

ETHIOPIA

Capital

Addis Ababa

Ethnic Groups

Oromo 35.8%, Amhara 24.1%, Somali 7.2%, Tigray 5.7%, Sidama 4.1%, Guragie 2.6%, Welaita 2.3%, Afar 2.2%, Silte 1.3%, Kefficho 1.2%, other 13.5%

Languages

Oromo 33.8%, Amharic 29.3%, Somali 6.2%, Tigrigna (Tigrinya) 5.9%, Sidamo 4%, Wolaytta 2.2%, Gurage 2%, Afar (official working language of the State of Afar) 1.7%, Hadiyya 1.7%, Gamo 1.5%, Gedeo 1.3%, Opuuo 1.2%, Kafa 1.1%, other 8.1%, English, Arabic

Religions

Ethiopian Orthodox 43.8%, Muslim 31.3%, Protestant 22.8%, Catholic 0.7%, traditional 0.6%, other 0.8%

Population

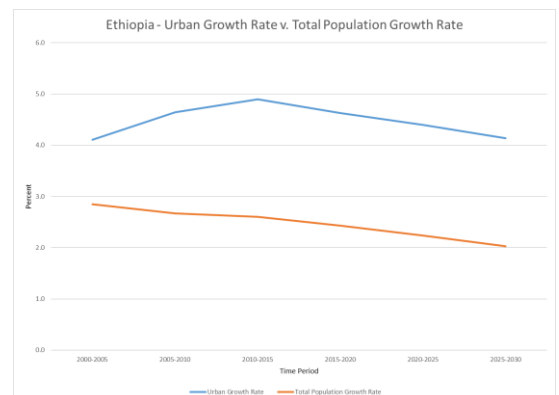
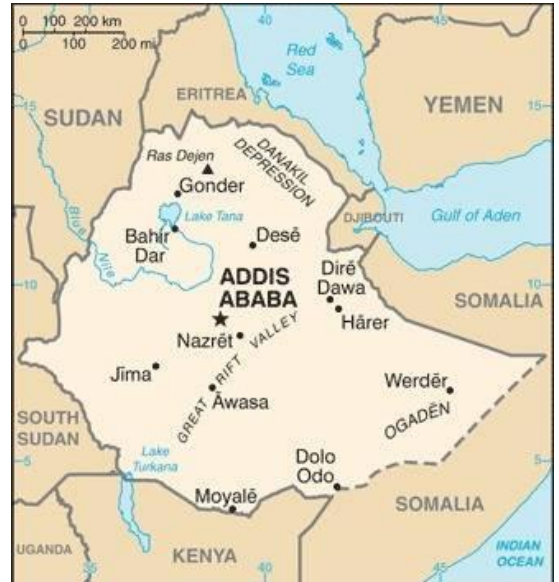
Total: 116.5 million
Median age: 19.8 years
Population growth rate: 2.42%
Urban: 23.2%
Rural 76.8%

Fertility

Birth rate: 29.97 births/1,000 population
Total fertility rate: 3.92 children born/woman
Sex ratio of population: 0.99 male(s)/female

Mortality

Death rate: 5.6 deaths/1,000 population
Life expectancy at birth: 68.59 years
Maternal mortality rate: 401 deaths/100,000 live births
Infant mortality rate: 32.44 deaths/1,000 live births



ETHIOPIA

Migration

Net migration rate: -0.19 migrants/1,000 population

Health

Current health expenditure: 3.5% of GDP

Physician density: 0.11 physicians/1,000 population

Adult obesity: 4.5%

Alcohol consumption per capita: 1.16 liters of pure alcohol

Education

Education expenditures: 4.5% of GDP

Literacy: 51.8%

Population Distribution

highest density is found in the highlands of the north and middle areas of the country, particularly around the centrally located capital city of Addis Ababa; the far east and southeast are sparsely populated

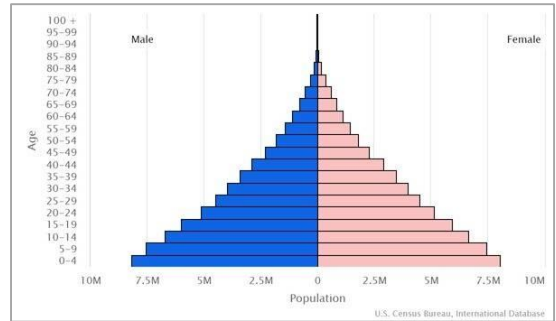
Demographic Profile

Ethiopia is a predominantly agricultural country – nearly 80% of the population lives in rural areas – that is in the early stages of demographic transition. Infant, child, and maternal mortality have fallen sharply over the past decade, but the total fertility rate has declined more slowly and the population continues to grow. The rising age of marriage and the increasing proportion of women remaining single have contributed to fertility reduction. While the use of modern contraceptive methods among married women has increased significantly from 6 percent in 2000 to 27 percent in 2012, the overall rate is still quite low.

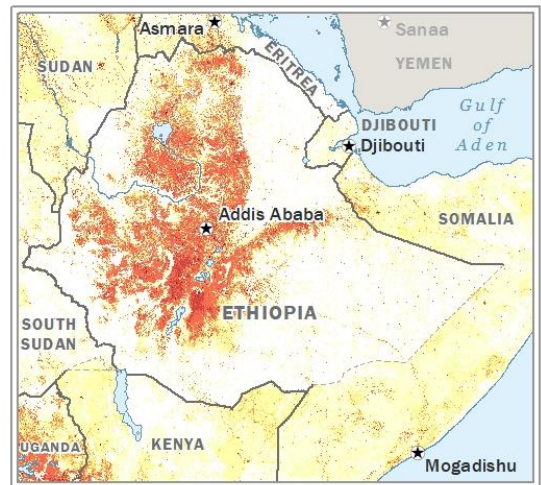
Ethiopia's rapid population growth is putting increasing pressure on land resources, expanding environmental degradation, and raising vulnerability to food shortages. With about 40 percent of the population below the age of 15 as of 2020 and a fertility rate of 4 children per woman (and even higher in rural areas) as of 2022, Ethiopia will have to make further progress in meeting its family planning needs if it is to achieve the age structure necessary for reaping a demographic dividend in the coming decades.

Poverty, drought, political repression, and forced government resettlement have driven Ethiopia's internal and external migration since the 1960s. Before the 1974 revolution, only small numbers of the Ethiopian elite went abroad to study and then returned home, but under the brutal Derg regime thousands fled the country, primarily as refugees. Between 1982 and 1991 there was a new wave of migration to the West for family reunification. Since the defeat of the Derg in 1991, Ethiopians have migrated to escape violence among some of the country's myriad ethnic groups or to pursue economic opportunities. Internal and international trafficking of women and children for domestic work and prostitution is a growing problem.

Age Structure



Population Distribution



Population per square kilometer

