of respondents

4.2.6 The Respondents the length of stay of the residents living Dukam sub-city

Regarding the position of respondent on the following figure 6 93(25 %) of the respondents were living in Dukam sub-city less than 5 years,184(49.5%) live in 5-10 years ,56(15%) 0f respondents are lives in 10-15 years and 40(10.5%)of respondents are lived in Dukem sub-city This indicates

that many residents have enough information or understanding about the city when they live in the



city

Figure 6 the length of living in dukem

4.3. ***Data Analysis the impact of urbanization on housing in Dukem sub-city***

In this section, the analyzed data for respondents' thought of the impacts of urbanization on housing in dukem sub-city practice at socio –economic impacts of urbanization in terms of: Urbanization increase in housing units ,Improved housing quality and Housing more affordable for low-income, Decrease in green space, Increased housing demand and Increase in informal settlements, Easier access to services, Positive impact on well-being, Difficulty maintaining traditions and Increase in pollution were presented her.The impact of urbanization on housing in Dukem sub-city.The housing challenges in Dukem sub-city have significant socioeconomic implications, including increased homelessness, overcrowding, and unequal access to affordable, quality housing (UN-Habitat, 2014).In view of assessing the impact of urbanization on housing and infrastructure development the respondents were asked Dukem sub-city residents to indicate their levels of agreement on several parameters of impact of urbanization on housing . The responses were ranged from strongly disagree (SD) =1, disagree (DA) =2, neutral (N) =3, agree (A) =4, and strongly agree (SA) =5. The Frequency, Mean, and percentage were used to analyze the study data as shown below The mean value interpretation for the assumption of the researcher is that above three = agree, 3= neutral and below three = disagree.

4.2.1: the impact of urbanization on housing in Dukem sub-city

Table 4 the impact of urbanization on housing

		Frequency of respondents					*Percent*	*Mode*	*Mean*
1	Urbanization has led to an increase in the number of housing units in Dukem sub-city	SD	D	*N*	*A*	*SA*	*Total*		
		55	42	32	*99*	*145*	*373*	*1*	*3.64*
		14.7	11.3	8.6	*26.5*	*38.9*	*100%*		
		97(26%)		8.6%	*244(65.6%)*				
2	The quality of housing in Dukem sub-city has improved as a result of urbanization	*SD*	D	N	*A*	*SA*	*Total*		
		33	47	39	*136*	*118*	*373*	*4*	*3.69*
		8.8%	12.6	10.5	*36.9*	*31.2*	*100%*		
		80(21.4%)		10.5	*254(68.1%)*				
3	Urbanization has made housing in Dukem sub-city more affordable for low-income residents.	SD	D	N	*A*	*SA*	*Total*	*3*	*2.60*
		91	81	107	*74*	*20*	*373*		
		24.4	21.7	28.7	*19.8*	*5.4*	*100%*		
		172(46.1)		28.7	*94(25.2%)*				
4	Urbanization has led to a decrease in the amount of green space available for housing in Dukem sub-city	*SD*	D	N	*A*	*SA*	*Total*	*4*	*2.96*
		52	106	60	*115*	*40*	*373*		
		13.9	28.4	16.1	30.8	*10.7*	*100%*		
		158 (42,3%)		16.1	*155 (41.3%)*				
5	Urbanization has increased the demand for housing in Dukem sub-city.	*SD*	D	N	*A*	*SA*	*Total*	*4*	*3.78*
		35	52	74	*86*	*126*			
		9.4	13.9	19.8	*23.1*	*33.8*			
		87(23.3%)			*212(56.9%)*				
6	Urbanization has led to an increase in the number of informal settlements in Dukem sub-city	*SD*	D	N	*A*	*SA*	*Total*	*4*	*3.42*
		33	77	78	*109*	*86*	*373*		
		6.2	20.6	2.9	29.2	*23.1*	*100%*		
		100(26.8)		20,9	*195(52.4%)*				

7	Urbanization has made it easier for residents of Dukem sub-city to access essential services such as healthcare and education	*SD*	D	N	*A*	*SA*	*Total*	*4*	*3.36*
		33	59	87	*128*	*66*	*373*		
		8.8	15.8	23.3	*34.3*	*17.7*	*100%*		
		92(24.6%)		23.3	*194(52.1%)*				
8	Urbanization has had a positive impact on the overall well-being of residents in Dukem sub-city	*SD*	D	N	*A*	*SA*	*Total*	*3*	*2.84*
		81	71	86	*98*	*37*			
		21.5	19	23.1	*26.3*	*9.9*			
		152(40.7%)		23.1	*135(36.2%*				
9	Urbanization has made it more difficult for residents of Dukem sub-city to maintain their traditional way of life	*SD*	D	N	*A*	*SA*	*Total*	*3*	*2.94*
		66	99	47	*115*	*46*	*373*		
		17.7	26.5	12.6	*30.8*	*12.3*	*100%*		
		165(44.2%)		30.8	*161(43.1%)*				
10	Urbanization has led to an increase in pollution levels in Dukem sub-city.	*SD*	D	N	A	*SA*	*Total*	*4*	*3.49*
		39	44	84	*106*	*100*	*373*		
		10.5	11.8	22.5	28.4	*26.8*	*100%*		
		83(22.3%)			206(55.2%)				
	Aggregate mean								*3.26*

Source: data survey 2024

From the above table 4 indicated that, respondents were asked whether Urbanization has led to an increase in the number of housing units. With regard to this question item, majority of (244)

65.6%f) respondents agreed with the statement, 32(8.6%) kept neutral and the remaining 97(26%) disagreed with the statement. The mean value 3.64 and mode 1 indicates that most respondents agreed on the matter. This shows that majority of the respondents were clear on the concern of Urbanization has led to an increase in the number of housing units.

As shown in the table question no-2, 254(68.1%)of the respondent were agreed on the issue of The quality of housing in Dukem sub-city has improved as a result of urbanization, while *80(21.4%)*of the respondents were disagree on matter and 39(10.5%) of the participant also neutral.

The mean value of 3.69 and mode of 4 disclosed that most of the respondent ensured .

As indicated item number-3 on the above table, 172(46.1%) of the respondents were agreed that Urbanization has made housing in Dukem sub-city more affordable for low-income residents, 94(25.2%) of the participants were disagreed while the remaining 107(28.7%) kept neutral.

Based on the result of item-3, mean value of 2.60 and mode of 3 majority of the respondents agreed Urbanization has made housing in Dukem sub-city more affordable for low-income residents

For the question no -4, the respondents ranked in to three major likert scale position. That is 158(42.3%) of the respondent agree on the item, while 155(40.7%) of the respondent disagree on Urbanization has led to a decrease in the amount of green space available for housing in Dukem sub-city and 60(16.1%) of the respondents were reserved on neutral position.

Majority of the respondent revealed that Urbanization has led to a decrease in the amount of green space available for housing in Dukem sub-city. This is supported by the mean value (μ= 2.96) of the respondents.

The respondent of the study were asked that Urbanization has increased the demand for housing in Dukem sub-city. With this item 212(56.9%) of participants were agree on the item, 74(13.9%) of respondent renaming neutral and 87(23.2%) participants disagreed. This implies that the do to urbanization the demand of housing increased and this is supported by the mean value of (μ=3.78).

The respondent of the study were also asked the question Urbanization has led to an increase in the number of informal settlements in Dukem sub-city. Regarding this item, majority 195(52.4%) of the respondent agree, 100(26.8%) respondent disagree and 78(20.9%) of remain neutral to the statement. This result of the respondent informal settlements are increased time time . The mean value (μ= 3.42) of the respondents supported the overall argument of the respondent.

The study also Urbanization has made it easier for residents of Dukem sub-city to access essential services such as healthcare and education. The response of respondent for this item, 194(52.1%) of the respondent agree on the statement, 94(24.6%) respondents were disagree and 87(23.3%) were stayed neutral. This indicated that the urbanization has made it easier for residents sub-city to access essential services such as healthcare and education the mean values =3.36 support the rating scale result of the majority of the participants.

The study also Urbanization has had a positive impact on the overall well-being of residents in Dukem sub-city. The respondents were agreed 135(36.2%), while 152 (40.7%) disagreed with the statement and 86(23.1%) remaining neutral. For mean value 2.84 show majority of respondents were disagreed for statement this indicates theirs negative impacts do to urbanization overall well-being of residents.

From question 9, Urbanization has made it more difficult for residents of Dukem sub-city to maintain their traditional way of life, 165(44.2%) participants disagreed with the statement. From these 373 respondents 161 (43.1%) of them were agreed, 47(12.6%) of the respondent remain neutral. This

According to the last item Urbanization has led to an increase in pollution levels in Dukem sub-city, 83(22.3%) of the participants were disagreed on the statement, while 206(55.2%) of the respondents were agreed but 84(22.5%) ban on neutral. Hence the majority of respondents believed that urbanization has led to an increase in pollution levels in sub-city .This is also support by the mean value of (μ=3.49).

The aggregate mean (μ=3.26) of the above table supported that, the impact of urbanization on housing in Dukem sub-city

4.4. Socio-economic Changes Resulting from Urbanization in Dukem Sub-city

According to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs(2019) socio-economic changes resulting from urbanization refer to the shifts in social, economic, and demographic patterns that occur as a result of the growth and development of urban areas In view of to examine the socio-economic changes associated with urbanization the respondents were asked dukem sub-city residents to indicate their levels of agreement on several parameters of socio economic changes resulting from urbanization. The responses were ranged from strongly disagree (SD) =1, disagree (DA) =2, neutral (N) =3, agree (A) =4, and strongly agree (SA) =5. The Frequency, Mean, and percentage were used to analyze the study data as shown in Table 4.3.2 The mean value interpretation for the assumption of the researcher is that above three = agree, 3= neutral and below three = disagree

Table 5 socio-economic changes of resulting from urbanization

		Frequency of respondents					percent	Mode	Mean
1		SD	D	*N*	*A*	*SA*	*Total*		
	Has urbanization created new job opportunities for you or your household	*84*	60	62	*115*	*52*	*373*	*4*	*2.98*
		22.5	16.1	16.6	*30.8*	*13.9*	*100%*		
		114(38.1%)		*16.6%*	*167(44.7%)*				
2	*Has urbanization improved the quality of housing for you or your family*	*SD*	D	N	*A*	*SA*	*Total*	*4*	*2.82*
		74	96	58	*34*	*111*	*373*		
		19.8	25.7	15.5	*9.1*	*29.9*	*100%*		
		170(45.5%)			*145(38.9*				
3	*Has urbanization improved the availability of basic infrastructure (e.g., water, sanitation, electricity*	*SD*	D	N	*A*	*SA*	*Total*	*4*	*3.05*
		63	75	69	*114*	*52*	*373*		
		16.9	20.1	18.5	30.6	*13.9*	*100%*		
		138(36.7%)			*166(44.5%)*				
4	*Has strengthened community ties and social cohesion*	SD	D	*N*	*A*	*SA*	*Total*		
		29	67	75	*148*	*54*	*373*	*3*	*3.06*
		7.8	18	20.1	*39.7*	*14.5*	*100%*		
		96(25.8%)			*202(54.2%)*				
5		SD	D	*N*	*A*	*SA*	*Total*	*3*	*3.13*
	Has urbanization led to a loss of traditional values and cultural practices	*29*	76	124	*104*	*40*	*373*		
		7.8	20.4	33.2	*27.9*	*10.7*	*100%*		
		105(28.2%)		33.2%	*144(38.6%)*				
6	*Urbanization has led to an increase in employment opportunities in Dukem sub-city.*	*SD*	D	N	*A*	*SA*	*Total*	*4*	*3.42*
		20	85	76	*102*	*90*	*373%*		
		5.4	22.8	20.4	*27.3*	*24.1*	*100%*		
		105(28.2%)		20.4	*192(51.4%)*				
7		*SD*	*D*	N	*A*	*SD*	*Total*		
		29	75	79	104	*86*	*373*	*4*	*3.38*

	Urbanization has caused a decline in traditional industries in Dukem sub-city.	*7.8*	20.1	21.2	*27.8*	*23.1*	*100%*		
		104(27.9%)		21.2	*190(51%)*				
8	*Urbanization has improved the overall standard of living in Dukem sub-city.*	*SD*	*D*	N	*A*	*SA*	*Total*		
		35	68	99	146	*25*	*373*	*4*	*3.16*
		9.4	18.2	26.5	*39.1*	*6.7*	*100%*		
		103(27.6%)		26.5%	171(45.8%)				
9	*Urbanization has led to an increase in income inequality in Dukem sub-city.*	*SD*	*D*	N	A	SA	Total		
		41	74	58	*143*	*56*	*373*	*4*	*3.27*
		11.0	19.9	15.6	*38.4*	*15.1*	*100%*		
		115(30.9%)		*15.6*	*199(53.5%)*				
10	*The socio-economic changes resulting from urbanization in Dukem sub-city are significant*	*SD*	*D*	*N*	*A*	*SA*	*Total*		
		29	67	75	148	*54*	*373*	*4*	*3.35*
		7.8	18.0	20.1	*39.7*	*14.5*	*100%*		
		96(38.1%)			*202(54.2%)*				
	Aggregate mean								*3.1*

Source: data survey 2024

From the above table 5 indicated that, respondents were asked whether Has urbanization created new job opportunities for you or your household. With regard to this question item, majority of *167(44.7%*) respondents agreed with the statement, 62(16.6%%) kept neutral and the remaining (*144 (38.1%)*disagreed with the statement. The mean value 2.98 and mode 1 indicates that most respondents agreed on the matter. This shows that majority of the respondents were clear on the concern of urbanization created new job opportunities for you or your household.

As shown in the table question no-2, *145(38.9%*o)f the respondent were agreed on the issue of Has urbanization improved the quality of housing for you or your family, while*170(45.5*%) of the respondents were disagree on matter and 58*(15.5%*of the participant also neutral.

The mean value of 2.82 and mode of 4 most of the respondent ensured that there a problem .

As indicated item number-3 on the above table, 166(44.5%)of the respondents were agreed that Has urbanization improved the availability of basic infrastructure, 138(36.9%) of the participants were disagreed while the remaining 69(18.5%) kept neutral.

Based on the result of item-3, mean value of 3.05 and mode of 4 majority of the respondents agreed urbanization improved the availability of basic infrastructure.

For the question no -4, the respondents ranked in to three major likert scale position. That is *202(54.2%)* of the respondent agree on the item, while *104(25.8%)*of the respondent disagree on urbanization strengthened community ties and social cohesion and 75(20.1%) of the respondents were reserved on neutral position.

Majority of the respondent's urbanization strengthened community ties and social cohesion. This is supported by the mean value (μ= 3.06) of the respondents.

The respondent of the study were asked that *has urbanization led to a loss of traditional values and cultural practices*. With this item *144(38.6%)* of participants were agree on the item, 124(33.2%) of respondent renaming neutral and *105(21.2%)* participants disagreed. This implies that the do to u*rbanization led to a loss of traditional values and cultural practices* and this is supported by the mean value of (μ=3.13).

The respondent of the study were also asked the question *Urbanization has led to an increase in employment opportunities in Dukem sub-city*. Regarding this item, majority *105(28.2%)* of the respondent disagree, *192(51.4%)* respondent agree and *70(20.4%)*of remain neutral to the statement. This result of the respondent do to urbanization don't increase *employment opportunities*. The mean value (μ= 3.42) of the respondents supported the overall argument of the respondent.

The study also *Urbanization has caused a decline in traditional industries in Dukem sub-city*. The response of respondent for this item, 190(51 %) of the respondent agree on the statement, 104(27.9%) respondents were disagree and 79(20.1%) were stayed neutral. This indicated that the *Urbanization has caused a decline in traditional industries* the mean values =3.38 support the rating scale result of the majority of the participants.

The study also *Urbanization has improved the overall standard of living in Dukem sub-city***.** The respondents were agreed 171(45.8%), while 103(27.6%) disagreed with the statement and 68(18.2%) remaining neutral. For mean value 3.16 show majority of respondents were agreed for statement this indicates theirs positive impacts *improved the overall standard of living*.

From the item *Urbanization has led to an increase in income inequality in Dukem sub-city* asked from the respondents, *105(30.9%)*participants disagreed with the statement. From these 373 respondents *199(53.5%)* of them were agreed, 58(15.6%) of the respondent remain neutral.

This indicates majority respondents agreed with statement so, urbanization *an increase in income inequality*

According to the last item *The socio-economic changes resulting from urbanization in Dukem sub-city are significant*, 96(38.1%) of the participants were disagreed on the statement, while 202(54.2%)of the respondents were agreed but 75(20.1) on neutral. Hence the majority of respondents believed that *socio-economic changes resulting from urbanization in were significant* .This is also support by the mean value of (μ=3.35).

The aggregate mean (μ=3.1) of the above table supported that, the *Socio-economic Changes Resulting from Urbanization*

4.5. Urbanization influenced access to education and healthcare services in Dukem sub-city

Urbanization had a significant impact on access to education and healthcare services. According to a study by the World Bank (2020), the following are some of the key ways in which urbanization has influenced these public services

Increased Population Density: As more people migrate to urban areas, the population density in cities increases, leading to a higher demand for educational institutions and resources (United Nations, 2018).

Improved Infrastructure: Urbanization often brings about improvements in transportation, communication, and other infrastructure, making it easier for people to access educational institutions located in urban centers (World Bank, 2020). Centralization of Healthcare Facilities: Urbanization has led to the concentration of healthcare facilities, such as hospitals, clinics, and specialized medical centers, in urban areas, making it easier for the urban population to access

these services (World Health Organization, 2021).To indicate their levels of agreement on several parameters of urbanization influence access to education and healthcare services . The responses were ranged from strongly disagree (SD) =1, disagree (DA) =2, neutral (N) =3, agree (A) =4, and strongly agree (SA) =5. The Frequency, Mean, and percentage were used to analyze the study data as shown in Table 6 The mean value interpretation for the assumption of the researcher is that above three = agree, 3= neutral and below three = disagree

Table 6 urbanization influence access to education and healthcare services

		Frequency of respondents					*percent*	*Mode*	*Mean*
1	Urbanization has improved access to education for residents in Dukem sub-city.	SD	D	*N*	*A*	*SA*	*total*	*1*	*3.42*
		39	52	62	*153*	*67*	*373*		
		10.5	13.9	16.6	*41.0*	*18.0*	*100%*		
		91(24.4%)		*16.6%*	*220(59%*				
2	The availability of healthcare facilities has increased in Dukem sub-city as a result of urbanization.	*SD*	*D*	*N*	*A*	*SA*	*Total*		
		34	61	83	*144*	*50*	*373*	*4*	3.31
		9.1	16.4	22.3	*38.7*	*13.4*	*100%*		
		94(25.5%)		*22.3%*	*194(52.1%)*				
3	Urbanization has led to a decrease in the quality of education in Dukem sub-city.	*SD*	D	N	*A*	*SA*	*Total*	*3*	*3.01*
		42	77	130	*83*	*40*	*373*		
		11.3	20.7	34.9	22.4	*10.8*	*100%*		
		119(32%)		10.8	*123(33.1%)*				
4	The cost of healthcare services has become more affordable for residents in Dukem sub-city due to urbanization	*SD*	D	N	*A*	*SA*	*total*	*3*	*2.88*
		46	113	87	*93*	*34*	*3773*		
		12.3	30,3	23.3	24.9	*9.1*	*100%*		
		159(42.6)		*23.3%*	*127(34.1%)*				
5	Urbanization has created challenges in accessing education and healthcare services for certain segments of the population in Dukem sub-city	*SD*	*D*	*N*	*A*	*SD*	*Total*		
		35	86	83	*130*	*39*	*373*	*3*	*3.14*
		9.4	23.1	22.3	*34.9*	*10.5*	*100%*		
		121(32.5%)		22.3	*169(45%)*				

6	Urbanization has contributed to a more equitable distribution of education and healthcare services in Dukem sub-city.	*SD*	D	N	*A*	*SA*	*Total*	*3*	*3.23*
		20	65	136	*113*	*39*	*373*		
		5.4	17.4	36.5	30.3	*10,5*	*100%*		
		75(22.8%)		*36.5%*	*152(40.8%)*				
		SD	D	*N*	*A*	*SA*	*tota*		
7	Overall, urbanization has had a positive impact on access to education and healthcare services in Dukem sub-city.	*24*	70	87	118	*74*	*373*	*4*	*3.4*
		6.4	18.8	23.3	*31.6*	*19.8*	*100%*		
		94(25.2%)			*192(51.4%)*				
8	Urbanization has had a negative impact on the quality of education and healthcare services available in Dukem sub-city.	*SD*	D	N	A	*SA*	*Total*	*2*	*2.77*
		90	66	100	*73*	*44*			
		24.1	17.7	26.8	19.6	*118*	*100%*		
		156(41.8)		26.8%	117(31.4%)				
9	Urbanization has increased environmental pollution, which has negatively affected the health and well-being of residents and their access to healthcare services	*SD*	D	N	*A*	*SA*	*Total*	*3*	*3.35*
		47	58	69	*117*	*82*	*373*		
		12.6	15.5	18.5	31.4	*22.0*	*100%*		
		105(28.1%)			*199(53.4%)*				
Aggregate mean									*3.16*

Source: data survey 2024

From the above table 6 indicated that, respondents were asked whether Urbanization has improved access to education for residents in Dukem sub-city. . With regard to this question item, majority of *220(59%* respondents agreed with the statement, 62(16.6 %) kept neutral and the remaining *91(24.4%)* disagreed with the statement. The mean value 3.42 and mode 1 indicates that most respondents not agreed on the question. This shows that majority of the respondents were clear on the concern of urbanization has improved access to education for residents.

As shown in the table question no-2, *194(52.1%) of* the respondent were agreed on the issue of The availability of healthcare facilities has increased in Dukem sub-city as a result of urbanization

., while *94(25.5%)*of the respondents were disagree on matter and 83*(22.5%*of the participant also neutral. The mean value of 3.32 and mode of 4 most of the respondent ensured that there a problem

As indicated item number-3 on the above table, *123(33.1%)*of the respondents were agreed that Urbanization has led to a decrease in the quality of education in Dukem sub-city., *119(32%)*of the participants were disagreed while the remaining 77(20.5%) kept neutral.

Based on the result of item-3, mean value of 3.1 and mode of 4 majority of the respondents agreed Urbanization has led to a decrease in the quality of education.

For the question no -4, the respondents ranked in to three major likert scale position. That is *127(34%)*of the respondent agree on the item, while *159(42.6%)*of the respondent disagree on The cost of healthcare services has become more affordable for residents in Dukem sub-city due to urbanization and 87(23.3%) of the respondents were reserved on neutral position.

Majority of the respondents the cost of healthcare services has become more affordable for residents in Dukem sub-city due to urbanization. This is supported by the mean value (μ= 2.88) of the respondents.

The respondent of the study were asked that Urbanization has created challenges in accessing education and healthcare services for certain segments of the population in Dukem sub-city. With this item *169(45%)* of participants were agree on the item, 8(33.2%) of respondent renaming neutral and *121(32.5%)* participants disagreed. This implies that the do to this is supported by the mean value of (μ=3.14). Urbanization has created challenges in accessing education and healthcare services for certain segments of the population

The respondent of the study were also asked the question Urbanization has contributed to a more equitable distribution of education and healthcare services in Dukem sub-city *in Dukem sub-city*. Regarding this item, majority *152(40.8%)*of the respondent agree, *75(22.8%)*respondent disagree and *136(36.4%)*of remain neutral to the statement. This result of the respondent do to. Urbanization has contributed to a more equitable distribution of education and healthcare services The mean value (μ= 3.23) of the respondents supported the overall argument of the respondent.

The study also Overall, urbanization has had a positive impact on access to education and healthcare services in Dukem sub-city. The response of respondent for this item, 192(51.4%)of the

respondent agree on the statement, 94(25.2%)respondents were disagree and 70(18.8%) were stayed neutral. This indicated that the Overall, urbanization had a positive impact on access to education and healthcare services the mean values =3.38 support the rating scale result of the majority of the participants.

The study also Urbanization has had a negative impact on the quality of education and healthcare services available in Dukem sub-city. The respondents were agreed 117(31.4%),while 156(41.8%) disagreed with the statement and 100(26.8%) remaining neutral. For mean value 2.77 show majority of respondents were disagreed for statement this indicates theirs a negative impact on the quality of education and healthcare services available.

From the item Urbanization has increased environmental pollution, which has negatively affected the health and well-being of residents and their access to healthcare services asked from the respondents, *105(28.1%)* participants disagreed with the statement. From these 373 respondents *199(53.5%)* of them were agreed, 69(18.8%) of the respondent remain neutral. This indicates majority respondents agreed with statement so, urbanization had increased environmental pollution and negatively affected the health and well-being of residents and their access to healthcare services.

4.6. How has urbanization affected the environment in Dukem sub-city

The expansion of Dukem has resulted in the conversion of agricultural and natural land to residential, commercial, and industrial uses (Gebre & Rooijen, 2009). A study by Senbeta (2013) found that the urban area of Dukem increased by 83% between 2003 and 2013, leading to the loss of green spaces, forests, and fertile farmland. This land use change has contributed to environmental degradation and the fragmentation of ecosystems In view of to examine the socio-economic changes associated with urbanization the respondents were asked dukem sub-city residents to indicate their levels of agreement on several parameters urbanization affected the environment.The responses were ranged from strongly disagree (SD) =1, disagree (DA) =2, neutral (N) =3, agree (A) =4, and strongly agree (SA) =5. The Frequency, Mean, and percentage were used to analyze the study data as shown in Table 4.4 The mean value interpretation for the assumption of the researcher is that above three = agree, 3= neutral and below three = disagree

Table 7 urbanization affected the environmental

1	Do you believe that the residents of Dukem sub-city are aware of the environmental consequences of urbanization	Frequency of respondents					*Percent*	*Mode*	*Mean*
		SD	D	*N*	*A*	*SA*	*Total*		
		26	72	119	*101*	*56*	*373*	*3*	*3.24*
		7.0	19.0	31,9	*27.1*	*15.0*	*100%*		
		97 (26%)		*31.9%*	*157(42.1%)*				
2	Has the increase in industrial activities in Dukem sub-city led to environmental degradation	*SD*	*D*	*N*	*A*	*SA*	*Total*		
		23	59	57	130	*104*	*373*	*4*	3.62
		6.2	15.8	15.3	34.9	*27.9*	*100%*		
		82(22%		*100*	*234(62.8%)*				
3	The local government has taken adequate measures to mitigate the environmental impact of urbanization in Dukem sub-city.	*SD*	*D*	*N*	*A*	*SA*	*Total*		
		46	68	86	*138*	*35*	*373*	*4*	*3.13*
		12.2	18.3	23.1	*37.1*	*9.4*	*100%*		
		114(30.5%)		*23.1%*	*173(46.5%)*				
4	Urbanization has had a positive impact on the environment in Dukem sub-city	SD	D	*N*	*A*	*SA*	*Total*	*4*	*2.90*
		74	81	74	*98*	*46*	*373*		
		19.8	21.7	19.8	*26.3*	*12.3*	*100%*		
		155(41.5%)		*19.8%*	*144(38.6%)*				
5	Urbanization has led to increased air pollution in Dukem sub-city	SD	D	*N*	*A*	*SA*	*Total*	*4*	*3.71*
		22	51	49	*144*	*107*	*373*		
		5.9	13.7	13.1	*38.6*	*28.7*	*100%*		
		93(19.6%)			*251(67.3%)*				
6	Urbanization has reduced green spaces and biodiversity in Dukem sub-city.	SD	D	N	*A*	*SA*	*Total*	*3*	*3.47*
		36	63	66	104	104	*373*		
		9.7	16.9	17.7	*27.9*	27.9	*100%*		
		99(26.6%)		100.0	*208(55.8%)*				
7	Urbanization has improved access to clean water and sanitation in Dukem sub-city	*SD*	D	N	A	*SA*	*Total*	*4*	*3.15*
		35	77	116	*88*	*57*	*373*		
		9.4	20.6	31.1	23.6	*15.3*	*100%*		

		112(30%)		31.3	*145(38.9)*			
8	Urbanization has contributed to soil erosion and water scarcity in Dukem sub-city	*SD*	D	N	A	*SA*	*Total*	*4*	*3.49*
		30	65	57	*133*	*88*	*373%*		
		8.0	17.4	15.3	35.7	*23.6*	*100%*		
		95(25.4%)		15.3%	*221(59.3%)*				

Source: data survey 2024

From the above table 7 indicated that, respondents were asked whether *you believe that the residents of Dukem sub-city are aware of the environmental consequences of urbanization*. With regard to this question item, majority of *157(42.1%)* respondents agreed with the statement, 119(31.9 %) kept neutral and the remaining *97(26%)* disagreed with the statement. The mean value 3.24 and mode 3 indicates that most respondents agreed on the question. This shows that majority of the respondents were clear on the concern of residents were had *aware of the environmental consequences of urbanization*

As shown in the table question no-2, *234(62.8%) of* the respondent were agreed on the issue *of Has the increase in industrial activities in Dukem sub-city led to environmental degradation.*

, while *82(22%)* of the respondents were disagree on matter and 57*(15.2%*of the participant also neutral.

The mean value of 3.62 and mode of 4 most of the respondent ensured that there a problem .

As indicated item number-3 on the above table, *114(30.5 %)*of the respondents were agreed that *The local government has taken adequate measures to mitigate the environmental impact of urbanization in Dukem sub-city*., *173(46.5%)* of the participants were disagreed while the remaining 86(23.1%) kept neutral.

Based on the result of item-3, mean value of 3.13 and mode of 4 majority of the respondents agreed Urbanization has led to a decrease in the quality of education.

For the question no -4, the respondents ranked in to three major likert scale position. That is *144(38.6%)*of the respondent agree on the item, while *155(41.5%)*of the respondent disagree on

Urbanization has had a positive impact on the environment in Dukem sub-city and 74(19.8%) of the respondents were reserved on neutral position.

Majority of the respondents were said disagreed. This is supported by the mean value (μ= 2.90) of the respondents.

The respondent of the study were asked that *Urbanization has led to increased air pollution in Dukem sub-city.* With this item *251(67.3%)*of participants were agree on the item, 49(13.1%) of respondent renaming neutral and 99(26.6%)participants disagreed. This implies that the do to urbanization were increase air pollution this is supported by the mean value of (μ=3.71).

The respondent of the study were also asked the question *Urbanization has reduced green spaces and biodiversity in Dukem sub-city.* Regarding this item, majority 208(55.8%) of the respondent agree, 63*(16.9%)* respondent disagree and *136(36.4%)*of remain neutral to the statement. This result of the respondent do to *Urbanization has reduced green spaces and biodiversity*. The mean value (μ= 3.47) of the respondents supported the overall argument of the respondent.

The study also *Urbanization has improved access to clean water and sanitation in Dukem sub-city*. The response of respondent for this item, 145(38.9)of the respondent agree on the statement, 116(31.1%)respondents were disagree and 112(30%)were stayed neutral. This indicated that the *Urbanization has improved access to clean water and sanitation* the mean values =3.15 support the rating scale result of the majority of the participants.

The study also *Urbanization has contributed to soil erosion and water scarcity in Dukem sub-city.* The respondents were agreed 221(59.3%),while 95(25.4%)disagreed with the statement and 57(15.3%) remaining neutral. For mean value 3.15 show majority of respondents were agreed for statement this indicates there were *soil erosion and water scarcity in sub -city* .

4.7.Mean and Standard urbanization effect variables

In order to know status of awareness of the respondents, 37 items related to socio-economic change , a influenced access to education and affected the environment were grouped into three. The numbers of items under each group has different number of questions. Average response of each group was taken to calculate the mean. The result was given by table 8 below.

Table 8 summary of mean and standard deviation for impacts of urbanization response

		N	Mean		Std. Error Mean
			Statistics	Std. Deviation	
Urbanization has impact on Socio Economic Change		373	3.1608	.72853	.03772
urbanization influenced access to education and healthcare services		373	3.1490	.72945	.03777
urbanization affected the environment		373	3.3397	.78651	.04072

Expected arithmetic means for each group were 3. The descriptive statistics above given in table 8 clearly indicates the corresponding arithmetic mean Urbanization has impact on Socio Economic Change, influenced access to education and healthcare services and affected the environment as they have above assumed mean or median. The standard deviation and standard error of all group is very small indicating that the there is no large variations among responses. The finding also indicates that the respondents were in positive deviance categories.

Additionally, we have checked that whether the mean of the response variables have significantly negative deviance, median position or positive deviance against assumed mean (median). The result of test statistics was given by table 9. below

Table 9 T-test statistics for mean .

One-Sample Test						
	Test Value = 3					
	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper

Socio Economic Change	4.262	372	.000	.16077	.0866	.2349
urbanization influenced access to education and healthcare services	3.946	372	.000	.14903	.0748	.2233
urbanization affected the environment	8.341	372	.000	.33967	.2596	.4197

As shown in the table 9 above the t test statistics indicated that there is a significant difference between hypothesized mean and the mean of grouped variable at any alpha level of significance.

4.8. Correlation Analysis

Correlation is the degree of correspondence between variables. This implies the relationship is mutual or reciprocating, but we do not include in our concept of correlation any proposition that one thing is the cause and the other the effect (Robert and Richard, 2008). Correlation is a statistical term describing the degree to which two variables move in coordination with one another. If the two variables move in the same direction, then those variables are said to have a positive correlation. If they move in opposite directions, then they have a negative correlation. A coefficient of correlation of +0.8 or -0.8 indicates a strong correlation between the independent variable and the dependent variable. An r of +0.20 or -0.20 indicates a weak correlation between the variables. When the coefficient of correlation is 0.00 there is no correlation. There is one dependent variable impact urbanization The result of correlation analysis was given below by table

Table 10 Pearson correlation impact urbanization b/n socio economic change ,accessto education and healthcare and environmental effects

	Impact of Urbanization		
	N	Correlation value (R)	Sig. (2-tailed)
Socio Economic Change	373	.667**	0.000
access to education and healthcare services	373	.597**	0.000
Environmental affect	373	.528**	0.000

***. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).*

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).*

Correlation result given in table 10 above show that there is significant association between socio-economic change versus **Impact of Urbanization** and its impact with r= .667 p value= .000; access to education and healthcare services and Impact of Urbanization with r= .597 and P-value=.000; Environmental affect and Impact of Urbanization r= .528 and P-value=.000 his shows strong correlations.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDING CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1.Summary

As discussed in the previous chapters, the primary aim of this research paper is to analyze the socio-economic impact of urbanization in Dukem sub-city. Accordingly, this chapter presents the conclusions and recommendations based on the results of the study presented in Chapter four.The chapter begins by summarizing the key findings from the earlier analysis of the socio-economic impacts of urbanization in the Dukem sub-city. It then uses these findings to draw coherent conclusions about the overall effects of the urbanization process on the local population and economy.Finally, the chapter forwards a set of recommendations targeted. These recommendations suggest ways to mitigate the negative impacts and enhance the positive outcomes of urbanization in the Dukem sub-city, based on the research insights.

5.2. Conclusion

The study on the socio-economic impact of urbanization in Dukem sub-city has provided valuable insights into the multifaceted changes and challenges associated with the rapid urbanization of the sub-city . The key objectives of the study were to examine the socio-economic changes, the impact on education and healthcare facilities, and the environmental consequences of urbanization in Dukem Town,

The findings of the study reveal that urbanization has brought about both positive and negative changes to the local population. On the positive side, the influx of people and businesses has stimulated the local economy, leading to increased employment opportunities and improved access to essential services like education and healthcare. The expansion of urban infrastructure has also enhanced the overall quality of life for many residents.

However, the study also highlights the significant challenges posed by unplanned and rapid urbanization. The strain on existing resources and infrastructure has resulted in issues such as overcrowding, lack of affordable housing, and environmental degradation. The loss of agricultural

land and the increased pressure on the natural environment have raised concerns about the long-term sustainability of the sub-city development.

Furthermore, the study reveals that the benefits of urbanization have not been evenly distributed, with marginalized groups often facing disproportionate challenges in adapting to the changing landscape. This underscores the need for comprehensive urban planning and policy interventions that prioritize social equity and inclusive development.

In generally, the socio-economic impact of urbanization in Dukem sub-city is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that requires a holistic approach to address the various challenges and capitalize on the opportunities presented. Policymakers and urban planners must work closely with the local community to develop strategies that strike a balance between economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection, ensuring a more sustainable and equitable future for the sub-city.

5.3. Recommendation

Develop and implement an affordable housing strategy that includes the provision of low-cost rental units, public-private partnerships for social housing, and targeted subsidies for low-income households

Develop a long-term, integrated urban planning and development strategy that takes into account the multifaceted impacts of urbanization.

Review and update the existing land use and housing policies to ensure they are responsive to the rapid urbanization and housing demands in Dukem sub-city.

Collaborate with financial institutions and housing cooperatives to develop tailored housing loan products and support programs for first-time homebuyers and underserved communities.

Identify and map the existing informal settlements in Dukem sub-city, assess their living conditions, and engage with the residents to understand their needs and priorities.

Implement a participatory and inclusive informal settlement upgrading program that focuses on improving access to basic services, infrastructure, and secure tenure.

Explore in-situ slum upgrading approaches to minimize displacement and maintain the social and economic networks of the affected communities

Ensure that this strategy is aligned with the city's overall vision and goals for sustainable growth and livability.

Incorporate strategies for managing population growth, land use, infrastructure development, and resource allocation to mitigate the adverse effects of rapid urbanization.

Evaluate the current governance structures and institutional capacities to effectively manage and respond to the challenges of urbanization.

Enhance the coordination and collaboration between various departments and agencies responsible for urban planning, service delivery, and environmental protection.

Invest in capacity-building initiatives to equip local authorities and stakeholders with the necessary skills and resources to implement targeted interventions.

Prioritize the development and upgrading of essential infrastructure, such as transportation, water, sanitation, and energy systems, to meet the growing demands of the urban population.

Ensure that these infrastructure projects are designed and implemented with a focus on sustainability, energy efficiency, and equitable access.

Explore innovative and inclusive service delivery models to reach marginalized communities and address the needs of vulnerable groups.

Implement comprehensive measures to mitigate the adverse environmental impacts of urbanization, such as air and water pollution, waste management, and ecosystem degradation.

Integrate climate change adaptation strategies into urban planning and development, including the promotion of green infrastructure, disaster risk reduction, and community-based resilience initiatives.

Encourage the adoption of sustainable practices and technologies by businesses, households, and the broader community

Increase the number of educational institutions, enhance their capacity, and improve the quality of educational resources and teaching

Assess the current state of healthcare services, including the availability, accessibility, and quality of primary, secondary, and specialized healthcare facilities.

Invest in the expansion and modernization of healthcare facilities, with a focus on improving their capacity, equipment, and the availability of qualified healthcare professionals.

Promote the adoption of green building standards, energy-efficient technologies, and sustainable urban design principles to reduce the environmental impact of the built environment.

Develop and implement a comprehensive waste management strategy that emphasizes waste reduction, recycling, and the recovery of resources from waste streams.

Encourage public participation and community engagement in the development and implementation of environmental initiatives, fostering a sense of ownership and shared responsibility. While the statistical analysis suggests that improving the environmental impacts of urbanization may not be as effective as other factors in mitigating the overall impacts, it is still crucial to address these challenges. By implementing the recommended actions, the city authorities in Dukem can work towards a more sustainable and resilient urban environment, contributing to the overall quality of life for the city's residents of education and healthcare service delivery.

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7. Appendix

QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire to be filled by Dukem sub-city residents.

Dear respondents, the purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data on" Socio- economic Impact of urbanization in the case of Dukem sub-city ." Thus your response will contribute for the success and validity of the study. The response forgive is confidential and cannot be used to other purpose.

Contact Beshir Kasso

Tele phone number +251910400824

I would like thank for all your cooperation in advance!

General Instructions

No need of writing your name!

Put " X " for closed ended questions in the box and explain your opinion for open ended questions!

You are kindly requested to answer all questions!

I. Personal information

1. Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐

2. Age: 18-30yrs ☐ 31-40yrs ☐ 41-50yrs ☐ 51-60 ☐ greater than 61yrs ☐

3. Marital status: Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed ☐

4. Educational level: 1-8 ☐ 9-12 ☐ Diploma/levels 3-4 ☐ degree ☐ Masters ☐ Doctorate ☐

5. Employment status: Student ☐ Unemployed ☐ Self-employed ☐ . Employed in the private sector ☐ Employed in the public sector ☐ other

6. How long have you been living in Dukem sub-city? Less than 5 years ☐ 5-10 years ☐ 10-15 years ☐ d. More than 15 years ☐

R***ead the questions in the table below and mark ''✓'' (1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3.nuetrual 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree)***

A.*Questions about the impact of urbanization on housing in Dukem sub-city?*	1	2	3	4	5
1. Urbanization has led to an increase in the number of housing units in Dukem sub-city					
2. The quality of housing in Dukem sub-city has improved as a result of urbanization.					
3. Urbanization has made housing in Dukem sub-city more affordable for low-income residents.					
4. Urbanization has led to a decrease in the amount of green space available for housing in Dukem sub-city.					
5. Urbanization has increased the demand for housing in Dukem sub-city.					
6. Urbanization has led to an increase in the number of informal settlements in Dukem sub-city.					
7. Urbanization has made it easier for residents of Dukem sub-city to access essential services such as healthcare and education.					

8. Urbanization has had a positive impact on the overall well-being of residents in Dukem sub-city.					
9. Urbanization has made it more difficult for residents of Dukem sub-city to maintain their traditional way of life.					
10. Urbanization has led to an increase in pollution levels in Dukem sub-city.					

B. Questions about Socio-economic Changes Resulting from Urbanization in Dukem Sub-city	1	2	3	4	5
1.Has urbanization created new job opportunities for you or your household					
2.Has urbanization improved the quality of housing for you or your family					
3.Has urbanization improved the availability of basic infrastructure (e.g., water, sanitation, electricity)					
4.Has urbanization strengthened community ties and social cohesion					
5.Has urbanization led to a loss of traditional values and cultural practices					
6.Urbanization has led to an increase in employment opportunities in Dukem sub-city.					
7. Urbanization has caused a decline in traditional industries in Dukem sub-city.					
8. Urbanization has improved the overall standard of living in Dukem sub-city.					
9. Urbanization has led to an increase in income inequality in Dukem sub-city.					
10. The socio-economic changes resulting from urbanization in Dukem sub-city are significant.					

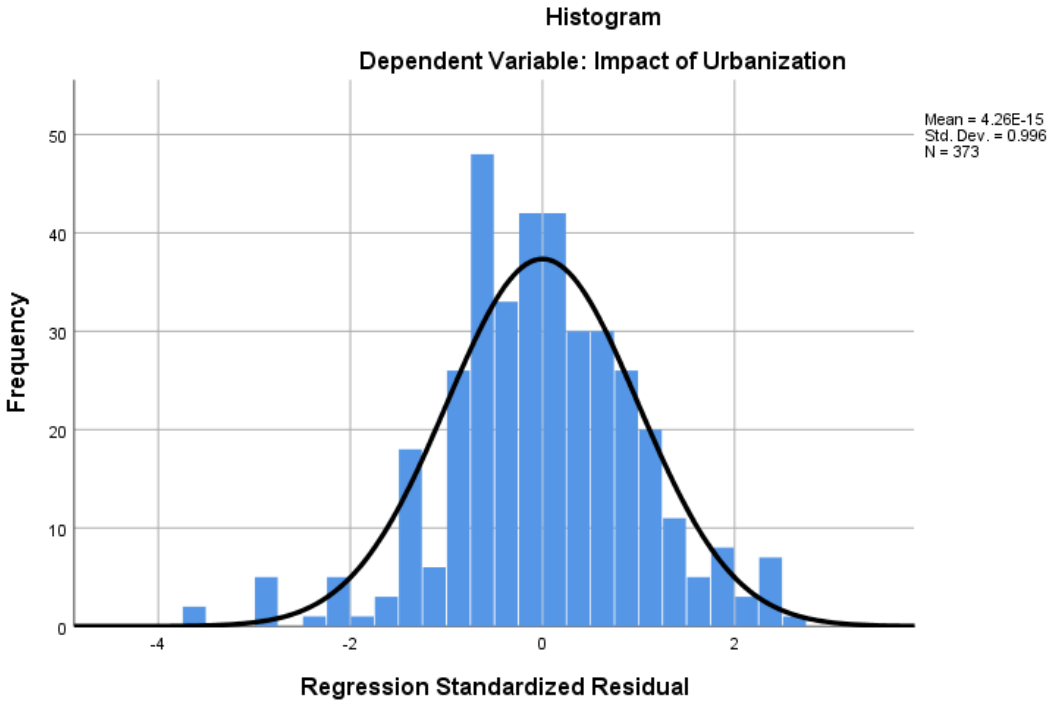
C. ***the Questions How has urbanization influenced access to education and healthcare services in Dukem sub-city***	1	2	3	4	5
1. Urbanization has improved access to education for residents in Dukem sub-city.					
2. The availability of healthcare facilities has increased in Dukem sub-city as a result of urbanization.					
3. Urbanization has led to a decrease in the quality of education in Dukem sub-city.					

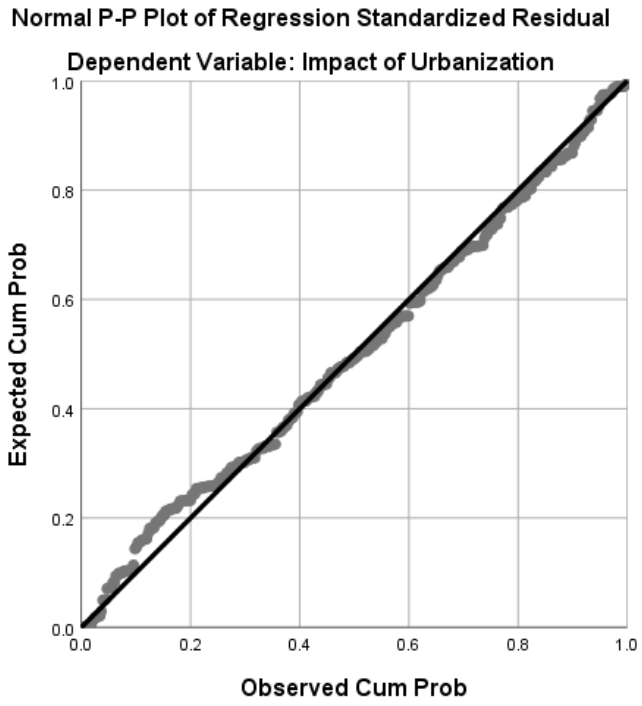
4. The cost of healthcare services has become more affordable for residents in Dukem sub-city due to urbanization.					
5. Urbanization has created challenges in accessing education and healthcare services for certain segments of the population in Dukem sub-city.					
6. Urbanization has contributed to a more equitable distribution of education and healthcare services in Dukem sub-city.					
7. Overall, urbanization has had a positive impact on access to education and healthcare services in Dukem sub-city.					
8. Urbanization has had a negative impact on the quality of education and healthcare services available in Dukem sub-city.					
9. Urbanization has increased environmental pollution, which has negatively affected the health and well-being of residents and their access to healthcare services.					
D.Questions about How has urbanization affected the environment in Dukem sub-city	1	2	3	4	5
1. Do you believe that the residents of Dukem sub-city are aware of the environmental consequences of urbanization					
2. Has the increase in industrial activities in Dukem sub-city led to environmental degradation					
3. The local government has taken adequate measures to mitigate the environmental impact of urbanization in Dukem sub-city.					
4. Urbanization has had a positive impact on the environment in Dukem sub-city.					
5. Urbanization has led to increased air pollution in Dukem sub-city.					
6. Urbanization has reduced green spaces and biodiversity in Dukem sub-city.					
7. Urbanization has improved access to clean water and sanitation in Dukem sub-city.					
8. Urbanization has contributed to soil erosion and water scarcity in Dukem sub-city.					

Residuals Statistics[a]

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	2.2952	4.5214	3.2708	.46538	373
Residual	-1.68711	1.19606	.00000	.46842	373
Std. Predicted Value	-2.096	2.687	.000	1.000	373
Std. Residual	-3.587	2.543	.000	.996	373

a. Dependent Variable: Impact of Urbanization




Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual
Dependent Variable: Impact of Urbanization
Expected Cum Prob
Observed Cum Prob
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0