









Technical Report 2.1 | Transport and Mobility Services

Digital Van Service Demand

Gauging interest in mobility alternatives among current and aspiring car owners in Addis Ababa

A Technical Report commissioned by the Addis Ababa Urban Age Task Force



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Addis Ababa Urban Age Task Force

The purpose of the Addis Ababa Urban Age Task Force (AAUATF) is to support the City of Addis Ababa in advancing its strategic development agenda. The Task Force's work builds upon the Addis Ababa City Structure Plan (2017–2027), exploring opportunities for compact and wellconnected urban growth that can be delivered through integrated city governance.

In addition to advisory activities and capacity building, it identifies strategic pilot projects to address complex urban challenges around housing, urban accessibility, green and blue infrastructure, and urban governance.

The AAUATF is a partnership between the Addis Ababa City Plan and Development Commission (AACPDC), LSE Cities at the London School of Economics and Political Science, the Alfred Herrhausen Gesellschaft, and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.

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This report is intended as a basis for discussion. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the material in this report, the authors and/or the Addis Ababa Urban Age Task Force will not be liable for any loss or damage incurred through the use of this report.

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1. Introduction

This report on surveying the potential for digital van service for Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, was commissioned by the Addis Ababa Urban Age Task Force and is based on a collaborative project led by LSE Cities in partnership with the World Resources Institute (WRI), Addis Ababa University and the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP). For this project and report, digital van service refers to an on-demand ride share service that would utilise software to pool rides and optimise vehicle routing. Vehicles may transport between five to 20 passengers.

The report presents the results of an initial scoping study that sought to understand current attitudes towards different modes of transport and to inform potential proofs of concepts, scale to test or future rollouts of digital van services in Addis Ababa. It also includes the Amharic and English questionnaire that was developed for this survey and which could be employed for a fuller, representative survey in the future.

From January 2020 to April 2020, a preliminary test survey with 134 respondents, who were either car-owners or were planning to purchase a car, provided insights in a demandside centred survey on attitudes towards different modes of public and private transport. The goal was to establish a survey platform to be utilised at scale at a later point and to conduct a preliminary assessment of the degree to which a more affluent population would be willing to support alternative modes of public transport, particularly a digital minibus service, and explore how this would fit into the existing transport networks.

2. Overview

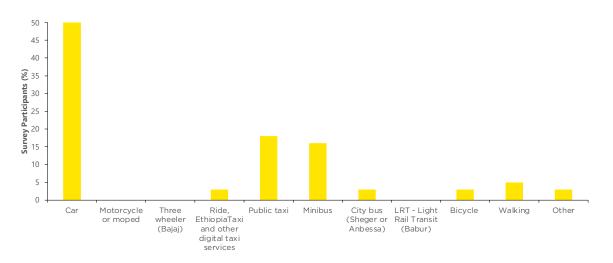
As Addis Ababa aims to build 15 bus rapid transit (BRT) corridors to supplement the existing light rail transit (LRT) system, there is room for additional sustainable mobility goals within the expanding regulatory framework and transport system (Opportunities for digital service in Addis Ababa, 2021, 22). Thus, to support expanding infrastructure, it is of value to understand what would motivate car-owning populations to switch to public transport alternatives.

This report first will set local context and breakdown attitudes towards six modes of transport: car, bus, LRT, minibus, taxis and digital van services. Ultimately, the findings of the scoping survey show that there is a perceived trade-off between flexibility and costeffectiveness of private ownership of cars versus public transport. A digital van service would address the concern identified as a part of each of the currently available forms of public transport.

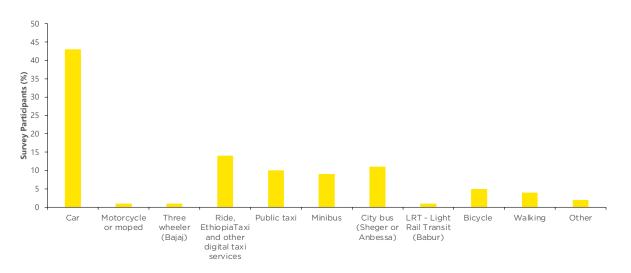
3. Survey context

Walking and public transport are the primary forms of mobility and modes of transport in Addis Ababa (Opportunities for digital service in Addis Ababa, 2021, 1). Before being asked questions about transport preferences, survey respondents were given a list of different forms of transport and asked how often they use each one. For daily usage, 13% of respondents relied on the minibus, making that the most popular form of public transport, while 50% of respondents utilised a private car. None of the surveyed respondents utilised a motorcycle or moped or a three wheeler (bajaj) and few used light rail or bicycles (Figure 1). When asked about their preferences, 43% of participants identified the private car as their preferred mode. Comparatively, the respondents' current mode of transport is similar to their preferences. What is notable is there is a decrease in car as a preferred mode of transport which suggests there is some appetite for a modal shift away from car use. After private cars, two modes of transport that are preferred are digital taxi services and city bus.

Figure 1: Methods of transport of respondents: currently most utilised versus preferred Which method of transportation do you use to complete <u>most of your daily travel?</u>



Which of the following methods of transportation do you personally prefer to use in Addis Ababa?



3.1 Carusage

By comparing the responses and attitudes of car owners to those of respondents who utilise other forms of transport, we can identify the main motivations of both groups and use these insights to develop ways to reduce car use and ownership.

Among car drivers the most agreed-upon statements were:

- 1. I can reach destinations that are most important to me by car.
- 2. I feel safe using a car in terms of harassment and crime.
- 3. I don't have to wait long for bus, taxis or trains.

The most disagreed-upon statement was "*It is important* to me that I do not have to share my car with anybody". This suggests that privacy or disinterest in public or community transport options is not the primary motivating factor around car ownership.

Among non-car drivers, the most agreed-upon sentiments on car usage were the exact same as car drivers. The fact that both car owners and non-car owners both highly agree on the same attitudinal statements show that they share perceptions about car ownership. "*I can reach destinations that are most important to me by car*" was the most agreed-upon statement in both groups, reinforcing the overall perception that car ownership and usage will provide greater mobility and accessibility. Understanding that this is the priority among both groups suggests that if alternative modes of transport can offer routes linking residents with their desired destinations, this could motivate greater usage of alternatives to cars.

3.2 Bus usage

Various bus networks and companies in Addis Ababa include Higher, Midibus, Anbessa City Bus Service, Sheger Express and public servant buses.

The most agreed-upon statement surrounding buses were:

- 1. It is cheaper to use city buses than driving by car.
- 2. The waiting times are very long.
- 3. It is more environmentally friendly to use city buses.

The most disagreed-upon statement was "*I can organise my day flexibly with city buses*". This is in line with the feedback on car usage where the most agreed-upon statement speaks to the priority of accessibility, both in terms of mobility and time spent travelling.

3.3 Light Rail Transit (LRT) usage

The LRT with two corridors has been operational since 2015 and transports 120,000 passengers a day (Opportunities for digital service in Addis Ababa, 2021, 9).

Like the attitudes towards bus usage, the agreed-upon statements are:

- 1. LRT is cheaper than private car.
- 2. It is more environmentally friendly to use the LRT.
- 3. I would be very limited if I travelled only by LRT.

The third statement is reinforced by the most disagreedupon statement, "*I can organise my day flexibly with LRT*". This matches the attitudes towards buses which once again highlights the prioritisation of individual accessibility and mobility as a constraint in choosing public forms of transport.

3.4 Minibus usage

Carrying nearly 80% of the total transport demand in the city, privately owned minibus taxis have a capacity of 15 and are the dominant form of public transport in Addis Ababa. As of January 2020, according to the Addis Ababa Transport Authority, 8,911 minibus taxis operated in the city (Opportunities for digital service in Addis Ababa, 2021, 1).

The most agreed-upon statements for the minibus are in line with bus and LRT usage:

- 1. Minibuses are a cheaper alternative to private car.
- 2. With minibuses I am freed from the necessity of having to drive by myself.
- 3. I can reach destinations that are important for me with minibuses.

The third finding is significant as it touches on a priority identified in the attitudes to private car, bus and LRT usage while upholding the same positive attitudes for buses and LRT.

3.5 Conventional taxis

Responses to conventional taxi statements are the most similar to the results for car usage. Overall, respondents agree that conventional taxis:

- 1. Allow one to reach all important destinations;
- 2. Allow for flexibility;
- 3. Give time to do something else while travelling.

The proliferation of digital taxi services in Addis Ababa shows that there is a demand for this convenient mobility option. The primary concerns in relation to taxis are issues of affordability and of lower capacity, which contributes to congestion and associated implications such as pollution and crashes.

4. Use of digital vans and ridesharing

Digital vans and ridesharing services are an underexplored mode of transport with similar benefits to taxis and cars while offering increased passenger capacity, lower space consumption and lower carbon emissions. They also serve as a communal form of public transport.

While the statements for all other modes of transport are written in the present tense, the statements for digital vans and ridesharing are posed with the modal verb "*may*". 69% of respondents agreed that it "*may be something I could enjoy*". Sixty percent of respondents also believe that it "*may be easy for me*". Positive attitudes expressed towards usage of digital van service suggest potential demand for the services, compounded by the fact that most non-car owners are dissatisfied with their daily transport (Figure 6).

Plausibility

The survey shows that amongst car-owners and those considering car ownership there is a perceived trade-off between the flexibility of car ownership and its cost as compared with public transport.

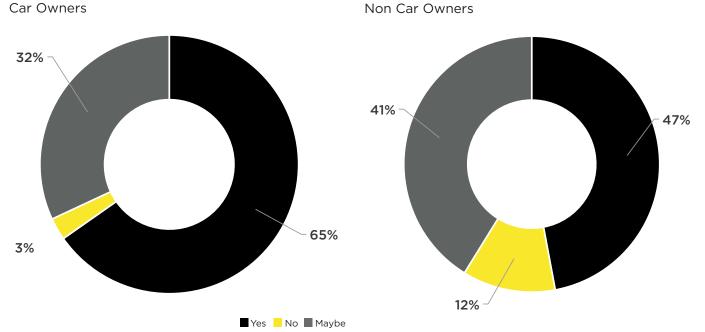
Among car owners, 65% said they would consider testing digital van services, and this number drops to 47% for non-car owners (Figure 2). This may suggest that non-car owners maintain an idealised view of car ownership and see that as the priority over alternative modes of transport, while car owners may be more cognisant of personal car costs and more open to hybridising their transport.

Moreover, in comparing car owners to non-car owners, there is a clear difference in their budgets for transport. When asked *"What percentage of your net income are you willing to spend on transport?"* most car owners said they would spend up to 5 to 10 percent of their net income, while most non-car owners were willing to spend up to 5 percent (Figure 3). This suggests that car owners are open to spending more due to the higher costs of owning a car, altering their perception of the costs of public transport. More non-car owners were open to spending more than 25 percent of net income on transport.

Most respondents who are car owners would not sell their cars, for reasons that are in line with the most agreed-upon statement for car usage, which was "*I can reach destinations that are most important to me by car*" (Figure 4). These respondents show interest in using the digital van service for specific trips while relying on their cars for other trips. This reaffirms accessibility and freedom as the core reasons for why individuals would continue to keep their private cars and suggests that if other modes of transport, specifically digital van services, could satisfy these demands, it could prevail as the primary mode of transport amongst both car owners and non-car owners.

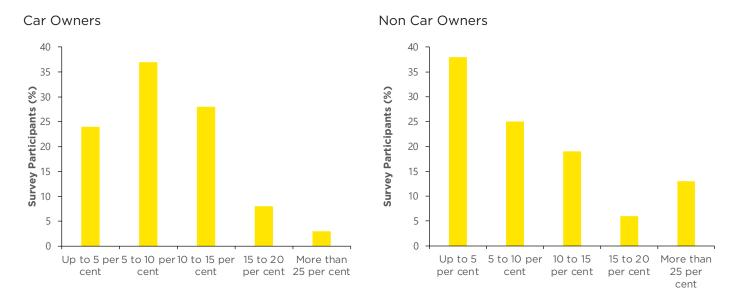
Prospective passengers' access to a smart device and connection to a mobile service or Wi-Fi is necessary for a digital van service to take off. Of the respondents, 98% own a smart device, of whom 49% utilise mobile data. When asked about the potential introduction of more mobility services such as Ride and EthiopiaTaxi, 70% of respondents said they would use the service. Another trend noted throughout the survey was the consistent importance of environmental friendliness of public transport, which is significant considering that transport emissions are responsible for 68% of the city's greenhouse gas emissions. Consequently, both stated motivation and existing resources align with the growth of digital van service as a viable alternative to car driving.

Figure 2: Car owners versus non-car owners' response to considering digital van services If such digital vans were trialled in Addis Ababa, would you consider testing them for your daily journeys?



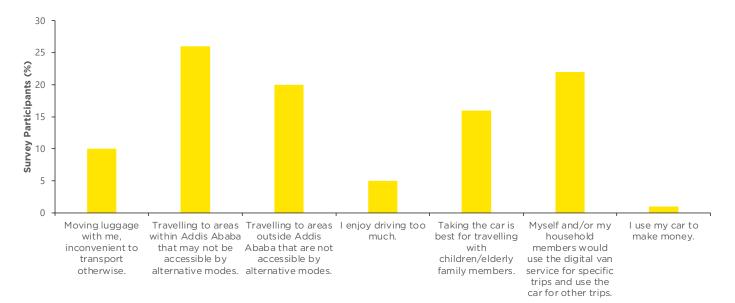
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Figure 3: Comparing willingness to spend on transport as percentages of net income of car owners to non-car owners.



What percentage of your net income are you willing to spend on transport?

Figure 4: Main reasons behind hesitancy to sell car to use alternative modes of transport If no, what may be the main reasons?



The primary issue in Addis Ababa surrounding public transport is insufficient supply, leading to prolonged intervals and routeing that result in long queues during peak hours. Additionally, more than 20% of the population cannot afford buses while 40% of the population cannot afford minibus taxis (Opportunities for digital service in Addis Ababa, 2021). Even among car owners and non-car owners, a majority report dissatisfaction in accessing daily destinations by their current mode of transport (Figure 6). Many of the efforts to improve existing infrastructure focus on public investment and urban planning overhauls such as changing the location of mass transport terminals, addressing the lack of terminals and shelters and focusing on last-mile access to public transport. Structurally, there has been a lack of integration between land-use policies and the presence of frequent public transport services.

Digitising services could contribute to and necessitate creative solutions to existing technical hurdles and inconsistent mobile internet access. There is a gap in transport options and a clear demand for transport options that are flexible, affordable and sustainable and allow individuals to reach their desired destinations. There is clear space in the transport ecosystem for digital van services and an opportunity to create an accompanying regulatory framework to contribute to the city's sustainable mobility goals.

Figure 5: Ability to utilise future digital mobility services, comparing car owners to non-car owners

Some providers are planning the introduction of more mobility services like Ride and EthiopiaTaxi. Would you use your mobile phone or other digital devices for bookings, travel information and payment?

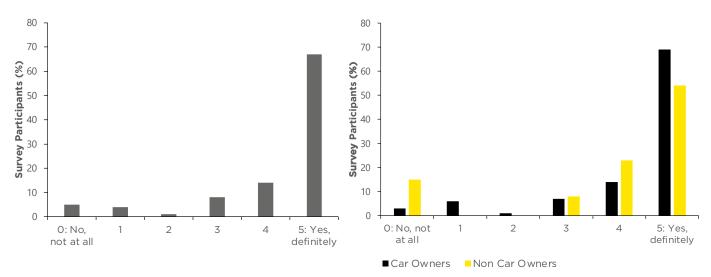
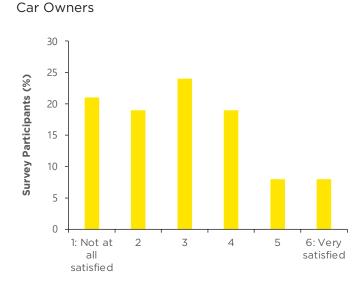
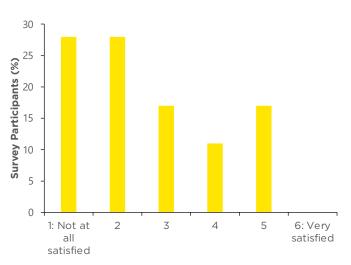


Figure 6: Satisfaction of car owners and non car owners in accessing daily destinations by transport How satisfied are you with accessing your daily destinations by transport?



Non Car Owners



5. Conclusion

This digital van service survey was developed to conduct an initial scoping exercise and to establish a resource and template for future research on transport attitudes and demand in Addis Ababa. The survey was distributed prior to COVID-19 and almost all responses were recorded in January, February and early March 2020, before any recorded cases in Ethiopia. Consequently a follow-up, in-depth survey to reinforce findings would presumably be impacted by current understandings about public health and safety, particularly on public transport.

The survey results show a current dissatisfaction with public and private transport options, and a considerable demand for digital van services both amongst existing car owners and potential car owners. Reflecting on these sentiments and identifying areas of action, digital van services could cover areas with increasing affluent populations, a high potential for urban, mixed-use and higher density living in order to avoid a rapid increase in car ownership and parking requirements. It may potentially also be a service that could also be subsidised by new real estate developments forgoing the need for expensive parking facilities and instead offering mobility services (see AA UATF report on the Addis Ababa City Block). More generally, digital van service could combine the benefits of taxis and minibuses to serve the demand for reliable, eco-friendly, cost-effective transport, flexible to the needs of those living in Addis Ababa.

The survey transcript in both English and Amharic are included in Appendix 2.

Appendix 1: Methodology

Survey design

The 20-minute survey was conducted on the Qualtrics online platform between January and April 2020. Respondents were sampled through a snowballing approach via the participants of the Urban Age Addis Ababa conference. The survey link was circulated with options to answer in either English or Amharic.

Survey respondents were asked first about their current mobility habits and preferences. They then were asked to answer a series of Likert scale questions on their attitudes to a range of different transport options in the city against a set of statements – private cars, city buses, the Light Rail system (LRT), public minibuses, taxis and digital taxis. The statements assessed attitudes related to stress, flexibility, enjoyment, amusement, environmental friendliness, privacy, cost, time savings and perceptions of social acceptability. These statements were automatically randomised to avoid order bias.

The next section of the survey was designed to assess potential consumer demand for the introduction of digital vans in the city. To give context, respondents were shown a two-minute video from the 2017 TechCrunch conference in Berlin introducing one example of a digital van service. Respondents were told that this example was for illustrative purposes only, and not an endorsement of any particular service. A text definition of digital van services also was shown.

Respondents then were asked to answer Likert scale questions on their potential attitudes to digital vans against statements in line with those shown in the previous section. Respondents were asked would they consider testing these vans if they were trialled in Addis Ababa, and if they were available for daily travel, would they consider selling their household car. If they said no, they were asked to give reasons for the answer.

To assess whether respondents had the digital access to avail of these services, they were asked whether they owned smart devices, how they accessed internet data, and whether they would use these devices for bookings, travel information and payment.

Finally, respondents were asked about their satisfaction towards accessing their daily destinations by transport and towards their residential location before some demographic and household questions. These were designed so that variations in attitudes could be analysed against these factors.

All answers in the survey were optional and 134 respondents were counted in the final sample.

Potential factors influencing results

Several factors potentially could have influenced the survey results to a certain extent. The most significant factor is the COVID-19 pandemic, which began to impact Ethiopia shortly after the majority of survey results were collected. COVID-19 may have influenced attitudes towards public forms of transportation, and by extension, willingness to trial digital van services.

Another influencing factor may have been the way in which respondents were sampled. Snowball sampling through the existing Urban Age network ensured a large response pool and a higher response rate than might have been the case with representative sampling. However, this did mean that the sample is not representative of Addis Ababa society, and could be skewed towards residents with higher incomes and more educational qualifications than average. Significantly, it also could have meant that respondents engaged in urban issues and transportation were more likely to have answered the survey, potentially impacting the representativeness of the results.

Finally, it is important to note that any form of multimedia shown to respondents during a survey can potentially impact on responses. In this instance, the video introducing the digital van service was designed for a tech conference in Berlin and presented an idealised version of the transport mode. This was intended to familiarise respondents with the main features of the service, but the setting and attractiveness of the digital van shown in the video could also have influenced their attitudes and willingness to trial the service.

Appendix 2: Survey Questionnaires, English and Amharic

English transcript

Q1 Do you have a driver's licence?

- Yes
- No

Q3 How often do you use ...?

[travel options randomised]

	(Almost) Always	Occasionally	Rarely	Never
A car as the driver				
A car as passenger				
A public taxi as passenger				
A private taxi as passenger				

Q5 Please tell us how often you use each of the following means of transportation.

[Travel options randomised]

Q2 How many cars are there in your household?

- None at all and no plans to buy one
- None at all but soon planning to buy one
- One
- Two
- Three or more

Q4 Which method of transportation do you use to complete most of your daily travel?

- Car
- Motorcycle or moped
- Three-wheeler (Bajaj)
- Ride, EthiopiaTaxi and other digital taxis services
- Public taxi
- Minibus
- City bus (Sheger or Anbessa)
- LRT Light Rail Transit (Babur)
- Bicycle
- Walking
- Other, specify: _____

	Daily or almost daily	One to three days per week	Once every two weeks	One to three days per month	Less than monthly	Never or almost never
Walking distances longer than 5 minutes						
Bicycle						
Ride, EthiopiaTaxi and other digital taxis services						
Public taxi						
Car as the driver						
Car as the passenger						
Minibus						
City bus (Sheger or Anbessa)						
LRT - Light Rail Transit (Babur)						
Scooter/moped/ motorcycle						
Three wheelers (Bajaj)						
The bus if I need to go out of Addis Ababa						

Q6 Which of the following methods of transportation do you personally prefer to use in Addis Ababa?

[Travel options randomised]

- Car
- Motorcycle or moped
- Three-wheeler (Bajaj)
- Ride, EthiopiaTaxi and other digital taxis services
- Public taxi
- Minibus
- City bus (Sheger or Anbessa)
- LRT Light Rail Transit (Babur)
- Bicycle
- Walking
- Other, specify:

Q7 Next follow some statements about driving a car. Even if you do not drive yourself, you will likely still have an opinion about it. Please tell us in each case to what extent you agree. A 0 means that you do not agree at all. A 5, that you agree fully. You can grade your response using the numbers in between.

In case you don't use a car often enough to have an opinion, please go to the next question. [Statements randomised]

	o: Completely disagree	1	2	3	4	5: Agree fully
Driving is stressful for me.						
Driving is an easy way for me of getting around.						
Driving is especially fun for me.						
I feel safe using a car in terms of harassment and crime.						
I feel safe using a car in terms of likelihood and potential impact of a crash.						
My family and friends like it when I drive the car.						
Without the car I could not cope with my everyday life.						
Driving a car is not environmentally friendly.						
It is important to me that I do not have to share my car with anybody.						
I can reach destinations that are important to me with the car.						
Using a car is too expensive.						
I don't have to wait for long times for buses, taxis or trains.						

Q8a Now we have some similar statements about the use of city buses (Sheger or Anbessa). In case you don't use city buses often enough to have an opinion, please go to the next question.

[Statements randomised]

	o: Completely disagree	1	2	3	4	5: Agree fully
I can organise my day flexibly with city buses.						
I would be very limited if I travelled only by city buses.						
It's more environmentally friendly to use city buses.						
I can reach destinations that are important for me with city buses.						
It's cheaper to use city buses than driving by private car.						
My family and friends like it when I use city buses.						
The use of city buses is easy for me.						
I feel safe using a city bus in terms of harassment and crime.						
I feel safe using a city bus in terms of likelihood and potential impact of a crash.						
I reach my destination without stress using city buses.						
With city buses I am freed from the necessity of having to drive myself.						
The use of city buses is fun.						
The waiting times are very long.						

Q8b Now we have some similar statements about the use of LRT. In case you don't use LRT often enough to have an opinion, please go to the next question.

[Statements randomised]

	o: Completely disagree	1	2	3	4	5: Agree fully
I can organise my day flexibly with LRT.						
I would be very limited if I travelled only by LRT.						
It's more environmentally friendly to use LRT.						
I can reach destinations that are important for me with LRT.						
It's cheaper to use city buses than driving by private car.						
My family and friends like it when I use LRT.						
The use of LRT is easy for me.						
I feel safe using LRT in terms of harassment and crime.						
I feel safe using LRT in terms of likelihood and potential impact of a crash.						
I reach my destination without stress using LRT.						
With LRT I am freed from the necessity of having to drive myself.						
The use of LRT is fun.						
The waiting times are very long.						

Q9 And regarding public minibuses:

In case you don't use minibuses often enough to have an opinion, please go to the next question.

[Statements randomised]

	o: Completely disagree	1	2	3	4	5: Agree fully
I can organise my day flexibly with minibuses.						
I would be very limited if I travelled only by minibuses.						
It's more environmentally friendly to use minibuses.						
I can reach destinations that are important for me with minibuses.						
It's cheaper to use minibuses than driving by private car.						
My family and friends like it when I use minibuses.						
The use of minibuses is easy for me.						
I feel safe using minibuses in terms of harassment and crime.						
I feel safe using minibuses in terms of likelihood and potential impact of a crash.						
I reach my destination without stress using minibuses.						
With minibuses I am freed from the necessity of having to drive myself.						
The use of minibuses is fun.						
The waiting times are very long.						

Q10a The next questions are about conventional taxis (blue/yellow cars). Again, we have prepared a number of statements to which I would like to ask for a valuation - again between 0 and 5 for the degree of your agreement.

In case you don't use conventional taxis often enough to have an opinion, please go to the next question.

The use of conventional taxis...

[Statements randomised]

	o: Completely disagree	1	2	3	4	5: Agree fully
Is primarily associated with stress for me.						
Allows me to reach all my important destinations.						
Allows me more flexibility to move around.						
Is easy for me.						
Is something I enjoy.						
My family and friends like it when I use conventional taxis.						
Is cheaper than driving by private car.						
Gives me time to do something else while travelling such as work/read/etc.						
Allows me to feel safe using conventional taxis in terms of harassment and crime.						
Allows me to feel safe using conventional taxis in terms of likelihood and potential impact of a crash.						
Allows me to have more space to carry luggage/kids with me.						
Is associated with very long waiting times for me.						

Q10b The next questions are about digital taxis (services such as Ride and EthiopiaTaxi, which can be booked and paid online). Again, we have prepared a number of statements to which I would like to ask for a valuation - again between 0 and 5 for the degree of your agreement.

In case you don't use digital taxis often enough to have an opinion, please go to the next question.

	o: Completely disagree	1	2	3	4	5: Agree fully
Is primarily associated with stress for me.						
Allows me to reach all my important destinations.						
Allows me more flexibility to move around.						
Is easy for me.						
Is something I enjoy.						
My family and friends like it when I use digital taxis.						
Is cheaper than driving by private car.						
Gives me time to do something else while travelling such as work/read/etc.						
Allows me to feel safe using digital taxis in terms of harassment and crime.						
Allows me to feel safe using digital taxis in terms of likelihood and potential impact of a crash.						
Allows me to have more space to carry luggage/kids with me.						
Is associated with very long waiting times for me.						

Q11 The next questions are about the potential introduction of digital van service (also referred to as vanpooling or ridesharing) to Addis Ababa. The following photos and video from the 2017 TechCrunch conference in Berlin give a brief introduction to one example of such a service. (Please note that this example is used for illustrative purposes only and that we are not endorsing any particular mobility service.) [Respondents were shown this video and this photograph.]

By digital van service, we mean a transport service in which a passenger travels in a comfortable van for up to 20 passengers. Routes and seats can be booked and paid through a website or mobile app. The routing of this service is flexible and adjusts to the request of passengers. Each passenger has a guaranteed seat and you also can travel with family members, kids and friends with discounts and pre-booked seats.

Again, we have prepared a number of statements to which I would like to ask for a valuation - again between 0 and 5 for the degree of your agreement.

The use of digital vans / ridesharing...

[Statements randomised]

disagree		2	3	4	5: Agree fully
	disagree	disagree	disagree	disagree	disagree

Q12a If such digital vans were trialed in Addis Ababa, would you consider testing them for your daily journeys?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

Q12b If such digital vans were available for your daily travel needs, would you/your household consider selling your car?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

Q12c If no, what may be the main reasons? Tick all that apply.

- Moving luggage with me, inconvenient to transport otherwise.
- Travelling to areas within Addis Ababa that may not be accessible by alternative modes.
- Travelling to areas outside Addis Ababa that are not accessible by alternative modes.
- I enjoy driving too much.
- Taking the car is best for travelling with children/elderly family members.
- I and/or my household members would use the digital van service for specific trips and use the car for other trips.
- I use my car to make money.

Q13a Do you own a mobile phone, tablet or netbook with which you can go online, send emails and download apps - a so-called smartphone or smart device?

- Yes

– No

Q14 Some providers are planning the introduction of more mobility services like Ride and EthiopiaTaxi. Would you use your mobile phone or other digital devices for bookings, travel information and payment?

Select again between 0 and 5.

- o: No, not at all
- 1
- 2
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5: Yes, definitely

Q15b And how satisfied are you with your current residential location?

- 1: Not at all satisfied
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6: Very satisfied

Q17 Which of the following characterisations describes you best?

- Public Sector Worker
- Private Sector Worker
- NGO Sector Worker
- Housekeeper
- Politician
- Academic
- Student
- Unemployed
- Pensioner
- Foreign National working for international organisation

Q13b If so, how do you access data? Tick all that apply.

- Via home or work Wi-Fi only
- All accessible Wi-Fi
- Mobile data (3G)

Q15a Now, briefly regarding your satisfaction with two things - expressed on a scale of 1 not satisfied at all to 6 very satisfied?

How satisfied are you with accessing your daily destinations by transport?

- 1: Not at all satisfied
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6: Very satisfied

Q16a The geographical classification is very important for the success of the study. We would like to be able to classify the general location where you live.

Would you therefore please tell me the name of the administrative area/neighbourhood where you live?

Q16b And what is the name of the administrative area/ neighbourhood of your workplace or your school, college or training provider?

Q18 How old are you?

- Under 20 years old
- 20-29 years old
- 30-39 years old
- 40-49 years old
- 50-59 years old
- 60-69 years old
- 70 years old and older

Q19 What gender are you?

- Male
- Female

Q20a How many people live in your household, including yourself? The number of persons (including yourself)

Q20b Of those, how many are children below the age of 15?

Q21a What is the highest educational qualification that you have?

- Primary school/elementary school without completed education
- Primary school/elementary school with a completed education
- Secondary / technical / business school without school leaving examination
- School leaving examination / qualification
- Completed academic studies (university, technical college, academy)
- No qualifications
- Other qualifications

Q22 How high is the monthly net income of your entire household - all net incomes in the household calculated together?

- Up to 3,000 Birr
- 3,001 to 5,000 Birr
- 5,001 to 10,000 Birr
- 10,001 to 15,000 Birr
- 15,001 to 20,000 Birr
- 20,001 to 25,000 Birr
- More than 25,000 Birr

Q23 What percentage of your net income are you willing to spend on transport?

- Up to 5 per cent
- 5 to 10 per cent
- 10 to 15 per cent
- 15 to 20 per cent
- More than 25 per cent

01 የመንጃ ፈቃድ አሎት?

Amharic Transcript

- የለኝም
- Q2 ምን ያህል ጦኪና እቤታቹ አለ?

ሁሌም

ጦኪና እንደ ነጂ

ጦኪና እንደ

የሀዝብ ታክሲ

እንደ ተሳፋሪ

የግል ታክሲ

እንደ ተሳፋሪ

[Statements randomised]

ከ5 ደቂቃ በላይ በእግር እጓዣለው

ራይድ ፣ ኢትዮጵያ ታክሲ (ላዳ) ፣ ዲጂታል

የከተማ አውቶቢስ (ሽንር ወይም አንበሳ)

ስኩተር ፣ ሞፕድ ወይም ሞተርሳይክል

ከአዲስ አበባ ለጦውጣት ስፈልግ ባስ

በብስክሌት እጓዣለው

ታክሲ አግልግሎት የሀዝብ ታክሲ

ጦኪና እንደ ነጃ

ሚኒባስ

ባቡር

ባዿጅ

እጠቀማለው

ጦኪና እንደ ተሳፋሪ

ተሳፋሪ

– አዎ

Q4 በአብዛጋው የቀን ንዞው የትኛውን የትራንስፖርት መጓጓዣ

አንዳንዴ

- አንድ – ሁለት

የጠቀጣሉ?

– ሞተርሳይክል

– የሀዝብ ታክሲ

- 이호Ĕ

ጦቸም

በየቀኑ ከአንድ እስከ ሶስት

ቀናት በሳምንት

ውስጥ

አልፎ

– ሶስት እና ከዛ በላይ

Q3 ምንያህል ግዜ ይጠቀማሉ

– ምንም የለም ግን በቅርቡ ለሞግዛት አላማ አለን

– ራይድ ፣ ኢትዮጵያ ታክሲ (ላዳ) ፣ ዲጂታል ታክሲ አግልግሎት

ከአንድ እስከ ሶስት

ቀናት በወር ውስጥ

በወር አንዴ

ያነሰ ውስጥ

መቸም

– የከተማ አስውቶቢስ (ሽንር ወይም አንበሳ)

– ምንም የለም እናም ለመግዛትም አላማ የለንም

– ሌላ አይነት እዚላይ ያልተጠቀሰ

በሁለት

ሳምንት አንዴ

- በእማር መዳዝ

– ባቡር

– ሚኒባስ

- ብስክሌት

Q6 በአጠቃላይ አሁን ባለበት ሁኔታ የትኛውን የትራንስፖርት ማጓጓዣ አይነት ይምርጣሉ አዲስ አበባ ውስጥ ለምጠቀም?

- ሞተርሳይክል
- 이ጃጅ
- ራይድ ፣ ኢትዮጵያ ታክሲ (ላዳ) ፣ ዲጂታል ታክሲ አግልግሎት
- የሀዝብ ታክሲ
- ሚኒባስ
- የከተማ አውቶቢስ (ሽንር ወይም አንበሳ)
- ባቡር
- ብስክሌት
- ሌላ አይነት እዚላይ ያልተጠቀሰ

Q7 በሞቀጠል ከዚበታች የተዕፉት አረፍተነንሮች በማንበብ ሰለሞኪና አነዳድ ያሎትን ሃሳብ ያካፍሉን፡፡ ምንም እንኳን ሞኪና ባይነዱም የሚሰማዎትን አስተያየት ይማለዱ፡፡

እባኮትን ለሁሉም አረፍተነንሮች በምን ያሀል እንደሚስማጮ ይንንሩን። 0 ማለት በፍጹም አልስማማም ሲሆን 5 ደሞ ሙሉለሙሉ እስማማለው ነው። በሙሃል ያለውን ቁጥር በጦጠቀም መልሶትን ደረጃ መስጠት ይችላሉ።

አስተያየቶን ለመስጠት የሚያበቃ የጦኪና የጦጠቀም ልምድ ከሌሎት እባኮትን ወደቀጣይ ጥያቄ ይለፉ።

በዘፈቀደ የተጠቀሱ ሃሳቦች

[Statements randomised]	0: በፋጹም	1	2	3	4	5: ሙሉለሙሉ እስማማለው
ለኔ						
መንዳት ለኔ ከቦታ ቦታ ለሙንቀሳቀስ ቀላሉ ሙንንድ ነው						
ለኒ						
ሞኪና ስጠቀም ደሀንነት ይሰማኛል ለምሳሌ ከተለያየ ትንኮሳ እና ወንጀል						
ሞኪና ስጠቀም ሊደርስብኝ ከሚችል የግጭት አደ <i>ጋ</i> ደሀንነት ይሰማኛል						
ሙኪና ስነዳ በቤተሰቦቼ እና በጓደኞች ተወዳጅነትን አንኛለው						
ያለጦኪና የቀን ተቀን ህይወቴን በአማባቡ ጦወጣት ይከብደኛል						
ሞኪና						
ሞኪናዬን ከሌላ ሰው <i>ጋር ሞጋራ</i> ት አልፈልግም						
ሞኪና በሞጠቀም ምፈልግበት ቦታ በቀላሉ ሞድረስ እችላለው						
ሞኪና						
ባስ ፣						

Q8a አሁን በመቀጠል ያሉ አረፍተ ነገሮች ደግሞ ስለከተማ አውቶብሶች (ሸገር ወይም አንበሳ) አጠቃቀም ይሆናሉ አስተያየቶን ለመስጠት የሚያበቃ የከተማ አውቶብሶች የመጠቀም ልምድ ከሌሎት እባኮትን ወደቀጣይ ጥያቄ ይለፉ፡፡ በዘፈቀደ የተጠቀሱ ሃሳቦች

[Statements randomised]	0: በፍጹም አልስማማም	1	2	3	4	5: ሙሉለሙሉ እስማማለው
የከተማ አውቶብሶች በመጠቀም የቀን ውሎየን በነጻነት አሳካለው						
የከተማ አውቶብሶች ብቻ የምጠቀም ከሆነ በቀላሉ ከቦታ ቦታ ለሞዘዋውር ያዳግተኛል						
የከተማ አውቶብሶች						
በከተማ አውቶብሶች የምፈልግበት ቦታ በቀላሉ						
የግል						
የከተማ አውቶብሶችን ስጠቀም በቤተሰቦቼ እና በጓደኞች ተወዳጅነትን አንኛለው						
የከተማ አውቶብሶችን						
የከተማ አውቶብሶችን ስጠቀም ደሀንነት ይሰማኛል ለምሳሌ ከተለያየ ትንኮሳ እና ወንጀል						
የከተማ አውቶብሶችን ስጠቀም ሊደርስብኝ ከሚችል የግጭት አደ <i>ጋ</i> ደሀንነት ይሰማኛል						
የከተማ አውቶብሶችን በጦጠቀም ምፈልግበት ቦታ ሳልጨናነቅ ጦድረስ እችላለው						
የከተማ አውቶብሶችን ስተቀም እራሴ ከማሽከርከር ነጻ አወጣለው						
የከተማ አውቶብሶችን						
የከተማ አውቶብሶች ረጅም ሳዐት ያስጠብቃሉ						

Q8b አሁን በመቀጠል ያሉ አረፍተ ነንሮች ደግሞ ባቡር አጠቃቀም ይሆናሉ አስተያየቶን ለመስጠት የሚያበቃ ባቡር የመጠቀም ልምድ ከሌሎት እባኮትን ወደቀጣይ ጥያቄ ይለፉ። በዘፈቀደ የተጠቀሱ ሃሳቦች

[Statements randomised]	0: በፍጹም አልስማማም	1	2	3	4	5: ሙሉለሙሉ እስማማለው
ባቡር በሞጠቀም የቀን ውሎየን በነጻነት አሳካለው						
ባቡር ብቻ የምጠቀም ከሆነ በቀላሉ ከቦታ ቦታ ለሞዘዋውር ያዳግተኛል						
ባቡር						
ባቡር በሞጠቀም የምፈልግበት ቦታ በቀላሉ ሞድረስ እችላለው						
የግል ጦኪና ከጦንዳት ባቡር ጦጠቀም እርካሽ ነው						
ባቡር ስጠቀም በቤተሰቦቼ እና በጓደኞች ተወዳጅነትን አንኛለው						
ባቡር ጣጠቀም ለኔ ቀላል ነው						
ባቡር ስጠቀም ደህንነት ይሰማኛል ለምሳሌ ከተለያየ ትንኮሳ እና ወንጀል						
ባቡር ስጠቀም ሊደርስብኝ ከሚችል የፇጭት አደ <i>ጋ</i> ደህንነት ይሰማኛል						
ባቡር በሞጠቀም ምፈልግበት ቦታ ሳልጨናነቅ ሞድረስ እችላለው						
ባቡር ስተቀም እራሴ ከማሽከርከር ነጻ አወጣለው						
ባቡር						
ባቡር						
22						

	0: በፍጹም አልስማማም	1	2	3	4	ሙሉለሙሉ እስማማለው
ለኔ በቋሚነት ከጭንቀት <i>ጋ</i> ር የተቆራኝ ነው						
የምፈልግበት ቦታ በቀላሉ ለሞድረስ ያስችለኛል						
የቀን ውሎየን በነዖነት እንዳሳካ ያስችለኛል						
ለኔ ቀላል ነውጦድረስ እችላለው						
የሚያዚናናኝ ነገር ነው						
በሞደበኛ ታክሲዎችን (ሰማያዊ ላዳ እና ቢጫ ሞኪናዎች) ስጠቀም በቤተሰቦቼ እና በጓደኞች ተወዳጅነትን አንኛለው						
የግል						
በሞደበኛ ታክሲዎችን (ሰማያዊ ላዳ እና ቢጫ ሞኪናዎች) በሞጓዝ ላይ እያለሁ እንዳነብ፣ስራየን እንደሰራ እና የሞሳሰሉትን ነንሮች እንዳከናውን ያስችለኛል						
የሞደበኛ ታክሲዎችን (ሰማያዊ ላዳ እና ቢጫ ሞኪናዎች) ስጠቀም ደህንነት ይሰማኛል ለምሳሌ ከተለያየ ትንኮሳ እና ወንጀል						
የሞደበኛ ታክሲዎችን (ሰማያዊ ላዳ እና ቢጫ ሞኪናዎች) ስጠቀም ሊደርስብኝ ከሚችል የግጭት አደዖ ደህንነት ይሰማኛል						
ልጆቼን እና እቃዎችን ለሙያዝ ያስችለኛል						
ረጅም ሳዐት ያስጠብቃሉ						

ጦኪናዎች) የጣሰቀም ልምድ ከሌሎት እባኮትን ወደቀጣይ ጥያቄ ይለፉ።

[Statements randomised]

Q10a የሚቀጥሉት ጥያቄዎች በመደበኛ ታክሲዎች (ሰማያዊ ላዳ እና ቢጫ መኪናዎች) ላይ ያተኩራል ከዚህ ቀደምት እንዳደረማነው ለሚቀጥሉት አረፍተነንሮች ከ0 እስከ 5 ደረጃ በጦስጠት ስምምነቶን ያስቀምጡ በጦደበኛ ታክሲዎች (ሰማያዊ ላዳ እና ቢጫ ጦኪናዎች) ጦጠቀም አስተያየቶን ለጦስጠት የሚያበቃ በጦደበኛ ታክሲዎች (ሰማያዊ ላዳ እና ቢጫ

0: በፍጹም

[Statements randomised]						5:
	0: በፍጹም	1	2	3	4	ሙሉለሙለ እስማማለወ
የሀዝብ ሚኒ ባስ ታክሲዎችን በሞጠቀም የቀን ውሎየን በነጻነት አሳካለው						
የሀዝብ ሚኒ ባስ ታክሲዎችን ብቻ የምጠቀም ከሆነ በቀላሉ ከቦታ ቦታ ለሞዘዋውር ያዳግተኛል						
የሀዝብ ሚኒ ባስ ታክሲዎችን						
የሀዝብ ሚኒ ባስ ታክሲዎችን በጦጠቀም የምፈልግበት ቦታ በቀላሉ						
የግል						
የህዝብ ሚኒ ባስ ታክሲዎችን ስጠቀም በቤተሰቦቼ እና በዓደኞች ተወዳጅነትን አንኛለው						
የሀዝብ ሚኒ ባስ ታክሲዎችን						
የህዝብ ሚኒ ባስ ታክሲዎችን ስጠቀም ደሀንነት ይሰማኛል ለምሳሌ ከተለያየ ትንኮሳ እና ወንጀል						
የሀዝብ ሚኒ ባስ ታክሲዎችን ስጠቀም ሊደርስብኝ ከሚችል የግጭት አደዖ ደሀንነት ይሰማኛል						
የህዝብ ሚኒ ባስ ታክሲዎችን በጦጠቀም ምፈልግበት ቦታ ሳልጨናነቅ ሞድረስ እችላለው						

Q9 የከተማውን የሀዝብ ሚኒ ባሳ ታክሲዎችን አስመልክቶ አስተያየቶን ለመስጠት የሚያበቃ የሀዝብ ሚኒ ባሳ ታክሲዎችን የጦጠቀም ልምድ ከሌሎት እባኮትን ወደቀጣይ ጥያቄ ይለፉ። በዘፈቀደ የተጠቀሱ ሃሳቦች

5:

Q10b የሚቀጥሉት ጥያቄዎች ዲጂታል ታክሲዎች (ለምሳሌ ራይድ ፣ ኢትዮጵያ ታክሲ አግልግሎቶች በኢንተርኔት የምንጠቀማቸው) ላይ ያተኩራሉ ከዚህ ቀደምት እንዳደረግነው ለሚቀጥሉት አረፍተነንሮች ከ0 እስከ 5 ደረጃ በመስጠት ስምምነቶን ያስቀምጡ ዲጂታል ታክሲዎች መጠቀም አስተያየቶን ለመስጠት የሚያበቃ ዲጂታል ታክሲዎች የመጠቀም ልምድ ከሌሎት እባኮትን ወደቀጣይ ጥያቄ ይለፉ፡፡

[Statements randomized]	0: በፍጹም አልስማማም	1	2	3	4	5: ሙሉለሙሉ እስማማለው
ለኔ በቋሚነት ከጭንቀት <i>ጋ</i> ር የተቆራኝ ነው						
የምፈልግበት ቦታ በቀላሉ ለሞድረስ ያስችለኛል						
የቀን ውሎየን በነዖነት እንዳሳካ ያስቸለኛል						
ለኔ ቀላል ነው						
የሚያዚናናኝ ነገር ነው						
ዲጂታል ታክሲዎችን ስጠቀም በቤተሰቦቼ እና በጓደኞች ተወዳጅነትን አ <i>ገ</i> ኛለው						
የግል ጦኪና ከጦንዳት ዲጂታል ታክሲዎችን ጦጠቀም እርካሽ ነው						
በዲጂታል ታክሲዎችን በሙጓዝ ላይ እያለሁ እንዳነብ፣ስራየን እንደሰራ እና የሙሳሰሉትን ነንሮች እንዳከናውን ያስቸለኛል						
ዲጂታል ታክሲዎችን ስጠቀም ደህንነት ይሰማኛል ለምሳሌ ከተለያየ ትንኮሳ እና ወንጀል						
ዲጂታል ታክሲዎችን ስጠቀም ሊደርስብኝ ከሚችል የፃጭት አደዖ ደህንነት ይሰማኛል						
ልጆቼን እና እቃዎችን ለሞያዝ ያስችለኛል						
ረጅም ሳዐት ያስጠብቃሉ						

Q11 የሚቀጥለው ጥያቄ የሚያተኩረው ለአዲስ አበባ የዲጂታል ቫን (በሌላ ስሙ ቫንፑል ወይም ራይድ ሼሪንፇ) ስለማስተዋወቅ ነው፡፡ ከስር ያሉት ፎቶዎች እና ቪዲዮዎች የተወሰዱት በ2017 በበርሊን ከተካሄደው ቴክክራንች ኮንፍረንስ ላይ ከቀረቡት ምሳሌዎች አንዱ ነው፡፡ ይህን ምሳሌ የተጠቀምነው እንደማሳያ በቻ እንጂ እንደጦፍትሄ አላቀረብንም፡፡

ዲጂታል ቫን ስንል እስከ 20 የሚደርሱ ተሳፋሪዎች በምቹ ቫን የትራንስፖርት አንልንሎት ማጓጓዝ ማለት ነው፡፡ መነሻ እና ሞድረሻ እንዲሁም መቀመጫን ሞባይል ስልክን እና ድረ ንጽ በመተቀም በቀላሉ አንልማሎት ማኘት ነው፡፡ መነሻ እና መድረሻው ከተሳፋሪው ፍላጎት *ጋ*ር እንዲጣጣም ይደረጋል፡፡ ሁሉም ተሳፋሪ የራሱ የሆነ መቀመጫ ያንናል በተጨማሪም ከድመው መቀመጫ በመያዝ ከቤተሰብ ፣ ከልጆች እንዲሁም ከጓደኞች *ጋ*ር ሲጓዙ ቅናሽ ይኖረዋል ከዚህ ቀደምት እንዳደረግነው ለሚቀጥሉት አረፍተነንሮች ከ0 እስከ 5 ደረጃ በመስጠት ስምምነቶን ያስቀምጡ ዲጂታል ቫን ወይም ራይድ ሼሪንግ መጠቀም

[Statements randomized]	0: በፍጹም አልስማማም	1	2	3	4	5: ሙሉለሙሉ እስማማለው
ለኔ በቋሚነት ከጭንቀት <i>ጋ</i> ር የተቆራኝ ነው						
የምፈልግበት ቦታ በቀላሉ ለሞድረስ ያስቸለኝ የሆናል						
የቀን ውሎየን በነዖነት እንዳሳካ ያስችለኝ የሆናል						
ለኔ ቀላል ሊሆን ይችላል						
የሚያዚናናኝ ነገር ሊሆን ይችላል						
ዲጂታል ቫንን ስጠቀም በቤተሰቦቼ እና በጓደኞች ተወዳጅነትን ሊያስንኝልኝ ይችላል						
አዳዲስ ሰዎችን እንድተዋወቅ ሊያስችለኝ ይችላል						
በዲጂታል ቫን በሙጓዝ ላይ እያለሁ እንዳነብ፣ስራየን እንደሰራ እና የሞሳሰሉትን ነንሮች እንዳከናውን ሊያስችለኝ ይችላል						
ዲጂታል ቫንን ስጠቀም ደህንነት ሊያሰማኝ ይችላል ለምሳሌ ከተለያየ ትንኮሳ እና ወንጀል						
ዲጂታል ቫንን ስጠቀም ሊደርስብኝ ከሚችል የግጭት አደ <i>ጋ</i> ደሀንነት ሊያሰማኝ ይችላል						
ልጆቼን እና እቃዎችን ለሙያዝ ላያስችለኝ ይችላል						
ረጅም ሳዐት ሊያስጠብቀኝ ይችላል						

Q12a እንደዚ አይነት ዲጂታል ቫን አዲስ አበባ ላይ ቢጀምር የቀን ንዞት ላይ ለመሞከር ፈቃደኝ ኖት?

- አዎ
- አይ
- ምን አልባት

Q12c ጣልሶ አይ ከሆነ ምክኒያቱ ምንድን ነው?

የሚስማሙበትን የምረጡ

- እቃ ይዞ ማጓጓዝ ምቹ ስላልሆነ
- በሌላ የመጓጓዛ አማራጮች የማይደረስባቸው አካባቢዎች አዲስ አበባ ውስጥ ስላሉ
- ከአዲስ አበባ ውጪ ለመጓዝ በሌላ በሌላ የመጓጓዛ አማራጮች
- የማይደረስባቸው አካባቢዎች ስላሉ
- ማንዳት በጣም ስለሚያስደስተኝ
- በጦኪና ከልጆቾ ከአዛውንት ቤተሰቦቼ አባላት ጋር ለሞጓዝ
- በጣም ምቹ ስለሆነ
- እኔ እና የቤተሰቦቼ አባላት ዲጂታል ቫን አንልግሎት ለተወሰነ
- 1ንዘብ ለማግኝት ጦኪናየን እጠቀማለው

Q14 አንዳንድ ተመሳሳይ አንልግሎት ሰጪ ድርጅቶች አዳዲስ የመጓጓዛ አይነቶች ለማስተዋወቅ እያሰቡ ነው፡፡ ተንቀሳቃሽ ስልኮትን በጦጠቀም ወይም በሌላዲጂታል ጦሳሪያዎችን በጦጠቀም የንዞ ክፍያ እና የንዞ ጦረጃዎችን ለማከናወን ፈቃደኛ ኖት? አሁንም ከ 0 እስከ 5 ባለው ማነል ይምረጡ

- 0) አይ በፈጹም
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5) አዎ በርግጠኝነት

Q15b

2) ምን ያህል ደስተኛ ኖት አሁኑ በሚኖሩበት የመኖሪያ ቤቶት አካባቢ

- 1) በፍጹም ደስተኛ አይደለሁም
- 2
- 3
- _ 4
- 5
- 6) በጣም ደስተኛ ነኝ

Q12b እንደዚ አይነት ሞቹ ዲጂታል ቫን ቤኖር ሞኪናዎትን ሸጠው ለጦጠቀም ፈቃደኝ ይሆናሉ?

- አዎ
- አይ
- ምን አልባት

Q13a ኦንላይን ኢሜል አፕ ዳውንሎድ ለማድረግ የሚያስችል የተንቀሳቃሽ ስልክ ፣ ታብሌት ፣ ኖትቡክ አሎት በሌላ አባባል ስማርትፎን እና ስማርት መሳሪያዎች

- አዎ
- አይ

- 2

- 3

- 4

- 5

– 6) በጣም ደስተኛ ነኝ

Q13b ጣልሶ አዎ ከሆነ ከየት ነው ኢንተርኔት ዳታ የሚያ*ገኙ*ት የሚስማሙበትን የምረጡ

- ከቤት ወይም ከስራቦታ ካለ ዋይፋይ በቻ
- ከሁሉም ከተገኘው ዋይፋይ
- የስልክ ዳታ (3ጃ)

Q15a አሁን ደስተኛነቶን በሁለት ነາር የາልጹልናል 1 አልተደሰትኩም እና 6 በጣም ተደስቻለው ሲሆኑ በመካከል ያሉትን ቁጥሮችም በሞምረጥ አስተያየቶን ይስጡን

ምን ያሀል ደስተኛ ኖት አሁን ባለው በቀን ተቀን 1) ከቦታ ቦታ የመዓዓዛ አይነቶች?

– 1) በፍጹም ደስተኛ አይደለሁም

Q16b የት አካባቢ ነው ስራ የሚሰሩት ወይም የሚማሩት?

Q16a ለዚህ ጥናት ስኬት ጥቅል አድራሻ ማወቅ አስፈላጊ ነው፡፡

ስለዚህ የት ሰፈር እና አካባቢ እንደሚኖሩ ሊነግሩን ይቸላሉ?

Q17 ከተዘረዘሩት የትኛው እርሶን በደንብ ይንልጾታል

- የጦንግስት ሰራተኛ
- የእርዳታ ሰጪ ድርጂቶ ውስጥ ሰራተኛ
- የቤት እጦቤት
- ፖለቲከኛ
- አስተማሪ
- ተጣሪ
- ሰራ የሌለው
- የውጭ አንር ድርጅቶች ውስጥ ሰራተኛ

Q20a እርሶን ጨምሮ እቤቶት ውስጥ ስንት ሰው ይኖራል? የሰው ብዛት

Q18 እድሚዎት ስንት ነው?

- የ20አጦት በታች
- ከ20 እስከ 29 አጮት
- ከ30 እስከ 39 አጮት
- ከ40 እስከ 49 አጦት
- ከ50 እስከ 59 አጮት
- ከ60 እስከ 69 አጮት
- ከ70 አጮት እና ከዛ በላይ

Q19 ጾታ

- ወንድ
- ሴት

Q20b ከ15 አት በታች እድሜ ያላቸው ልጆች ካልዎት ስንት ናቸው?

Q21 የትምሀርት ደረጃዎትን ይንንሩን

- የጦጀጦሪያ ደረጃ ትምህርት ያጠናቀቀ ግን ትምህርት ያልጨረሰ
- የጦጀጦሪያ ደረጃ ትምህርት ያጠናቀቀ ሙሉ ትምህርት የጨረሰ
- ሁለተኛ ደረጃ ፣ ቴክኒክ እና ሙያ ፣ ቢዝነስ ትምህርት የተማረ
- ማትሪክ ተፈትኖ ያለፈ
- ዩኒቨርሲቲ ያጠናቀቀ
- ምንም ያልተማረ
- ከዚህ ያልተጠቀሰ ሌሎች ደረጃዎች

Q22b ከደሞዞ ምን ያህል ፐርሰንቱን ትራንስፖርት ላይ ለማዋል ፈቃደኛ ኖት

- እስከ 5 %
- ከ5% እስከ 10%
- ከ10% እስከ 15%
- ከ15% እስከ 20%
- ከ25% በላይ

Q25 ለወደፊት በምን እንድና7ኞት ይፈልዖሉ

- በጦስጦር ስልኬ
- በተንቀሳቃሽ ስልኬ
- በኢሜል አድራሻዬ

Q22a የርሶ እና እቤቶት ያሉሰዎች የወር ንቢ ተደምሮ ስንት ይሆናል

- እስከ 3000 ብር
- ከ3001 እስከ 5000 ብር
- ከ5001 እስከ 10000 ብር
- ከ10001 እስከ 15000 ብር
- ከ15001 እስከ 20000 ብር
- ከ20001 እስከ 25000 ብር
- ከ25000 ብር በላይ

Q24 አሁን ወደሞጨረሻው ላይ እንገኛለን ፤ ስለትብብሮት ለናጦሰኞት እንወዳለን፡፡ በሚቀጥለው ወር ከዚህ የሚቀጥል ጥናት ይኖረናል ፤ እንደዚህ ባሉ ተከታታይ ቃለሞጠይቀች ወይም የዳሰሳ ጥናቶች ላይ ለጦሳተፍ ፈቃደኛ ኖት

- አዎ ለሁለተኛ ዙር ጥናት ላይ ለሙሳተፍ ፈቃደኛ ነኝ
- አይ ለሁለተኛ ዙር ጥናት ላይ ለጮሳተፍ ፈቃደኛ አይደለሁም

Q26 እባኮትን ኢሜሎን ይጻፉ

Q27 እባኮትን ስልኮትን ይጻፉ

Q29 ለወደፊት ለ**መ**ንናኘት እንዲረዳን እባኮትን ስሞት ወይም ቅጽል ስሞትን ይጻፉ፡፡

- አይ አልስማማም
- አዎ እስማማለው

ይስማማሉ?

Q28 ወደፊት በሌላ ጥናት እንድናንኞት ተንቀሳቃሽ ስልኮትን እና ኢሜል አድራሻዎትን መመዝንብ እንፈልጋለን፡፡ በመጀመሪያ ግን ፈቃደኞትን ማወቅ እንፈልጋለን፡፡ የእርሶ የአድራሻ መረጃ ከተሰበሰበው መረጃ የሚያዝ ሲሆን ለንበያ ጥናት ብቻ ነው የምንጠቀምበት ፤ በፈጹም ለሶስተኛ አካል ተላልፎ አይሰጥም፡፡ ያስንቡት መረጃ ሚስጥራዊ በሆነ መንንድ በቻ ነው የሚተነተነው፡፡ ፈቃደኝነቶ ሁሌም ቢሆን በእርሶ የሚወሰን ሲሆን በፈለንበት ጊዜ ፈቃደኝነቶን ሊያቋርጡ ይችላሉ፡፡ በዚ

Addis Ababa Urban Age Task Force Reports

Theme 1 | Urban Housing and Retrofitting

Policy Brief 1 | The Addis Ababa City Block: a highdensity, mixed-use and inclusive housing solution for the urban core

Technical Report 1.1 | *The Addis Ababa City Block: inclusion and livelihood though the horizontal-abovevertical concept*, by Elias Yitbarek Alemayehu

Technical Report 1.2 | *Finding Housing Affordability: cost estimates and affordability paths for the Addis Ababa City Block,* by Jacus Pienaar

Technical Report 1.3 | *Sustainable Building Materials: exploring green construction options for new housing in Addis Ababa,* by Hannah Langmaack, Peter Scheibstock and Thomas Kraubitz (Buro Happold)

Theme 2 | Transport and Mobility Services

Policy Brief 2 | *Beyond Car Growth: digital van service as alternative to private car use in Addis Ababa*

Technical Report 2.1 | *Digital Van Service Demand: gauging interest in mobility alternatives among current and aspiring car owners in Addis Ababa*, by Philipp Rode, Bethany Mickleburgh, Jennifer Chan and Rebecca Flynn

Technical Report 2.2 | *Digital Van Service for Addis Ababa: understanding the transport landscape and the potential for digital bus aggregation in Ethiopia's capital* by Chris Kost and Gashaw Aberra (Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP))

Theme 3 | Green and Blue Infrastructure

Policy Brief 3 | Working with Nature: next generation green and blue infrastructure for Addis Ababa

Technical Report 3.1 | *Green and Blue Infrastructure in Addis Ababa: a review of challenges and response strategies*, by Hailu Worku

Technical Report 3.2 | *The Social Functions of Green and Blue Infrastructure: international case studies and insights for Addis Ababa*, by Santiago del Hierro, David Jácome and Tigist Kassahun Temesgen

Theme 4 | Urban Governance and Planning

Policy Brief 4 | *Urban Governance and Strategic Planning: how Addis Ababa could benefit from human-centred, inclusive design, participatory pilot projects and improved data management*

Technical Report 4.1 | *Participatory City Making: polycentric governance and human-centred, inclusive urban design,* by Meinolf Spiekermann and Marc Steinlin

Technical Report 4.2 | Urban Knowledge Management: solutions for the Addis Ababa City Administration, by Bersisa Berri

Technical Report 4.3 | International Building Exhibitions (IBA): an approach to innovative city making in Addis Ababa by Efrem A. Tesfaunegn, Anka Derichs and Michael von der Mühlen

Technical Report 4.4 | *Addis Ababa Spatial Compendium: mapping and urban analytics for Ethiopia's capital*, by Alexandra Gomes and Philipp Rode (LSE Cities)

Addis Ababa Urban Age Task Force

Founding Partners

The Task Force is a partnership between the Addis Ababa City Administration Plan & Development Commission (AAPDCo), LSE Cities at the London School of Economics and Political Science, the Alfred Herrhausen Gesellschaft, and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.

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Addis Ababa Plan Commission

Addis Ababa City Plan and Development Commission is committed and fully dedicated to preparing researchbased city-wide short, medium and long term strategic development plans (both socio-economic and spatial) in order to transform the city to one among the middleincome cities in the world; create a liveable city for the citizen; and make Addis Ababa the best destination for investment in Africa. The commission is accountable to promote urban economy and jobs; deliver urban renewal and housing for citizens; improve urban environment and quality of life; and support policy decisions that will register accelerated, sustainable and equitable economic growth and a climate resilient green economy.

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LSE Cities is an international centre at the London School of Economics and Political Science that carries out research, conferences, graduate and executive education and outreach activities in London and abroad. It studies how people and cities interact in a rapidly urbanising world, focusing on how the physical form and design of cities impacts on society, culture and the environment. Extending LSE's century-old commitment to the understanding of urban society, LSE Cities investigates how complex urban systems are responding to the pressures of growth, change and globalisation with new infrastructures of design and governance that both complement and threaten social and environmental equity.

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