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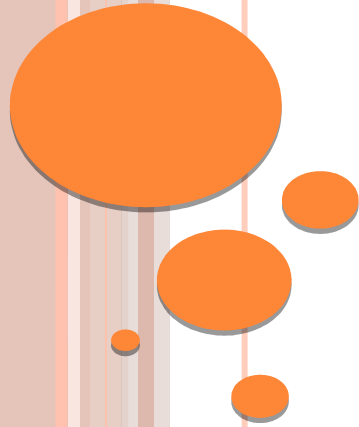
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CHAPTER FOUR



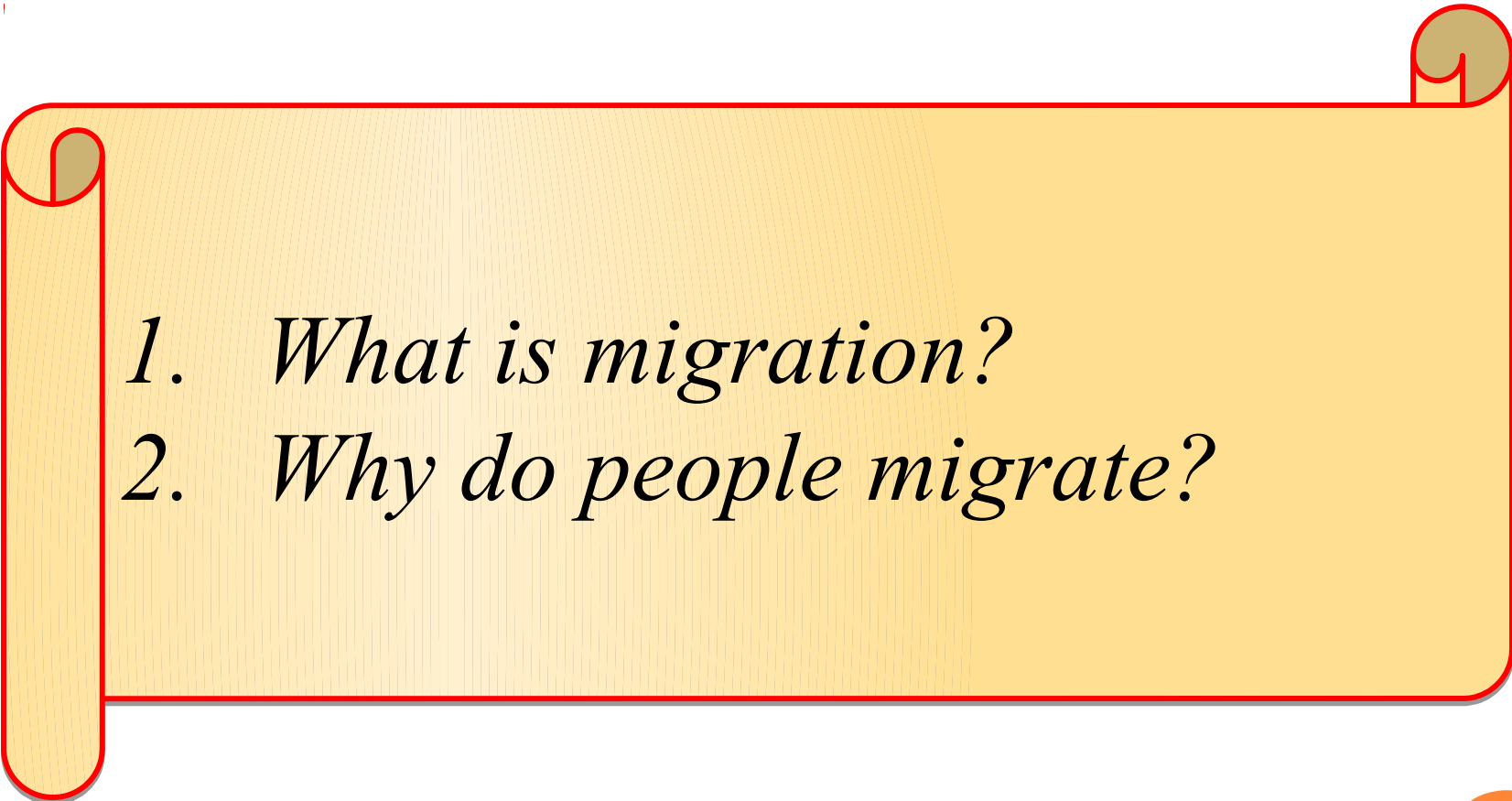
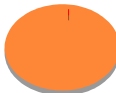
ADDIS ABABA EDUCATION BUREAU
JUNE 2012



KEY TERMS

- ✓ Fertility
- ✓ Morality
- ✓ Migration
- ✓ Natural increase
- ✓ Population growth
- ✓ Life expectancy



- 
1. *What is migration?*
 2. *Why do people migrate?*
- 

CHARACTERISTICS OF AFRICAN POPULATION

1. *What does characteristics of population mean?*
2. *What are the major characteristics of African population?*

CHARACTERISTICS OF AFRICAN POPULATION

The structure or composition of African population falls under two categories;

- biological and
- cultural characteristics



CHARACTERISTICS OF AFRICAN POPULATION

Biological characteristics include;

- ✓ race,
- ✓ ethnicity,
- ✓ sex and
- ✓ age.



CHARACTERISTICS OF AFRICAN POPULATION

The cultural characteristics comprise;

- ✓ education,
- ✓ health
- ✓ nutrition,
- ✓ religion,
- ✓ occupation, and the like



BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Age Structure

- ❑ It is the distribution of males and females within different age groups .
- ❑ Sex and age structure are basic characteristics and biological attributer of a population .
- ❑ A population pyramid (age structure diagram) shows the distribution of various age groups of each sex in a human population.



DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS OF A POPULATION PYRAMID

- ❑ A wide base indicates a high birth rate, and a narrow base indicates a low birth rate .
- ❑ Symmetry indicates a size difference between males and females.



DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS OF A POPULATION PYRAMID

- ❑ Shape of sides :concave sides indicate a high death rate and convex sides indicate a low death .
- ❑ The population pyramid of Ethiopia exhibits concave sides , indicting a high death rate.



BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Age Structure

- ❑ Africa is a continent could be characterized by young population.
- ❑ This can be easily identified from the median age.



BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Age Structure

- ❑ If the median age is low, it implies that the population is young.
- ❑ For example, Africa's median age is 18 years.



BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Age Structure

- ❑ In contrast, if the median age is high, the population is likely to be adult and old age group;
- ❑ For example the median age for Europe is 37 years.



BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Age Structure

- ❑ Low median age reflects high fertility and high population growth rates.
- ❑ High median age prevails in a population where population growth rate is low and slow



BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The adverse consequence of low median age on economic development

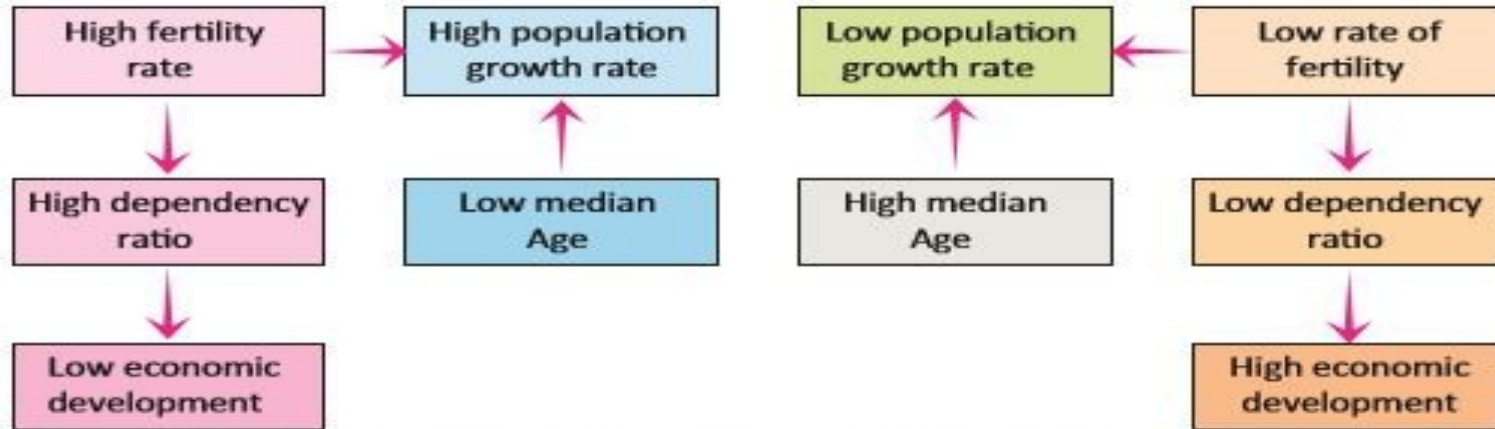


Figure 4.3: The adverse consequence of low median age on economic development

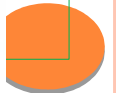
BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Africa's Population by age and major regions

Table 4.10: Africa's Population by age and major regions

No	Region	0-14	15-64	65+	ADR
1	Sub-Saharan Africa	43	54	3	85.19
2	Northern Africa	33	62	5	61.29
3	Western Africa	44	53	3	88.68
4	Eastern Africa	44	53	3	88.68
5	Central Africa	45	52	3	92.31
6	Southern Africa	33	62	5	61.29
7	Africa	41	56	3	78.57

Source: UN World Population Data Sheet, 2009



SEX STRUCTURE

- ❑ **Sex ratio is an important demographic characteristics**
- ❑ **It refers to the proportion of males to females in the overall population of a given area.**



SEX STRUCTURE

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Male Population}}{\text{Female Population}} \times 100$$

- *Sex ratio is an important indicator of the economy of a given country and is useful for regional analysis.*



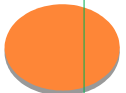
SEX STRUCTURE

- ❑ With regard to sex ratio, Sub-Saharan Africa sex ratio is below the world's average which is less than 98%.
- ❑ The context of high sex ratio in these countries is attributed to the prevalence of a large number of immigrants.



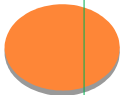
BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- ❑ The following are among the major characteristics of the African Population;
- High fertility and mortality rates;
- Generally young population;



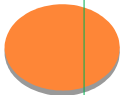
BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Triangular population pyramid indicating the prevalence of high fertility and mortality rates;
- High age dependency ratio and youth dependency ratio and low old dependency ratio;



BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Low life expectancy;
- High population growth rate;



ACTIVITY

1. *Explain briefly the impact of having high percentage of young population on socio- economic changes.*
2. *Which continent comprises the lowest percentage of young age population and highest old age population.?*

MIGRATION

- ❑ **Migration** is the movement of people from their home place to another one.
- ❑ It is an important control of population change next to fertility and mortality.



MIGRATION

- ❑ Migration is a socio-cultural components of population change.
- ❑ It has both negative and positive impacts based on its net effect.



MIGRATION

- ❑ The **motives** leading to migration in Africa include:
 - prevalence of diverse and wide range of climatic zones
 - presence of diverse and multitude natural resources



MIGRATION

- coincidence of the continent's large size
- pervasiveness of varying economic activities ranging from agriculture to trade: and existence of divergent level of economic and social development.



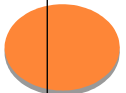
MIGRATION

- ❑ coincidence of the continent's large size
- ❑ pervasiveness of varying economic activities ranging from agriculture to trade: and existence of divergent level of economic and social development.



MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION IN AFRICA

- ❑ The two major types of migration which bring about population change and effect its distribution are:
 - A. Internal migration
 - B. International migration

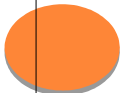


INTERNAL MIGRATION

- ❑ When people move from one part of a country to another part, we say **internal migration** has taken place.
 - ❑ Internal movement of this kind is practiced in many parts of Africa.
 - ❑ Internal migrations are caused mainly by economic reasons.
- 

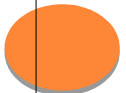
INTERNAL MIGRATION

- ❑ **Internal migrations are of two types, namely,**
 - **permanent and**
 - **temporary.**

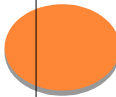


INTERNAL MIGRATION

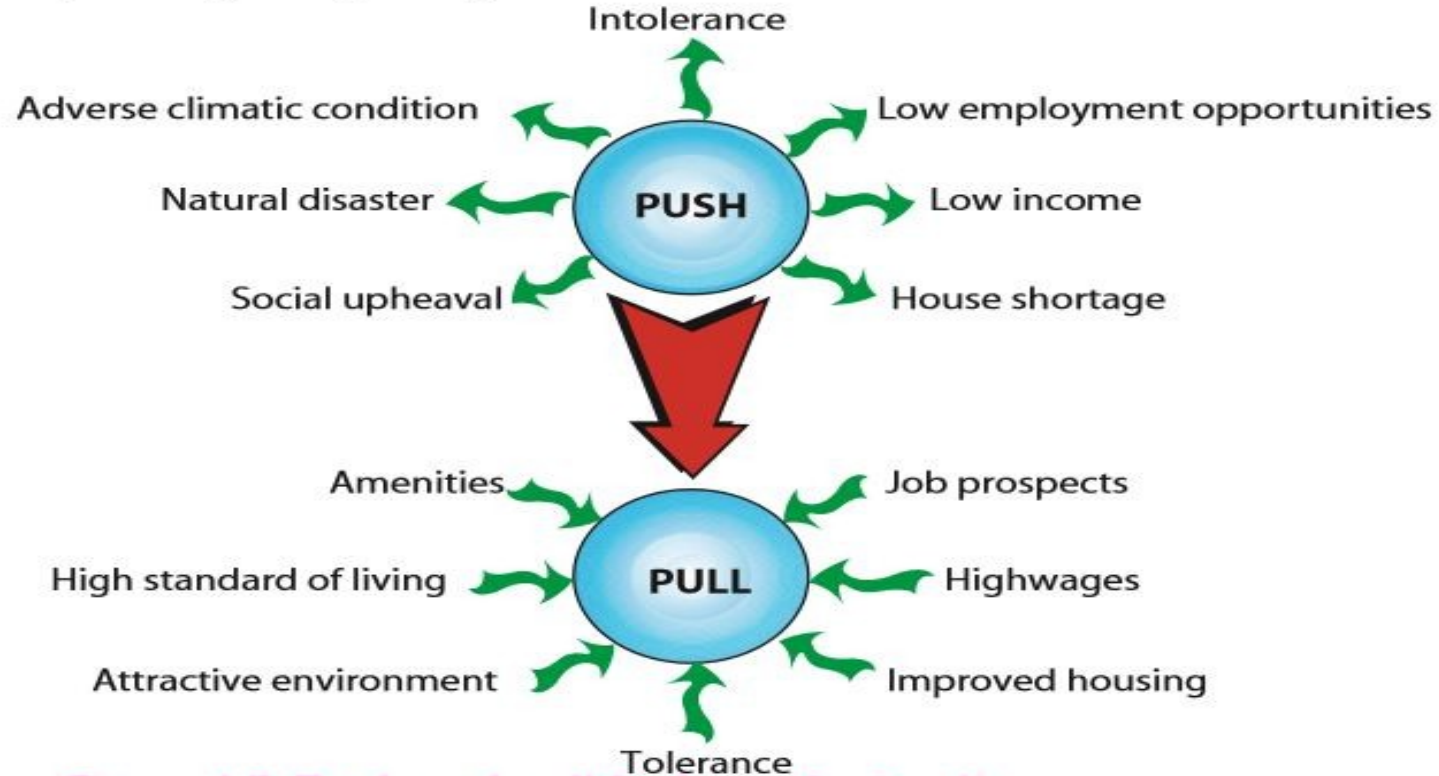
- ❑ **Permanent migration** refers to peoples movement from their original place of residence to another where they establish a new residence on a permanent basis.



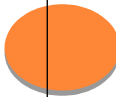
INTERNAL MIGRATION

- ❑ **Temporary migration** involves the movement of people whereby they leave their original residence for another for a short period of time, and then come back to their original place.
 - ❑ Such migration is often practiced only periodically.
- 

MIGRATION

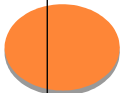


MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION IN AFRICA

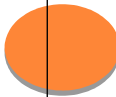
- ❑ Internal migration takes the following forms:
 - ✓ Rural-urban
 - ✓ Rural-rural
 - ✓ Urban-rural
 - ✓ Urban-urban
- 

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

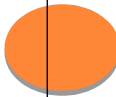
- ❑ When people move from one country to another, wherever this may be in the world, we say **International migration** has taken place.
- ❑ International migration happens in various forms and has a long history.
- ❑ Several migrations took place before the colonial era.



INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

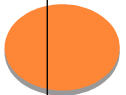
- ❑ **Brain-drain** is the movement of highly educated people such as engineers, researchers, lawyers, university instructors, medical doctors, etc from their country to countries abroad (overseas) where working conditions and payments are thought to be better.
- 

URBANIZATION

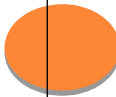
- ❑ Urban is defined as relating or belonging to town or city.
 - ❑ Urban centers are settlements where the majority of the population is engaged in non-agricultural occupation.
- 

URBANIZATION

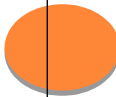
- ❑ Urbanization refers to an increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities.
- ❑ It is a major aspect of socio-economic change.



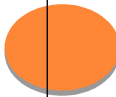
URBANIZATION

- ❑ Africa is the least urbanized of all the continents in the world.
 - ❑ As compared to the other regions of the world, the continent has the least number of urban populations.
 - ❑ On average, it is only 38% of the continent's population that lives in urban areas.
- 

URBANIZATION

- ❑ However, as a result of the existing very high rate of rural-urban migration and high fertility in the urban areas.
 - ❑ The continent has the world's highest rate of urbanization, which is about 5.4% per year.
 - ❑ Furthermore, the continent is characterized by low level of urbanization.
- 

URBANIZATION

- ❑ The living conditions, social services, housing conditions and transport and communication facilities are **very low in the urban** areas of the continent.
 - ❑ The continent has the world's least number of **urban dwellers and urban centers.**
- 

POPULATION IN AFRICA BY MAJOR REGIONS (2009)

No	Region	Percentage Urban
1	Sub-Saharan Africa	35
2	Northern Africa	50
3	Western Africa	42
4	Eastern Africa	22
5	Central Africa	41
6	Southern Africa	56
7	Africa	38

Source: *UN World Population Data Sheet, 2009*

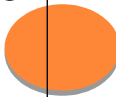


POPULATION IN AFRICA BY MAJOR REGIONS (2009)

- ❑ Rapid urbanization is causing several challenges in Africa. It creates problems on;
 - employment opportunities,
 - housing conditions,
 - provision of social services such as education and health services, and
 - social security in the urban areas.

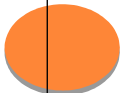


URBANIZATION

- ❑ Rapid urbanization in Africa is also affecting the rural economy. This is due to the high rural-urban migration that takes the rural labour force out to the urban areas leaving the farms in the rural areas for the children and old.
 - ❑ In addition, it has also facilitated the expansion of social evils like crime, prostitution and the like.
- 

URBAN GROWTH AND MAJOR URBAN CENTERS IN AFRICA

- ❑ Urbanization is increasing in both developed and developing countries.
- ❑ Cities in most developing countries are encircled by a number of problems.
- ❑ The following figure portrays some of the major problems affecting Urban centers.

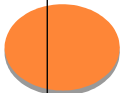


URBAN GROWTH AND MAJOR URBAN CENTERS IN AFRICA



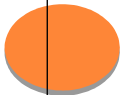
CURRENT URBAN CHALLENGES

- ❑ absence of employment opportunity
- ❑ unreliable food security
- ❑ shortage of water
- ❑ scarcity of shelter



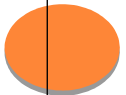
CURRENT URBAN CHALLENGES

- ❑ Inadequate provision of social services
- ❑ Inefficient waste disposal
- ❑ Inadequate transport and communication facilities



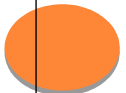
CONCEPTS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

- ❑ Economic growth” is an increase in the total amount of production and wealth of a given economy
- ❑ Economic growth is usually **quantitative** as it is related to increasing production of **goods and services**



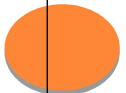
CONCEPTS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

- ❑ Economic development refers to growth with **structural** and **technological** change.
- ❑ It includes the concept of overall transformation in the living condition of the people of society.



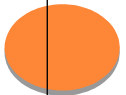
DEVELOPMENT TREND IN AFRICA

- ❑ After independence, African governments began to take development initiative to improve the standard of living of their population.
- ❑ Rapid population growth in the 1980s and 1990s, retarded the development of many African economies.



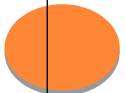
MAJOR INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT

- ❑ **Gross domestic product (GDP):** GDP refers to the total value of **goods and services** produced in a country over a period of time
- ❑ **Percapita income:** refers to the average amount of money that an individual is expected to have as a result of the state's GNP



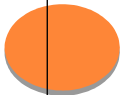
MAJOR INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT

- ❑ **Standard of living:** is the threshold of material security measured by the availability of resources for an individual, family, or society

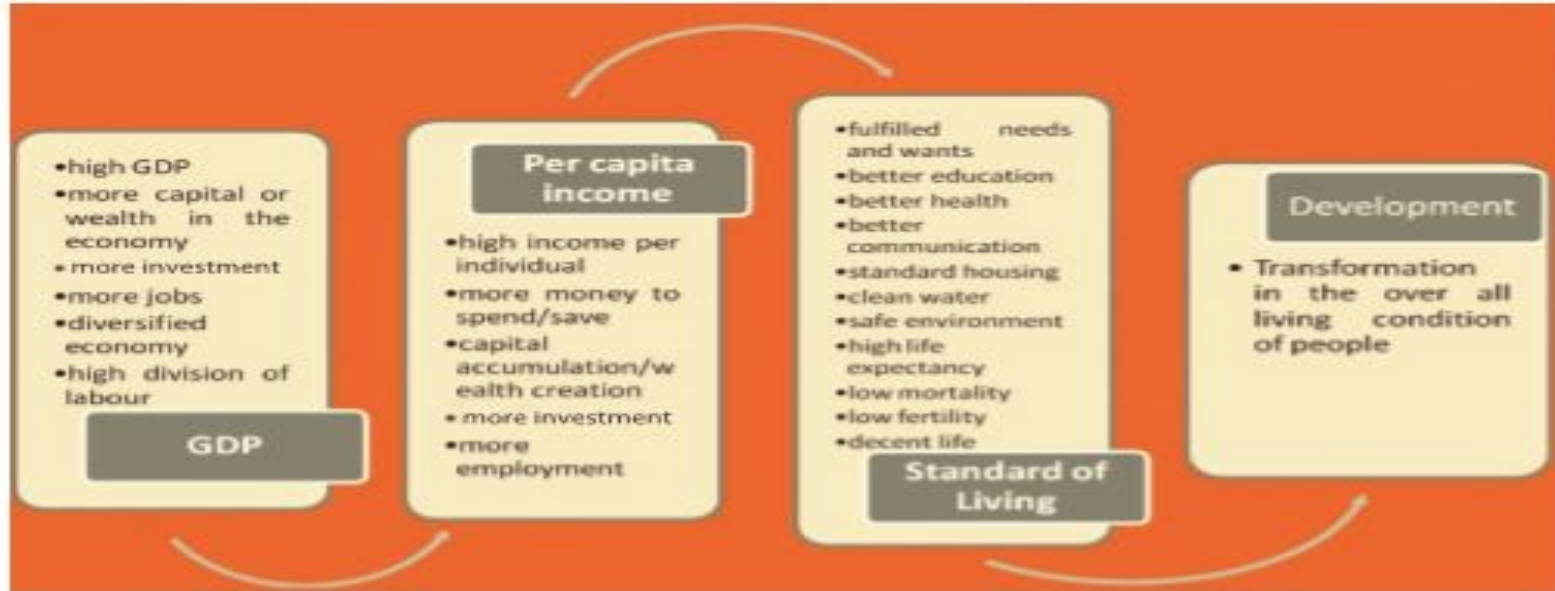


MAJOR INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT

- ❑ It is explained by
 - ✓ low fertility and mortality
 - ✓ Better health and communication
 - ✓ Clean water and better education



THE MAJOR INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT

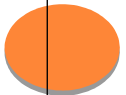


DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Developing	Developed
Per capita incomes are low, and capital is scarce.	Per capita incomes are high and capital is readily available.
Wealth is unevenly distributed within individual countries, Example, Colombia, 2.6% of population owns 40% of the national wealth.	Wealth is comparatively evenly distributed, Example, Canada, 10% of population owns 24% of national wealth.
Primary industries dominate national economies.	Manufacturing and service industries dominate national economies.
High proportion of population engaged in subsistence agriculture.	Farming is commercial, efficient, and mechanized.
Populations are rural; but cities are growing rapidly.	Populations are urban, cities growing slowly.
Birth and death rates are high and life expectancy is low. There tends to be a high proportion of children.	Birth and death rates are low and life expectancy is high. High proportion of people over 60 years old.

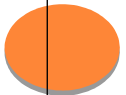
CHARACTERISTICS OF AFRICAN ECONOMY

- ❑ economy is primarily dependent on the primary economic sector
- ❑ agriculture is by far the most important economic activity
- ❑ The secondary and tertiary economic sectors are less developed in the continent



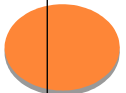
CHARACTERISTICS OF AFRICAN ECONOMY

- ❑ Most of the manufacturing industries are cottage types
- ❑ the majority of the modern manufacturing industries are light industries that focus on the production of consumer goods
- ❑ Heavy industries that could produce machineries, air crafts, ships and automobiles



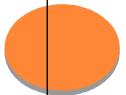
CHARACTERISTICS OF AFRICAN ECONOMY

- ❑ Inter continental, intra-regional and intra-continental trade is at low level
- ❑ Communication facilities, including land, air, and sea transport
- ❑ The various economic sectors of the continent run short of capital, skilled human power and efficient technology

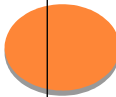


CHARACTERISTICS OF AFRICAN ECONOMY

- ❑ Many countries also fail to provide basic social services such as education and health
- ❑ widely spread mass poverty, illiteracy and poor health conditions prevail in many countries

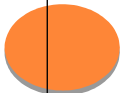


CHALLENGES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

- ❑ Lack of capital, skilled human power and modern technology are the major problems hampering its development
 - ❑ political instability, civil war, lack of good governance
 - ❑ widely spread corruption, maladministration and poor infrastructure
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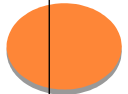
CHALLENGES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

- ❑ poor regional inter-connectedness, poor export performance, declining industrial outputs, environmental degradation influenced negatively majority of Africans
- ❑ Health problems including HIV/AIDS and illiteracy are common

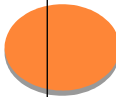


CHALLENGES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

- ❑ Rapid population growth is a challenge for Africa's development
- ❑ Debt crisis is another serious challenge of development in Africa.

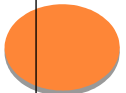


PROSPECTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

- ❑ establishment of continental, regional and sub regional organizations
 - ❑ The African Union (AU), the former Organization of African Unity (OAU), is the only continental organization
 - ❑ regional and sub-regional organizations include IGAD, NEPAD, SADC, COMESA and ECOWAS
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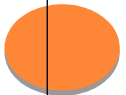
PROSPECTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

- ❑ They work hard to improve trade and other socio-economic integration among member states
- ❑ They assist development efforts in different ways
- ❑ Organizations of the UN like the ECA, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, ILO and FAO' are significantly important



MAJOR RESOURCES OF AFRICA

- ❑ Africa is believed to be rich in terms of human and material resources
- ❑ Northern Africa is rich in petroleum resources
- ❑ West and Central Africa have huge petroleum reserves
- ❑ Metallic minerals and other gem stones are abundant in Southern Africa



THANK YOU!

