ZAMBIA

2010 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

LUSAKA PROVINCE ANALYTICAL REPORT

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Foreword

The 2010 Census of Population and Housing was conducted between 16th October and 15th November 2010. Complete enumeration in all parts of the country was achieved by 30th November 2010. The 2010 Census of Population and Housing marked the fifth national population census that Zambia has successfully conducted since independence in 1964. Previous censuses were conducted in 1969, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

This report presents analytical results of the population in Lusaka province based on data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The report presents detailed analysis on the population of Lusaka Province including the Population Size, Growth and Distribution; Education and Economic characteristics, Disability and Coverage and Content errors.

I would like to thank all our cooperating partners that supported the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. Special gratitude goes to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Kingdom AID (UKAID-formerly DFID), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) for their material, financial and technical support to the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) and the Central Statistical Office (CSO) during this mammoth national exercise.

I also extend my sincere gratitude to the people of Lusaka Province and all the residents of Lusaka Province for the support and cooperation during the census. I hope the information contained in this report will be effectively used by all to plan and deliver development to the people of Lusaka province.

Alexander B. Chikwanda, MP
Minister of Finance

March, 2014

Acknowledgements

The 2010 Census of Population and Housing was successfully conducted between 16th October and 15th November 2010. However, field enumeration was only concluded in all parts of the country on 30th November 2010. Scanning of the 2010 Census questionnaires started in April 2011 and was successfully concluded in August 2011. Data verification and development of edit and imputation specifications and programmes started in May and was completed in November 2011.

I would like to commend and thank the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) for its commitment to take stock of its population including special groups by conducting the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. I would like to pay gratitude to the Treasury headed by the then Secretary to the Treasury Mr. Likolo Ndalamei and the current Secretary to the Treasury Mr. Fredson K. Yamba for their personal commitment to the 2010 Census. The continued support from the Government is a great indicator of the importance attached to information for planning and monitoring the development agenda set forth.

I would also like to pay sincere gratitude to UNFPA, UKAID, USAID and AfDB for the financial, material and technical support so far rendered to the 2010 Census.

I take special mention of the National Census Committee chaired by the then Secretary to the Cabinet, Dr. Joshua L. Kanganja, assisted by Mr. C. Evans Chibiliti, the then Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet (Finance and Economic Development). I also acknowledge the immense contribution of the National Census Steering Committee, the Provincial Census Committees and the District Census Committees in supporting the day-to-day monitoring and supervision of the entire census operation at the national, provincial and districts levels, respectively.

I extend sincere appreciation and gratitude to the various administrative and technical committees that spearheaded the preparation and execution of the 2010 Census of Population and Housing at different levels. These include the Cartographic Technical Committee chaired by the Surveyor General Mr Danny Mubanga, Planning and Methodology Committee Chaired by Dr. Namuunda Mutombo (UNZA), Census Publicity Committee chaired by Mr. Gilbert Maimbo (former Director – ZANIS), the Logistics and Security Committee chaired by Mr. Daniel Bowasi (former Director Human Resource and Administration Ministry of Finance and National Planning) and the Data Processing Committee chaired by the late Dr. Jacob Mulenga from Centralised Computer Services Department (CCSD) of Ministry of Finance and National Planning.

I would further like to thank the 2010 Census Secretariat, in particular the former Deputy Director in charge of Social Statistics, Mr. William C. Mayaka, Mr. Iven Sikanyiti (Current Deputy Director in charge of Social Statistics), the former Census Manager, Mr. Richard Banda and the Current Census Manager, Ms. Nchimunya Nkombo, Mr. Palver Sikanyiti (Deputy Census Manager), Mr. Modesto Banda (former Deputy Director - Agriculture and Environment Statistics), Mr. Peter Mukuka (former Deputy Director - Information, Research and Dissemination), Mr. Goodson Sinyenga (Deputy Director - Economic Statistics) and other members of the Secretariat for their dedication and hard work during the most challenging and difficult stages of the Census. Special recognition goes to the Census analysis Team for the tireless work of putting this report together.

I would like to extend and recognize the contribution of the data processing staff for the hard work and commitment during the data capture and processing of the 3.2 million census questionnaires. Special mention should be made of the IT Manager, Mr. Frank Kakungu and his Assistant Ms. Catherine Mwape, Mr. Chanda Lubemba, Senior Systems Analyst (Examinations Council of Zambia), Ms. Barbara Muyabi, Mr. Michelo Munzele and Mr. Sipho Inambao for effectively and efficiently coordinating the entire data processing exercise.

I also thank the mapping and cartographic teams for their work during the preparatory phase. I extend gratitude to the Regional Statisticians for effectively supporting the 2010 Census exercise from preparation, enumeration and post enumeration phases. I also make mention of the Provincial Census Officers, all the Master Trainers and Assistant Master Trainers for effectively coordinating the census in the various provinces and districts of assignment. I thank all the Supervisors and Enumerators for the job well done and for enduring the challenges of census data collection. Special gratitude go to staff of the Central Statistical Office and other institutions who all in one way or the other contributed to the successful conduct of the 2010 Census.

Finally but not at all the least, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to the technical staff from the US Bureau of the Census, for their dedication and commitment during the development of edit and imputation specifications and programmes, data verification and editing, tabulation of the 2010 Census data and demographic data analysis. The skills transfer and capacity building that was done during this process will continue to serve CSO for many years to come.

I also thank the two census advisors Dr. Jeremiah Banda from AfDB and Dr. Griffith Feeney from DFID for their technical support to the census.

I hope all stakeholders and data users will make effective use of this Analytical Report.

John Kalumbi
Director
Census and Statistics

March, 2014

2010 Census of Population and Housing - Lusaka Province Analytical Report

Chapter 1:
Provincial Profile; Lusaka Province

Chongwe

Lusaka

Luangwa

Kafue

Chapter 1
Provincial Profile: Lusaka Province

1.0 Introduction

Lusaka Province has the smallest surface area covering 21,896 square kilometers, which is about 2.9 percent of the total area of Zambia. It has the smallest land area and has the highest concentration of people in Zambia. Lusaka Province shares boundaries with Central Province in the North, Southern Province in the South and Eastern Province in the east. It also shares an international boundary with Mozambique in the southeast side.

1.1 Administration

Lusaka Province is administratively divided into four districts, namely: Chongwe, Kafue, Luangwa and Lusaka. At the time of the 2010 Census, Lusaka Province had 7 Constituencies and 82 Wards. Lusaka City is both the provincial headquarters of Lusaka Province and the capital city of Zambia.

1.2 Natural Resources

The province has two major rivers, namely Kafue and Luangwa Rivers. Some of the largest variations in altitude in the country are found in Lusaka Province. The area surrounding the city rests on a highland plateau covering a quarter of the province. It also has a valley and escarpment along the eastern and southern parts. The altitude ranges from 300-400 meters above sea level in the valley to 1,200-1,400 meters above sea level on the plateau. The plateau has rich soils and sufficient rains while the valley has poor soils and insufficient rains.

Lusaka's major tourism attractions include: Lower Zambezi National Park, Munda Wanga Gardens, Kabwata Cultural Village, Lusaka Museum and Chinyunyu Hot Springs. Lusaka also serves as one of the entry points for foreign tourist destined to Zambia's countryside. Kenneth Kaunda International Airport is connected to tourist centers such as Livingstone, Mfuwe and the entire provincial and district centers.

1.3 Languages

English remains the official language of communication and instruction in Lusaka. Nyanja is the most widely used language of communication followed by Bemba and English.

1.4 Religion

Zambia was officially declared a Christian nation according to the 1996 constitution while upholding the right of every person to enjoy that persons freedom of conscience or religion.

1.5 Health

Health plays a critical role in the development of the country and no meaningful development can be attained without a sound health policy. Since 1991 the health sector has been making strides to improve the health delivery system in the country. Some of these efforts include a move from a strongly centralised health system in which the central structures provided support and national guidance to the peripheral structures to a more decentralized system.

Table 1.1 shows the number of health facilities by facility type, ownership and district. The province has 279 health facilities out of which 116 are government health facilities, 7 are mission health facilities and 156 facilities are privately owned.

Table 1.1: Number of Health Facilities by Facility Type, Ownership and District, Lusaka Province 2010					
Type of Facility	Lusaka Province	District			
		Chongwe	Kafue	Luangwa	Lusaka
Level 3 Hospital	3	0	0	0	3
Level 2 Hospital	0	0	0	0	0
Level 1 Hospital	15	2	1	1	11
Urban Health Centres (UHCs)	182	0	19	0	163
Rural Health Centres (RHCs)	47	24	14	9	0
Health Posts (HPs)	32	16	6	0	10
Total	**279**	**42**	**40**	**10**	**187**
Ownership					
GRZ health facilities	116	40	26	8	42
Mission health facilities	7	2	1	2	2
Private health facilities	156	0	13	0	143
Total	**279**	**42**	**40**	**10**	**187**
Source: Ministry of Health, 2010					

Generally, the province experienced an upward trend in the provision of health services by private institutions and private practitioners between 2000 and 2010. However, the government still remains the major service provider (Ministry of Health, 2010).

According to the 2007 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS), 20.8 percent of the population in Lusaka Province were HIV positive, of which 19.0 percent were male and 22.4 percent were female. The infant Mortality Rate for the province was 85 deaths per 1000 live births while the under five Mortality rate was 135 deaths per 1000 live births.

1.6 Economy

There are a lot of economic activities taking place in Lusaka Province. Among them are manufacturing, Quarrying, trading and farming. The province is also the headquarters to many

companies, institutions and organizations such as banks, trading and manufacturing companies, mining companies, government Departments and Non-Governmental Organizations.

There are no major mineral deposits in the province. Quarrying and stone crushing are the main mining related activities being undertaken by a number of private quarry owners.

1.7 Education

Education is a powerful tool for economic development of an individual and the nation. The Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP) identifies education, training, science and technology as prime movers of Zambia's development.

Zambia has a three-tier education system consisting of seven-year primary education, followed by five-year secondary education and post-secondary schooling or Tertiary Education which includes universities and colleges. Community schools and Interactive Radio centres by Education Broadcasting Services are also considered as alternative approaches to primary or basic schooling. Government has in the past decade embarked on a number of initiatives to ensure universal access to education.
In 2010, Lusaka Province had a total of 776 schools; 262 Government run schools, 18 Grant-aided schools, 150 privately owned schools and 346 Community schools. (Ministry of Education, 2010).

The continuous teacher recruitment programme introduced by the government resulted in additional teachers being recruited in 2010 leading to an improvement in the Pupil-Teacher Ratio at all levels of basic education in the province (Ministry of Education, Educational Statistical Bulletin, 2010).

1.8 Gender Issues

Gender issues are concerned with promoting equality between the sexes and improvement in the status of both women and men in society. It is well understood that social and economic development can only be attained when there is equal participation of both men and women in the development process.

Zambia's vision on gender as stated in the "Vision 2030" is to achieve gender equity and equality in the social-economic development process by 2030. In this regard, the government has put in place a Gender policy which ensures the advancement of gender mainstreaming policies and legislation.

1.9 Poverty

Lusaka Province has continued to record lower levels of poverty since 1991, among all other provinces. The incidence of poverty in 2006 was 24.7 percent and 24.4 percent in 2010 (2006 and 2010 LCMS, CSO)

1.10 Census of Population and Housing Undertaking

The 2010 Census is the fifth National Census of Population and Housing conducted in Zambia since independence in 1964. The country has so far conducted censuses in 1969, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

The 2010 Census of Population and Housing was carried out from 16th October to 15th November, 2010. Field staff included school leavers who worked as Census Enumerators and Census Supervisors who were mostly teachers and civil servants. Some civil Servants from various government departments and ministries worked as Master Trainers, Assistant Master Trainers and Provincial Census Officers.

1.10.1 Main Objectives of the 2010 Census of Population and Housing

The main objectives of the 2010 Census of Population and Housing included:

- *To provide accurate and reliable information on the size, composition and distribution of the population of Zambia at the time of the census;*

- *To provide information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population of Zambia at the lowest administrative level - the Constituency and Ward;*

- *To provide indicators for measuring progress towards national and international development goals in a timely and user friendly manner;*

- *To provide information on the number and characteristics of households engaged in agriculture and other economic activities;*

- *To provide an accurate sampling frame and sample weights for future inter-censual household and population based surveys;*

- *To provide information identifying the number of eligible voters for the 2011 General Elections;*

- *To provide a census that meets national and international standards and allows for comparability with other censuses;*

- *To provide information on the housing characteristics of the population.*

1.10.2 Methodologies Applied in the 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Prior to the 2010 Census undertaking, a comprehensive mapping exercise was conducted. The mapping strategy for 2010 census was Geographical Information System (GIS) driven and involved the use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) and Satellite imagery. The GPS was used to map rural areas while the urban areas were mapped using high resolution satellite imagery.

The 2010 Census used a single questionnaire to capture individual, household and housing characteristics from the population, whereas the 2000 Census used two different questionnaires, Form A (Household and Housing Characteristics) and Form B (Individual Characteristics) to collect information from the population.

During data capturing, the 2010 Census used Optical Mark Reading (OMR) and Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technology, whereas the 2000 Census used the OMR technology only.

The 2010 Census included the following questions which were not in the 2000 census:

- *Deaths of Household Members during the 12 months period prior to the census enumeration, as well as cause of death for all reported deaths.*
- *Maternal deaths to women aged 12–49 years during the reference period (12 months prior to the Census).*
- *Albinism.*
- *Orphanhood and Fosterhood*

The 2010 Census used school leavers that had completed their Secondary School Education within 2 to 5 years prior to the Census as Enumerators while the 2000 Census used Grade Eleven School Pupils.

1.10.3 Presentation of Results

The analysis in this report is based on the geography that existed at the time of the census in 2010.

CHAPTER 2
POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

2.0 Summary

The population of Lusaka Province as captured in 2010 was 2,191,225. This was an increase from 1,391,329 recorded in 2000.

The population grew at an average annual rate of 4.6 percent during the 2000-2010 inter-censal period. This average annual rate of growth was higher than 3.2 percent recorded in the 1990-2000 inter-censal period.

In 2010, 15.3 percent of the population was residing in rural areas while 84.7 percent was residing in urban areas.

The province was densely populated with a population density of 100.1 persons per square kilometre. Lusaka District was the most densely populated with 4853.2 persons per square kilometre while Luangwa District was the most sparsely populated with 7.0 persons per square kilometre.

Chapter 2
Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents an analysis of the population size, growth, distribution and composition of the 2010 Census for Lusaka Province. Trends in the population size, growth and distribution are also presented using data from previous censuses.

2.2 Concepts and definitions

Concepts and definitions adopted during the census and used in this chapter are as follows:

De Facto Population

This refers to household members and visitors who spent the census night at a household. This, however, excludes:

a) Foreign diplomatic personnel accredited to Zambia
b) Zambian nationals accredited to foreign embassies and their family members who live with them abroad, and
c) Zambian migrant workers and students in foreign countries who were not in the country at the time of the census.

De jure Population

This refers to usual household members present and usual household members temporarily absent at the time of the census. In a de jure Census, institutional populations in places such as hospitals or health centres, prisons and academic institutions like universities, colleges and boarding schools are counted as members of their usual household. Figure 2.1 presents a diagrammatic picture of the de facto and de jure populations.

De Jure and De facto Populations

The de jure count is considered the true or resident population of a country. It is used for the age sex distribution and is also used as a denominator in the calculation of vital indicators for sectors such as education e.g. deriving Gross and net enrolment rates. However, the de jure population is not used in the analysis of data on various social, economic and health characteristics as some variables would be missing for individuals who were absent from the household at the time of the census.

Figure 2.1: Diagrammatic presentation of the de facto and the de jure populations
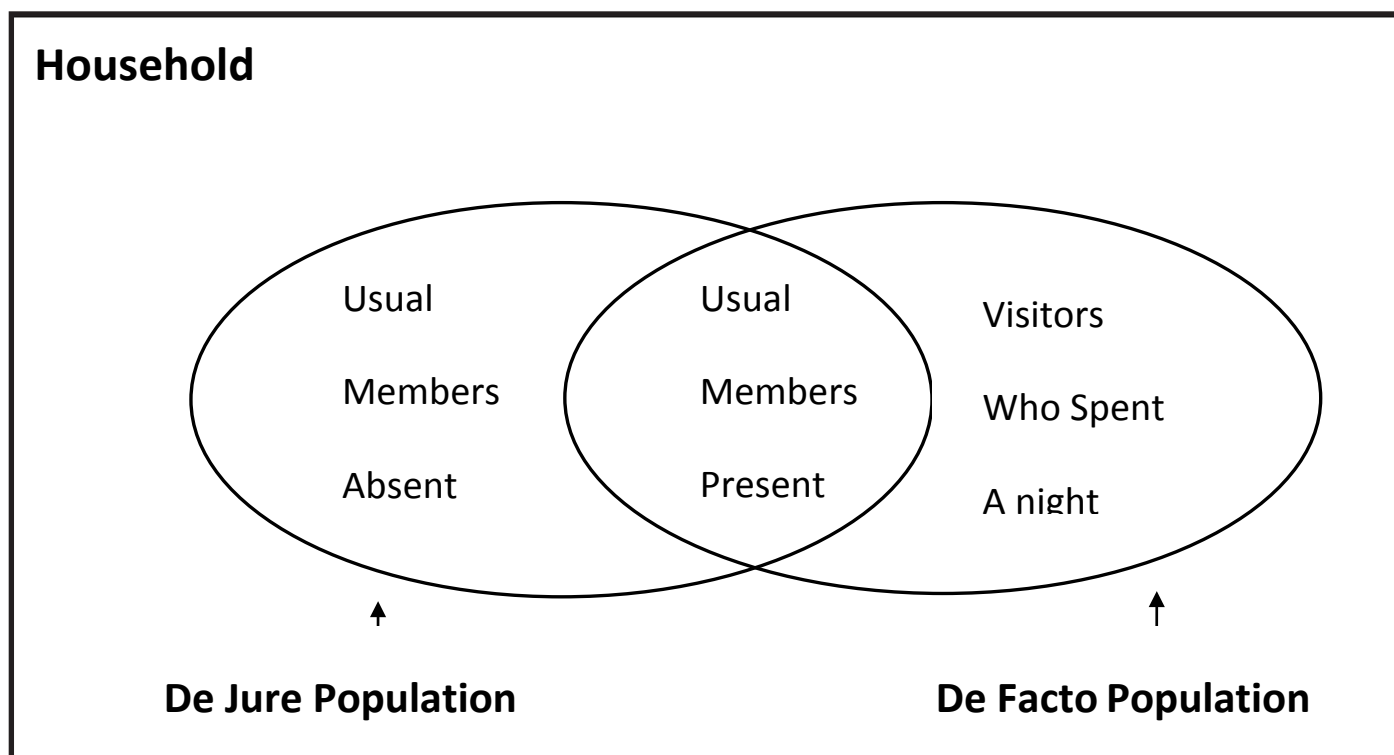
Population Growth Rate

This refers to the change in the size of the population as a proportion of the total population of an area. Estimated on a yearly basis, it gives the average annual growth rate for each year of the inter-censal period.

2.3 Population Size

This is the absolute number of people that was enumerated at the time of the census. Table 2.1 shows the population size for Lusaka Province by rural/urban from 1990 to 2010. The population in Lusaka Province increased from 991,226 in 1990 to 1,391,329 in 2000 and to 2,191,225 in 2010. This represented a percentage increase of 40.4 in 1990-2000. This further increased to 57.5 percent in 2000-2010 inter censal period.

Table 2.1: Population Size by Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 1990- 2010.

Rural/Urban	1990-2000			2000-2010		
	1990 Population	2000 Population	percent change	2000 Population	2010 Population	Percent Change
Lusaka Province	**991,226**	**1,391,329**	**40.4**	**1,391,329**	**2,191,225**	**57.5**
Rural	167,213	258,327	54.5	258,327	336,318	30.2
Urban	824,013	1,133,002	37.5	1,133,002	1,854,907	63.7

Sources: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing.

The population in rural areas increased from 258,327 in 2000 to 336,318 in 2010 while the urban population increased from 1,133,002 in 2000 to 1,854,907 in 2010. This represented increases of 30.2 percent in rural areas and 63.7 percent in urban areas for 2000-2010 period.

Table 2.2 shows the percent distribution of the population by sex and rural/urban for Lusaka Province in 2010. The table shows that there were 1,082,998 males and 1,108,227 females in Lusaka Province representing 49.4 and 50.6 percent respectively.

Table 2.2: Total Population (De jure) and Percent Distribution by Sex and Rural/urban, Lusaka Province 2010

Rural/Urban	Both Sexes		Male Population		Female Population	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Lusaka Province	**2,191,225**	**100**	**1,082,998**	**49.4**	**1,108,227**	**50.6**
Rural	336,318	100	169,604	50.4	166,714	49.6
Urban	1,854,907	100	913,394	49.2	941,513	50.8

Sources: 2010 Census of Population and Housing.

Table 2.3 shows the distribution of the population by sex, rural/urban and district for Lusaka Province. Lusaka District had the largest population at 1,747,152. The smallest population was observed in Luangwa District at 24,304.

Table 2.3: Total Population (De Jure) by Sex, Rural/Urban and District, Lusaka Province 2010.

District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Lusaka Province	**2,191,225**	**1,082,998**	**1,108,227**	**336,318**	**169,604**	**166,714**	**1,854,907**	**913,394**	**941,513**
Chongwe	192,303	96,685	95,618	180,143	90,744	89,399	12,160	5,941	6,219
Kafue	227,466	113,910	113,556	136,668	69,233	67,435	90,798	44,677	46,121
Luangwa	24,304	11,979	12,325	19,507	9,627	9,880	4,797	2,352	2,445
Lusaka	1,747,152	860,424	886,728	-	-	-	1,747,152	860,424	886,728

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing.

The table also shows that the most urbanised district in the province was Lusaka District with an urban population of 1,747,152. Lusaka District did not have any rural population.

Table 2.4 shows population distribution by district and sex. In 2000 and 2010 Lusaka District recorded the largest population in the province at 1,084,703 and 1,747,152 respectively. Luangwa District recorded the lowest population in the province between the two Census years at 18, 948 in 2000 and 24,304 in 2010.

Table 2.4: Population (De jure) by Sex and District, Lusaka Province 2000 and 2010.

District	2000			2010		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Lusaka Province	**1,391,329**	**705,778**	**685,551**	**2,191,225**	**1,082,998**	**1,108,227**
Chongwe	137,461	70,211	67,250	192,303	96,685	95,618
Kafue	150,217	77,001	73,216	227,466	113,910	113,556
Luangwa	18,948	9,546	9,402	24,304	11,979	12,325
Lusaka	1,084,703	549,020	535,683	1,747,152	860,424	886,728

Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing.

2.4 Population Growth

The population of Lusaka Province has continued to grow over the past three decades. Figure 2.2 shows the average annual population growth rate for Lusaka Province between 1980 and 2010. The population for the province grew at a rate of 4.6 percent per annum during the 2000-2010 inter-censal periods. This was an increase from 3.2 percent recorded in the period 1990-2000 and 3.6 percent in the 1980-1990 periods.

The urban population grew at a rate of 5.1 percent per annum between 2000 and 2010. This was an increase from 3.2 percent recorded between 1990 and 2000. In 1980-1990 intercensal periods, the rural population grew at a rate of 1.2 percent per annum.

Figure 2.2: Average Annual Rate of population Growth by Rural/urban, Lusaka Province 1980-1990, 1990-2000, 2000-2010.
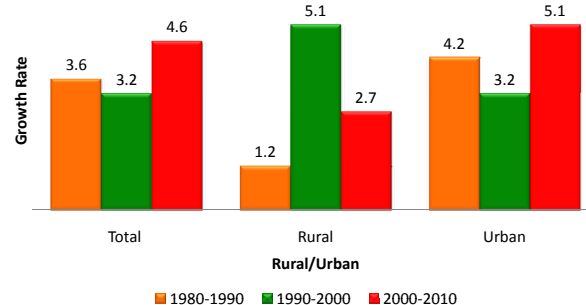
Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Table 2.5: Population Size and Average Annual Population Growth Rate by Rural/Urban and District, Lusaka Province 2000-2010.

Rural/Urban and District	Population Size 2000	Population Size 2010	Annual Growth Rate (2000-2010)
Lusaka Province	**1,391,329**	**2,191,225**	**4.6**
Rural	258,327	336,318	2.7
Urban	1,133,002	1,854,907	5.1
Chongwe	137,461	192,303	3.4
Kafue	150,217	227,466	4.2
Luangwa	18,948	24,304	2.5
Lusaka	1,084,703	1,747,152	4.9

Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Lusaka was the fastest growing district in the province with an average annual population growth rate of 4.9 percent in the 2000-2010 inter-censal period. The district with the least growth was Luangwa District with a growth of 2.5 percent in the 2000 to 2010 intercensal period.

2.5 Population Distribution

The population of Lusaka Province has become more urban. Figure 2.3 shows percent distribution of the population by rural/urban in 1990, 2000 and 2010.

Between 1990 and 2000, the rural population of Lusaka Province increased from 16.9 to 18.6 percent and reduced to 15.3 percent in 2010. The urban population in 1990 made up 83.1 percent of the population, 81.4 percent in 2000 and 84.7 percent in 2010.

Table 2.6 shows the population distribution by rural/urban and districts for the years 2000 and 2010. The table shows that the contribution of urban population to the provincial population increased by 3.2 percentage points. At district level, only Lusaka

Figure 2.3: Percent Distribution of Population by Rural/urban, Lusaka Province 1990-2010.
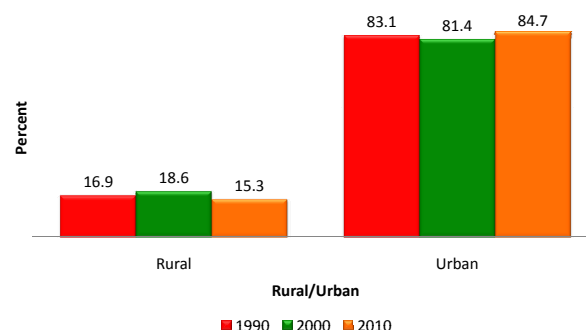
Source: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing.

District increased its contribution to the provincial population by 1.8 percentage points. The contribution of the rest of the districts was negative.

Table 2.6: Population Distribution (De jure) by Rural/Urban and District, Lusaka Province 2000 and 2010

District and Rural/Urban	2000		2010		Percent Point 2000 - 2010
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	
Lusaka Province	**1,391,329**	**100.0**	**2,191,225**	**100.0**	**N/A**
Rural	258,327	18.6	336,318	15.3	-3.2
Urban	1133002	81.4	1854907	84.7	3.2
Chongwe	137,461	9.9	192,303	8.8	-1.1
Kafue	150,217	10.8	227,466	10.4	-0.4
Luangwa	18,948	1.4	24,304	1.1	-0.3
Lusaka	1,084,703	78.0	1,747,152	79.7	1.8

Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Figure 2.4 shows the percent distribution of the population by district. In 2010, Lusaka District had the largest population in the province at 79.7 percent while Luangwa had the least at 1.1 percent.

5.1 Population Density

Population density is defined as the total number of persons per square kilometer. Table 2.7 shows Lusaka Province's area and population density by district from 2000 to 2010. Lusaka Province has a total surface area of 21,896 square kilometres. The province is densely populated with a population density of 100.1 persons per square kilometre.

Figure 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Districts, Lusaka Province 2010.
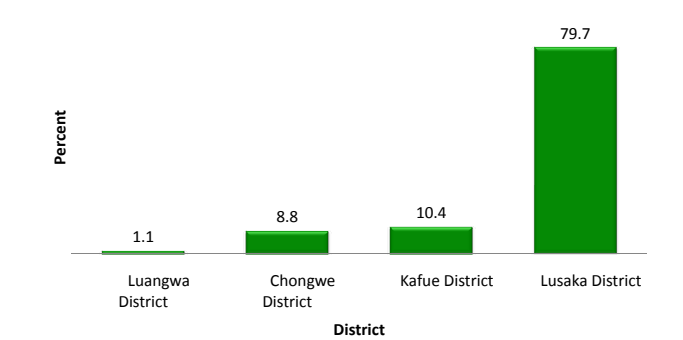
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing.

Table 2.7: Area and Population Density (De Jure) by District, Lusaka Province 2010.				
District	**Area (Sq.Km)**	**Population**	**Population Density (Population per Sq. Km)**	
			2000	**2010**
Lusaka Province	**21,896**	**2,191,225**	**63.5**	**100.1**
Chongwe	8669	192,303	15.9	22.2
Kafue	9,396	227,466	16	24.2
Luangwa	3,471	24,304	5.5	7.0
Lusaka	360	1,747,152	3,013.1	4,853.2
Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and housing.				

Lusaka District had the highest population density of 4853.2 persons per square kilometre. It was followed by Kafue District with a population density of 24.2 persons per square kilometre.

Luangwa District was the least densely populated district at 7.0 persons per square kilometre.

CHAPTER 3
POPULATION COMPOSITION AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.0 Summary

Lusaka Province has a young population with 40.4 percent of persons aged below 15 years. The median age was 19.0 years. The median age was higher in urban areas at 19.4 years compared to 16.9 years in rural areas.

The Overall Dependency Ratio was 72.5 persons per 100 persons aged between 15 and 64 years. Child and Aged dependency ratios were 69.7 and 2.8, respectively.

The overall sex ratio was 97.7 males per 100 females, while the sex ratio at birth was 103.3 males per 100 females.

Chapter 3
Population Composition and Demographic Characteristics

3.1 Population Composition

Information on the age and sex structure is essential in the analysis of demographic processes such as fertility, mortality and migration. The analysis in this chapter focuses on the age and sex composition of the population.

3.2 Age And Sex Composition

The 2010 Census collected information on sex and age in completed years at the time of enumeration. Figure 3.1 presents the percent age distribution by sex. The distribution shows higher percentages of population in the younger ages. The percentage decreases with increase in age.

Figure 3.1: Percent Age Distribution by Sex, Lusaka Province 2010
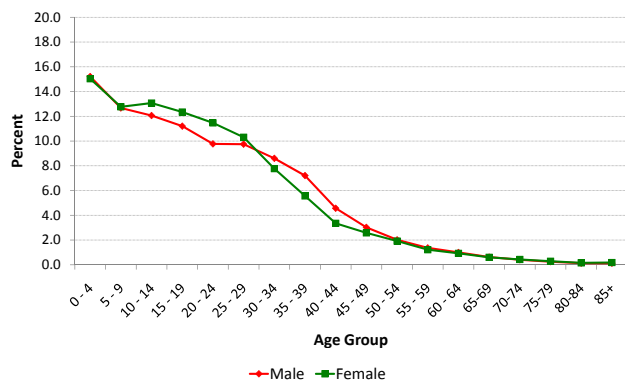
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

A comparison between the sexes shows minimal differences in the percent age distribution with an exception of the population aged 10-29 years and 30-44 years. The age group 10-29 years had fewer males than females while the age group 30-44 years had fewer females.

Figure 3.2 presents the age distribution by rural/urban. A comparison of the percent age distribution shows a higher percent of the population aged 0-14 years and 60 years and older in rural areas than urban areas. However, the proportion of the population aged 15-39 years in urban areas was higher than that of rural areas. This is also shown in the population pyramid in Figure 3.2.1

Figure 3.2: Percent Age Distribution by Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010
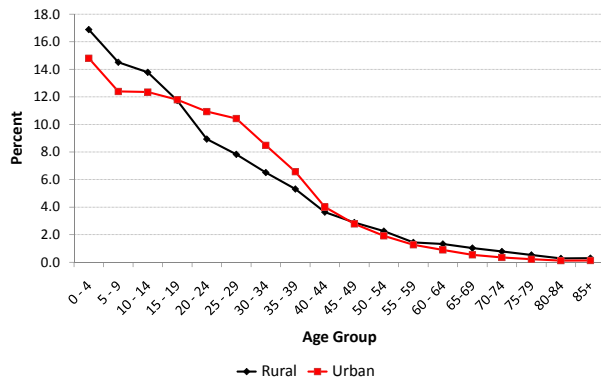
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 3.2.1: Population Age and Sex Structure, Lusaka Province 2010
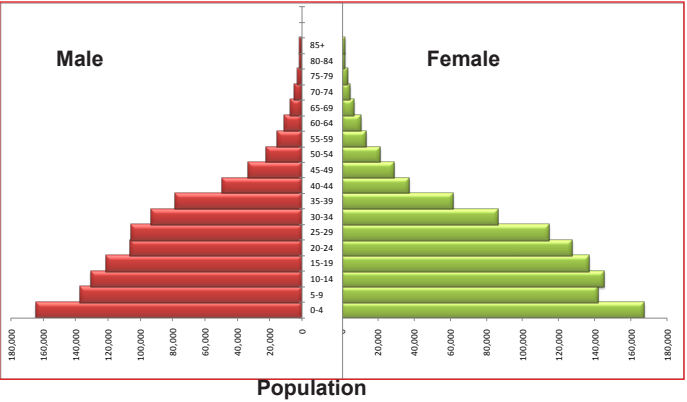
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

For the purpose of policy interventions, proportions of some selected age groups have been presented. Selected age groups include adolescents aged 10-19 years; young people aged 10-24 years; children aged below 15 years; children aged below 18 years; persons in middle and later adolescence stages aged 15-19 years; youths aged 15-24 years; persons in the reproductive age group aged 15-49 years; youths aged 15-35 years; persons in the labour force aged 15-64 years and the elderly aged 60 years and older and 65 years and older.

Figure 3.3 shows the population proportions by selected age groups. The population aged 15-64 years had the highest percent age at 58.0. The elderly population aged 65 years and older had the lowest at 1.6 percent. The population aged 15-24 and 15-35 years had proportions of 22.4 and 42.3 percent, respectively.

Figure 3.3: Population Proportions by Selected Age Groups, Lusaka Province 2010
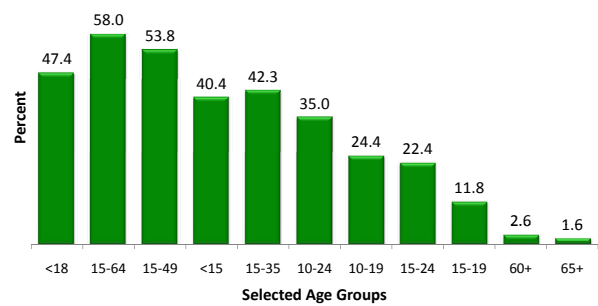
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 3.4 shows the percent distribution of children aged below 15 years and the elderly (65 years and older) by district. Luangwa District had the highest percentage of children below 15 years and the elderly aged 65 years and older at 46.8 and 3.3 percent, respectively. Lusaka District had the lowest percent for children below 15 years and the elderly aged 65 years and older at 39.5 and 1.3 percent, respectively.

Figure 3.4: Percent Distribution of Population Aged below 15 years and the Population 65 Years and Older by District, Lusaka Province 2010
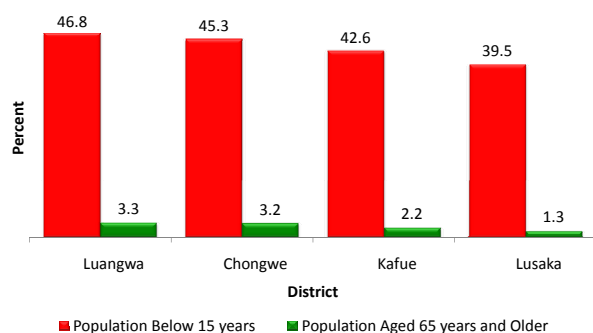
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3.3 Median Age

Median age is the age that divides the population into two numerically equal groups i.e. half the population are younger than that age while half are older. A median age that is lower than 20 years shows a young population; that between 20 and 30 years indicates an intermediate population that is either becoming younger or ageing; while a population with a median age above 30 years is an old population.

Figure 3.5 shows the median age by rural/urban. The median age was 19.0 years in 2010. In urban areas, the median age was 19.4 years while in rural areas it was 16.9 years.

Figure 3.5: Median Age by Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010
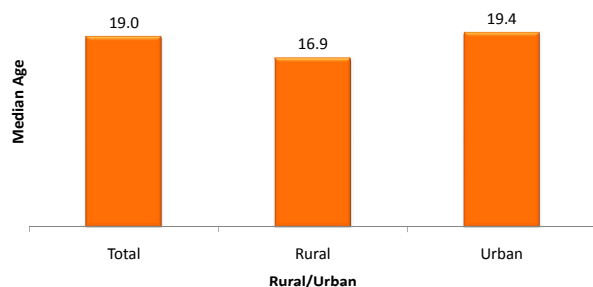
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 3.6 shows the median age by sex and rural/urban. Overall, the median age was 19.5 and 18.7 years for males and females, respectively. The median age for males was generally higher than that of females.

Figure 3.6: Median Age by Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010
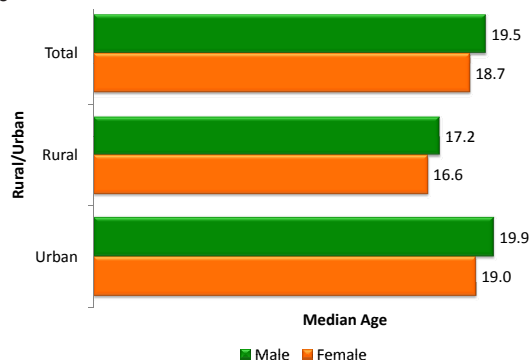
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 3.7 shows the median age by district. The median age ranges from 16.2 years in Luangwa District to 19.5 years in Lusaka District.

Figure 3.7: Median Age by District, Lusaka Province 2010
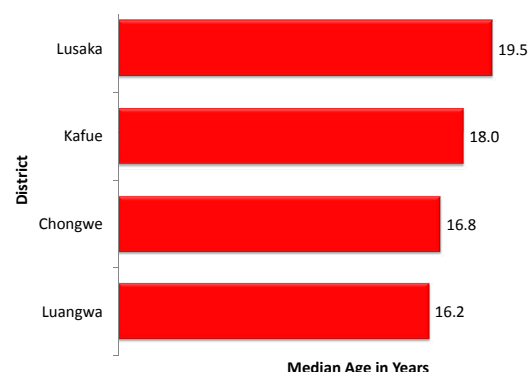
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3.4 Age Dependency Ratios

Age Dependency Ratio is the ratio of population aged 0-14 years and persons aged 65 years and older, per 100 persons in the working age group of 15-64 years old. It shows the burden of dependency on the productive population.

The following age dependency ratios have been calculated in this section:

a) Child Dependency Ratio: The number of children aged below 15 years per 100 persons aged between 15 and 64 years.

b) Aged Dependency Ratio: The number of persons aged 65 years and older per 100 persons aged between 15 and 64 years.

c) Overall Dependency Ratio: The number of children below 15 years and elderly persons aged 65 and older years per 100 persons aged between 15 and 64 years.

Table 3.1 shows Age Dependency Ratio in 1990, 2000 and 2010. The Overall Dependency Ratio was 72.5 per 100 persons aged 15-64 years; while the Child and Aged Dependency Ratios stood at 69.7 and 2.8 persons, respectively in 2010. The Age Dependency Ratios have been declining from the 1990 except for the aged dependency which increased by 0.2 percentage points between 2000 and 2010.

Table 3.1: Age Dependency Ratio, Lusaka Province 1990, 2000 and 2010				
	Age Dependency Ratios	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**
Lusaka Province	Overall Dependency Ratio	82.4	79.3	72.5
	Child Dependency Ratio	80.4	76.7	69.7
	Aged Dependency Ratio	2.0	2.6	2.8
Sources: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing				

Table 3.2 shows the overall, child and aged dependency ratios by district. Luangwa District had the highest overall age dependency ratio while Lusaka District had the lowest, at 100.3 and 69.0 persons, respectively.

Table 3.2: Overall, Child and Aged Dependency Ratios by District, Lusaka Province 2010

District	Age Dependency Ratios		
	Overall	Child	Aged
Chongwe	94.0	87.8	6.1
Kafue	81.1	77.2	3.9
Luangwa	100.3	93.7	6.6
Lusaka	69.0	66.8	2.3
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing			

3.5 Sex Composition

This section analyses the composition of males and females in the population using sex ratio. Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females. This type of sex ratio is also called the masculinity ratio. A value above 100 indicates excess of males over females.

Another indicator analysed is sex ratio at birth, which is the ratio of males per 100 females at birth. The percent deficit male has been used to show the percent at which males are fewer than females. A negative value shows a deficit of males while a positive value shows an excess of males.

3.5.1 Sex Ratio and Percent Deficit of Males

Table 3.3 shows sex ratio and percent deficit of males by rural/urban and district. Lusaka Province had fewer males per 100 females, with a sex ratio of 97.7. This indicates that a deficit of males amounts to 1.2 percent of the total population.

Chongwe District had the highest sex ratio at 101.1 males per 100 females, a 0.6 percent excess of males. Lusaka District had the lowest sex ratio at 97.0 males per 100 females, translating into a 1.5 percent deficit of males.

Table 3.3: Sex Ratio and Percent Deficit of Males by Rural/Urban and District, Lusaka Province, 2010

Region/ District	Sex Ratio	Percent Male Deficit
Lusaka Province	**97.7**	**-1.2**
Rural	101.7	0.9
Urban	97.0	-1.5
District		
Chongwe	101.1	0.6
Kafue	100.3	0.2
Luangwa	97.2	-1.4
Lusaka	97.0	-1.5
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing		

3.5.2 Sex Ratio at Birth

The births in the last twelve (12) months were used as a proxy for the calculation of the sex ratio at birth. Figure 3.8 shows the sex ratios by rural/urban and district. The sex ratio at birth in Lusaka Province was 103.3 males per 100 females. In rural and urban areas, the sex ratio at birth was 102.7 and 103.5 males per 100 females, respectively.

Figure 3.8: Sex Ratio at Birth by Rural/Urban and District, Lusaka Province 2010
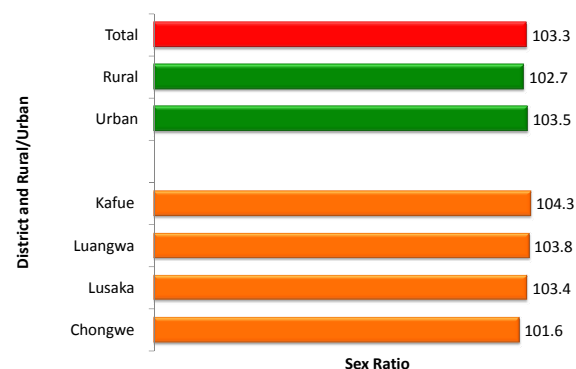
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

At district level, Kafue District had the highest sex ratio at birth at 104.3 males per 100 females while Chongwe District had the lowest at 101.6 males per 100 females.

CHAPTER 4
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

4.0 Summary

In the 2010 census Lusaka Province recorded 1,266,659 persons aged 15 years and older. Of these 47.9 percent were married. Rural areas had a higher proportion of the population aged age 15 years and older that were married (53.8 percent) compared to urban areas (47.0 percent).

For the population aged 15 years and above, the median age at first marriage was 22.1 years. The median age at first marriage was lower in rural areas at 21.1 years compared to urban areas at 22.2 years. Males had a higher median age at first marriage than females at 25.5 years and 19.7 years, respectively.

In 2010, Lusaka Province had 444,418 households. There were more households in urban than rural areas at 379,900 and 64,518, respectively. The average household size in 2010 was 4.9 persons. Male headed households had a larger average household size at 5.0 than female headed households with 4.5 persons.

In terms of Religious affiliation, Protestants and Catholics made up 75.0 percent and 20.0 percent of the population, respectively. Muslims and other religious affiliation made up 3.1 percent of the population.

Of the population aged below 18 years, 34.6 percent had birth Certificates. The percentage of the population aged 16 years and older that had a green National Registration Cards was 85.0 percent.

More than half (57.1 percent) of the population aged 18 years and older were registered voters at the time of the census.

Chapter 4
Social Characteristics

4.1 Marital Status

Marital status is the categorization of the population in relation to whether an individual has never been married; is married, cohabiting, separated, divorced or widowed. Marital status was analysed for the population aged 15 years and older. In 2010, the population aged 15 years and older in Lusaka Province was 1,266,659. Of these 623,456 were males and 643,203 were females.

Figure 4.1 presents the percentage distribution of population aged 15 years and older by marital status. The figure shows that 47.9 percent of the population aged 15 years and above were married and 38.5 percent had never been married. The widowed and divorced made up 5.2 and 2.7 percent respectively.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 years and Older by Marital Status, Lusaka Province 2010
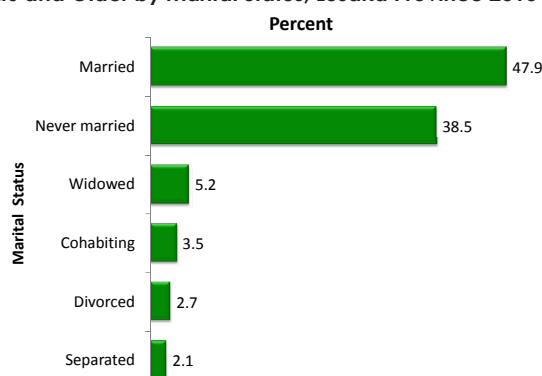
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 4.2 shows the percent distribution of the population aged 15 years and older by marital status and rural/urban. The percentage of the married was higher in rural areas at 53.8 percent compared with urban areas at 47.0 percent. Urban areas had a higher percent of the population aged 15 years and older that had never married at 39.4 percent when compared to rural areas at 32.6 percent.

Figure 4.2: Percentage Distribution of the Population 15 years and Older by Marital Status and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010
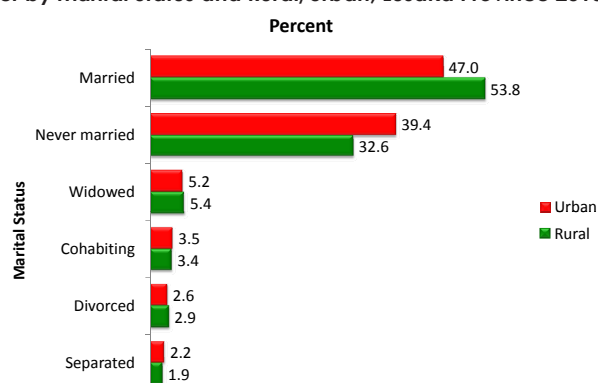
Source: 2010 Census of population and Housing.

Figure 4.3 show the percentage distribution of the population 15 years and older by marital status and sex. There were more males who had never been married at 44.3 percent compared

to female at 32.9 percent. More females were widowed (8.8 percent) compared to males (1.5 percent).

Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of the Population 15 Years and Older by Marital Status and Sex, Lusaka Province 2010
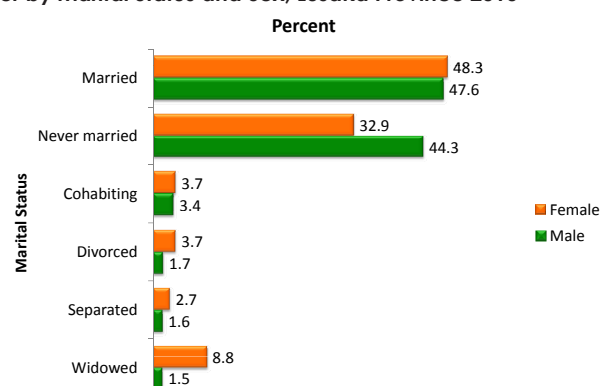
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

4.2 Median Age At First Marriage

Median age at first marriage divides the married population into two parts, showing that 50 percent got married before the median age and 50 percent married after reaching the median age.

Figure 4.4 shows the median age at first marriage by sex, rural/ urban and district. The median age at first marriage for Lusaka province was 22.1 years for the population aged 15 years and older. The median age at first marriage was 21.1 years in rural areas and 22.2 years in urban areas. The median age for males was 25.5 years while that of females was 19.7 years.

Lusaka District had the highest median age at first marriage (22.3 years), while Luangwa District had the lowest, with 20.6 years.

Figure 4.4: Median Age at First Marriage by Sex, Rural/ Urban and District, Lusaka Province 2010

Source: 2010 Census of population and Housing.

4.3 Household Composition

Household composition is the description of the household according to some aspects of its members such as age, sex, relationship to head and size. It is determined by the people living together and their relationships to one another.

A *Household* refers to a group of people who normally live and eat together. These may or may not be related by blood, marriage or adoption, but make common provision for food or other essentials for living and they have only one person whom they all regard as head of household. A household can also have one member.

A *Household head* is a person all members of the household regard as the head. He or she makes day to day decisions governing the running of the household. In cases of one member households, the member is taken as the household head.

A *Usual household member* is a person who has been living in the household for at least 6 (six) months or has joined the household and intends to live with the household for six months or longer.

4.3.1 Household Headship

In 2010, there were 444,418 households in Lusaka Province. There were more households in the urban than rural areas at 379,900 and 64,518 respectively. Household heads made up 20.3 percent of Lusaka province population. Figure 4.5 shows the distribution of household heads by age. The age group 30-34 years had the highest percentage of household heads at 19.4 percent. Households headed by persons aged below 20 years made up a total of 0.5 percent.

Figure 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Age, Lusaka Province 2010
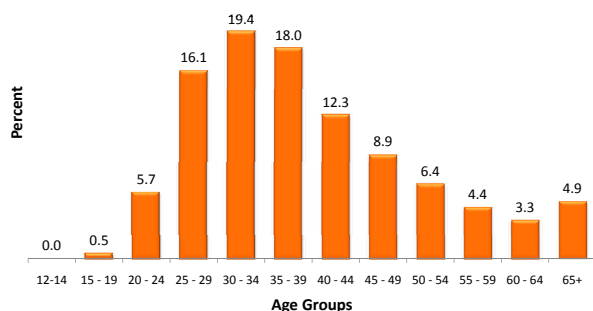
Source: 2010 Census of population and Housing.

A comparison between the sexes shows that within age groups, there were more male headed households than female headed households. Figure 4.6 shows the percentage distribution of household heads by sex and rural/urban. The percentage of male headed households was 79.6 percent compared with 20.4 percent. The percentages of male headed households were higher than that of female heads in both rural and urban areas.

Figure 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010
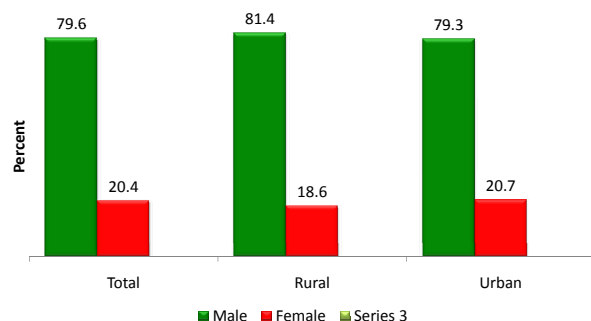
Source: 2010 Census of population and Housing.

4.3.2 Household Size

Figure 4.7 shows the average household size by rural/urban and district. In 2010, the average household size in Lusaka Province was 4.9 persons. Rural areas had a higher average household size of 5.2 persons compared with 4.9 persons in the urban areas. At district level, the average household size was highest in Chongwe District at 5.3 persons and lowest in Lusaka District at 4.9 persons.

Figure 4.7: Average Household Size by Rural/Urban and District Lusaka Province 2010
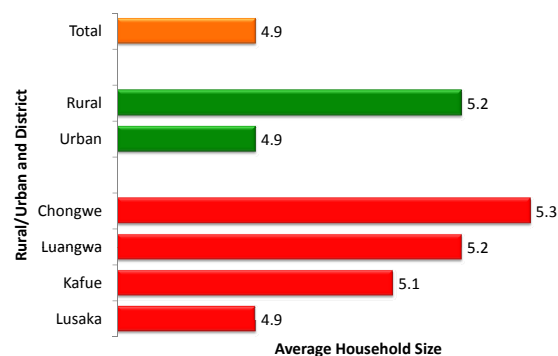
Source: 2010 Census of population and Housing.

Figure 4.8 shows the average household size by sex of household head, rural/urban and district. Male headed households had a higher average household size of 5.0 than female headed households with 4.5 persons.

Figure 4.8: Average Household Size by Sex of the Household Head, Rural/Urban and District, Lusaka Province 2010
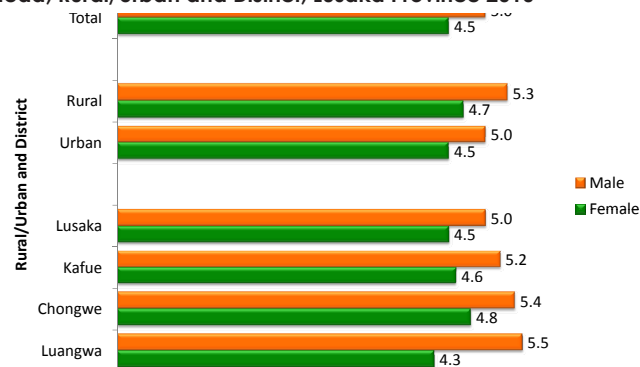
Source: 2010 Census of population and Housing.

4.3.3 Relationship To The Head

Figure 4.9 shows percentage distribution of population by relationship to the head of the household. In 2010, 55.6 percent of the persons enumerated in the households were biological children of the heads of households, while 17.6 and 7.2 percent were spouses and grand children of the heads of households, respectively.

Figure 4.9: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Relationship to Household Head, Lusaka Province 2010
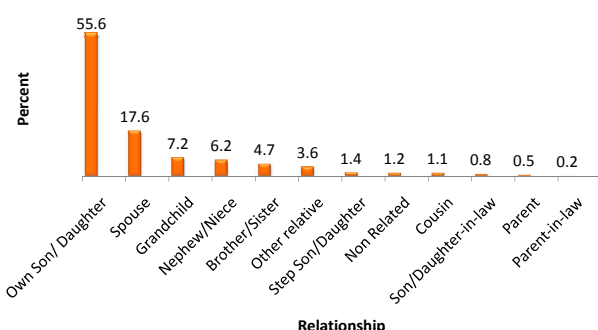
Source: 2010 Census of population and Housing.

4.4 Religion

Figure 4.10 shows the percentage distribution of the population by religious affiliation. In 2010, 75 percent of the total population in Lusaka Province was protestant while 20.0 percent were Catholics.

Figure 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Population by Religious Affiliation, Lusaka Province 2010
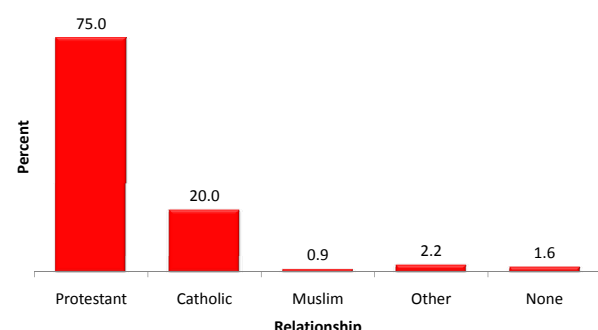
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

4.5 Birth Certificates

Figure 4.11 shows the percentage distribution of persons aged less than 18 years with or without birth certificates or who did not know whether they had birth certificates or not. In 2010, 34.6 percent of the population aged less than 18 years had birth certificates while 56.8 percent did not have birth certificates. The proportion of those who had birth certificates was higher in urban than in rural areas at 38.3 and 16.2 percent, respectively.

Figure 4.11 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Below 18 Years with and Without Birth Certificates by Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010
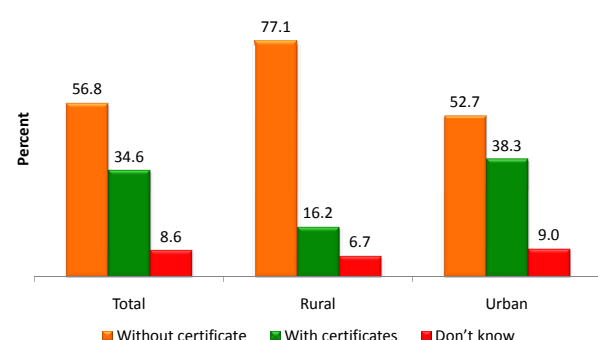
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 4.12 shows the distribution of persons aged below 18 years without Birth certificates by district. Luangwa District had the highest proportion of persons without birth certificates at 82.3 percent, while Lusaka District had the lowest at 52.4 percent.

Figure 4.12: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged Below 18 Years Without Birth Certificates by District, Lusaka Province 2010
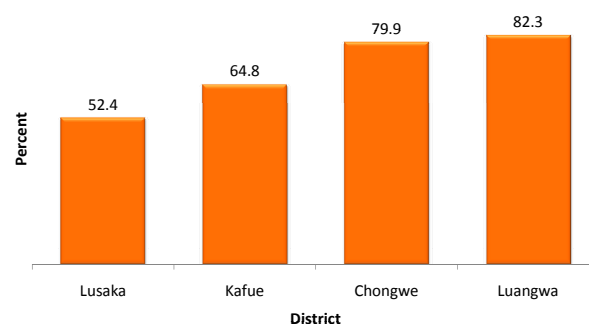
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

4.6 Holders Of Green National Registration Cards

In Zambia, the age at which one is required to obtain a Green National Registration Card (NRCs) is 16 years. Figure 4.13 shows the percent distribution of people aged 16 years and older with green National Registration Cards by rural/urban, sex and district. In 2010, 1,202,706 citizens in Lusaka province were aged 16 years and older. Of these, 85.0 percent had NRCs.

Figure 4.13: Percent Distribution of Eligible Population (16 years and older) with Green National Registration Cards by Sex, Rural/Urban and District, Lusaka Province 2010
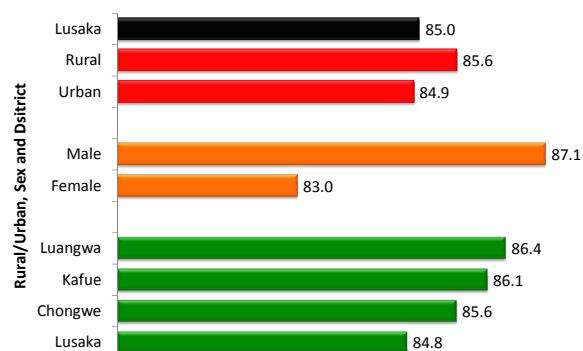
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Rural areas had a higher proportion of Green National Registration Card holders at 85.6 percent compared to urban areas at 84.9 percent. The district with the highest proportion of persons with green NRCs was Luangwa District (86.4 percent) while Lusaka District had the lowest (84.8 percent).

4.7 Voting Population

The 2010 Census collected information on the number of registered voters at the time of the Census. This included people who were registered during the previous registration exercise as well as those registered during the 2010 registration exercise

There were a total of 1,107,167 eligible voters (18 years and older) of which 631,816 (57.1 percent) were registered voters. Table 4.1 shows the percentage distribution of eligible and registered voters (18 years and older) by sex and rural/urban. Out of all the registered voters in the province, 14.4 were in rural areas and 85.6 in urban areas. There were more registered males (53.5 percent) compared to females (46.5 percent).

Figure 4.14 shows the percentage of registered voters among eligible voters by district. The percentage of registered voters was highest in Luangwa District at 77.1 percent and lowest was Lusaka District with 56.4 percent.

Figure 4.14: Percentage of Registered Voters among Eligible Voters by District, Lusaka Province 2010

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Rural/Urban and Sex	Eligible Voters	Registered Voters
Lusaka Province	**1,107,167**	**631,816**
Rural	13.5	14.4
Urban	86.5	85.6
Sex		
Male	49.5	53.5
Female	50.5	46.5

Table 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Eligible and Registered Voters (18 Years and Older) by Rural/Urban and Sex, Lusaka Province 2010
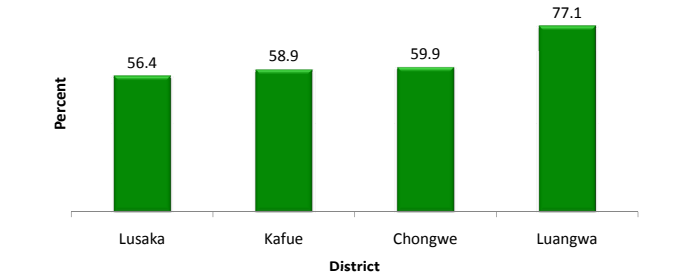
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

CHAPTER 5
EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS

5.0 SUMMARY

The literacy rate for Lusaka Province was 83.0 percent. Literacy rates for rural and urban areas were 71.7 and 85.0 percent, respectively. Males had a higher literacy rate (84.7 percent) than females (81.5 percent).

Of the population aged 5 years and older, 36.9 percent were currently attending school. The provincial net primary and secondary school attendance rates for Lusaka Province were 79.1 percent and 58.0 percent, respectively. The net primary school attendance rate was 77.6 percent in rural areas and 79.4 percent in urban areas. At secondary level, net secondary school attendance rate was 45.1 percent in rural areas and 60.3 percent in urban areas.

The Gender Parity Index was 1.03 indicating that there were gender inequalities in school attendance for males and females. The rural and urban Gender Parity Index was 0.94 and 1.05, respectively.

Of the population aged 25 years and older that had ever attended school, 29.5 percent had completed primary school, 45.1 percent had completed secondary school and 25.1 percent had completed tertiary education.

In rural areas the completion rate was 52.2 percent, 32.4 percent and 15.0 percent for primary, secondary and tertiary education respectively. In urban areas the highest completion rate was for secondary at 46.8 percent followed by tertiary education at 26.6 percent and primary at 26.4 percent.

Sex differentials shows that a high percent for females (38.7 percent) had completed primary education compared to males (21.5 percent). At secondary and tertiary levels males had completion rates of 49.9 and 28.5 percent, respectively. Females had completion rates of 39.6 percent for secondary and 21.3 percent for tertiary.

5.1 Introduction

Education is a basic human right. It is also of central importance to the economic and social development of a nation. There are various benefits of education such as promoting economic growth, national productivity, innovations and social cohesion. The current Education Policy supports free primary education for all. This is in line with the second Millennium Development Goal which is to 'achieve universal primary education, that is to ensure by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling' (UN, 2000). Population censuses in general provide a good basis for monitoring the participation of the population in an education system. The 2010 Census captured the education characteristics of the population such as literacy, school attendance, educational attainment, professional or vocational education attainment and fields of study.

5.2: Concepts And Definations

• *School Attendance*

This is defined as attendance at any accredited educational institution or programme, public or private, for organized learning at any level of education.

• *Gross School Attendance Rate*

Gross school attendance rate is defined as the ratio of the population aged five years and older attending a specified education level to the applicable official school-age population. In some instances where there is extensive under-age and over-age enrolment, the ratio can be over 100 percent. This indicator is mainly used to measure the absorption capacity of an education system at any designated level.

• *Net School Attendance*

The net school attendance rate measures the percentage of the school-age population that is attending a designated level of education. This indicator is much more refined than the gross attendance rates and is widely used in education planning. The gross and net attendance rates are used to determine the extent of under and over age school attendance in an education system.

• *Educational Attainment*

This is the highest level of formal education that an individual has completed regardless of duration in school. It is the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the educational system of the country where the education was received.

• *Literacy*

Literacy refers to the ability to both read and write in any language. Members of the population who are able to read and write are literate, while those who cannot read and write in any language are considered illiterate.

• *Gender Parity Index*

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is the number of female students enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary education to the number of male students in each level. A GPI of less than 1 indicates that there are fewer females than males in the formal education system to the appropriate school-age population. A gender parity index of more than 1 means that there are more females than males attending school. A score of 1 reflects equal enrolment rates for males and females.

5.3. Literacy

Figure 5.1 shows literacy rates of person aged 5 years and older by sex and rural/urban in 2000 and 2010. In Lusaka Province, the percentage of persons aged 5 years and older that were literate was 83.0 percent. This was an increase of 12.9 percentage points from 70.1 percent in 2000. In 2010, the literacy rate for males was higher (84.7 percent) than that of females (81.5 percent). The literacy rates in rural and urban areas increased between 2000 and 2010.

Figure 5.1: Literacy Rate for Population Aged 5 years and Older by Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2000 and 2010
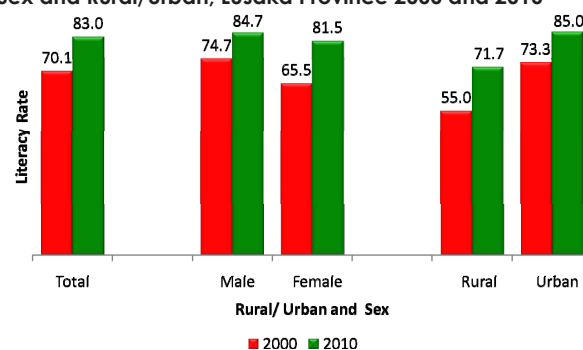
Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

Figure 5.2 shows literacy rates of the population aged 5 years and older by district. The districts with the highest literacy rate in 2010 were Lusaka and Kafue with 85.1 percent and 77.9 percent, respectively. Luangwa District had the lowest literacy rate at 67.4 percent.

Figure 5.2: Literacy Rate for Persons Aged 5 years and Older by District, Lusaka Province 2010
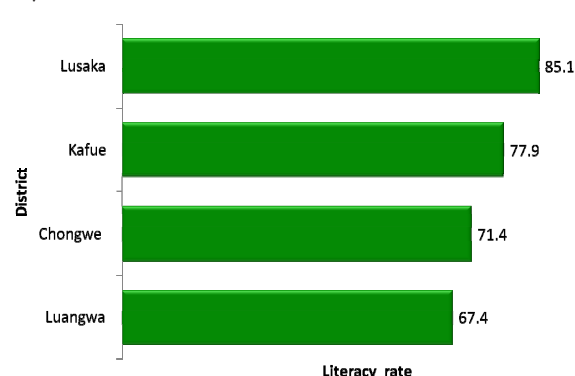
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

5.3.1: Literacy Rates for the Youth population (15 –24 years)

Youth literacy is one of the indicators used to assess the achievement of the universal primary education. Figure 5.3 shows literacy rates for the population aged 15 to 24 years by sex and rural/urban. The youth literacy rate for Lusaka Province was 96.1 percent in 2010. This was an increase from 82.0 percent in 2000. Between 2000 and 2010, male and female literacy rates increased by 11.3 percentage points for males and 16.6 percentage points for females. The literacy rates for both rural and urban areas increased between 2000 and 2010.

Figure 5.3: Literacy Rates for Youth Population (15 to 24 Years) by Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2000 and 2010
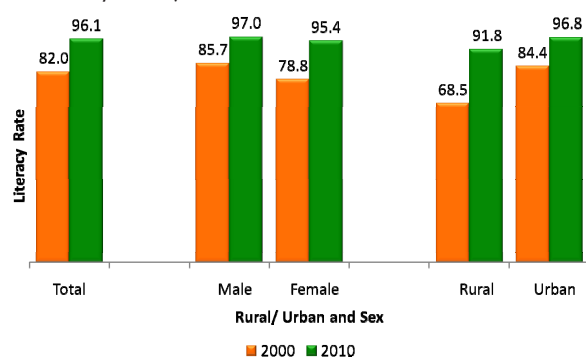
Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

Figure 5.4 shows the literacy rates for the youth population (15 to 24 years) by district. Lusaka District had the highest youth literacy rate (96.9 percent) while Luangwa District had the lowest (90.3 percent).

Figure 5.4: Literacy Rate for Youth Population (15 to 24 Years) by District, Lusaka Province 2010
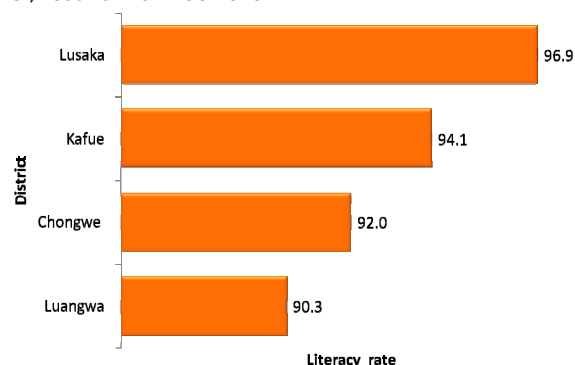
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

5.3.2: Literacy Rate for the Adult population (15 years and older)

Figure 5.5 shows Literacy rate for the Adult population (15 years and older) by sex and rural/urban. The Adult literacy rate for Lusaka Province increased from 81.1 percent in 2000 to 93.5 percent in 2010. Adult literacy rates for both males and females improved between 2000 and 2010.

In 2010, the adult literacy rate for urban areas was higher (94.8 percent) compared with that of rural areas (84.8 percent). The percentage point increase in the adult literacy rate between 2000 and 2010 was higher in rural (19.4) than urban areas (10.7).

Figure 5.6 shows the literacy rate for adult population (15 years and older) by district. Lusaka District had the highest adult literacy rate at 95.0 percent. It was followed by Kafue District at 89.3 percent. Luangwa District had the lowest adult literacy rate at 79.9 percent.

Figure 5.5: Literacy Rate for Adult Population (15 Years and Older) by Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2000 and 2010
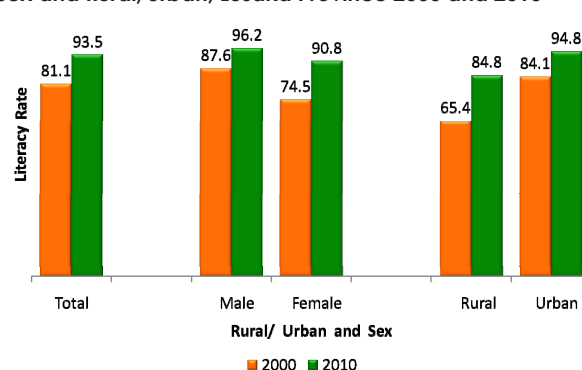
Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

Figure 5.6: Literacy Rate for Adult Population (15 Years and Older) by District, Lusaka Province 2010
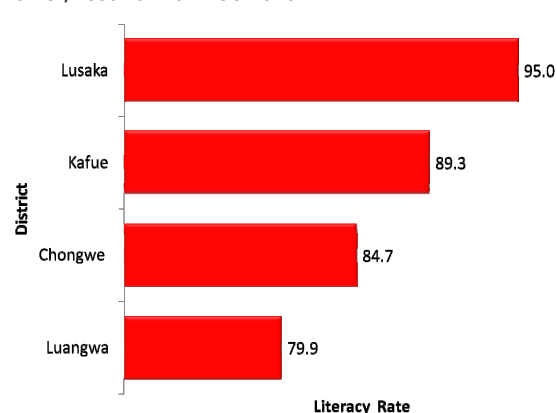
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

5.4: School Attendance

The primary school official entry age in Zambia is seven years. Grades 1 to 7 correspond to pupils aged 7 to 13 years while Grades 8 to 9 correspond to pupils aged 14 to 15 years. Grades 10 to 12 correspond to pupils aged 16 to 18 years. The population 18 years and above are expected to be in higher institutions of learning.

Figure 5.7 shows the percentage of the population aged 5 years and older that were currently attending school by sex and rural/urban. In Lusaka Province, 36.9 percent of the population was currently attending school in 2010. This was an increase from 30.7 percent in 2000.

Figure 5.7: Percentage of Population (5 Years and Older) Currently Attending School by Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2000 and 2010
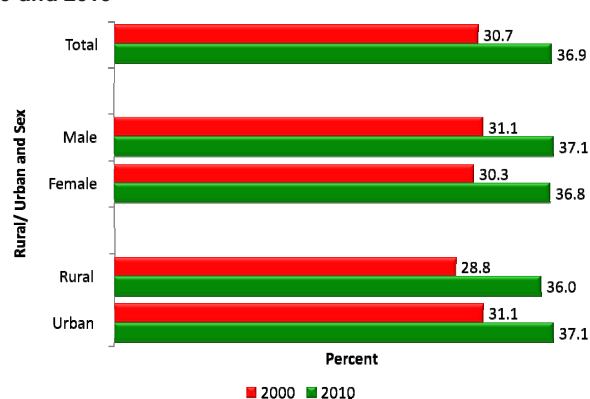
Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

In rural and urban areas the percentage of the population aged 5 years and older that were currently attending school in 2010 was 36.0 and 37.1 percent, respectively. This shows increases of 7.2 percentage points in rural areas and 6.0 percentage points in urban areas. The percentage of males that were currently attending school increased from 31.1 percent in 2000 to 37.1 percent in 2010 while that of females increased from 30.3 percent in 2000 to 36.8 percent in 2010.

Figure 5.8 shows the percentage of the population aged 5years and older currently attending school by 5 year age groups. The figure shows that for all the age groups, there was an increase in the proportion of the population that was currently attending school. The age group 10-14 had the highest proportion currently attending school at 90.1 percent in 2010. This shows an increase of 8.9 percentage points from 81.2 percent in 2000. The current attendance rate for the age group 15-19 years increased from 50.6 percent in 2000 to 69.0 percent in 2010.

Figure 5.8: Percent Distribution of the Population Currently Attending School by 5 year Age Groups, Lusaka Province 2000 and 2010
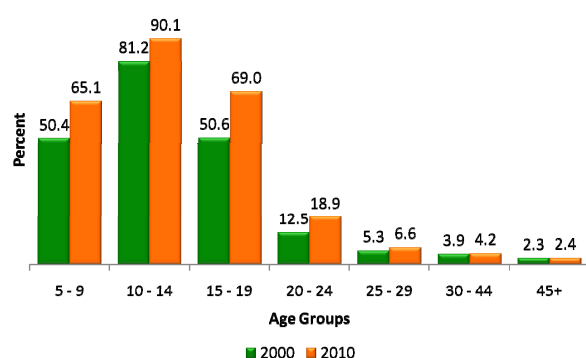
Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

Figure 5.9 shows the percentage distribution of the population (5 years and older) currently attending school by age group and rural/urban. Across all age groups, the population currently attending school was higher in urban than in rural areas. The age group 10-14 had the highest population currently attending school in both rural and urban areas at 88.0 and 90.5 percent, respectively.

Figure 5.9: Percentage Distribution of the Population (5 Years and Older) Currently Attending School by Age Group and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010
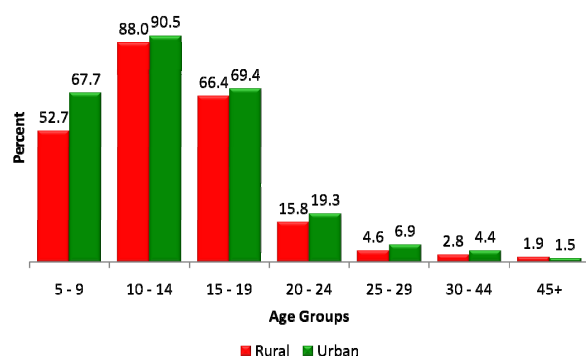
Source:2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 5.10 shows the percentage distribution of the population currently attending school by sex and age group. The figure shows that there were more females currently attending school in younger age groups (5 – 9 years) than males. More males

than females were currently attending school in the age groups between 10 and 29 years. The age group 10-14 had the highest percentage of the population currently attending school for both males and females at 90.4 and 89.9 percent, respectively.

Figure 5.10: Percentage Distribution of the Population (5 years and older) Currently Attending School by Sex and Age group, Lusaka Province 2010
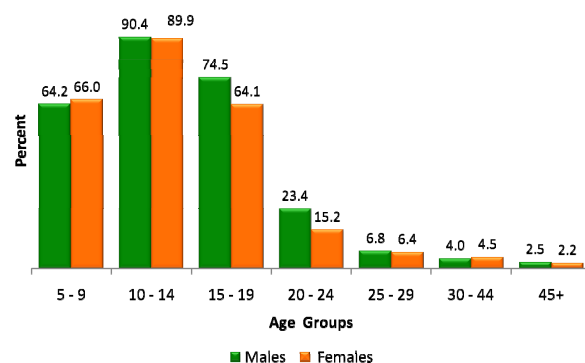
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 5.11 shows the proportion of population aged 5 years and older that was currently attending school by district. Luangwa District had the highest proportion of the population that was currently attending school at 38.8 percent while Chongwe District had the lowest at 36.8 percent.

Figure 5.11: Percentage Distribution of Population (5 Years and Older) Currently Attending School by District, Lusaka Province 2010
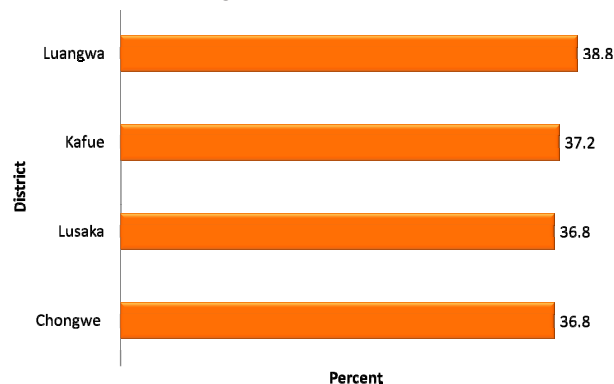
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

5.4 Primary School Attendance Rate

Figure 5.12 shows the percentage of the population aged 7 to 13 years that was currently attending school by sex and rural/urban. Primary school attendance rate increased from 75.1 percent in 2000 to 85.5 percent in 2010. In 2010, 80.7 percent of the population aged 7-13 years was currently attending school in rural areas, compared to 86.5 percent in urban areas.

Male primary school attendance rate increased from 74.9 percent in 2000 to 85.2 percent in 2010 while female attendance rate increased from 75.3 percent in 2000 to 85.8 percent in 2010.

Figure 5.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 7 to 13 Years Currently Attending School by Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2000 and 2010
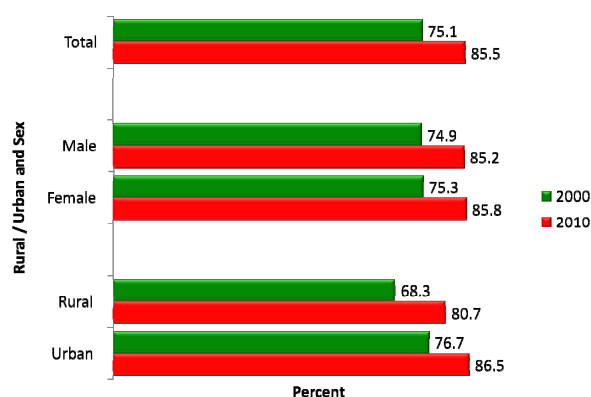
Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

Current primary school attendance rate by district are shown in Figure 5.13. Lusaka District had the highest proportion of the population currently attending school (86.5 percent) while Luangwa District had the lowest (80.3 percent).

Figure 5.13: Percentage of the Population (7 to 13 years) Currently Attending Primary School by District, Lusaka Province 2010
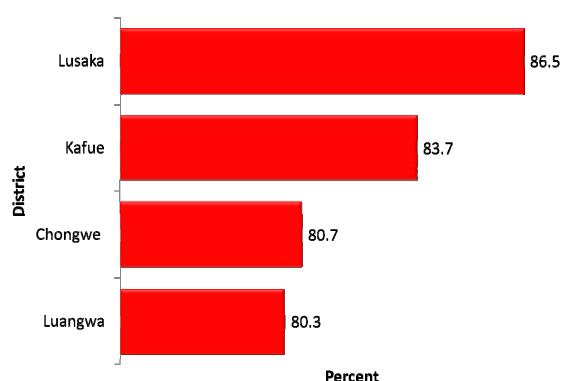
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

5.4.2 Gross Primary School Attendance Rate

Figure 5.14 shows Gross Primary School Attendance Rate. In Lusaka Province the gross primary school attendance rate increased from 91.8 percent in 2000 to 106.7 percent in 2010. The gross attendance rate in both rural and urban areas increased between 2000 and 2010. Males recorded higher gross primary school attendance rate at 108.1 percent compared to females at 105.5 percent.

Figure 5.14: Gross Primary School Attendance Rates by Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province, 2000 and 2010.
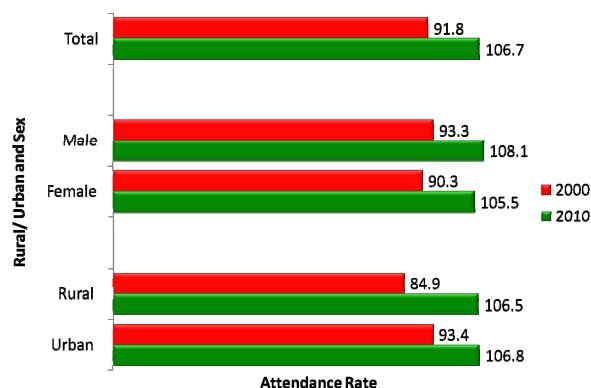
Source: 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 5.15 shows the gross primary school attendance rate by district. Chongwe District had the highest gross primary school attendance rate at 109.1 percent followed by Lusaka District with 106.6 percent. Luangwa District had the lowest gross primary school attendance rate at 105.0 percent.

Figure 5.15: Gross Primary School Attendance Rates by District, Lusaka Province 2010
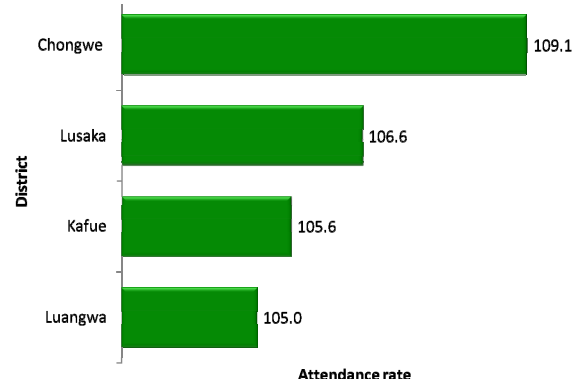
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

5.4.3 Net Primary School Attendance Rate

Net primary school attendance rate show the percentage of the primary school age population (7 to 13 years) currently attending primary grades (Grades 1 to 7). Figure 5.16 shows net primary school attendance rate by sex and rural/urban. The net primary school attendance rate increased from 71.3 percent in 2000 to 79.1 percent in 2010. The increase in net primary school attendance rate means that the percentage of eligible primary school age children not in school declined from 28.7 percent in 2000 to 20.9 percent in 2010.

In rural areas the net primary school attendance rate increased from 65.6 percent in 2000 to 77.6 percent in 2010 while that of urban areas increased from 72.6 percent to 79.4 percent during the same period. Between 2000 and 2010, the net primary school attendance rate for males increased from 71.4 percent to 79.4 percent compared with an increase from 71.2 percent to 78.7 percent for females.

Figure 5.16: Net Primary School Attendance Rate by Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province, 2000 and 2010
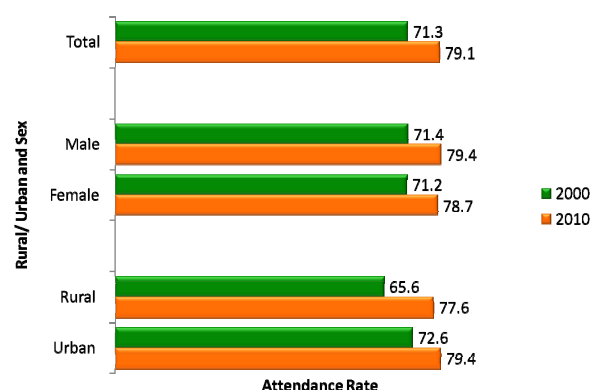
Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

Figure 5.17 shows net primary school attendance rate by district. Lusaka District had the highest net primary school attendance rate at 79.2 percent while Luangwa District had the lowest at 77.7 percent.

Figure 5.17: Net Primary School Attendance Rate by District, Lusaka Province 2010

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

5.4.4 Gross Secondary School Attendance

In Zambia, the official secondary school age ranges from 14-18 years. Figure 5.18 shows Gross secondary school attendance rate by sex and rural/urban. In Lusaka Province, gross secondary school attendance rate increased from 58.9 percent in 2000 to 85.8 percent in 2010. In rural areas secondary school attendance rate increased from 47.4 percent in 2000 to 66.6 percent in 2010 while in urban areas the increase was from 61.4 percent in 2000 to 89.2 percent. Male gross attendance rate increased from 65.3 percent in 2000 to 90.3 percent in 2010 while that of females increased from 53.3 percent to 81.8 percent during the same period.

Figure 5.18: Gross Secondary Attendance Rate by Sex and Rural/ Urban, Lusaka Province 2000 and 2010
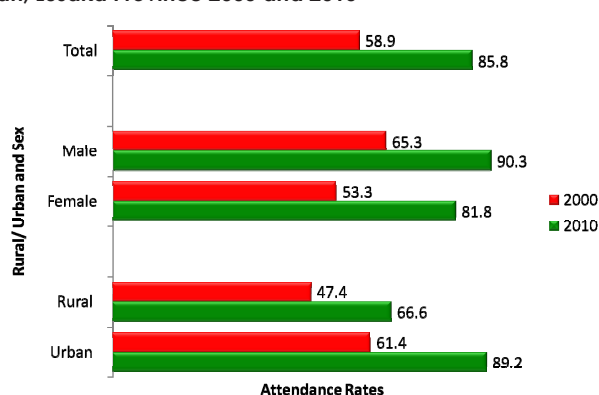
Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

Figure 5.19 shows Gross secondary school attendance rate by district. Lusaka District had the highest gross secondary school attendance rate at 89.0 percent while Chongwe District had the lowest at 66.1 percent.

Figure 5.19: Gross Secondary School Attendance Rate by District, Lusaka Province 2010
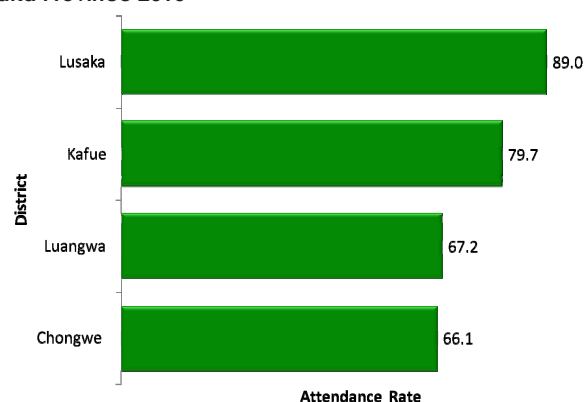
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

5.4.5 Net Secondary School Attendance Rate

Net secondary school attendance rate show the percentage of the secondary school age population (14-18 years) currently attending secondary grades 8 to 12. Figure 5.20 shows net secondary school attendance rate by sex and rural/urban. The net secondary school attendance rate increased from 41.2 percent in 2000 to 58.0 percent in 2010.

In 2000 the net secondary attendance rate for rural areas was 33.0 percent while that of urban areas was 43.0 percent. The net secondary school attendance in 2010 increased to 45.1 and 60.3 percent in rural and urban areas, respectively.

Figure 5.20: Net Secondary School Attendance Rate by Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2000 and 2010
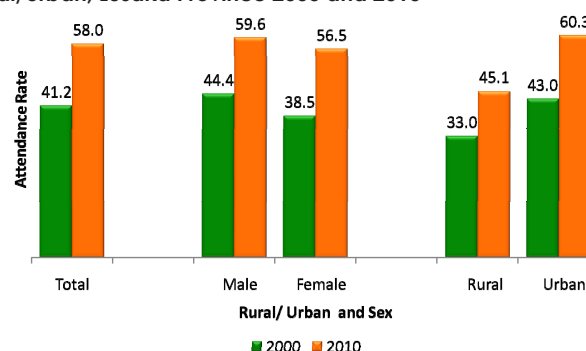
Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

In both 2000 and 2010, the net secondary school attendance for males was higher than that of females. The net secondary school attendance rate for males increased from 44.4 percent in 2000 to 59.6 percent in 2010 while that of females increased from 38.5 percent in 2000 to 56.5 percent in 2010.

Figure 5.21 shows net secondary school attendance rate by district. The figure shows that in 2010, Lusaka District recorded the highest net secondary school attendance rate at 60.1 percent while Chongwe District had the lowest at 44.2 percent.

Figure 5.21: Net Secondary School Attendance Rate by District, Lusaka Province 2010
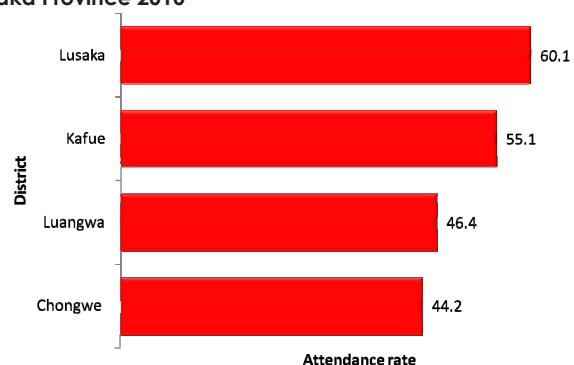
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

5.5 Gender Parity Index

Gender parity index shows the disparities in access to education between males and females. The index helps in addressing unequal access to education among females. Figure 5.22 shows gender parity index by rural/urban and district. Overall, the gender parity index for those currently attending school in Lusaka Province was 1.03, implying that there are more females than males currently attending school.

Figure 5.22: Gender Parity Index by District and Rural/Urban , Lusaka Province 2010
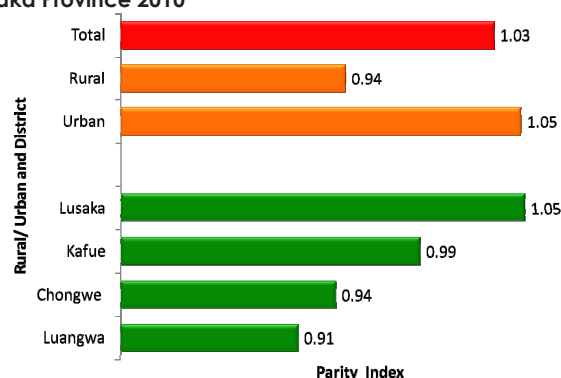
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

The GPI for rural areas was 0.94 while that of urban areas was 1.05. Lusaka District had the highest GPI at 1.05 while Luangwa District had the lowest at 0.91.

Figure 5.23 shows gender parity index for the population currently attending primary school by rural/urban and district. The Gender Parity Index for those currently attending primary school was 1.05. The GPI for rural areas was 0.98 while that of urban areas was 1.07. Lusaka District had the highest GPI at 1.07 while Luangwa District had the lowest at 0.96.

Figure 5.23: Gender Parity Index for Population Currently Attending Primary School by Rural/Urban and District, Lusaka Province 2010
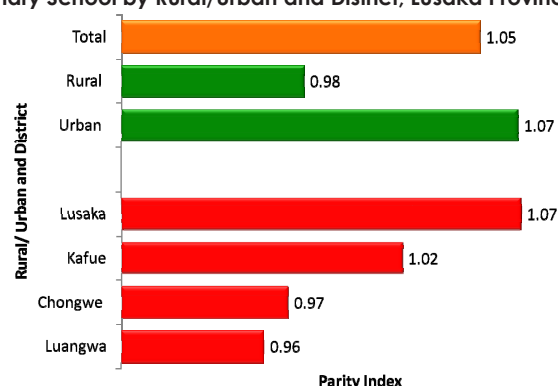
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 5.24 shows Gender Parity Index for the population currently attending secondary school by district and rural/urban. In Lusaka Province, the GPI for those currently attending secondary school was 1.04. In rural areas the GPI was 0.87 while that of urban areas was 1.06. Lusaka District had the highest GPI at 1.06 and Luangwa District had the lowest at 0.82.

Figure 5.24: Gender Parity Index for Population Currently Attending Secondary School by Rural/Urban and District, Lusaka Province 2010
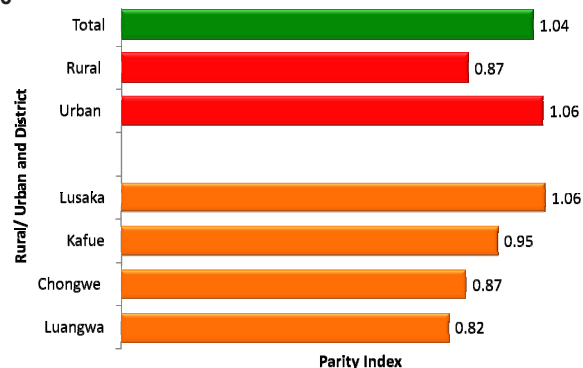
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

5.6 Highest Education Level Completed

Educational attainment is the highest level of education completed in the country where the education was received (United Nations, 1998). The United Nations recommends that educational attainment be included among the basic areas of census inquiry and that data on the subject be collected for all persons 5 years of age and older.

Indicators on highest education qualification level completed and highest professional/vocational qualification in this analysis uses the population aged 25 years and older. Note that the population under 25 years of age may still be attending school and that the measures for these persons would tend to understate their eventual educational attainment to some degree (Siegel and Swanson, 2004).

Figure 5.25 shows the percent distribution of population (25 years and older) by highest education level completed and rural/urban. In 2010, 29.5 percent had completed primary level, 45.1 percent had completed secondary and 25.2 percent had completed tertiary education.

Figure 5.25: Percent Distribution of Population (25 Years and Older) that Ever Attended School by Highest Education Level Completed and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010
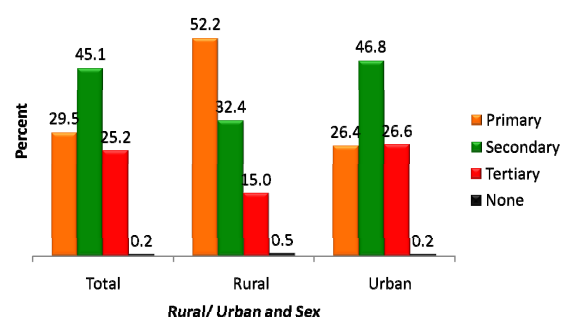
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

In rural areas 52.2 percent of the population reported having completed primary education while 32.4 percent had completed secondary level. Secondary education was the highest level of education completed in urban areas at 46.8 percent followed by Tertiary level at 26.6 percent.

Figure 5.26 shows the percent distribution of the population aged 25 years and older by highest education level completed and sex. There were more females than males who had primary education as the highest level completed at 38.7 percent and 21.5 percent, respectively. The percentage of males who had secondary and tertiary as their highest level of education completed was higher than that of females.

Figure 5.26: Percent Distribution of Population (25 Years and Older) that Ever Attended School by Highest Education Level Completed and Sex, Lusaka Province 2010
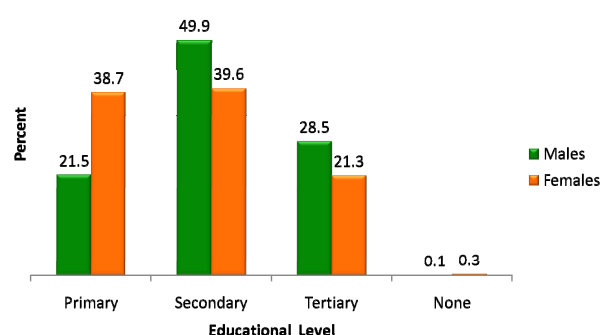
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 5.27 shows the percent distribution of population 25 years and older by highest education level completed and district. Lusaka District had the highest percentage of the population with tertiary as their highest level of education completed at 26.5 percent. Luangwa District had the lowest percentage of tertiary education completion at 11.1 percent. One percent of the population in Luangwa District had not completed any level of education. The rest of the districts had less than a percent with no education level completed.

Figure 5.27: Percent Distribution of Population (25 Years and Older) that Ever Attended School by Highest Education Level Completed and District, Lusaka Province 2010
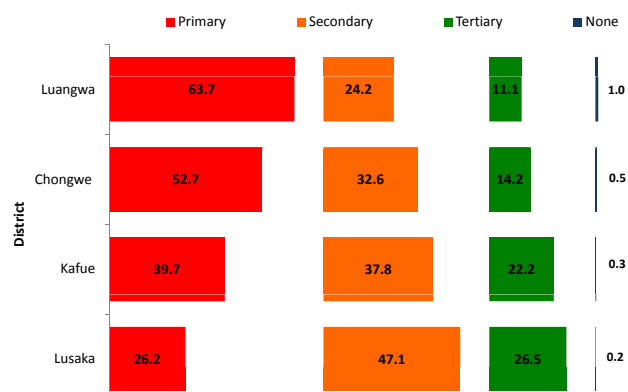
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

5.7 Highest Profession/Vocational Qualification Completed

Figure 5.28 shows the percentage distribution of population 25 years and older by highest profession/vocational qualification completed. Certificate holders constituted 11.7 percent followed by diploma holders at 7.7 percent. Less than one percent (0.1) of the population had doctorate degrees (PhD).

Figure 5.28: Percentage Distribution of Population (25 Years and Older) by Highest Profession/Vocational Qualification Completed, Lusaka Province 2010
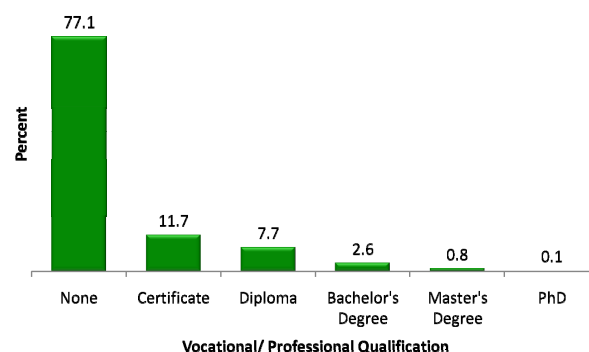
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 5.29 shows the percentage distribution of population 25 years and older by highest profession/vocational qualification completed and sex. In all professional and vocational qualification categories males had higher percentages compared to females.

Figure 5.29: Percent Distribution of Highest Profession/Vocational Qualification Completed by Sex, Lusaka Province 2010
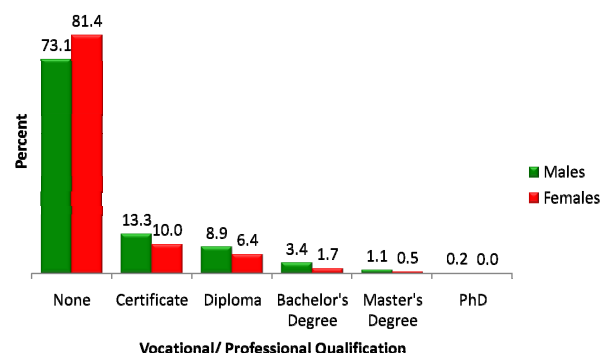
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

5.8 Field of Study

Table 5.1 shows the percentage distribution of population 25 years and older by field of study and sex. Teacher training was the field of study reported by 3.1 percent of the total population. Other notable fields of study included accountancy (2.3 percent) and business administration (2.1 percent).

Table 5.1: Percent Distribution of Population (25 years and older) by Field of Study and Sex, Lusaka Province 2010				
Field of Study	Population	Percent of total	Percent Males	Percent Females
Total	**796,065**		**51.3**	**48.7**
Natural science (e.g. biological science programme chemistry programme geological programme etc).	1,538	0.2	73.1	26.9
Civil engineering	1,938	0.2	94.8	5.2
Electrical and electronics engineering	7,877	1.0	94.9	5.1
Mechanical engineering	10,599	1.3	97.9	2.1
Chemical engineering	429	0.1	92.1	7.9
Mining engineering	328	0.0	97.0	3.0
Industrial engineering	388	0.0	96.4	3.6
Metallurgical engineering	288	0.0	95.5	4.5
Architectural and town planning engineering	609	0.1	90.0	10.0
Other engineering	2,513	0.3	94.7	5.3
Medicine and surgery	1,690	0.2	70.7	29.3
Pharmacy	1,145	0.1	61.2	38.8
Dentistry	325	0.0	64.9	35.1
Nursing	5,550	0.7	23.4	76.6
Medical technology	781	0.1	65.8	34.2
X-Ray technology	118	0.0	65.3	34.7
Veterinary	388	0.0	83.8	16.2
Statistics	230	0.0	76.1	23.9
Mathematics	268	0.0	75.4	24.6
Computer science/Economics	10,318	1.3	63.9	36.1
Accountancy	18,612	2.3	71.4	28.6
Teacher training	24,355	3.1	36.4	63.6
Law and jurisprudence (includes magistrates and judges)	3,208	0.4	69.5	30.5
Journalism	1,723	0.2	52.2	47.8
Fine arts	1,161	0.1	63.5	36.5
Physical education	272	0.0	53.7	46.3
Library science	511	0.1	44.8	55.2
Social welfare	3,552	0.4	36.0	64.0
Criminology	783	0.1	83.8	16.2
Business administration and related programmes	16,567	2.1	60.3	39.7
Secretarial training	6,905	0.9	5.4	94.6
shorthand typing	954	0.1	19.3	80.7
Clerical Typing	904	0.1	31.7	68.3
Operating of office machines	424	0.1	72.4	27.6
Service trade (e.g. cooking tourist trade etc.)	4,996	0.6	35.9	64.1
Radio and television broadcasting	409	0.1	74.8	25.2
Fire protection and fire fighting	295	0.0	81.4	18.6
Agriculture forestry and fishery	3,701	0.5	80.7	19.3
Food and drinks processing trades programmes	2,879	0.4	37.3	62.7
Wood working	3,118	0.4	95.6	4.4
Textile trades	2,863	0.4	19.4	80.6
Leather trades	281	0.0	38.1	61.9
Other programmes	39,236	4.9	66.2	33.8
None	611,036	76.8	48.5	51.5

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

CHAPTER 6
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

6.0 Summary

The population aged 12 years and older was 1,423,981 in Lusaka Province in 2010. Out of these, 13.9 percent were in rural areas while 86.1 percent were in urban areas. Males comprised 48.9 percent of total population aged 12 years and older while females comprised 51.1 percent.

Of the population aged 12 years and older, 720,884 were in the labour force, out of which 14.1 percent were in rural areas and 85.9 percent were in urban areas.

The unemployment rate was 20.0 percent of the total labour force. Urban unemployment rate was 20.9 percent while rural unemployment rate was 14.5 percent. The unemployment rate for males was 17.5 percent compared to 24.4 percent for females.

The youth unemployment rate was 20.0 percent, of which urban youth unemployment rate was higher (26.1 percent) than the rural unemployment rate (18.2 percent). The unemployment rate for female youths (30.6) was higher than that of male youths (21.8).

Of the employed population, the highest proportion was for employees (58.2 percent) and the lowest was for employers (1.7 percent).

Chapter 6
Economic Characteristics

6.1 Introduction

Individuals engage in economic activities in order to attain and sustain a certain acceptable level of consumption of goods and services. Engagement in these activities not only ensures a person's livelihood but also equips an individual with the means of acquiring and sustaining the basic needs of life such as food, clothing and shelter. In a developing country like Zambia, it becomes imperative to constantly measure and monitor changes in the levels of economic activities because fluctuations in labour force participation rates, employment levels and economic dependency levels have an impact on poverty.

6.2 Concepts and Definitions

Concepts and definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

Labourforce Participation Rate: This is ratio of the economically active population to the working age population expressed as a percent.

Unemployment rate: This is the proportion of the labourforce who have no jobs, are available for work and are seeking work in a given reference period in the total labourforce expressed as a percent.

Youth Unemployment Rate: This was defined as a proportion of the labourforce aged 15-35 years who had no jobs, were available for work and were seeking work in a given reference period in the total youthful labour force expressed as a percent.

In the 2000 and 2010 population Censuses, data pertaining to economic characteristics of the population 12 years and older were collected and analyzed. The main topics covered are:

* *Labour force participation*
* *Economic dependency*
* *Employment and unemployment*
* *Employment status*
* *Occupation*
* *Industry*

6.3 Working Age Population

The working-age population was defined as all persons 12 years and older. This was the population from which measurement of the economic characteristics of the population was based.

Figure 6.1 shows the various components of the population 12 years and older. It shows the composition of the economically active and economically inactive population, including their sub components.

Figure 6.1: Organogram for the structure of Population Aged 12 Years and Older
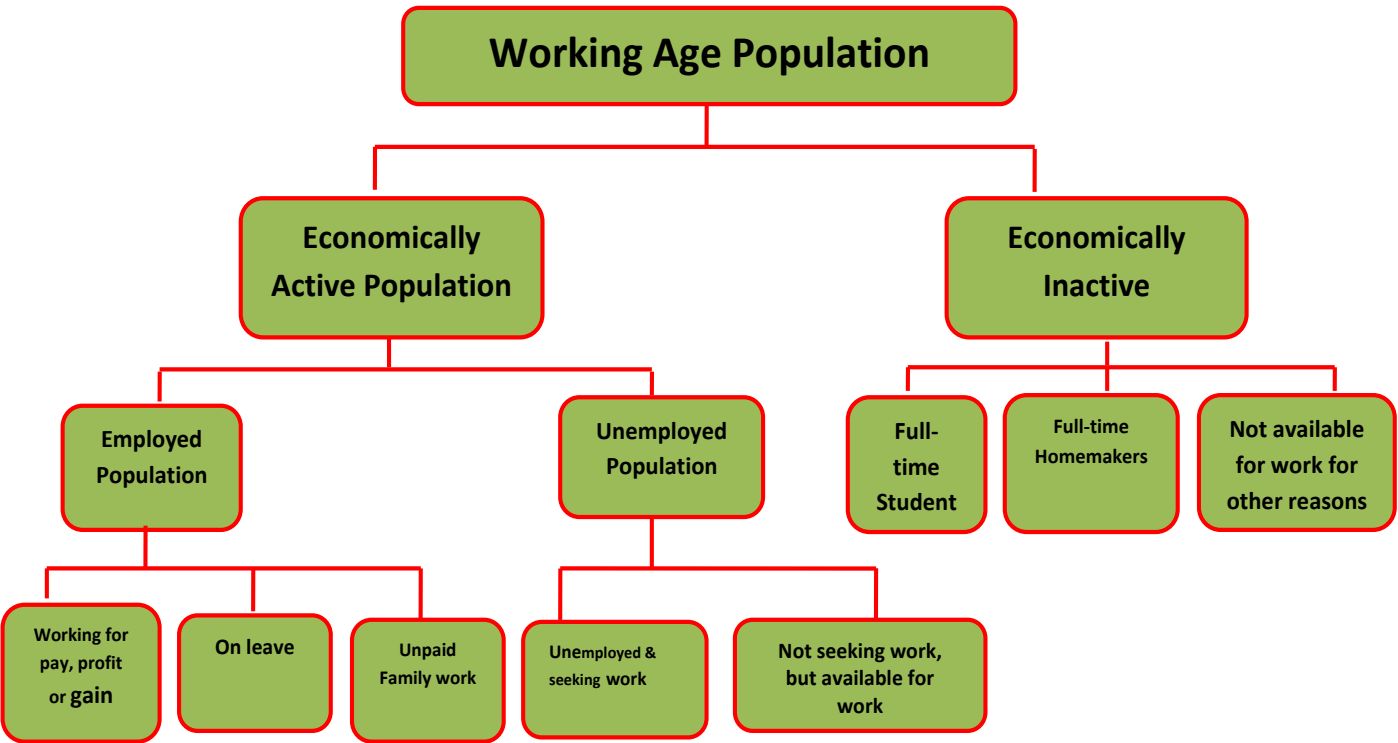
The question asked in the 2010 Census to determine the economic activity status was *'What did (NAME) do in the last 7 days and last 12 months?'* The reference period for the response categories was the last 7 days (Current activity status) and last 12 months (Usual activity status).

6.3.1 Percentage Change in the Population 12 years and older between 2000 and 2010, Lusaka Province

In 2010, the population aged 12 years and older represented 66.6 percent of the total population in Lusaka province while in 2000, it represented 61.7 percent. The population 12 years and older (Working age population) increased from 858,688 in 2000 to 1,423,981 in 2010, representing 65.8 percent increase. Of the total working age population in the province, 13.9 percent were in rural areas while 86.1 percent were in urban areas. The percentage of males in the working age population for the province was 48.9 percent while the female population was 51.1 percent.

Figure 6.2 shows the percentage change in the population 12 years and older (Working Age Population) by rural/urban and sex. Between 2000 and 2010, the percentage change of the working age population was 65.8 percent compared to 36.1 in the period 1990 and 2000.

Figure 6.2: Percentage Change in Population Aged 12 Years and Older (Working Age Population) by Rural/Urban and Sex, Lusaka Province 1990-2000 and 2000 – 2010
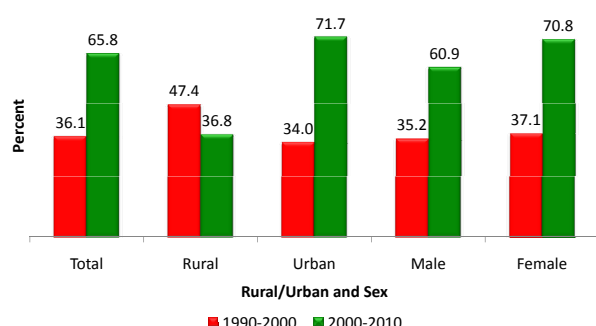
Source: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

During 1990-2000 and 2000-2010 inter-censal periods, the working age population in urban areas increased from 34.0 percent to 71.7 percent while in rural areas, it decreased from 47.4 percent to 36.8 percent respectively. The percentage increase by sex showed a higher increase in the female working age population (70.8 percent) compared to an increase of 60.9 percent for the males during the 2000-2010 intercensal period.

Figure 6.3 shows the average annual growth rate of the labour force by district between 2000 and 2010 in Lusaka province. The labour force average annual growth rate was 5.8 percent. The Labour force growth for Lusaka province was higher than the national average of 3.0 percent.

Figure 6.3: Average Annual Growth Rate of the Labour force by District, Lusaka Province 2000-2010
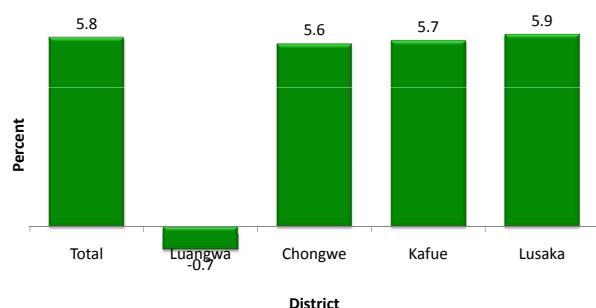
Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

Lusaka District recorded the highest Labour Force average annual growth rate of 5.9 percent while Luangwa District recorded a negative average annual growth rate of -0.7 percent.

6.4 Economic Activity Status

The population 12 years and older is subdivided into two broad economic activity status categories, namely economically active and the economically inactive. The economic activity status thus refers to whether a person aged 12 years and older is in the labour force or outside the labour force.

6.4.1 Economically Active

The economically active population (labour force) comprises persons who during the 7 days prior to the census night were either employed (i.e. employers, employees and unpaid family workers) or unemployed (i.e. without work but actively looking for work and those willing to work).

The analysis for the economic activity status was based on the current (in the 7 days prior to the census night) economic activity of the population. In 2010, the Lusaka Province population in the labour force was 720,884 persons of which 14.1 percent were in rural areas and 85.9 percent were in urban areas. Of these, 456,606 were male and 264,278 female.

6.4.2 Economically Inactive

The economically inactive population comprises people who, during the reference period, were outside the labour force. These included full time students, full time homemakers (i.e. full time housewives) and those not available for work for other reasons such as, not able to work due to sickness, old age and beggars among others.

Figure 6.4 shows the percent share of the population 12 years and older by economic activity status. Of the population 12 years and older, 50.6 percent were economically active while 49.4 percent were economically inactive.

Figure 6.4: Percentage of Population (12 Years and Older) by Economic Activity Status, Lusaka Province 2010
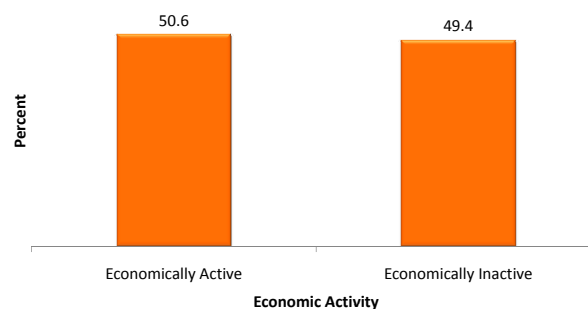
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

6.5 Labour Force Participation Rate

The labour force participation rate shows how much of the population is economically active. Figure 6.5 shows participation rate for the population 12 years and older by sex and rural/urban. In 2010, labour force participation rate (Activity status rate) was 50.6 percent. Analysis by sex shows that the participation rate among males was higher (65.5 percent) than females (36.3 percent).

The figure also shows that labour force participation rates for males were higher than that of females in both rural and urban areas.

Figure 6.5: Labour Force Participation Rate for Population (12 Years and Older) by Sex and Rural/ Urban, Lusaka Province, 2010
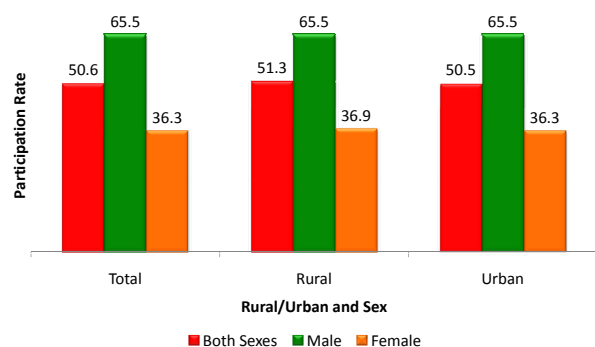
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 6.6 shows labour force participation rate for the population 12 years and older by age and sex. In Lusaka province, Labour force participation among males was higher than that of females in all age groups.

Figure 6.6: Labour Force Participation Rate for the Population (12 Years and Older) by Age Group and Sex, Lusaka Province 2010
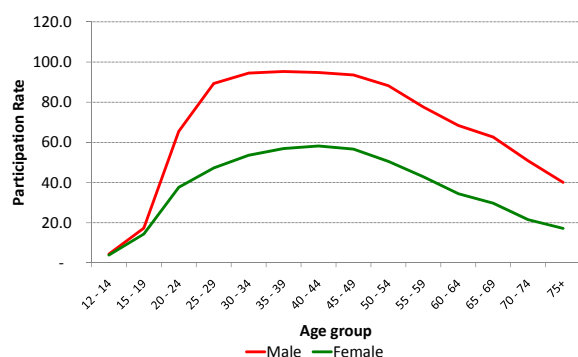
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

The participation rate for both sexes increased with progression in age. However, after age 49 years, the labour force participation rate decline with increasing age.

Figure 6.7 shows trends in labour force participation rate for population aged 12 years and older by sex and rural/urban. The labour force participation rate was 47.1 percent in 2000 and increased to 50.6 percent in 2010.

The participation rate for males decreased from 67.4 percent in 2000 to 65.5 percent in 2010, representing a 1.9 percentage point decrease. For females, the rates increased by 7.1 percentage points from 29.2 percent in 2000 to 36.3 percent in 2010.

Figure 6.7: Labour Force Participation Rate for population (12 Years and Older) by Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2000 and 2010
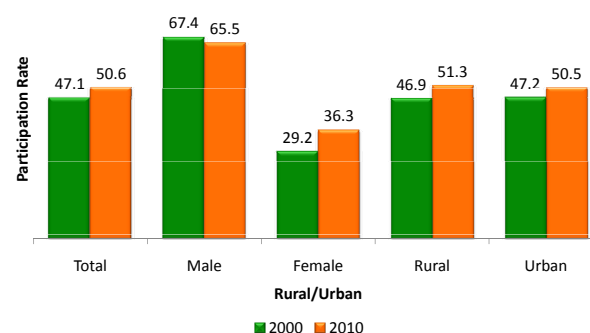
Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

For both rural and Urban areas, the labour force participation rate was higher in 2010 than in 2000.

Figure 6.8 shows trends in labour force participation rate for population 12 years and older by age group and sex. The labour force participation rate reduced in the younger ages for both males and females between 2000 and 2010. The results showed that there was a reduction in the male participation rate in 2010 between ages 12-29 years compared to 2000. The labour force participation rates for females was lower in 2010 between ages 12-24 years than in 2000.

Figure 6.8: Trends in Labour Force Participation Rate for Population (12 Years and Older) by Age Group and Sex, Lusaka Province 2000 and 2010
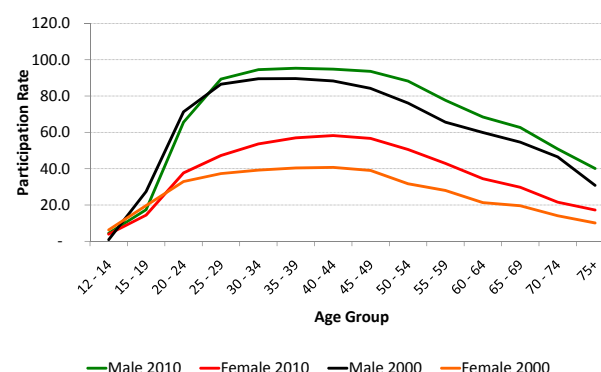
Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

Figure 6.9 shows the labour force participation rates for the population 12 years and older by district. Luangwa District had the highest labour force participation rate (52.3 percent) while Kafue District had the lowest (47.7 percent).

Figure 6.9: Labour Force Participation Rates for the Population 12 Years and Older by District, Lusaka Province 2010
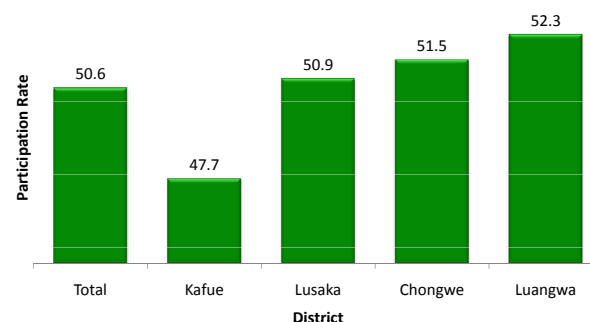
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

6.6 Employed Population

Employment in Zambia is measured as a percent of the Labour force. In the 2010 census, it made up those who reported to be working or on leave during the reference period (seven days prior to the census night). Out of 720,884 persons in the labour force in Lusaka Province, 576,806 persons were employed, representing 80.0 percent of the labour force. Out of the employed population, 65.3 percent were male and 34.7 percent were female

Figure 6.10 shows the percentage share of employed population by sex and rural/urban. The results show that there were more employed persons in urban areas (85.0 percent) than in rural areas (15.0 percent). In rural areas, female employment accounted for 15.3 percent while male employment was at 14.5 percent. In urban areas, male employment was at 85.1 percent while females employment was at 84.7 percent.

Figure 6.10: Percentage of the Employed Population (12 Years and Older) by Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010.
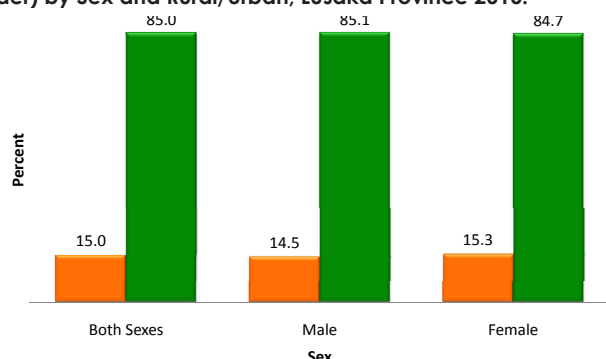
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

6.6 Unemployment

The unemployed population consists of all persons 12 years and older who were actively seeking work or were available for work during the period, seven days prior to the census night. Unemployment is a state of total lack of work for those persons within the employable age available for work but without work, looking for work but did not do anything i.e. zero hours of work in the 7 days prior to the census night.

Figure 6.11 shows unemployment rates of Lusaka Province for the population 12 years and older by district. Of the 720,884 persons in the labour force 144,078 (20.0 percent) were unemployed. Lusaka District had the highest unemployment rate at 20.8 percent and Luangwa District had the lowest unemployment rate at 8.1 percent.

Figure 6.11: Unemployment Rates for the Population 12 Years and Older by District, Lusaka Province 2010
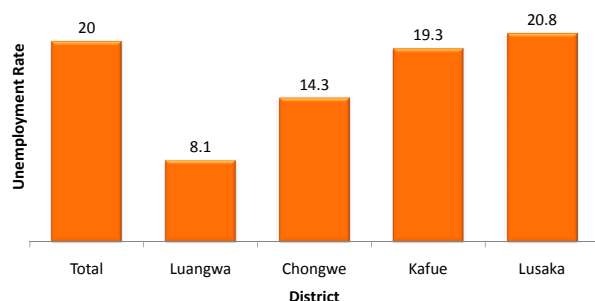
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 6.12 shows unemployment rate of the population (12 years and older) by age group. Unemployment rate was highest in the age group 15-19 years at 53.8 percent followed by the age group 12-14 years at 42.7 percent. The lowest unemployment rate was 9.3 percent in the age group 50-54 years.

Figure 6.12: Unemployment Rate of Population (12 Years and Older) by Age Group, Lusaka Province 2010
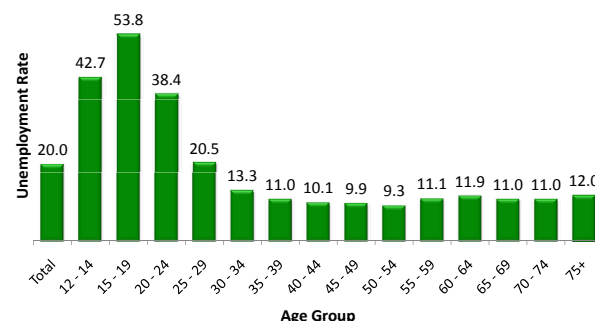
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 6.13 shows unemployment rate of population (12 years and older) by sex and rural/urban. Unemployment rate was 17.5 percent for males and 24.4 percent for females. Unemployment was higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Within both rural and urban areas, female unemployment rate was higher than that of males.

Figure 6.13: Unemployment rate of Population (12 Years and Older) by Sex and Rural/Urban Lusaka Province 2010
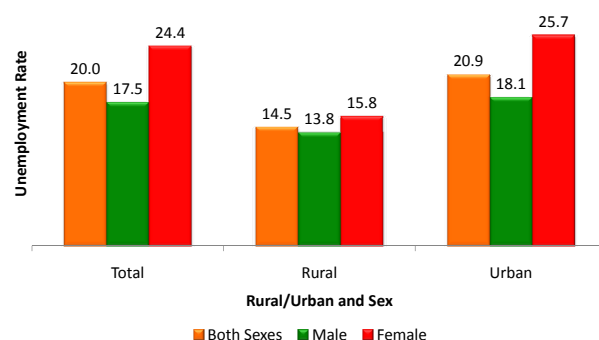
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

6.7.1 Youth Unemployment

The national youth policy defines a youth as any person aged 15-35 years. In this chapter, this age group has been used to analyse youth unemployment. The youth population in the labour force for Lusaka Province was 454,562 representing 63.1 percent of the total labour force. Of these, 61.9 percent were male and 38.1 percent were female. In terms of rural-urban residence, 12.8 percent were in rural areas and 87.2 percent in urban areas.

The youth unemployment rate by age group is shown in Figure 6.14. Out of the 454,562 youths in the labour force, 25.1 percent were unemployed. The highest youth unemployment rate was in the age group 15-19 years at 53.8 percent while the lowest rate was in the age group 30-35 years at 12.9 percent.

Figure 6.14: Youth Unemployment Rate by Age Group, Lusaka Province 2010
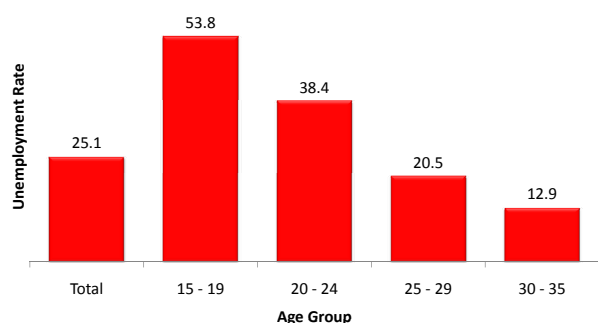
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 6.15 shows the youth unemployment rate by age group and sex. Overall, unemployment rates for male youths were lower in all age groups. The total youth unemployment rate among males was 21.8 percent and 30.6 percent among females. The youth unemployment for both males and females was highest in the age group 15-19 and lowest in the age group 30-35 years.

Figure 6.15: Youth Unemployment Rate by Age Group and Sex, Lusaka Province 2010
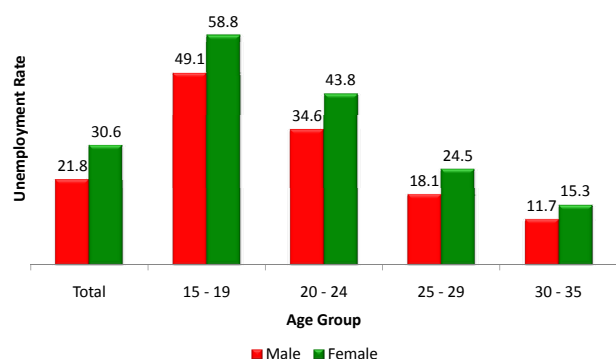
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 6.16 shows the youth unemployment rate by rural/urban and districts. The unemployment rate was higher in urban areas (26.1 percent) than in rural areas (18.2 percent). At district level, Lusaka District reported the highest youth unemployment rate of 26.0 percent and Luangwa District recorded the lowest rate of 10.2 percent.

Figure 6.16: Youth Unemployment Rate by Rural/Urban and District, Lusaka Province 2010
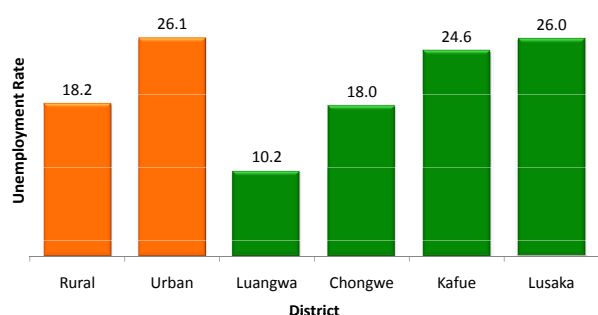
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

6.8 Economically Inactive Population

The economically inactive population refers to persons who reported to be either full-time homemakers (i.e full-time housewives), full-time students or persons not available for work for other reasons (e.g. beggars, too sick to work and so on).

Figure 6.17 shows the percentage distribution of the economically inactive population by reason of inactivity. The highest proportion of the economically inactive male population was full time students (71.9 percent) while that of females was full time housewife/homemaker (45.7 percent).

Figure 6.17: Percent Distribution of the Economically Inactive Population by Reason of Inactivity, Lusaka Province 2010
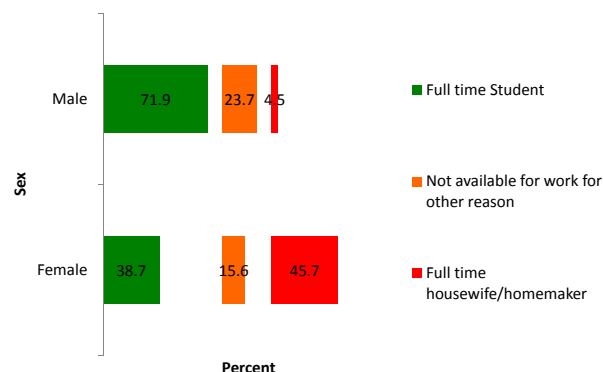
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

6.9 Economic Dependency Ratios

Economic dependency measures the extent to which the economically inactive population is dependent on the economically active population. It is the ratio of the economically inactive persons to a 100 economically active persons.

Figure 6.18 shows the dependency ratios by sex and rural/urban. The economic dependency ratio decreased from 112 in 2000 to 98 in 2010 for Lusaka Province. This means that the number of the inactive people that depended on the economically active people decreased by fourteen (14) percentage point. Generally, the economic dependency ratio decreased in both rural and urban areas and for both males and females between 2000 and 2010.

**Figure 6.18 Dependency Ratios by Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2000 and 2010.**
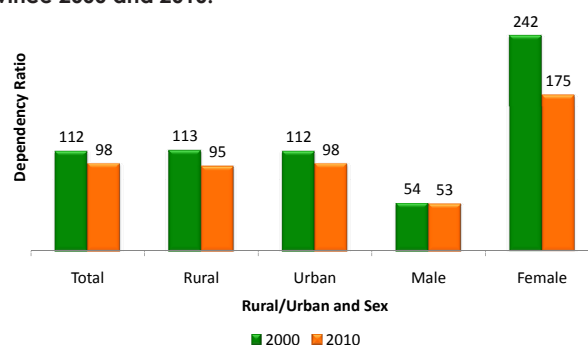
Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

6.10 Employment Status, Occupation and Industrial Classification

The employment status, occupational and industrial structure of a country's workforce reflects the level of its economic development and the efficiency with which it uses and allocates its resources. The analysis that follows was based on the usually working population, (i.e. those that were working in the 12 months prior to the census night) as this reflects the characteristics of the population for a longer period.

6.10.1 Employment Status

Employment status refers to whether a person is an employer, employee, self-employed or an unpaid family worker. An employer is a person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees. An employee is a person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salaries, commissions, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. A self-employed worker is a person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees. An unpaid family worker is a person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related family member of the same household (including peasant farmers).

Figure 6.19 shows the percentage distribution of usually working population 12 years and older by employment status. The results show that the majority of the usually working population were employees at 58.2 percent, followed by the Self employed at 34.9 percent. The lowest percentage was for employers at 1.7 percent.

Figure 6.19: Percentage Distribution of Usually Working Population (12 Years and Older) by Employment Status, Lusaka Province 2010
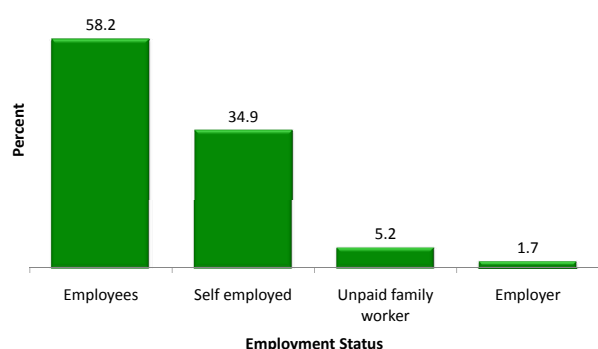
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

The distribution of the usually working population by employment status and sex is shown in Figure 6.20. The figure shows that 48.4 percent of the females were employees followed by the self employed at 41.9 percent. For males 63.4 percent were Employees followed by the self employed at 31.1 percent.

Figure 6.20: Percentage Distribution of Usually Working Population (12 Years and Older) by Employment Status and Sex, Lusaka Province 2010
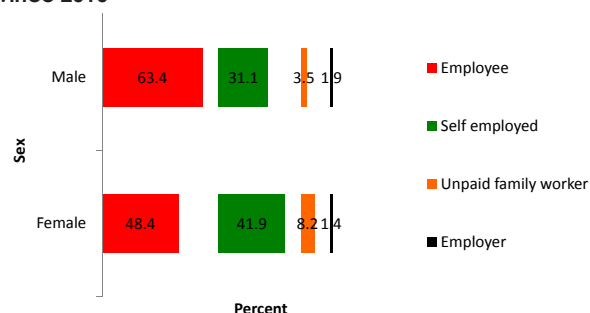
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

6.10.2 Working Population by Occupation

Occupation is defined as the actual work or task that a person does in his/her main job at his/her place of work whether in paid employment, unpaid family work or self-employment.

Figure 6.21 shows the percentage distribution of the usually working population (12 years and older) by occupation. The main occupation among the usually working population was the Service and sales workers at 26.3 percent followed by Elementary occupations at 14.7 percent. Managers accounted for 3.0 percent of the total working age population.

Figure 6.21: Percentage Distribution of Usually Working Population (12 Years and Older) by Occupation, Lusaka Province Urban 2010
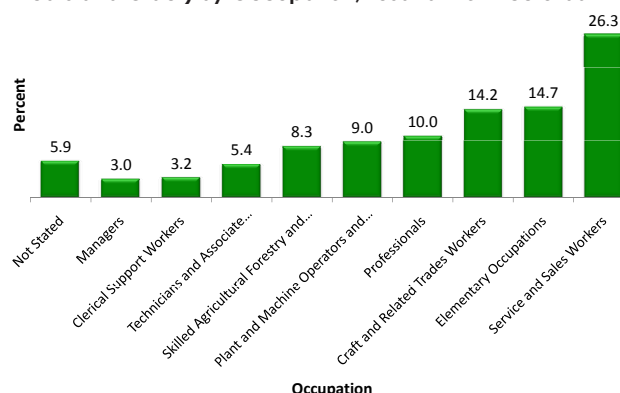
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 6.22 shows the percentage distribution of the usually working population (12 years and older) by occupation and sex. The largest percent share of the working population for both male and female was Service and sales workers at 21.4 percent and 35.4 percent, respectively.

Figure 6.22: Percentage Distribution of Usually Working Population (12 Years and Older) by Occupation and Sex, Lusaka Province 2010
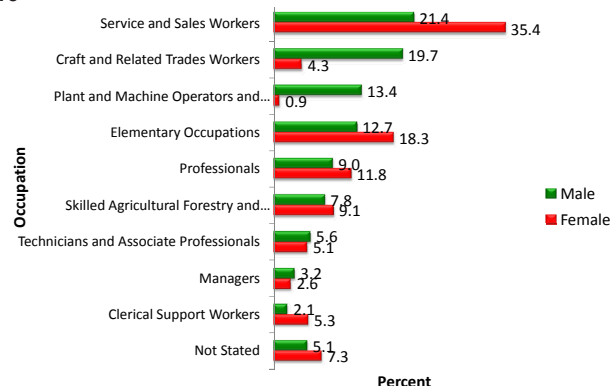
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figures 6.23 and 6.24 show the percentage distribution of the usually working population (12 years and older) by occupation for rural and urban areas, respectively. The largest percent share of the usually working population in rural areas was in the skilled agriculture, forestry and fishing occupation (40.9 percent), followed by elementary occupations (23.4 percent).

Figure 6.23: Percentage Distribution of Usually Working Population (12 Years and Older) by Occupation, Lusaka Province Rural 2010
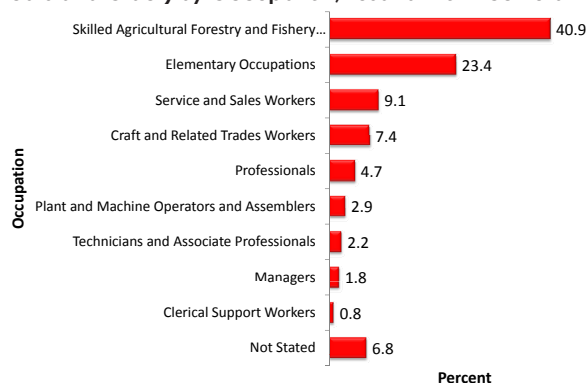
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

In urban areas the largest percent share of the usually working population was in the services and sales occupation (29.4 percent), followed by those in Craft and related trade workers (15.5 percent). The lowest percentage of stated occupations in urban areas was for skilled agriculture, forestry and fishing occupation at 2.4 percent.

Figure 6.24: Percentage Distribution of Usually Working Population (12 Years and Older) by Occupation, Lusaka Province Urban 2010

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

6.10.3 Working Population by Industry

Industry is defined as the type of activity carried out by an enterprise where a person works. Industry categorisation used the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activity Revision IV (ISIC Rev. 4).

The percentage distribution of the usually working population by industry is shown in Figure 6.25. The Community, social and personal services accounted for 24.2 percent of the usually working population followed Wholesale & Retail trade, restaurants and hotels at 24.0 percent. Other industries with a fair share of the usually working population were the agriculture industry and manufacturing with 11.7 percent and 9.3 percent, respectively.

Figure 6.25: Percentage Distribution of Usually Working Population (12 Years and Older) by Industry, Lusaka Province 2010

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figures 6.26 and 6.27 show the percentage distribution of the usually working population (12 years and older) by industry in rural and urban areas, respectively. The agriculture industry accounted for 60.8 percent of the usually working population in rural areas. This was followed by Community, social and personal services with 12.8 percent.

Figure 6.26: Percentage Distribution of Usually Working Population (12 Years and Older) by Industry, Lusaka Province Rural 2010
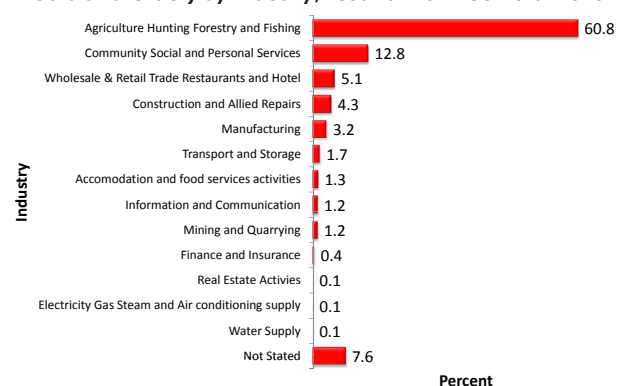
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

In urban areas, Wholesale and retail trade industry accounted for 27.4 percent of the usually working population followed by Community, social and personal services (26.3 percent) and Manufacturing (10.4 percent).

Figure 6.27: Percentage Distribution of Usually Working Population (12 Years and Older) by Industry, Lusaka Province Urban 2010

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

CHAPTER 7:
FERTILITY CHARACTERISTICS

7.0 Summary

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Lusaka Province was 4.6. The TFR in rural areas was 5.9 and 4.4 in urban areas. Chongwe District recorded the highest TFR at 6.1 and Lusaka District had the lowest at 4.4.

Results show that the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) in 2010 was 31 live births per 1000 population. Rural areas had a higher CBR of 34 compared to urban areas at 30 births per 1000 population.

The Child woman ratio (CWR) for Lusaka Province in 2010 was 571 children (0-4 years) per 1000 women. The CWR for rural areas was 766 compared to 543 in urban areas.

The number of live births occurring in a year per thousand women of child bearing age, also referred to as the General Fertility Rate was 114. Rural areas had a GFR of 151 and urban areas had 109.

The Completed Family Size (CFS) was 6.0 children. In rural and urban areas, the CFS was 6.4 and 5.9, respectively.

The average number of female births, also referred to as, the Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR), was 1.7. The GRR for rural and urban areas were 2.3 and 1.6 respectively.

Results also show that 1.3 daughters, (Net Reproduction Rate) will survive to replace their mother's generation. The NRR for rural and urban areas were 1.8 and 1.2 respectively.

The mean age at child bearing (MACB) for the year 2010 was 29.1 years.

Chapter 7:
Fertility Characteristics

7.1 Introduction

Fertility remains one of the most important aspects of census undertaking. The census provides a unique opportunity to collect reliable data on migration and fertility, which is very hard to do in a survey. It provides information to help understand and appreciate past, current and future trends of the population size, composition and growth. Fertility data leads planners, government, non-governmental organizations, among others, to evidence based socio-economic planning, monitoring and evaluation for various current and future aspects of population development. There were two fertility questions in the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. One asked all females 12 years and older if they ever had a live birth, broken down by whether these children were still living or not. The second question asked females, (12 to 49 years old) if they had any live births in the 12 months preceding the Census, also broken down by whether these children were still alive or not.

7.2 Concepts and Definitions

- **Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR):** Is the annual number of births to women in a particular age group per 1000 women in that age group.

- **Child Woman Ratio (CWR):** The ratio of all children aged 0-4 years to women aged 15-49 years in the population.

- **Completed Family Size (Mean Parity):** is the number of children ever born to women who have completed their reproduction i.e. those aged 50 and older.

- **Crude Birth Rate (CBR):** Is the annual number of live births per thousand population present at mid-year.

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- **Fertility:** refers to the occurrence of live births among women in a population.

- **General Fertility Rate (GFR):** The number of live births occurring in a year per thousand women of childbearing age.

- **Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR):** Refers to the average number of female births that a woman would give birth to by the time she reached the end of her reproduction if she experienced age specific fertility rates prevailing in that year.

- **Mean Age at Child Bearing (MACB):** Is the mean age of mothers at the birth of their children if women were subject throughout their lives to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. It is computed as the sum of age-specific fertility rates weighted by the midpoint of each group.

- **Mean Parity:** Refers to the completed family size (CFS)

- **Net Reproduction Rate (NRR):** refers to the average number of female births born to women aged 15-49 years that would survive to the end of their reproductive period after experiencing the prevailing fertility and mortality levels.

- **Total Fertility Rate (TFR):** Is the average number of live births a woman would have by age 50 if she were subject, throughout her life, to the age specific fertility rates observed in a given year. The calculation assumes there is no mortality and is expressed as number of children per woman.

7.3 Data Availability and Limitations

Fertility measurement in most developing countries, Zambia inclusive, is still a significant challenge. This is so because direct methods of measuring fertility, such as the vital registration system, are still underdeveloped. As a result, the 2010 Census applied indirect estimation methods to measure fertility. The 2010 Census followed international standards in asking questions on children ever born and births occurring in the 12 months prior to Census Night. The question on 'children ever born' provides a total record of women's child bearing experience from the beginning of their reproductive period to the current age (Manual X 1983 pp 31). The average number of children ever born, obtained by dividing the number of reported children by the number of women is a measure of the fertility experience of a cohort of women (Ibid 1983 pp33). The question on Children Ever Born (CEB) provides estimates for lifetime fertility and completed mean parity or family size.

Data from the question on 'births occurring 12 months prior to the census' was used to estimate Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs), Total Fertility Rates (TFR), Gross Reproduction Rates (GRRs) and Net Reproduction Rates (NRRs) for national, provincial and district levels.

Omission of children by women responding to the census question on children ever born and births in the last twelve months may introduce errors in the estimation of fertility, especially those that died or are living elsewhere. In view of this weakness, the 2010 Census broke down this question to include other questions such as 'how many children are living with you?', 'how many are living elsewhere?' and 'how many are dead?' This form of investigation has the advantage of providing more accurate data for making appropriate estimates (Ibid 1983 pp27).

7.4 Evaluation and Justification for Adjustments

The 2010 Census data on fertility was evaluated for completeness of reporting of children ever born and births in the last 12 months using the Coale-Demeny and Brass Empirical formula technique. Using data for CEB, the Brass empirical formula yielded this result: $(P2)(P4/P3)4 = (1.342) (3.859/2.623)4 = 7.897$. Observed average parity for women 45-49 years for the 2010 Census was 6.018. Comparing the Brass empirical formula result with observed parity for women 45-49 years, it is clear that there was under reporting of children. This therefore called for the adjustment of reported fertility in order to come up with adjusted Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs) and Total Fertility Rates (TFRs).

The 2010 Census therefore applied the P/F Ratio Technique, which uses children ever born data to adjust fertility data for underreporting in number of births that occurred in the last 12

months prior to the census (Arriaga et al 2005). The P/F Ratio Technique is based on cumulating fertility (represented by letter 'F') up to ages 20, 25, …50 (49) which are later adjusted and compared with CEB, represented by letter 'P'. The general assumption of this technique is that the number of children ever born is more accurately reported than births in the last year. In the same way, the P/F Ratio Technique also assumes that the completeness of data is the same for all age groups of women; that the reporting of the average number of children ever born per woman is complete at least up to ages 30 or 35 years; that there is no age misreporting of women of childbearing age; and that the pattern and level of fertility have not changed in the 10-15 years prior to the census (Coale and Trussel, 1974).

7.5 Fertility Indicators

7.5.1 Adjusted Age Specific Fertility Rates

Figure 7.1 shows the Adjusted Age Specific Fertility Rates. The age group with the highest ASFR in 2010 was 25-29 years. This was followed by the age group 20-24 years.

Figure 7.1: Adjusted Age Specific Fertility Rate by Age Group, Lusaka Province 2010
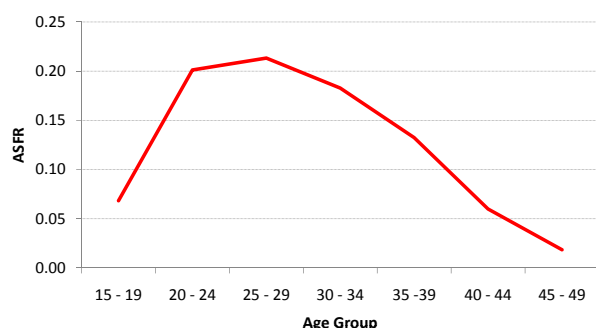
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 7.2 shows the Adjusted Age Specific Fertility Rates by rural/urban. The peak for child bearing in rural areas was in the 20-24 age group in rural areas, while in urban areas the peak was in the 25-29 age group.

Figure 7.2: Adjusted Age Specific Fertility Rates by Age Group and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010
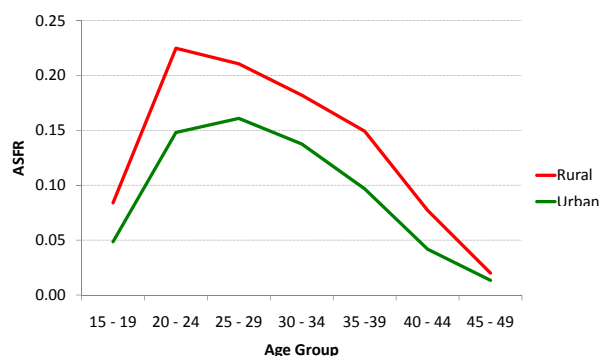
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 7.3 shows trends in the adjusted ASFR for Lusaka Province for the years 2000 and 2010. Results show that the peak of child bearing in 2000 was in the age group 20-24 while the peak in 2010 was in the age group 25-29 years.

Figure 7.3: Trends in Adjusted Age Specific Fertility Rates by Age Group, Lusaka Province 2010
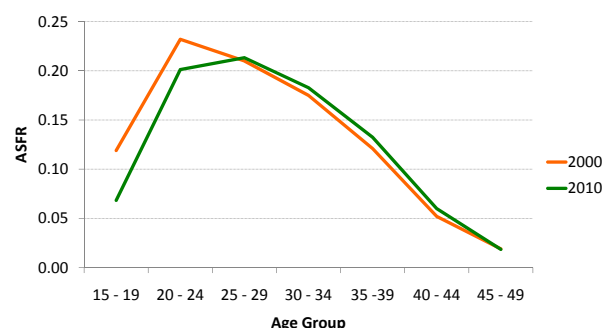
Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

7.5.2 Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Figure 7.4 shows the trends in Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Lusaka Province from 1990 to 2010. The results show that, total fertility rate declined from 6.0 in 1990 to 4.6 2000 and remained the same in 2010.

Figure 7.4: Total Fertility Rate by Census Year, Lusaka Province 1990 2000 and 2010
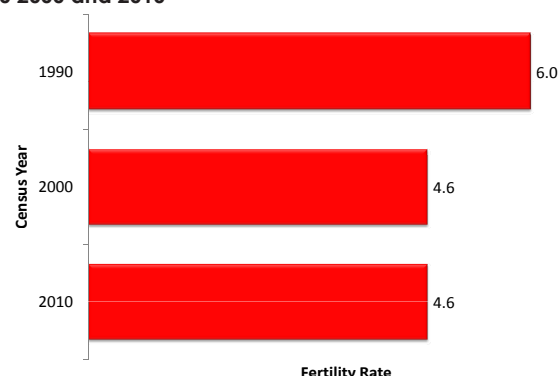
Sources: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

7.5.2.1 Total Fertility Rate by Rural/Urban

Figure 7.5 shows trends in Total Fertility Rate by rural/urban from 1990 to 2010. There were some variations in TFR at rural/urban level. Results show that, in 2010 the TFR for rural areas in Lusaka Province was 5.9, an increase from 5.8 in 2000. Further, the TFR in urban areas remained the same in 2000 and 2010 at 4.4. Generally, the rural total fertility rates have been consistently high whereas the urban total fertility rates have been declining. Fertility in urban areas declined from 6.6 in 1990 to 4.4 in 2010.

Figure 7.5: Trends in Total Fertility Rate by Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 1990, 2000 and 2010
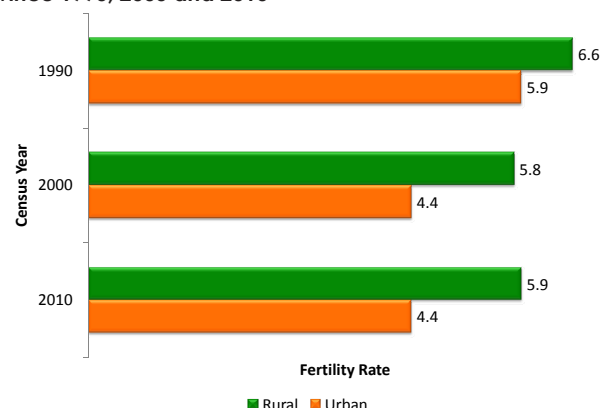
Sources: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

7.5.2.2 Total Fertility Rate by District

Figure 7.6 shows total fertility rate by district. Lusaka District had the lowest TFR in 2010 at 4.4 while Chongwe District had the highest at 6.1. In Lusaka Province, all the districts recorded a TFR of 5.0 or higher apart from Lusaka at 4.4.

Figure 7.6: Total Fertility Rates by District, Lusaka Province 2010
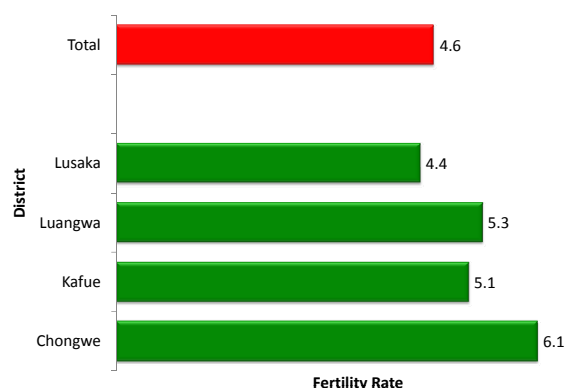
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

7.5.3 Mean Age at Child Bearing (MACB)

Figure 7.7 shows the Mean Age at Child Bearing (MACB). In 2010, the MACB for Lusaka Province was 29.1. In rural and urban areas, the MACB was 29.1 and 29.0 years, respectively.

Figure 7.7 Mean Age at Child Bearing, Lusaka Province 2010
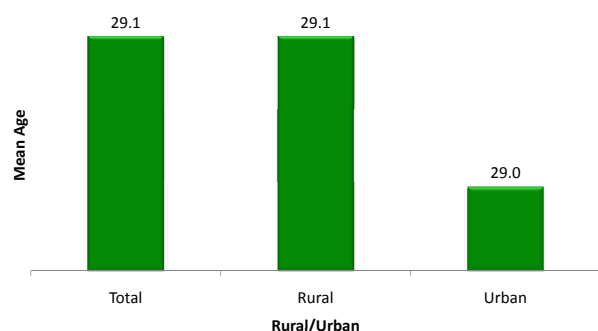
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

7.5.4 Gross Reproduction Rates (GRR)

Figures 7.8 show trends in the Gross Reproduction Rates by rural/urban in 1990, 2000 and 2010. The GRR declined from 3.0 in 1990 to 1.6 in 2000 and then increased to 1.7 in 2010. The GRR was higher in rural areas at 2.3 compared to 1.6 in urban areas in 2010.

Figure 7.8: Trends in Gross Reproduction Rates by Rural/Urban Lusaka Province,1990, 2000 and 2010
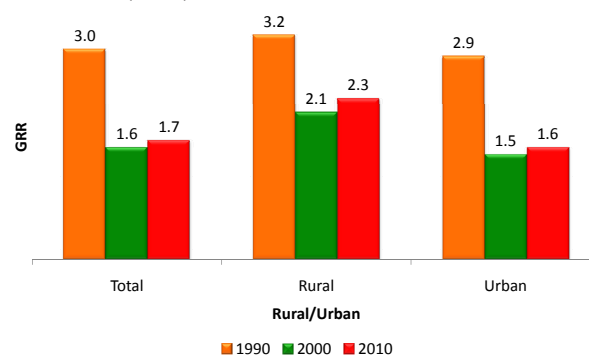
Source: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

7.5.5 Net Reproduction Rates (NRR)

Figure 7.9 shows trends in the Net Reproduction Rate by rural/urban in 1990, 2000 and 2010. The NRR declined from 2.2 in 1990 to 1.3 in 2000 and remained at 1.3 in 2010. The NRR was higher in rural areas at 1.8 compared to 1.2 in urban areas in 2010.

Figure 7.9: Trends in Net Reproduction Rate by Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province,1990,2000 and 2010
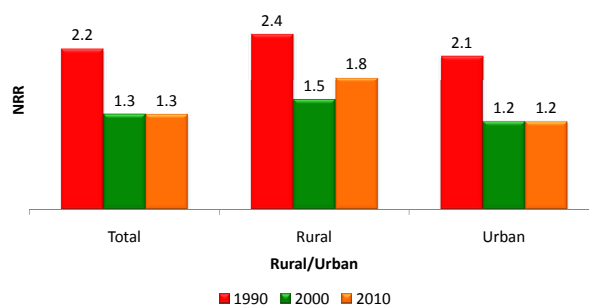
Source: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

7.5.6 Other Fertility Indicators

Several other indices of fertility can also be measured from data on births and population (Arriaga et al., 2005). These include the Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Child-Woman Ratio (CWR), Completed Family Size (CFS) and General Fertility Rate (GFR). Table 7.1 shows a summary of fertility indicators by rural/urban and district. In 2010, the CBR was at 31 births per 1000 mid-year population, while the CWR was at 571 births per 1000 women aged 15 to 49 years. Other indicators such as the GFR and CFS were at 114 and 6.0, respectively.

Table 7.1: Fertility Indicators By Rural/Urban and District Lusaka Province 2010

Census year Rural/Urban and province	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Completed Family Size (CFS)	Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	Child Woman Ratio (CWR)	General Fertility Rate (GFR)	Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)	Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)
Lusaka Province	**4.6**	**6.0**	**31**	**571**	**114**	**1.7**	**1.3**
Rural	5.9	6.4	34	766	151	2.3	1.8
Urban	4.4	5.9	30	543	109	1.6	1.2
Fertility indicators - Districts							
Chongwe	6.1	6.6	35	778	155	2.5	1.9
Kafue	5.1	6.0	31	650	124	1.9	1.5
Luangwa	5.3	6.0	28	738	122	1.9	1.2
Lusaka	4.4	5.9	30	542	109	1.6	1.2

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

7.6 Fertility Differentials and Selected Background Characteristics of Women Aged 15-49 years

The section below presents results on the fertility levels by various background characteristics of women. These characteristics include religious affiliation, education level, economic characteristics, and marital status.

7.6.1 Total Fertility Rate by District and Religious Affiliation of Women Aged 15–49 Years

Table 7.2 shows fertility levels by religious affiliation of women. Total Fertility Rate was higher among Muslim women at 4.9, followed by Protestant women at 4.7. Hindu women had the least total fertility rate at 1.7.

District	All Women	Religious Affiliation of Women (15-49 years)					
		Catholics	Protestants	Muslims	Hindus	Other	None
Lusaka province	**4.6**	**4.3**	**4.7**	**4.9**	**1.7**	**4.4**	**4.0**
Chongwe	6.1	5.7	6.2	5.7	3.8	6.5	6.5
Kafue	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.1	1.9	4.7	5.9
Luangwa	5.3	5.0	5.7	-	-	1.9	7.8
Lusaka	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.8	1.8	4.3	3.7

Table 7.2: Total Fertility Rates by Religious Affiliation of Women Aged 15-49 years and District, Lusaka Province 2010

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

7.6.2 Total Fertility Rate by Education attainment of Women Aged 15–49 years

Table 7.3 shows the total fertility rate for women by their education attainment and district. Total Fertility Rate was higher among women with primary education and women with no education at 5.9 each. Women with tertiary education had the lowest total fertility rate at 2.8.

District	All Women	Education Level Attainment (15-49 years)			
		No education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Lusaka Province	**4.6**	**5.9**	**5.9**	**4.1**	**2.8**
Chongwe	6.1	6.9	7.1	4.5	2.8
Kafue	5.1	6.6	6.1	4.2	3.5
Luangwa	5.3	6.3	6.0	3.2	2.2
Lusaka	4.4	5.5	5.7	4.1	2.8

Table7.3: Total Fertility Rate by Education Attainment of Women Aged 15-49 years and District, Lusaka Province 2010

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 7.10 shows trends in TFR by women's education attainment for the years 2000 and 2010. The results show that women with primary education had the highest total fertility rate in both 2000 and 2010 although women with no education had the same TFR with women with primary education in 2010. The lowest total fertility rate was among women with Tertiary Education in both census years.

Figure 7.10: Trends in Total Fertility Rate by Education Attainment of Women Aged 15-49 Years, Lusaka Province, 2000-2010
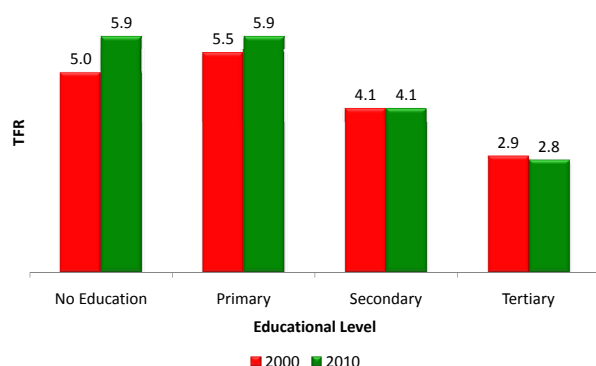
Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

7.6.3 Total Fertility Rate by Employment Status of Women

Figure 7.11 shows the total fertility rate by employment status of women aged 15-49 years and district. The total fertility rate was higher among the unemployed women (5.5) than that of the employed women (3.6). The same pattern was observed for all the districts except Luangwa District which recorded a higher TFR for the employed than the unemployed at 4.8 and 5.3, respectively.

Figure 7.11: Total Fertility Rates by Employment Status of Women 15-49 and District Lusaka Province, 2010
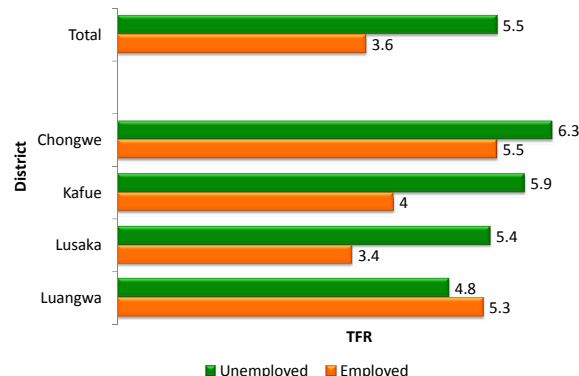
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

CHAPTER 8
CHILDHOOD MORTALITY CHARACTERISTICS

8.0 Summary

The infant mortality rate (IMR) declined from 106.0 in 1990 to 88.0 in 2000 and declined further to 68.1 deaths per 1000 live births in 2010.

The child mortality rate (CMR) declined from 77.0 in 1990 to 59.0 in 2000 and declined further to 46.6 deaths per 1000 live births in 2010.

The under five mortality rate (U5MR) declined from 175.0 deaths in 1990 to 142.0 deaths 2000 and declined further to 114.7 deaths per 1000 live births in 2010.

Chapter 8
Childhood Mortality Characteristics

8.1 Introduction

Child mortality is a key indicator not only of child health and nutrition but also of the implementation of child survival interventions and, more broadly, of social and economic development (UNICEF, 2011). Reducing the current levels of child mortality is one of the eight millennium development goals (MDG4). Though it is a global goal, it is also a national goal set in Zambia's national health strategic plans over time. In the past decade, the government through the Ministry of Health (MOH) has scaled up child health interventions such as the child health week programme aimed at expanding access to immunization and other child health interventions like vitamin A supplementation to the hard to reach children in communities. Among the majors causes of child mortality are infectious diseases like pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and measles. These diseases are common and affect most children in some provinces of Zambia. HIV/AIDS and its related complications, coupled with high levels of malnutrition also contribute to the high disease burden among children under the age of five in some provinces of Zambia.

8.2 Concepts and definitions

Mortality refers to the occurrence of deaths in a population.

Age Specific Death Rates (ASDR) refer to mortality rates from deaths occurring to a specified population age group or sex per 1,000 population in that age group or sex during a given time period.

Infant mortality rate (IMR) is usually denoted by the life table notation (1q0) and refers to the number of infant (children below the age of one) deaths per 1,000 live births occurring during a specified reference period, in this case taken to be one year prior to the census.

Child mortality rate (CMR) usually denoted by the life table notation (4q1) refers to the number of child (children aged between exact age one and four) deaths per 1,000 live births occurring during a specified reference period, in this case taken to be one year prior to the census.

Under-five mortality rate (UMR) usually denoted by the life table notation (5q0) refers to the number of deaths among children aged below the age of five per 1,000 live births occurring during a specified reference period, in this case taken to be one year prior to the census. UMR therefore, constitutes both the infant and child mortality.

8.3 Collection of Childhood Mortality data in the 2010 Census

Information collected in population and housing censuses on the total number of children ever born and children surviving are used in the estimation of childhood mortality (UN, 1983). Two questions are usually included in a census on children ever born (CEB) and births in the last 12 months prior to the census. This information is also used in the estimation of fertility.

All women aged 12 years and older in all households were asked whether they had a live birth, including those who died after birth. Follow up questions were asked to find out how many of the children born alive were living in the household by sex, how many were living elsewhere by sex and how many were dead. This information was also collected from all women aged 12-49 years for the 12 months period prior to the census.

8.4 Childhood Mortality data evaluation and estimation procedure

It is well known that the proportions of children ever born who have died are indicators of child mortality and can yeild robust estimates of childhood mortality (UN, 1983). However, it is equally well known that children ever born data sometimes suffers from under reporting of dead children, especially those that die early in infancy. Infants that die within 24 hours after birth are sometimes classified not as deaths but as "stillbirths" (Shryock, 1980).

8.4.1 Crude Death Rate

Child mortality data collected using the question on household deaths in the last twelve months was evaluated using demographic methods. Crude mortality rates were computed using observed unadjusted data. Evaluation was made of the observed crude measures. The observed crude death rates for the population aged 0-4 years are shown in Figures 8.1 and 8.2 and Table 8.1.

The observed CDR presented in Figure 8.1 shows that childhood mortality was higher among infants with 71.5 deaths per 1000 population aged less than one year. The observed CDR declined with increasing age of the child, reaching the level of 4.8 deaths per 1000 population at age four.

Figure 8.1: Observed Crude Death Rate per 1000 Population aged 0-4 by Single Age, Lusaka Province 2010.
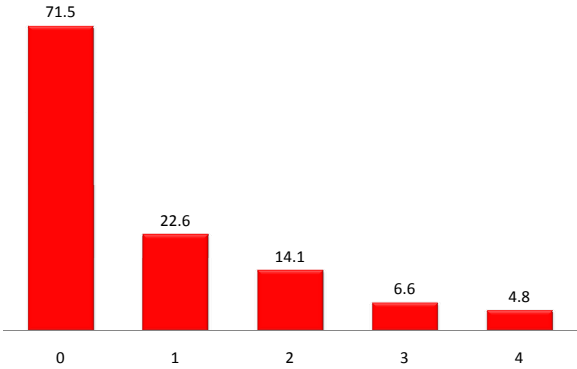
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 8.2 shows observed crude death rate by rural/urban. The observed crude death rate was 11.6 deaths per 1000 population aged 0-4 years. The Crude Death Rate was 25.4 and 23.7 deaths per 1000 live births in rural and urban areas, respectively.

Figure 8.2: Observed Crude Death Rate per 1000 Population aged 0-4 by Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010.
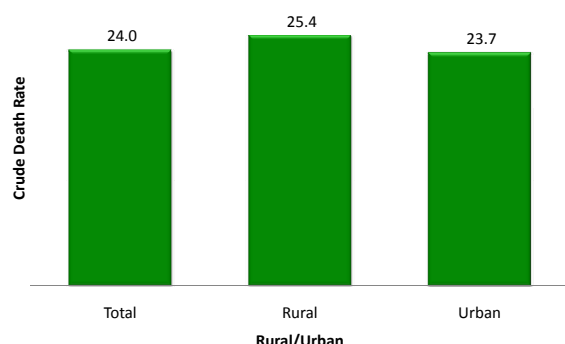
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Table 8.1 shows crude death rate by rural/urban, sex and single age for the population aged 0-4 years. The analysis of the crude death rate presented in Table 8.1 provide proxy indications of the expected levels of infant, child and under five mortality rates. The information in the table indicates an infant mortality rate of 71, a child mortality rate of 49 and an under five mortality rate of 110 deaths per 1000 live births.

Similarly, the information in the table approximates the infant mortality rate of 79 for rural areas and 70 for urban areas, a child mortality rate of 50 for rural areas and 48 for urban areas and an under five mortality rate of 118 for urban and 129 for rural areas. These proxy estimates of child mortality based on the observed crude death rates would be plausible for Lusaka Province at the time of the 2010 census.

Table 8.1: Observed Crude Death Rates (CDR) by Sex and Single Age for Population Aged 0-4 Years, Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010

Age	Lusaka Province			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
0	0.071	0.076	0.067	0.079	0.086	0.072	0.070	0.074	0.066
1	0.023	0.023	0.022	0.020	0.020	0.021	0.023	0.024	0.022
2	0.014	0.015	0.013	0.017	0.019	0.015	0.013	0.014	0.013
3	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.007	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.006
4	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.004

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Direct estimation procedures were used to generate childhood mortality indicators. These indicators were extracted from the empirical life tables generated using information on household deaths in the period 12 months prior to the census. The US Census Bureau spreadsheet LTPOPDTH was used to generate the life tables.

8.5 Infant Mortality Rate

Table 8.2 shows infant mortality rate (IMR) by sex and rural/urban for Lusaka Province for the period 12 months prior to the census. In 2010, the IMR was 68.1 deaths per 1000 live births. In rural areas the IMR was 74.7 deaths per 1000 live births and 66.8 deaths per 1000 live births in urban areas. Estimated IMR was higher for male children than female children in both urban and rural areas.

Table 8.2: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010

Rural/Urban	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Lusaka Province	68.1	72.3	63.9
Rural	74.7	81.0	68.6
Urban	66.8	70.6	62.9

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

The infant mortality rate presented in Figure 8.3 show declining trends since 1990. The IMR declined from 106.0 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 68.1 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010. The decline in IMR occurred in both rural and urban areas since 1990.

Figure 8.3: Trends in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 1990, 2000 and 2010
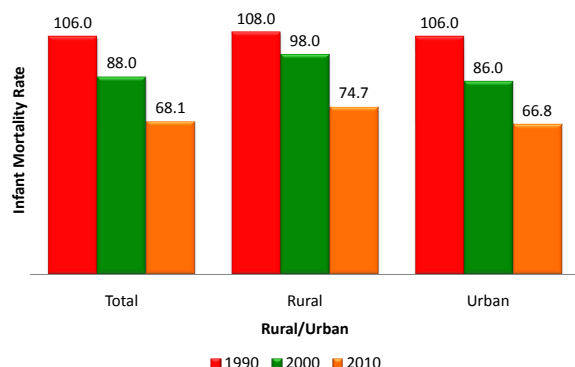
Source: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

Infant mortality rate (IMRs) by district is presented in Figure 8.4. Luangwa, Chongwe and Kafue districts had infant mortality rates above the provincial average of 68.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010. The highest Infant mortality rate was in Luangwa District at 119.4 infant deaths per 1000 live births while the lowest was in Lusaka District at 67.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Figure 8.4: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by District, Lusaka Province 2010
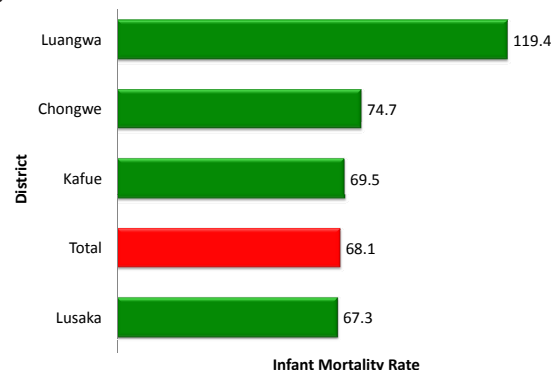
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 8.5 shows infant mortality rate by district for 2000 and 2010. The figure shows that infant mortality declined in all the districts during the period 2000 and 2010. The largest decline in IMR occurred in Chongwe District from 101.0 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 74.7 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010.

Figure 8.5: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) By District, Lusaka Province 2000 and 2010
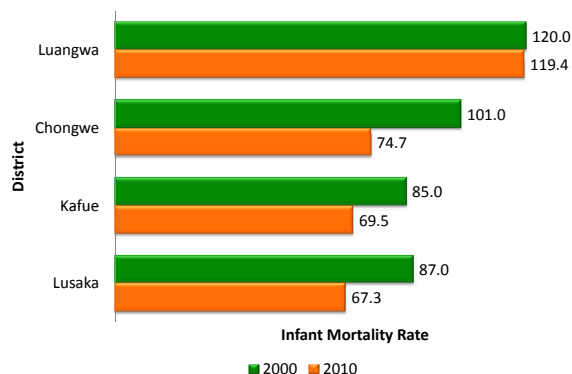
Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

8.6 Child Mortality Rate

Table 8.3 shows Child Mortality Rates (CMR) by sex and rural/urban in 2010. The CMR for Lusaka Province was 46.6 deaths per 1,000 live births. In rural areas, the CMR was 48.6 deaths per 1,000 live births and 46.2 deaths per 1000 live births in urban areas. The CMR was higher for male than female children in both rural and urban areas.

Table 8.3: Child Mortality Rate by Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010

Rural/Urban	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Lusaka Province	46.6	48.4	44.8
Rural	48.6	50.2	47.0
Urban	46.2	48.1	44.4
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing			

Figure 8.6 shows Child Mortality Rate (CMR) by rural/urban in 1990, 2000 and 2010. The figure suggests improvements in child survival in Lusaka Province as depicted by declining child mortality rate in both rural and urban areas during the three inter-censal periods. Child mortality rate declined in rural areas from 79.0 in 1990 to 69.0 in 2000 and 48.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010. Similarly, child mortality rate declined in urban areas from 77.0 in 1990 to 57.0 in 2000 and 46.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010.

Figure 8.6: Trends in Child Mortality Rates (CMR) by Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 1990, 2000 and 2010
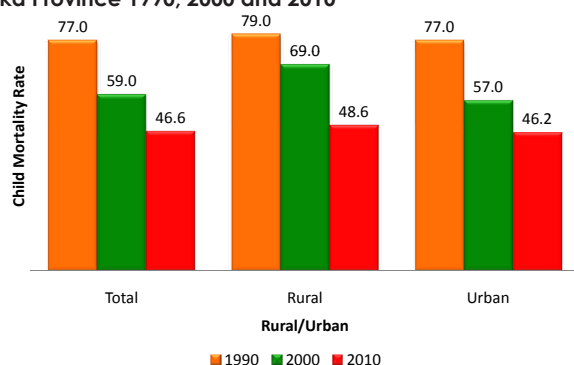
Sources: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

The Child Mortality Rate (CMR) by district is presented in Figure 8.7. In 2010, the child mortality rate for Luangwa, Chongwe and Lusaka districts were above the provincial average of 46.6 deaths per 1000 live births. Luangwa District had the highest child mortality rate at 73.6 deaths per 1000 live births while Kafue District had the lowest with 44.5 deaths per 1000 live births.

Figure 8.7: Child Mortality Rate (CMR) by District, Lusaka Province 2010
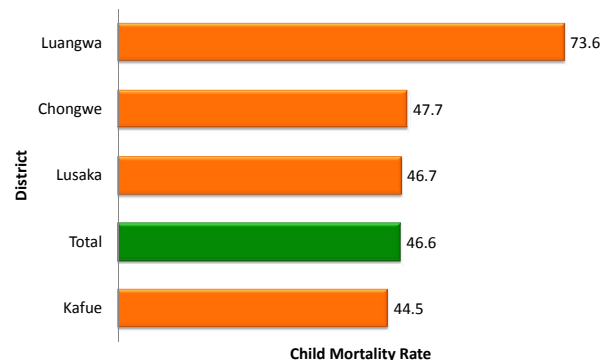
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 8.8 shows child mortality rate by district in 2000 and 2010. Information presented show that Child mortality declined in most districts. Chongwe district had the largest decline in child mortality rate during the inter-censal period from 72.0 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 47.7 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010. Lusaka District had the smallest decline from 58.0 in 2000 to 46.7 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010.

Figure 8.8: Trends in Child Mortality Rate (CMR) By District, Lusaka Province 2000 and 2010
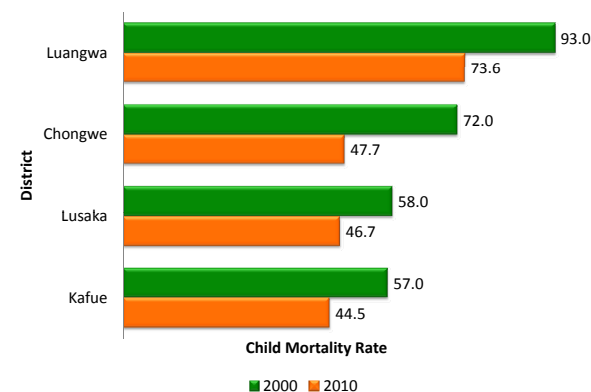
Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

8.7 Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)

Table 8.4 shows Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by sex and rural/urban. At provincial level, the U5MR was 114.7 deaths per 1,000 live births. The U5MR in rural areas was 123.3 deaths per 1,000 live births and urban areas had 113.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.

As observed with infant and child mortality, under-five mortality rate was higher for male than female children in both rural and urban areas.

Table 8.4: Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Sex and Rural/ Urban, Lusaka Province 2010

Rural/Urban and Province	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Lusaka Province	**114.7**	**120.8**	**108.7**
Rural	123.3	131.1	115.6
Urban	113.0	118.7	107.3

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 8.9 shows Under-five Mortality Rate by rural/urban in 1990, 2000 and 2010. The figure shows that under-five mortality declined from 175.0 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 142.0 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000. In 2010 the under-five mortality rate further declined to 114.7 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Under-five Mortality rate declined in both rural and urban areas from 1990 to 2010. In rural areas, Under-five Mortality Rate declined from 179.0 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 123.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010. A decline was also observed in urban areas from 174.0 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990 to 113.0 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010.

Figure 8.9: Trends in Under Five Mortality Rates (U5MRs) by Rural/ Urban, Lusaka Province 1990, 2000 and 2010
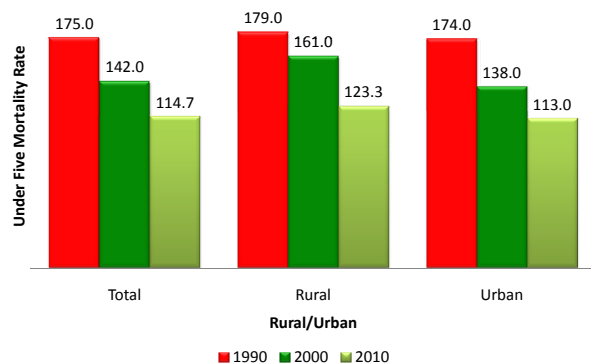
Source: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing
Note: 1990 and 2000 figures were revised using QFIVE

Figure 8.10 shows Under five Mortality Rate by district. Chongwe and Luangwa districts had Under five Mortality Rate above the provincial average of 114.7 deaths per 1,000 live births while the other two districts were below the provincial average. Under five Mortality Rate was lowest in Kafue and Lusaka Districts at 114.0 deaths per 1,000 live births each. Luangwa District had the highest at 193.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Figure 8.10: Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by District, Lusaka Province 2010
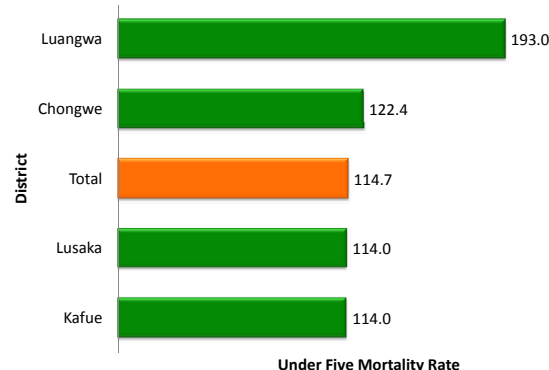
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 8.11 shows under five mortality rate by district in 2000 and 2010. Chongwe District had the largest decline in Under five Mortality Rate during the inter-censal period 2000-2010 from 165.0 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 122.4 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010.

Figure 8.11: Trends in Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by District, Lusaka Province 2000 and 2010
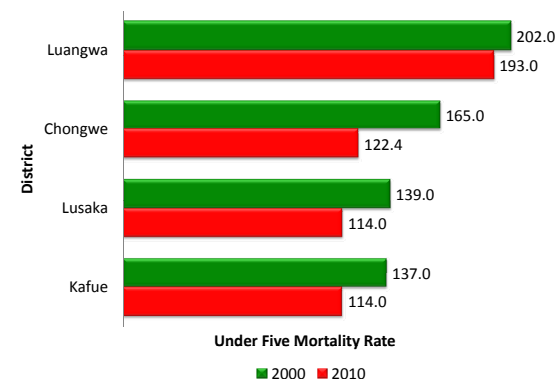
Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

CHAPTER 9
GENERAL AND MATERNAL MORTALITY CHARACTERISTICS

9.0 Summary

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) in 2010 was 11.6 deaths per 1,000 population; 12.8 deaths per 1,000 population for males and 10.5 deaths per 1,000 population for females. Rural areas had CDR of 11.8 deaths per 1,000 population compared to a rate of 11.6 in urban areas.

The age groups with the highest percentage of reported adult deaths were the age groups 30-34 for females and 35-39 for males. For ages below 25 years, the percentages of the reported adult deaths were higher among females than males.

The life expectancy at birth was 50.9 years, 52.2 years in rural areas and 50.6 years in urban areas. Females had a higher life expectancy at birth of 52.9 years compared to 49.2 years for males.

The most common cause of death was sickness accounting for 77.7 percent of all reported causes.

Chapter 9
General Mortality Characteristics

9.1 Introduction

Mortality data are useful in assessing the performance of national health programmes, including interventions aimed at disease control and prevention. Mortality statistics provide a foundation on which health policy is formulated.

Mortality measure, though a challenge in the absence of complete vital registration is still critical to national planning. Census and surveys still form a major source of mortality information for Zambia. However, the costs and periodicity of census and surveys affect timeliness and accuracy.

A national population census provides a unique opportunity to collect mortality data for district and sub-district level estimates. This is the core advantage of collecting mortality data in a census over other sources. The district level estimates of mortality form critical input into population projections and components of district planning.

9.2 Concepts and definitions

The following concepts and definitions have been used in analyzing General Mortality in this chapter;

- **Death (Mortality):** The complete disappearance of any signs of life at any time after a live birth has occurred.

- **Crude Death Rate (CDR):** The ratio of the number of deaths occurring in a year to the mid-year population expressed per 1,000 population.

- **Age Specific Death Rates (ASDR):** Mortality rates from deaths occurring to a specified population age group or sex per 1,000 population in that age group or sex during a given time period

- **Life Expectancy at Birth (e0):** Average number of years expected to be lived by a birth cohort, based on prevailing age specific mortality rates

9.3 Collection of Mortality Data in the 2010 Census

Information on children ever born, children surviving and children dead and direct questions on deaths in the 12 months prior to the census were asked to all households in the census. All households in the census were asked whether there was any member who had died since October 2009, the sex of the deceased, age and the cause of death.

9.4 General Mortality

9.4.1 Crude Death Rate (CDR)

Crude Death Rate (CDR) gives a general indication of the levels of mortality in a population. Crude death rate is calculated for 12 month periods such as calendar years or fiscal years so as to eliminate the effect of seasonal or monthly variations on the comparability of the rates (Shryock et al., 1980).

Figure 9.1 shows the observed crude death rate (CDR) for Lusaka Province by sex and rural/urban. The Crude Death Rate was 11.6 deaths per 1,000 population; 12.8 deaths per 1,000 males and 10.5 deaths per 1,000 females. Overall, males had higher mortality than females in both rural and urban areas.

Figure 9.1: Observed Crude Death Rate (CDR) per 1,000 Population by Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010
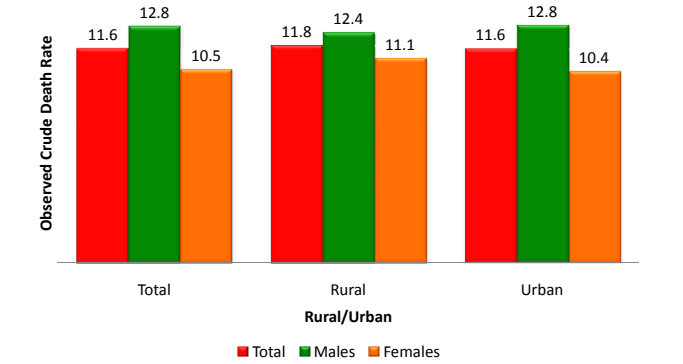
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 9.2 shows Crude Death Rate by district. The figure shows that Luangwa and Chongwe had Crude Deaths Rates above the provincial average of 11.6 deaths per 1,000 population. The CDR for Lusaka District was the same as the provincial average, 11.6 deaths per 1,000 population.

Figure 9.2: Crude Death Rate (CDR) by District, Lusaka Province 2010
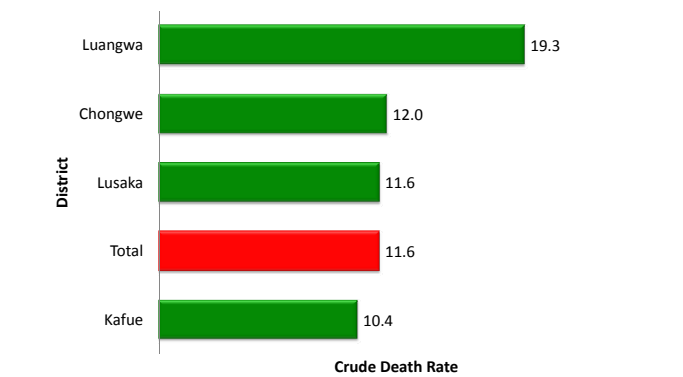
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

The highest Crude Death Rate was in Luangwa District at 19.3 deaths per 1,000 population and the lowest was in Kafue District at 10.4 deaths per 1000 population.

Table 9.1: Observed Crude Death Rate by Sex and District, Lusaka Province 2010

District	Male	Female
Chongwe	12.8	11.2
Kafue	11.1	9.8
Luangwa	21.4	17.3
Lusaka	12.9	10.4
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing		

9.4.2 Age–Sex Specific Death Rate

Age and sex form two important demographic variables in the analysis and understanding of mortality levels and patterns. Certain diseases or mortality risks tend to be age or sex selective. Age-sex specific death rates refer to mortality rate from deaths occurring to a specified population age group or sex per 1,000 population in that age group or sex during a given time period.

Figure 9.3 shows the observed Age-Sex Specific Death Rates for Lusaka Province in 2010. The figure shows a u-shaped characteristic with high mortality at the very young and oldest ages. Further, the figure shows increasing mortality in both males and females after age 15 years, levelling off in the mid-thirties for both males and females.

Figure 9.3: Observed Age-Sex Specific Death Rate by Age Group and Sex, Lusaka Province 2010
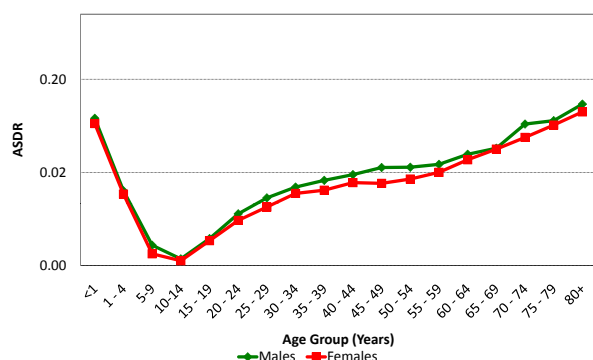
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Lusaka Province follows the typical u-shaped age specific death rates pattern, starting off high in early childhood, declining to the lowest at the age group 10-14 years and increasing with age. There is a "bump" set off by rising mortality after age 15. The figure also shows higher mortality among males than females, especially in early childhood and after age 30.

Figures 9.4 and 9.5 show Age-Sex Specific Death Rate for rural and urban areas, respectively. In both cases, the mortality pattern is characterized by high mortality in young ages that decline with increasing age until the age of 15 years. After age 15, mortality steadily increases before levelling off in the thirties for females and in the late forties for males and then it increases with age.

Generally, in both rural and urban areas, mortality was higher among males than females, especially over the age of 30 years.

Figure 9.4: Observed Age-Sex Specific Death Rate by Age Group and Sex, Lusaka Province Rural 2010
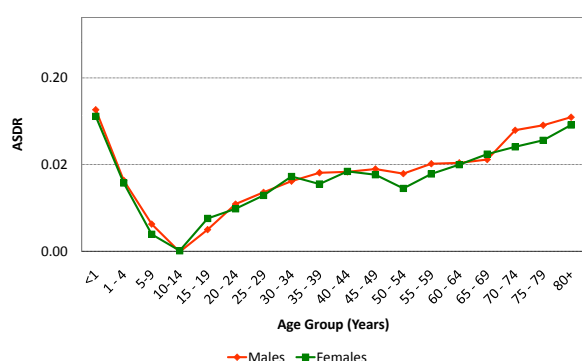
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 9.5: Observed Age-Sex Specific Death Rate by Age Group and Sex, Lusaka Province Urban, 2010
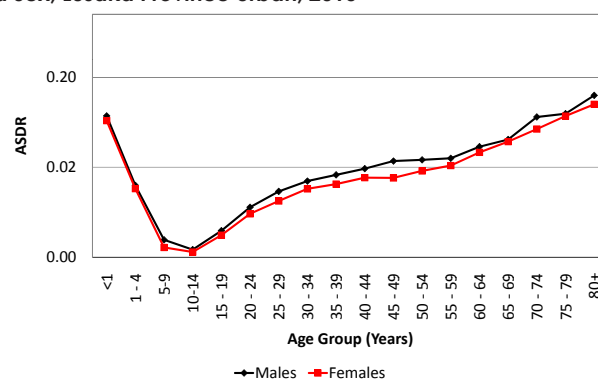
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 9.6 shows Observed Age-Specific Death Rate by rural/urban for Lusaka Province. The figure shows that above the age of 40 years, mortality is higher in urban than in rural areas.

Figure 9.6: Observed Age Specific Death Rate by Age Group and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010
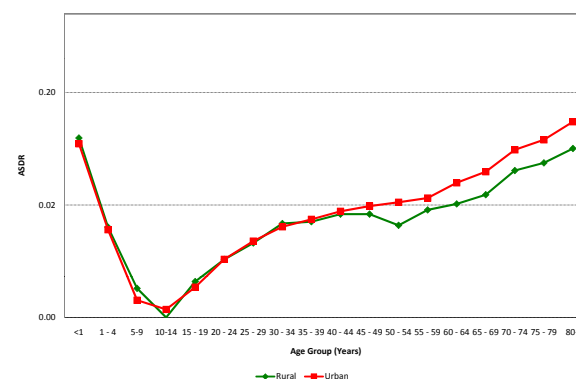
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

In all societies, mortality levels are influenced more by the age structure. However, some causes of death tend to be sex selective. Therefore, mortality tends to vary by age and sex.

Figure 9.7 shows the percentage of reported adult deaths by age group and sex for Lusaka Province. The age group with the highest percentage of reported adult deaths was the age groups 30-34 for both sexes. The percentage of reported adult deaths was higher for females than males in the age groups 15-29, while the percentage of reported adult deaths were higher for males than females among those aged 30 years and older.

Figure 9.7: Percent Reported Adult Deaths by Age Group and Sex, Lusaka Province 2010
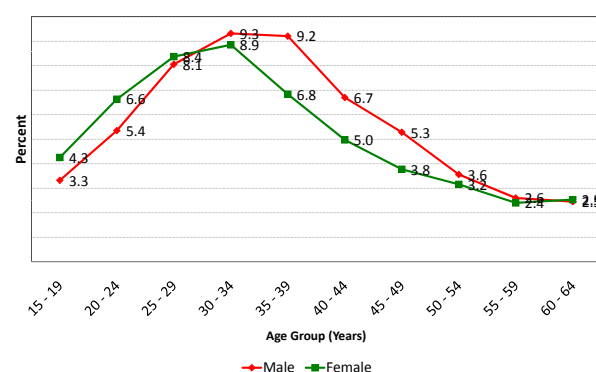
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

9.5 Life Expectancy

Life expectancy refers to the average numbers of years expected to be lived from a particular age of reference e.g. from age 0 (life expectancy at birth), age 5, age 15, age 45 or age 65. It is computed using prevailing age specific mortality rates and implied life table probabilities. Hence, Life expectancy is a useful summary measure because it takes into account the mortality situation at each age yet expresses the result in a single figure (US Census Bureau, 1994).

The most commonly used measure of life expectancy is the life expectancy at birth (e0), which refers to the average number of years expected to be lived by a birth cohort, based on prevailing age specific mortality rates.

Unadjusted household deaths data were used to generate abridged life tables for Lusaka Province by sex and rural/urban. The 2000 life expectancy estimates were indirectly estimated based on the North Model, while the 2010 estimates are based on empirical data on household deaths collected during the 2010 Census. The US Bureau spreadsheet LTPOPDTH was used to generate life tables from which the estimates of life expectancy at birth had been extracted. Table 9.2 shows life expectancy at birth by sex and rural/urban for Lusaka Province in 2010.

Table 9.2: Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010			
Lusaka Province Rural/Urban	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Lusaka Province	50.9	49.2	52.9
Rural	52.2	52.3	54.7
Urban	50.6	50.3	54.0
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing			

In 2010, the life expectancy at birth was 50.9 years. The life expectancy at birth for rural areas was higher (52.2) than in urban areas (50.6). A possible explanation lies in the high adult mortality in urban areas than in rural areas as explained earlier with the Age-Sex Specific Death Rate. In both rural and urban areas, females had higher life expectancy at birth than males.

Figure 9.8 shows life expectancy at birth by sex and rural/urban in 1990, 2000 and 2010. Life expectancy at birth increased from 50.0 years in 1990 to 54.0 years in 2000 and later declined to 50.9 years in 2010. In rural areas, life expectancy at birth increased from 50.0 years to 52.2 years between 1990 and 2010 while in urban areas it increased from 50.0 years in 1990 to 55.0 years in 2000 and later decreased to 50.6 years in 2010.

Figure 9.8: Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 1990, 2000 and 2010
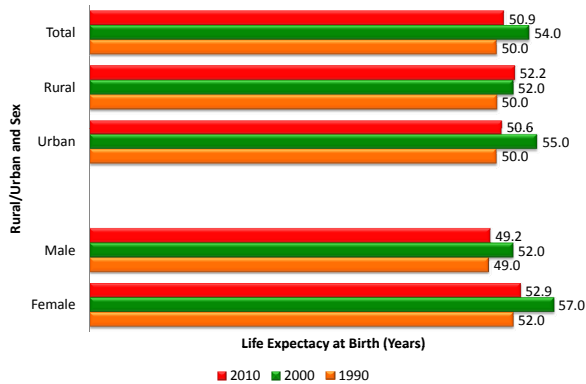
Source: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

For males, life expectancy at birth increased from 49.0 years in 1990 to 52.0 years in 2000 and decreased to 49.2 years in 2010. The life expectancy at birth for females increased from 52.0 years in 1990 to 57.0 years in 2000 and decreased to 52.9 years in 2010.

For each district, life expectancy at birth was generated from abridged life tables based on reported household deaths 12 months prior to the census. Figure 9.9 shows life expectancy at birth by district. In 2010, Kafue, Chongwe and Lusaka districts had life expectancy at birth higher than the province average of 50.9 years. Kafue District had the highest life expectancy at birth of 54.2 years while Luangwa District had the lowest life expectancy at birth of 42.1 years.

Figure 9.9: Life Expectancy at Birth by District, Lusaka Province 2010
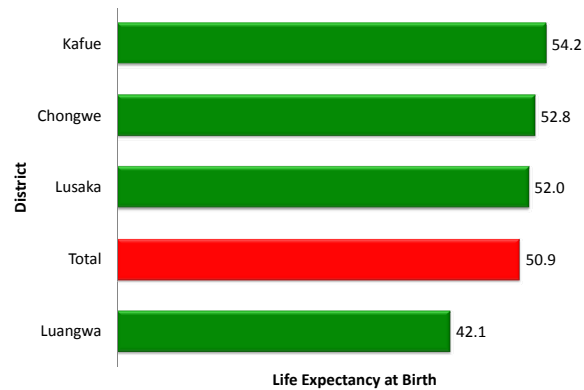
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 9.10 shows life expectancy at birth by district for 2000 and 2010. Caution should also be taken in comparing the estimates for 2000 and 2010 as they are based on different methodologies. The 2000 estimates were based on indirect estimation based on the North Model Life Table, while the 2010 estimates are based on empirical data on household deaths collected during the 2010 Census.

Figure 9.10: Trends in Life Expectancy at Birth by District, Lusaka Province 2000 and 2010
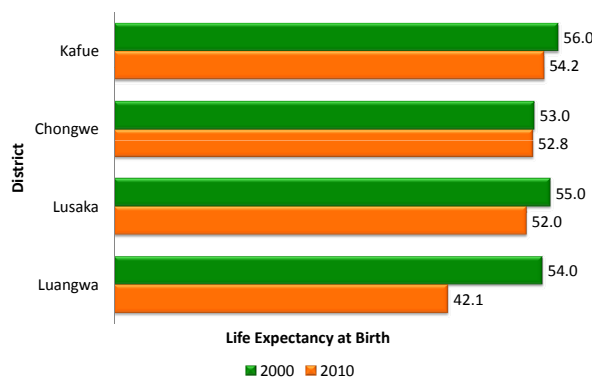
Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

Figure 9.11 shows life table function nqx (probability of dying between exact n and n+x). This is presented by age and sex due to the variability of mortality by age and sex.

Figure 9.11: Life Table Probability of Dying (nqx) by Age and Sex, Lusaka Province 2010
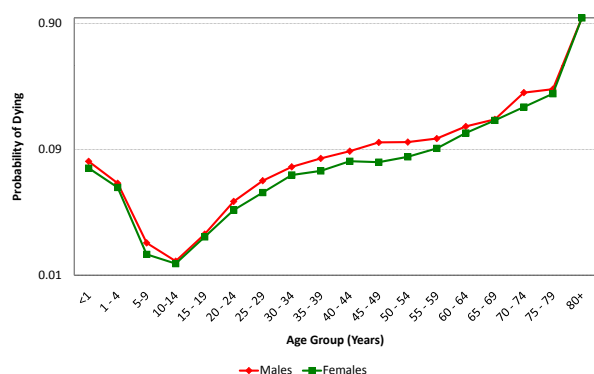
Sources: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

The probability of dying was higher for males than females almost in all ages except at age groups 10 to 14 years. At age 10, there is improved survival prospects for both sexes. As mortality increases beyond age 20, the gap in the probability of dying between males and females increases and was even wider at the age of 45 years. This contributes to the lower life expectancy among males than females.

9.6 Cause of Death

Information on the cause of death is important in focusing interventions to prevent and reduce mortality. For all deaths reported during the 2010 Census, cause of death information was collected. However, the broad categories were pre-specified due to limited space on the questionnaire.

Figure 9.12 shows the percentage of reported cause of death for deceased household members as reported by households. The major cause of mortality was illness/disease accounting for 77.7 percent of all reported household deaths. Accidents were cited as a cause of death for 4.0 percent of deaths reported, while other causes were cited as 13.0 percent of reported deaths. Spousal violence, suicide and injury accounted for less than one percent each.

Figure 9.12: Percentage of Reported Cause of Death for Deceased Household Members that Died 12 months Prior to the Census, Lusaka Province 2010
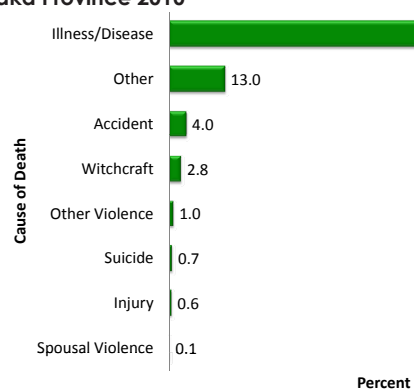
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Some causes of death are selective due to selective nature of exposure to risk. Hence it is important to look at cause of death by sex so as to assess any variation in cause of death by sex. Figure 9.13 presents information on cause of death by sex of deceased persons reported in the census.

Illness/disease was the major cause of mortality among males and females in Lusaka Province. The percentage for females was higher (80.2 percent) than that for males (75.6 percent). However, the percentages of male deaths attributed to accident, violence, suicide, injury and other causes were higher than those of females.

Figure 9.13: Percentage of Reported Cause of Death for Deceased Household Members that Died 12 Months Prior to the Census by Sex of Deceased, Lusaka Province 2010
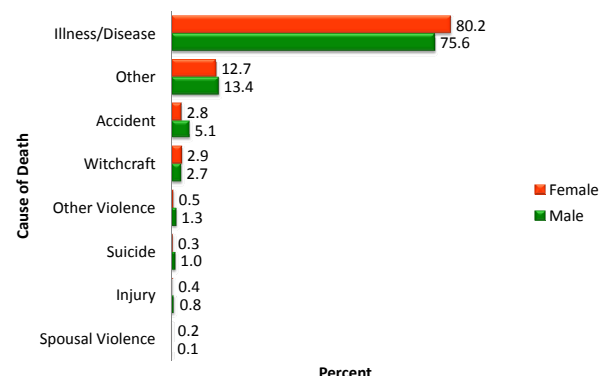
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 9.14 shows the percentage of reported adult deaths due to illness/disease by age and sex of the deceased person. The percentage of reported female deaths due to illness/disease was higher than that of males for the age groups 15-29, while the percentage of males dying from sickness was higher than females for ages over 30 years.

Figure 9.14: Percentage of Reported Adult Deaths Due to illness/disease **by Age and Sex of Deceased Person, Lusaka Province 2010**
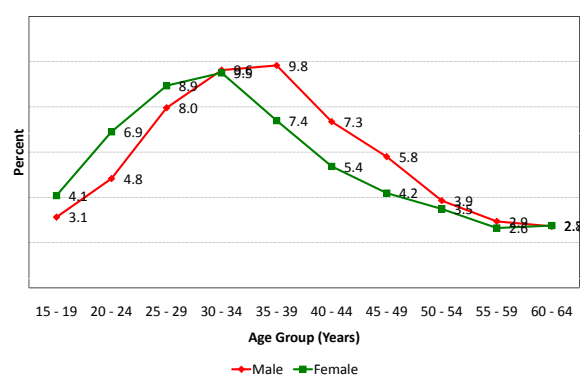
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

CHAPTER 10
LANGUAGE AND ETHNICITY

10.0 SUMMARY

Nyanja was the most widely used language of communication by 61.9 percent of the population in Lusaka Province.

Nyanja was spoken by a higher proportion of the population in Lusaka (63.4 percent), Chongwe (58.4 percent) and Kafue (56.4 percent) Districts while Nsenga language was widely spoken in Luangwa District at 48.0 percent.

Over the past three censuses languages from the Nyanja group had remained the most widely spoken from 56.0 percent in 1990 to 65.3 percent in 2010.

Bemba was the largest ethnic group at 20.2 percent of the population in Lusaka Province.

10.1 Introduction

The Zambian society is endowed with many languages; there are officially 73 ethnic groups, from which, seven language clusters have been identified. There are seven languages or language clusters that are used in Zambia besides English for official purposes such as broadcasting (both on radio and television), literacy campaigns and the official dissemination of information. These are (in alphabetical order), Bemba, Kaonde, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale, Nyanja and Tonga.

This chapter presents data on predominant language of communication and ethnicity. Predominant language of communication looks at the language use. Therefore the number of language users does not necessarily reflect the number of people that belong to an ethnic grouping.

The data is presented by sex, rural/urban and province and by census year. Some tables show the data by broad language/ethnic groups and others by single language/ethnic groups. Broad language/ethnic groups are formed using different criteria:

*   *By combining most spoken languages in a geographical location such as North-Western language groups.*

*   *By combining languages which are mutually intelligible. For example, Mambwe, Lungu, Namwanga, Wina and Tambo form one language group called the Mambwe language group because they are mutually intelligible languages.*

*   *By combining languages which are trans-tribe such as Nyanja.*

To collect ethnicity data, Zambians were asked to indicate their ethnic group. Zambians of different origin and Non-Zambians were asked to indicate a major racial group they belonged to (such as African, Asian, European or American).

It is important to note that during data collection, children under the age of three years whose speech was still developing and persons with speech impairment did not report any language of communication. Therefore, the total population reported to have been speaking a predominant language is less than the defacto population. On the other hand, the analysis on ethnicity included all persons in the defacto population.

10.2 Concepts and Definition

*   **Ethnicity**

This is the tribal group that one identifies himself/herself with. Ethnic group is a self-perceived conception of social group membership.

*   **Widely Used Language of communication**

This is the language which is mostly spoken by an individual during their day to day communication, at work, with neighbours or in market places. This is simply the language currently spoken or most often spoken by the individual in his/her present home.

10.3: Widely Used Language of communication

Table 10.1 shows the most widely spoken languages in Lusaka Province by rural and urban. The widely spoken language of communication in Lusaka Province in the year 2010 was Nyanja (61.9 percent), followed by Bemba (17.6 percent). In rural and urban areas, Nyanja was widely spoken by 52.4 percent and 63.6 percent respectively.

Table 10.1: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Widely Spoken Language of Communication and Rural/urban, Lusaka Province, 2010

Widely Spoken Language of Communication	Total	Rural	Urban
Bemba	17.6	6.9	19.4
Lunda Luapula	0.1	0.0	0.1
Lala	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lamba	0.1	0.0	0.1
Swaka	0.2	0.1	0.2
Shila	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tonga	4.3	11.4	3.0
Lenje	0.6	1.9	0.3
Soli	1.7	10.3	0.2
Ila	0.1	0.2	0.1
Sala	0.1	0.5	0.0
Gowa	0.4	2.2	0.0
Luvale	0.2	0.1	0.2
Lunda N/Western	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kaonde	0.2	0.1	0.3
Lozi	1.3	1.4	1.2
Nkoya	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chewa	1.2	1.5	1.1
Nsenga	1.6	5.7	0.9
Ngoni	0.4	0.3	0.4
Nyanja	61.9	52.4	63.6
Kunda	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chikunda	0.2	1.1	0.1
Tumbuka	0.4	0.4	0.4
Senga	0.1	0.1	0.0
Yombe	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mambwe	0.3	0.1	0.4
Namwanga	0.2	0.1	0.2
English	6.2	2.1	6.9
Other Languages	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total Percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total Population	**1,926,022**	**284,112**	**1,641,910**

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Note: *Languages that had less than 0.1 percent of the total population in the province were lumped in the "Other Languages" category. "Not applicable", "Not stated" and "Major Racial Group" categories were excluded from the analysis of predominant language of communication.*

10.3.1: Language Groups

In this analysis, seven language groups were identified according to the criteria described in 10.1. These are (in alphabetical order) Barotse, Bemba, Mambwe, North Western, Nyanja, Tonga and Tumbuka. Table 10.2 shows the percent distribution of language groups by rural/urban. Languages in the Nyanja group were spoken by 65.3 percent of the population. Of the rural and urban population, 61.2 and 66.0 percent spoke a language from the Nyanja group, respectively.

Table 10.2: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Major Language Group and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010

Language Group	Total	Rural	Urban
Bemba	18.1	7.3	20.0
Tonga	7.1	26.5	3.8
North Western	0.7	0.4	0.7
Barotse	1.4	1.5	1.3
Mambwe	0.6	0.3	0.6
Nyanja	65.3	61.2	66.0
Tumbuka	0.5	0.5	0.5
English	6.2	2.1	6.9
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Population	**1,926,022**	**284,112**	**1,641,910**

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

10.3.2: Widely Used Language of Communication by Sex

Table 10.3 shows the percentage distribution of the population on widely used language of communication by sex and rural/urban. The table shows that Nyanja was the most widely used language of communication for both males and females at 62.3 and 61.6 percent, respectively. A similar pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas where most males and females reported Nyanja as their widely used language of Communication.

Table 10.3: Widely Used Language of Communication by Sex, Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010

Widely Spoken Language of Communication	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Bemba	17.6	17.4	17.7	6.9	6.9	6.8	19.4	19.3	19.5
Lunda (Luapula)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lala	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lamba	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Swaka	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Shila	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tonga	4.3	4.2	4.4	11.4	11.2	11.6	3.0	2.9	3.2
Lenje	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.4
Soli	1.7	1.7	1.6	10.3	10.2	10.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ila	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sala	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gowa	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luvale	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lunda (North Western)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kaonde	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lozi	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
Nkoya	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Chewa	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
Nsenga	1.6	1.5	1.6	5.7	5.6	5.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Ngoni	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Nyanja	61.9	62.3	61.6	52.4	52.9	51.9	63.6	64.0	63.2
Kunda	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chikunda	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Tumbuka	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Senga	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Yombe	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mambwe	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Namwanga	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
English	6.2	6.1	6.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	6.9	6.8	6.9
Other Languages	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total Percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total Population	**1,926,022**	**942,790**	**983,232**	**284,112**	**142,530**	**141,582**	**1,641,910**	**800,260**	**841,650**

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

10.3.3 Widely Used Language of Communication by District

Table 10.4 shows the percentage distribution of widely used language of communication by district. Nyanja was widely spoken in Lusaka (63.4 percent), Chongwe (58.4 percent) and Kafue (56.4 percent) Districts. In Luangwa District, Nsenga was widely spoken by 48.0 percent of the population.

Table 10.4 Widely Used Language of Communication by District, Lusaka Province 2010					
Widely Used Language of Communication	Total	Chongwe	Kafue	Luangwa	Lusaka
Bemba	17.6	6.0	11.4	2.1	19.8
Lunda Luapula	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
Lala	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Lamba	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	0.1
Swaka	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Shila	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Tonga	4.3	5.9	15.2	0.3	2.8
Lenje	0.6	2.1	1.2	0.1	0.3
Soli	1.7	16.6	1.5	0.1	0.2
Ila	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	0.1
Sala	0.1	0.1	0.6	-	0.0
Gowa	0.4	0.2	3.3	-	0.0
Luvale	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
Lunda N/Western	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kaonde	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
Lozi	1.3	0.9	2.1	0.3	1.2
Nkoya	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	0.1
Chewa	1.2	2.1	0.8	0.5	1.1
Nsenga	1.6	3.6	0.5	48.0	0.9
Ngoni	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Nyanja	61.9	58.4	56.4	29.4	63.4
Kunda	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Chikunda	0.2	0.1	0.0	16.6	0.0
Tumbuka	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Senga	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Yombe	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mambwe	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4
Namwanga	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
English	6.2	1.5	4.1	0.3	7.0
Other Language	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.5
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Population	1,926,022	161,233	196,567	20,595	1,547,627
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing					

10.3.4 Major Language Groups, 1990, 2000 and 2010

Table 10.5 shows the percentage distribution of the population by major language groups from 1990 to 2010. The percentage of the population speaking languages in the Nyanja language group increased from 56.0 percent in 1990 to 65.3 percent in 2010. North Western, Barotse, Mambwe, Tumbuka and Tonga language groups had reduced from 1990 to 2010.

Table 10.5: Percentage Distribution of Major Language Groups, Lusaka Province 1990, 2000 and 2010			
Language Group	Percentage of Total Population		
	1990	2000	2010
Bemba	17.0	16.1	18.1
Tonga	13.0	8.5	7.1
North Western	2.0	1.0	0.7
Barotse	3.0	1.9	1.4
Mambwe	2.0	1.0	0.6
Nyanja	56.0	59.8	65.3
Tumbuka	2.0	1.0	0.5
English	4.0	6.6	6.2
Others	1.0	4.1	0.2
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Population	923,238	1,259,258	1,926,022
Source: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing			

10.4 Ethnicity

This section shows ethnic groups that had a population of at least 0.1 percent of the total population in Lusaka Province as captured in the 2010 Census. The rest of the ethnic groups are lumped under the "other" category.

10.4.1. Ethnicity by Rural and Urban

Table 10.6 shows the percent distribution of the population by ethnic groups and rural/urban. The Bemba ethnic group had the largest percentage of the provincial population at 20.2 percent followed by the Tonga ethnic group at 11.1 percent. In rural areas, the largest percentage of the population was Tonga (18.0 percent) while Bemba (22.1 percent) had the largest percentage of the population in urban areas.

Table 10.6: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Ethnicity and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010			
Ethnicity	Total	Rural	Urban
Bemba	20.2	9.4	22.1
Lunda Luapula	0.6	0.2	0.7
Lala	1.5	1.1	1.6
Bisa	0.6	0.3	0.7
Ushi	0.5	0.2	0.5
Ngumbo	0.1	0.0	0.1
Lamba	1.1	0.7	1.1
Tabwa	0.1	0.0	0.1
Swaka	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tonga	11.1	18.0	9.9
Lenje	2.2	3.6	2.0
Soli	3.2	12.3	1.7
Ila	0.8	0.8	0.8
Toka-Leya	0.2	0.2	0.3
Sala	0.2	0.4	0.1
Gowa	0.6	2.7	0.3
Luvale	1.4	1.0	1.4
Lunda N/Western	0.9	0.5	1.0
Mbunda	0.3	0.3	0.3
Luchazi	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ndembu	0.1	0.0	0.1
Chokwe	0.2	0.1	0.2
Kaonde	2.1	1.4	2.3
Mashi	0.1	0.0	0.1
Lozi	4.8	5.7	4.6
Nkoya	0.3	0.4	0.3
Chewa	10.5	8.9	10.8
Nsenga	10.8	12.5	10.5
Ngoni	7.0	4.4	7.4
Nyanja	0.6	0.8	0.5
Kunda	1.0	0.7	1.0
Chikunda	1.2	3.6	0.8
Tumbuka	5.4	3.4	5.8
Senga	0.5	0.5	0.5
Lungu	0.2	0.1	0.2
Mambwe	2.9	1.0	3.3
Namwanga	2.4	1.0	2.7
English	0.1	0.1	0.0
Ethnicity Not Stated	0.5	0.5	0.5
Major racial groups	1.9	1.6	1.9
Other Ethnic Groups	1.4	1.5	1.4
Total Percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total Population	**2,138,907**	**319,732**	**1,819,175**
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing			

10.4.2. Ethnicity by Rural/Urban and Sex

Ethnicity was also analysed by rural/urban and sex as shown in Table 10.7. The Bemba ethnic group had the largest population of males and females at 20.2 and 20.3 percent, respectively. It shows that there was no major difference in sex in the proportion of the population of males and females in urban areas while in the rural areas, Tonga was the largest ethnic group at 17.9 percent and 18.0 percent for males and females, respectively.

Table 10.7: Percent Distribution of the Population by Ethnicity, Rural/Urban and Sex, Lusaka Province 2010

Ethnicity	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Bemba	20.2	20.2	20.3	9.4	9.5	9.2	22.1	22.1	22.2
Lunda Luapula	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.6
Lala	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
Bisa	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
Ushi	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Ngumbo	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lamba	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.2
Tabwa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Swaka	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tonga	11.1	11.0	11.3	18.0	17.9	18.0	9.9	9.7	10.1
Lenje	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.0	1.9	2.1
Soli	3.2	3.2	3.3	12.3	12.0	12.5	1.7	1.6	1.7
Ila	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Toka-Leya	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Sala	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gowa	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Luvale	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4
Lunda N/Western	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Mbunda	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Luchazi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ndembu	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chokwe	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kaonde	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
Mashi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lozi	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.7	5.9	5.4	4.6	4.7	4.6
Nkoya	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Chewa	10.5	10.6	10.4	8.9	9.1	8.8	10.8	10.9	10.7
Nsenga	10.8	10.6	10.9	12.5	12.1	12.8	10.5	10.3	10.6
Ngoni	7.0	6.9	7.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	7.4	7.3	7.5
Nyanja	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kunda	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1
Chikunda	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Tumbuka	5.4	5.6	5.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	5.8	6.0	5.6
Senga	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Lungu	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mambwe	2.9	3.0	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.3	3.3	3.3
Namwanga	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.7	2.7
English	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Ethnicity Not Stated	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Major racial groups	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.8
Other Ethnic Groups	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total Percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total Population	**2,138,907**	**1,049,215**	**1,089,692**	**319,732**	**160,216**	**159,516**	**1,819,175**	**888,999**	**930,176**

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

CHAPTER 11
DISABILITY

11.0 Summary

The proportion of the population with disability in Lusaka Province was 1.3 percent. The proportion in rural areas was higher than that in urban areas at 1.9 and 1.2 percent, respectively. Luangwa District had the highest proportion of the population with disability at 2.4 percent while Lusaka District had the lowest with 1.1 percent.

The median age for the population with disability was 30.6 years. Physical disability was the most common type of disability at 34.3 percent. The major cause of disability was disease at 30.4 percent.

The literacy rate for the population with disability in Lusaka Province was 73.3 percent. Lusaka District had the highest proportion of the population with disabilities who were literate at 78.0 percent. Luangwa District had the lowest proportion of the population with disabilities who were literate at 52.2 percent.

The proportion of the population with disability that were currently attending school was 20.2 percent. Generally, the highest level of education attained by the majority of the 25 years and older population with disabilities, whether male or female was primary education.

The proportion of the population with disabilities who were employed was 80.4 percent. Most of the population with disabilities had sales workers occupations at 25.8 percent.

Chapter 11
Disability

11.1 Introduction

Disability is an experience with different parts and aspects. The concept of disability has been evolving. There has been a shift in the perception of disability from an individual and medical condition to a social perspective. The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) classify disability in three areas that are inter-related:

- Impairments: problems in body function or changes in body structure such as blindness;
- Activity limitations: difficulties in doing certain activities such as walking or eating;

- Participation limitations: societal restrictions with regards, involvement in any area of life such as being discriminated against in employment or transportation.

Disability refers to problems faced in any or all three areas of functioning (WHO, 2011).

Zambia has been collecting data on the prevalence of disability through censuses and surveys. This information was collected in all of its five censuses (1969, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010). The set of impairments on which data is collected through censuses in Zambia has been increasing, from four to twelve disability categories between 1969 and 2010, as shown in the Table 11.1.

Table 11.1: Disability Categories used in Censuses, Zambia 1969-2010				
1969	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**
1. Blind	1. Blind	1. Blind	1. Blind	1. Blind
2. Deaf and/or mute	2. Deaf and/or mute	2. Deaf-Dumb	2. Partially sighted	2. Partially sighted
3. Loss of limb	3. Crippled, or loss of limb	3. Crippled	3. Deaf/Dumb	3. Deaf and Dumb
4. Sick	4. Mentally Retarded	4. Mentally Retarded	4. Hard of Hearing	4. Deaf
	5. Sick	5. Multiple Disabilities	5. Mentally ill	5. Hard of Hearing
	6. Combination of two or more categories		6. Ex- Mental	6. Dumb
			7. Mentally Retarded	7. Mentally ill
			8. Physically Handicapped	8. Intellectual
				9. Speech impairment
				10. Physically disabled
				11. Mentally Retarded
				12. Other

Sources: 1969, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

The widening of responses on impairments overtime was meant to capture more people living with disabilities and hence improve the measurement of disability. However, this has made comparability between censuses difficult as some categories have not only changed but also increased.

11.2. Concepts and Definitions

Disability, in the 2010 Census, was defined as a limitation in the kind or amount of activities that an individual can do because of the on-going difficulties due to a long term physical condition, mental condition or health problem. Short term disabilities due to temporary conditions such as broken legs and illness were excluded.

The following concepts and definitions have been used to analyse data on disability.

11.2.1 Type of Disability:

Blind: Complete loss of sight in both eyes.

Partially Sighted: Loss of one eye or poor sight but does not mean complete blindness.

Deaf and Dumb: Complete loss of sense of hearing and speech. The lack or loss of the ability to hear and speak.

Deaf: Complete loss of sense of hearing. The lack or loss of the ability to hear.

Hard of Hearing: Partial loss of sense of hearing but not complete loss of sense of hearing e.g. the person who uses hearing aids.

Dumb: Complete lack of ability to speak.

Mental Illness: A condition of mental illness with a substantial, adverse and long-term effect on one's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

Intellectual: Intellectual disability is a disability characterized by significant limitations both in intellectual functioning and in adaptive behavior, which covers many everyday social and practical skills. This disability originates before the age of 18.

Speech Impairment: This is a condition of people who fail to produce meaningful sound words.

Physically Disabled: Any person with a physical abnormality relating to the loss of bodily limbs or any deformity in the bodily stature, e.g., the epileptics and leper.

Mentally Retarded: Any individual that is either very slow to learn or has deficiency of mental intellect (slow in grasping things, difficulties in remembering things, very slow at responding).
Other: Any other disability not mentioned above.

11.3 Causes of Disability

The following responses to causes of disability were used in the questionnaire.

- *Congenital/Prenatal - these are disabilities which one is born with.*
- *Disease/Illness e.g. polio, leprosy, cataract.*
- *Injury/Accidents e.g. road accidents, injuries from accidental falls, fire etc.*
- *Spousal Violence – e.g. husband/wife battering.*
- *Other Violence- e.g. violence perpetrated by any other person such as boyfriend or girlfriend.*
- *Unknown –where the respondent didnot know the cause of the disability.*
- *Other, e.g., unsuccessful medical operation, wrongful application of traditional and conventional medicine.*

11.4 Limitations of Disability Data

The method used in the collection of disability data determines the comprehensiveness and quality of the data. Countries using censuses to capture disability data report low prevalence disability rates than those using surveys. This is so because a census is a huge data collection undertaking covering entire populations after long intervals and as such can only include few questions on disability. Specialised surveys can provide extensive information about disability because not only do they provide information on problems in body function and structure but also cover information on origins and impact of the impairments on functioning, service accessibility and unmet needs of the disabled (Altman BM and Barnartt SN, 2006).

The 2010 census did not include detailed questions on disability to be able to bring out the variations in the intensity of the disabilities. In addition, this data did not include the population living with disabilities in institutions.

11.5 General Characteristics

This section discusses the distribution and age structure of the population with disabilities. Types and causes of disability are also discussed in this section.

11.5.1 Distribution of the Disabled and Non-Disabled Population

Figure 11.1 shows the percent distribution of the population by disability status. The percentage of the population living with disabilities was 1.3 percent out of which 1.2 percent had one disability while 0.1 percent had more than one disability.

Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Disability status, Lusaka Province 2010
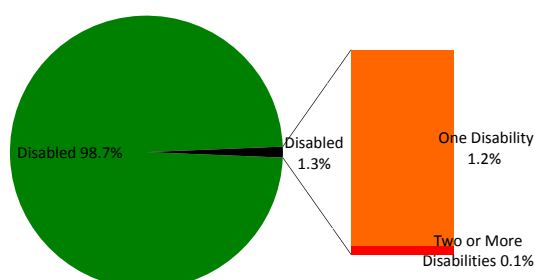
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

11.5.2   *Disability by Rural/Urban and District*

Figure 11.2 shows the percentage distribution of persons with disabilities by rural/urban and district. The percentage of the population living with disabilities was 1.3 percent. Rural areas had more persons living with disabilities than urban areas.

Figure 11.2: Percentage distribution of the Disabled by Rural/Urban and District, Lusaka Province 2010
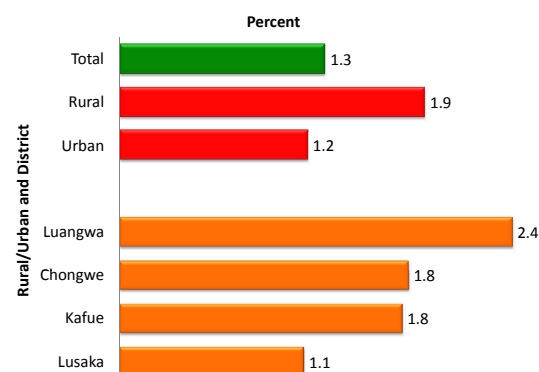
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Luangwa District had the highest percentage of persons with disabilities (2.4 percent) while Lusaka District had the lowest (1.1 percent).

11.5.3 Disability by Sex

Figure 11.3 shows the percentage distribution of persons living with disabilities by sex and district. In Lusaka Province, there were more males than females persons living with disabilities, 1.4 and 1.2 percent, respectively. Luangwa District had the highest percentage of persons living with disabilities with 2.6 percent for males and 2.3 percent for females. Lusaka District had the lowest percentage of persons living with disabilities with 1.2 and 1.1 percent for males and females, respectively.

Figure 11.3: Percentage Distribution of the Population with Disability by Sex and District, Lusaka Province 2010
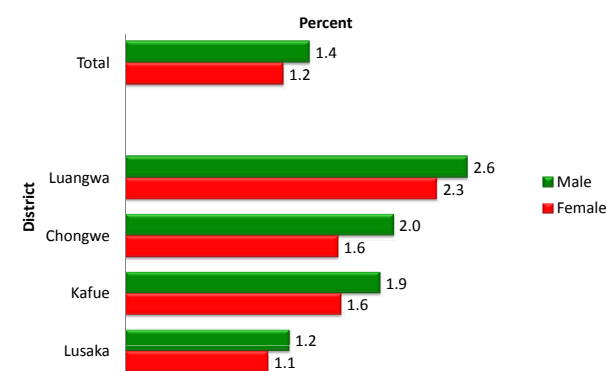
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

11.5.4 Disability by Age

Figure 11.4 shows the percentage distribution of persons living with disabilities by age. The figure shows that disability increases with age, with the highest percentage being in the age group 90-94 years at 28.2 percent. All the age groups below the age of 35 had percentages of persons with disability of 0.1 percent.

Figure 11.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Living with Disability by Age, Lusaka Province 2010
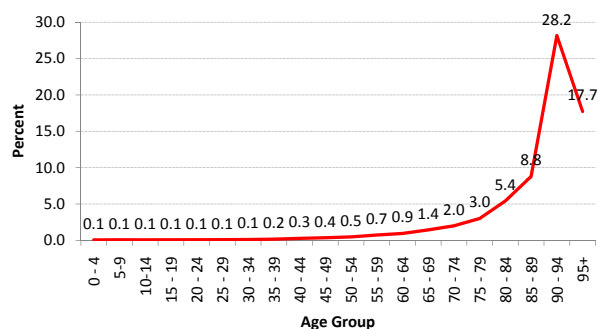
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 11.5 shows the median age for the disabled and non-disabled population in Lusaka Province. The median age for the population with disabilities was 30.6 years. Non-disabled population had a median age of 19.0 years.

Figure 11.5: Median Age of the Disabled and Non-Disabled Population by Sex, Lusaka Province 2010
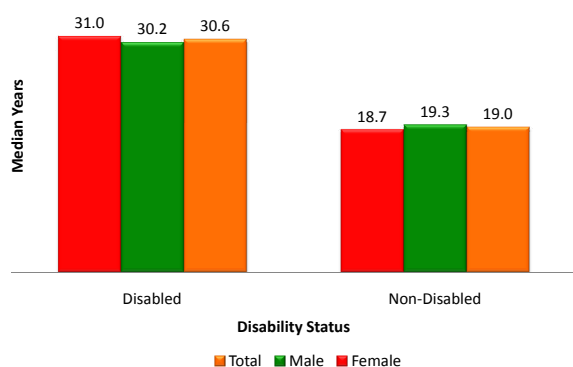
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

11.5.5 Disability by Household Headship

Figure 11.6 shows the percentage distribution of household heads with disabilities by rural/urban and district. Persons with disabilities made up 1.9 percent of the total population of household heads. Luangwa District had the highest percentage of household heads living with disabilities at 4.3 percent. Lusaka District had the least percentage at 1.6 percent.

Figure 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads with Disabilities, by Rural/Urban and District, Lusaka Province 2010
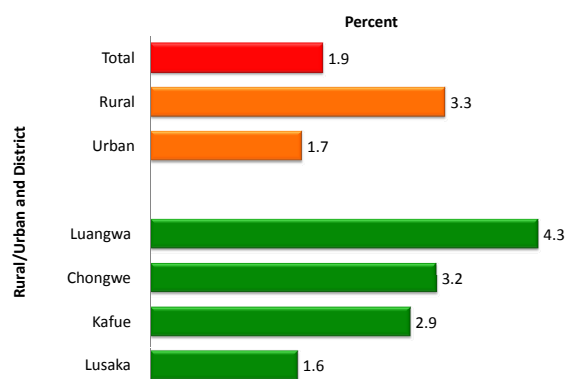
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 11.7 shows the percentage distribution of the population with disabilities who were heading households by sex and rural/urban. In Lusaka Province, there was a higher proportion of females with disabilities heading households at 2.9 percent compared with 1.8 percent for male heads. The percentages of females with disabilities heading households was higher than males in both rural and urban areas.

Figure 11.7: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads with Disabilities, by Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010.
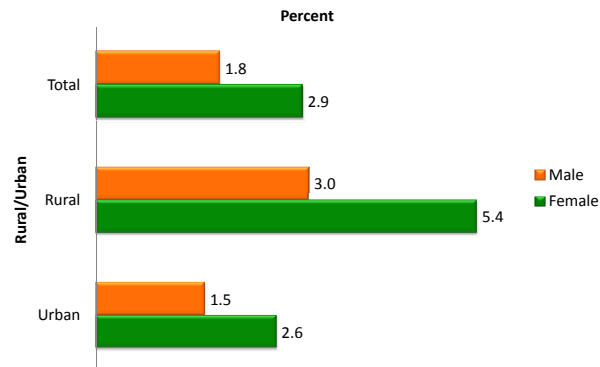
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

11.5.6 Type of Disability

Figure 11.8 shows the percentage distribution of persons with disabilities by type of disability. Physical disability was the most prevalent type of disability (34.3 percent), followed by partially sighted at 26.4 percent. The least common type of disability was intellectual at 1.3 percent.

Figure 11.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Type of Disability, Lusaka Province 2010
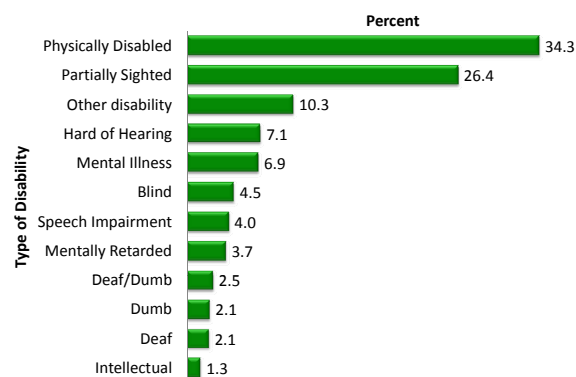
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 because of multiple disabilities

11.5.7 Cause of Disability

This section discusses the most common causes of disability. However, the data did not allow for exploring the association between causes and specific types of disability. The various causes of disability were categorized as congenital, disease, injury, spousal violence, other and unknown. Respondents were asked to state if they had more than one cause of disability.

Figure 11.9 shows the percentage distribution of persons with disabilities by cause. The figure shows that 30.4 percent of the persons with disabilities reported disease as the cause of disability. This was followed by congenital, with 16.5 percent. The least common cause of disability was spousal violence at 0.5 percent.

Figure 11.9: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Cause of Disability, Lusaka Province 2010
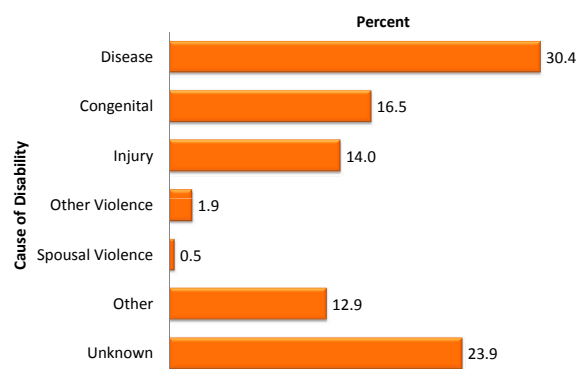
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

11.6 Characteristics of the Population with Disability

This section presents the characteristics of the population with disability using education.

11.6.1 Literacy Levels among the Disabled and Non-Disabled

Figure 11.10 shows the percentage distribution of literate population aged 5 years and older by disability status and rural/urban. Literacy among persons with disability was 73.3 percent compared to 83.1 percent for persons without disability. The literacy levels for the persons with disability were higher in urban areas at 77.5 percent compared to 59.1 percent in rural areas.

Figure 11.10: Percentage Distribution of Literate Population (5 Years and Older) by Disability Status and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province, 2010.
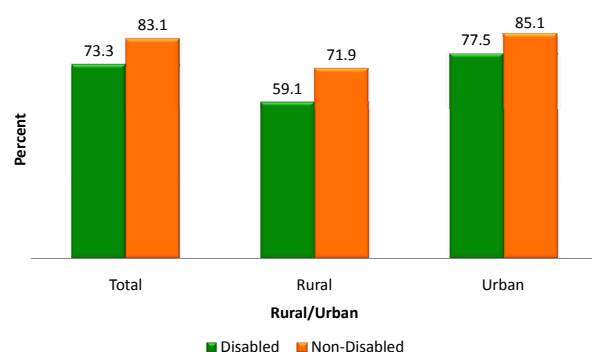
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 11.11 shows the percentage distribution of the population (5 years and older) with disabilities who were literate by district. Lusaka District had the highest percentage of the disabled population who were literate at 78.0 percent while Luangwa District had the least at 52.2 percent.

Figure 11.11: Percentage Distribution of the Population (5 years and older) with Disabilities who were Literate by District, Lusaka Province 2010
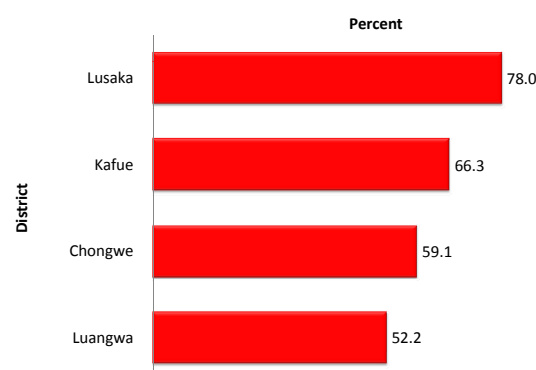
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

11.6.2. School Attendance

The percentage distribution of population aged 5 years and older by disability status, school attendance and rural/urban is shown in Figure 11.12.

The percentage of persons who were currently attending school was higher among the non-disabled at 35.4 percent compared with 20.2 percent for the disabled population.

In rural areas the percentage of persons with disabilities who were currently attending school was 17.4 percent while that of the non-disabled was 35.1 percent. In urban areas the disabled population currently attending school was 21.0 percent compared with 35.5 percent for the non disabled.

Figure 11.12: Percentage Distribution of Disabled and Non-Disabled Populations (5 years and Older) by School Attendance and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010
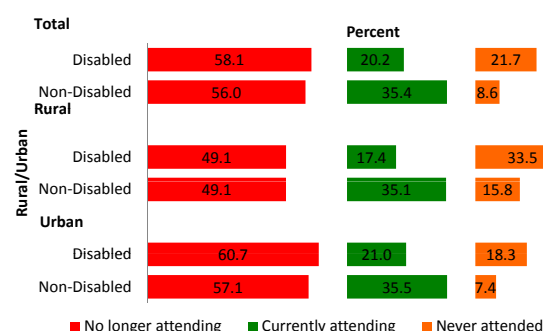
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

11.6.3. Education Level among the Disabled

Figure 11.13 shows the percentage distribution of persons with disability, 25 years and older, by highest level of education completed and sex. In Lusaka Province 42.4 percent of the 25 years and older population with disabilities had completed primary education, 32.9 had completed Secondary education and 24.7 percent had completed tertiary education. The percentage of males who had completed tertiary education was 27.5 percent compared to 21.0 percent for females.

Figure 11.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability, 25 years and older, by Highest Level of Education Completed and Sex, Lusaka Province 2010
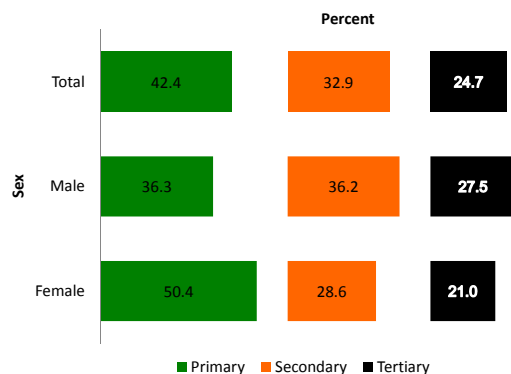
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

11.7 Economic Activity

Persons living with disabilities are disadvantaged with regards engagement in economic activities. Literature suggests that, in developed as well as developing countries, persons living with disabilities face much lower employment rates and higher unemployment rates than persons without disabilities (WHO, 2011).

Figure 11.14 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons aged 12 years and older by disability status and rural/urban. The figure shows that the percentage of employed persons with disabilities and those without disabilities was almost the same at 80.4 and 80.0 percent, respectively. In rural areas, the percentage of employed persons with disabilities was higher than persons without disabilities while in urban areas the percentage of employed non disabled was higher than the employed disabled population.

Figure 11.14: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons (12 Years and older) by Disability Status and Rural/ Urban, Lusaka Province, 2010
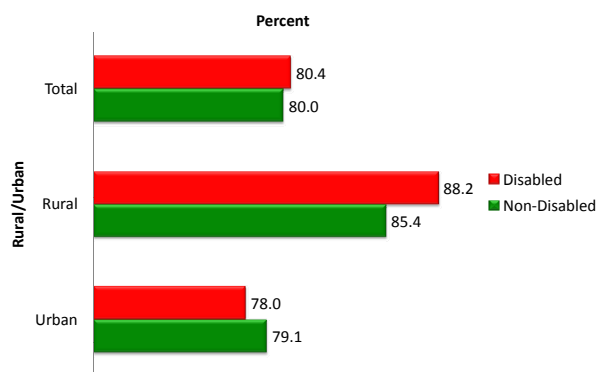
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

11.7.1 Employment Status

Figure 11.15 shows employment status of persons with disabilities by rural/urban. In Lusaka Province, Employee was the most common employment status at 51.1 percent while employer was the least at 2.0 percent. The percentage of persons with disabilities working as unpaid family workers was higher in rural areas (16.6 percent) than urban areas (1.5 percent). The percentage of persons with disabilities who were self-employed was higher in rural areas than in urban areas at 48.4 and 39.0 percent, respectively.

Figure 11.15: Percent Distribution of Persons with disability Aged, 12 Years and Older by Employment Status and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010
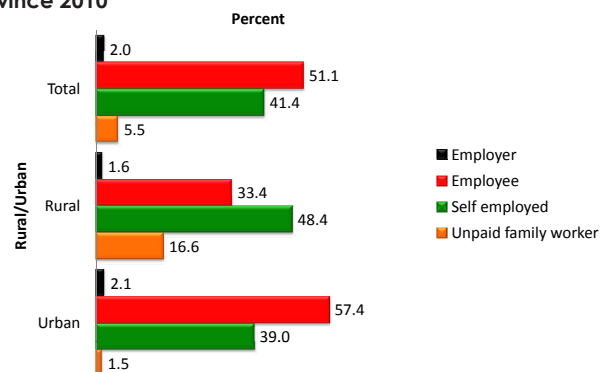
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

11.7.2 Employment Status of Household Heads with Disabilities

Figure 11.16 shows the percentage distribution of household heads with disabilities by employment status. The figure shows that the majority of the household heads living with disabilities were employees (51.5 percent) while the least were employers (2.0 percent).

Figure 11.16: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads with Disabilities (12 years and older) by Employment Status, Lusaka Province 2010
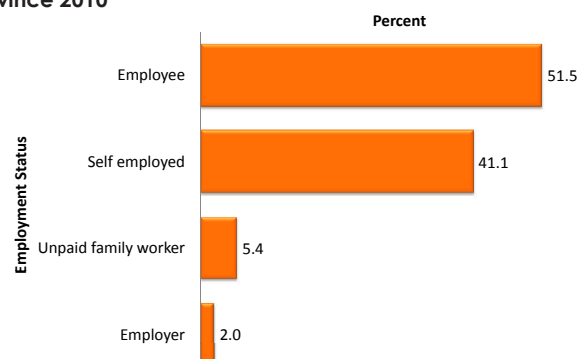
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

11.7.3 Occupation Status

Occupation is described as the kind of work a person performs in his/her job or business. Figure 11.17 shows percentage distribution of persons 12 years and older by Occupation and disability status. Among persons with disabilities, sales occupations were the most common occupations while clerical occupations were the least common at 25.9 and 4.0 percent, respectively. Persons without disabilities were mostly engaged in Sales work, 29.0 percent followed by Professional Technical Related work at 22.1 percent.

Figure 11.17: Percent Distribution of persons 12 years and Older by Occupation and Disability Status, Lusaka Province 2010
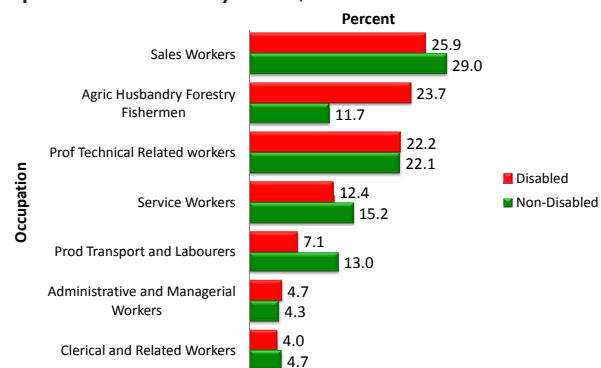
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

11.8 Marital Status of the Disabled by Sex

Figure 11.18 shows percent distribution of persons with disabilities (15 years and older) by marital status and sex. The figure shows that a higher percentage of males with disabilities were married at 43.9 percent compared with 34.3 percent of the females. The figure also shows that 41.3 percent of the disabled male population had never been married compared with 27.8 percent of females.

Figure 11.18: Percent Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (15 years and older) by Marital Status and Sex, Lusaka Province 2010
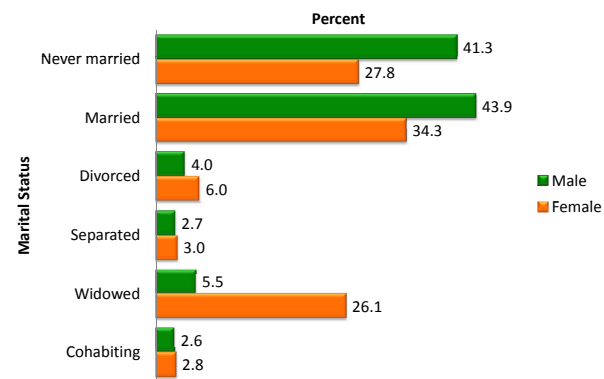
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

CHAPTER 12
EVALUATION OF COVERAGE
AND CONTENT ERRORS

12.0 Summary

In 2010 the pattern of age composition, child woman ratio and dependency ratio in Lusaka Province was in line with the observed fertility and mortality declines.

The Myers' Index reduced from 7.0 in 2000 to 6.3 in 2010.

The most preferred digits for age data reporting were 0, 8 and 5.

The age-sex accuracy index for Lusaka Province reduced from 41.4 in 2000 to 38.3 in 2010.

Chapter 12
Evaluation of Coverage and Content Errors

12.1. Introduction

Data evaluation is the assessment of the quality of the data. It provides reliable standards for adjusting data if needed. The adjustment is done based on responses to the questions which were asked during the census on:

- *Sex*
- *Age (in completed years)*
- *Rural/Urban status of household*
- *Number of children still living, and*
- *Number of children dead*

12.2. Concepts and Definitions

The following concepts and definitions have been used in this chapter.

The Age-Sex Accuracy Index: Mean difference in sex ratios plus the mean deviations of male and female age ratios multiplied by three gives an indication of the quality of age data.

Age Ratio: The ratio of the population in a given age group to one-third of the sum of the populations in the age group itself, the preceding and the following age groups, times 100 (Shryock et al, 1976).

Census Night: The night prior to the actual census count. In Zambia a rolling (varying) census night is used because enumeration is usually done over a period of about two-three weeks.

Census of Population: Total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise dissemination of demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country, (UN, 2008).

Child-Woman Ratio: Number of children aged 0-4 years in a population to every 1,000 women aged 15-49 years in the same population.

Cohort Survival Ratio: The survival ratio of the population in a given age group to the next age.

Content Error: Error made in the recorded information in the census questionnaire either because the respondent provided incorrect information or the interviewer recorded incorrect information

Coverage Error: Under or over-enumeration in a population census due to either omission or duplication of an individual, household, or housing unit.

Data Smoothing: This is the use of an approximating function to capture important patterns in the data and removing the noise or outliers. For example, smoothing is done to help reduce the negative consequences of digit preference.

Dependency Ratio: Ratio of children aged 0-14 and persons aged 65 years and older, per 100 persons in the age-group 15-64 years old.

Digit Preference: Reporting of age by respondents often ending in certain preferred digits such as zero or five. This results in heaping of population in ages ending with certain digits.

Population Pyramid: A graphical illustration that shows the distribution of various age groups in a population

Sex Ratio: Number of males per 100 females in a population (Masculinity ratio).

Overall Survival Ratio: The ratio of the population of age, say, 10 years and older that will survive to 15 years and older.

12.3. Type of Population used in Evaluating the Coverage and Content Errors

In the analysis of the coverage and content errors, the de facto population was used.

12.4. Methods of Evaluation

There are numerous checks and controls directed at minimising errors in the census, during enumeration. Despite instituting data control measures, some errors can occur in the census data. For instance, some people may be omitted, others may be enumerated more than once, or some characteristics of an individual such as age, sex, fertility and economic activity may be incorrectly reported or recorded. In general, two approaches are used to evaluate the quality of data: direct and indirect methods.

The direct method involves the carrying out of the Post Enumeration Survey (PES). In a PES, a sample of households is revisited after the census and data are again collected but on a smaller scale (both in terms of scope and questionnaire content). These are later compared with the data collected during the actual census. The matching process of the two sets of data can then be used to evaluate the quality of the census data.

Indirect methods usually employ the comparison of data using both internal and external consistency checks. Internal consistency checks compare relationships of data within the same census data, for example, using the Myers index to check for accuracy of age reporting. External consistency checks compare census data with data generated from other sources. For instance, one can compare data on education obtained during a census with administrative data collected by the Ministry of Education.

12.5. Coverage Error

This type of error occurs when there is omission or duplication of individuals, households, or housing units resulting in under or over enumeration. Some factors which contribute to coverage errors are lack of accessibility or cooperation with respondents, difficulties in communication and lack of proper boundary descriptions on

maps. Coverage errors can be measured by examining certain statistics such as growth rate, age composition, child woman ratio and dependency ratio.

12.6. Age Composition

Examining age composition over time can help assess the coverage error in census data. The percentage for each group should not vary much from one census to another except where there had been major changes to the population. Fertility and mortality effects would normally result into marginal changes to the percentage of the broad age groups.

Table 12.1 shows population composition of Lusaka Province by broad age groups for 1990, 2000 and 2010. The percentage of children aged 0-14 years declined from 44.0 percent in 1990 to 42.7 percent in 2000 and later to 40.7 percent in 2010. However, the percentage of adults and the elderly in the age groups 15-64 years and 65 years and older, respectively, had been increasing since 1990. Generally, despite minor variations across age groups over the years, the results show consistency of coverage in all the three censuses.

Table 12.1: Population Distribution by Broad Age Groups, Lusaka Province 1990, 2000 and 2010						
Age Group	Population					
	1990	Percent	2000	Percent	2010	Percent
0-4	159,229	16.1	215,182	16.0	330,249	15.4
5-9	143,251	14.5	195,727	14.6	274,057	12.8
10-14	132,686	13.4	162,907	12.1	267,942	12.5
0-14*	435,166*	44.0*	573,816*	42.7*	872,248*	40.7*
15-64	541,064	54.8	747,878	55.8	1,230,936	57.5
65+	10,875	1.1	19,473	1.5	35,723	1.7
Total	987,106	100	1,341,167	100	2,138,907	100

Sources: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing
* Note included in the total

12.7 Child-Woman Ratio

Figure 12.1 shows child woman ratio for census years 1990, 2000 and 2010. The child woman ratio increased from 603 in 1990 to 624 children aged 0-4 years per 1000 women age 15-49 years in 2000. Between 2000 and 2010, there was a decline in the child woman ratio and the percentage of children aged 0-4 years. In 2010, the child woman ratio declined to 571 children aged 0-4 years per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. Figure 12.1 show that changes in child woman ratios were in line with the changes in the percentage of the population in the age group o-4 years between 2000 and 2010.

Figure 12.1: Child Woman Ratio, Lusaka Province 1990, 2000 and 2010
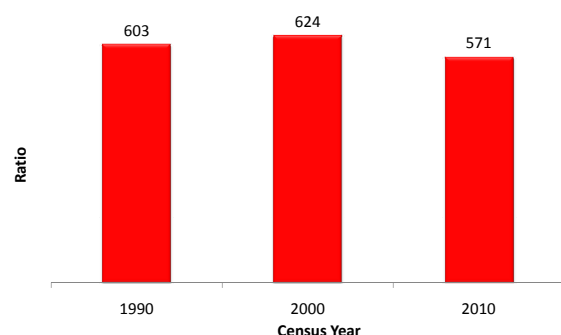
Note: Child-Woman Ratio is the number of children aged 0-4 years in a population to every 1000 women aged 15-49 years

Sources: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

12.8 Dependency Ratio

The consistency in the coverage for the three censuses can be further explored through dependency ratios. Figure 12.2 shows dependency ratio for census years 1990, 2000 and 2010.

Figure 12.2: Dependency Ratio, Lusaka Province 1990, 2000 and 2010
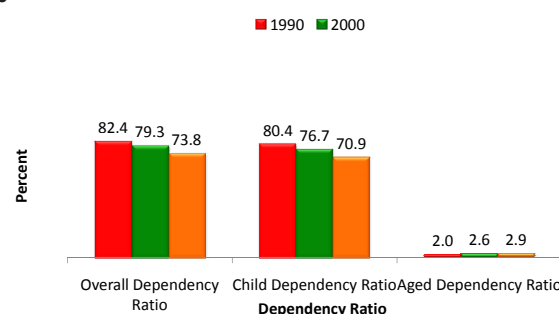
Note: Overall Dependency Ratio - Number of children aged 0-14 and the elderly aged 65 years and older, per 100 persons in the age-group 15-64 years

Sources: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

The overall dependency ratio for the population of Lusaka Province for 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses were 82.4, 79.3 and 73.8 persons, respectively. This means that in 2010 for every 100 persons in the age group 15-64 years, there were 73.8 dependants in the age groups 0-14 and 65 years and older. Child dependency ratio declined from 80.4 persons in 1990 to 70.9 persons in 2010. However, aged dependency ratio increased from 2.0 persons in 1990 to 2.9 persons in 2010.

12.9 Content Error

Content errors refer to instances where characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, economic activity, etc. of a person enumerated in a census or survey are incorrectly reported or tabulated. Content errors are caused by either a respondent giving a wrong response or by an enumerator recording an incorrect response. For instance, a question about age in a census can be solicited by asking either "date of birth" or "completed number of years". These two questions may yield different ages. During the 2010 Census, age was recorded in completed years. Some content errors can be estimated by the use of the Myers' Index, Sex Ratios, Age Ratios, and Survival Ratios.

12.9.1. Digit Preference

Digit preference is mostly pronounced among population subgroups having a low educational status. The causes and patterns of digit preference vary from one culture to another. Age misreporting, net under enumeration and non-reporting or misclassifications of age contribute to heaping (Shryock, et.al. 1976).

In this analysis, the Myers' Index was used to investigate age heaping. Figure 12.3 shows the Myers' Index by rural/urban for 2000 and 2010. The maximum value of Myers' Index is 90 and the minimum value is 0. A high Myers' Index implies poor age reporting whereas a low Myers' Index indicates good age reporting.

The Myers' index for Lusaka Province reduced from 7.0 in 2000 to 6.3 in 2010. In rural areas, the Myer's index reduced slightly from 6.8 in 2000 to 6.5 in 2010. In urban areas, it reduced from 7.1 to 6.1 between 2000 and 2010. Figure 12.3 shows that the quality of age data reporting improved in 2010 compared to 2000.

Figure 12.3: Myers' Index by Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2000 and 2010
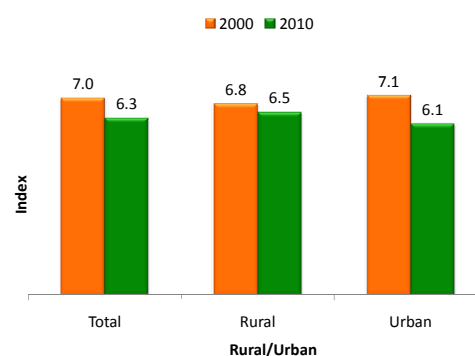
Note: A high Myers' Index implies poor age reporting whereas a low Myers' Index indicates good age reporting. The maximum value of Myers' Index is 90 while the minimum value is 0

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

Digit preference can also be explored by looking at age heaping. Table 12.2 shows the most preferred digits by sex and rural/urban for 2000 and 2010. The most preferred digits are presented in decreasing order of preference. Both sexes preferred digits 0, 2 and 8 in 2000 and 0, 8 and 5 in 2010, respectively.

Table 12.2: Most Preferred Digits by Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2000 and 2010

Rural/Urban	Most Preferred Digits and Census Year		
	Sex	2000	2010
Lusaka Province	**Both Sexes**	**0, 2, 8**	**0, 8, 5**
	Male	0, 5, 8	0, 5, 8
	Female	0, 2, 8	0, 8, 5
Rural	**Both Sexes**	**0, 5, 8**	**0, 8, 5**
	Male	0, 5, 8	0, 5, 8
	Female	0, 2, 8	0, 8, 5, 2
Urban	**Both Sexes**	**0, 2, 8**	**0, 8, 5**
	Male	0, 2, 5, 8	0, 5, 8
	Female	0, 2, 8	0, 8, 5

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

In rural areas, both sexes preferred digits 0, 5 and 8 in 2000 and 0, 8 and 5 in 2010, respectively. In urban areas, digit preference by both sexes followed a similar pattern as at provincial level.

Errors in age data reporting are also presented in Figures 12.4 and 12.5. The figures show population distribution in single years for 2000 and 2010. The peaks on the curves indicate the most preferred ages in reporting while the troughs indicate the under reported ages.

Figure 12.4: Population Distribution in Single Years, Lusaka Province 2000
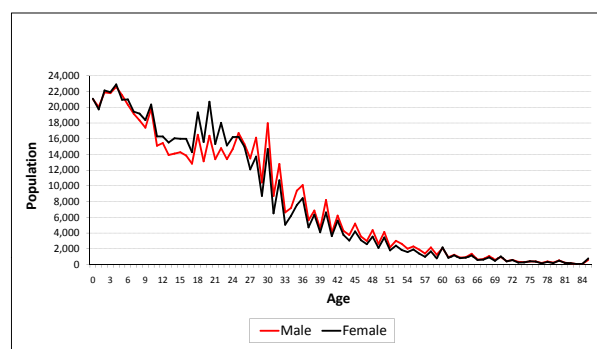
Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 12.5: Population Distribution in Single Years, Lusaka Province 2010
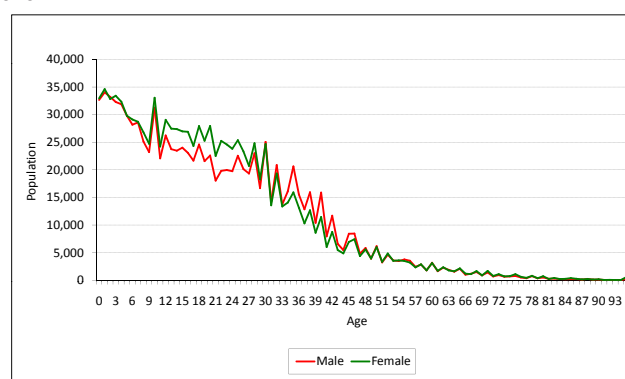
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

A comparison of Figures 12.4 and 12.5 shows that the peaks and troughs were more pronounced for ages reported below 55 years in both censuses. The differences in the peaks and troughs for ages reported after 55 years were not that pronounced. This may suggest that both males and females tend to misreport their ages before age 55.

When single year age data is grouped into five year age groups, irregularities in age data arising from age misreporting tend to disappear. Figure 12.6 and 12.7 show population distribution in 5 year age groups for 2000 and 2010. The figures show smoothened curves after the single age data was grouped for both censuses.

Figure 12.6: Population Distribution by 5 Year Age Group, Lusaka Province 2000
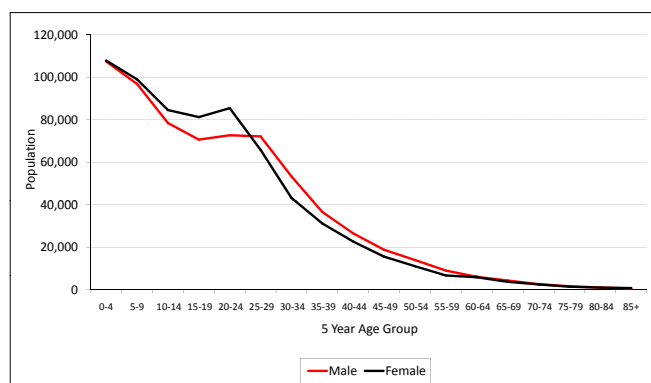
Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 12.7: Population Distribution by 5 Year Age Groups, Lusaka Province 2010
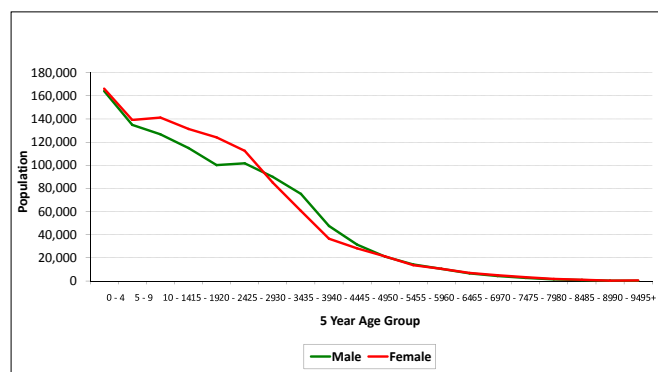
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

12.9.2. Sex Ratios

The presence of omission errors, age misreporting and out migration may be detected by looking at the pattern of sex ratios. A sex ratio of more than 100 shows an excess of males over females while a sex ratio of less than 100 shows an excess of females over males. A sex ratio of 100 indicates an equal number of males and females. In the absence of big fluctuations in births, deaths and migration, the sex ratios are expected to be high at infant ages. After early childhood, the ratios are expected to decline continuously to reach very low levels at the highest ages when female mortality is much lower than male mortality. Figure 12.8 shows sex ratios by rural/urban for 1990, 2000 and 2010.

Sex ratio in Lusaka Province declined from 100.5 in 1990 to 96.3 males per 100 females in 2010. In rural areas, sex ratio increased from 101.0 in 1990 to 102.3 males per 100 females in 2000. It later reduced to 100.4 males per 100 females in 2010. In urban areas, sex ratio declined from 100.5 in 1990 to 96.5 in 2010. Sex ratio results in 2010 show that Lusaka Province changed to an area of more females than males compared to previous censuses. However, rural areas remained an area of more males than females.

Figure 12.8: Sex Ratios by Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 1990, 2000 and 2010
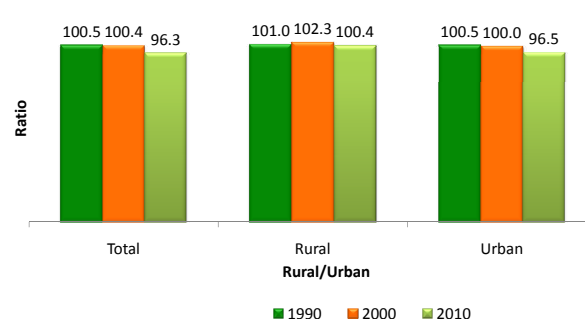
Sources: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

Figure 12.9 shows sex ratio by five year age groups for 1990, 2000 and 2010. In 1990, an analysis of age-specific sex ratios shows more females than males in the age group 0-29 years. An analysis for 2000 shows more females in the age group 0-24 years. In 2010, an analysis of age-specific sex ratios shows more females than males were in age groups 0-29, 50-54 and above 60 years.

Figure 12.9: Sex Ratio by 5 Year Age Group, Lusaka Province 1990, 2000 and   2010
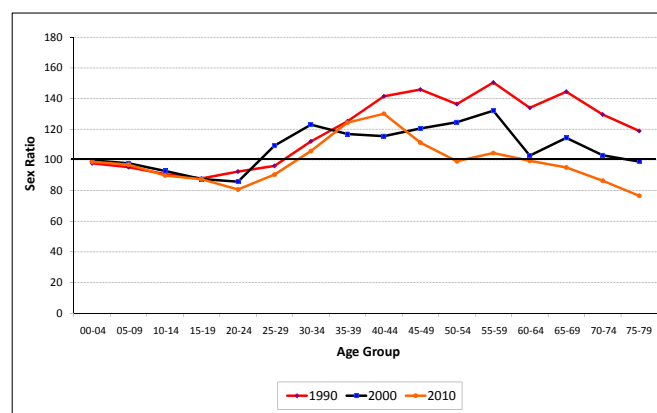
Sources: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

Table 12.3 shows sex ratio by age and rural/urban for 1990, 2000 and 2010. In 1990, sex ratios over 100 were observed in age groups above 30 years. Sex ratios over 100 were observed in age groups above 25 years in 2000. Sex ratios above 100 were observed in age groups 30-49 and 55-59 years in 2010.

The pattern of sex ratio for all the three censuses suggest under enumeration of children since sex ratio is supposed to be high at age groups 0-4 and 5-9 years.

Table 12.3: Sex Ratio by Age and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 1990, 2000 and 2010									
Age Group	1990			2000			2010		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
00-04	97.8	96.2	98.1	99.7	99.9	99.5	98.8	98.5	98.8
05-09	95.3	97.3	95.0	97.8	101.7	96.9	96.9	99.9	96.3
10-14	90.7	99.2	89.2	92.5	99.9	91.2	89.8	98.4	88.2
15-19	87.9	98.6	86.1	87.5	98.6	84.7	87.4	100.2	85.4
20-24	92.4	98.9	91.4	85.8	91.7	84.0	80.7	87.3	79.8
25-29	96.1	99.9	95.5	109.3	103.2	110.6	90.4	94.5	89.9
30-34	112.1	111.2	112.3	123.0	120.4	124.0	105.8	110.1	105.2
35-39	125.2	119.0	126.1	116.9	107.8	119.3	124.3	120.0	124.9
40-44	141.5	102.9	149.3	115.5	109.6	118.7	130.1	125.9	130.8
45-49	145.9	93.6	160.9	120.5	115.3	122.0	111.3	110.4	111.5
50-54	136.4	90.8	153.1	124.6	113.7	129.8	99.1	101.3	98.6
55-59	150.5	118.9	164.3	132.1	108.5	144.2	104.5	104.7	104.5
60-64	134.0	119.9	141.2	102.8	96.1	105.9	99.4	93.3	101.0
65-69	144.5	137.3	149.0	114.4	118.8	115.4	95.1	95.0	95.2
70-74	129.6	148.3	118.4	103.0	121.1	97.1	86.4	89.7	85.2
75+	118.9	124.3	115.0	98.9	105.0	87.6	76.6	93.9	70.6

Sources: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

12.9.3. Age Ratios

The quality of age data can also be evaluated by examining age ratios. When there are no major changes in fertility, mortality or migration, the age ratios do not deviate much from 100, hence, any substantial deviation is explained in terms of age misreporting. Calculations and comparison of age ratios have been done and the results disaggregated by sex are given in Figure 12.10.

The irregular patterns of the age ratios show that data could be affected by errors from age misreporting, digit preference, omission, migration or fluctuations in births and deaths.

Figure 12.10: Age Ratio by Sex, Lusaka Province 2010
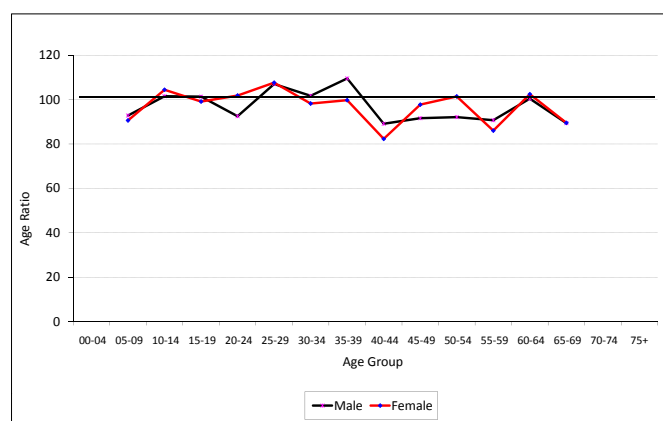
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

The Age-Sex Accuracy Index describes the quality of age data. The United Nations defines age data as "accurate, inaccurate and highly inaccurate" if the Age-Sex Accuracy Index lies below 20, between 20-40, and 40 and above, respectively. Figure 12.11 shows the Age Sex Accuracy Indexes for 1990, 2000 and 2010.

Figure 12.11: Age-Sex Accuracy Index, Lusaka Province 1990, 2000 and 2010
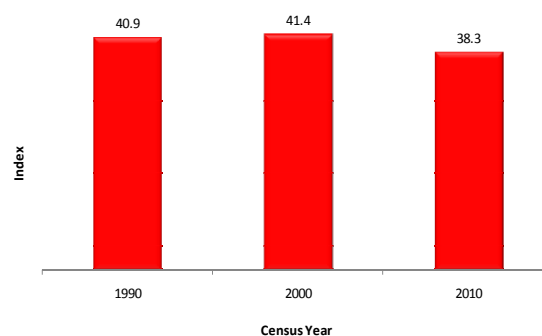
Source: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

The Age-Sex Accuracy Index for Lusaka Province increased from 40.9 in 1990 to 41.4 in 2000. In 2010, the Age-Sex Accuracy index reduced to 38.3. This suggested an improvement in the quality of age data reporting in 2010 compared to both 1990 and 2000. Using the UN interpretation of the age-sex accuracy index, the improvement in the 2010 census data on age data reporting falls in the 'inaccurate' category.

12.9.4. Survival Ratios

Survival ratio is the probability that individuals of the same birth cohort or group of cohorts will still be living 10 years later. Survival ratios have been used to evaluate the quality of age and sex data from two censuses. This assumes that the population is closed to migration and influence of abnormal mortality due to wars, disasters and diseases over a 10 year period. Figure 12.12 shows cohort survival ratio by age and sex for 2000-2010.

Figure 12.12: Cohort Survival Ratio by Age and Sex, Lusaka Province 2000-2010

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

The figure shows fluctuations in the cohort survival ratios rather than the expected systematic continuous decline with the increase in age. These distortions in data could either be due to age misreporting, under enumeration or over enumeration at some age groups.

Generally, female ratios are expected to be higher than the male ratios because females normally have lower mortality compared to males. However, there were higher survival ratios for males than females in the age group 15-34 years.

Figure 12.13 shows overall survival ratios by age and sex for 2000-2010. The overall survival ratios show a continued decline with increase in age. Females had higher survival ratios across all age groups except for age groups 25-29 years and 30-34 years where males had higher survival ratios.

Figure 12.13: Overall Survival Ratio by Age and Sex, Lusaka Province 2000-2010
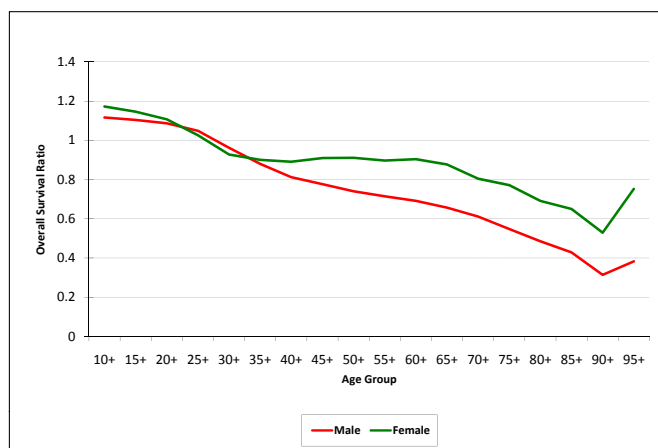
Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

12.9.5. Population Pyramids

Irregularities in the reported age data was analysed using population pyramids. Inaccuracies in census age data are easily spotted when data is distributed in single year than in five year age groups. The population pyramids for the 2010 Census data given in figure 12.14, 12.15 and 12.16, show age misreporting with preference for ages ending with 0 and 5. Figure 12.14 shows the population distribution by single age for 2010.

Figure 12.14: Population Distribution in Single Years, Lusaka Province 2010
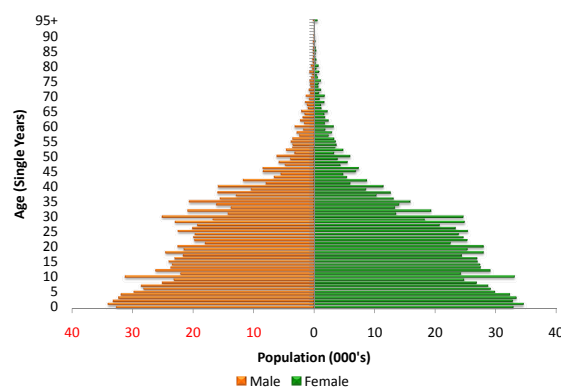
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figures 12.15 and 12.16, shows the population distribution by age and rural/urban for 2010.

Figure 12.15: Population Distribution in Single Years, Lusaka Province Rural 2010
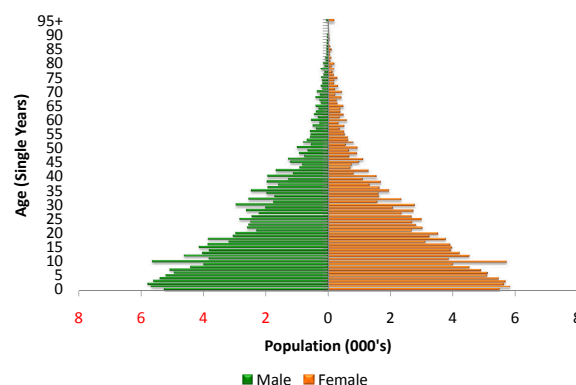
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 12.16: Population Distribution in Single Years, Lusaka Province Urban 2010
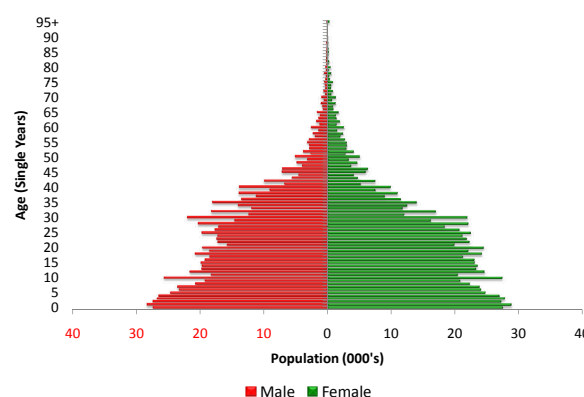
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figures 12.17 and 12.18, shows the reported and smoothed population by age and sex for 2010.

Smoothing the age data using selected techniques for light smoothing of the population (Edwardo E. Arriaga: November 1994), show that the irregularities in the structure were not severe to consider smoothing.

Figure 12.17: Reported and Smoothed Population for Males by Age Group and Smoothing Technique, Lusaka Province 2010
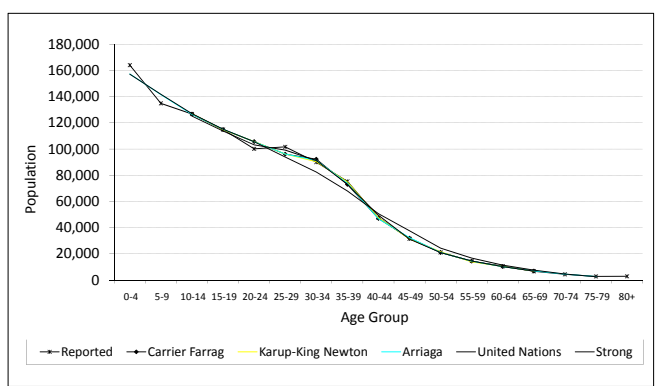
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 12.18: Reported and Smoothed Population for Females by Age Group and Smoothing Technique, Lusaka Province 2010
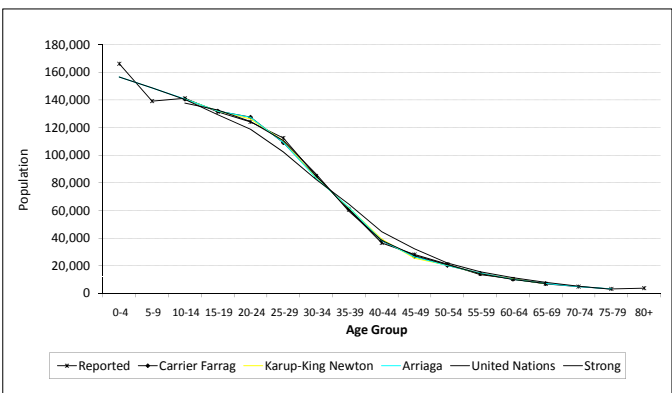
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

ANNEX TABLES AND REFERENCES

Annex A: Population Composition and Demographic Characteristics

A1: Percent Distribution of the Population (Dejure) by Age Group, Sex and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0 - 4	15.1	15.2	15.0	16.9	16.6	17.1	14.8	15.0	14.7
5 - 9	12.7	12.7	12.8	14.5	14.4	14.6	12.4	12.3	12.4
10 - 14	12.6	12.1	13.1	13.8	13.5	14.0	12.4	11.8	12.9
15 - 19	11.8	11.2	12.3	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.1	12.4
20 - 24	10.6	9.8	11.5	8.9	8.4	9.4	10.9	10.0	11.8
25 - 29	10.0	9.7	10.3	7.8	7.7	8.0	10.4	10.1	10.7
30 - 34	8.2	8.6	7.8	6.5	6.9	6.2	8.5	8.9	8.1
35 - 39	6.4	7.2	5.6	5.3	5.8	4.8	6.6	7.5	5.7
40 - 44	4.0	4.6	3.4	3.6	4.1	3.2	4.0	4.7	3.4
45 - 49	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.6
50 - 54	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9
55 - 59	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
60 - 64	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.8
65 - 69	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.5
70 - 74	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4
75 - 79	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
80 - 84	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
85+	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Population	2,191,225	1,082,998	1,108,227	336,318	169,604	166,714	1,854,907	913,394	941,513

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

A2: Percent Distribution of the Population by Selected Age Groups and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010

Age Group	2010 Census		
	Total	Rural	Urban
10-19 (Adolescents ,WHO)	24.4	25.5	24.1
10-24 (Young People, UN)	35.0	34.5	35.1
<15 (Children)	40.4	45.2	39.6
<18 (Children)	47.4	52.3	46.6
15-19 (Middle and later Adolescence)	11.8	11.7	11.8
15-24 (Youths, UN)	22.4	20.7	22.7
15-49 (Reproductive Age Group)	53.8	46.9	55.0
15-35 (Youths, Zambia)	42.3	36.4	43.4
15-64 (Labour force Age group)	58.0	51.9	59.1
60+ (Elderly)	2.6	4.3	2.3
65+ (Elderly)	1.6	2.9	1.4
Total Population	2,191,225	336,318	1,854,907

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Annex B: Social Characteristics

B1: Percent Distribution of Heads by Age Group and Sex, Lusaka Province 2010

Age group of House-hold Head	Total Number of Household heads	Number of Male Headed Households	Percent of Male headed Households	Number of Female Headed Households	Percent of Female Headed Households
Total	444,418	353,797	100	90,621	100
12-14	188	100	*	88	0.1
15 - 19	2,130	1,461	0.4	669	0.7
20 - 24	25,238	20,454	5.8	4,784	5.3
25 - 29	71,504	60,510	17.1	10,994	12.1
30 - 34	86,354	72,824	20.6	13,530	14.9
35 - 39	79,828	66,692	18.9	13,136	14.5
40 - 44	54,727	43,954	12.4	10,773	11.9
45 - 49	39,503	29,849	8.4	9,654	10.7
50 - 54	28,645	20,116	5.7	8,529	9.4
55 - 59	19,685	13,737	3.9	5,948	6.6
60 - 64	14,741	9,899	2.8	4,842	5.3
65+	21,875	14,201	4	7,674	8.5

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

B 2: Relationship to Household Head by Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010.

Relationship to head	Total	Percent	Rural	Percent	Urban	Percent
Total	2,191,225	100	336,318	100	1,854,907	100
Head	444,418	20.3	64,518	19.2	379,900	20.5
Spouse	307,113	14	46,228	13.7	260,885	14.1
Own Son/ Daughter	971,053	44.3	156,858	46.6	814,195	43.9
Step Son/Daughter	24,223	1.1	4,862	1.4	19,361	1
Parent	8,849	0.4	1,433	0.4	7,416	0.4
Brother/Sister	82,486	3.8	7,168	2.1	75,318	4.1
Nephew/Niece	108,635	5	12,029	3.6	96,606	5.2
Son/Daughter-in-law	13,314	0.6	2,714	0.8	10,600	0.6
Grandchild	125,534	5.7	28,102	8.4	97,432	5.3
Parent-in-law	2,829	0.1	523	0.2	2,306	0.1
Cousin	19,868	0.9	1,560	0.5	18,308	1
Other relative	62,709	2.9	7,568	2.3	55,141	3
Non Related	20,194	0.9	2,755	0.8	17,439	0.9

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Annex C: Education

C 1: Population 5 Years and Older by Age (Single and 5 Year Groups), Sex and Literacy Status, and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010

Age (Single and 5 Year Groups)	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**83.0**	**95.8**	**94.8**	**71.7**	**75.0**	**68.4**	**85.0**	**86.4**	**83.6**
5	11.6	40.6	42.6	5.4	5.0	5.9	12.9	12.6	13.2
6	17.2	50.7	52.8	8.3	8.0	8.6	19.1	18.4	19.9
7	26.5	63.1	65.3	14.8	14.3	15.3	29.0	28.4	29.6
8	40.7	74.6	76.9	24.4	23.4	25.4	44.1	42.8	45.4
9	59.4	84.8	86.6	40.6	39.6	41.7	63.2	61.6	64.7
5 - 9	29.8	66.4	69.0	17.6	16.9	18.2	32.3	31.2	33.4
10	73.5	89.9	91.2	56.6	54.6	58.6	77.1	76.5	77.7
11	87.2	95.1	96.1	76.0	74.3	77.7	89.4	89.1	89.7
12	91.8	96.8	97.6	84.2	83.0	85.5	93.3	93.2	93.5
13	95.4	98.3	98.7	91.1	90.4	91.7	96.2	96.3	96.1
14	96.4	98.6	99.1	92.7	91.7	93.6	97.1	97.1	97.0
10 - 14	88.2	95.7	96.6	78.5	77.0	79.8	90.1	89.7	90.4
15	96.8	99.0	99.1	93.9	94.0	93.8	97.3	97.6	97.1
16	97.2	99.2	99.1	94.5	95.1	93.8	97.7	98.0	97.5
17	97.2	99.4	99.1	94.6	95.8	93.3	97.6	97.9	97.3
18	96.7	99.2	98.9	93.3	94.8	91.8	97.3	97.9	96.9
19	96.4	99.1	98.8	92.2	93.8	90.6	97.0	97.6	96.5
15 - 19	96.9	99.2	99.0	93.7	94.7	92.7	97.4	97.8	97.1
20 - 24	95.3	99.0	98.3	89.2	92.3	86.6	96.2	97.4	95.3
25 - 29	94.5	98.8	97.8	85.8	90.0	81.8	95.6	97.3	94.2
30 - 34	94.5	98.7	97.7	85.5	89.6	81.0	95.7	97.4	93.9
35 - 39	94.3	98.8	97.3	85.5	90.2	79.8	95.6	97.5	93.1
40 - 44	93.7	98.7	96.6	85.0	91.0	77.4	95.1	97.6	91.7
45 - 49	92.1	98.5	95.5	82.4	90.3	73.7	93.9	97.4	90.0
50 - 54	89.4	98.2	93.7	78.1	89.5	66.6	91.7	96.8	86.6
55 - 59	87.4	97.9	93.2	76.2	87.4	64.5	89.6	96.6	82.3
60 - 64	79.4	97.0	86.3	67.0	85.5	49.7	82.5	94.4	70.5
65 +	63.9	91.4	73.7	52.0	72.1	33.4	68.1	86.6	52.7

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

C2: Population 5 Years and Older by Age, Sex, and School Attendance and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010

Age (Single and 5 Year Groups)	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**36.9**	**37.1**	**36.8**	**36.0**	**36.9**	**35.1**	**37.1**	**37.1**	**37.0**
5	40.1	39.6	40.6	22.1	21.2	22.9	43.9	43.4	44.3
6	53.3	51.7	54.7	35.4	33.1	37.6	57.0	55.7	58.4
7	69.7	68.8	70.7	58.2	56.5	59.9	72.2	71.4	72.9
8	81.3	80.9	81.7	73.8	72.7	74.9	82.9	82.7	83.1
9	87.3	87.1	87.5	83.2	82.9	83.5	88.1	87.9	88.3
5 - 9	65.1	64.2	66.0	52.7	51.3	54.0	67.7	66.9	68.5
10	88.8	88.6	89.0	85.4	84.6	86.1	89.6	89.5	89.6
11	91.1	91.2	90.9	88.8	88.5	89.1	91.5	91.8	91.3
12	90.8	91.2	90.4	88.8	88.3	89.4	91.2	91.8	90.6
13	90.9	91.2	90.6	89.5	89.6	89.5	91.2	91.5	90.8
14	89.4	90.2	88.7	88.1	87.4	88.8	89.6	90.7	88.7
10 - 14	90.1	90.4	89.9	88.0	87.5	88.4	90.5	91.0	90.2
15	85.8	87.9	83.9	83.8	86.1	81.3	86.2	88.3	84.3
16	82.1	85.4	79.2	79.8	83.6	76.0	82.5	85.8	79.8
17	73.3	78.5	68.6	68.7	76.4	60.7	74.0	78.9	69.8
18	58.8	66.6	51.8	54.0	64.8	43.0	59.6	66.9	53.2
19	43.9	53.0	36.2	40.2	51.8	29.2	44.5	53.2	37.2
15 - 19	69.0	74.5	64.1	66.4	73.6	59.2	69.4	74.7	64.9
20 - 24	18.9	23.4	15.2	15.8	21.5	10.9	19.3	23.7	15.8
25 - 29	6.6	6.8	6.4	4.6	5.0	4.2	6.9	7.1	6.7
30 - 34	4.6	4.3	5.1	3.3	3.1	3.4	4.8	4.4	5.3
35 - 39	4.1	3.9	4.3	2.7	2.8	2.6	4.3	4.1	4.6
40 - 44	3.5	3.5	3.6	2.2	2.3	2.0	3.7	3.6	3.8
45 - 49	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.4	1.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
50 - 54	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.5	2.6	2.3
55 - 59	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.4	1.9
60 - 64	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
65 +	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.1

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Annex D: Economic Characteristics

D1: The Usually Working Population (12 years and Older) By District, Rural/Urban and Sex Lusaka Province 2010.

Rural/Urban, Sex and Economic Activity	Total	Percent	Chon-gwe	Percent	Kafue	Percent	Luangwa	Percent	Lusaka	Percent
Total	**569,351**	**100**	**50,297**	**8.8**	**53,703**	**9.4**	**6,579**	**1.2**	**458,772**	**80.6**
Rural	87,173	100	47,296	54.3	34,173	39.2	5,704	6.5	-	0.0
Urban	482,178	100	3,001	0.6	19,530	4.1	875	0.2	458,772	95.1
Male	369,218	100	30,761	8.3	36,190	9.8	3,577	1.0	298,690	80.9
Female	200,133	100	19,536	9.8	17,513	8.8	3,002	1.5	160,082	80.0
The Usually Working Population (12 years and Older) By Employment Status										
Employer	9,792	1.7	431	0.9	744	1.4	52	0.8	8,565	1.9
Employee	331,209	58.2	18,705	37.2	32,247	60.0	913	13.9	279,344	60.9
Self employed	198,827	34.9	16,638	33.1	16,502	30.7	3,750	57.0	161,937	35.3
Unpaid family worker	29,523	5.2	14,523	28.9	4,210	7.8	1,864	28.3	8,926	1.9
The Usually Working Population (12 years and Older) By Occupation										
Managers	16,984	3.0	793	1.6	1,320	2.5	40	0.6	14,831	3.2
Professionals	56,872	10.0	2,236	4.4	4,494	8.4	298	4.5	49,844	10.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	30,685	5.4	1,039	2.1	2,160	4.0	115	1.7	27,371	6.0
Clerical Support Workers	18,487	3.2	374	0.7	905	1.7	52	0.8	17,156	3.7
Service and Sales Workers	149,776	26.3	4,006	8.0	9,201	17.1	406	6.2	136,163	29.7
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	47,109	8.3	23,367	46.5	10,599	19.7	3,943	59.9	9,200	2.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	81,118	14.2	3,102	6.2	6,113	11.4	545	8.3	71,358	15.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	51,181	9.0	1,105	2.2	3,219	6.0	55	0.8	46,802	10.2
Elementary Occupations	83,566	14.7	10,824	21.5	12,544	23.4	305	4.6	59,893	13.1
Not Stated	33,573	5.9	3,451	6.9	3,148	5.9	820	12.5	26,154	5.7
The Usually Working Population (12 years and Older) By Industry										
Agriculture Hunting Forestry and Fishing	66,531	11.7	32,361	64.3	19,652	36.6	4,409	67.0	10,109	2.2
Mining and Quarrying	3,755	0.7	169	0.3	1,368	2.5	44	0.7	2,174	0.5
Manufacturing	53,080	9.3	1,373	2.7	3,451	6.4	239	3.6	48,017	10.5
Electricity Gas Steam and Air conditioning supply	3,357	0.6	71	0.1	268	0.5	8	0.1	3,010	0.7
Water Supply	2,733	0.5	48	0.1	174	0.3	11	0.2	2,500	0.5
Construction and Allied Repairs	44,152	7.8	1,989	4.0	3,397	6.3	159	2.4	38,607	8.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade Restaurants and Hotel	136,576	24.0	2,412	4.8	6,405	11.9	343	5.2	127,416	27.8
Transport and Storage	43,056	7.6	760	1.5	1,934	3.6	35	0.5	40,327	8.8
Accommodation and food services activities	17,583	3.1	397	0.8	1,295	2.4	62	0.9	15,829	3.5
Information and Communication	9,996	1.8	792	1.6	564	1.1	31	0.5	8,609	1.9
Finance and Insurance	10,259	1.8	172	0.3	544	1.0	10	0.2	9,533	2.1
Real Estate Activities	757	0.1	14	0.0	140	0.3	-	-	603	0.1
Community Social and Personal Services	137,778	24.2	5,649	11.2	10,598	19.7	504	7.7	121,027	26.4
Not stated	39,738	7.0	4,090	8.1	3,913	7.3	724	11.0	31,011	6.8

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Annex E: Fertility Levels, Patterns and Trends

E1: Adjusted ASFRs and TFRs by District, Lusaka Province 2010

Age Group	Total	Chongwe	Kafue	Luangwa	Lusaka
15-19	0.0868	0.1099	0.0817	0.0841	0.0625
20-24	0.2185	0.2962	0.2348	0.2322	0.1899
25-29	0.2221	0.2715	0.2376	0.2430	0.2063
30-34	0.1867	0.2416	0.1971	0.2004	0.1766
35-39	0.1322	0.1957	0.1549	0.1541	0.1242
40-44	0.0567	0.1155	0.0632	0.0579	0.0539
45-49	0.0150	0.0284	0.0176	0.0334	0.0173
TFR	4.6	6.1	5.1	5.3	4.4

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

E2: Observed and Adjusted ASFR, TFR and Mean Age at Childbearing (MACB), Lusaka Province 1990 – 2010

Age Group	1990* Observed ASFR	1990* Adjusted ASFR	2000* Observed ASFR	2000* Adjusted ASFR	2010 Observed ASFR	2010 Adjusted ASFR
15-19	0.0879	0.0940	0.0928	0.1190	0.0534	0.0868
20-24	0.2501	0.2674	0.2118	0.2320	0.1573	0.2185
25-29	0.2746	0.2936	0.2116	0.2100	0.1667	0.2221
30-34	0.2543	0.2719	0.1846	0.1750	0.1428	0.1867
35-39	0.2112	0.2258	0.0420	0.1210	0.1035	0.1322
40-44	0.1203	0.1286	0.0710	0.0520	0.0468	0.0567
45-49	0.0549	0.0587	0.0290	0.0190	0.0144	0.0150
Obs. TFR	6.3		4.7		3.4	
Adj. TFR		6.7		6.0		4.6
MACB					19.9	

Source: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing

E3: Adjusted Total Fertility Rate by Province and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 1990 – 2010

Census Year	Total			Disdtricts			
	Total	Rural	Urban	chongwe	kafue	luangwa	lusaka
1990	6.0	6.6	5.9	-	-	-	-
2000	4.6	5.8	4.4	6.0	5.2	7.1	4.4
2010	4.6	5.9	4.4	6.1	5.1	5.3	4.4

Source: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

E4: GRR and NRR by Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 1990 - 2010

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	ASFR(f)	Survival Ratios	ASFR at Current Mortality Rates	ASFR(f)	Survival Ratios	ASFR at Current Mortality Rates	ASFR(f)	Survival Ratios	ASFR at Current Mortality Rates
15 - 19	0.0264	4.2915	0.1479	0.0414	4.2344	0.1753	0.0240	4.3023	0.0974
20 - 24	0.0773	4.1693	0.4230	0.1108	4.1100	0.4569	0.0727	4.1804	0.2867
25 - 29	0.0819	4.0038	0.4296	0.1050	3.9410	0.4160	0.0790	4.0153	0.2985
30 - 34	0.0699	3.7848	0.3467	0.0867	3.6820	0.3246	0.0677	3.8015	0.2415
35 - 39	0.0513	3.5566	0.2334	0.0744	3.4690	0.2598	0.0479	3.5709	0.1600
40 - 44	0.0234	3.3032	0.0971	0.0398	3.2075	0.1286	0.0206	3.3189	0.0643
45 - 49	0.0067	3.0674	0.0274	0.0114	2.9761	0.0339	0.0058	3.0824	0.0168
GRR 2010	1.7			2.3			1.6		
GRR 2000	1.6			2.1			1.5		
GRR1990	3.0			3.2			2.9		
NRR 2010			1.3			1.8			1.2
NRR 2000			1.3			1.5			1.2
NRR 1990			2.2			2.4			2.1

Source: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Annex F: Mortality

F1: Proportion Distribution of Reported Deaths by Age Group, District and Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010

Age Group	Total	Rural	Urban	Chongwe	Kafue	Luangwa	Lusaka
0 - 4	0.319	0.377	0.309	0.366	0.333	0.367	0.311
5-9	0.033	0.045	0.031	0.043	0.032	0.081	0.031
10-14	0.025	0.023	0.025	0.020	0.025	0.036	0.025
15 - 19	0.038	0.040	0.037	0.033	0.042	0.063	0.037
20 - 24	0.059	0.048	0.061	0.051	0.059	0.036	0.061
25 - 29	0.082	0.061	0.086	0.059	0.077	0.047	0.086
30 - 34	0.091	0.076	0.094	0.077	0.082	0.086	0.094
35 - 39	0.081	0.064	0.084	0.068	0.071	0.068	0.084
40 - 44	0.059	0.051	0.060	0.059	0.056	0.045	0.060
45 - 49	0.046	0.041	0.047	0.039	0.050	0.036	0.046
50 - 54	0.034	0.025	0.035	0.028	0.032	0.023	0.035
55 - 59	0.025	0.022	0.026	0.022	0.028	0.014	0.025
60 - 64	0.025	0.023	0.025	0.024	0.024	0.020	0.025
65 - 69	0.020	0.022	0.019	0.022	0.021	0.020	0.019
70 - 74	0.021	0.027	0.020	0.030	0.023	0.023	0.020
75+	0.043	0.054	0.041	0.059	0.045	0.036	0.041

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Annex H: Disability

H1: Disabled Population by Sex, Rural/Urban and District, Lusaka Province 2010

Sex and District	Disabled Population			Percent Disabled		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	27,350	6,079	21,271	1.3	1.9	1.2
Male	14,470	3,331	11,139	1.4	2.1	1.3
Female	12,880	2,748	10,132	1.2	1.7	1.1
District						
Chongwe	3,270	3,120	150	1.8	1.8	1.3
Kafue	3,852	2,449	1,403	1.8	1.9	1.6
Luangwa	564	510	54	2.4	2.8	1.2
Lusaka	19,664	-	19,664	1.1		1.1

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

H2: Disabled Population by Age and Sex, Lusaka Province 2010

Age Group	Disabled Population			Percent Disabled		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	27,350	14,470	12,880	1.3	1.4	1.2
0 - 4	1,463	804	659	0.4	0.5	0.4
5-9	2,288	1,275	1,013	0.8	0.9	0.7
10-14	2,786	1,492	1,294	1.0	1.2	0.9
15 - 19	2,580	1,359	1,221	1.0	1.2	0.9
20 - 24	2,167	1,119	1,048	1.0	1.1	0.8
25 - 29	2,097	1,139	958	1.0	1.1	0.9
30 - 34	2,008	1,119	889	1.1	1.2	1.0
35 - 39	2,017	1,182	835	1.5	1.6	1.4
40 - 44	1,725	965	760	2.1	2.0	2.1
45 - 49	1,480	775	705	2.5	2.5	2.5
50 - 54	1,348	664	684	3.2	3.2	3.2
55 - 59	1,057	533	524	3.8	3.7	3.8
60 - 64	1,041	497	544	4.9	4.7	5.1
65 - 69	904	432	472	6.6	6.5	6.8
70 - 74	842	395	447	9.0	9.1	8.9
75 - 79	638	306	332	10.5	11.2	10.0
80 - 84	407	203	204	12.4	14.1	11.1
85 - 89	273	123	150	13.7	14.3	13.2
90 - 94	97	47	50	15.1	16.4	14.1
95+	132	41	91	16.8	18.6	16.1

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Annex I: Evaluation Of Coverage And Content Errors

I1: Population by Age Group, Sex, Age Ratio and Sex Ratio, Lusaka Province 1990

Age Group	Population		Age Ratio		Deviation from 100		Sex Ratio	Difference
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
0-4	78,741	80,487	-	-	-	-	97.8	-
5-9	69,916	73,336	98.6	97.8	-1.4	-2.2	95.3	-2.5
10-14	63,125	69,561	97.9	99.0	-2.1	-1.0	90.7	-4.6
15-19	59,056	67,201	101.3	105.5	1.3	5.5	87.9	-2.9
20-24	53,447	57,854	106.2	104.7	6.2	4.7	92.4	4.5
25-29	41,609	43,307	92.2	95.6	-7.8	-4.4	96.1	3.7
30-34	36,772	32,793	108.8	102.4	8.8	2.4	112.1	16.1
35-39	25,997	20,764	89.2	86.5	-10.8	-13.5	125.2	13.1
40-44	21,510	15,201	104.3	97.4	4.3	-2.6	141.5	16.3
45-49	15,253	10,453	93.2	89.2	-6.8	-10.8	145.9	4.4
50-54	11,228	8,229	99.1	107.1	-0.9	7.1	136.4	-9.5
55-59	7,403	4,919	93.4	84.3	-6.6	-15.7	150.5	14.1
60-64	4,621	3,448	89.5	99.4	-10.5	-0.6	134.0	-16.5
65-69	2,919	2,020	92.8	85.3	-7.2	-14.7	144.5	10.5
70-74	1,667	1,286	-	-	0.0	0.0	129.6	-14.9
75+	1,620	1,363					118.9	
Total	494,884	492,222	-	-				
Mean	-	-	-	-	5.7	6.6	-	9.5

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing

Age-Sex Accuracy Index = 3 times mean difference in sex ratio plus mean
deviations of males and females age ratios.
3 x 9.5 + 5.7 + 6.6
= 40.9

I2: Population by Age Group, Sex, Age Ratio and Sex Ratio, Lusaka Province 2000

Age Group	Population		Age Ratio		Deviation from 100		Sex Ratio	Difference
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
0-4	107,426	107,795	-	-	-	-	99.7	-
5-9	96,716	98,921	104.2	102.9	4.2	2.9	97.8	-1.9
10-14	78,167	84,478	93.2	93.8	-6.8	-6.2	92.5	-5.2
15-19	70,968	81,123	93.7	95.5	-6.3	-4.5	87.5	-5.0
20-24	73,326	85,467	102.3	116.0	2.3	16.0	85.8	-1.7
25-29	72,411	66,258	115.1	103.4	15.1	3.4	109.3	23.5
30-34	52,443	42,652	96.7	87.8	-3.3	-12.2	123.0	13.7
35-39	36,047	30,847	91.2	93.9	-8.8	-6.1	116.9	-6.1
40-44	26,585	23,022	97.3	99.4	-2.7	-0.6	115.5	-1.4
45-49	18,626	15,459	91.9	90.3	-8.1	-9.7	120.5	5.0
50-54	13,961	11,207	101.4	100.9	1.4	0.9	124.6	4.1
55-59	8,924	6,757	89.1	79.0	-10.9	-21.0	132.1	7.5
60-64	6,061	5,897	91.4	111.8	-8.6	11.8	102.8	29.3
65-69	4,340	3,794	100.4	90.3	0.4	-9.7	114.4	11.6
70-74	2,582	2,507	-	-	0.0	0.0	103.0	-11.4
75+	3,181	3,215					98.9	
Total	671,764	669,399	-	-				
Mean	-	-	-	-	6.1	8.1	-	9.1

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Age-Sex Accuracy Index   = 3 times mean difference in sex ratio plus mean
deviations of males and females age ratios.
3 x 9.1 + 6.1 + 8.1
= 41.4

I3: Population by Age Group, Sex, Age Ratio and Sex Ratio, Lusaka Province 2010								
Age Group	Population		Age Ratio		Deviation from 100		Sex Ratio	Difference
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
0-4	164,089	166,160					98.8	
5-9	134,904	139,153	92.8	90.6	-7.2	-9.4	96.9	-1.8
10-14	126,766	141,176	101.5	104.4	1.5	4.4	89.8	-7.2
15-19	114,904	131,397	101.3	99.1	1.3	-0.9	87.4	-2.3
20-24	100,177	124,116	92.5	101.8	-7.5	1.8	80.7	-6.7
25-29	101,691	112,492	107.0	107.6	7.0	7.6	90.4	9.7
30-34	89,969	85,030	101.7	98.2	1.7	-1.8	105.8	15.4
35-39	75,312	60,613	109.5	99.7	9.5	-0.3	124.3	18.4
40-44	47,555	36,550	89.1	82.3	-10.9	-17.7	130.1	5.9
45-49	31,442	28,241	91.6	97.7	-8.4	-2.3	111.3	-18.8
50-54	21,064	21,266	92.1	101.4	-7.9	1.4	99.1	-12.3
55-59	14,318	13,698	90.7	86.0	-9.3	-14.0	104.5	5.5
60-64	10,517	10,584	100.4	102.4	0.4	2.4	99.4	-5.2
65-69	6,640	6,979	89.4	89.5	-10.6	-10.5	95.1	-4.2
70-74	4,331	5,013	-	-	0.0	0.0	86.4	-8.7
75+	5,536	7,224	-	-	-	-	76.6	-
Total	1049215	1089692	-	-			-	
Mean	-	-	-	-	6.4	5.7	-	8.7

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Age-Sex Accuracy Index   = 3 times mean difference in sex ratio plus mean deviations of males and females age ratios.
3 x 8.7 + 6.4 + 5.7
= 38.3

Life Tables

Table 1: Abridged Life Table for Both Sexes, Lusaka Province 2010

Age,	Width,	nMx	nax	nqx	lx	ndx	nLx	5Px	Tx	ex
0	1	0.0715	0.3	0.0681	100,000	6,809	95,234	0.9047	5,092,241	50.9
1	4	0.0122	0.4	0.0466	93,191	4,345	357,121	0.9691	4,997,007	53.6
5	5	0.0030	0.5	0.0147	88,846	1,305	438,355	0.9883	4,639,886	52.2
10	5	0.0023	0.5	0.0114	87,540	994	433,228	0.9821	4,201,531	48.0
15	5	0.0038	0.5	0.0186	86,546	1,608	425,493	0.9694	3,768,303	43.5
20	5	0.0066	0.5	0.0319	84,938	2,711	412,490	0.9558	3,342,810	39.4
25	5	0.0095	0.5	0.0456	82,227	3,746	394,277	0.9406	2,930,320	35.6
30	5	0.0129	0.5	0.0610	78,481	4,787	370,861	0.9314	2,536,043	32.3
35	5	0.0148	0.5	0.0695	73,694	5,118	345,435	0.9204	2,165,181	29.4
40	5	0.0174	0.5	0.0808	68,575	5,542	317,938	0.9129	1,819,746	26.5
45	5	0.0191	0.5	0.0879	63,033	5,539	290,241	0.9094	1,501,808	23.8
50	5	0.0198	0.5	0.0909	57,494	5,226	263,957	0.9000	1,211,566	21.1
55	5	0.0222	0.5	0.1011	52,269	5,283	237,571	0.8736	947,609	18.1
60	5	0.0293	0.5	0.1296	46,986	6,088	207,534	0.8485	710,038	15.1
65	5	0.0358	0.5	0.1543	40,898	6,310	176,095	0.7842	502,505	12.3
70	5	0.0561	0.5	0.2239	34,588	7,744	138,092	0.7450	326,409	9.4
75	5	0.0677	0.5	0.2595	26,844	6,966	102,874	0.4537	188,317	7.0
80	+	0.0971	0.5	1.0000	19,878	19,878	85,444		85,444	4.3

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Table 2: Abridged Life Table for Males, Lusaka Province 2010

Age,	Width,	nMx	nax	nqx	lx	ndx	nLx	5Px	Tx	ex
0	1	0.0762	0.3	0.0723	100,000	7,231	94,938	0.8997	4,919,063	49.2
1	4	0.0127	0.4	0.0484	92,769	4,493	354,899	0.9668	4,824,125	52.0
5	5	0.0033	0.5	0.0163	88,275	1,435	434,921	0.9879	4,469,226	50.6
10	5	0.0024	0.5	0.0116	86,841	1,010	429,658	0.9817	4,034,305	46.5
15	5	0.0039	0.5	0.0191	85,831	1,637	421,786	0.9669	3,604,647	42.0
20	5	0.0072	0.5	0.0347	84,193	2,923	407,814	0.9509	3,182,861	37.8
25	5	0.0106	0.5	0.0507	81,271	4,122	387,802	0.9362	2,775,046	34.1
30	5	0.0139	0.5	0.0654	77,148	5,044	363,043	0.9248	2,387,244	30.9
35	5	0.0164	0.5	0.0764	72,104	5,506	335,745	0.9140	2,024,202	28.1
40	5	0.0189	0.5	0.0871	66,598	5,801	306,885	0.8993	1,688,457	25.4
45	5	0.0225	0.5	0.1024	60,797	6,223	275,980	0.8971	1,381,571	22.7
50	5	0.0227	0.5	0.1030	54,574	5,618	247,586	0.8909	1,105,591	20.3
55	5	0.0244	0.5	0.1098	48,955	5,377	220,582	0.8659	858,005	17.5
60	5	0.0313	0.5	0.1371	43,579	5,975	191,005	0.8462	637,423	14.6
65	5	0.0363	0.5	0.1560	37,604	5,866	161,620	0.7569	446,418	11.9
70	5	0.0660	0.5	0.2545	31,737	8,078	122,334	0.7309	284,798	9.0
75	5	0.0718	0.5	0.2712	23,659	6,417	89,417	0.4496	162,463	6.9
80	+	0.1080	0.5	1.0000	17,242	17,242	73,046		73,046	4.2

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Table 3: Abridged Life Table for Females, Lusaka Province 2010

Age,	Width,	nMx	nax	nqx	lx	ndx	nLx	5Px	Tx	ex
0	1	0.0669	0.3	0.0639	100,000	6,388	95,528	0.9097	5,285,019	52.9
1	4	0.0117	0.4	0.0448	93,612	4,197	359,338	0.9712	5,189,491	55.4
5	5	0.0027	0.5	0.0132	89,415	1,178	441,774	0.9887	4,830,153	54.0
10	5	0.0022	0.5	0.0111	88,237	981	436,772	0.9826	4,388,378	49.7
15	5	0.0037	0.5	0.0182	87,256	1,584	429,153	0.9715	3,951,606	45.3
20	5	0.0061	0.5	0.0296	85,672	2,540	416,933	0.9603	3,522,453	41.1
25	5	0.0085	0.5	0.0408	83,133	3,395	400,384	0.9453	3,105,519	37.4
30	5	0.0119	0.5	0.0563	79,737	4,491	378,476	0.9397	2,705,136	33.9
35	5	0.0129	0.5	0.0607	75,246	4,571	355,661	0.9287	2,326,660	30.9
40	5	0.0155	0.5	0.0725	70,675	5,124	330,317	0.9286	1,970,999	27.9
45	5	0.0152	0.5	0.0712	65,551	4,670	306,738	0.9221	1,640,682	25.0
50	5	0.0169	0.5	0.0787	60,880	4,788	282,855	0.9097	1,333,944	21.9
55	5	0.0200	0.5	0.0918	56,092	5,147	257,301	0.8817	1,051,089	18.7
60	5	0.0273	0.5	0.1216	50,945	6,194	226,853	0.8504	793,789	15.6
65	5	0.0355	0.5	0.1532	44,751	6,855	192,908	0.8093	566,936	12.7
70	5	0.0475	0.5	0.1956	37,896	7,412	156,125	0.7570	374,028	9.9
75	5	0.0644	0.5	0.2496	30,484	7,609	118,181	0.4576	217,903	7.1
80	+	0.0892	0.5	1.0000	22,875	22,875	99,722		99,722	4.4

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Table 4: Abridged Life Table for Both Sexes, Lusaka Province Rural 2010

Age,	Width,	nMx	nax	nqx	lx	ndx	nLx	5Px	Tx	ex
0	1	0.0788	0.3	0.0747	100,000	7,468	94,773	0.8974	5,216,126	52.2
1	4	0.0127	0.4	0.0486	92,532	4,496	353,945	0.9652	5,121,353	55.3
5	5	0.0036	0.5	0.0178	88,037	1,570	433,117	0.9893	4,767,408	54.2
10	5	0.0020	0.5	0.0099	86,466	856	428,482	0.9806	4,334,291	50.1
15	5	0.0042	0.5	0.0204	85,611	1,750	420,178	0.9693	3,905,809	45.6
20	5	0.0066	0.5	0.0319	83,860	2,673	407,275	0.9572	3,485,632	41.6
25	5	0.0092	0.5	0.0441	81,188	3,578	389,835	0.9377	3,078,357	37.9
30	5	0.0137	0.5	0.0645	77,609	5,004	365,529	0.9335	2,688,522	34.6
35	5	0.0142	0.5	0.0667	72,606	4,844	341,230	0.9240	2,322,992	32.0
40	5	0.0166	0.5	0.0771	67,762	5,226	315,291	0.9228	1,981,763	29.2
45	5	0.0166	0.5	0.0772	62,536	4,825	290,964	0.9362	1,666,472	26.6
50	5	0.0132	0.5	0.0622	57,710	3,591	272,392	0.9187	1,375,507	23.8
55	5	0.0181	0.5	0.0836	54,119	4,524	250,238	0.9075	1,103,115	20.4
60	5	0.0204	0.5	0.0936	49,595	4,642	227,087	0.8909	852,877	17.2
65	5	0.0247	0.5	0.1111	44,953	4,992	202,302	0.8354	625,790	13.9
70	5	0.0405	0.5	0.1712	39,961	6,843	169,013	0.8077	423,488	10.6
75	5	0.0473	0.5	0.1952	33,118	6,463	136,507	0.4636	254,476	7.7
80	+	0.0636	0.5	1.0000	26,655	26,655	117,969		117,969	4.4

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Table 5: Abridged Life Table for Both Sexes, Lusaka Province Urban 2010

Age,	Width,	nMx	nax	nqx	lx	ndx	nLx	5Px	Tx	ex
0	1	0.0701	0.3	0.0668	100,000	6,680	95,324	0.9062	5,061,944	50.6
1	4	0.0121	0.4	0.0462	93,320	4,314	357,752	0.9698	4,966,620	53.2
5	5	0.0028	0.5	0.0140	89,007	1,249	439,412	0.9881	4,608,868	51.8
10	5	0.0024	0.5	0.0116	87,757	1,022	434,188	0.9824	4,169,456	47.5
15	5	0.0037	0.5	0.0183	86,735	1,584	426,548	0.9695	3,735,269	43.1
20	5	0.0066	0.5	0.0319	85,151	2,718	413,524	0.9557	3,308,721	38.9
25	5	0.0095	0.5	0.0458	82,433	3,772	395,193	0.9410	2,895,197	35.1
30	5	0.0128	0.5	0.0605	78,661	4,761	371,882	0.9311	2,500,004	31.8
35	5	0.0149	0.5	0.0698	73,900	5,161	346,275	0.9198	2,128,121	28.8
40	5	0.0176	0.5	0.0814	68,739	5,596	318,514	0.9111	1,781,846	25.9
45	5	0.0195	0.5	0.0898	63,143	5,671	290,197	0.9042	1,463,333	23.2
50	5	0.0212	0.5	0.0966	57,472	5,550	262,385	0.8964	1,173,136	20.4
55	5	0.0231	0.5	0.1044	51,922	5,422	235,210	0.8657	910,751	17.5
60	5	0.0315	0.5	0.1380	46,500	6,419	203,616	0.8356	675,541	14.5
65	5	0.0395	0.5	0.1678	40,081	6,726	170,141	0.7666	471,925	11.8
70	5	0.0619	0.5	0.2421	33,356	8,076	130,438	0.7221	301,784	9.0
75	5	0.0760	0.5	0.2832	25,280	7,159	94,184	0.4503	171,346	6.8
80	+	0.1101	0.5	1.0000	18,121	18,121	77,162		77,162	4.3

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

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2010 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING QUESTIONNAIRE

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

2010 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

IDENTIFICATION

Province

District

Constituency

Ward

Region: Rural [1] Urban

CSA No.

SEA No.

Census Building No. (CBN)

Housing Unit No. (HUN)

Household No. (HHN)

Village/Locality Name

Residential Address

Chief's Area

INTERVIEW STATUS

Completed (occupied) [1]
Non-contact (occupied) [2]
Not interviewed (vacant) [3]
Non residential [4]
Refused [5]
Other [6]

MARK HERE IF MORE THAN ONE QUESTIONNAIRE [1]

Questionnaire ___ of ___

SECTION P - QUESTIONS ON POPULATION FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

P1 NAMES of usual residents and visitors

P2 Membership status?
Usual member Present [1]
Usual member Absent [2]
Visitor [3]

P3 What is (NAME'S) relationship to the head of household?
Head of Household [1]
Spouse [2]
Own Son/Daughter [3]
Step Son/Daughter [4]
Parent [5]
Brother/Sister [6]
Nephew/Niece [7]
Son/Daughter-in-Law [8]
Grandchild [9]
Parent-in-Law [10]
Cousin [11]
Other Relative [12]
Unrelated [13]

P4 Is (NAME) male or female?
Male [1] Female [2]

P5 How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? In Years
If less than 1 year enter "00"

P6 PLACE OF BIRTH Where was (NAME) born?
Write District/Country name then code

P7 Was this part of the district rural or urban at the time of birth?
Rural [1] Urban [2] Outside Zambia [3]

P8 Is (NAME) Zambian? [1] [2]
If Zambian, code here then skip to P11

P9 If non-Zambian, code here then write name of country

P10 What is the main purpose of your stay in Zambia?
Employment [1]
Family formation/reunification [2]
Education/Training [3]
Settlement [4]
Refuge/Asylum [5]
Investor [6]
Tourist [7]
Other [8]

P11 What is (NAME'S) religion?
Catholic [1]
Protestant [2]
Muslim [3]
Hindu [4]
Buddist [5]
Bahai faith [6]
Other [7]
None [8]

ENUMERATOR
Name _____ Date _____

SUPERVISOR
Name _____ Date _____

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99080946 (82)

M-6193

99080946 (82)

HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY COUNT

Usual members present

Male	
Female	
Total	

Usual members absent

	Male		Female		Total	
Male						
Female						
Total						

Visitors

	Male	Female	Total

INSTITUTIONAL

Type of Collective Quarters

Hotel/Motel/Lodge	[1]
Hostel/Guest House/Inn	[2]
Hospital	[3]
Learning Institution	[4]
Prison	[5]
Police Cell	[6]
Refugee Camp	[7]
Other (specify below)	[8]

Summary Count

Male	
Female	
Total	

FOR ALL MEMBERS PRESENT

ONLY FOR PERSONS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD

ONLY FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND OLDER

Person Number	P12 What is (NAME'S) ethnicity?	P13 What is (NAME'S) predominant language of communication?	P14 Where was (NAME) residing in October 2009?	P15 How long has (NAME) been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE)?	P16 Is (NAME) disabled in any way?	P17 What is (NAME'S) disability? Mark all those that apply	P18 What is the cause of (NAME'S) disability? Mark all those that apply	P19 Is (NAME) an albino?	P20 Is (NAME'S) biological mother alive?	P21 Does (NAME'S) biological mother live in this household?	P22 Is (NAME'S) biological father alive?	P23 Does (NAME'S) biological father live in this household?	P24 Does (NAME) have a birth certificate?	P25 Can (NAME) read and write in any language?	P26 Has (NAME) ever attended school?	P27 Is (NAME) currently attending school?	P28 What highest level of education has (NAME) completed?

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ONLY FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND OLDER

P29 What is the highest professional or vocational qualification (NAME) has completed?

None [1], Certificate [2], Diploma [3], Bachelors Degree [4], Masters Degree [5], PhD [6]

P30 What is the field of study for the highest professional or vocational qualification completed?

Write field of study and enter code.

ONLY FOR PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS OR OLDER

P31 What did (NAME) do in the last 7 days?

Worked - Paid non seasonal [1], Worked - Unpaid non seasonal [2], Worked - Paid seasonal [3], Worked - Unpaid seasonal [4], On leave [5], Unpaid work on household holding or business [6], Unemployed and seeking work [7], Not seeking work but available for work [8], Full time housewife/homemaker [9], Full time student [10], Not available for work for other reasons [11] → Go to P36

P32 What did (NAME) do in the last 12 months?

Worked - Paid non seasonal [1], Worked - Unpaid non seasonal [2], Worked - Paid seasonal [3], Worked - Unpaid seasonal [4], On leave [5], Unpaid work on household holding or business [6], Unemployed and seeking work [7], Not seeking work but available for work [8], Full time housewife/homemaker [9], Full time student [10], Not available for work for other reasons [11] → Go to P36

P33 What was (NAME'S) employment status in the last 12 months?

An employer [1], An employee [2], Self employed [3], An unpaid family worker [4]

P34 What kind of work did (NAME) do in his/her main job or business during the last 12 months?

Write main occupation and enter code.

ONLY FOR PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND OLDER

P35 What kind of business/service was mainly carried out by (NAME'S) employer/establishment/business in the last 12 months?

Write name of industry and enter code.

P36 What is (NAME'S) marital status?

Never married [1] → Go to P38, Married [2], Divorced [3], Separated [4], Widowed [5], Cohabiting [6]

P37 How old was (NAME) when he/she first got married or started cohabiting?

Age at first marriage

FEMALES 12 YEARS AND OLDER

P38 Have you ever had a live birth (including babies who died after birth?

Yes [1], No [2] → Go to P46

Of the children born to you alive how many are....?

P39 Living with you now? — Male, Female

P40 Living elsewhere? — Male, Female

P41 Dead? — Male, Female

FEMALES 12 - 49 YEARS OLD

P42 Did you have any live births in the last 12 months?

Yes [1], No [2] → Go to P46

Of the children born to you alive in the last 12 months how many are....?

P43 Living with you now? — Male, Female

P44 Living elsewhere? — Male, Female

P45 Dead? — Male, Female

PERSONS 16 YEARS+

P46 Do you have a Zambian Green National Registration card?

Yes [1], No [2]

P47 Are you a registered voter?

Yes [1], No [2]

Person Number [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8]

ENUMERATOR: GO TO THE NEXT PAGE TO CONTINUE WITH THE LIST OF THE HOUSEHOLD'S MEMBERS. IF THE PERSON IS THE LAST MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, PROCEED TO SECTION D

SECTION A – AGRICULTURE

A1 Has your household engaged directly in any of the following agricultural activities, that is: crop growing, livestock and poultry raising, fish farming and game ranching since 1st October 2009?

Yes [1] No [2] → M1

A2 On your holding, which of the following crops did you grow since 1st October 2009?

	Yes	No
Maize	[1]	[2]
Sorghum	[1]	[2]
Millet	[1]	[2]
Rice	[1]	[2]
Cassava	[1]	[2]
Sweet potatoes	[1]	[2]
Irish potatoes	[1]	[2]
Groundnuts	[1]	[2]
Mixed beans	[1]	[2]
Cow peas	[1]	[2]
Wheat	[1]	[2]
Cotton	[1]	[2]
Burley tobacco	[1]	[2]
Virginia tobacco	[1]	[2]
Sunflower	[1]	[2]
Soya beans	[1]	[2]
Paprika	[1]	[2]
Sugar cane	[1]	[2]
Cashew Nuts	[1]	[2]
Vegetables	[1]	[2]
Orchard	[1]	[2]
Coffee	[1]	[2]
Velvet beans	[1]	[2]
Bambara nuts	[1]	[2]
Pineapple	[1]	[2]
Other crop	[1]	[2]

A3 On your holding, which of the following livestock/poultry have you raised since 1st October 2009?

	Yes	No
Cattle	[1]	[2]
Goats	[1]	[2]
Pigs	[1]	[2]
Sheep	[1]	[2]
Donkeys	[1]	[2]
Chickens	[1]	[2]
Other Poultry	[1]	[2]
Other Livestock	[1]	[2]

A4 Has your agriculture holding included fish farming since 1st October 2009?

Yes [1] No [2]

A5 Has your agriculture holding included game ranching since 1st October 2009?

Yes [1] No [2]

SECTION M: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

Please record information on the deaths that occurred in the household during the last 12 months. Do not forget the children.

M1 Is there any member of the household who died since October 2009?

Yes [1] No [2] → End

Death Number	M2 What was the sex of the deceased?	M3 What was the age of the deceased? (Age in completed years. Record 00 if less than 1 year)	M4 What was the cause of death? Accident/Injury	Suicide	Spousal Violence	Other Violence	Sickness/Disease	Witchcraft	Other	M5 Did the death occur while pregnant?	M6 Did the death occur during childbirth?	If death of Woman aged 12-49 — M7 Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended?
[1]	Male [1] Female [2]		[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	Yes [1] → End No [2]	Yes [1] → End No [2]	Yes [1] → End No [2]
[2]	Male [1] Female [2]		[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	Yes [1] → End No [2]	Yes [1] → End No [2]	Yes [1] → End No [2]
[3]	Male [1] Female [2]		[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	Yes [1] → End No [2]	Yes [1] → End No [2]	Yes [1] → End No [2]
[4]	Male [1] Female [2]		[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	Yes [1] → End No [2]	Yes [1] → End No [2]	Yes [1] → End No [2]
[5]	Male [1] Female [2]		[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	Yes [1] → End No [2]	Yes [1] → End No [2]	Yes [1] → End No [2]
[6]	Male [1] Female [2]		[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	Yes [1] → End No [2]	Yes [1] → End No [2]	Yes [1] → End No [2]

SECTION H – HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

H1 Type of housing unit

Traditional [1]
Improved traditional [2]
Mixed [3]
Conventional flat [4]
Conventional house [5]
Mobile [6]
Part of commercial building [7]
Improvised/Makeshift [8]
Collective/Institutional quarters [9]
Unintended [10]
Other [96]

H2 What is the main type of material used for the roof?

Thatch/Palm Leaf [1]
Rustic Mat [2]
Palm/Bamboo [3]
Wood Planks [4]
Cardboard [5]
Metal/Iron Sheets [6]
Wood [7]
Asbestos [8]
Ceramic Tiles/Harvey Tiles [9]
Cement [10]
Roofing Shingles [11]
Mud Tiles [12]
Other [96]

H3 What are the walls of this housing unit mainly made of?

Burnt bricks [1]
Mud bricks [2]
Compressed mud [3]
Compressed cement bricks [4]
Concrete blocks/slab [5]
Cement blocks [6]
Stone [7]
Iron sheets [8]
Asbestos/hardboard/wood [9]
Pole and dagga/mud [10]
Grass [11]
Other [96]

H4 What is the floor of this housing unit mainly made of?

Concrete [1]
Cement [2]
Brick [3]
Tiles [4]
Mud [5]
Wood (not wooden tiles) [6]
Marble [7]
Terrazzo [8]
Other [96]

H5 Type of Occupancy?

Single household [1] → H7
One household in several housing units [2]
Shared [3]
Vacant [4]
Non-contact [5] → End
Non-residential [6]

H6 (If shared) what is the number of households? ☐☐

H7 What is the main source of water supply for...

	Household use	Drinking
Piped water inside the housing unit	[1]	[1]
Piped water outside housing unit within stand/plot	[2]	[2]
Communal tap	[3]	[3]
Protected well	[4]	[4]
Protected borehole	[5]	[5]
Unprotected well	[6]	[6]
Unprotected borehole	[7]	[7]
River/Dam/Stream	[8]	[8]
Rain Water Tank	[9]	[9]
Other tap	[10]	[10]
Water Kiosk	[11]	[11]
Water Vendor	[12]	[12]
Mineral/bottled water	[13]	[13]
Other	[96]	[96]

H8 How many living rooms and bedrooms does this housing unit have?

LIVING ☐☐ BEDROOMS ☐☐

H9 How many persons usually sleep in the housing unit(s)? ☐☐

H10 Does this housing unit have a kitchen?

Yes [1] No [2]

SECTION HH – HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

HH1 What is the main source of energy used for...

	Light-ing	Cook-ing	Heat-ing
Electricity	[1]	[1]	[1]
Gas	[2]	[2]	[2]
Wood	[3]	[3]	[3]
Candle	[4]	[4]	[4]
Paraffin	[5]	[5]	[5]
Cowdung	[6]	[6]	[6]
Charcoal	[7]	[7]	[7]
Coal	[8]	[8]	[8]
Solar	[9]	[9]	[9]
Bio fuel	[10]	[10]	[10]
Diesel	[11]	[11]	[11]
None	[12]	[12]	[12]
Other	[96]	[96]	[96]

HH2 Does your household have?

	Yes	No
A Radio	[1]	[2]
A Television	[1]	[2]
Refrigerator/freezer	[1]	[2]
A Telephone	[1]	[2]
A Bicycle	[1]	[2]
A Motor vehicle	[1]	[2]
An Internet facility	[1]	[2]
A Computer/Laptop	[1]	[2]
A Motorcycle	[1]	[2]
A Plough	[1]	[2]
A Boat/Canoe	[1]	[2]
A Scotch Cart	[1]	[2]
A Donkey	[1]	[2]
A Mobile Phone	[1]	[2]
Oxen	[1]	[2]
A Wheelbarrow	[1]	[2]

HH3 How is the household refuse disposed?

Regularly collected [1]
Irregularly collected [2]
Burnt [3]
Roadside dumping [4]
Other dumping [5]
Burying/pit [6]
Other [7]

HH4 What is the main type of toilet used by members of this household?

Flush Private connected to water sewer system [1]
Flush Private connected to stand alone soak away [2]
Flush Communal [3]
Pit Latrine [4]
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP) [5]
Bucket [6]
Other [7]
No toilet facility [8] → HH7

HH5 Is this toilet inside or outside this housing unit?

Inside [1] Outside [2]

HH6 Is this toilet exclusively used by members of this household?

Yes [1] No [2]

HH7 Is this housing unit owned by any member of this household?

Yes [1] No [2] → HH9

HH8 How was this housing unit acquired?

Purchased [1]
Mortgage [2]
Freely [3]
Inherited [4]
Self built [5]
Other [6]

HH9 Is this housing unit provided free by the employer, friend or relative of any member of this household?

Yes, Employer [1] → HH11
Yes, By friend or relative [2] → A1
No [3]

HH10 Is this housing unit rented from the employer of any member of this household?

Yes [1] No [2] → HH12

HH11 Is this employer ...

The Central Government? [1]
The Local Government? [2]
Parastatal? [3]
A private Organisation? [4]
An individual? [5]

All skip to A1

HH12 Is this housing unit rented from ...

The Central Government? [1]
The Local Government? [2]
Parastatal? [3]
A private Organisation? [4]
An individual? [5]

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