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The Nexus Between Population and Economic Growth In Ethiopia: An Empirical Inquiry

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ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Article History

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Purpose:

The link between population growth and economic growth has been becoming of most significant interest for researchers. However, there is no consensus among economists and researchers about the interaction between population and economic growth. Using time-series data spanning from the period 1981 to 2018, this study examined the population-economic growth nexus in the second most populous African nation—Ethiopia.

Design/methodology/approach:

The study used yearly time series data spanning from 1981 to 2018, Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) and Phillips-Perron (PP) unit root tests, Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) co-integration approach and Toda-Yamamoto Causality tests.

Finding:

Population and economic growth (Proxied by GDP) have a long-run association, as confirmed by the bound test co-integration approach. From ARDL model estimates, population growth is found to have a negative and significant effect on economic growth, both in the short-run and in the long-run. Likewise, growth in GDP affects population growth positively and significantly—both in the short-run and long-run. The Toda-Yamamoto Granger-Causality test revealed that, there is a unidirectional causality running from population to economic growth.

Research implications:

The current (as of 2019) number of the total population of Ethiopia exceeds 110 million—making the country the second-most populous nation in Africa. With the prevalence of high fertility rate and mortality rate, unemployment, and poverty, the population is not expected to bring economic development in general and economic growth in particular. Hence, it is advised to the concerned body that anti-natal policies that discourage the fertility rate, need to be re-considered to supplement with economic growth policies.

Originality/value:

This paper provides an empirical study of population-economic growth nexus in Ethiopia—a low-income country with a rapidly growing economy but also a rapidly increasing population and labor force. An understanding of such an issue would provide a reliable input for formulating development policies. However, up to the best of my knowledge, there is limited empirical research about population-growth nexus growth for the case of Ethiopia.

Keywords:

Growth
Population
ARDL,
Toda-Yamamoto Causality,
Ethiopia

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1. Introduction

Population growth of a country increase whenever the total birth rate of the country exceeds the total death rate of the nation or, when the total emigration of the country is higher than the total immigration (Dullah et al., 2011). There is a multi-directional relationship between population and economic growth. However, it has been accepted that economic growth is mainly affected by the population—since more human activities drive the economy that, in turn, accelerates economic growth (Adediran, 2012).

Population dynamics and its effects on economic outcomes have been an age-long debate (Dauda & Aziakpono, 2015). And it has been a subject of major debates in the economic and social science literature. In general, there are three strands about the consequence of population growth on the overall economic development of a nation.

Some scholars argue that rapid population growth (high fertility and emigration rate) hinders economic development—leading to lower economic growth and poverty (Gorge et al., 2016). Robert Malthus (1798), in his theory of population, contended that population growth inescapably led to poverty—fundamentally, for it would always surpass food supplies (Dennis & Robert, 2008). Other researchers (they are also known as the Revisionist)

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have argued that rapid population growth promotes economic growth—by increasing the stock of human capital, and even by prompting technological and institutional changes (Admassie et al., 2015).

According to (Furuoka, 2010), in most developing countries, the demographic dynamics found to be encouraging for economic development—rises living standards. This is because in developing countries, population growth enlarges market size and increases competition in marketing activities. Even some other researchers have established that population growth has an indefinite effect on economic growth (Bloom et al., 2003; Admassie et al., 2015). However, there is no over-all agreement among researchers about the proper role of the population in the economic growth path (Furuoka, 2016). Population expansion affects many phenomena, such as; the age structure of a country's population, migration, economic inequality, and the amount of labor force; these factors, in turn, affect the overall economic growth (Wesley, 2017).

In developing countries, however, it has been accepted that rapid population growth and high fertility rate could have negative consequences in economic and social development (Dennis & Robert, 2008). Population growth, although it is not the fundamental cause of low levels of living, serves to worsen the problems of underdevelopment and makes development possibilities unattainable in developing countries (Assefa, 1994).

In general, population dynamics have a significant impact on any country's economic performance depending on the economic position of countries. On the one hand, the declining birth rate in the developed countries leads to shortages of labor supply and put pressure on their pension systems. On the other hand, increasing fertility in developing nations has been viewed as a potential obstacle to their economic and social development (Furuoka, 2010). Today developing countries share the most significant portion of the world's population. According to Worldometers (2019), the total Population of the world is estimated to be 7.71 billion (as of 2019) of which, African, Asian, and Latin American countries (mostly poor countries) cover more than 85% (6,557,556,350 people). From the Africa region, Nigeria and Ethiopia are the first and the second most populous nations, respectively.

In 1980 the total population of Ethiopia was 35,141,712 people with a 1.53 % annual growth rate. This figure has been changing to 47,887,865 in 1990, 66,224,804 in 2000, 76,346,311 in 2005, 87,639,964 in 2010 and 100,835,458 in 2015. According to the CIA (2019), the current population of Ethiopia is estimated approximately 113,171,288 people, of which 52.82 million are labor force. However, this high population growth phenomenon has not been optimally connected to economic growth. Though Ethiopia having registered a 10.9% annual growth in GDP (CIA, 2019), the unemployment rate exceeds 17.5%, and 29.6% of the total Population live below the poverty line.

Hence, this rising population of Ethiopia needs to be studied; since it impacts the economic growth of the country. However, there is limited empirical research about population-growth nexus growth for the case of Ethiopia. Therefore, this paper provides an empirical study of the effect of population on the economic growth of Ethiopia—a low-income country with a rapidly growing economy but also a rapidly increasing population and labor force. An understanding of such an issue would provide a reliable input for formulating development policies. Accordingly, this paper investigates the interaction between population dynamics and economic growth in Ethiopia. More specifically, this study tries to answer the following question: Does population growth leads to economic growth in Ethiopia? What is the relationship between population and economic growth in Ethiopia? Is there any causality between population growth and population growth in Ethiopia?

The rest of this paper is organized as follows: a review of literature, methodology, results and discussion, Summary and Conclusion, and reference.

2. Literature Review

There is an on-going debate concerning the population-growth nexus (Furuoka, 2016). The argument started when Malthus (1798) published his book entitled "An Essay on the Principle of Population." According to Malthus, the causation between population increase and economic growth is bi-directional. Higher economic growth increased the population by exciting early—marriage and higher fertility rates, and by improve health standard—reducing mortality, while a rapid population growth depressed economic growth through diminishing returns (Dullah, 2011). For about two centuries, since the formation of the Malthus theory of population, researchers have been debating about the role of population growth in the path of economic development.

The arguments, in general, can be classified into two schools of thought—pessimistic and optimistic views (Furuoka, 2016). The first view, popularly referred to as population pessimism, follows the line of Malthusian and neo-Malthusian arguments of adverse influence of population variables on economic prosperity (Dauda & Aziakpono, 2015). Malthus supposed that population to grow geometrically, while food production to grow arithmetically, and this population—economic growth interaction is the main crux of the Malthusian model (Temitope et al., 2013). Others (such as Linden, 2017) argued that higher population growth has been and will continue to be challenging for economic growth. Since more and more people use more of the limited scarce resources, it will ultimately reduce the long-term potentials of growth. The second view—optimistic view, justifies that population growth leads to economic growth. A large population increases market size and competition; it also increases the labor supply.

In other literature, there appears to be some consensus that population and economic growth are inter-dependent. However, their nature of the interaction between seems to depend on the particular circumstances—such as on the population age structure in the different countries and regions of the world (Wesley, 2017).

When Malthus (1798) discussed the theory population, he assumed that population growth increases at a geometric rate and food production (the level of subsistence) at an arithmetic rate. He presupposed that population growth has a depressing effect on per capita output growth; this is because production growth cannot keep up at the same pace as population growth. The main factor for this contention is that land (hence agriculture) exhibits

diminishing returns to scale—as more and more inputs employed. Thus, Malthus asserted that if “preventive check” (such as late marriage, never marry, education) failed to curb fertility, what he termed “Positive checks” (Famine, war, plague, starvation) will work then.

A neoclassical growth model such as Solow (1956), considers the population as exogenous (independent on economic dynamics) following arithmetic pattern expansion. Solow (1956) assumes a constant population growth and shows how economic growth is affected by population growth. Population growth, he thought, increases labor force supply and thus increases output per-worker growth rate in one hand, population growth reduces physical capital per worker; that eventually reduces productivity and output per-worker growth. In this case, changes in population growth rates affect the economic growth of the country, and it would be detrimental for economic development.

In recent years, different economists and researchers are involved by the population—growth nexus of developing countries. However, empirical studies have found a mixture of negative and positive effects as well as of no effects evidence. Jorge et al. (2016) analyzed the dynamic interaction between population growth and economic growth in Mexico. By using a structural break co-integration and time series data for the period 1960-2014, their study revealed the presence of a long-run relationship between population and economic growth in Mexico. Moreover, their study confirmed that, there is bi-directional causality between population and economic growth in Mexico. Temitope et al. (2013) examined the effect of population dynamics such as mortality and fertility, on the economic growth of 35 sub-Saharan African countries. Using the five-year average data from 1970 to 2005, pooled OLS and the dynamic panel data analysis, their study results showed that, total fertility rate and life expectancy at birth had a negative and a positive influence on economic growth, respectively.

Dauda and Aziakpono (2015), examined the effect of population dynamics on the economic growth of West African countries over the period 1970 to 2011. By using fixed effects and random effects estimation methods, their findings revealed that increase in Population, labor force, and fertility improved economic growth. In contrast increase in infant mortality lowered the level of growth in the West African countries. Akinbode et al. (2017), using yearly data obtained from 1970 to 2014, co-integration and causality test, examined the dynamic relationship between population and economic growth in the Nigerian economy. Accordingly, the study revealed that both variables had a long-run relationship; moreover, uni-directional causality between population and economic growth running from former to the later was found. Ademola (2019) investigated the nexus between demographic dividend and economic growth in the Nigerian economy. By using time series data spanning from the year 1970 to 2017, and multivariate VAR model, their study showed that, the innovation in gross enrolment contributed to economic growth relative to innovation in economic support ratio. By using historical data over the past 200 years, Wesley (2017) studied the links between population growth, per capita output growth, and overall economic growth of the world. His result revealed that, low population growth in rich countries is likely to create social and economic problems whereas; high population growth in developing countries may slow their economic development. He also proposes that international migration could be used to adjust such imbalances.

Using time-series data spanning from 1980 to 2010 and descriptive statistics as well as regression analysis, Eli and Amade (2015) investigated the impact of population growth on the economic growth of the Nigerian economy. The study showed the existence of a positive relationship between economic growth and export growth, population, and fertility, while negative links were found between economic growth and, life expectancy and crude death rate. Emmanuel (2015), empirically examined the relationship between population growth and economic growth in Ghana. By using time series data spanning from the period 1980-2013, Bounds test approach co-integration and Granger – causality test, the study reveals a negative relationship between population and economic growth in the short-run and, unidirectional causality in the long-run between them. Besides, it revealed that population density and labor force impact positively, whereas the unemployment rate negatively impacts economic growth in the long run. By using the Vector Autoregression Estimation technique for an annual time series data ranging from the period 1963 to 2009, Thuku et al., (2013) investigated the relationship between population growth and economic growth in Kenya. Accordingly, their study revealed that the population has a positive influence on economic growth, and subsequently promotes the development of the country. Dao (2012), by using Least Square Estimation on linearly multivariate regression and using data on 43 countries, analysed population and economic growth in developing countries. The result revealed that GDP per-capita, linearly, and negatively depends on population growth, but fertility rate and urban growth were found to be statistically insignificant interaction with planned family planning and significant socio-economic structural changes.

However, there a scanty empirical study conducted on a similar issue for the case of Ethiopia. Terefe (2018) investigated the relationships between economic development and population indicators in Ethiopia. By using time-series techniques and descriptive analysis, the study showed that the growth of GDP negatively interacts with population growth, total fertility rate, child mortality rate, infant mortality rate and unemployment. Besides, economic growth positively interacts with primary and secondary school enrolments, technical and vocational education and training, undergraduate studies, and health. Nonetheless, his analysis lacks econometric models—making inference between population and development impossible. Generally, from the above studies, it is concluded that population-growth nexus lead to a mixed result.

3. Methodology

3.1 Data

This study uses a time series secondary obtained from the World Bank (WB). The annual time series data used in this study are; gross domestic product based on 2010 constant price (as a proxy of economic growth), and population growth of Ethiopia. The data used in the study range from the period 1981 to 2018; the sample used is relatively

small. The econometric analysis of the data was executed in three-stage procedures: (1) Stationary/unit root tests, (2) Bounds test for co-integration and estimation of the long-run and Short-run coefficient from the ARDL method, and (3) the Toda–Yamamoto (TY) causality test.

3.2 Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) approach to Co-integration

Co-integration can be defined as the existence of long-term and equilibrium relationships between different series (Matchaya, et al., 2013). This makes the co-integration method an ideal technique to determine whether the long-term relationships between variables exist or not. However, before proceeding to the co-integration testing, the levels of integration of variables need to be tested by using Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) and Phillips-Perron (PP) unit root test. Both Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) (1981) and Phillips-Perron (PP) (1988) unit root tests are used mainly in the literature (Umit and Alkan, 2016).

This study relied on using the ARDL model. Autoregressive Distributed Lag models are suitable for small sample sizes, unlike other VAR methods like the Johansen co-integration technique, which in the same situation are vulnerable for substantial loss of degrees of freedom (Emmanuel, 2015). Autoregressive Distributed Lag models generate consistent estimates of long-run coefficients that are asymptotically normal, whenever the variables are fully integrated of order zero, I(0), purely integrated of order one I(1) or a mixture of I(0) and I(1) (Pesaran et al., 2001). It also provides unbiased and efficient estimates of the long-run model and valid t-statistics even if the variables under consideration are endogenous. This is possible because it avoids the problems of serial correlation and endogeneity (Afzal et al., 2010). Consider the following equations for which the ARDL model constructed when economic growth is the dependent variable.

$$\Delta(\ln GDP)_t = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_{1i} \Delta(\ln GDP_{t-1}) + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_{2i} \Delta(\ln POP_{t-1}) + \beta_1(\ln GDP_{t-1}) + \beta_2(\ln POP_{t-1}) + \mu_t \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Where, lnGDP and lnPOP represents the natural logarithm of gross domestic product (based on 2010 constant price) and the natural logarithm of population, respectively. α_i and β_i are the short-run and long-run coefficients of explanatory variables, respectively. The second ARDL model with the population as the dependent variable is expressed as follows.

$$\Delta(\ln POP)_t = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_{1i} \Delta(\ln POP_{t-1}) + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_{2i} \Delta(\ln GDP_{t-1}) + \beta_1(\ln POP_{t-1}) + \beta_2(\ln GDP_{t-1}) + \mu_t \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

In the equations above (1 and 2), all the variables are previously defined, \ln denotes logarithmic operator, Δ is the differenced of a variable, μ_t are error terms, and i is the maximum lag number.

The F-statistic is carried out on the joint null hypothesis that the coefficients of the lagged variables are equal to zero ($\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0$) and alternative hypothesis $\beta_1 \neq \beta_2 \neq 0$, to test the long-run relationship of the model. Since the ARDL procedure is sensitive for a given lag length, the number of appropriate lags in the dependent variable chosen using Akaike Information Criteria (AIC) and Schwartz Information Criteria (SIC) to ensure that the errors are white noise.

Pesaran, et al. (2001) suggested a bounds test for co-integration with two sets of asymptotic critical values to test the null hypothesis of no co-integration. The first set of critical values estimated given all variables in a study are I(0), while the second set of critical values estimated given all variables are I(1). If the F-statistics exceeds the upper bounds of critical values, the null hypothesis of no co-integration cannot be accepted. Likewise, if the F-statistics is lower than the lower bounds of critical values, the null hypothesis of no co-integration is accepted. However, if the F-statistics lied in between the upper and the lower bound of the critical values, an inconclusive inference can be made.

After the existence of co-integration is confirmed, a dynamic error correction model (ECM) can be derived from the ARDL model. If the error correction term is negative and statistically significant, it will establish the long-run linkage between population and economic growth in Ethiopia.

$$\Delta(\ln GDP)_t = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_{1i} \Delta(\ln GDP_{t-1}) + \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_{2i} \Delta(\ln POP_{t-1}) + YECT_{t-1} + \mu_t \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

Equation (3) and (4), respectively, represents the short-run dynamics for the lnGDP and lnPOP models.

$$\Delta(\ln POP)_t = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_{1i} \Delta(\ln POP_{t-1}) + \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_{2i} \Delta(\ln GDP_{t-1}) + YECT_{t-1} + \mu_t \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

Where β 's are the coefficients associated with short-run dynamics of the model coverage to equilibrium, ECT_{t-1} is the error correction term, and μ_t is a stochastic error term.

3.3 Toda -Yamamoto approach for Causality analysis

According to Ademola (2019), econometric literature proposes, contingent on time-series features of variables, three distinct methodological alternates to empirically analyze the dynamic interactions between time series variables. These are, a VAR Model with the level, I(0) data, a VAR model with first-differenced, I(1) data, and a vector error correction model (Hundie, 2014). However, VAR estimation, as argued by Toda and Philips (1994), often comprehends nuisance parameters.

According to Santos and Chris (2013), a two-variable Granger-Causality test, unless it considers the effect of other variables, is subject to specification bias. Even if researchers can still test the significance of individual coefficients with t-statistic, one may not be able to use F-statistic to test the Granger-Causality jointly. Toda and Yamamoto (1995) propose an exciting and straightforward procedure requiring the estimation of an augmented VAR which guarantees the asymptotic distribution of the Wald statistic, since the testing procedure is robust to the integration and co-integration properties of the process. This study employs the Toda and Yamamoto (1995) causality test based on the augmented VAR ($p+dmatrix$) model. The model produces better results if there is no specification bias (Mohammed & Jauhari, 2016), when appropriate lag lengths and sample sizes are used (Zapata & Rambald, 1997).

This technique has many advantages over other techniques. The approach is applicable regardless of the co-integration and integration features of the model. Second, it better controls the types I error probability (Hundie, 2014). Besides, when compared to VECM and VAR, it is the most stable method. Applying the Toda-Yamamoto causality approach, the following equations are estimated to examine the direction of causality between population growth and economic growth in Ethiopia.

$$\Delta(\ln GDP)_t = \delta_{10} + \delta_{11t} + \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_{11i}(\ln GDP_{t-1}) + \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_{12i}(\ln POP_{t-1}) + \mu_{1t} \dots \dots \dots (5)$$

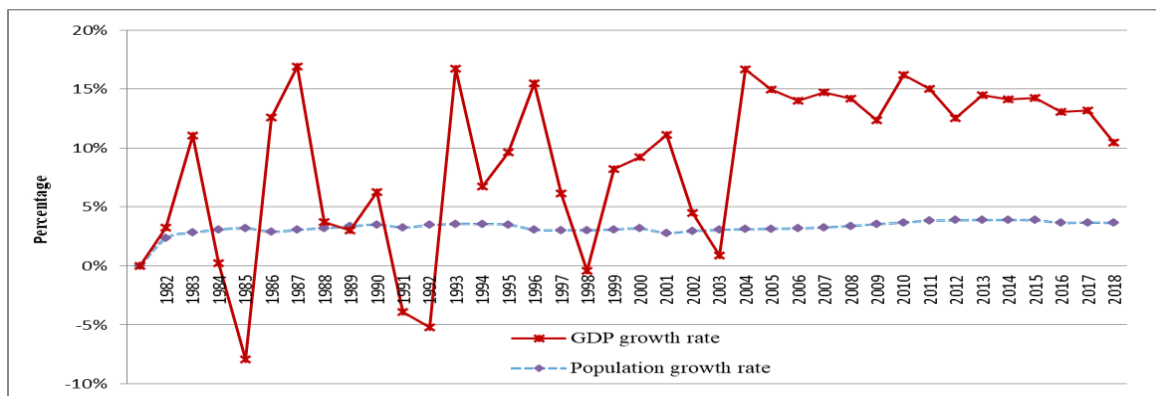
Where, lnGDP and lnPOP are previously defined, p is the maximum lag order (chosen by AIC and SIC). In the Toda Yamamoto test, the lag length is equal to the optimal lag length (i.e., p) plus the maximum order of integration (i.e., $dmatrix$). This means that the lag order is intentionally over-fitted with an additional lag (Furuoka, 2016), and the total lag length included in the model is set to be $p+dmatrix$.

$$\Delta(\ln POP)_t = \delta_{20} + \delta_{22t} + \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_{21i}(\ln POP_{t-1}) + \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_{22i}(\ln GDP_{t-1}) + \mu_{2t} \dots \dots \dots (6)$$

To test the null hypothesis that the population does not Granger causes economic (GDP) growth, the following restriction is specified $H_{01}: \beta_{111} = \beta_{112} \dots = \beta_{11L} = 0$, where β_{11i} is the coefficient of the restricted lag value of the population in the model. Similarly, to test the second null hypothesis of economic growth does not Granger causes population growth, the restriction is set as $H_{02}: \beta_{211} = \beta_{212} \dots = \beta_{21L} = 0$, where β_{21i} is the coefficient of the lag value of economic growth. However, two steps are involved to implementing the procedure. The first step is to select the maximum order of integration ($dmatrix$) for the variables in the system and then, the determination of the lag length (p) (Santos & Chris, 2013).

4. Results and Discussion

Figure 1 below shows the growth rate of the population and gross domestic product over the study year. The growth rate of GDP, as indicated by the figure, has been fluctuating over the study period. In some particular periods (such as in 1985, 1991-92 and 1998), the GDP has showed a negative growth rate—this indicates how the economy is volatile. Since the Ethiopian economy is agricultural and traditional, that relies on rainfall, its performance alters. Whereas, the growth rate of population has remained positive throughout the study period. Current estimates show the total population of Ethiopia is 113.17 million people with an annual growth rate of about 3.02 percent per year—increasing of about 3.4 million people per year. Even though the growth rate of GDP is significantly higher than population growth rate (that is reasonably enough to bring per-capita income growth positive), with the prevailing more significant amount of unemployment rate, poverty, and income inequality, the country’s impending overall economic development becomes unreliable.



Source: Authors construction from WB data

Figure 1. The growth rate of GDP and population

Unit root tests

To employ the Granger causality test, performing the unit root and lag length selection criteria tests are necessary. Tests of unit root/Stationarity for the variables of this study are carried out using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) and the Phillips-Perron (PP) stationary tests. The results are presented in Table 1 below. Both tests

demonstrate that all series are stationary at first difference, I(1). Hence, the form of the data series allowed us to estimate the ARDL model and the Toda–Yamamoto causality examination.

Table 1. Unit root test results

Augmented dickey fuller(ADF)								
Variables	Level I(0)				Differenced I(1)			
	Statistics test	Critical values		P-value	Statistics test	Critical values		P-value
		1%	5%			1%	5%	
lnGDP	-0.895067	-4.226815	-3.536601	0.9459	-5.326694	-4.234972	-3.540328	0.0006*
lnPOP	0.889818	-4.323979	-3.580623	0.9997	-6.833106	-4.323979	-3.580623	0.0000*
Phillips-Perron (PP)								
Variables	Level I(0)				Differenced I(1)			
	Statistics test	Critical values		P-value	Statistics test	Critical values		P-value
		1%	5%			1%	5%	
lnGDP	-0.928514	-4.226815	-3.536601	0.9417	-5.326694	-4.234972	-3.540328	0.0006*
lnPOP	-0.148702	-4.226815	-3.536601	0.9919	-3.225715	-4.234972	-3.540328	0.0956***

Source: EViews (9) result (2019)

Since the ARDL model is lag sensitive, and the order of the VAR model plays a vital role in empirical analysis, optimal lag length selection should be given distinctive attention. To this end, the optimal lag is determined by Akaike Information Criteria (AIC) and Schwartz Information Criterion (SIC).

Co-integration

Table 2 below shows the findings from the bounds test for both population and economic growth models. In the first part, economic growth ($\Delta \ln \text{GDPt}$) is modeled as the dependent variable for four different lag lengths. Accordingly, the computed F-statistics fell outside the upper bound of critical values in the estimation models with all four lag orders—implying the existence of a long-run relationship between economic growth and population in Ethiopia. Likewise, following the second part of Table 2, population growth ($\Delta \ln \text{POPt}$) modeled as a dependent variable. As can be seen from the table, the computed F-statistics fell outside the upper bound of critical values in the model with all lag order, except the third one. Therefore, the null hypothesis of no co-integration is rejected for both models, and these results confirmed the existence of a long-run stable relationship between economic growth and population growth in Ethiopia.

Table 2. Bound Co-integration test

Dependent variable: $\Delta \ln \text{GDP}$						
Lag length			1	2	3	4
F-statistic			15.50161	15.50161	9.601701	7.424288
Significance level	I(0)	I(1)	Co-Integration	Co-Integration	Co-Integration	Co-Integration
5%	3.62	4.16				
1%	4.94	5.58				
Dependent variable: $\Delta \ln \text{POP}$						
Lag length			1	2	3	4
F-statistic			2886.086	11.70988	1.487904	37.65061
Significance level	I(0)	I(1)	Co-Integration	Co-Integration	No co-integration	Co-Integration
5%	3.62	4.16				
1%	4.94	5.58				

Source: EViews (9) result (2019)

ARDL Long-run and short-run Coefficients

Table 3 below indicates the long-run and short-run dynamics. These results are computed by incorporating 2 Optimal lags selected based on AIC and SIC.

Table 3. ARDL Long-run and short run-coefficients

Dependent variable: $\Delta \ln \text{GDP}$					
Lag length(2)		Coefficients	St. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
Short-run Coefficients	Constant	79.573631	31.934358	2.491787	0.0179
	$\Delta \ln \text{POPt}$	-4.151450	1.684894	-2.463923	0.0191
	ECT	-0.323777	0.122458	-2.643972	0.0124
Long-run Coefficients	$\ln \text{POPt}$	-12.821956	1.831627	-7.000309	0.0000
	@Trend	0.449661	0.055362	8.122153	0.0000
Cointeq = $\text{LNGDP} - (-12.8220 * \text{LNPOP} + 0.4497 * \text{@TREND})$					
Dependent variable: $\Delta \ln \text{POP}$ (c no trend lag (2))					
Lag length (2)		Coefficients	St. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
Short-run Coefficients	Constant	1.047527	0.320543	3.267981	0.0027
	$\Delta \ln \text{Popt-1}$	0.828543	0.047116	17.585179	0.0000
	$\Delta \ln \text{GDPt}$	-0.002503	0.001249	-2.003449	0.0539
	ECT	-0.056664	0.016931	-3.346709	0.0022
Long-run Coefficients	@Trend	0.031769	0.000884	35.951435	0.0000

	lnGDPt	-0.044168	0.011013	-4.010401	0.0004
Cointeq = LNPOP - (-0.0442*LNGDP + 0.0318*@TREND)					

Source: EViews (9) result (2019)

The table shows the result of the two models. In the first model in which $\Delta \ln \text{GDPt}$ is considered as a dependent variable, population growth affects GDP growth negatively and significantly, both in the short-run and in the long-run. In the second model, $\Delta \ln \text{POPt}$ is considered as a dependent variable. In the short-run and long-run, growth in GDP affects population growth positively and significantly. Moreover, in the short-run, population growth is found to be affected positively and significantly by its own lag.

As can be seen from the table 3 in the above, the coefficient of ECT in the estimation models with economic growth ($\Delta \ln \text{GDPt}$) as a dependent variable is negative and statistically significant at 1 percent level—as prior expected. The significance of the Error correction terms further confirmed the existence of a long-run relationship between population and economic growth in Ethiopia. Accordingly, the speed of adjustment to the equilibrium of growth is 32% per annum. The error correction term (ECT) of the second model is negative and statistically significant—confirming the presence of a long-run relationship between population and economic growth in Ethiopia. The coefficient of ETC of the second model is -0.056—implying about 5.6 percent of disequilibria in population growth is corrected in each year.

Toda-Yamamoto Granger-Causality Tests

Table 4 shows the main results of the Toda-Yamamoto causality tests. As indicated in the table, based on the Modified Wald Tests, a unidirectional causality running from population growth (Population) to economic growth (GDP) is found. This paper finds that the null hypothesis of population growth in Ethiopia does not Granger causes economic growth cannot be rejected at a 1 percent significance level. Hence in the last 38 years and so population growth has been affecting the economic growth (GDP growth) of Ethiopia.

Table 4. Toda-Yamamoto Granger-Causality Tests

VAR Granger Causality/Block Exogeneity Wald Tests				
Dependent variable: LNGDP				
Excluded	Chi-sq	Df	Prob.	Conclusion
LNPOP	11.03576	2	0.0040*	Population granger causes GDP
Dependent variable: LNPOP				
Excluded	Chi-sq	Df	Prob.	
LNGDP	0.692952	2	0.7072	GDP does not granger causes Population

Source: EViews (9) result (2019)

Conversely, this paper fails to reject the null hypothesis that economic growth does not cause population growth in Ethiopia. Thus, this study proposes that economic growth is not the cause of population growth in Ethiopia.

5. Summary and Conclusion

The link between population growth and economic growth has been becoming of most significant interest researchers. However, there is an agreement between researchers and scholars about whether population growth—economic growth nexus. Hence, using a time series data spanning from the period 1981 to 2018, the present study aimed to look at the relationship between population and economic growth in Ethiopia. To this end, the study used; augmented dickey-fuller and Phillip-Perron stationary tests, ARDL co-integration tests, and Toda-Yamamoto Granger-Causality Tests. Accordingly, population growth and economic (Proxied by GDP) have a meaningful long-run relationship, as confirmed by the bound test co-integration approach. From the ARDL model estimate, population growth is found to having a negative and significant effect on economic growth (GDP growth), both in the short-run and in the long-run. Likewise, growth in GDP affects population growth positively and significantly in the short-run and long-run. Moreover, in the short-run, population growth is found to be affected positively and significantly by its own lag. The coefficients of the error correction term (ECT) of the model are negative and statistically significant—confirming the presence of long-run association-ship between population and economic growth in Ethiopia.

The Toda-Yamamoto Granger-Causality Tests revealed that, there is a unidirectional causality between population growth and economic growth—running from population growth (Population) to economic growth (GDP). Hence in the last 38 years and so population growth has been affecting the economic growth (GDP growth) of Ethiopia. Thus, this study recommends that economic growth in Ethiopia is not the primary cause of population growth. The current (as of 2019) number of the total population of Ethiopia exceeds 110 million—making the country the second-most populous nation in Africa. With the prevalence of high fertility rate and mortality rate, unemployment, and poverty, the population is not expected to bring economic development in general and economic growth in particular. Hence, it is advised to the concerned body that anti-natal policies that discourage the fertility rate, need to be re-considered to supplement with economic growth policies.

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