

The Role of Family Planning on Economic Development at Health Centers in Halaba Special Woreda, Southern, Ethiopia

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Abstracts

Introduction. Family planning is the mechanisms that initiate the economic development by reducing rapid population growth through providing effective use of birth controlling method. When effective family planning occurs in an environment with rapid economic development and major technological advance, it actually contributes to the national development efforts. If population growth can be slow down, each person's share of countries resource could be greater.

Objective: To assess factors influencing clinical outcomes of patients admitted to intensive care units from January 2015 to January 2016 at Nigist Eleni Mohammed Memorial Hospital, hosanna, southern Ethiopia.

Method: Institutional based cross sectional study design was conducted. All health professionals working at Nigist Eleni Mohammed Memorial Hosp during the study period were included. Regular supervision and follow up was made. Bivariate analysis was used to identify factors associated with economic development. The result was interpreted using table, graph and narrative.

Result: A total of 40 participants were enrolled into the study of 65 % (26) of respondents were males. Most of respondents 37.5% (15) and 35 % (14) were in age group of 18-25 and 26-35 respectively. Over two fifth and one third of respondents have not used family planning due to lack of knowledge about family planning and lack of having communication with health care provider.

Conclusion and recommendation: Family planning has a negative impact on population growth and development therefore, it was recommended that proper use of birth controlling method was strongly were recommended.

INTRODUCTION

In Ethiopia annual growth rate is a matter of serious concern and its population is about 74 million increasing by approximately 1.8 million a year with annual growth rate of 3% it is safe to assume that it will be about 95 million by 2020. Therefore, the governments of developing countries recognize that birth control is an important. If population growth can be slow down, each person's share of countries resource could be greater. This is very important to promote economic development and group's stagnancy development in the developing countries (CSA, 2007).

Population variable influence development variable, thus the formulation of world population plan of action reflects the international community's awareness of the importance of population trends for economic development contained in this plan of action reflects its international community's awareness of the importance of population of trends for economics developments contained in this plan of action reflects its awareness of the crucial role that development plays in affecting population trends, (United Nation, 2002).

In the democratic formulation of national population goals and policies consideration must be given, together with other economic and social factors to the supplies and characteristics of natural resources and to the quality of the quality of the environment and particularly to all aspects of goods supply including productivity of rural areas. The demand for vital resources increases not only with growing population but also with growing per capital consumption; attention must be directed to just distribution of resources and to the minimization of wasteful aspects of their use throughout the world, (Richards, 2002: pp. 12). Family planning is playing a great role on the economic development in Ethiopia. It is a result of a direct policy intervention in population control. It has several importance's to enhancement of economic development for instance promotes health of woman, give chances to higher education, assures standards of quality of life and encourages love among children and parents.

Access to family planning results in a better primary health care, child hood immunization, and reduction in infant mortality. Now a day rapid population growth is seen in Ethiopia as a threat to economic development. This is due to the incompatibility between the growing population and economic development and manifested through the increasing the cost of infrastructure and creating economic problems that prevent development of the countries. (MSI, 2007).

Generally the most important problem in relation to population and development is that of supplying the words growing population with the planet's natural resources. The Maltesian claim that the limited nature of the world's resources is coming into contradiction with the biological tendency of peoples to continuous growth of

numbers has not lacked supporters up to the present. Malthus modern followers see birth control as the main means of realizing his ideas in practice. Apart from the out spoken Neo-Malthusianism who considered exhaustion of the earth's resources to be already a very real danger at the present time as a result of the rapid growth of population (Bulato Rodolfo A, 2003)

Halaba, a special woreda in Ethiopia, is known by having large population which impedes the growth of the woreda. Therefore this study identifies role family planning to promote economic development through hampering rapid population growth to analyze the relationship between family planning and economic development and in Halaba special woreda.

Study setting

The study was conducted at health centers in Halaba special Woreda from February to March 2014 using institutional based cross sectional study design was conducted. The capital town is Qulito which located in the south western part of Halaba Special Woreda and is situated at 80 kms from Hawassa. The woreda comprise 72 kebeles. Halaba Special Woreda is bounded by Hadiya on the North West, Silte zone on the North, on the west Arsi zone, Oromia region and Kambata Tembaro on the west. The woreda has significantly dominated by agricultural activities like farming and live stoke rearing. There are seven (7) public health center and (50) 'fifteen Tenakela'.

Source population. All health professional working at health centers in Halaba special Woreda.

Study population. All selected health professionals working at health centers in Halaba special Woreda from February to March 2014.

Sample size and sampling technique. All consecutive health professionals working at health centers in Halaba special Woreda from February to March 2014.

Data collection tool, procedures and quality assurance

Prested structured questionnaires was used. Questionnaire was distributed to the study participants. Questionnaire was first developed in English and translated to Amharic to check for consistency. Regular supervision and follow up was made. Data collectors and supervisors were trained.

Data analysis and interpretation

After the data was organized and coded, it was entered into SPSS version 20 for analysis and further cleaning. Descriptive statistics was used to summarize data, tables and figures for display results. Interpretation of the result was made by narration, tables and frequency.

Ethical Consideration

Ethical clearance and approval was obtained from ethical review committee, department of public administration and development management, Wolaita Soddo University. Permission to conduct was obtained from the Health centers. Informed Verbal consent was secured from every study participants. The obtained data was only used for study purpose. Confidentiality and anonymity were ensured.

Result and discussion

Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents

With respect to sex of sample respondents, 65 % (26) of respondents were males. This implies that the total number of male exceed the total number of females in Halaba Special Woreda health office staffs and health center. Most of respondents 37.5% (15) and 35 % (14) were in age group of 18-25 and 26-35 respectively. This showed that majorities of respondents were young and found in productive years of age. About 65% (26) of respondents were married, (13)32.5%, but none of respondents were windowed.

No	Item	Response	Percentage
1	Sex of the sample		
	Male	26	65%
	Female	14	35%
	Total	40	100
2	Age of the respondents		
	18-25	15	37.5
	26-35	14	35
	36-49	11	27.5
	Total	40	100
3	Educational status		
	12 th completes	8	20
	Certificate	12	32.5
	Diploma	13	17.5
	Degree	7	10
	Total	40	100
4	Marital status		
	Married	26	65
	Divorced	1	2.5
	Unmarried	13	32.5
	Total	40	100

Table 1. Socio-demographics characteristics of health professionals working at health centers in Halaba special Woreda from February to March 2014

The role of family planning on economic development

About 57.5% (23) and 35% (14) of respondents have replied strongly agree and agree as family planning have a key role on economic development. The lowest numbers of respondents 7.5% (3) of respondents were disagreeing with the role of family planning on economic development. None of the respondents were strongly disagreeing.

No	Item	Respondent	
		No respondent	Percentage
1	Do you agree that family planning have role on economic development?		
	Strongly agree	23	57.5
	Agree	14	35
	Disagree	3	7.5
	Total	40	100

Table 2. Assessment of the role of family planning on economic development on health professionals working at health centers in Halaba special Woreda from February to March 2014

Government contribution on family planning to achieve economic development

Half of respondents were strongly agreed that the government has contributed in family planning to achieve economic development while 5 % (2) were disagreed. It was shown that, the government should have to play certain role on family planning to overcome the problems that related with family planning programs on the use of birth controlling method. However, some disagreed respondents said that the government is not correctly investing on promoting family planning services which are mainly founded by donors; the government should attempts to make the services available to the urban poor and those remote areas.

No	Item	Respondent	
		No respondent	Percentage
	Do you agree that current government have contribution in family planning to achieve economic development?		
	Strongly agree	20	50
	Agree	18	45
	Disagree	2	5
	Total	40	100

Table 3. Assessment of the role of family planning on economic development among health professionals working at health centers in Halaba special Woreda from February to March 2014

Factors affecting not to use family planning

Over two fifth of respondents have not used family planning due to lack of knowledge about family planning and over one third of respondents have not used family planning due to lack of communication with health care provider. From this the researcher conclude that their forwarded ideas, as the following manner.

- Health education is the point to solve every aspect of problem and also it contribute knowledge

- (awareness) to the society.
- Family planning is the mechanisms that indicate/initiate the economic development by reducing rapid population growth through providing birth controlling method and facilities for women to use effectively in proper way.
 - Societal awareness is also important to understand positive and negative side of population growth and it is an important measurement.

No	Item	Respondent	
		No of respondent	Percentage (%)
1	What are factors affecting not to use family planning?		
	Lack of knowledge about family planning	17	42.5
	Lack of education	7	17.5
	Religious domination	2	5
	Lack of communication with health care provider	14	35
	Total	40	100
2	How can family planning was developed in the study area?		
	By teaching society its important	16	40
	By reducing traditional belief	4	10
	Other by knowing negativity population growth	9	22.5
	By participating society about the birth of control mechanism	11	27.5
	Total	40	100

Table 4. Factors affecting not to use family planning among health professionals working at health centers in Halaba special Woreda from February to March 2014

Impact of family planning on economic development

The impact of family planning on population growth thereby its impacts on an economic development revealed that over four fifth of respondents said that there population growth has an impact on economic development. Developing countries are not the only beneficiaries of family planning programs. Donor countries, which provide approximately one-fourth of the funds for international family planning programs, also benefit in at least three ways.

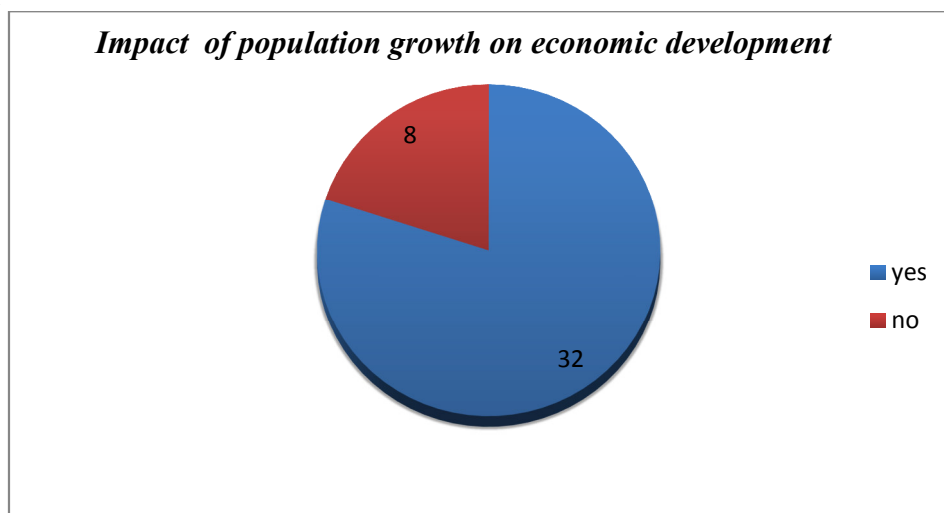


Figure 1. Impacts of family planning on economic development among health professionals working at health centers in Halaba special Woreda from February to March 2014

The association of socio-demographic, family planning and economic development

The result of the study revealed that sex, age and education were strongly associated with family planning while marital status is not.

Item		Yes	No	df	X ²	P-Value
Sex	Male	22	4	1	7.56	0.006
	Female	6	8			
Age	18-25	4	11	2	11.5	0.003
	26-35	12	2			
	36-49	8	3			
Education	12 th complete	6	2	3	8.12	0.044
	Certificate	10	2			
	Diploma	4	9			
	Degree	4	3			
Marital status	Married	18	8	2	2	0.724
	Divorced	1	0			
	Unmarried	10	3			

Table 5. The association between sociodemographic factors, family planning and economic development at health centers in Halaba special Woreda from February to March 2014

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Family planning has negative impacts on population growth and development both in Woreda and at national level. Age, sex and educational level of the respondents were strongly associated with economic development. Therefore, it was recommended that a comprehensive national population program has to be prepared through involving all stakeholders at regional and federal levels, the population policy and programmers should be at the core of all development activities in a country, both government, and society should think on the establishment of consultation center on family planning, adequate infrastructure should be available to wide expansion of the program and information about family planning program and to assure economic development.

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Abbreviations

FP: Family planning; SNNPRG: Southern Nation Nationality and People of Regional Government; SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa

Competing interests

We s declare that we have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

MS and TG contributed to the conception, design of the study, data acquisition, data entry, analyzing and interpretation of the data, and drafted and revised the manuscript. MN contributed to the conception and assisted in the initial design of the study, analyzed and interpreted the data and critically revised the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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