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4.6 DETERMINANTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

4.6.2 Mortality in Ethiopia

Mortality: - Occurrence of deaths in a given population

- ✓ Tends to decrease the size & growth of population
- ✓ Has negative effect on population growth

Measures of mortality:-

- ✓ Crude death rate:- Total number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year
  CDR= Total number of deaths x 1000
  Total population
- ✓ Infant mortality rate(IMR):- total number of infant deaths per 1000 live births in a given year
  IMR= number of infant deaths (age of < 1) x1000
  Total number of live births
- ✓ Child mortality rate(CMR)= number of child deaths(in b/n the age of1- 5 years) x1000
  Total number of children
- ✓ Under 5 mortality rates: - The number of deaths in a year among infants and children per 1000 live births and children in a given year.
- ✓ Maternal mortality rates(MMR):- Annual number of maternal deaths occurring during pregnancy, child birth or within two months after the birth or termination of pregnancy per 1000 women b/n 15 and 49 years of ages(reproductive ages).
- ✓ Adult mortality rate (AMR):- Number of adult deaths per 1000 adults (b/n 15-64 years of age) in a given year.
- ✓ Age specific death rate (ASDR):- Number of deaths that occur in a given year per 1000 population in a five year age groups.

  Example: - ASDR (0-4 years of age) = deaths of population in b/n 0-4 years of age x 1000
  Population number b/n 0-4 years of age
- ✓ Life expectancy:- The average number of years a new born baby is expected to live under the prevailing death rates.

Levels of mortality rate in Ethiopia

- ✓ Mortality decreases in Ethiopia from time to time but still high level as compared with the rest of the world.
- ✓ EDHS (2005):- AMR (5.99), IMR (80), CMR (56), MMR (1.34) _ highest in the world.

- ✓ IMR :- Global average (52/1000) Japan(4.4)- lowest in the world
  Average in less d/ved countries (57/1000) Sweden (5.7)
  Finland (5.8/1000), Taiwan (6/1000), Switzerland (7.3/1000), USA (8.8/1000),
  Ethiopia (80/1000) - highest

- ✓ CDR: - reveals neither the age and sex patterns of mortality levels nor the socio economic x-cs of a given population.
- ✓ IMR, CMR, MMR, AMR& life expectancy _ better indicators
- ✓ IMR &CMR _indicators of health & socio-economic d/v status
- ✓ IMR – more specific indicator
- ✓ MMR- indicator of reproductive health status, high in Ethiopia
- ✓ Analyses of these rates are useful in
  - identifying needs and planning health programs
  - initiating child survival efforts
  - population projections
- ✓ Millennium development goals- 2/3 reduction in infant and child mortality rates by 2015 through
  - Upgrading birth attended by health personals
  - Increasing immunization against the six vaccine preventable diseases
  - Upgrading women status-education & increasing labor force participation rates

Differentials of mortality in Ethiopia

- ✓ Mortality vary in rural , urban areas and among regions in Ethiopia
- ✓ EDHS(2005) - urban IMR(66/1000) rural IMR (81/1000)
- ✓ Regions:- A.A (72/1000)- lowest
  Benishangul (157/1000), Gambela (156/1000) & Amhara(154/1000)
- ✓ EDHS (2005) showed that, survival of infants and child in Ethiopia is strongly influenced by
  - Maternal education- mother with no education has 2 times higher mortality rate
  - Age at birth- mother whose age is < 20 has high infant & child mortality
  - Birth interval- children born within 2 years interval has high mortality
  - Birth order- 1^{st} & $\geq 7^{th}$ order children has high mortality
  - Gender- Males experience higher mortality
  - Born place – home born by traditional birth attendants has high mortality

4.7 IMPACTS OF RAPID POPULATION GROWTH

- ✓ Environmental and socio-economic problems
  - Land degradation
  - Deforestation
  - Pollution

- Soil erosion
- Depletion of resource

4.7.1 Deforestation

- ✓ Forests:- Are
  - Store energy from the sun
  - Bind top soil to the land
  - Control climate
  - Absorbs carbon dioxide & exhale oxygen
  - Habitat for wild animals
  - Global store house of genetic diversity
  - Lunges of the earth
- ✓ There is a direct relationship b/n population density and deforestation
- ✓ The Ethiopian forests are being depleted at an alarming rate b/c of
  - Increased need for fuel wood
  - Increased need for agricultural ,settlement & grazing land
- ✓ Direct consequences of deforestation
  - Accelerates soil erosion
  - Destroys biodiversity
  - Affects rainfall by decreasing evapotranspiration
  - Shortage of wood
  - Affects the natural beauty of an area
  - Harsh climate
  - Extinction of wild animals

4.7.2 Pollution

- ✓ Human activities & natural events (volcanic eruption etc…)
- ✓ Undesirable change in the natural condition of water, air…
- ✓ Negative effects on the health , activities of human beings & other creatures
- ✓ Major problems of over populated urban centers(rise the amount of emission pollutant)
  - Households- sewage, solid waste & pollutant gas
  - Industries- pollutant gas , liquid & chemicals
  - Automobiles- pollutant gasses
  - Agricultural pollutants- fertilizers, pesticides etc

4.8 POPULATION POLICY OF ETHIOPPIA

- ✓ Population policy: - formulated and implemented by the government to plan & control population growth based on economic, social, cultural, demographic & other conditions
  - Addresses population related problems
- ✓ Ethiopia’s population policy is basically anti- natalist
  - Seeks to lower fertility rates in particular & population growth rate in general

History of population policy in Ethiopia

- ✓ Low priority before the early 1990’5
- ✓ 1993, TGE adopted a national population policy based on

- Awareness that large population size can be an enemy of development and causes economic, social & environmental problems

✓ Broad goal of Ethiopia's population policy
- To promote social welfare by harmonizing the rate of population growth & economic growth , rational utilization of natural resources(concern age structure –young & women in child bearing age)

✓ General objectives
- Closing the gap between high population growth & low economic growth
- Expediting socio- economic development process(integrating d/v process)
- Reducing rural-urban migration
- Ensuring environmental protection
- Reducing morbidity and mortality rates
- Raising the socio-economic status of women
- Improving the socio-economic status of vulnerable groups(Adult, children, elderly etc)

✓ Specific objectives
- Reducing TFR
- Increasing contraceptive use
- Reducing IMR, CMR, MMR &morbidity rates
- Increased female participation in educational system
- Removing all legal and customary practices that prevent women from the full enjoyment of economic & social rights
- Ensuring balanced population distribution
- Improving agricultural productivity
- Introducing off farm and non agricultural activities
- Mounting effective country wide population information

✓ Strategies
- Diversifying contraceptives
- Raising minimum age marriage (18 years)
- Promoting breast feeding (birth spacing)
- Implementing career counseling service in school
- Integrating women into the modern economic sector
- Amending all laws that prevent women from the full enjoyment of their rights
- Promoting advertisement of contraceptive methods
- Establishing teenage & youth reproductive health counseling centers
- Increased research in reproductive health
- Promoting the involvement of males in family planning
- Expansion of reproductive health service delivery
- Involvement of NGO's in providing reproductive health services
- Expand capacity for performing population research and training family planning advisors
- Expansion of information ,education and communication

4.9 URBANIZATION IN ETHIOPIA

4.9.1 The concept of urbanization

- ✓ Urbanization:- process of population shift from rural to cities & urban expansion
- ✓ Rich & industrialized countries are more urbanized
  e.g Netherland (89%)- urban population
- ✓ Rapid growth of population in urban centers has the following problems
  - Overcrowding
  - Sub-standard housing
  - Homelessness
  - Inadequate municipal services
  - Crimes, poverty & pollution

4.9.2 Trends of urbanization in Ethiopia

- ✓ Factors contributing to urbanization
  - Needs for better living condition (employment opportunities, social services)
  - Desire to come close to clustered settlements

Levels and distribution of urbanization in Ethiopia

- ✓ 1940's - <3% lived in urban areas
- ✓ 1967 – 8.5%
- ✓ 1970 – 9.7%
- ✓ 1984 -10.6%
- ✓ 1994 – 13.7%
- ✓ 2007 – 16.1%
  - Low urbanization level
  - High rate of urbanization
  - Smallest urban population in the world
  - Very underdeveloped nation
- ✓ % urban from regional total population
  - Addis Ababa - 100% urban, D.D (68.2%) & Harari (54.2%)
  - SNNP – 10% urban(smallest)
- ✓ % urban from the country's total population
  - Oromyia (27.97%) , A.A(23.09%) & Amhara (17.8%)
  - Gambela (0.66%) - smallest

UNIT FIVE

ECONOMIC GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT TREND IN ETHIOPIA

INTOODUCTION

- ❖ Ethiopia's economy is dominantly based on agriculture (83.9%)
- ❖ The performance of the sector had been weak until 1992.
- ❖ Encouraging progress had been made in recent years

- The country's overall economy has been growing at the rate of 11% /year (highest in the world)

5.1 An overview of growth and development in Ethiopia

Growth: - quantitative accumulation of the national capital

- Change in output regardless of cultural , political, economic and other improvements

Development: - Process involving economic, social and environmental changes

- Involves
  - High per capita income
  - Equitable education
  - Job opportunities
  - Greater gender equality
  - Better health and nutrition
  - Cleaner and more sustainable environment
  - Impartial judicial & legal system
  - Broader civil & political freedom
  - richer cultural life
    - Qualitative transformation of the whole society
    - A shift to new ways of thinking, new relations and new methods of production
    - Must be inclusive of future generation
    - Must engage peoples participation

Trend: - general tendency, movement or direction (Upward, downward or stagnant)

- Ethiopia's economy shows forward tendency
- Encouraging trend since 1996
- According to Welfare monitoring surveys –PASDEP 2005-10 contributed much to enhance all achievements
  - Literacy rate increased in rural areas
  - Gross enrollment increased
  - Primary and secondary drop out in rural area decreased
  - Fallen distance to school, health centers, water source & all weather roads
  - Decline in malnutrition

5.2 MAJOR FEATURES OF ETHIOPIAN ECONOMY

Agricultural sector:-

- Dominant sector

- Unsatisfactory performance for the last 40 or 50 years due to multifaceted determining factors
- Since 1960s , various development strategies have been adopted, however its performance has been low
- 2002/03 – 2007/08, GDP share declined from 44.0% -44.6% due to weather changes
- After 2002, the sector has promoted significantly due to reforms
- Leading sector until 2007/08 , after 2008/09 service sector emerged as the dominant sector due to economic & natural factors
    - Lower capital & space required at the initial stage

Service sector: - (2006/07 -09/10)

- Trade ,hotels & restaurants
- Banking & insurance
- Education show significant growth performance

Industrial sector:-

- Smallest contributor due to its short history of industrialization (13%)
- Mining and quarrying (2001/02 – 2009/10)
- Large and medium scale manufacturing
- Construction

➢ Weak linkages among the sectors to strengthen their linkages ADLI was launched in 2002

➢ ADLI goals

❖ Economic growth through rural centered development strategy
❖ Improved living standards of rural and urban population
❖ Effective educational strategy
❖ Expansion of preventive and primary health care facilities

5.3 PRESENT FEATURES OF ETHIOPIAN SOCIO- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

➢ D/V indicators

❖ GDP/ GNP - lowest in the world
❖ Illiteracy rate – high in Ethiopia
_ Decreased by 50 %(B/C of the the rise in gross school enrollment)
_ 2009, literacy rate 42.7%
❖ IMR
❖ Life expectancy – decrease due to HIV/ AIDS , but in 2009/10 will reach 55.8 years b/c of increase in AIDS medicine supply
❖ Population growth rate

- % of population with access to clean water – traveling long distance to fetch water

  (Survey of welfare monitoring organization2009/10)
  - 32% rural people unclean rivers & lakes
  - 42% unprotected well & Spring
  - 14% protected spring
  - 10% public tap
- Levels of infrastructure development

- PRP, SDPRP & PASDSEP
  - Expansion of road network
  - Expansion of construction (514 towns) & rehabilitation work (228 towns)
  - Improving the living conditions of urban poor
  - Improving access to health services
  - Expansion of electric use
  - Changed the lives of pastoralists – informal community schools, improved veterinary services & marketing system

5.4 Challenges & prospects of socio – economic development of Ethiopia

- Ultimate goal of all economic planning and execution is growth followed by development

5.4.1. Challenges to Ethiopia's socio- economic development

- 31 million people live below poverty line
- 6- 13 million people are risk of starvation
- Many people lack consumption access , unable to purchase basic necessities
- Sustainable long term growth remains a challenge
- Full potential of the most basic sector has not yet been realized
- Inter connected factors that hinders Ethiopia's progress (poverty line) or prevents Ethiopia from breaking out of poverty
  - Rapid population growth
  - Land fragmentation
  - Environmental degradation b/c of frequent drought
  - Very low productivity
  - Low income
  - Low levels of investment

- Dependency on unreliable rainfall
- Structural bottlenecks
- Lack of good governance & commitment to accomplishing tasks
- Low infrastructure coverage

5.4.2 Prospects for Ethiopia's socio- economic development

- ❖ Encouraging progress in recent years in improving some basic aspect of life
- ❖ Since 1996
  - Literacy rate has increased by 50%
  - Malnutrition rate has fallen by 20%
  - Share of population with access to clean water has risen to 38 %
  - Decline reported incidence of illness
  - Human development indicators still at low levels compared with global indicators
    E.g MMR in 2005/06 is 673/100,000
- ❖ Way to overcome these challenges
  - To sustain the economic growth achieved in the last few years
- ❖ Ethiopia's strategy must be based on its most abundant resources
  - Labor, land and favorable climate
- ❖ Generally, progress is needed on every possible front , including
  - Proper utilization of agricultural potential
  - Much more rapid d/v of the modern sector
  - Exploitation of niche markets and opportunities
  - Expansion of exports- widens economic base, reduce susceptibility to shocks & reduce dependency on foreign aid
  - Promotion of better links b/n markets & producers
  - Promotion of capacity building
  - Slowing the existing rapid population growth rate
  - Proper utilization of the potential of Ethiopian's women

5.5 Economic relation

- ❖ Geographic factors
  - Physiographic variation(product variation)
  - Political factors – political affiliations due to temporary/permanent common interest
  - Economic factors – comparative advantages

5.5.1 Ethiopia's economic relation with neighboring countries

- ❖ Long stand economic relationship with republic of Djibouti

- ❖ Sudan has started a good economic r/s with Ethiopia (providing Petroleum)
- ❖ Minor economic r/s with Somalia due to political instability

5.5.2 Ethiopia's economic relationship with other countries other than its neighbors

- ❖ Based on
  - Nature of Ethiopia's export and import items
  - Trade policy & strategy
  - Geographic proximity – middle East, Gulf and Europe
- ❖ Exports
  - Western Europe, Far East and North America
  - Following 1993 economic reforms, Ethiopia's export destination widened Central America led to greater earning in foreign capital
  - Exporting cut flower brought significant foreign earnings 2006/07
  - Europe (40 .8 %) – leading export destination(2005)
  - Asia (33.5%), Africa (15.5%), North America (5.8%) & Central America
  - Individual trade partner countries (export major destination)
    German (13.3%) - 2005
    China (9.5%), Japan, Saudi Arabia, Djibouti, Italy & USA
- ❖ Imports
  - 2004/05 – Middle East & Asia, Europe, North America & Africa
  - Individual countries – Saudi Arabia in 2003(9.5%) & 2005(15.7%) _China in2003 (9.6%) & 2007(12.7%) - major source of lower cost consumer goods & other manufactured items

Duty and quota free market access opportunities

- ➢ China granted almost all Ethiopian export product duty free access to its markets
- ➢ Such opportunities
  - Broaden Ethiopia's economic relations
  - This process will be facilitated by Ethiopia's advantageous geographical proximities to Middle East, Gulf countries and European countries

5.6 PASDEP

- ➢ Since 1960s various development plans have been designed in Ethiopia to alleviate poverty

- However, due to wrong structural adjustments & frequent weather shocks , Ethiopia is unable to come out poverty trap
- Five year d/v plans
  - SDPRP(2000 -04), PASDEP (2005 – 10) & GTP(2010 – 15)
- PASDEP carries important SDPRP strategies related to
  - Human D/V
  - Rural D/V
  - Expanding education
  - Strengthening health services
  - Food security
  - Capacity building
  - Decentralization
- It was affected by a number external and internal shocks
  - Less support than expected from donors
  - Poor rain fall
  - Global financial crises that began in 2008/09
- PASDEP process is benefited from
  - Two round consultations with civil society, NGOs and partners
  - A number of background papers and studies by government ministries and independent Ethiopian experts
- Its base included MDGs needs assessment

The PASDEP strategy

- The PASDEP program was based on nine activities
  - Accelerate growth- commercialize the small land holding agriculture -promoting much more rapid nonfarm private sector
  - A more differentiated approach to agriculture – Focusing on Ethiopia's very different agro – ecological areas
  - Several urban linkages and urban agenda
  - Addressing population challenges by- implementing the existing national population strategy & making service available for spacing births
  - Unleashing the potential of Ethiopia's women –
    - Increase the number of girls who complete their schooling
    - Improving women's health
    - Librating girls and women's time from unproductive hours spent fetching water supplies
    - Improving telephone services
  - Strengthening the infrastructure backbone – road network, water supply & electric power
  - Managing brisk and volatility. The goals were
    - Reducing repeated households cycles in and out of poverty that result from crop failure and major illness

- Reducing the impact of shocks on public finances and government programs

❖ Intensive efforts to reach the millennium D/V goals
❖ Creating jobs in urban areas where unemployment is a serious challenge. The goals were
  - Managing the dynamics of population growth
  - Expanding labor intensive production activities

Content check

1. One of the following is the most specific measure of a country's health and socio-economic health status?
   A/ CMR B/ IMR C/ MMR D/ CMR
2. The number of deaths that occur in a given year per 1000 population in five year age group is
   A/ ASMR B/ IMR C/ AMR D/ TFR
3. Which of the following is the major factor that contributes to the prevalence of high fertility rate in Ethiopia?
   A/high status of women C/ increased availability of health services
   B/ early marriage D/ increased availability of family planning services
4. Assume that the birth and death rate of hypothetical country x in 2010 were 44/1000 and 19/1000. The rate of natural increase of this country is:-
   A/ 4.4% B/1.9% C/ 2.5% D/ 6.3%
5. Which one of the following is not the major problem of rapid population growth in rural areas of Ethiopia
   A/ soil degradation B / pollution C/ Deforestation D/ depletion of resources
6. Which one of the following statement about urbanization in Ethiopia is false
   A/ Gambela region has the smallest share of the country's urban population
   B/ Ethiopia is the least urbanized country in the world
   C/ most urban centers of Ethiopia have developed along the major transport routes
   D/ Ethiopia's rate of urban growth is among the slowest in the world

7. All of the following factors hinder Ethiopian development , except
   A/ inadequate natural resource base
   B/ limited saving and low investment capital
   C/ lack of modern technology
   D/ Rapid population growth

8. Which one of the following is true about the current development status of Ethiopia?
   A/ Land fragmentation C/ High infrastructure coverage
   B/ low population growth D/ High income
9. One of the following challenges of Ethiopia's socio-economic development is directly or indirectly affects the others
   A/ land degradation B/ low investment level C/ income shortage D/ population growth
10. The major destination of Ethiopian export is
   A/ china B/ Saudi Arabia C/ Brazil D/ Germany