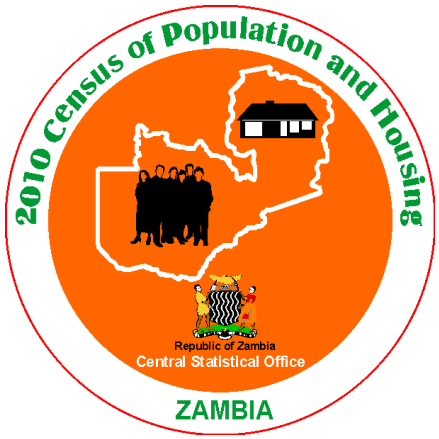

ZAMBIA

2010 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

NATIONAL 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.

A total of 3.2 million questionnaires were used to collect data from every individual and household covered during the census. In April 2011, the Central Statistical Office started the data capture and processing of the 2010 Census questionnaires. The data capture used Optical Mark Reading (OMR) and Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technology in order to speed up the processing time.

Unlike the Preliminary Report released in February 2011 and the Population Summary Report released in July this year, this report presents detailed analysis of issues of: Population Size, Growth and Distribution; Education; Economic characteristics; Fertility; Childhood, General and Maternal Mortality; Language and Ethnicity; Disability; Albinism and Coverage and Content errors.

Following the 20th September 2011 tripartite elections and the ushering in of the Patriotic Front Government, Muchinga Province was created by His Excellency, The President of the Republic of Zambia, Mr. Michael Chilufya Sata, in October 2011.

This report includes information for the newly created Muchinga Province. Muchinga Province was created from whole districts that were part of Northern Province (Chinsali, Isoka, Mpika and Nakonde) and Eastern Province (Chama). The new district of Mafinga which forms the sixth district of the new Province of Muchinga was created by taking the whole of Isoka East Constituency. Since the new province has been created by taking whole districts, without altering existing district boundaries, population totals for the new province have been easily extracted from the original areas that were part of Northern and Eastern provinces, respectively. This therefore means that the new totals for Northern and Eastern provinces are lower due to the loss of four (4) and one (1) districts respectively to the new province of Muchinga.

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) in particular during this mammoth national exercise.

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

Alexander B. Chikwanda, MP
Minister of Finance

December, 2012

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.

Stakeholder consultations on the Tabulation Plan and Analysis roadmap were held at the end of October 2011, and there after a tabulation workshop was held to run the first set of final tabulations, upon which this report is based.

At this point, I would like to commend and thank the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) for its commitment to take stock of its population 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 Centralized 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 (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.

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. Barbra 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 Detailed Analytical Report.

John Kalumbi
Director
Census and Statistics

December, 2012

Chapter 1
Zambia Country Profile

1.0 Introduction

Zambia is a landlocked country in Southern Africa. It is located between latitudes 8° and 18° south and longitudes 22° and 34° east and covers a total area of 752,612 square kilometers. The country is bordered by, The Democratic Republic of Congo to the north, Tanzania to the north-east, Malawi to the east, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia to the South, and Angola to the west.

Administration

Zambia is administratively divided into ten provinces namely: Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Muchinga, Northern, North Western, Southern and Western provinces. At the time of the 2010 Census, Zambia had 74 districts, 150 constituencies and 1,430 wards. Lusaka is the Capital City of Zambia and seat of the government. The government is comprised of Central and Local Governments.

1.1 Natural Resources

Zambia's vegetation is mainly made up of savannah woodlands and grasslands. It has a tropical climate with three distinct seasons, the cool and dry season, the hot and dry season and the hot and wet season. The country has abundant natural resources. It has five main rivers, namely Zambezi, Kafue, Luangwa, Luapula, and Chambeshi rivers. In addition to these rivers, the country also has major lakes such as Tanganyika, Mweru, Mweru Wa Ntipa, Bangweulu and the man-made lakes Kariba and Itezhi Tezhi.

Zambia has some of nature's best wildlife and game reserves affording the country with abundant tourism potential. The Luangwa and Kafue National Parks have one of the most prolific animal populations in Africa. The Victoria Falls in the Southern part of the country is a major tourist attraction. It is also endowed with various minerals and precious stones such as copper, emeralds, zinc, lead and cobalt.

1.2 Languages

English is the official language of communication and instruction in Zambia. The main local languages are Bemba, Kaonde, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale, Nyanja and Tonga. Other than English, these languages are also taught in public schools and used on national television and radio, as well as other national documents. However, Zambia has a total of 73 dialects spoken across the country.

1.3 Religion

Zambia is officially a Christian nation according to the 1996 constitution. However, it embraces other religions.

1.4 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.

In 2010 Zambia's health system had a total of 1,883 health facilities. This was an increase of 598 health facilities from 1,285 health facilities in 2000. The health system consists of six specialised hospitals, 21 General hospitals, 85 District hospitals, 1,495 Urban and Rural Health Centres and 275 Health Posts (Source: Ministry of Health, 2011).

Zambia, like many Sub-Saharan countries, has high morbidity and mortality. According to the 2007 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS), one in seven adults (14.3 percent) was HIV positive. The infant mortality rate was 70 deaths per 1,000 live births while the maternal mortality ratio was 591 per 100,000 live births.

1.5 Economy

Zambia's economy is primarily driven by Mining, Agriculture, Construction, Transport and Communication sectors. In 2010 the real GDP growth was 7.6 percent, the highest level recorded since 1972 (CSO: National Accounts Statistics, 2010). Between 2000 and 2010 the annual inflation rate declined from 30.1 percent to 7.9 percent (CSO: Prices Statistics, 2010).

In the agriculture sector, a bumper harvest of 2.8 million metric tons was recorded in maize production in the 2009/2010 agricultural season (Source: Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Annual Economic Report, 2010). Favorable weather conditions experienced during the 2009/2010 season and improved agriculture policy environment significantly contributed to the economic growth.

With regard to the mining sector, growth was recorded for both copper and cobalt production. Copper production by major mining companies reached an all time high 767,008 metric tons in 2010, with additional production from small scale mines raising total production to 852,565 metric tons (Source: Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Annual Economic Report, 2010). The growth in the mining sector reflects the significant investments that have taken place since 2000 which have enabled the mining companies to expand their output and take advantage of the rising international commodity prices.

1.6 Education

Education is a powerful tool for economic development of an individual and 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. Government has in the past decade embarked on a number of initiatives to ensure universal access to education. In 2010, an increase of about 0.6 percent was recorded in the number of basic schools (Grade 1-9).

An increase was also recorded in the number of high schools (Grade 10-12) which was largely attributed to the upgrading of some basic schools into high schools and construction of new high schools. With such measures in place, Zambia has

recorded improvements in the education sector contributing to high enrolment levels of both girls and boys at primary, basic and high school levels (Source: Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Annual Economic Report, 2010).

The continuous teacher recruitment programme introduced by the government resulted in an additional 2,537 teachers being recruited in 2010 leading to an improvement in the Pupil-Teacher Ratios at all sub-levels of basic education (Source: Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Annual Economic Report, 2010).

Higher learning institutions offering Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship, Tertiary Education as well as University education also recorded an increase in their enrolment rates in 2010. (Source: Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Annual Economic Report, 2010)

1.7 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.

1.8 Poverty

Majority of Zambians have continued to live in poverty. Results from the 2006 and 2010 Living Condition Monitory Surveys (LCMS), show that poverty levels have remained high despite recording a decline between 2006 and 2010. The proportion of the population falling below the poverty line reduced from 62.8 percent in 2006 to 60.5 percent in 2010. The percentage of the extremely poor marginally declined from 42.7 percent to 42.3 percent.

Poverty in Zambia has continued to be more of a rural than urban phenomenon. The level of rural poverty is three times that in urban areas. In 2010, rural poverty was estimated at 77.9 percent compared to urban levels at 27.5 percent.

Table 1.1: Overall and Extreme Poverty by Province and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2006 and 2010

Province/Region	2006		2010	
	Overall Percent	Extreme Percent	Overall Percent	Extreme Percent
Zambia	**62.8**	**42.7**	**60.5**	**42.3**
Rural	80.3	58.5	77.9	57.7
Urban	29.7	13.0	27.5	13.1
Central	70.7	48.8	60.9	36.7
Copperbelt	37.3	19.5	34.3	18.3
Eastern	78.5	56.4	77.9	58.7
Luapula	73.9	53.6	80.5	64.9
Lusaka	24.7	10.3	24.4	11.5
Northern	78.5	57.5	75.0	55.8
North Western	70.8	44.6	67.0	46.1
Southern	73.1	50.9	67.9	47.3
Western	83.3	64.6	80.4	64.0

Source: *CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2006 and 2010*

1.9 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. The field staff included about 25,000 school leavers who worked as Census Enumerators and about 8,400 Census Supervisors who were mostly teachers and other civil servants. Four hundred civil Servants from various government departments and ministries worked as Master Trainers, Assistant Master Trainers and Provincial Census Officers.

1.9.1 Main Objectives

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 etc.*

1.9.2 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 2-5 years prior to the Census as Enumerators while the 2000 Census used Grade Eleven School Pupils.

1.9.3 Presentation of Results

The analysis in this report is based on the geography that existed at the time of the census in 2010. However, the provincial analysis includes Muchinga Province which was created in 2011 by re-aligning some districts from Northern and Eastern provinces. Realigned districts include Chinsali, Isoka, Mafinga, Mpika and Nakonde from Northern Province and Chama District from Eastern Province.

CHAPTER 2
POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

2.0 Summary

Zambia's population in 2010 was 13,092,666. This was an increase from 9,885, 591 in 2000.

The population grew at an average annual rate of 2.8 percent during the 2000-2010 inter-censal period. This average annual rate was higher than 2.4 percent recorded in the inter-censal period 1990-2000.

Of the total population in 2010, 60.5 percent were residing in rural areas while 39.5 percent were residing in urban areas.

Lusaka Province had the largest population at 2,191,225 followed by Copperbelt Province with 1,972,317. Muchinga Province had the smallest population at 711,657.

The country is sparsely populated with a density of 17.4 persons per square kilometre. Lusaka Province was the most densely populated province with 100.1 persons per square kilometre while North Western Province was the least densely populated province with 5.8 persons per square kilometre.

Chapter 2
Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Concepts and definitions

Concepts and definitions 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

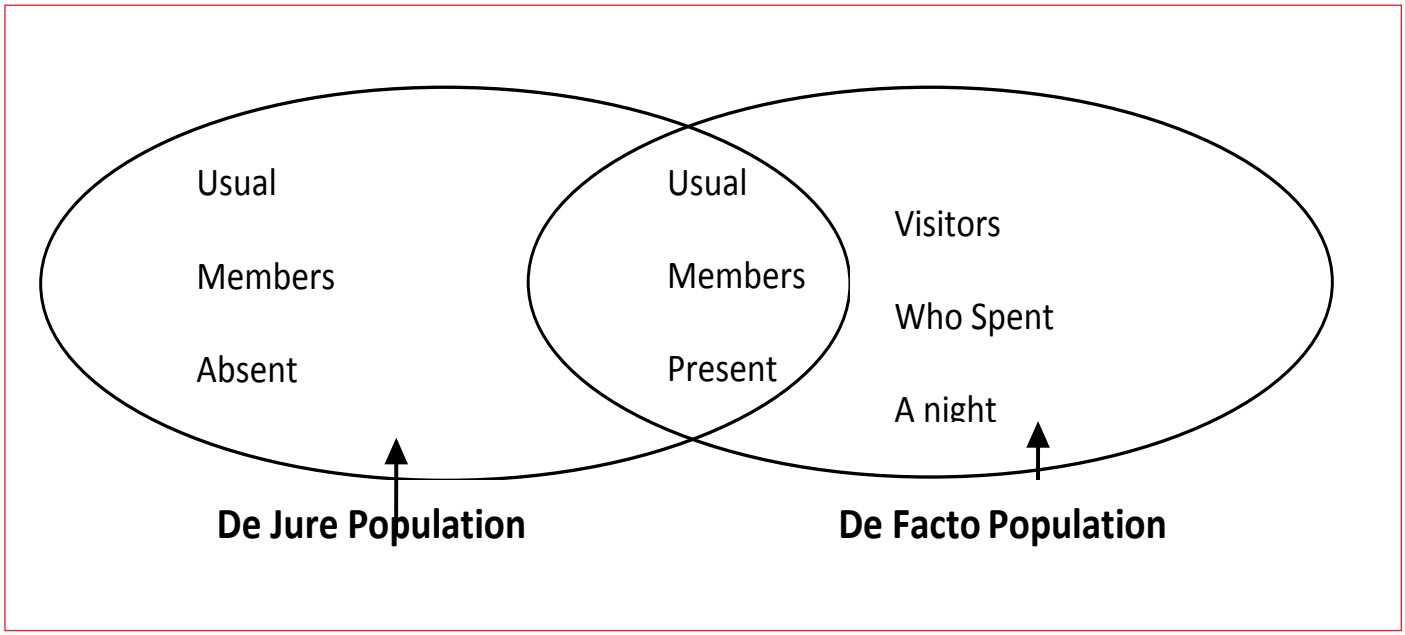
This refers to usual household members present and usual household members temporarily absent at the time of the census. In a de jure Census, institutional populations in places such as hospitals or health centres, prisons and academic institutions like universities, colleges and boarding schools are counted as members of their usual household. Figure 2.1 presents a diagram 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, this type of population count does not include data on various social, economic and health characteristics 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 population size for Zambia by rural/urban from 1990 to 2010. Zambia's population increased from 7,383,097 in 1990 to 9,885,591 in 2000 and to 13, 092,666 in 2010. This represented a percentage increase of 33.9 percent in the 1990-2000 inter-censal period. This declined to 32.4 percent in the 2000-2010 inter-censal period.

Table 2.1: Population Size by Rural/Urban, Zambia 1990- 2010

Rural/Urban	1990-2000			2000-2010	
	1990 Population	2000 Population	Percent Change	2010 Population	Percent Change
Zambia	7,383,097	9,885,591	33.9	13,092,666	32.4
Rural	4,477,814	6,458,729	44.2	7,919,216	22.6
Urban	2,905,283	3,426,862	17.9	5,173,450	51.0

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

The population in rural areas increased from 6,458,729 in 2000 to 7,919,216 in 2010 while the urban population increased from 3,426,862 in 2000 to 5,173,450 in 2010. This represents an increase of 22.6 percent in rural and 51.0 percent in urban population areas.

Table 2.2 shows the percent distribution of the population by sex and rural/urban for Zambia in 2010. Of the total population in 2010, there were 6,454,647 males and 6,638,019 females. Males constituted 49.3 percent and females 50.7 percent of the total population.

Table 2.2: Total Population (De jure) and Percent Distribution by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2010

Rural/Urban	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Zambia	13,092,666	100	6,454,647	49.3	6,638,019	50.7
Rural	7,919,216	100	3,906,636	49.3	4,012,580	50.7
Urban	5,173,450	100	2,548,011	49.2	2,625,439	50.8

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Table 2.3 shows the distribution of the population by sex, rural/urban and province. Lusaka Province had the largest population at 2,191,225 followed by Copperbelt with 1,972,317. Muchinga Province had the smallest population at 711,657.

Table 2.3: Total Population (De jure) by Sex, Rural/Urban and Province, Zambia 2010

Province	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Zambia	**13,092,666**	**6,454,647**	**6,638,019**	**7,919,216**	**3,906,636**	**4,012,580**	**5,173,450**	**2,548,011**	**2,625,439**
Central	1,307,111	648,465	658,646	978,574	487,713	490,861	328,537	160,752	167,785
Copperbelt	1,972,317	981,887	990,430	376,861	190,178	186,683	1,595,456	791,709	803,747
Eastern	1,592,661	784,680	807,981	1,392,338	686,577	705,761	200,323	98,103	102,220
Luapula	991,927	488,589	503,338	797,407	393,615	403,792	194,520	94,974	99,546
Lusaka	2,191,225	1,082,998	1,108,227	336,318	169,604	166,714	1,854,907	913,394	941,513
Muchinga	711,657	349,872	361,785	590,575	290,490	300,085	121,082	59,382	61,700
Northern	1,105,824	546,851	558,973	903,208	447,755	455,453	202,616	99,096	103,520
North Western	727,044	358,141	368,903	563,061	277,503	285,558	163,983	80,638	83,345
Southern	1,589,926	779,659	810,267	1,197,751	587,448	610,303	392,175	192,211	199,964
Western	902,974	433,505	469,469	783,123	375,753	407,370	119,851	57,752	62,099

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

The most urbanised province was Lusaka Province, followed by Copperbelt, Southern and Central Provinces. The least urbanised province was Western. Lusaka Province had the largest urban population (1,854,907) while Western Province recorded the smallest (119,851). Eastern Province recorded the largest rural population (1,392,338) while Lusaka Province recorded the smallest (336,318).

Table 2.4 shows population distribution by province and sex. In 2000, Copperbelt Province had the largest population (1,581,221) while Lusaka Province had the largest population in 2010 (2,191,225).

Table 2.4: Population (De Jure) by Sex and Province, Zambia 2000 and 2010

Province	2000			2010		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Zambia	**9,885,591**	**4,946,298**	**4,939,293**	**13,092,666**	**6,454,647**	**6,638,019**
Central	1,012,257	510,501	501,756	1,307,111	648,465	658,646
Copperbelt	1,581,221	799,402	781,819	1,972,317	981,887	990,430
Eastern**	1,231,283	611,651	619,632	1,592,661	784,680	807,981
Luapula	775,353	387,825	387,528	991,927	488,589	503,338
Lusaka	1,391,329	705,778	685,551	2,191,225	1,082,998	1,108,227
Muchinga	524,186	261,275	262,911	711,657	349,872	361,785
Northern**	809,400	405,726	403,674	1,105,824	546,851	558,973
North Western	583,350	290,856	292,494	727,044	358,141	368,903
Southern	1,212,124	601,440	610,684	1,589,926	779,659	810,267
Western	765,088	371,844	393,244	902,974	433,505	469,469

Sources: *2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

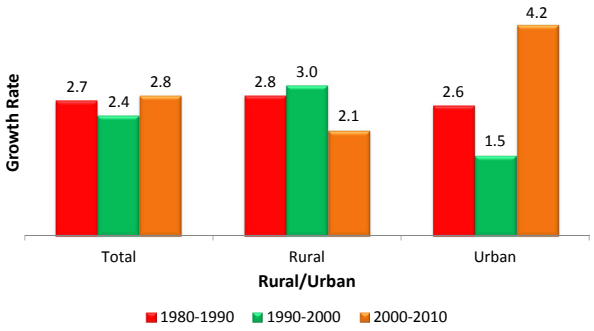
***2000 Figures adjusted to create Muchinga Province*

2.4 Population Growth

Zambia's population has continued to grow over the past three decades. Figure 2.2 shows the annual average population growth rate during the period between 1980 and 2010. Zambia's population grew at a rate of 2.8 percent per annum during the 2000-2010 inter-censal period. This was an increase from the annual rate of 2.7 percent and 2.4 percent recorded during the 1980-1990 and 1990-2000 inter-censal periods, respectively.

The urban population grew at a rate of 4.2 percent per annum in the 2000-2010 inter-censal period. This was an increase from a rate of 1.5 percent recorded during the 1990-2000 inter-censal period, and 2.6 percent per annum in the 1980-1990 inter-censal period. The rural population grew at a rate of 2.1 percent per annum during the 2000-2010 inter-censal period. This was a decline from a rate of 3.0 percent recorded during the 1990-2000 inter-censal period, and 2.8 percent during the 1980-1990 inter-censal periods.

Figure 2.2: Percent Annual Average Rate of Population Growth by Rural/Urban, Zambia 1980-1990, 1990-2000, 2000-2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Table 2.5 shows the annual average rate of population growth for Zambia by province. Lusaka Province had the fastest growing population with an average annual population growth rate of 4.6 percent in the 2000-2010 inter-censal period.

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

Rural/Urban and Province	Population Size 2000	Population Size 2010	Annual Growth Rate (2000 - 2010)
Zambia	**9,885,591**	**13,092,666**	**2.8**
Rural	6,458,729	7,919,216	2.1
Urban	3,426,862	5,173,450	4.2
Province			
Central	1,012,257	1,307,111	2.6
Copperbelt	1,581,221	1,972,317	2.2
Eastern*	1,231,283	1,592,661	2.6
Luapula	775,353	991,927	2.5
Lusaka	1,391,329	2,191,225	4.6
Muchinga	524,186	711,657	3.1
Northern*	809,400	1,105,824	3.2
North-Western	583,350	727,044	2.2
Southern	1,212,124	1,589,926	2.8
Western	765,088	902,974	1.7

Source: 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing
**2000 Figures adjusted to create Muchinga Province*

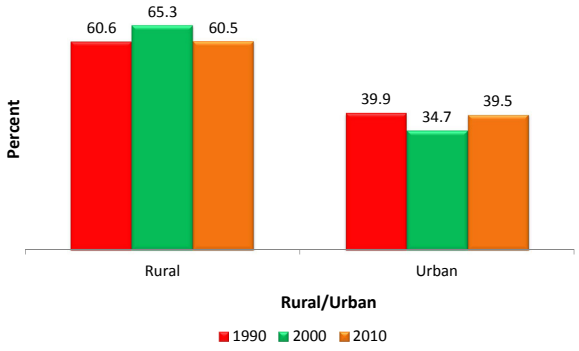
Muchinga Province had an average annual growth rate of 3.1 percent between 2000 and 2010. Western Province had the lowest annual average population growth rate at 1.7 percent in the 2000-2010 inter-censal period.

2.5 Population Distribution

The population of Zambia has remained largely rural, though the country is also highly urbanised. Figure 2.3 shows the percent distribution of the population by rural/urban in 1990, 2000 and 2010.

Between 1990 and 2000, Zambia's rural population increased from 60.6 percent to 65.3 percent. In 2010, the population living in rural areas declined to 60.5 percent. The urban population in 2010 made up 39.5 percent of the total population. Between 1990 and 2000, the urban population declined from 39.4 percent to 34.7 percent.

Figure 2.3 Percent Distribution of Population by Rural/Urban, Zambia 1990-2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

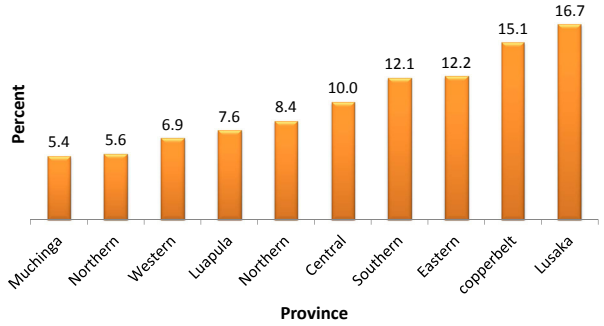
Table 2.6 shows the percentage distribution of population by rural/urban and province from 1990 to 2010. In 2010, Lusaka Province had the highest percentage of the population at 16.7 percent followed by Copperbelt at 15.1 percent. Muchinga Province had the lowest percentage of the population at 5.4 percent.

Table 2.6: Population Distribution (De jure) by Province and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000 and 2010					
Province and Rural/ Urban	2000		2010		Percentage Point
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	2000-2010
Zambia	**9,885,591**	**100.0**	**13,092,666**	**100.0**	**N/A**
Rural	6,458,729	65.3	7,919,216	60.5	-4.8
Urban	3,426,862	34.7	5,173,450	39.5	4.8
Province					
Central	1,012,257	10.2	1,307,111	10.0	-0.2
Copperbelt	1,581,221	16.0	1,972,317	15.1	-0.9
Eastern**	1,231,283	12.5	1,592,661	12.2	-0.3
Luapula	775,353	7.8	991,927	7.6	-0.2
Lusaka	1,391,329	14.1	2,191,225	16.7	2.6
Muchinga	524,186	5.3	711,657	5.4	0.1
Northern**	809,400	12.7	1,105,824	8.4	-4.3
North-Western	583,350	5.9	727,044	5.6	-0.3
Southern	1,212,124	12.3	1,589,926	12.1	-0.2
Western	765,088	7.7	902,974	6.9	-0.8
Sources: *2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*					
***2000 Figures adjusted to create Muchinga Province*					

Between 2000 and 2010, the contribution of Lusaka and Muchinga provinces towards the total population increased by 2.6 and 0.1 percentage points, respectively. The contribution towards the total population for the rest of the provinces reduced.

Figure 2.4 shows the percentage distribution of the population by province. Lusaka Province had the highest percentage of the population at 16.7 percent. Muchinga Province had the lowest percentage of the population at 5.4 percent.

Figure 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Province, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

2.6 Population Density

Population density is defined as the total number of persons per square kilometer. Table 2.7 shows Zambia's area and population density by province from 1990 to 2010. Zambia has a total surface area of 752,612 square kilometers. The country is sparsely populated with a population density of 17.4 persons per square kilometer in 2010, representing an increase of 4.3 persons per square kilometer from 2000.

In 2010, Lusaka Province had the highest population density of 100.1 persons per square kilometer. Copperbelt Province was second with a population density of 63.0 persons per square kilometer. North Western Province was the least densely populated province at 5.8 persons per square kilometre.

Table 2.7: Area and Population Density (De jure) by Province, Zambia 1990 – 2010				
Province	Area (sq.km)	Population Density/Census Year (Population per sq.km)		
		1990	2000	2010
Zambia	**752,612**	**10.3**	**13.1**	**17.4**
Central	94,394	8.3	10.7	13.8
Copperbelt	31,328	46.6	50.5	63.0
Eastern	51,476	14.5	17.8	30.9
Luapula	50,567	11.2	15.3	19.6
Lusaka	21,896	45.3	63.5	100.1
Muchinga	87,806	-	6.0	8.1
Northern	77,650	6.3	10.5	14.2
North-western	125,826	3.5	4.6	5.8
Southern	85,283	11.3	14.2	18.6
Western	126,386	5.1	6.1	7.1
Sources: *1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*				

CHAPTER 3
POPULATION COMPOSITION AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.0 Summary

Zambia has a young population with 45.4 percent of persons aged below 15 years. Between 2000 and 2010, the percent distribution of youths aged 15-35 years reduced from 34.5 percent to 33.3 percent in rural areas and increased from 41.4 percent to 41.9 percent in urban areas.

The median age was 16.9 years. The median age was higher in urban areas at 18.7 years compared to 15.6 years in rural areas.

The Overall Dependency Ratio was 92.5 persons aged 0-14 and 65 years and above per 100 persons aged between 15-64 years. Child Dependency Ratio was 87.4 while Aged Dependency Ratio was 5.1.

The overall sex ratio was 97.2 males per 100 females, while the sex ratio at birth was 103 males per 100 females.

Chapter 3
Population Composition And Demographic Characteristics

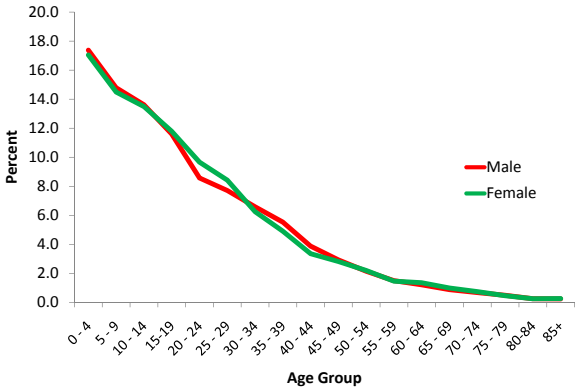
3.1 Population Composition

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 age and sex composition of the population.

3.2 Age and Sex Composition

The 2010 Census collected information on age in completed years at the time of enumeration. It also collected information on sex. Figure 3.1 presents the percent age distribution by sex for the country in 2010. The distribution shows high percentages in the younger ages. The percentage decreases with increase in age.

Figure 3.1: Percent Age Distribution by Sex, Zambia 2010

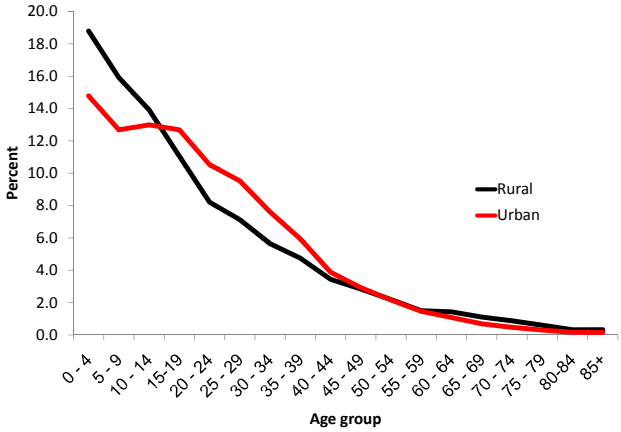


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

A comparison between the sexes shows minimal differences in the percent age distribution with an exception of the population aged 15-29 years and 30-49. The age group 15-29 years had fewer males than females while the age group 30-49 years had fewer females.

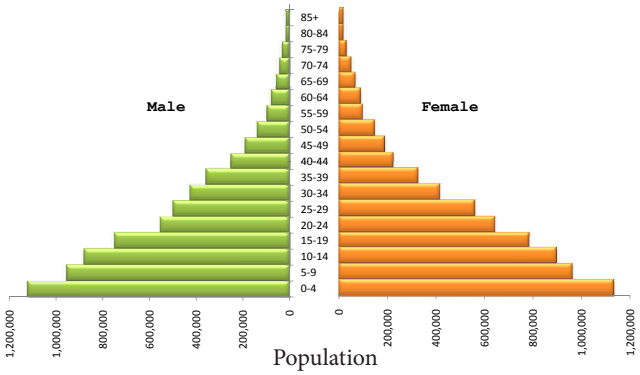
Figure 3.2 shows the age distribution by rural and urban. A comparison of the percent age distribution shows a higher percent of the population aged 0-14 years and 60 years and above in rural areas. However, the proportion of the population aged 15-49 years in urban areas was higher than that of rural areas. This is also depicted in the population pyramids in figures 3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 3.2.3.

Figure 3.2: Percent Age Distribution by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010



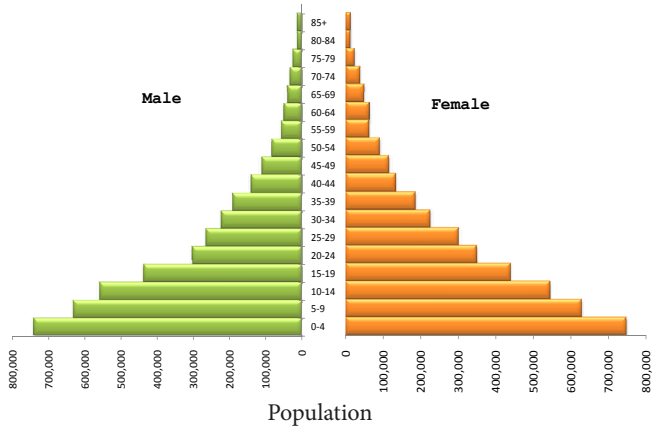
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 3.2.1: Population Age and Sex Structure, Zambia 2010



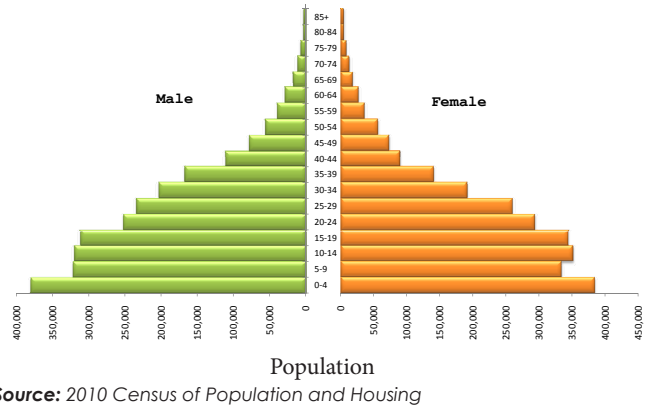
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 3.2.2: Population, Age and Sex Structure, Zambia Rural 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 3.2.3: Population Age and Sex Structure, Zambia Urban 2010

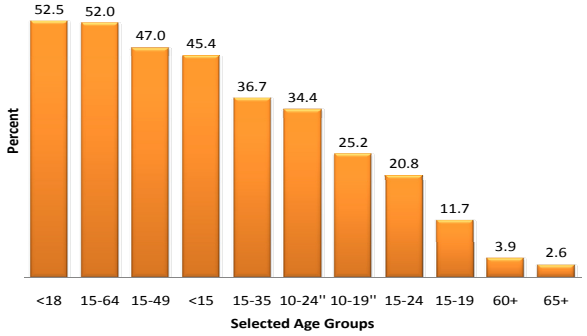


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

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

Figure 3.3 shows the population proportions by selected age groups. The figure shows that the population aged below 18 years had the highest percent at 52.5. The elderly population aged 65 years and older had the lowest percent at 2.6. The population aged 15-24 and 15-35 had proportions of 20.8 and 36.7 percent, respectively.

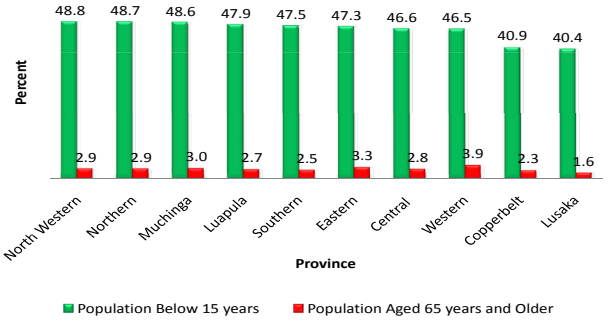
Figure 3.3: Population Proportions by Selected Age Groups, Zambia 2010



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 province. Lusaka Province had the lowest percent of both the children below 15 years at 40.4 percent and the elderly aged 65 years and above at 1.6 percent. North Western Province had the highest proportion of children below 15 years at 48.8 percent while Western Province had the highest percent of the elderly aged 65 years and above at 3.9 percent.

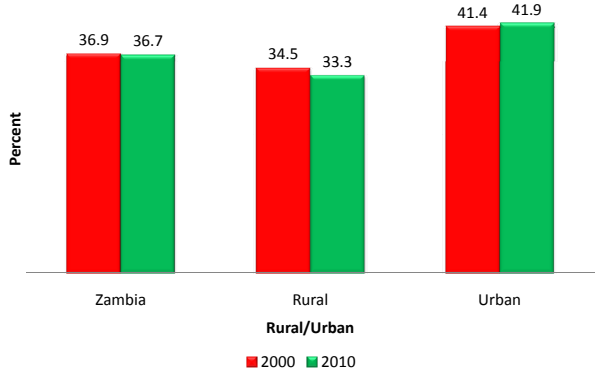
Figure 3.4: Percent Distribution of Population Aged Below 15 Years and the Elderly (65 Years and Older) by Province, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 3.5 shows the percentage distribution of the population aged 15-35 years in 2000 and 2010. In 2000, the population aged 15-35 years made up 36.9 percent of the total population. This declined to 36.7 percent in 2010.

Figure 3.5: Percent Age Distribution of Youths Aged 15 to 35 Years, Zambia 2000 and 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

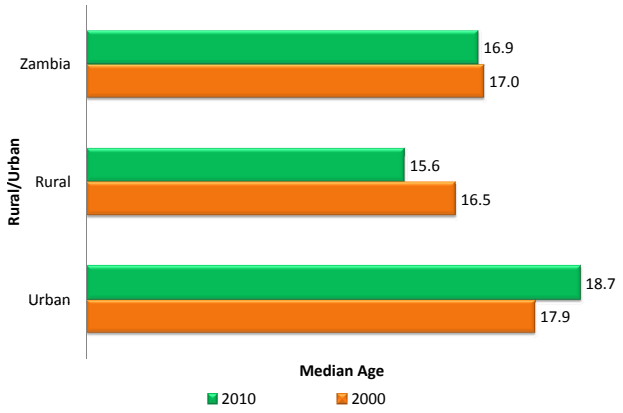
In rural areas, the proportion of the population aged 15-35 years declined from 34.5 percent in 2000 to 33.3 percent in 2010, while in urban areas it increased from 41.4 percent to 41.9 percent.

3.3 Median Age

Median age is the age which divides the population into two numerically equal groups, i.e. half the population are younger than the 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 3.6 shows the median age for the country by rural and urban residence in 2000 and 2010. The median age was 16.9 years in 2010. In urban areas, the median age was 18.7 years while in rural areas it was 15.6 years.

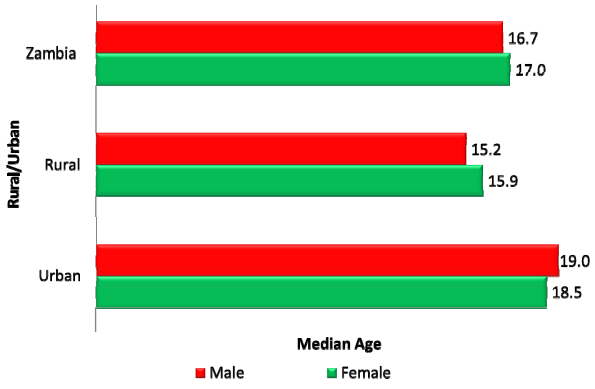
Figure 3.6: Median Age by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000 and 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 3.7 shows the median age by sex and rural/urban. Overall, the median age for females was 17.0 years and 16.7 years for males. In rural areas, the median age for females was higher than that of males at 15.9 and 15.2 years, respectively. In urban areas, the median age for males was higher than that of females (19.0 and 18.5 years, respectively).

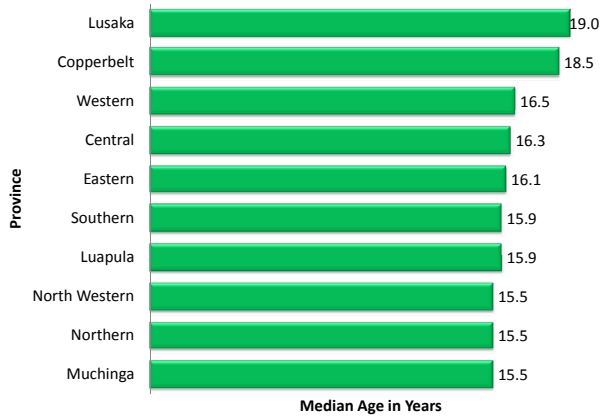
Figure 3.7: Median Age by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 3.8 shows the median age by province. The median age ranges from 19.0 years in Lusaka Province to 15.5 years in Muchinga Province.

Figure 3.8: Median Age by Province, Zambia 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 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 by rural/urban in 1990, 2000 and 2010. The Overall Dependency Ratio was 92.5 per 100 persons aged 15-64 years; while the Child Dependency and Aged Dependency ratios stood at 87.4 and 5.1 persons for every 100 persons aged 15-64 years, respectively in 2010. The Child and Aged Dependency Ratio had increased in rural areas since 2000 while they decreased in urban areas.

Table 3.1: Age Dependency Ratio by Rural/Urban, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010

Zambia Rural/Urban	Age Dependency Ratios	1990	2000	2010
Zambia	Overall Dependency Ratio	95.1	96.2	92.5
	Child Dependency Ratio	87.2	90.9	87.4
	Aged Dependency Ratio	5.0	5.4	5.1
Rural	Overall Dependency Ratio	97.3	81.2	107.6
	Child Dependency Ratio	90.1	78.6	100.9
	Aged Dependency Ratio	7.1	2.6	6.7
Urban	Overall Dependency Ratio	84.7	105.7	73.1
	Child Dependency Ratio	82.9	98.6	70.0
	Aged Dependency Ratio	1.9	7.1	3.1

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Table 3.2 shows the Overall, Child and Aged Dependency Ratios by province. North Western Province had the highest Overall Age Dependency Ratio while Lusaka Province had the lowest at 107.0 and 72.5 persons, respectively.

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

Province	Age Dependency Ratios		
	Overall	Child	Aged
Zambia	**92.5**	**87.4**	**5.1**
Central	97.5	92.0	5.5
Copperbelt	76.2	72.1	4.1
Eastern	102.5	95.8	6.7
Luapula	102.2	96.8	5.4
Lusaka	72.5	69.7	2.8
Muchinga	106.9	100.6	6.3
Northern	106.3	100.4	5.9
North Western	107.0	100.9	6.1
Southern	99.8	94.8	5.0
Western	102.0	94.0	8.0

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

3.5 Sex Composition

This section analyses the composition of males and females in the population using the Sex Ratio. The Sex Ratio is the number of males per 100 females. This form of sex ratio is also called the Masculinity Ratio. A value equal to 100 indicates equal males and females. Another indicator analysed is Sex Ratio at birth, which is the ratio of males per 100 females at birth. The Percent Deficit Males 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 province. Zambia had fewer males per 100 females, with a sex ratio of 97.2 males per 100 females. This indicates that a deficit of males amounts to 1.4 percent of the total population. The sex ratio was highest in Copperbelt Province at 99.1 males per 100 females, a 0.4 percent deficit of males. Western Province had the lowest Sex Ratio at 92.3 males per 100 females, translating into a 4.0 percent deficit of males.

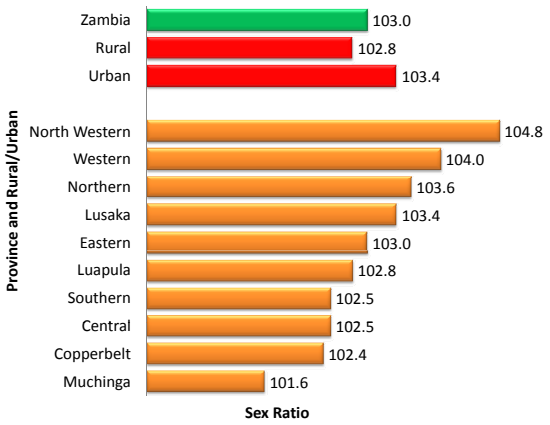
Table 3.3: Sex Ratio and Percent Deficit of Males by Rural/Urban and Province, Zambia 2010		
Rural/Urban and Province	**Sex Ratio**	**Percent Deficit of Males**
Zambia	**97.2**	**-1.4**
Rural	97.4	-1.3
Urban	97.1	-1.5
Province		
Central	98.5	-0.8
Copperbelt	99.1	-0.4
Eastern	97.1	-1.5
Luapula	97.1	-1.5
Lusaka	97.7	-1.2
Muchinga	96.7	-1.7
Northern	97.8	-1.1
North Western	97.1	-1.5
Southern	96.2	-1.9
Western	92.3	-4.0
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 3.9 shows the Sex Ratios at national level, by rural/urban and province. The Sex Ratio at birth in Zambia was 103.0 males per 100 females. In rural and urban areas, the Sex Ratios at birth were 102.8 and 103.4 males per 100 females, respectively.

At provincial level, North Western had the highest Sex Ratio at birth at 104.8 males per hundred females while Muchinga had the lowest at 101.6 males per hundred females.

Figure 3.9: Sex Ratio at Birth by Rural/Urban and Province, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

CHAPTER 4
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

4.0 Summary

The 2010 census recorded 6,756,049 persons aged 15 years and older. Of these 53.0 percent were married. Rural areas had a higher proportion of the population aged 15 years and older that were married (57.8 percent) compared to urban areas (46.9 percent).

For the population aged 15 years and older, the median age at first marriage was 20.7 years. The median age at first marriage was lower in rural areas at 20.3 years compared to urban areas at 21.9 years. Males had a higher median age at first marriage than females at 24.2 years and 18.8 years, respectively.

In 2010, Zambia had 2,513,768 households. There were more households in rural than urban areas at 1,495,861 and 1,017,907, respectively. The average household size in 2010 was 5.2 persons. Male headed households had a larger average household size at 5.4 than female headed households with 4.4 persons.

In terms of religious affiliation, Protestants and Catholics made up 75.3 percent and 20.2 percent of the population, respectively. Muslims and other religious affiliation made up 2.5 percent of the population.

More than three quarters (76.8 percent) of individuals aged below 18 years did not have birth certificates. Of the population aged 16 years and older, 83.6 percent had Green National Registration Cards.

More than sixty percent (62.8 percent) of the population aged 18 years and older had registered as voters at the time of the census.

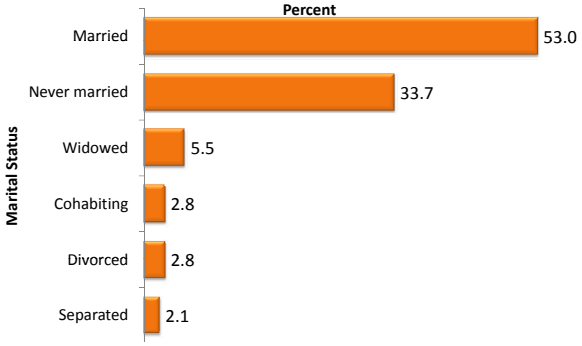
Chapter 4
Social Characteristics

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 15 years and older was 6,756,049. Of these, 3,249,752 were males and 3,506,297 were females.

Figure 4.1 shows the percentage distribution of the Zambian population 15 years and older by marital status. The figure shows that 53.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and older were married and 33.7 percent were never married. The widowed and divorced made up 5.5 percent and 2.8 percent of the population aged 15 years and above, respectively while 2.8 percent were cohabiting and 2.1 percent were separated.

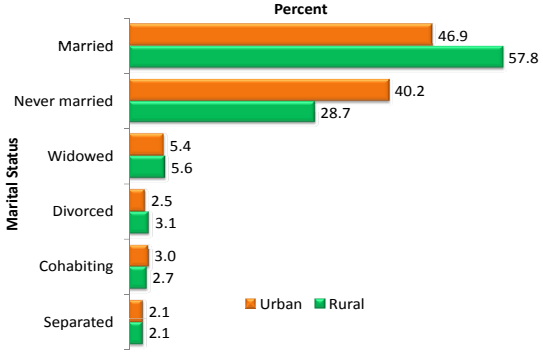
Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older by Marital Status, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 4.2 shows the percent distribution of the population 15 years and older by marital status and rural/urban. The percentage of the married was higher in rural areas at 57.8 percent compared with urban areas at 46.9 percent. Urban areas had a higher percent of the population aged 15 years and older that had never married at 40.2 percent when compared to rural areas at 28.7 percent.

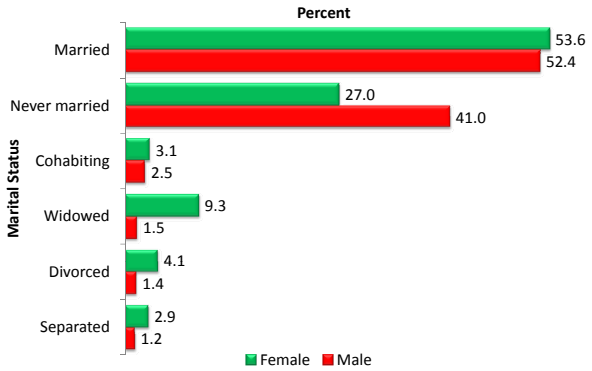
Figure 4.2: Percentage Distribution of the Population 15 Years and Older by Marital Status and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 4.3 shows percent distribution of the population 15 years and older by marital status and sex. There were more males who had never been married at 41.0 percent compared with female at 27.0 percent. More females were widowed (9.3 percent) compared with males at 1.5 percent.

Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of the Population 15 Years and Older by Marital Status and Sex, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

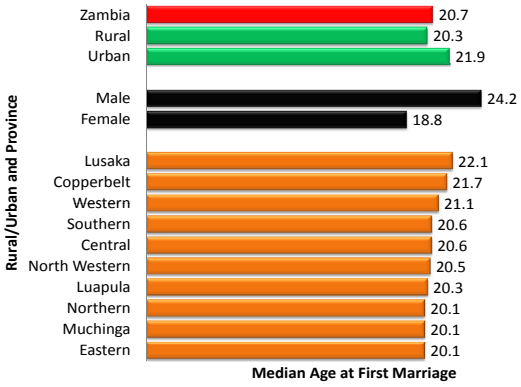
4.2 Median Age at First Marriage

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 rural/urban, sex and province. The median age at first marriage for Zambia was 20.7 years for the population aged 15 years and older. The median age at first marriage was 20.3 years in rural areas and 21.9 years in urban. The median age for males was 24.2 years while that of females was 18.8 years.

At provincial level, Lusaka Province had the highest median age at first marriage (22.1 years), while Eastern, Muchinga and Northern had the least with 20.1 years each.

Figure 4.4: Median Age at first marriage by Sex, Rural/Urban and Province Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

4.3 Household Composition

Household composition is a derived variable that classifies all households according to the relationships among the people in them, and whether there is a family nucleus present or not.

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 the head. A household can also have one member.

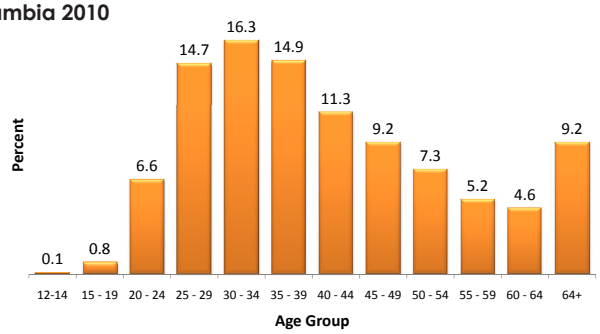
A ***Household Head*** is a person all members of the household regard as the head. He or she makes day to day decisions governing the running of the household. In cases of one member households, the member is taken as the household head.

A ***Usual Household Member*** is a person who has been living with a 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 and Household Headship

In 2010, Zambia had 2,513,768 households. There were more households in rural than urban areas at 1,495,861 and 1,017,907, respectively. Household heads made up 19.2 percent of the Zambian population. Figure 4.5 shows the distribution of household heads by age. The majority of household heads (57.2 percent) were aged between 25 and 44 years. Households headed by persons aged below 20 years made up a total of 0.9 percent of the number of heads.

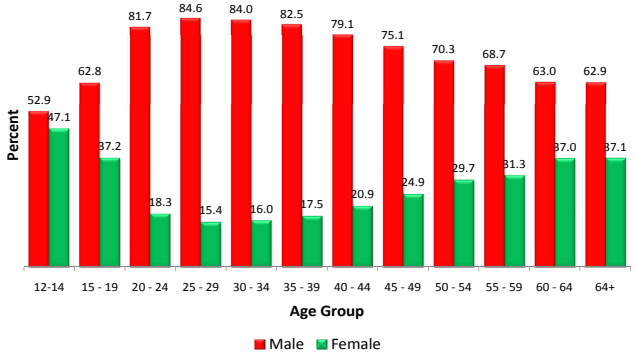
Figure 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Age, Zambia 2010



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 age group and sex. The highest percentage of male headed households was in the age group 25-29 years at 84.6 percent. For females, the highest percent was recorded in the age group 12-14 years at 47.1 percent.

Figure 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Age and Sex Zambia 2010

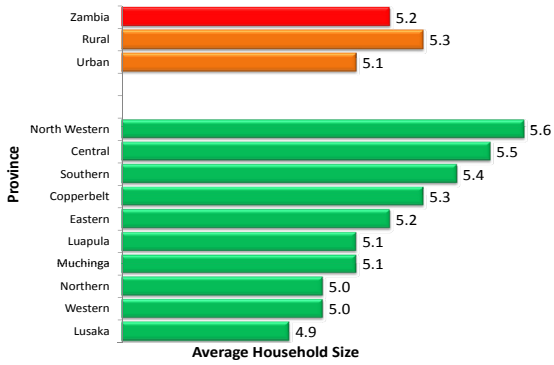


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

4.3.2 Household Size

Figure 4.7 shows the average household size by rural/urban and province. The average household size in Zambia in 2010 was 5.2 persons. Rural areas had a higher average household size of 5.3 persons compared with 5.1 persons in urban areas. At provincial level, the average household size was highest in North Western Province at 5.6 persons and lowest in Lusaka Province at 4.9 persons.

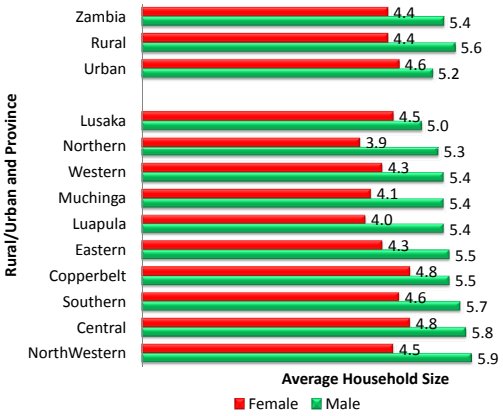
Figure 4.7: Average Household Size by Rural/Urban and Province, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 4.8 shows the average household size by sex of household head, rural/urban and province. Male headed households had a higher average household size of 5.4 than female headed households with 4.4 persons.

Figure 4.8: Average Household Size by Sex of Household Head, Rural/Urban and Province, Zambia 2010

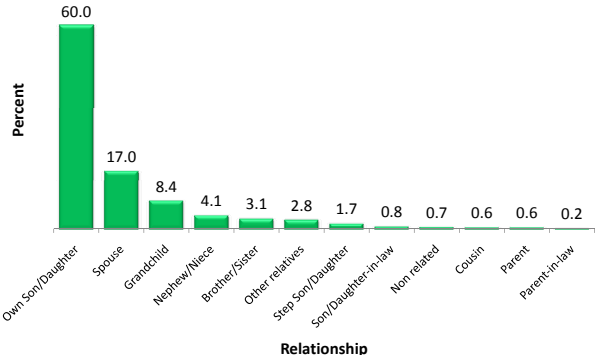


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

4.3.3 Relationship to Head

Figure 4.9 shows percentage distribution of population by relation to household head. In 2010, 60.0 percent of the persons enumerated in the households were biological children of the head of household, while 17.0 and 8.4 percent were spouses and grand children of the head of household, respectively.

Figure 4.9: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Relationship to Household Head Zambia 2010

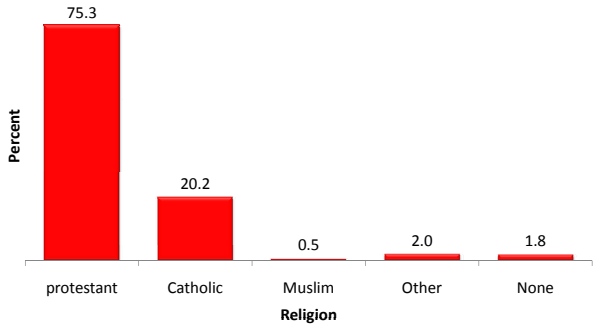


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

4.4 Religion

Figure 4.10 shows the percent distribution of the population by religious affiliation. About three quarters (75.3 percent) of the total Zambian population were Protestant while 20.2 percent were Catholics.

Figure 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Population by Religious Affiliation, Zambia 2010

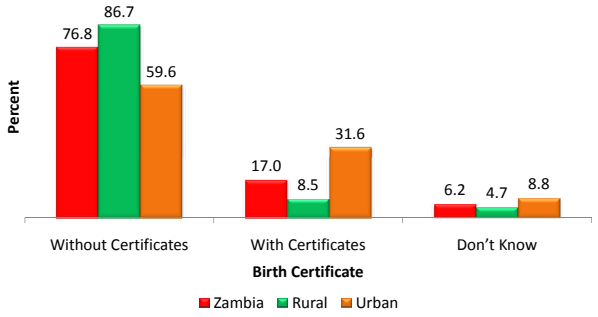


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

4.5 Birth Certificates

Figure 4.11 shows the percentage distribution of population aged less than 18 years with or without birth certificates or who did not know whether they had birth certificates or not. About three of every four (76.8 percent) of those aged less than 18 years did not have birth certificates in 2010. The proportion of those without birth certificates was higher in rural than urban areas at 86.7 and 59.6 percent, respectively.

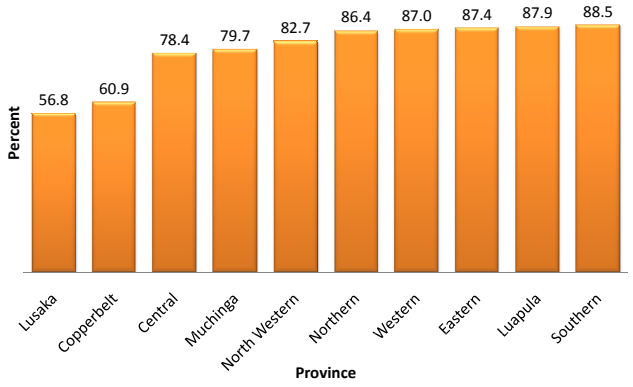
Figure 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Below 18 Years With or Without Birth Certificates by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 4.12 shows the percentage distribution of population aged below 18 years without Birth certificates by province. Southern Province had the highest proportion of population without birth certificates at 88.5 percent, while Lusaka Province had the lowest at 56.8 percent.

Figure 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Population below 18 Years Without Birth Certificates by Province, Zambia 2010

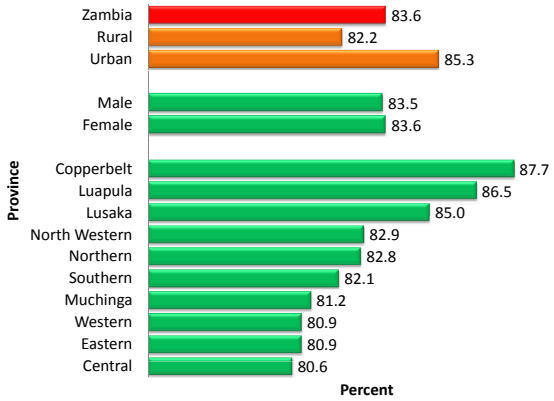


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

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 population aged 16 years and older with green National Registration Cards by rural/urban, sex and province. In 2010, 6,412,290 Zambian citizens were aged 16 years and older. Of these, 83.6 percent had NRCs.

Figure 4.13: Percent Distribution of population (16 Years and Older) With Green National Registration Cards by Sex, Rural/Urban and Province, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Urban areas had a higher proportion of population with Green National Registration Card holders at 85.3 percent compared with rural areas at 82.2 percent. The province with the highest proportion of population with green NRCs was Copperbelt (87.7 percent) while Central Province had the lowest (80.6 percent).

4.7 The 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 exercises as well as those registered during the 2010 registration exercise.

There were a total of 5,857,806 eligible voters (18 Years and Older) of which 3,677,092 (62.8 percent) were registered voters. Table 4.1 shows the percentage distribution of eligible and registered voters (18 Years and Older) by Rural/Urban and sex. In rural and urban areas, 57.4 and 42.6 percent were registered voters, respectively. Males made up 49.5 percent while females made up 50.5 percent of registered voters.

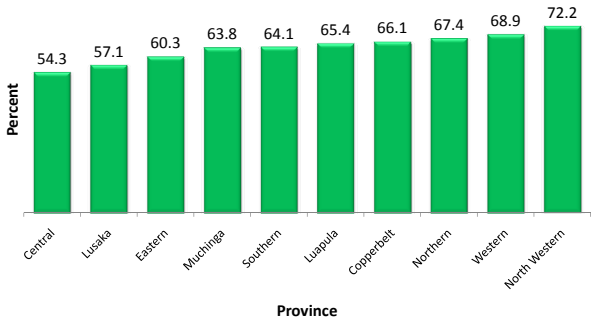
Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Eligible and Registered Voters (18 Years and Older) by Rural/Urban and Sex, Zambia 2010

Rural/Urban and Sex	Eligible Voters (18 Years and Older)	Registered Voters
Zambia	**5,857,806**	**3,677,092**
Rural	56.1	57.4
Urban	43.9	42.6
Sex		
Males	47.9	49.5
Females	52.1	50.5

Source*: 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 4.14 shows the percentage of registered voters among eligible voters by province. The proportion of registered voters was highest in North Western Province at 72.2 percent and lowest in Central Province at 54.3 percent.

Figure 4.14: Percentage of Registered Voters Among Eligible Voters by Province, Zambia, 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

CHAPTER 5
EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS

5.0 Summary

The literacy rate at national level in 2010 was 70.2 percent. Literacy rates for rural and urban areas were 60.5 and 83.8 percent, respectively. Males had a higher literacy rate (73.2 percent) than females (67.3 percent).

Of the population aged 5 years and older, 34.2 percent were currently attending school. The national net primary and secondary school attendance rates were 71.6 percent and 45.5 percent, respectively. The net primary school attendance rate was 66.9 percent in rural areas and 79.6 percent in urban areas. At secondary level, net secondary school attendance rate was 33.0 percent in rural areas and 62.2 percent in urban areas.

The Gender Parity Index was 0.96 indicating that there are gender inequalities in school attendance for males and females. Rural and urban Gender Parity Index was 0.90 and 1.02, respectively.

Of the population aged 25 years and older that ever attended school, 47.8 percent completed primary school, 37.3 percent completed secondary school and 14.5 percent completed tertiary education.

In rural areas the completion rate was 67.0 percent, 26.8 percent and 5.7 percent for primary, secondary and tertiary education. In urban areas, the highest completion rate was for secondary at 48.0 percent followed by primary at 28.2 percent. Urban areas recorded the highest completion rate for tertiary education at 23.6 percent.

Sex differentials shows that a high percent age of females (56.9 percent) have completed primary education compared to 39.7 percent for males. At secondary and tertiary levels males had higher completion rates of 42.6 and 17.5 percent, respectively. Females had completion rates of 31.4 percent for secondary and 11.3 percent for tertiary.

Chapter 5
Education Characteristics

5.1 Introduction

Education is a basic human right and is of central importance to the economic and social development of a nation. There are various benefits that education provides 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).

The 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 Definitions

The following concepts have been used in this chapter:

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.

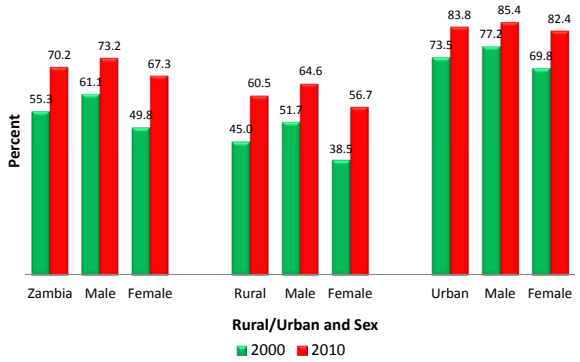
Gender Parity Index

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 the literacy rate for person aged 5 years and older by sex and rural/urban in 2000 and 2010. At national level, the percentage of persons aged 5 years and older that were literate was 70.2 percent in 2010. This is an increase of 14.9 percent from 55.3 percent in 2000. The literacy rate for males was higher (73.2 percent) than that of females (67.3 percent). The literacy rate increased for both males and females between 2000 and 2010 in rural and urban areas.

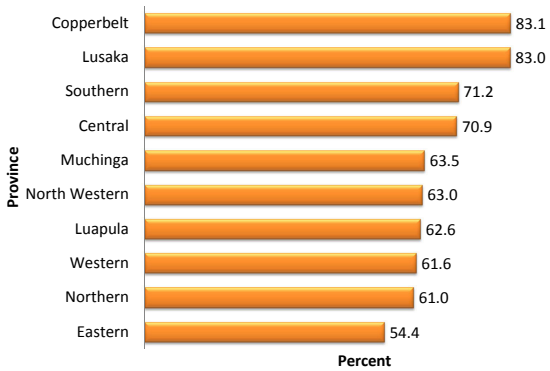
Figure 5.1: Literacy Rate for Population Aged 5 Years and Older by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000 and 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 5.2 shows the literacy rate for the population aged 5 years and older by province. The provinces with the highest literacy rates in 2010 were Copperbelt (83.1 percent) and Lusaka (83.0 percent). Eastern Province had the lowest literacy rate at 54.4 percent.

Figure 5.2: Literacy Rate for Persons Aged 5 Years and Older by Province, Zambia 2010

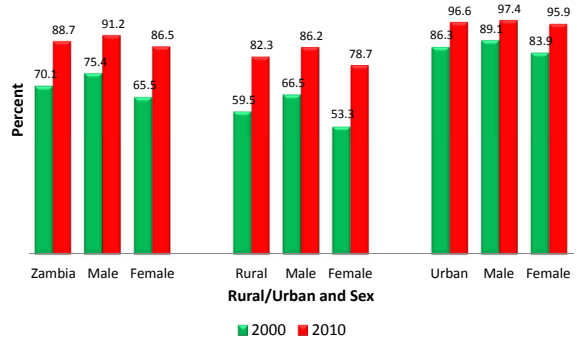


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

5.3.1 Literacy Rates for 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 the literacy rate for the population aged 15-24 by sex and rural/urban. At national level youth literacy was 88.7 percent in 2010. This was an increase from 70.1 percent in 2000. Between the 2000 and 2010 the male and female literacy rate increased by 15.8 percentage points for males and 21.0 percentage points for females. The Youth literacy rate for both rural and urban areas increased between 2000 and 2010.

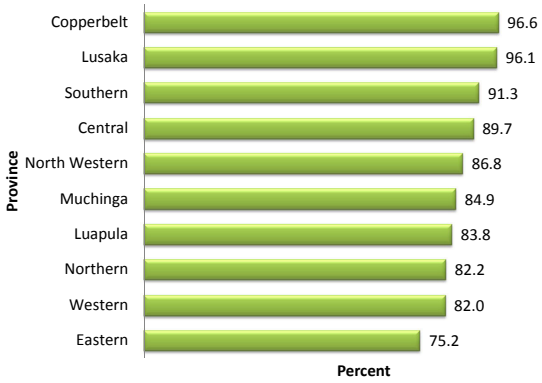
Figure 5.3 Literacy Rate for Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000 and 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 5.4 shows the literacy rate for the population aged 15-24 years by province. Copperbelt Province had the highest youth literacy rate (96.6 percent) while Eastern Province had the lowest (75.2 percent).

Figure 5.4 Literacy Rate for Youth Population (15-24 years) by Province, Zambia 2010

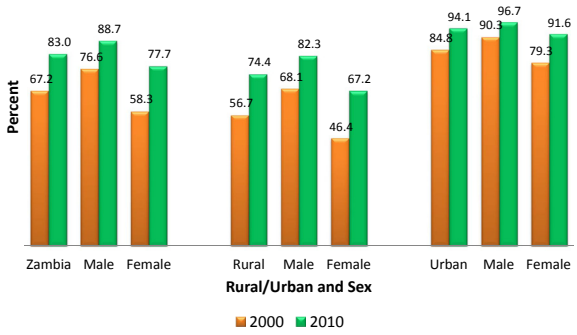


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

5.3.2 Literacy Rates for Adult Population (15 Years and Older)

Figure 5.5 shows the literacy rate for adult population (15 years and older) by sex and rural/urban. The Adult literacy rate at national level increased from 67.2 percent in 2000 to 83.0 percent in 2010. Adult literacy rates for both sexes improved between 2000 and 2010.

Figure 5.5: Literacy Rate for Adult Population (15 Years and Older) by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000 and 2010

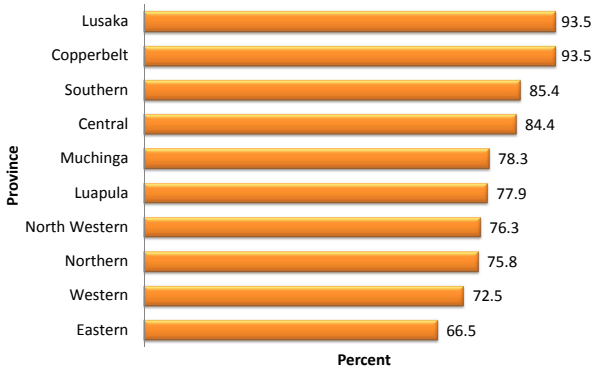


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

In 2010 the adult literacy rate for urban areas was higher than that of rural areas at 94.1 percent and 74.4 percent, respectively. There was a higher increase in the adult literacy rate in rural than urban areas between 2000 and 2010 (17.7 percentage points compared with 9.3 percentage points, respectively).

Figure 5.6 shows the literacy rate for adult population (15 Years and Older) by province. Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces had the highest adult literacy rate each at 93.5 percent while Eastern Province had the lowest at 66.5 percent.

Figure 5.6: Literacy Rate for Adult Population (15 Years and Older) by Province, Zambia 2010



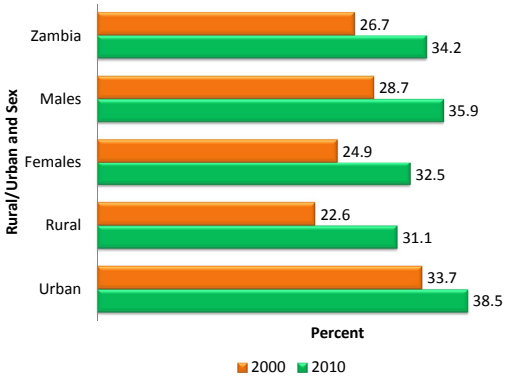
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

5.4 School Attendance

The official primary school 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 percent of the population aged 5 years and older that were currently attending school by sex and rural/urban. At national level, 34.2 percent of the population was currently attending school in 2010. This was an increase from 26.7 percent in 2000.

Figure 5.7: Percentage of Population (5 Years and Older) Currently Attending School, by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000 and 2010

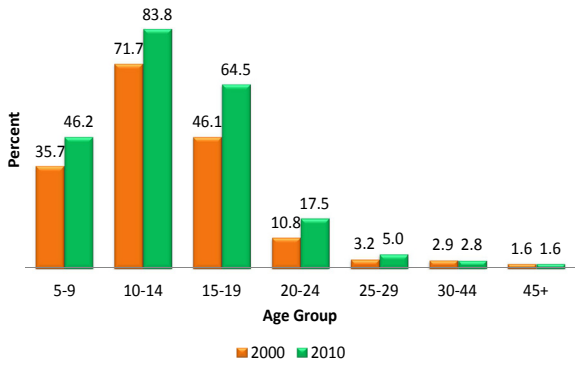


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

In rural and urban areas the percentage currently attending school was 31.1 percent and 38.5 percent in 2010, respectively. This shows an increase of 8.5 and 4.8 percentage points for rural and urban areas, respectively from 2000 to 2010. The percentage of males currently attending school increased from 28.7 percent in 2000 to 35.9 percent in 2010 while female current attendance increased from 24.9 percent in 2000 to 32.5 percent in 2010.

Figure 5.8 shows the percentage distribution of the population aged (5 Years and Older) currently attending school by age group. The age group 10-14 had the highest population currently attending school at 83.8 percent in 2010. This shows an increase of 12.1 percentage points from 71.7 percent in 2000. The percentage of the population currently attending school for the age group 15-19 increased from 46.1 percent in 2000 to 64.5 percent in 2010.

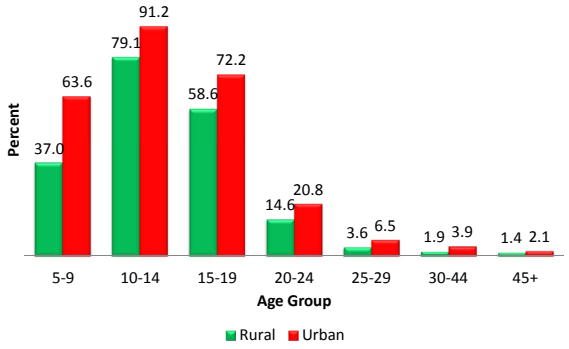
Figure 5.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Currently Attending School by Age Group, Zambia 2000 and 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 5.9 shows the percent distribution of the population (Aged 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 79.1 and 91.2 percent, respectively.

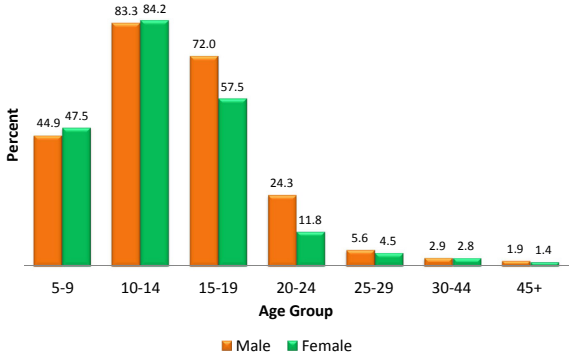
Figure 5.9: Percentage Distribution of the Population (5 Years and Older) Currently Attending School by Age Group and Rural/ Urban, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 5.10 shows the percentage distribution of the population (5 Years and Older) currently attending school by sex and age group. There were more females currently attending school in younger age groups (5– 14 years) than males. The age group 10-14 had the highest percentage of the population currently attending school for both males and females at 83.3 and 84.2 percent, respectively.

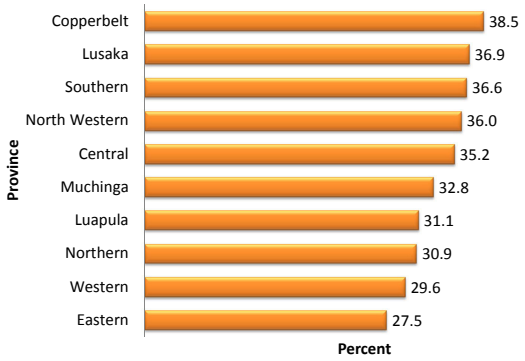
Figure 5.10: Percentage Distribution of the Population (5 Years and Older) Currently Attending School by Sex and Age Group, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 5.11 shows percentage of population (5 years and older) that was currently attending school by province. Copperbelt Province had the highest percentage of the population that was currently attending school (38.5 percent) while Eastern Province had the lowest (27.5 percent).

Figure 5.11: Percentage of Population (5 Years and Older) Currently Attending School by Province, Zambia 2010

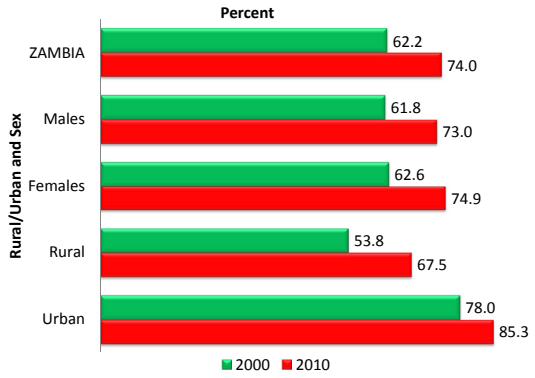


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

5.4.1 Primary School Attendance Rate

Figure 5.12 shows the percentage of the population (7-13 years and old) that was currently attending school by sex and rural/urban. Primary school attendance rate increased from 62.2 percent in 2000 to 74.0 percent in 2010. In 2010, 67.5 percent of the population aged 7-13 years was currently attending school in rural areas compared to 85.3 percent in urban areas.

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

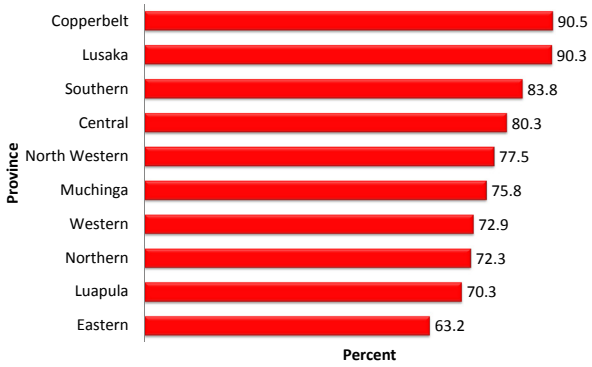


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Male primary school attendance rate increased from 61.8 percent in 2000 to 73.0 percent in 2010 while female attendance rates increased from 62.6 percent to 74.9 percent during the same period.

Current primary school attendance rate by province are shown in Figure 5.13. Copperbelt Province had the highest population currently attending school (90.5 percent) while Eastern Province had the lowest (63.2 percent).

Figure 5.13: Percentage of the Population (7 to 13 years Old) Currently Attending Primary School by Province, Zambia 2010

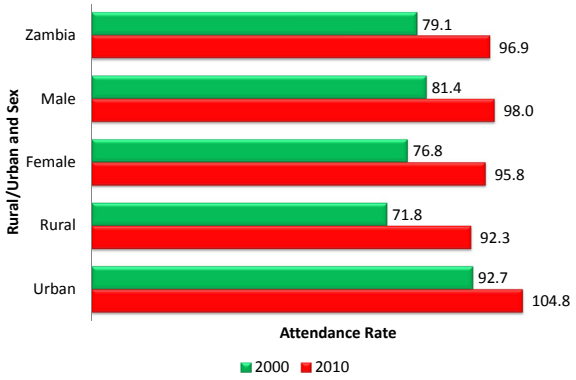


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

5.4.2 Gross Primary School Attendance Rate

Figure 5.14 shows gross primary school attendance rate. At national level the gross primary school attendance rate increased from 79.1 percent in 2000 to 96.9 percent in 2010. The gross attendance rate was higher in urban areas (104.8 percent) than in rural areas (92.3 percent) in 2010. The males recorded higher gross primary school attendance rates than the females at 98.0 percent and 95.8 percent, respectively.

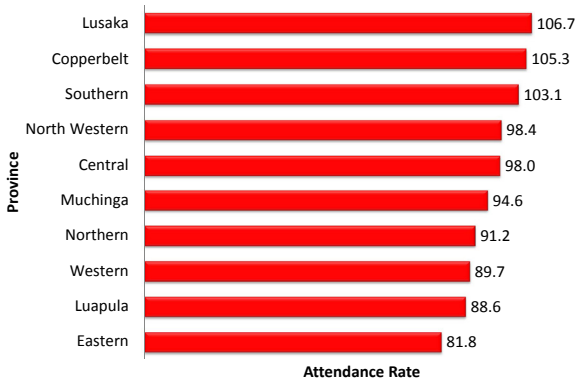
Figure 5.14: Gross Primary School Attendance Rate by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000 and 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 5.15 shows the gross primary attendance rate by province. Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces had the highest gross primary attendance rate at 106.7 percent and 105.3 percent, respectively. Eastern Province had the lowest gross primary attendance rate at 81.8 percent.

Figure 5.15: Gross Primary School Attendance Rate by Province, Zambia 2010



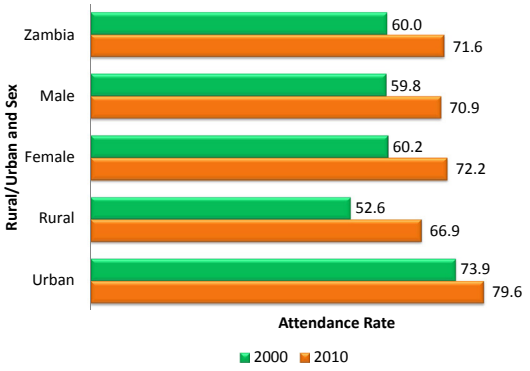
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

5.4.3 Net Primary School Attendance Rate

Net primary school attendance rate show the percentage of the primary school age population (7-13 years) currently attending primary grades 1 to 7. Figure 5.16 shows net primary attendance rate by sex and rural/urban. The net primary school attendance rate increased from 60.0 percent in 2000 to 71.6 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 40.0 percent in 2000 to 28.4 percent in 2010.

In rural areas, the net primary school attendance rate increased from 52.6 percent in 2000 to 66.9 percent in 2010 while that of urban areas increased from 73.9 to 79.6 percent during the same period. Between 2000 and 2010, the net primary attendance rate for males increased from 59.8 percent to 70.9 percent and from 60.2 percent to 72.2 percent for females.

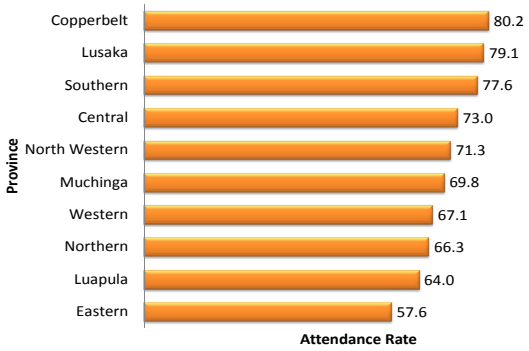
Figure 5.16: Net Primary School Attendance Rate by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2000 and 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 5.17 shows net primary school attendance rates by province. Copperbelt Province had the highest net primary school attendance rate at 80.2 percent while Eastern Province had the lowest at 57.6 percent.

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

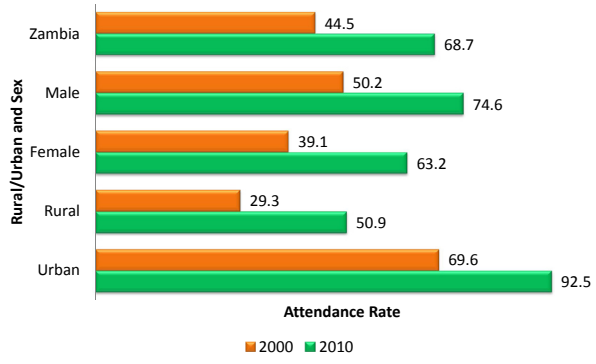


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

5.4.4 Gross Secondary School Attendance Rates

In Zambia, the official secondary school age is from 14-18 years. Figure 5.18 shows Gross secondary school attendance rates by sex and rural/urban. The national gross secondary school attendance for the population aged 14-18 years increased from 44.5 percent in 2000 to 68.7 percent in 2010. In rural areas secondary school attendance rates increased from 29.3 percent in 2000 to 50.9 percent in 2010 while in urban areas the increase was from 69.6 percent in 2000 to 92.5 percent.

Figure 5.18: Gross Secondary School Attendance Rate by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

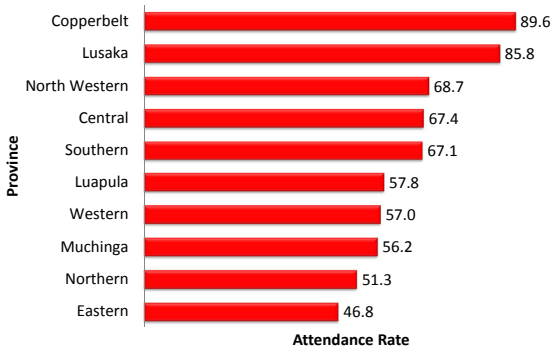


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Male gross attendance rates increased from 50.2 percent in 2000 to 74.6 percent in 2010 while that of females increased from 39.1 percent to 63.2 percent during the same period.

Figure 5.19 shows gross secondary school attendance rates by province. Copperbelt Province recorded the highest gross secondary school attendance rates at 89.6 percent while Eastern Province had the lowest at 46.8 percent.

Figure 5.19: Gross Secondary School Attendance Rate by Province, 2010

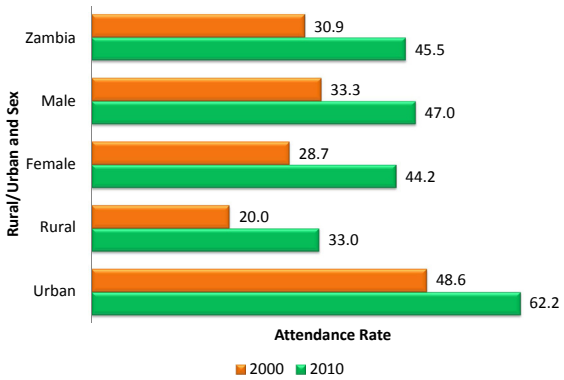


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

5.4.5 Net Secondary School Attendance Rates

Net secondary school attendance rates 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 rates by sex and rural/urban. The net secondary school attendance rate increased from 30.9 percent in 2000 to 45.5 percent in 2010. In 2000 the net secondary school attendance rate for rural areas was 20.0 percent while that of urban areas was 48.6 percent. The net secondary school attendance in 2010 increased to 33.0 and 62.2 percent in rural and urban areas, from 20.0 and 48.6 percent in 2000, respectively.

Figure 5.20: Net Secondary School Attendance Rate by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000 and 2010

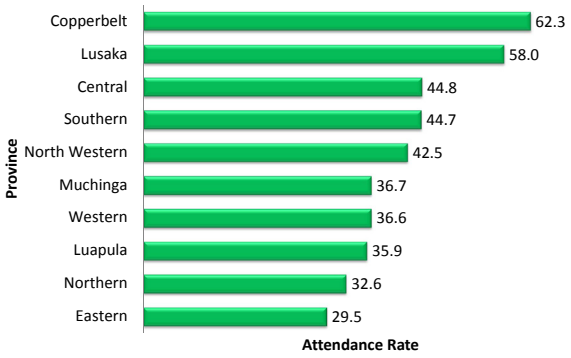


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

In both 2000 and 2010 the net secondary school attendance for males was higher than for females. The net secondary school attendance rate for males increased to 47.0 percent in 2010 from 33.3 percent in 2000 while that of females increased from 28.7 percent in 2000 to 44.2 percent in 2010.

Figure 5.21 shows net secondary school attendance rates by province. Copperbelt Province recorded the highest net secondary school attendance rates at 62.3 percent while Eastern Province had the lowest at 29.5 percent in 2010.

Figure 5.21: Net Secondary School Attendance Rate by Province, 2010

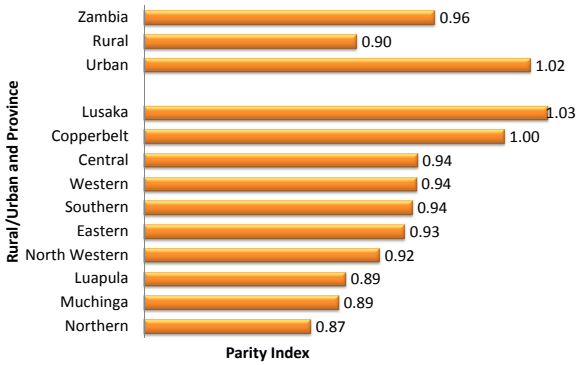


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

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 province. Overall, the gender parity index for those currently attending school was 0.96, indicating that there are less females than males currently attending school.

Figure 5.22: Gender Parity Index by Rural/Urban and Province, Zambia 2010

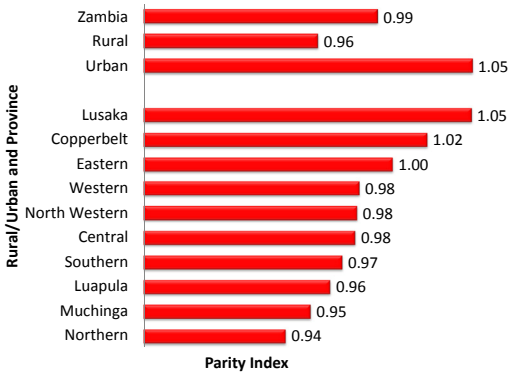


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

The GPI for rural areas was 0.90 while that of urban areas was 1.02. Lusaka Province had the highest GPI of 1.03 while Northern Province had the lowest at 0.87.

Figure 5.23 shows gender parity index for the population currently attending primary school by rural/urban and province. The Gender Parity Index for those currently attending primary school was 0.99. The GPI for rural areas was 0.96 while that of urban areas was 1.05. Lusaka Province had the highest GPI of 1.05 while Northern Province had the lowest at 0.94.

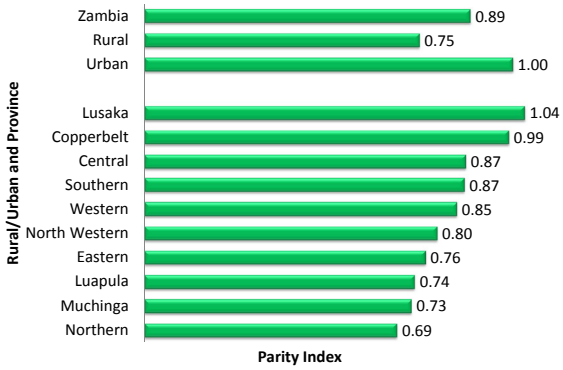
Figure 5.23: Gender Parity Index for Population Currently Attending Primary School by Rural/Urban and Province, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 5.24 shows Gender Parity Index for the population currently attending secondary school by province and rural/urban. The GPI for those currently attending secondary school was 0.89. In rural areas the GPI was 0.75 while that of urban areas was 1.00. Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces had the highest GPI at 1.04 and 0.99, respectively. Northern Province had the lowest at 0.69.

Figure 5.24: Gender Parity Index for Population Currently Attending Secondary School by Rural/Urban and Province, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

The GPI differences in rural and urban areas shows that there was more equality in access to education for females in urban than rural areas.

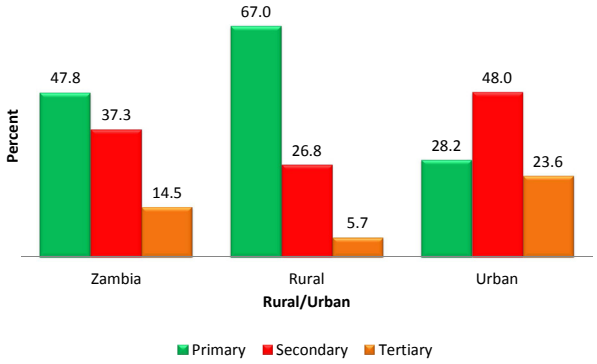
5.6 Highest Education Level Completed

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 percentage distribution of population (25 years and older) that ever attended school by highest education level completed. In 2010, 47.8 percent had completed primary level, 37.3 percent had completed secondary and 14.5 percent had completed tertiary.

Figure 5.25: Percentage Distribution of Population (25 Years and Older) that Ever Attended School by Highest Education Level Completed and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

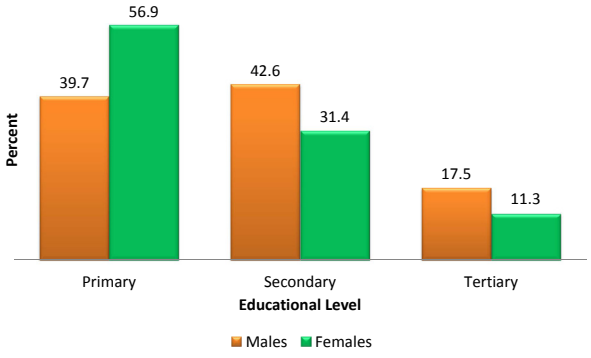


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

In rural areas 67.0 percent of the population reported having completed primary education while 28.2 percent had completed the same level of education in urban areas. Secondary education was the highest level of education completed in urban areas at 48.0 percent. The percentage of the population that had completed tertiary education was higher in urban areas than rural areas at 23.6 percent and 5.7 percent, respectively.

Figure 5.26 shows the percentage distribution of population (25 years and older) that ever attended school by sex. There were more females than males who had primary education as the highest level completed at 56.9 percent and 39.7 percent, respectively. The percentage of males who had secondary and tertiary as their highest level of education completed was higher than that of females.

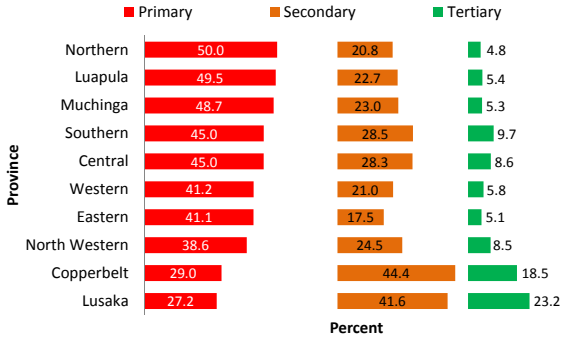
Figure 5.26: Percentage Distribution of Population (25 Years and Older) that Ever Attended School by Highest Education Level Completed and Sex, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 5.27 shows the percentage distribution of population (25 years and older) that ever attended school by highest education level completed and province. Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces had the highest percentage of the population with tertiary as their highest level of education completed at 23.2 and 18.5 percent, respectively. Northern Province had the lowest completion of Tertiary Education at 4.8 percent.

Figure 5.27: Percentage Distribution of Population (25 Years and Older) that Ever Attended School by Highest Education Level Completed and Province, Zambia 2010.



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

5.7 Highest Profession/Vocational Qualification Completed

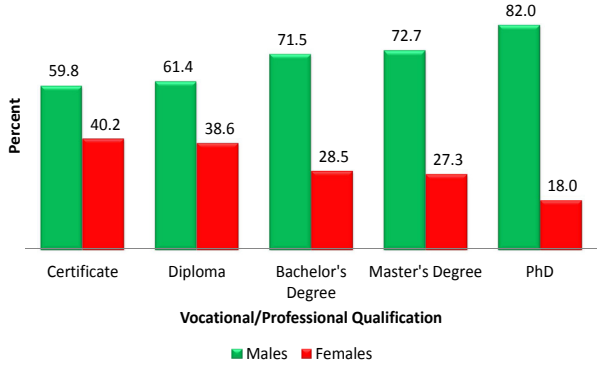
Figure 5.28 shows the percentage distribution of population by highest profession/vocational qualification completed. Persons with certificates made up 60.2 percent of the population followed by diploma holders at 30.2 percent. Less than one percent (0.2 percent) of the population had doctorate degrees (PhD).

Figure 5.28: Percentage Distribution of Population by Highest (25 Years and Older) Profession/Vocational Qualification Completed, Zambia 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 by sex. In all professional and vocational qualification categories males had higher percentages compared to females. The highest percentage difference was recorded in the PhD category where males accounted for 82.0 percent compared to 18.0 percent for females.

Figure 5.29: Percentage Distribution of Population (25 Years and Older) by Highest Profession/Vocational Qualification Completed by Sex, Zambia 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 21.8 percent of the total population. Other notable fields of study included accountancy (7.1 percent), business administration (6.9 percent), and mechanical engineering (5.3 percent).

Comparing males and females, the percentage of males in all fields of study was higher than that of females except in nursing, teacher training, library service, social welfare, secretarial training, short hand, clerical typing services, leather trades, textile trades, food and drinks processing trades and service trade.

Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population 25 Years and older by Field of Study and Sex, Zambia 2010

Field of Study	Number	Percent of Population	Percent	
			Males	Females
Natural Science (e.g. biological science, chemistry, geological programmes etc).	4,040	0.7	74.5	25.5
Civil Engineering	5,116	0.9	95.2	4.8
Electrical and Electronics Engineering	23,819	4.3	92.3	7.7
Mechanical Engineering	29,590	5.3	97.4	2.6
Chemical Engineering	1,428	0.3	92.2	7.8
Mining Engineering	4,275	0.8	96.3	3.7
Industrial Engineering	1,978	0.4	88.9	11.1
Metallurgical Engineering	1,534	0.3	94.9	5.1
Architectural and Town Planning Engineering	1,665	0.3	84.7	15.3
Other Engineering	8,276	1.5	94.4	5.6
Medicine and Surgery	3,908	0.7	76.5	23.5
Pharmacy	3,448	0.6	63.4	36.6
Dentistry	1,217	0.2	67.9	32.1
Nursing	24,940	4.5	35.3	64.7
Medical Technology	2,979	0.5	74.6	25.4
X-Ray Technology	427	0.1	69.3	30.7
Veterinary	1,482	0.3	86.0	14.0
Statistics	541	0.1	79.9	20.1
Mathematics	1,062	0.2	77.2	22.8
Computer Science/Economics	23,253	4.2	57.6	42.4
Accountancy	39,747	7.1	72.2	27.8
Teacher Training	121,681	21.8	45.9	54.1
Law and Jurisprudence (includes magistrates and judges)	8,160	1.5	71.7	28.3
Journalism	3,189	0.6	52.2	47.8
Fine Arts	2,585	0.5	67.3	32.7
Physical Education	870	0.2	58.3	41.7
Library Science	1,154	0.2	48.5	51.5
Social Welfare	9,956	1.8	39.1	60.9
Criminology	3,638	0.7	83.8	16.2
Business Administration and Related Programmes	38,580	6.9	59.8	40.2
Secretarial Training	15,764	2.8	7.0	93.0
Shorthand Typing	3,006	0.5	24.0	76.0
Clerical Typing	2,543	0.5	37.4	62.6
Operating of Office Machines	1,304	0.2	72.2	27.8
Service Trade (e.g. cooking tourist trade etc.)	12,800	2.3	35.6	64.4
Radio and Television Broadcasting	836	0.1	72.1	27.9
Fire Protection and Fire Fighting	1,160	0.2	80.9	19.1
Agriculture Forestry and Fishery	15,171	2.7	80.7	19.3
Food and Drinks Processing Trades Programmes	6,807	1.2	33.8	66.2
Wood Working	10,265	1.8	95.8	4.2
Textile Trades	8,091	1.5	19.7	80.3
Leather Trades	707	0.1	38.8	61.2
Other Programmes	104,995	18.8	69.5	30.5

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

CHAPTER 6
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

6.0 Summary

The population aged 12 years and older was 7,715,022 in 2010. Out of these, 56.8 percent were in rural areas while 43.2 percent were in urban areas. In addition, 48.3 percent of total population aged 12 years and older was male and 51.7 percent was female.

Of the population aged 12 years and older, 4.3 million were in the labour force, out of which 62.1 percent were in rural areas and 37.9 percent were in urban areas.

The overall labour force participation rate was recorded at 55.2 percent, while that recorded in urban areas was 48.5 percent and 60.3 percent in rural areas. In the male population, participation rate was 65.0 percent compared to 46.0 percent in the female population.

Overall, the unemployment rate was 13.0 percent of the total labour force. Urban unemployment rate was 22.1 percent while rural unemployment rate was 7.5 percent. The unemployment rate among the male population was 13.5 percent compared to 12.4 percent among the female population.

The youth unemployment rate was 16.7 percent, with urban youth unemployment rate being higher (22.0 percent) than the rural unemployment rate (7.5 percent). In terms of sex, the unemployment rate among male youths was higher than among female youths.

The majority of the employed population was in self employment (44.1 percent) followed by unpaid family workers (32.9 percent).

Employment in Agriculture accounted for 62.8 percent of the usually working population.

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 avalable for wotk 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:

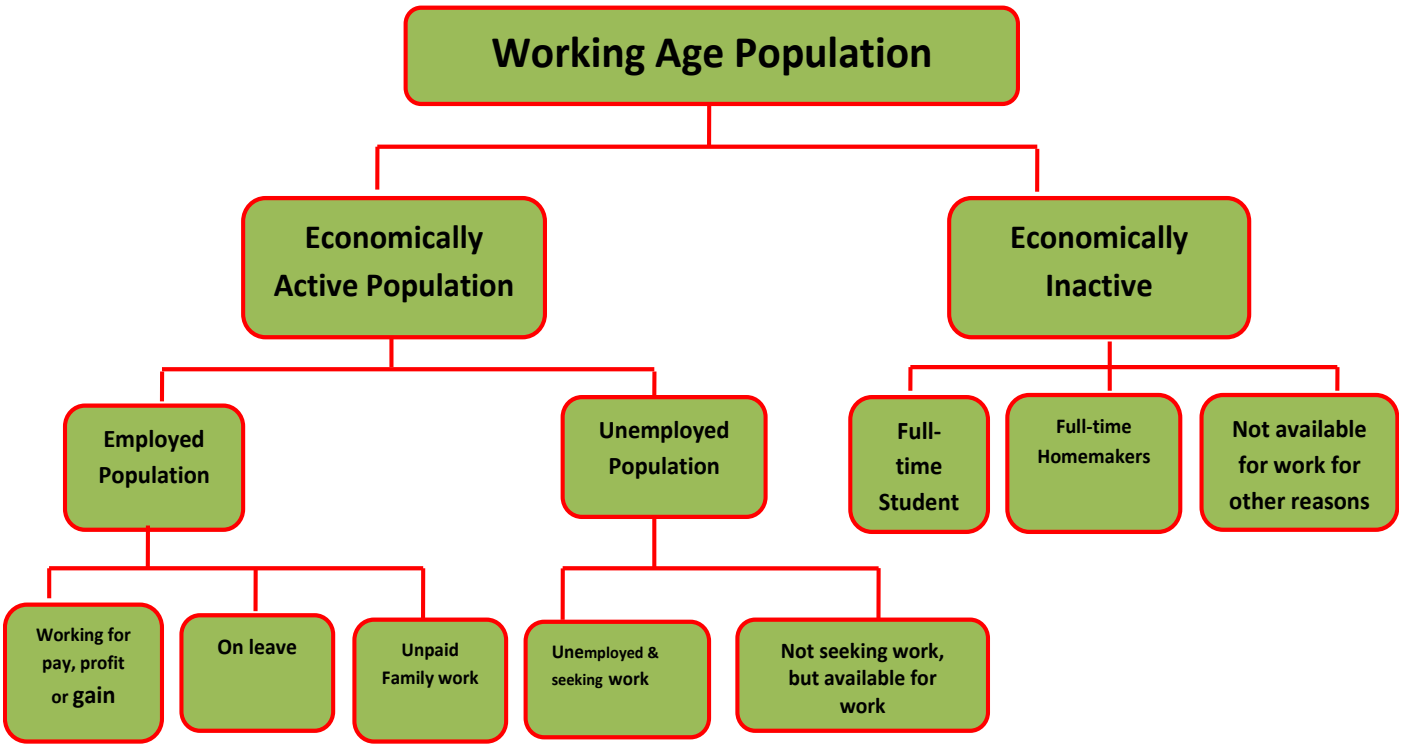
i) Labour force participation
ii) Economic dependency
iii) Employment and unemployment
iv) Employment status
v) Occupation
vi) Industry
vii) Educational attainment

6.3 Working Age Population

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

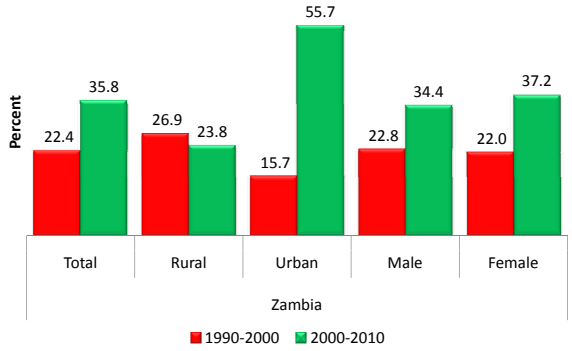


The question asked in the 2010 Census to determine the economic active status was 'What did **(NAME)** do in the last 7 days and last 12 months?' The reference period for the response categories was the last 7 days (Current Activity Status) and last 12 months (Usual Activity Status).

6.3.1 Percentage Change in the Population 12 Years and Older between 2000 and 2010

In 2010, the population 12 years and older represented 61.6 percent of the total population while in 2000, it represented 60.8 percent. The population increased from 5,679,998 in 2000 to 7,715,022 in 2010, representing a 35.8 percent increase. Figure 6.2 shows the percentage change in the population 12 years and older (Working Age Population) by rural/urban and sex.

Figure 6.2 Percentage Change in Working Age Populatio 12 Years and Older (Working Age Population) by Rural/Urban and Sex, Zambia 1990-2000 and 2000 – 2010

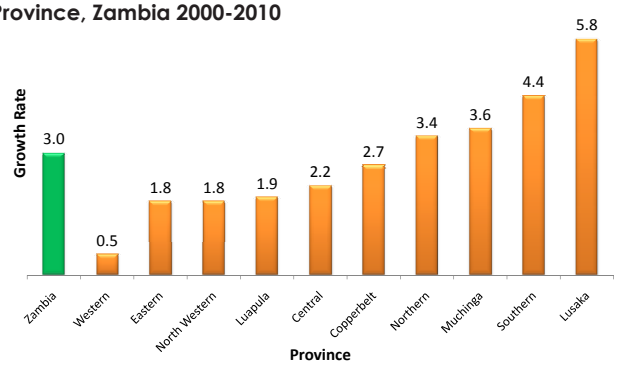


Sources: *1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

During 1990-2000 and 2000-2010 intercensal period the population in urban areas increased from 15.7 percent to 55.7 percent while in rural areas it decreased from 26.9 percent to 23.8 percent, respectively. The percentage increase by sex showed a higher increase in the female working age population (37.2 percent) compared to the increase among the male working age population (34.4 percent) during the 2000-2010 intercensal period.

Figure 6.3 shows the annual average growth rate of the labour force by province between 2000 and 2010. The labour force average annual growth rate was 3.0 percent. This growth was higher than the annual growth rate of the total population which was recorded at 2.8 percent.

Figure 6.3: Average Annual Growth Rate of the Labour force by Province, Zambia 2000-2010



Sources: *2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

Lusaka Province recorded the highest Labour Force annual average growth rate of 5.8 percent while Western Province recording the lowest growth rate at 0.5 percent per annum.

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 seven 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).

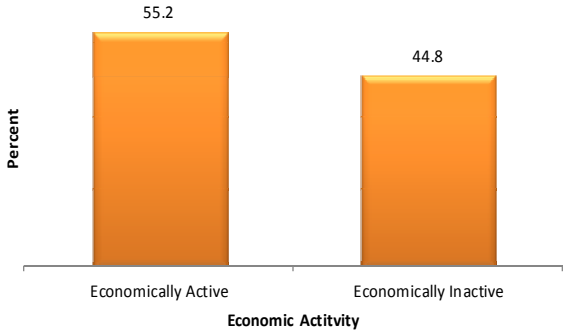
The analysis for the economic activity status is based on the current (in the 7 days prior to the census night) economic activity of the population. In 2010, the population of the labour force was 4,259,170 persons. Of these, 2,421,522 were male and 1,837,648 were female.

6.4.2 Economically Inactive

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

Figure 6.4 shows the percent share of the population 12 years and older by economic activity status. Of the population, 55.2 percent were economically active while 44.8 percent were ecnomically inactive.

Figure 6.4: Percentage of Population (12 Years and Older) by Economic Activity Status, Zambia 2010



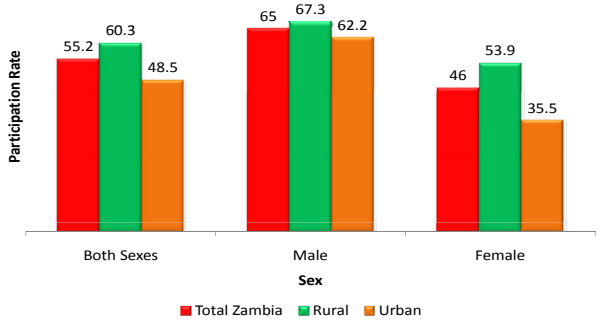
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

6.5 Labour Force Participation Rate

Statistics on labour force show 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 55.2 percent. In the male population, participation rate was 65.0 percent compared to 46.0 percent in the female population.

Rural/urban analysis shows that labour force participation rate was higher in rural areas (60.3 percent) compared to that recorded in urban areas (48.5 percent). In addition, 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, Zambia, 2010

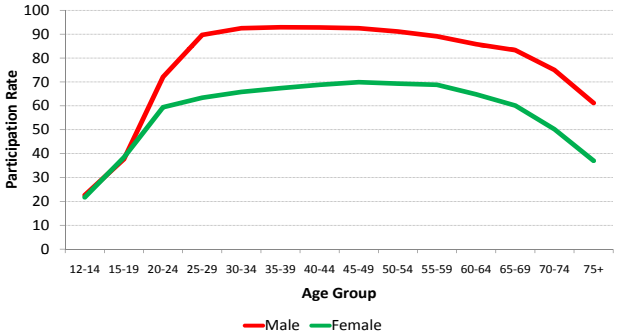


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

The female participation rates was higher in rural areas (53.9 percent) compared to urban areas (35.5 percent).

Figure 6.6 shows labour force participation rate for the population 12 years and older by age and sex. Labour force participation among males was higher than that of females except for the age group 15-19.

Figure 6.6: Labour Force Participation Rate for the Population (12 Years and Older) by Age Group and Sex , Zambia 2010



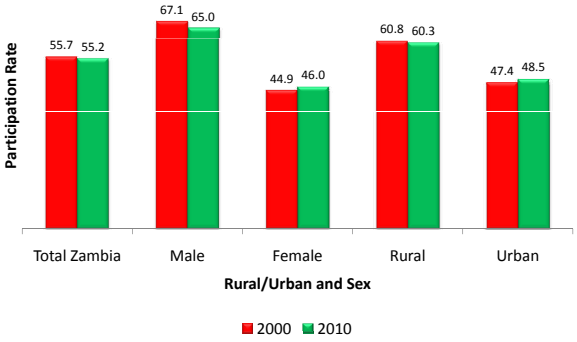
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

The participation rate for both sexes increased with progresion in age. However, labour force participation rate declined in older ages, 65 years and older.

Figure 6.7 shows labour force participation rate for population aged 12 years and older by sex and rural/urban. The labour force participation rate was 55.7 percent and 55.2 percent in 2000 and 2010, respectively.

The labour force participation rate for males decreased from 67.1 percent in 2000 to 65.0 percent in 2010, representing a 2.1 percentage points decrease. For the females, the labour force participation rates increased by 1.1 percentage points from 44.9 percent in 2000 to 46.0 percent in 2010.

Figure 6.7: Labour Force Participation Rate for population (12 Years and older) by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000-2010

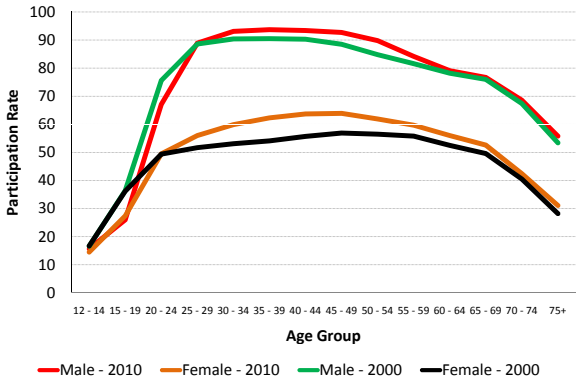


Source: *2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

The labour force participation rate was higher in rural (60.3 percent) than in urban areas (48.5 percent) in 2010. This trend was also observed in 2000 where 60.8 percent labour force participation was recorded in rural areas compared to 47.4 percent in urban areas.

Figure 6.8 shows labour force participation rate for population 12 years and older by age group and sex in 2000 and 2010. 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 12-24 compared to 2000. The 2010 labour force participation rates for females was lower than that of 2000 between ages 12-20.

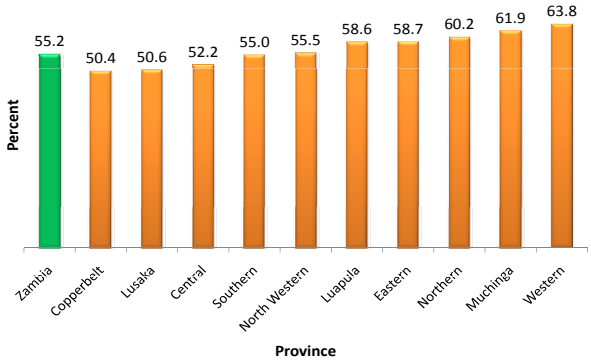
Figure 6.8: Labour Force Participation Rate for Population (12 Years and Older) by Age Group and Sex, Zambia, 2000 and 2010



Sources: *2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

Figure 6.9 shows the labour force participation rates for population (12 years and older) by province. At provincial level, labour force participation rate was highest in Western Province and lowest in the Copperbelt Province at 63.8 and 50.4 percent, respectively.

Figure 6.9: Labour Force Participation Rate for Population (12 Years and Older) by Province, Zambia 2010



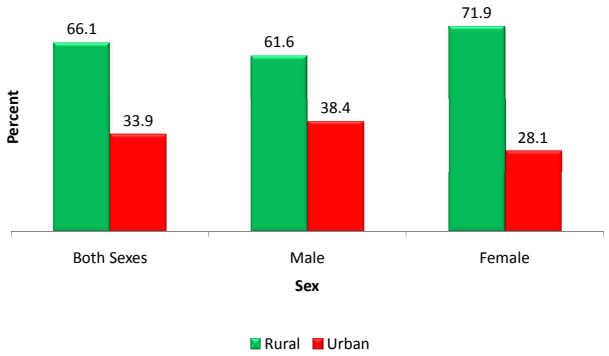
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

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 4,259,170 persons in the labour force, 3,704,170 persons were employed, representing 87.0 percent of the labour force. Out of the employed population, 57.0 percent were male and 43.0 percent were female.

Figure 6.10 shows the percentage of employed population (12 years and older) by sex and rural/urban. The results show that there were more employed persons in rural areas (66.1 percent) than in urban areas (33.9 percent). In rural areas, female employment accounted for 71.9 percent while male employment was at 61.6 percent. As for the urban areas, there was higher male employment (38.4 percent) than the female employment (28.1 percent).

Figure 6.10: Percentage of Employed Population (12 Years and Oler) by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010.



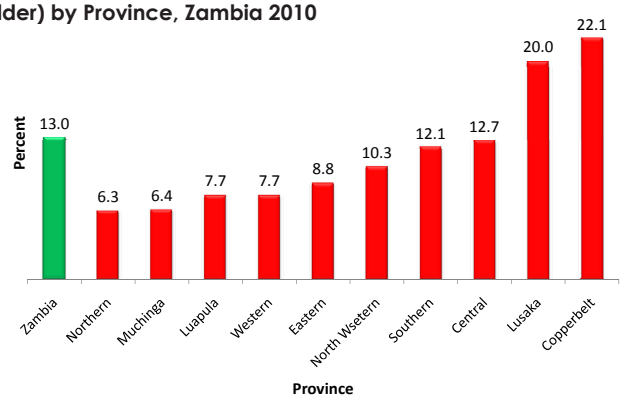
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

6.7 Unemployment

The unemployed population consists of all persons 12 years and older who were actively seeking work or were available for work during the 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 seven days prior to the census night.

Figure 6.11 shows unemployment rates for population 12 years and older by province. Of the 4.3 million persons in the labour force 554,202 (13.0 percent) were unemployed. Copperbelt Province had the highest unemployment rate at 22.1 percent and Northern Province had the lowest unemployment rate at 6.3 percent.

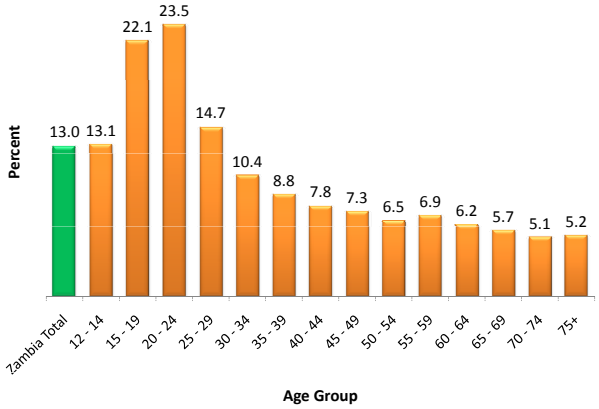
Figure 6.11: Unemployment Rate for Population (12 Years and Older) by Province, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 6.12 shows unemployment rate of population (12 years and older) by age group.Unemployment rate was highest in the age group 20-24 years at 23.5 per cent followed by the age group 15-19 years at 22.1 percent.The lowest unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in the age group 70-74 years.

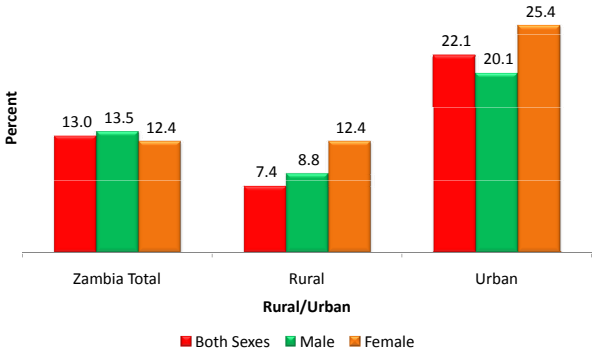
Figure 6.12: Unemployment Rate of Population (12 Years and Older) by Age Group, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 6.13 shows unemployment rate of population (12 years and older) by sex and rural/urban. Overall, unemployment rate was 13.5 percent for males and 12.4 percent for females. Unemployment was higher in urban areas than in rural areas. In rural areas, males recorded a lower unemployment rate (8.8 percent) than females (12.4 percent). Similarly, in urban areas males recorded lower unemployment rate (20.1 percent) than females (25.4 percent).

Figure 6.13: Unemployment Rate of Population (12 Years and Older) by Age, Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010



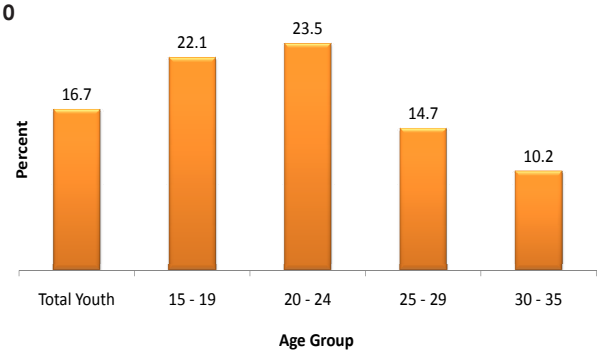
Source: *CSO - 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

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 was 2,487,764 representing 58.4 percent of the total labour force. Of these, 56.9 percent were male while 43.1 percent were female. In terms of rural-urban residence, 61.9 percent were in rural areas and 38.1 percent in urban areas.

The youth unemployment rate by age group is shown in Figure 6.14. Out of the 2.5 million youths in the labour force, 16.7 percent were unemployed. The highest youth unemployment rate was in the age group 20-24 years at 23.5 percent while the lowest rate was for youth population in the age group 30-35 years at 10.2 percent.

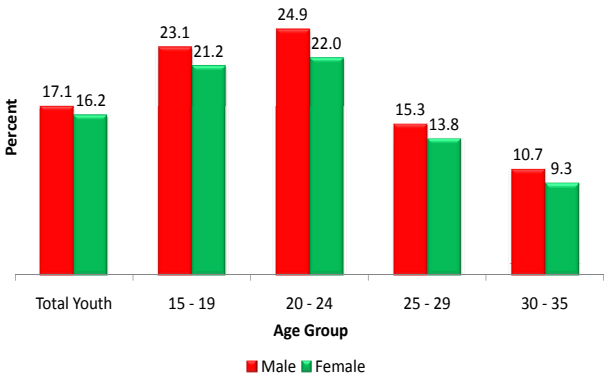
Figure 6.14 : Youth Unemployment Rate by Age Group, Zambia 2010



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 higher in all age groups. The total youth unemployment rate among males was 17.1 percent and 16.2 percent among females. The age group with the highest disparity between males and females was 20-24 years with 24.9 percent for males and 22.0 percent for females.

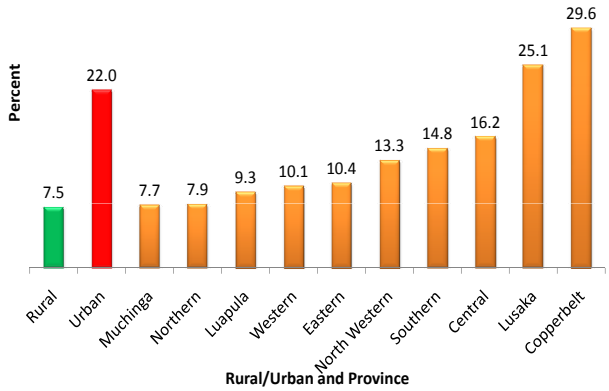
Figure 6.15: Youth Unemployment Rate by Age Group and Sex, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 6.16 shows the youth unemployment rate by rural/urban and province. The unemployment rate was higher in urban areas (29.3 percent) than in rural areas (8.3 percent). At provincial level, Copperbelt reported the highest unemployment rate with 29.6 percent, followed by Lusaka with 25.1 percent.

Figure 6.16 : Youth Unemployment Rate by Rural/Urban and Province, Zambia 2010



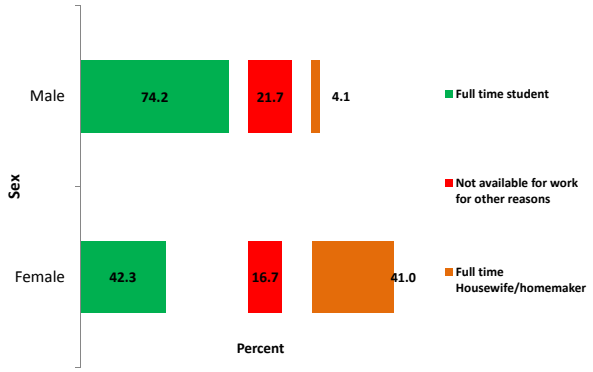
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

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 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 (12 years and older) by reason of inactivity. For both sexes the majority of the economically inactive were full time students. However, only 42.3 percent of the females were full time students compared to 74.2 percent of males. Among females, full time home maker/housewife constituted 41.0 percent of the economically inactive population.

Figure 6.17: Percentage Distribution of the Economically Inactive Population (12 Years and older) by Reason for Inactivity, Zambia 2010.



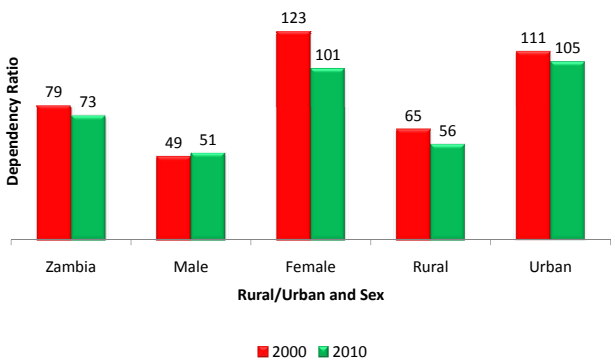
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

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 has reduced from 79 in 2000 to 73 in 2010 at national level. This means that the number of the inactive persons that depended on the economically active persons has reduced by six (6). Overall, the economic dependence ratio has reduced between 2000 and 2010 for all categories except for males which showed an increase from 49 to 51.

Figure 6.18: Dependency Ratios by Sex and Rural/ Urban, Zambia 2000 - 2010.



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

6.10 Employment Status, Occupation and Industrial Classification

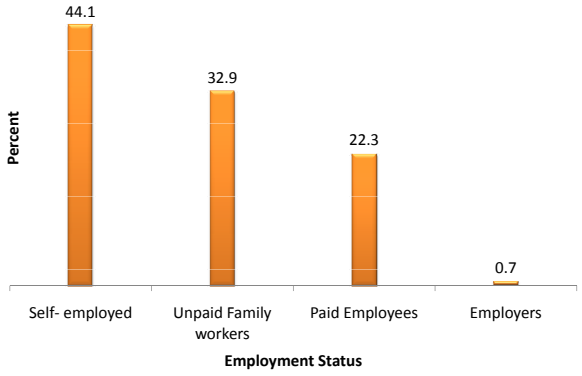
The employment status, occupational and industrial structure of a country's workforce reflects the level of its economic development and the efficiency with which it uses and allocates its resources. The analysis that follows is based on the usually working population, (i.e. those that were working in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

6.10.1Employment 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 was self-employed at 44.1 percent, followed by unpaid family workers at 32.9 percent. The lowest proportion was for employers with 0.7 percent.

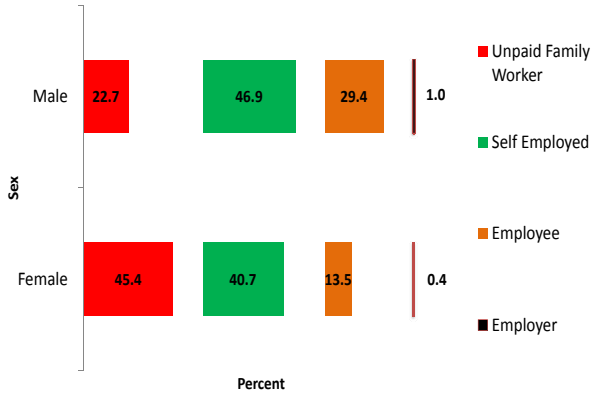
Figure 6.19: Percentage Distribution of Usually Working Population (12 Years and Older) by Employment Status, Zambia 2010



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 45.4 perccent of the females were unpaid family workers followed by self employed at 40.7 percent. For males 46.9 percent were self employed followed by employees at 29.4 percent.

Figure 6.20: Percentage Distribution of Usually Working Population (12 Years and Older) by Employment Status and Sex, Zambia 2010



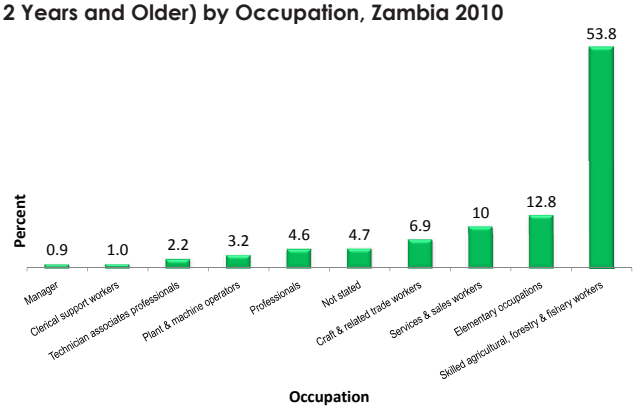
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

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 skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing at 53.8 percent, followed by the elementary occupations at 12.8 percent. Managers accounted for 0.9 percent of the total working age population.

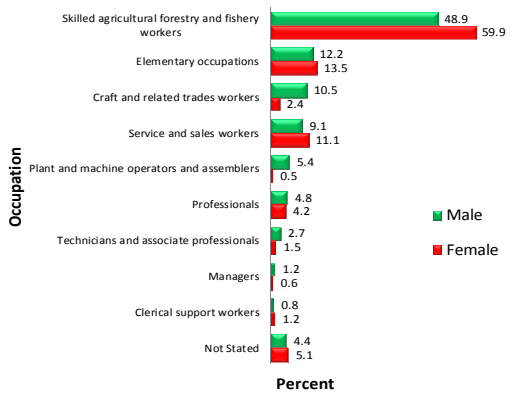
Figure 6.21: Percentage Distribution of Usually Working Population (12 Years and Older) by Occupation, Zambia 2010



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 skilled agriculture, forestry and fishing, 48.9 and 59.9 percent, respectively.

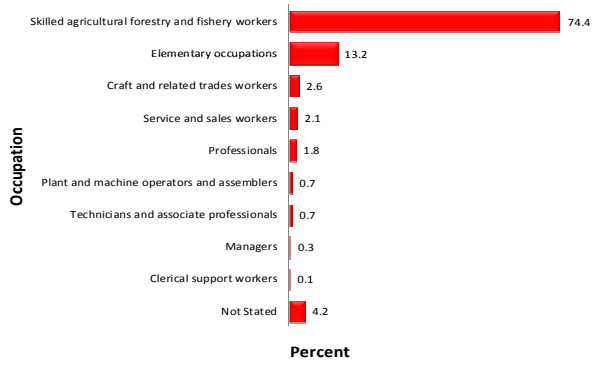
Figure 6.22: Percentage Distribution of Usually Working Population (12 Years and Older) by Occupation and Sex , Zambia, 2010



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, repectively. The largest percent share of the usually working population in rural areas was in the skilled agriculture, forestry and fishing occupation (74.4 percent), followed by elementary occupations (13.2 percent).

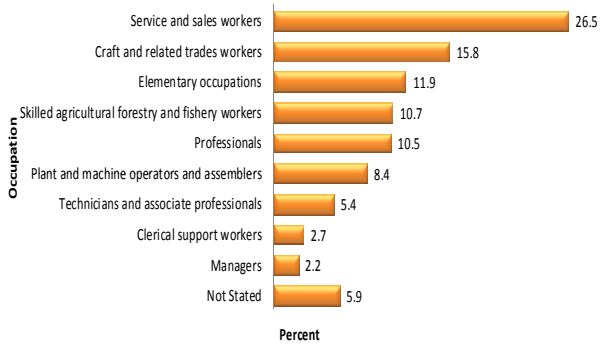
Figure 6.23: Percentage Distribution of Usually Working Population (12 Years and Older) by Occupation, Rural Zambia 2010



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 (26.5 percent), followed by craft and related trade works (15.8 percent). The lowest percentage in urban areas was for managers at 2.2 percent.

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



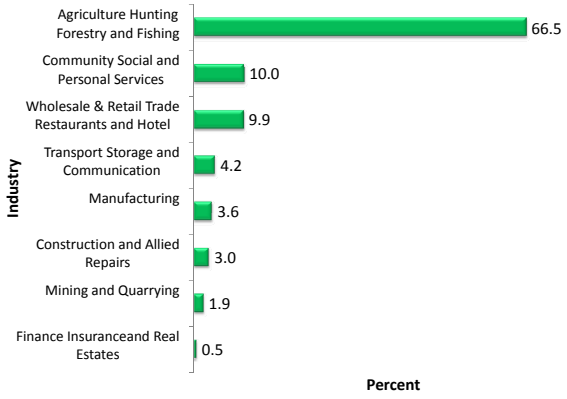
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

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 agriculture industry accounted for 66.5 percent of the usually working population. Other industries with a fair share of the usually working population were community, social and personal services; and wholesale and retail trade with 10.0 percent and 9.9 percent, respectively.

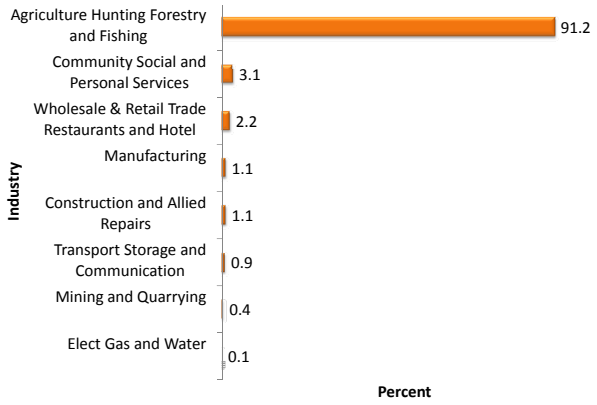
Figure 6.25: Percentage Distribution of Usually Working Population (12 Years and Older) by Industry, Total Zambia, 2010



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 91.2 percent of the usually working population in rural areas. Community, social and personal services; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturing; and construction collectively accounted for 7.5 percent.

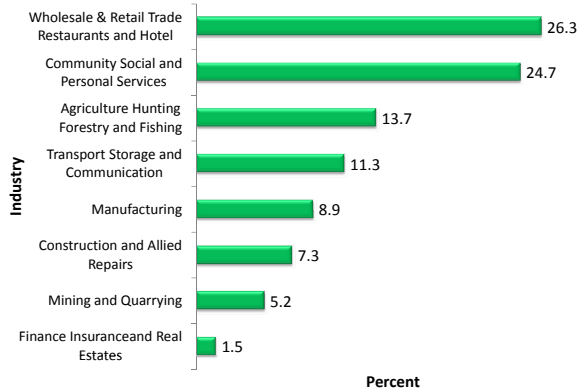
Figure 6.26: Percentage Distribution of Usually Working Population (12 Years and Older) by Industry, Rural Zambia, 2010



Source: *CSO - 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

In urban areas, wholesale and retail trade industry accounted for 26.3 percent of the usually working population followed by community, social and personal services (24.7 percent); agriculture (13.7 percent) and transport, storage and communication (11.3 percent).

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



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

CHAPTER 7:
FERTILITY CHARACTERISTICS

7.0 Summary

In 2010 Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 5.9. The TFR in rural areas was 7.0 and 4.6 in urban areas. Fertility levels were higher in provinces with predominantly rural socio-economic characteristics. Luapula, Northern and Muchinga provinces recorded the highest TFR of 7.3, 7.1 and 7.0, respectively. The more urbanised provinces, Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces recorded the lowest TFR of 4.6 and 5.0, respectively.

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) in 2010 was 35, with the rural CBR being 39 and urban 30 births per thousand population. The Child Woman Ratio (CWR) for Zambia in 2010 was 738 children (0-4 years) per thousand women. The rural CWR was 879 compared to 563 in urban areas.

The number of live births occurring in a year per thousand women of child bearing, also referred to as the General Fertility Rate was 147; 178 in rural areas and 109 in urban areas. The completed family size was 6.0; 6.4 for rural and 5.4 for urban.

The average number of female births, generally referred to as the Gross Reproduction Rate, was 2.3. The GRR was 2.8 in rural areas and 1.7 in urban areas. Results also show that 1.7 daughters (Net Reproduction Rate) will survive or replace their mother's generation. The NRR was 2.1 in rural areas and 1.3 in urban areas. The mean age at child bearing for the year 2010 was 29.3 years.

Chapter 7
Fertility Characteristics

7.1 Introduction

Fertility is one of the most important demographic variable generated from census data. Fertility refers to the occurrence of live births among women in a population. 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 alive or not. The second question asked females, (12-49 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

The following concepts have been used in the analysis of fertility in this chapter.

Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR): Is the annual number of births to women in a particular age group per 1,000 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 1,000 population present at mid-year.

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 1,000 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, is still a 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 the 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). 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). 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 and provincial 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 pp.27).

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).

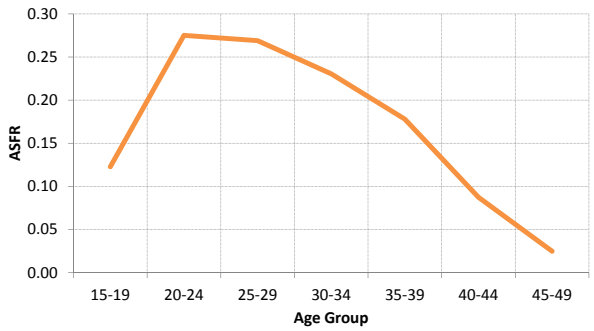
The 2010 Census analysis applied the P/F Ratio Technique, which uses children ever born data to adjust fertility data for under reporting in number of births that occurred in the last 12 months prior to the census (Arriaga et al 2005). The P/F Ratio Technique is based on cumulating fertility (represented 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 (ASFR)

Figure 7.1 shows the Adjusted Age Specific Fertility Rates by Age group. The age group with the highest ASFR in 2010 was 20-24 years. This was followed by the age group 25-29 years. (See details in appendix Table E1).

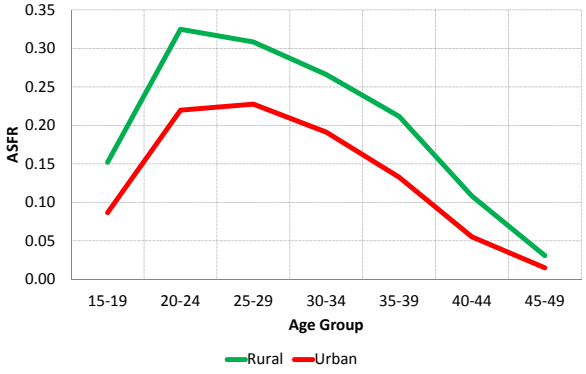
Figure 7.1: Adjusted Age Specific Fertility Rate by Age Group, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 7.2 shows the Adjusted Age Specific Fertility Rates by age group and rural/urban. Comparing ASFR by rural/urban shows that child bearing (ASFR) starts early in rural areas compared to urban areas. The peak for child bearing in rural areas was similar to that of the national level (20-24 age group) while in urban areas the peak was in the age group 25-29.

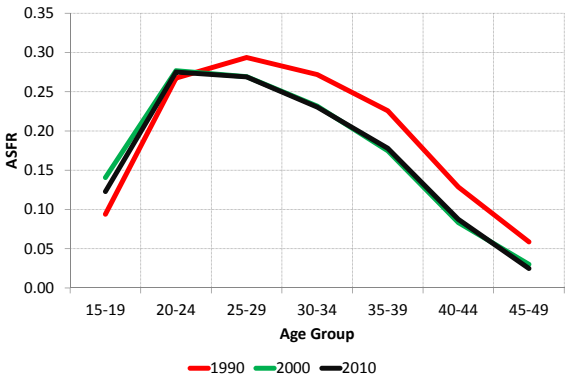
Figure 7.2: Adjusted Age Specific Fertility Rate by Age Group and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 7.3 shows the adjusted ASFR for Zambia from 1990-2010. Results show that the peak for child bearing remained the same in 2000 and 2010 at age group 20-24. Overall, the ASFRs in 2000 and 2010 have remained relatively unchanged among women aged 25-49 years. However, a drop was observed among women aged 15-19 years during the same period.

Figure 7.3: Adjusted Age Specific Fertility Rate by Age Group, Zambia, 1990, 2000 and 2010

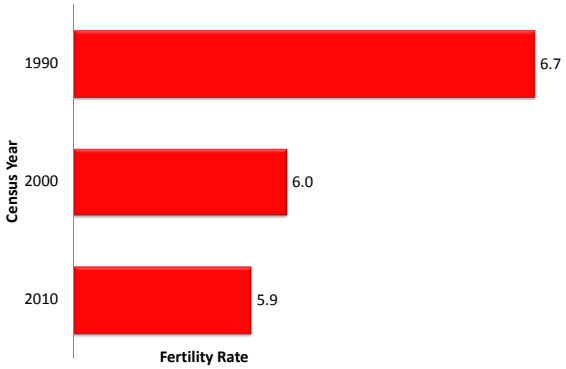


Source: *1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

7.5.2 Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Zambia are shown in Figure 7.4. The TFR has declined from 6.0 in 2000 to 5.9 in 2010. These results show that for the 20 year period, between, the TFR reduced from 6.7 in 1990 to 5.9 in 2010.

Figure 7.4: Total Fertility Rate, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010

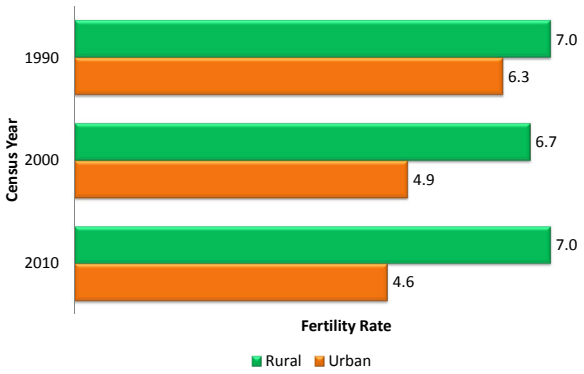


Source: *1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

7.5.2.1 Total Fertility Rate by Rural/Urban

Figure 7.5 shows the Total Fertility Rate by rural/urban in 1990, 2000 and 2010. The TFR for rural areas in Zambia increased from 6.7 in 2000 to 7.0 in 2010 while TFR declined from 4.9 in 2000 to 4.6 in urban areas. Rural fertility rates remained high while urban fertility rates have been declining since 1990. Fertility in urban areas declined from 6.3 in 1990 to 4.6 in 2010.

Figure 7.5: Total Fertility Rate by Rural/Urban, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010

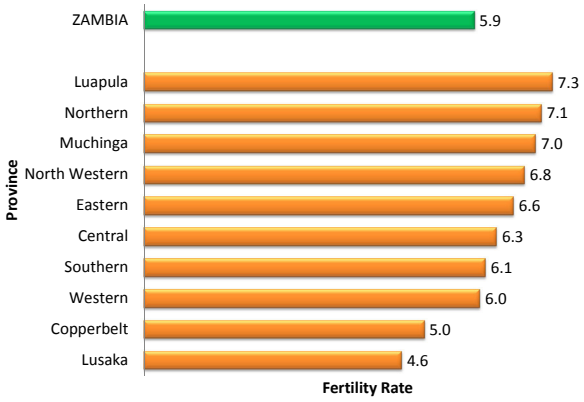


Source: *1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

7.5.2.2 Total Fertility Rate by Province

The Total Fertility Rate by province is shown in Figure 7.6. Fertility levels were higher in provinces with predominantly rural socio-economic characteristics while more urbanized provinces (Lusaka and Copperbelt) recorded relatively lower fertility levels. Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces recorded the lowest TFR in 2010 of 4.6 and 5.0, respectively. The highest TFRs were recorded in Northern, Muchinga and Luapula provinces with 7.3, 7.1 and 7.0, respectively.

Figure 7.6: Total Fertility Rate by Province, Zambia 2010

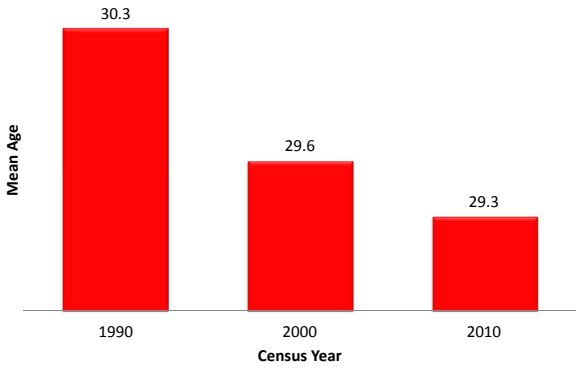


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

7.5.3 Mean Age at Child Bearing (MACB)

Figure 7.7 shows the Mean Age at Child Bearing (MACB) in 1990, 2000 and 2010. The figure shows that the MACB for 2010 was 29.3 years. This was a decline from the MACB of 30.3 and 29.6 years recorded in 1990 and 2000, respectively.

Figure 7.7: Mean Age at Child Bearing, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010

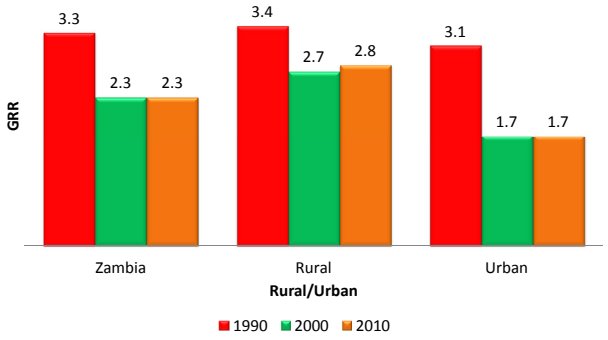


Sources: *1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

7.5.4 Gross Reproduction Rates (GRR)

Figures 7.8 show the Gross Reproduction Rates by rural/urban in 1990, 2000 and 2010. The GRR remained the same at 2.3 in 2000 and 2010. It declined from 3.3 in 1990 to 2.3 in 2000. The GRR was higher in rural areas at 2.8 compared to 1.7 in urban areas in 2010.

Figure 7.8: Gross Reproduction Rate by Rural/ Urban, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010

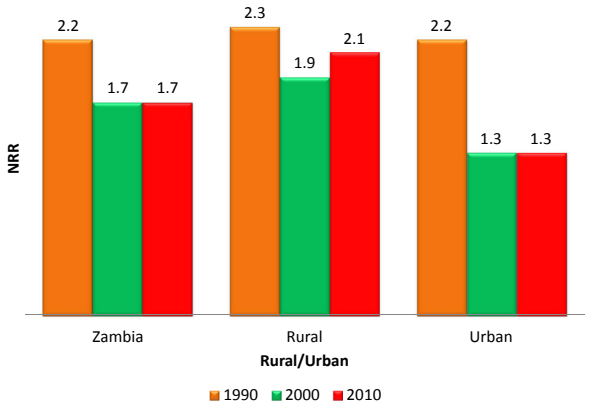


Sources: *1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

7.5.5 Net Reproduction Rates (NRR)

Figure 7.9 shows the Net Reproduction Rates by rural/urban in 1990, 2000 and 2010. The NRR remained the same at 1.7 in 2000 and 2010. It however, decline from 2.2 in 1990 to 1.7 in 2000. The NRR was higher in rural areas at 2.1 compared with 1.3 in urban areas in 2010.

Figure 7.9: Net Reproduction Rate by Rural/Urban, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010



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

7.5.6 Other Fertility Indicators

From data on births and population, several other indices of fertility can also be measured. These include the Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Child-Woman Ratio (CWR), Completed Family Size (CFS) and the General Fertility Rate (GFR) (Arriaga et al., 2005).

Table 7.1 shows fertility indicators by rural/urban and province in 1990, 2000 and 2010. Generally, the CBR, GFR and CFS have decreased since 1990. The CWR increased from 729 per 1,000 in 2000 to 738 per 1,000 in 2010.

Table 7.1: Fertility Indicators by Rural/Urban and Province, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 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)
Zambia							
1990	6.7	7.1	44	678	185	3.3	2.2
2000	6.0	6.8	36	729	152	2.3	1.7
2010	5.9	6.0	35	738	147	2.3	1.7
Rural							
1990	7.0	7.2	45	712	194	3.4	2.3
2000	6.7	7.0	40	843	178	2.7	1.9
2010	7.0	6.4	39	879	178	2.8	2.1
Urban							
1990	6.3	6.9	43	629	171	3.1	2.2
2000	4.9	6.5	29	605	111	1.7	1.3
2010	4.6	5.4	30	563	109	1.7	1.3
Province 2010							
Central	6.3	6.1	36	785	156	2.5	1.8
Copperbelt	5.0	5.8	29	587	112	1.8	1.7
Eastern	6.6	6.3	38	819	168	2.6	1.8
Luapula	7.3	6.5	39	835	172	2.7	1.8
Lusaka	4.6	5.2	31	571	114	1.7	1.3
Muchinga	7.0	6.4	40	854	175	2.8	2.1
Northern	7.1	6.5	41	880	182	2.8	2.1
North Western	6.8	6.3	38	870	169	2.7	1.9
Southern	6.1	6.2	37	807	160	2.5	1.8
Western	6.0	5.5	36	802	152	2.3	1.7
Source: *1990, 2000 and 2010 Census of population and Housing*							

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

This section presents Total Fertility Rates (TFR) by various background characteristics of women. These characteristics include religious affiliation, education level and economic characteristics.

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

Table 7.2 shows TFR by women's religious affiliation. At national level, the TFR was highest among women with no religious affiliation at 6.5. Among the women with religious affiliation Protestants had the highest TFR of 6.0, followed by Muslims with 5.9 and Catholics with 5.7.

Table 7.2: Total Fertility Rate by Religious Affiliation of Women Aged 15-49 Years and Province, Zambia 2010							
Province	All Women	Religious Affiliation					
		Catholics	Protestants	Muslims	Hindus	Other	None
Zambia	**5.9**	**5.7**	**6.0**	**5.9**	**2.0**	**5.8**	**6.5**
Central	6.3	5.6	6.4	4.9	-	6.7	6.7
Copperbelt	5.0	4.6	5.1	5.7	1.3	4.3	4.4
Eastern	6.6	6.4	6.7	7.3	11.8	6.8	7.1
Luapula	7.3	7.2	7.3	9.1	-	6.6	7.2
Lusaka	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.9	1.7	4.4	4.0
Muchinga	7.0	6.8	7.1	9.4	-	6.7	7.3
Northern	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.1	-	7.3	7.1
North Western	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.4	2.4	6.5	7.6
Southern	6.1	5.2	6.2	5.0	2.1	5.5	6.6
Western	6.0	5.6	6.0	7.5	-	5.8	7.0
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*							
Note: *(-) missing due to insufficient number of cases for calculating TFR.*							

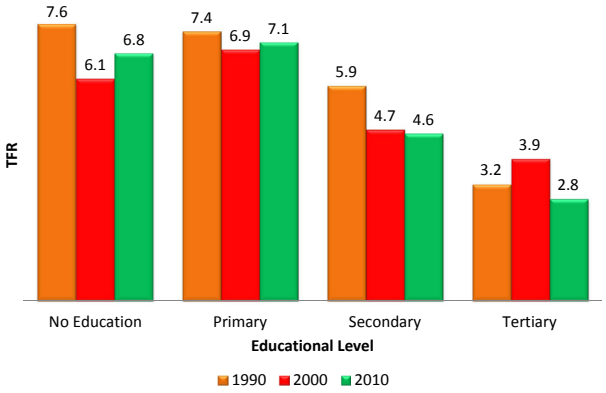
7.6.2 Total Fertility Rate by Education Attainment of Women Aged 15–49 years

The TFR for women by their education attainment and province is shown in Table 7.3. The fertility rate was highest among women with primary education (7.1), followed by women with no education (6.8). Women with tertiary education had the lowest fertility at 2.8.

Table 7.3: Total Fertility Rates by Education Attainment of Women Aged 15-49 Years and Province, Zambia 2010					
Province	Total Fertility Rates by Education				
	All Women	No Education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Zambia	**5.9**	**6.8**	**7.1**	**4.6**	**2.8**
Central	6.3	6.7	7.4	4.9	2.6
Copperbelt	5.0	6.4	6.7	4.3	2.9
Eastern	6.6	6.9	7.2	4.9	2.9
Luapula	7.3	7.1	8.1	5.8	3.5
Lusaka	4.6	5.9	5.9	4.1	2.8
Muchinga	7.0	7.2	7.8	5.2	2.9
Northern	7.1	7.1	7.8	5.2	2.8
North Western	6.8	7.2	8	5.3	3.0
Southern	6.1	6.7	7.3	4.7	2.6
Western	6.0	6.3	6.7	4.8	3.4
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*					

Figure 7.10 shows TFR by Educational Attainment of women aged 15-49 in 1990, 2000 and 2010. The figure shows that women with primary education had the highest fertility rates 6.1 and 6.8 in 2000 and 2010, respectively. The lowest fertility rate was observed for women with tertiary education in the three census years.

Figure 7.10: Total Fertility Rate by Education of Women Aged 15-49 Years, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010

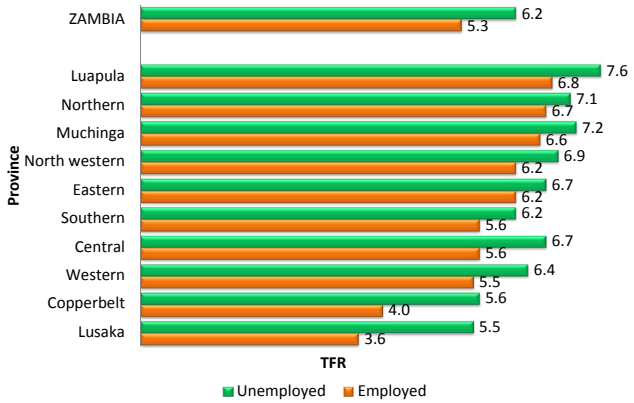


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

7.6.3 Total Fertility Rate by Employment Status of Women Aged 15–49 Years

Figure 7.11 shows the total fertility rate by employment status of women aged 15-49 years and province. The figure shows that the rate was higher among the unemployed compared to the employed women with 6.2 and 5.3, respectively. The figure also shows that employed women in Luapula Province had the highest fertility rate with 6.8, followed by women in Northern Province with 6.7. The lowest fertility rate was among employed women in Lusaka Province with 3.6.

Figure 7.11: Total Fertility Rates by Employment Status of Women Aged 15-49 Years and Province, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

CHAPTER 8
CHILDHOOD MORTALITY CHARACTERISTICS

8.0 Summary

The infant mortality rate (IMR) declined from 117 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 76 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010.

The child mortality rate (CMR) declined from 82 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 62 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010.

The under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) declined from 183 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 138 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010.

Childhood mortality indicators have declined in both rural and urban areas and across all provinces. However, Luapula, Eastern, Muchinga and Northern provinces had childhood mortality rates that were above the national average. North Western, Lusaka and Southern province had lower Childhood Mortality Rates than the national average.

Chapter 8
Childhood Mortality

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). Mortality refers to the occurrence of deaths in the population. 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.

According to the UNICEF estimates, the number of under-five deaths worldwide declined from more than 12 million in 1990 to 7.6 million in 2010 (UNICEF, 2011). Despite these global gains, Sub-Saharan Africa, still lags behind the rest of the world in achieving lower levels of child mortality.

Among the major causes of child mortality are infectious diseases like pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria and measles. These diseases are common and affect most children in 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 Zambia.

8.2 Concepts and Definitions

The following concepts and definitions have been used in this analysis:

Mortality: Refers to the occurrence of deaths in a population.

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 year) 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 years) 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 years 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

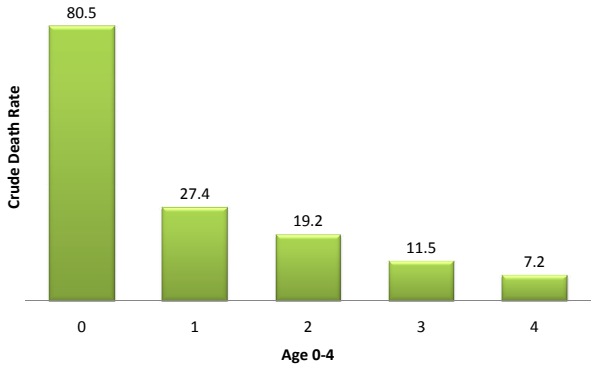
It is well known that the proportions of children ever born who have died are indicators of child mortality and can yield robust estimates of childhood mortality (UN, 1983). However, it is equally well known that children ever born data sometimes suffers from under reporting of dead children, especially 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 deaths 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 highest among infants with 80.5 deaths per 1,000 population aged less than one year. The observed CDR dropped with increasing age of the child, reaching the level of 7.2 deaths per 1,000 at age four.

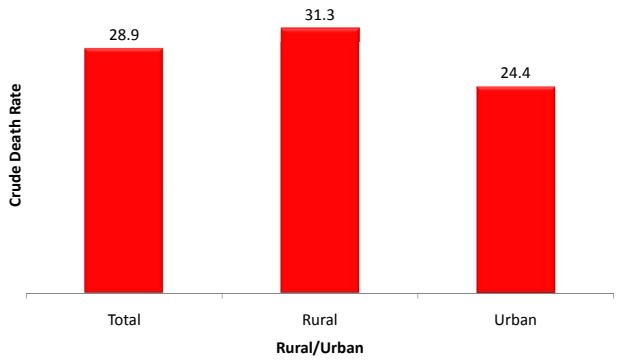
Figure 8.1: Observed Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population Aged 0-4 Years by Single Age, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 8.2 shows observed crude death rate by rural/urban. The observed crude death rate was higher in rural areas, 31.3 deaths per 1,000 population aged 0-4 years compared to 24.4 deaths per 1,000 population in urban areas.

Figure 8.2: Observed Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population Aged 0-4 Years by Rural/Urban, Zambia 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 evaluation and analysis of the crude deaths rate presented in the 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 80, a child mortality rate of 64 and an under five mortality rate of 144 at national level.

Similarly, the information in the table approximates the infant mortality rate of 85 for rural areas and 71 for urban areas, a child mortality rate of 71 for rural areas and 52 for urban areas and an under five mortality rate of 123 for urban and 156 for rural. These proxy estimates of child mortality based on the observed crude death rates would be plausible for Zambia at the time of the 2010 census.

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

Age in Years	Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0	0.080	0.087	0.074	0.085	0.093	0.077	0.071	0.074	0.067
1	0.027	0.029	0.026	0.029	0.031	0.028	0.024	0.025	0.023
2	0.019	0.021	0.018	0.021	0.023	0.020	0.015	0.016	0.013
3	0.011	0.012	0.011	0.013	0.014	0.013	0.008	0.009	0.007
4	0.007	0.008	0.007	0.008	0.009	0.008	0.005	0.006	0.005

Source: *CSO - 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Direct estimation procedures were used to generate child hood 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 Zambia for the period 12 months prior to the census. The IMR at national level was 76.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 80.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in rural areas and 67.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas. Estimated IMR was higher for male children than female children in both urban and rural areas.

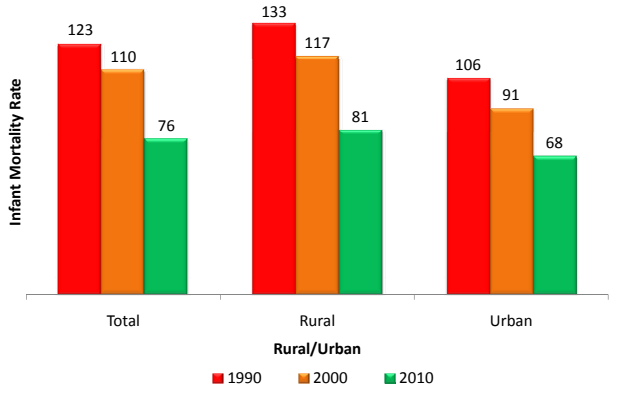
Table 8.2: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

Zambia	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	76.2	81.9	70.3
Rural	80.5	87.6	73.3
Urban	67.6	70.7	64.3

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 123 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 76 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010. The decline in IMR occurred in both urban and rural areas since 1990.

Figure 8.3: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by Rural/Urban, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010

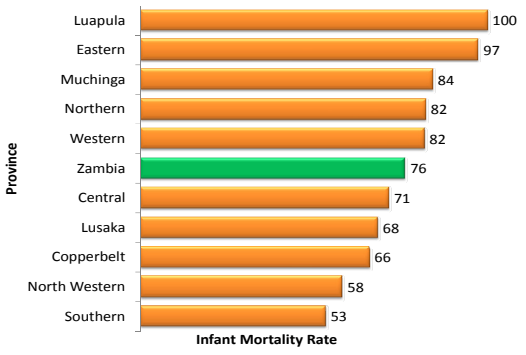


Sources: *1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

Note: *1990 and 2000 used Indirect Measures of Mortality Estimation while 2010 used Direct Measures of Mortality Estimation*

The infant mortality rate (IMRs) by province is presented in Figure 8.4. Five provinces, namely Luapula, Eastern, Muchinga, Northern and Western have infant mortality rate above the national average of 76 deaths per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality rate was highest in Luapula Province with 100 deaths per 1,000 live births and lowest in Southern Province at 53 deaths per 1,000 live births. Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces had IMR of 68 and 66 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively.

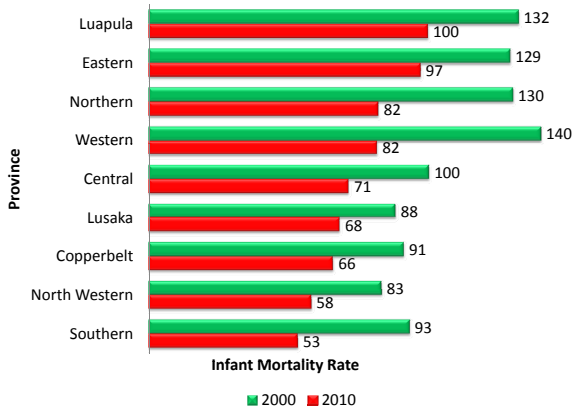
Figure 8.4: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by Province, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 8.5 shows infant mortality rates by province in 2000 and 2010. The figure shows that infant mortality rate declined in all the provinces during the period 2000 and 2010. The highest decline in IMR occurred in Western Province from 140 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 82 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010.

Figure 8.5: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by Province, Zambia, 2000 and 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Note: *Trends for Eastern and Northern provinces need to be read with caution as the figures for 2000 are based on the old provincial boundaries, while those for 2010 are based on the provincial boundary demarcation created in 2011. Trends in IMR for Muchinga Province have not been presented in the Figure 8.5.*

8.6 Child Mortality Rate

Table 8.3 shows Child Mortality Rates (CMR) by sex and rural/urban for the census year 2010. The CMR at national level was 61.5 deaths per 1,000 live births. In rural areas, the CMR was 67.3 deaths per 1,000 live births and 50.1 child deaths per 1000 live births in urban areas. The CMRs was highest among male children than female children in both rural and urban areas.

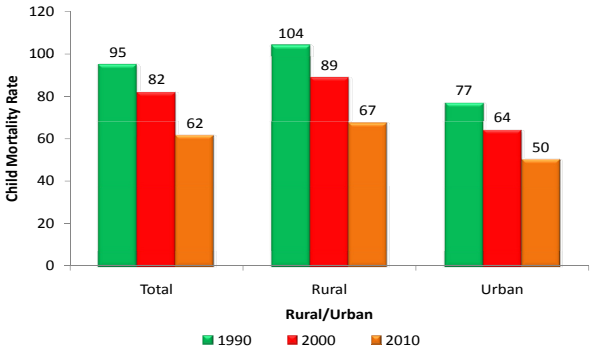
Table 8.3: Child Mortality Rate by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

Rural/Urban	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Zambia	**61.5**	**65.1**	**57.9**
Rural	67.3	71.2	63.4
Urban	50.1	53.2	47.1

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 Zambia as depicted by declining child mortality rate in both rural and urban areas during the two inter-censal periods. Child mortality rate declined in rural areas from 104 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 89 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 and 67 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010. Similarly, child mortality rate declined in urban areas from 77 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 64 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 and 50 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010.

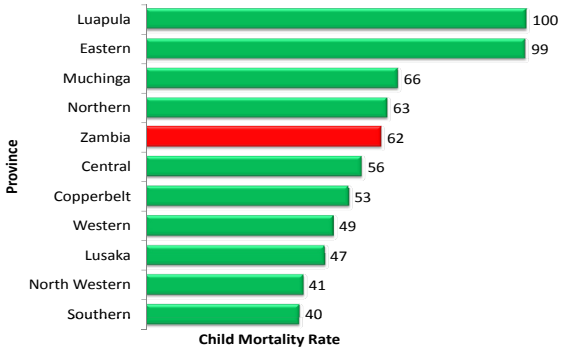
Figure 8.6: Child Mortality Rate (CMR) by Rural/Urban, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010



Source: *CSO - 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

The Child Mortality Rate (CMR) by province is shown in Figure 8.7. Similar to Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), the child mortality rates for Luapula, Eastern, Muchinga and Northern provinces were above the national average. Luapula Province had the highest child mortality rate at 100 deaths per 1,000 live births. Southern and North Western provinces had the lowest child mortality rate at 41 deaths and 40 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively.

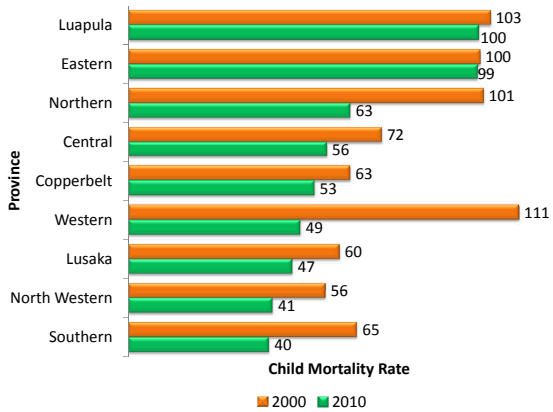
Figure 8.7: Child Mortality Rate (CMR) by Province, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 8.8 shows child mortality rate by province in 2000 and 2010. Child mortality recorded significant decline in most provinces, except for Luapula and Eastern provinces where the decrease was from 103 in 2000 to 100 in 2010 and 100 deaths per 1,000 live births to 99 in 2010 for the two provinces, respectively. Western Province recorded the highest decline in CMR from 111 child deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 49 child deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010.

Figure 8.8: Child Mortality Rates (CMRs) by Province, Zambia, 2000-2010



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 national level, the U5MR was 137.6 deaths per 1,000 live births. The U5MR in rural areas was 147.9 deaths per 1,000 live births and 117.7 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas.

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

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

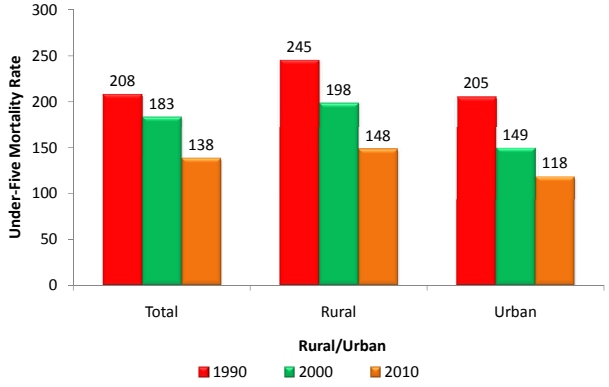
Rural/Urban	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Zambia	137.6	147.1	128.2
Rural	147.9	158.8	136.7
Urban	117.7	123.9	111.5

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 208 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 183 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000. In 2010 the under five mortality rate further declined to 138 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Under five mortality rate declined in both rural and urban areas in 2000 and 2010. In rural areas, under five mortality rate declined from 198 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 148 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010. A decline was also observed in urban areas from 149 deaths per 1000 live births in 2000 to 118 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010.

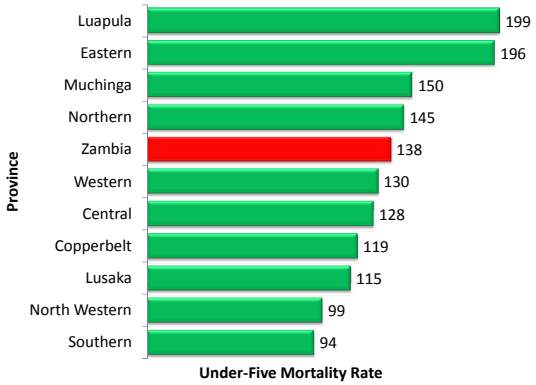
Figure 8.9: Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Rural/Urban, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010



Sources: *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 province. Luapula, Eastern, Muchinga and Northern provinces had under five mortality rates above the national average of 138 deaths per 1,000 live births. Under five mortality rates were lowest in Southern Province at 94 deaths per 1,000 live births followed by North Western Province at 99 deaths per 1,000 live births.

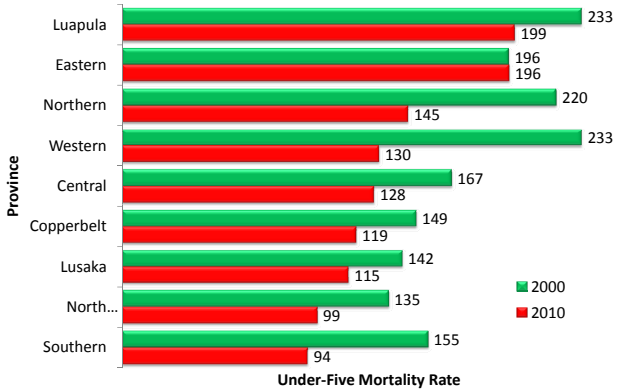
Figure 8.10: Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Province, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 8.11 shows Under five Mortality Rate by province in 2000 and 2010. Similar to the Child Mortality Rate trends, the major decline in Under five Mortality Rate was from 233 deaths per 1,000 live births to 130 deaths per 1,000 live births in Western Province.

Figure 8.11: Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Province, Zambia 2000-2010



Source: *2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

CHAPTER 9
GENERAL AND MATERNAL MORTALITY CHARACTERISTICS

9.0 Summary

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) in 2010 was 13.1 deaths per 1,000 population; 14.3 deaths per 1,000 population for males and 12.0 deaths per 1,000 population for females. Rural areas had a higher CDR at 13.6 deaths per 1,000 population compared to 12.5 deaths per 1,000 population for urban areas.

The age groups with the highest percentage of reported adult deaths were the age groups 25-29 for females and 30-34 for males. The percentage of reported adult deaths was higher for females than males in the age groups 15-30, while the percentage of reported adult deaths were higher for males than females among those aged 35 years and older.

The most common cause of death was illness/disease accounting for 75.7 percent of all reported causes. The percentage of reported deaths due to accidents and suicide among males was twice as high as that of females. The reported cause of deaths due to spousal violence for females was double that of males.

The life expectancy at birth was 51.2 years, 51.7 years in rural areas and 50.8 years in urban areas. Females had a higher life expectancy at birth of 53.4 years compared to 49.2 years for males.

Maternal related female deaths accounted for 9.3 percent of all female deaths, 11.8 percent in rural areas and 6.7 percent in urban areas. The percentage of maternal related deaths was higher among young females and declined with increase in age.

The estimated Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMRatio) was 483 deaths per 100,000 live births. The MMR in rural areas (517) was higher compared to urban areas (428). At provincial level Muchinga (330) had the lowest MMR, while Western province (786) had the highest MMR.

Chapter 9
General and Maternal 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 and Maternal 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): 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

Proportion Maternal-Related Female Deaths (PMRD): Number of maternal related deaths in a given time period divided by the total deaths among women aged 15–49 years.

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMRate): Number of maternal deaths in a population divided by the number of women aged 15–49 years.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMRatio): Number of maternal deaths in a population divided by the number of live births. It depicts the risk of maternal deaths relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth.

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.

In households with a death of a female aged 12-49 years, maternal or pregnancy related death questions were asked. This inclusion was the first of its kind for the 2010 Zambia census. It was included following global, regional and national, recommendations by the United Nations.

To identify maternal related deaths, questions were asked on whether the female death occurred while pregnant, during child birth or six weeks after termination of pregnancy regardless of the outcome.

9.4 Evaluation of Mortality data

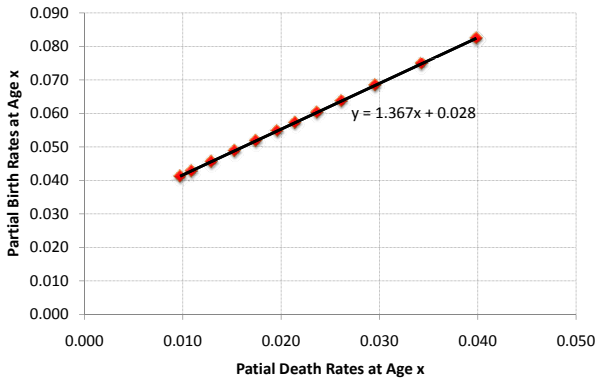
There are several methods used for evaluating mortality data for completeness of reporting or registration. These methods usually form a basis for adjustment of mortality data for under reporting, over reporting or misclassification. The three most used methods are the Brass Growth Balance method, the Hill General Growth Balance method and the Preston-Coale method.

The mortality data collected in the 2010 Census was subjected to three methods of data evaluation. The results are presented in Figures 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 for the Brass Growth Balance, the Hill General Growth Balance and the Preston-Coale method, respectively.

9.4.1 Results of the Brass Growth Balance Method

The basic assumption of the Brass Growth Balance is that of stable population. A stable population is one that has been subject to constant fertility and mortality for a long time (UN, 1983). Violation of the stable population assumption is known to affect the results of the method.

Figure 9.1: Application of the Brass Growth Balance Method to Reported Household Deaths 12 Months Prior to the Census, Zambia, 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

The US Census Bureau spreadsheet GRBAL was used to apply the household deaths data to the Brass Growth Balance method. The level of completeness of reported adult deaths was 73.1 percent as shown Table 9.1.

One major limitation of the method is that a constant adjustment factor has to be applied to all age groups, regardless of possible variations such as in the reporting of infant deaths versus adult deaths. Another challenge when it comes to applying the method to Zambia is on the critical assumption of constant mortality.

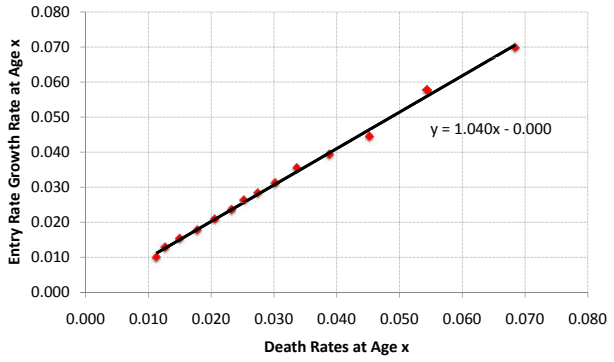
This assumption may not hold in the case of Zambia due to the unstable mortality patterns experienced in the last two decades mainly due to HIV/AIDS among other causes.

9.4.2 Results of the Hill General Growth Balance Method

The General Growth Balance method tries to overcome the stable population theory assumption in the Brass Growth Balance method by employing the use of two successive census population age distributions as well as deaths reported in the later census.

The method relies on information on age distribution of deaths reported in the later census, in this case the Zambia 2010 Census, for evaluating the completeness of death reporting relative to changes in the population age structure during the period 2000-2010.

Figure 9.2 Application of the Hill General Growth Balance Method to Reported Household Deaths 12 Months Prior to the Census, Zambia, 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

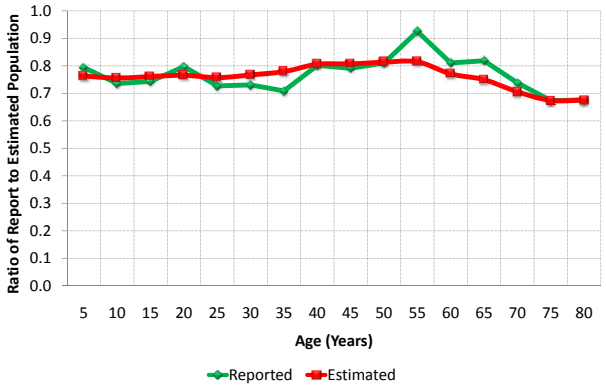
As presented in Figure 9.2, the results of the evaluation using the General Growth Balance Method showed over reporting of deaths by four percent overall, but with variations across provinces as shown in Table 9.1. It is not clear how much effect differential coverage and migration between the two censuses has on the completeness of reporting of deaths. These results make it difficult to make any decision regarding adjustment of death data using this method.

9.4.3 Results of the Preston-Coale Method

As with the Brass Growth Balance method, the Preston-Coale method also assumes a stable population theory (US Census Bureau, 1994). The adjustment of deaths is made by multiplying deaths by an exponential factor (derived using the population's growth rate and the mean age of the age group). The adjusted deaths are cumulated and taken as an estimate of the population at a certain age. This estimate is compared with the actual population at the same age and the ratio of the estimated to the actual population represents the completeness of reported deaths (US Census Bureau, 1994).

Age misreporting by households relative to the age of deceased persons at the time of death may affect the results of the Preston-Coale method. Age mis-statement by the enumerated population, including missing ages might distort the population age structure and also affect the results obtained.

Figure 9.3: Application of the Preston-Coale Method to Reported Household Deaths 12 Months Prior to the Census, Zambia, 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

The US Census Bureau spreadsheet PRECOA was used to apply the household deaths data to the Preston-Coale method. The level of completeness of reporting of adult deaths in the 2010 Census was 76.0 percent. The peaks and troughs in the comparison of the reported and estimated populations could indicate possible areas of under enumeration and over enumeration respectively (UN, 1983).

Table 9.1 Comparison of Growth Balance Methods Results by Province, Zambia 2010

Province	Brass Growth Balance Method	Hill General Growth Balance Method	Preston-Coale Method	Deviation of Brass Growth Balance From Hill General Growth Balance	Deviation of Preston-Coale From Hill General Growth Balance
Central	0.72	0.9	0.78	0.17	0.12
Copperbelt	0.69	0.5	0.82	-0.19	-0.32
Eastern	1.19	1.19	0.76	0	0.43
Luapula	0.58	1.33	0.68	0.75	0.65
Lusaka	0.43	0.62	1.04	0.19	-0.42
Muchinga	0.85	1.38	0.61	0.53	0.77
Northern	0.74	1.32	0.66	0.58	0.66
North Western	1.38	1.37	0.7	-0.01	0.67
Southern	0.75	1.02	0.66	0.27	0.36
Western	1.68	1.29	0.79	-0.38	0.51
Total	**0.73**	**1.04**	**0.76**	**0.31**	**0.28**

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

9.5 Evaluation of Maternal Related Deaths

Possible sources of error in maternal mortality data include under-reporting, over-reporting, misclassification of deaths by cause, misclassification of deaths to wrong reference periods or place of occurrence etc. Challenges exist in the precise identification of maternal deaths, including distinguishing actual maternal deaths from maternal related deaths. Accurate attribution of a female death as a maternal death is difficult, adherence to reference period for a case to qualify as a maternal death may be difficult also (WHO et al., 2012).

Censuses, like surveys only identify pregnancy related deaths and not maternal deaths (Hill et al., 2001). Without adjustment, these could over estimate the maternal mortality. Results must be adjusted for such characteristics as completeness of death and birth reporting and population age structures in order to arrive at reliable estimates (WHO et al., 2012). Unfortunately there are no established methods for evaluation of maternal deaths and very little knowledge of empirical regularities against which observations can be compared (Hill et al., 2001).

Once computed, the observed Maternal Mortality Rates (MMRate) and Maternal Mortality Ratios (MMRatio) from the 2010 Census were reviewed and found to over-estimate maternal mortality. This assessment was made by cross referencing with other robust estimates from alternative sources such as the UN.

An adjustment factor was generated based on a study conducted in Zambia in 1998 based on the Reproductive Age Mortality Survey (RAMOS) study design (Nsemukila et al., 1998). In this study, 349 maternal related female deaths were identified during fieldwork. However, further analysis revealed that the actual number of maternal death was 244. There was a case of over reporting of maternal deaths in the study by survey respondents. The over reporting could have been due to misclassification of deaths as maternal deaths. A ratio of 244/349 was used as an adjustment factor for maternal related deaths reported in the 2010 Census. Live births were adjusted using the PF Ratio method (see Chapter 7 on fertility). Reported and adjusted births and maternal deaths by rural/urban and age are presented in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2: Observed and Adjusted Births and Maternal Deaths for Female Population (15-49 Years) by Age Group and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

Age Group	Zambia Total				Zambia Rural				Zambia Urban			
	Observed Births	Observed Maternal Deaths	*Adjusted Births	**Adjusted Maternal Deaths	Observed Births	Observed Maternal Deaths	*Adjusted Births	**Adjusted Maternal Deaths	Observed Births	Observed Maternal Deaths	*Adjusted Births	**Adjusted Maternal Deaths
15 - 19	58,999	560	70,676	391	41,899	404	47,071	282	17,100	156	23,605	109
20 - 24	128,270	715	155,289	500	84,736	478	95,195	334	43,534	237	60,094	166
25 - 29	114,701	865	139,667	604	72,639	547	81,605	382	42,062	318	58,062	222
30 - 34	74,066	753	90,038	526	47,489	474	53,351	331	26,577	279	36,687	195
35 - 39	45,452	466	54,611	326	31,641	307	35,546	215	13,811	159	19,065	111
40 - 44	16,150	227	19,136	159	12,286	160	13,802	112	3,864	67	5,334	47
45 - 49	4,439	111	5,244	77	3,441	75	3,866	52	998	36	1,378	25
Total	442,077	3,697	534,661	2,584	294,131	2,445	330,436	1,709	147,946	1,252	204,225	875

*Adjusted using PF Ratio Method,

** Adjusted using factor based on RAMOS study conducted in 1998.

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

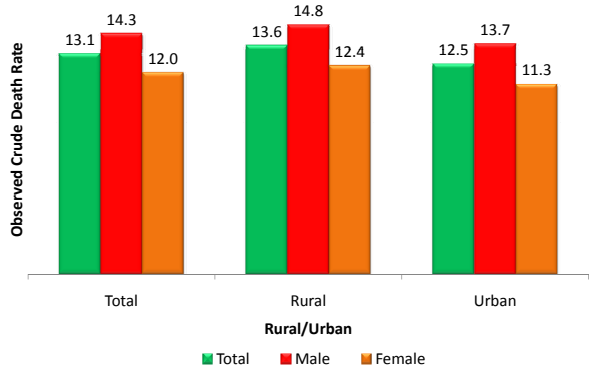
9.6 General Mortality

9.6.1 Crude Death Rate (CDR)

The crude death rate (CDR) gives a general indication of the levels of mortality in a population or group. Crude death rates are calculated for 12 months 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 9.4 shows the observed crude death rate (CDRs) for Zambia by sex and rural/urban. The total crude death rate was 13.1 deaths per 1,000 population, 14.3 deaths per 1,000 and 12.0 deaths per 1,000 for males and females, respectively. Overall, males had higher mortality than females in both rural and urban areas. The CDR was higher in rural areas, 13.6 deaths per 1,000 than in urban areas, 12.5 deaths per 1,000 population.

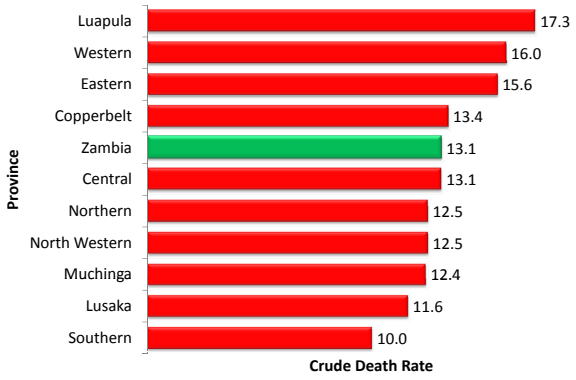
Figure 9.4: Observed Crude Death Rate (CDR) per 1,000 Population by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 9.5 shows Crude Death Rate by province. The figure shows that Luapula, Western, Eastern and Copperbelt provinces had Crude Deaths Rate above the national average of 13.1 deaths per 1,000 population.

Figure 9.5: Crude Death Rate (CDR) by Province, Zambia, 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

The Crude Death Rate is highest in Luapula Province at 17.3 deaths per 1,000 population and lowest in Southern Province at 10.0 deaths per 1,000 population.

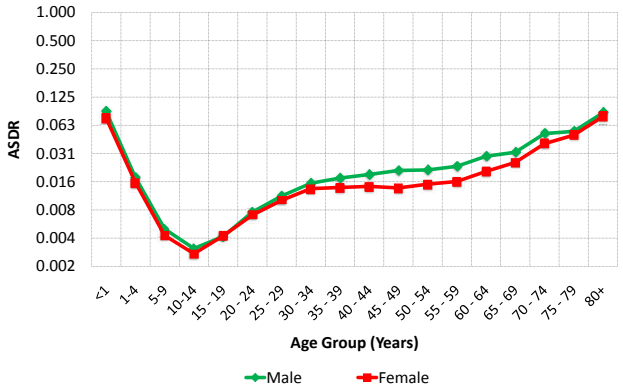
Table 9.3: Observed Crude Death Rate by Sex and Province, Zambia 2010		
Province	**Male**	**Female**
Central	14.2	12.0
Copperbelt	14.5	12.4
Eastern	16.7	14.5
Luapula	19.0	15.6
Lusaka	12.8	10.5
Muchinga	14.0	10.8
Northern	13.9	11.1
North Western	11.6	10.3
Southern	11.0	9.1
Western	17.6	14.6
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*		

9.6.2 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 9.6 shows observed Age-Sex Specific Death Rates for Zambia in 2010. The figure is the characteristic u-shaped with high mortality at the very young and at the oldest ages. The high death rate in the ages less than 1 and 1 to 4 years explains the high child mortality that Zambia still experiences. However, the figure shows increasing mortality in both males and females after age 15 years, leveling off in the mid-thirties for females and in the early fifties for males.

Figure 9.6: Observed Age-Sex Specific Death Rate by Age Group and Sex, Zambia, 2010

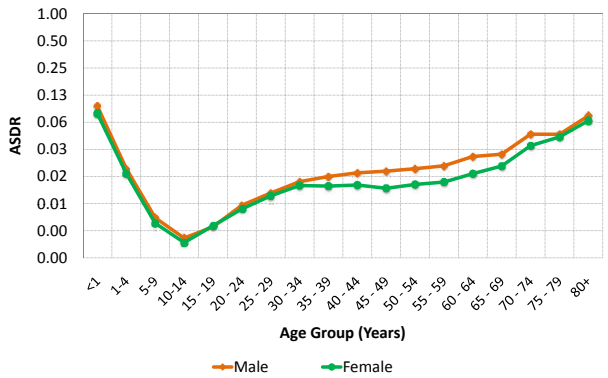


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

The Zambian case 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 further confirms higher mortality among males in Zambia, especially in early childhood and after age 30 compared to females.

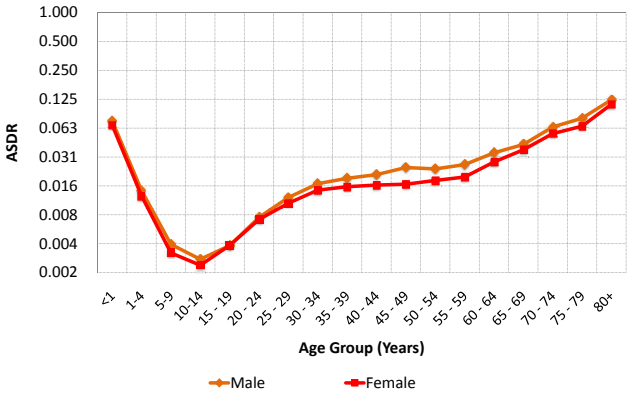
Figures 9.7 and 9.8 shows age-sex specific death rate for rural and urban areas respectively. In both cases, the mortality pattern is characterized by high mortality in young ages that declines with increasing age until the age of 15. After age 15, mortality steadily increases before leveling off in the thirties for females and in the late forties for males and then increasing further with age. Generally, in both rural and urban areas, mortality was higher among males than females, especially over the age of 30.

Figure 9.7: Observed Age-Sex Specific Death Rate by Age Group and Sex, Zambia Rural, 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

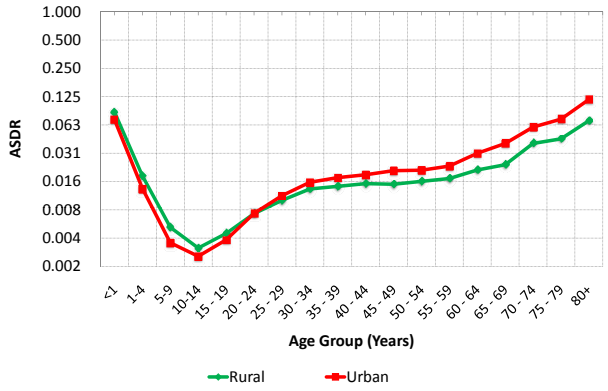
Figure 9.8: Observed Age-Sex Specific Death Rate by Age Group and Sex, Zambia Urban, 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 9.9 shows Observed Age-Specific Death Rate by rural/urban for Zambia. The figure shows that mortality below the age of 10 is higher in rural areas than urban areas while mortality above the age of 30 is higher in urban than in rural areas.

Figure 9.9: Observed Age Specific Death Rate by Age Group and Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2010

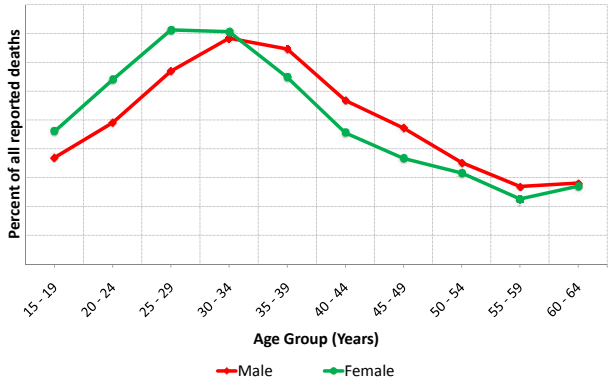


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

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 9.10 shows the percentage of reported adult deaths by age group and sex for Zambia. The figure shows that mortality starts to increase from the age of 15 years, reaching a peak in the age group 25-29 for females and 30-34 for males, then gradually declines, before starting to increase again at age of 55.

Figure 9.10: Percent Reported Adult Deaths by Age Group and Sex, Zambia, 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

The figure further shows a pattern of high mortality in females than males between the ages of 15-34 years, while males tend to have higher mortality over the age of 35.

9.7 Life Expectancy

Life expectancy refers to the average number of years one is expected to live 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. 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 Zambia by sex, rural/urban and province. 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. The US Census Bureau spreadsheet LTPOPDTH was used to generate life tables from which the estimates of life expectancy at birth were extracted. Table 9.4 shows life expectancy at birth by sex and rural/urban for Zambia.

Table 9.4: Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

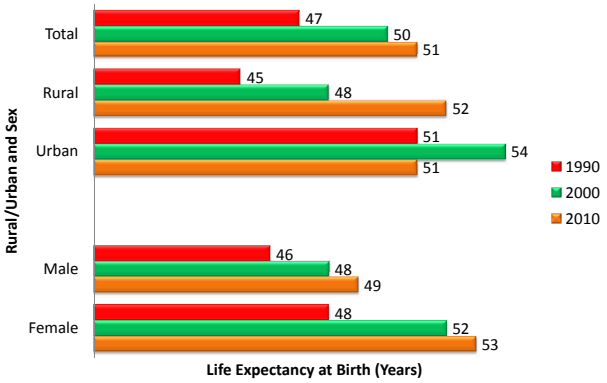
Zambia Rural/ urban	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Zambia	51.2	49.2	53.4
Rural	51.7	49.5	53.9
Urban	50.8	49.2	52.7

Source: *CSO - 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

In 2010, the life expectancy at birth was 51.2 years. The life expectancy at birth for rural (52.0) areas was higher than that for urban areas (51.0). This is despite rural areas having a higher infant mortality. 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 rates. In both rural and urban areas, females had higher life expectancy at birth than males.

Figure 9.11 shows life expectancy at birth by sex and rural/urban in 1990, 2000 and 2010. Life expectancy at birth increased by four years from 47 years in 1990 to 51 years in 2010. In rural areas, life expectancy at birth increased from 45 years in 1990 to 52 years in 2010, while in urban areas it remained unchanged at 51 years between 1990 and 2010.

Figure 9.11: Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010

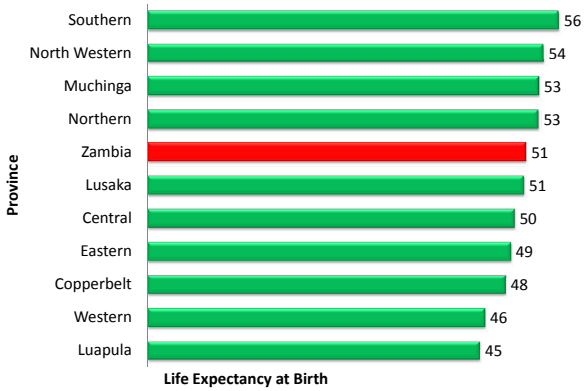


Sources: *1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

Life expectancy at birth for both males and females increased, with life expectancy at birth for females increasing from 48 years in 1990 to 53 years in 2010, while life expectancy for males increased from 46 years in 1990 to 49 years in 2010.

The estimates of life expectancy at birth were generated from abridged life tables for each province computed based on reported household deaths 12 months prior to the census. Figure 9.12 shows life expectancy at birth by province. The figure shows that five of the provinces had life expectancy at birth estimates lower than the national average of 51 years. Among these provinces was Central and Eastern provinces with a life expectancy at birth of 50 and 49 years, respectively. Luapula Province had the lowest life expectancy at birth of 45 years.

Figure 9.12: Life Expectancy at Birth by Province, Zambia 2010

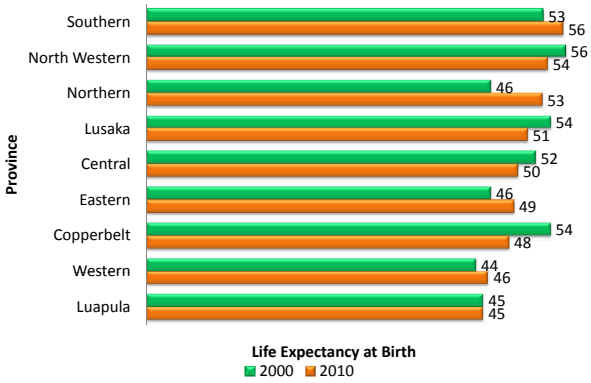


Source: *CSO - 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 9.13 shows life expectancy at birth by province for 2000 and 2010. The analysis of trends has not included Muchinga province. 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. Life expectancy at birth for

provinces present a mixed picture. Some provinces experienced increases in life expectancy at birth, while others such as Lusaka and Copperbelt experienced decreases between 2000 and 2010.

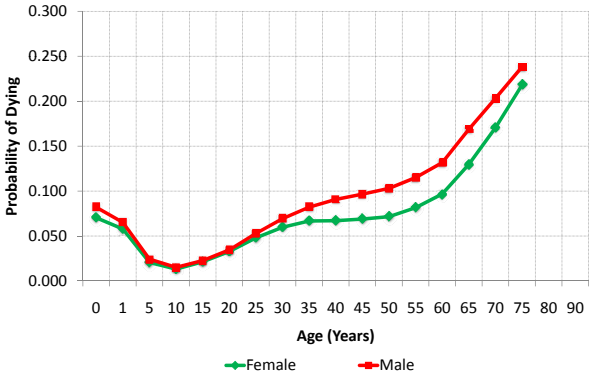
Figure 9.13: Life Expectancy at Birth by Province, Zambia 2000 and 2010



Sources: *2000 & 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*
Note: ** 2010 Estimates based on 2011 Provincial Boundaries*

Figure 9.14 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 9.14: Life Table Probability of Dying (nqx) by Age and Sex, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

The probability of dying is higher for males than females at all ages. At birth, the probability of dying is higher for males than females, but reaches almost the same levels at age 10 with improved survival prospects for both. As mortality increases beyond age 15, the gap in the probability of dying between males and females increases and is even wider between the ages of 35 and 60. This contributes to the lower life expectancy among males than females.

9.8 Maternal Mortality

Reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters is one of the targets of Millennium Development Goal Number five (WHO et al., 2012). Significant progress has been made globally in ensuring that all countries strive to achieve this important target. Globally, an estimated 287,000 maternal deaths occurred in 2010, a decline of 47 percent from levels in 1990 (WHO et al., 2012). Despite these results, Sub Saharan Africa still lag behind in this effort. Zambia included questions on maternal mortality following the UN recommendations for the 2010 round of Population and Housing Census.

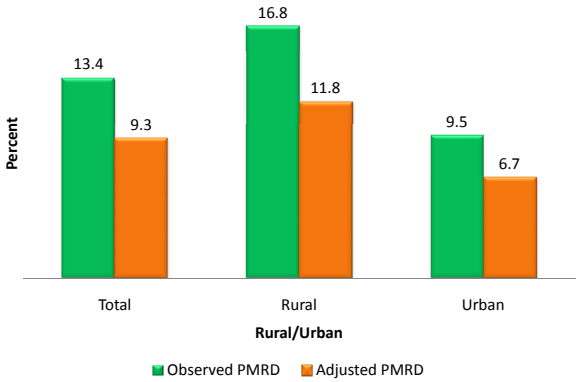
9.8.1 Percent Maternal Related Deaths (PMRD)

One of the indicators used in measuring levels of maternal mortality is the percentage of female deaths that are maternal related. This indicator is sometimes abbreviated PMRD (Percent Maternal Related Deaths) or PMFD (Proportion of adult female deaths due to maternal causes) calculated as follows:

$$PMRD = \frac{Number\ of\ maternal\ deaths}{Number\ of\ deaths\ among\ women\ aged\ 15-49} * 100$$

Figure 9.15 shows reported and adjusted percentages of maternal related adult female deaths by rural/urban. Adjusted Maternal deaths accounted for 9.3 percent of all adult female deaths reported during the census, 11.8 percent in rural areas and 6.7 percent in urban areas.

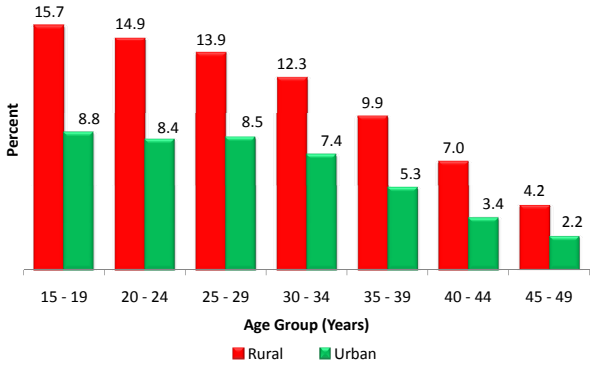
Figure 9.15: Percentage of Reported and Adjusted Maternal Related Adult (15-49 Years) Female Deaths by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010.



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 9.16 shows the percentage of adjusted maternal deaths to all adult female deaths by age group and rural/urban. In rural areas, maternal deaths accounted for 15.7 percent of female deaths among those aged 15-19. The percentage declines with age to 4.2 percent among those aged 45-49.

Figure 9.16: Percentage of Adjusted Maternal Related Adult (15-49 Years) Female Deaths by Age Group and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

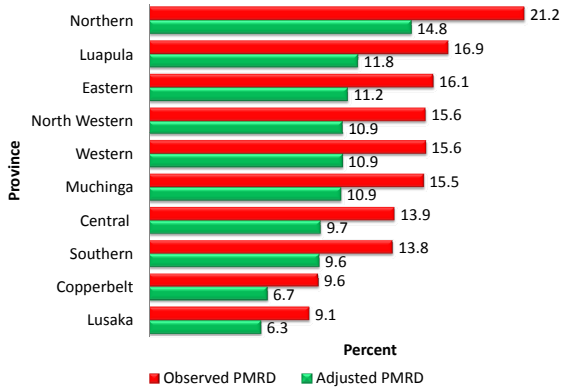


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

In urban areas, maternal deaths accounted for 8.8 percent of females deaths among those aged 15-19 and 2.2 percent among those aged 45-49.

Figure 9.17 shows percentage of observed and adjusted maternal deaths by province. Northern Province had the highest percentage of adjusted maternal related deaths of all adult female deaths reported by households (14.8 percent), followed by Luapula Province with 11.8 percent. Lusaka Province had the lowest with 6.3 percent.

Figure 9.17: Percentage of Observed and Adjusted Maternal Related Adult (15-49 Years) Female Deaths by Province, Zambia2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

9.8.2 Maternal Mortality Rate (MMRate)

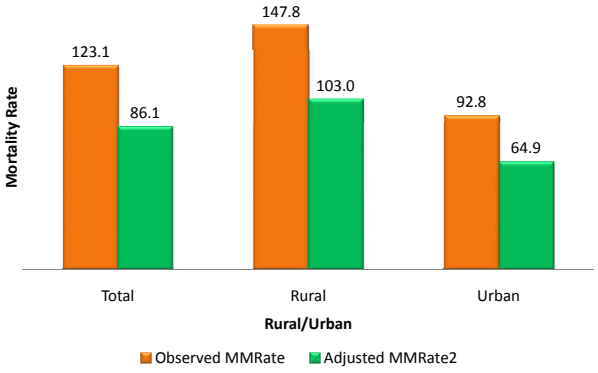
Maternal mortality rate is the number of maternal deaths in a given period per 100,000 women of reproductive age during the same time-period. The Maternal Mortality Rate is an indicator of the risk of maternal death among women of reproductive ages (Hill et al., 2001)

The Maternal Mortality Rate is given by the formula;

$$Maternal\ Mortality\ Rate = \frac{Number\ of\ maternal\ deaths}{Number\ of\ \ women\ aged\ 15-49} * 100{,}000$$

Figure 9.18 shows observed and adjusted maternal mortality rate (MMRate) by rural/urban. At national level, the Adjusted MMRate was recorded at 86.1 deaths per 100,000 females aged 15-49. It shows that maternal mortality rates are higher in rural areas with 103.0 deaths per 100,000 females aged 15-49 compared to 64.9 deaths per 100,000 females aged 15-49 in urban areas.

Figure 9.18: Observed and Adjusted Maternal Mortality Rate (MMRates) by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

9.8.3 Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMRatio)

Maternal mortality ratio is the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period.

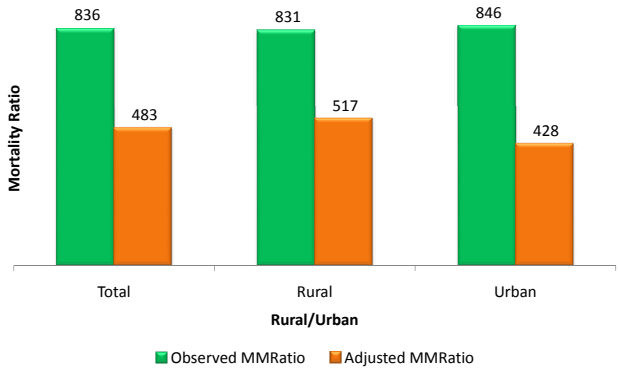
The maternal mortality ratio is calculated as follows:

$$Maternal\ Mortality\ Ratio = \frac{Number\ of\ maternal\ deaths}{Number\ of\ live\ births\ to\ women\ aged\ 15-49}$$

$$= \frac{MMRate}{GFR} * 100{,}000$$

Figure 9.19 shows the observed and adjusted maternal mortality ratios by rural/urban. The adjusted maternal mortality ratio for Zambia was 483 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2010. The MMRatio for rural areas was 517 while that of urban areas was 428 per 100,000 live births.

Figure 9.19: Observed and Adjusted Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMRatio) by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

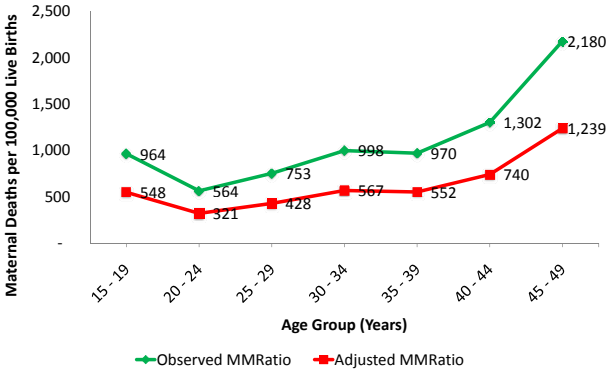


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figures 9.20 and 9.21 show observed and adjusted maternal mortality ratios by age group and rural/urban. Overall, the MMRatio was higher in rural areas than urban areas between ages 15-34. After age 35, the MMRatio was higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

In rural areas (Figure 9.20), the adjusted maternal mortality ratio among the female population aged 15-19 was 548 deaths per 100,000 live births and drops to 321 among the female population aged 20-24 before increasing to reach a maternal mortality ratio of 1,239 deaths per 100,000 live births among females aged 45-49 years.

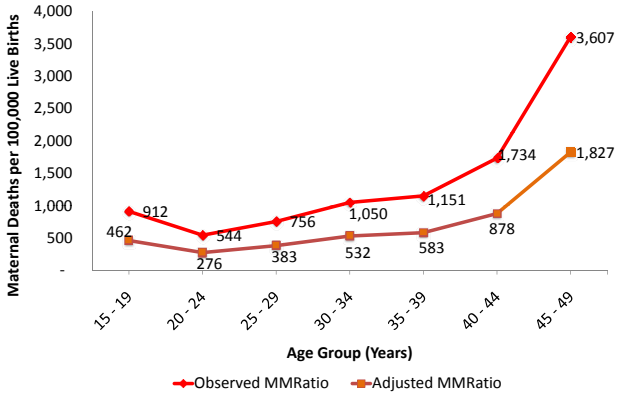
Figure 9.20: Observed and Adjusted Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMRatio) by Age Group, Zambia Rural 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

In urban areas, (Figure 9.21) a similar pattern obtaining in rural areas is observed. The adjusted maternal mortality ratio was high among the female population 15-19, at 462 deaths per 100,000 live births, declined to 276 deaths in the age group 20-24 before starting to increase and reaching a maternal mortality ratio of 1,827 deaths per 100,000 live birth among females aged 45-49 years.

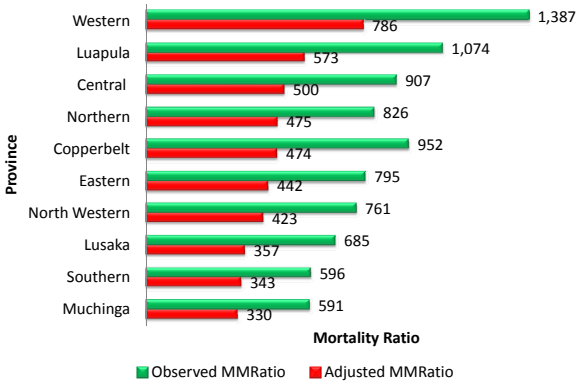
Figure 9.21: Observed and Adjusted Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMRatio) by Age Group, Zambia Urban 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 9.22 shows observed and adjusted Maternal Mortality Ratio by province. Western Province had the highest adjusted maternal mortality ratio with 786 deaths per 100,000 live births, followed by Luapula and Central provinces with 573 and 500, respectively. Muchinga Province with a maternal mortality ratio of 330 deaths per 100,000 live births had the lowest maternal mortality ratio.

Figure 9.22: Observed and Adjusted Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMRatio) by Province, Zambia 2010



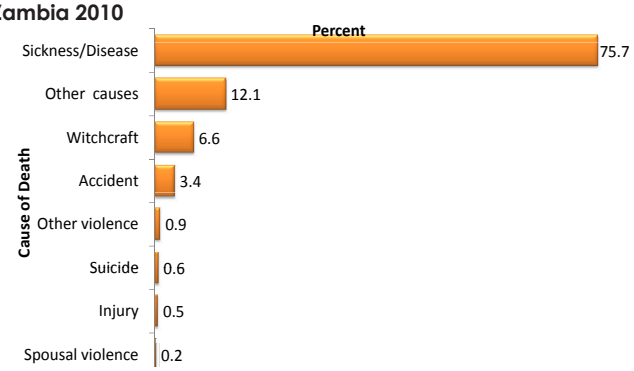
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

9.9 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 9.23 shows percentage of reported cause of death for deceased household members by cause of death as reported by households. The major cause of mortality was illness/disease accounting for 75.7 percent of all reported household deaths. Accidents were cited as a cause of death in 3.4 percent of deaths reported, while Witchcraft was cited in 6.6 percent of reported deaths. Violence, suicide and injury accounted for less than one percent each.

Figure 9.23: Percent Reported Cause of Death for Deceased Household Members that Died 12 Months Prior to the Census, Zambia 2010

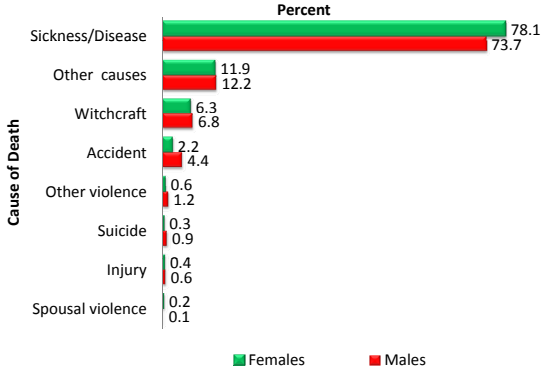


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Some causes of death are selective due to different exposures to risk. Hence, it is important to look at cause of death by sex and age so as to assess any variations in cause of death. Figure 9.24 shows cause of death by sex of deceased persons.

Illness/disease is the major cause of mortality among males and females. The percentage for females (78.1 percent) was higher than that of males (73.7 percent). The percentage of male deaths attributed to accident, violence and suicide was twice as high as that of females. However, the percentage of female deaths attributed to spousal violence was double that of males.

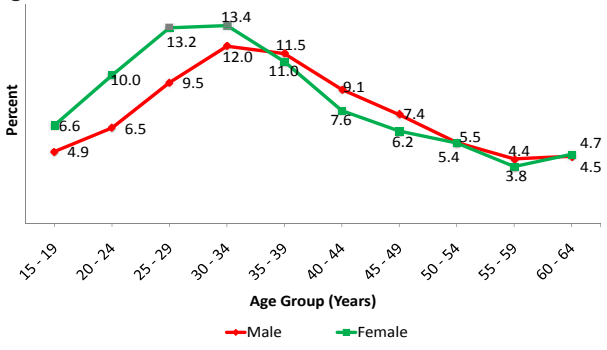
Figure 9.24: Percent Reported Cause of Death for Deceased Household Members that Died 12 Months Prior to the Census by Sex of Deceased, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 9.25 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 is higher than that of males for the age groups 15-34, while the percentage of males dying from illness/disease was higher than females for ages over 35 years.

Figure 9.25: Percent Reported Adult Deaths Due to Illness/Disease by Age and Sex of Deceased Person, Zambia, 2010



Source: *CSO - 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

CHAPTER 10
LANGUAGE AND ETHNICITY

10.0 Summary

Bemba was the widely used language of communication spoken by 33.5 percent of the population in the country. This was followed by Nyanja at 14.8 percent. Tonga was the third at 11.4 percent.

Bemba was spoken by a higher proportion of the population in five provinces, namely, Central (31.8 percent), Copperbelt (83.9 percent), Luapula (71.3 percent), Muchinga (46.9 percent) and Northern (69.2 percent) provinces. Chewa was the widely used language of communication in Eastern Province at 34.6 percent while Nyanja (61.9 percent) was widely spoken in Lusaka Province and Kaonde (29.6 percent) in North Western Province. Tonga was widely spoken in Southern Province (74.7 percent), while Lozi was widely spoken in Western Province at 69.6 percent.

Bemba was the largest ethnic group in Zambia at 21.0 percent followed by the Tonga group with 13.6 percent.

Lala was the largest ethnic group in Central Province accounting for 20.3 percent of the population in the province. The majority of the population in the Copperbelt, Luapula, Lusaka, Muchinga, and Northern Provinces was from the Bemba ethnic group. Chewa was the largest ethnic group in Eastern province with 39.7 percent. Lunda was the largest ethnic group in North Western Province with 34.5 percent of the population in the province. The Tonga ethnic group accounted for 74.4 percent of the population in Southern Province.

In Western Province 50.3 percent of the provincial population was from the Lozi ethnic group.

Chapter 10
Language and Ethnicity

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 widely used languages 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:

i) By combining most spoken languages in a geographical location such North Western language groups.

ii) 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.

iii) 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 any language is less than the defacto population. However, 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 spoken or most often spoken by the individual.

10.3 Widely Used Language of Communication

Table 10.1 shows the 24 most widely spoken languages in the country by rural/urban. The widely spoken language of communication in Zambia in the year 2010 was Bemba (33.5 percent), the same pattern prevailed for both rural (22.5) and urban (49.5). Ushi, Ila, Mbunda, Ngoni, Lungu, Toka Leya and Senga languages were spoken by less than one percent each. Toka-leya was spoken by 0.5 percent of the population.

Table 10.1: Percent Distribution of the Population by Widely Spoken Language of Communication and Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2010

Widely Spoken Language of Communication	Zambia	Rural	Urban
Bemba	33.5	22.5	49.5
Lala	1.8	2.9	0.3
Bisa	1.0	1.6	0.1
Ushi	0.9	1.4	0.2
Lamba	1.8	2.7	0.4
Tonga	11.4	15.9	4.9
Lenje	1.2	1.8	0.2
Ila	0.7	1.1	0.2
Toka-Leya	0.5	0.8	0.1
Luvale	1.5	2.0	0.9
Lunda(North Western)	1.9	2.6	0.9
Mbunda	0.7	1.1	0.2
Kaonde	1.9	2.4	1.1
Lozi	5.5	7.1	3.2
Chewa	4.5	6.8	1.2
Nsenga	3.0	4.3	1.0
Ngoni	0.7	0.9	0.4
Nyanja	14.8	5.7	28.0
Tumbuka	2.6	4.0	0.5
Senga	0.7	1.1	0.1
Lungu	0.6	0.8	0.3
Mambwe	1.3	1.8	0.5
Namwanga	1.2	1.6	0.7
English	1.7	0.2	3.8
Other Language	4.7	7.1	1.2
Percent Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population Total	**11,126,922**	**6,586,183**	**4,540,739**

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Note: *Languages that have less than 0.5 percent of the total population in the country 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.*

English was widely used as the language of communication by 1.7 percent of the population in Zambia. In rural areas, 0.2 percent of the population used English as the main language of communication while 3.8 percent of the urban population reported English as the language of communication.

10.3.1 Language Groups

In this analysis seven language groups have been 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 Bemba group were spoken by 41.0 percent of the population. Thirty four and 51.0 percent of the rural and urban population, respectively spoke a language from the Bemba group.

The second widely used languages were from the Nyanja group (23.3 percent) followed by the Tonga group (14.5 percent) and the North Western group (6.6 percent).

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

Language Group	Zambia	Rural	Urban
Bemba	41.0	34.0	51.0
Tonga	14.5	20.6	5.6
North Western	6.6	8.8	3.4
Barotse	6.3	8.4	3.3
Mambwe	3.2	4.3	1.5
Nyanja	23.3	18.3	30.7
Tumbuka	3.3	5.1	0.6
English	1.7	0.2	3.8
Other	0.3	0.4	0.1
Percent Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population	**11,126,922**	**6,586,183**	**4,540,739**

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

10.3.2 Widely Used Language of Communication by Sex

This section presents information on widely used language of communication by sex as shown in Table 10.3. The table shows that Bemba was the most widely used language of communication for both males and females at 33.7 and 33.3 percent, respectively.

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

Language of Communication	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Bemba	33.5	33.7	33.3	22.5	22.7	22.3	49.5	49.7	49.4
Lala	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bisa	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ushi	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lamba	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tonga	11.4	11.4	11.5	15.9	15.9	16.0	4.9	4.8	5.0
Lenje	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ila	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Toka-Leya	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Luvale	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Lunda (North Western)	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Mbunda	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kaonde	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
Lozi	5.5	5.4	5.6	7.1	6.9	7.3	3.2	3.1	3.3
Chewa	4.5	4.5	4.4	6.8	6.9	6.7	1.2	1.2	1.1
Nsenga	3.0	2.9	3.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
Ngoni	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
Nyanja	14.8	14.9	14.6	5.7	5.8	5.5	28.0	28.2	27.8
Tumbuka	2.6	2.5	2.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Senga	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lungu	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mambwe	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Namwanga	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
English	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.8	3.8	3.8
Other	4.7	4.6	4.8	7.1	7.0	7.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Population	**11,126,922**	**5,419,007**	**5,707,915**	**6,586,183**	**3,206,436**	**3,379,747**	**4,540,739**	**2,212,571**	**2,328,168**

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

A similar pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas where most males and females reported Bemba as their main language of Communication. In rural areas Tonga (15.9 percent) was the second widely spoken language after Bemba for both males and females while in urban areas Nyanja (28.0 percent) was the second widely spoken language.

10.3.3 Widely Used Language of Communication by Province

Table 10.4 shows the percentage distribution of the population by widely used language of communication by province. Bemba language was widely used spoken by a higher proportion of the population in five provinces, namely, Central (31.8 percent), Copperbelt (83.9 percent), Luapula (71.3 percent), Muchinga (46.9 percent) and Northern (69.2 percent). Chewa (34.6 percent) was the widely spoken language in the Eastern Province.

Table 10.4 Widely Used Language of Communication by Province, Zambia 2010

Language of Communication	Total	central	Copper-belt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	muchinga	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western
Bemba	33.5	31.8	83.9	0.6	71.3	17.6	46.9	69.2	4.9	2.8	0.5
Lala	1.8	17.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bisa	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	6.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ushi	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lamba	1.8	2.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Tonga	11.4	15.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	74.7	0.2
Lenje	1.2	10.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Ila	0.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0
Toka Leya	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
Luvale	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.4	5.1
Lunda(North Western)	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	33.8	0.1	0.3
Mbunda	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	10.1
Kaonde	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	29.6	0.1	0.3
Lozi	5.5	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.0	69.6
Chewa	4.5	0.4	0.1	34.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Nsenga	3.0	0.4	0.1	21.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Ngoni	0.7	0.3	0.1	4.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Nyanja	14.8	8.9	0.7	17.4	0.1	61.9	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.0	0.5
Tumbuka	2.6	0.2	0.2	16.5	0.0	0.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Senga	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lungu	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mambwe	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	14.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Namwanga	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	20.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
English	1.7	0.7	2.1	0.2	0.1	6.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.1
Other Language	4.7	6.1	0.5	3.3	16.3	3.1	3.8	3.0	7.4	1.2	13.2
Percent Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population	**11,126,922**	**1,098,142**	**1,741,192**	**1,349,207**	**827,639**	**1,926,022**	**593,539**	**918,385**	**596,860**	**1,338,649**	**737,287**

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

The widely spoken language in Lusaka province was Nyanja with 61.9 percent of population. In North Western Province, Lunda was widely spoken by 33.8 percent of the population, followed by Kaonde (29.6 percent) and Luvale (19.5 percent). Tonga was widely spoken in Southern Province (74.7 percent) while Lozi was widely spoken in Western Province (69.6 Percent).

10.3.4 Major Language Groups, 1990, 2000 and 2010

Table 10.5 shows percentage distribution of the population by major language groups. Between 2000 and 2010, the proportion of people speaking languages in the Bemba, Nyanja, Tonga and Tumbuka language groups increased.

Table 10.5 Percentage Distribution of Major Language Groups, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010

Language Group	1990	2000	2010
Bemba	39.9	38.5	41.0
Tonga	14.8	13.9	14.5
North Western	8.8	7.7	6.6
Barotse	7.5	6.9	6.3
Mambwe	3.4	3.2	3.2
Nyanja	20.1	20.6	23.3
Tumbuka	3.7	3.2	3.3
English	1.1	1.7	1.7
Other	0.8	4.3	0.3
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Population	**7,001,936**	**8,702,932**	**11,126,922**

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

10.4 Ethnicity

This section shows ethnic groups that had proportions of population of at least 0.5 percent of the country's total population. The rest of the ethnic groups were lumped under the "other" category.

10.4.1 Ethnicity by Rural/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 country's population with 21.0 percent followed by the Tonga ethnic group with 13.6 percent.

Table 10.6: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Ethnic Group and Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2010.			
Ethnicity	**Zambia**	**Rural**	**Urban**
Bemba	21.0	16.0	28.5
Lunda (Luapula)	0.9	0.7	1.3
Lala	3.1	3.4	2.8
Bisa	1.6	2.0	1.0
Ushi	1.9	1.9	1.8
Chishinga	0.5	0.6	0.3
Ngumbo	0.6	0.9	0.3
Lamba	2.1	2.2	1.9
Tabwa	0.7	1.0	0.3
Tonga	13.6	16.8	8.7
Lenje	1.6	1.7	1.4
Soli	0.7	0.7	0.8
Ila	0.8	0.9	0.6
Luvale	2.2	2.1	2.2
Lunda (North western)	2.6	2.9	2.2
Mbunda	1.2	1.6	0.6
Chokwe	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kaonde	2.9	2.8	3.2
Lozi	5.7	6.1	5.2
Nkoya	0.5	0.6	0.3
Chewa	7.4	8.0	6.5
Nsenga	5.3	4.6	6.2
Ngoni	4.0	3.1	5.3
Kunda	0.7	0.6	0.7
Tumbuka	4.4	4.1	4.8
Senga	0.9	1.1	0.6
Lungu	0.8	1.0	0.5
Mambwe	2.5	2.2	2.9
Namwanga	2.8	2.2	3.8
Ethnicity Not Stated	0.4	0.4	0.4
Major racial groups*	0.8	0.6	1.1
Other Ethnic Groups	5.4	6.7	3.3
Percent Total	100	100	100
Total Population	**12,526,314**	**7,505,292**	**5,021,022**
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*			
**Major Racial Groups include Other Africans, Americans, Asian and Europeans.*			

Table 10.6 further shows that in rural areas the Tonga ethnic group had the largest percentage of the population at 16.8 percent followed by the Bemba ethnic group at 16.0 percent. Bemba had the highest proportion of the population in urban areas (28.5) followed by the Tonga ethnic group (8.7).

10.4.2. Ethnicity, Rural/Urban and Sex

Ethnicity was also analyzed by sex and rural/urban as shown in Table 10.7. The table shows that there were no major differences by sex in the proportion of the population for all ethnic groups in both rural and urban areas.

Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Ethnic Group, Rural/Urban and Sex, Zambia, 2010.									
Ethnicity	**Zambia**			**Rural**			**Urban**		
	Both Sexes	**Male**	**Female**	**Both Sexes**	**Male**	**Female**	**Both Sexes**	**Male**	**Female**
Bemba	21.0	21.0	21.0	16.0	16.0	15.9	28.5	28.4	28.6
Lunda (Luapula)	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.2
Lala	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.8
Bisa	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Ushi	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Chishinga	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ngumbo	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lamba	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
Tabwa	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tonga	13.6	13.5	13.6	16.8	16.8	16.8	8.7	8.6	8.9
Lenje	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4
Soli	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Ila	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
Luvale	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
Lunda (North western)	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.1
Mbunda	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Chokwe	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kaonde	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.1
Lozi	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.2
Nkoya	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2
Chewa	7.4	7.5	7.4	8.0	8.1	8.0	6.5	6.5	6.4
Nsenga	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	6.2	6.1	6.3
Ngoni	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	5.3	5.3	5.3
Kunda	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Tumbuka	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.8	5.0	4.7
Senga	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Lungu	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5
Mambwe	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.9	3.0	2.9
Namwanga	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.8	3.8	3.7
Ethnicity Not Stated	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Major racial groups	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.0
Other Ethnic Groups	5.4	5.3	5.4	6.7	6.6	6.8	3.3	3.3	3.3
Percent Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Population	**12,526,314**	**6,117,253**	**6,409,061**	**7,505,292**	**3,664,349**	**3,840,943**	**5,021,022**	**2,452,904**	**2,568,118**
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*									
**Major Racial Groups include Other Africans, Americans, Asian and Europeans*									

10.4.3 Ethnicity by Province

Table 10.8 shows the percentage distribution of the population by ethnic groups and province. Bemba was the largest ethnic group in five provinces of Zambia, namely, Copperbelt (35.9 percent), Luapula (44.1 percent), Lusaka (20.2 percent), Muchinga (37.2 percent) and Northern (55.3 percent).

Table 10.8: Percent Distribution of the Population by Ethnicity and Province, Zambia, 2010.

Ethnicity	Zambia	Province									
		Central	Copper-belt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Muchinga	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western
Bemba	21.0	13.6	35.9	1.2	44.1	20.2	37.2	55.3	2.8	3.4	0.7
Lunda (Luapula)	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.0	7.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lala	3.1	20.3	4.8	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Bisa	1.6	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.6	8.1	6.7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Ushi	1.9	0.4	2.7	0.0	17.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Chishinga	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ngumbo	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	6.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lamba	2.1	2.2	9.6	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.1
Tabwa	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tonga	13.6	18.9	3.5	0.5	0.3	11.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	74.4	0.9
Lenje	1.6	9.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Soli	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Ila	0.8	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.1	0.1
Luvale	2.2	1.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	16.5	1.1	6.4
Lunda (North western)	2.6	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	34.5	0.2	0.7
Mbunda	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	14.7
Chokwe	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.1	1.2
Kaonde	2.9	2.6	4.8	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	26.9	0.3	0.5
Lozi	5.7	3.5	2.1	0.3	0.2	4.8	0.3	0.2	1.1	6.1	50.3
Nkoya	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	4.7
Chewa	7.4	2.5	2.4	39.7	0.1	10.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2
Nsenga	5.3	2.7	3.5	20.3	0.1	10.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1
Ngoni	4.0	2.6	3.2	15.3	0.2	7.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.1
Kunda	0.7	0.2	0.4	3.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Tumbuka	4.4	1.9	4.6	15.6	0.2	5.4	9.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.1
Senga	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	11.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Lungu	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mambwe	2.5	1.4	2.1	0.1	0.3	2.9	2.3	16.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Namwanga	2.8	2.0	4.2	0.2	0.2	2.4	23.3	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Ethnicity Not Stated	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Major racial groups	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.5
Other Ethnic groups	5.4	6.7	2.0	0.8	14.6	4.6	3.6	0.9	6.0	4.9	17.9
Percent Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Population	**12,526,314**	**1,245,089**	**1,920,611**	**1,525,123**	**938,391**	**2,138,907**	**677,507**	**1,044,955**	**681,698**	**1,517,088**	**836,945**

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

**Major Racial Groups include Other Africans, Americans, Asian and Europeans*

Chewa was the largest ethnic group in Eastern Province at 39.7 percent while Lala was the largest in Central province with 20.3 percent. In North Western Province Lunda was the largest ethnic group with 34.5 percent. This was followed by Kaonde and Luvale at 26.9 and 16.5 percent, respectively. The Tonga ethnic group accounted for 74.4 percent of the population in Southern Province. In Western Province 50.3 percent of the provincial population was from the Lozi ethnic group.

10.4.4. Ethnicity and Widely Used Language of Communication

Table 10.9 shows the distribution of the population by broad ethnic groups and widely used language communication. The table shows that the majority of the people across all ethnic groups indicated a widely used language of communication from one of the languages in their ethnic group.

Table 10.9: Percent Distribution of the Population by Ethnic Group and Widely Used Language of Communication, Zambia 2010

Ethnic Groups	Total	Language Groups									
		Percent	Bemba Speaking	Tonga Speaking	North-Western group	Barotse language group	Nyanja speaking group	Mambwe language group	Tumbuka language group	English	Other Languages
Bemba Speaking	3,820,312	100	90.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	6.8	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.0
Tonga Speaking	1,929,409	100	8.0	75.8	0.3	0.8	13.3	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.1
North-Western group	1,109,104	100	20.1	2.1	62.3	6.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Barotse language group	817,409	100	6.9	5.3	2.0	72.6	11.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.1
Nyanja speaking group	2,027,306	100	12.8	1.4	0.1	0.3	81.3	0.1	2.3	1.6	0.0
Mambwe language group	692,939	100	38.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	10.6	47.0	0.9	1.5	0.4
Tumbuka language group	592,531	100	21.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	23.6	0.8	51.1	1.9	0.3
English	2,516	100	8.6	1.5	1.2	1.7	11.4	0.6	0.4	74.2	0.4
Other Ethnic Groups	65,086	100	21.3	7.9	1.6	2.4	27.6	3.1	3.7	4.4	27.9
Major Racial Group	71,455	100	19.3	10.9	2.2	1.5	32.9	1.4	0.3	23.4	8.1
Not Stated	22,469	100	39.0	9.1	1.8	5.2	32.8	3.1	2.5	5.7	0.7
Total	11,150,536	100	40.9	14.5	6.6	6.3	23.3	3.2	3.3	1.7	0.3

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

CHAPTER 11
DISABILITY

11.0 Summary

The proportion of the population with disability at national level was 2.0 percent. The proportion in rural areas was higher than urban areas at 2.4 and 1.4 percent, respectively. Western Province had the highest proportion of the population with disability at 2.9 percent while Lusaka Province had the lowest with 1.3 percent.

The median age for the population with disability was 35 years. Physical disability was the most common type of disability at 32.7 percent. The major cause of disability was disease at 35.2 percent.

The literacy rate for the population with disability at national level was 58.6 percent. Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces had the highest proportions of the population with disabilities who were literate, 73.6 and 73.1 percent, respectively. Eastern Province had the highest proportion (45.2 percent) of the population with disabilities who could not read and write.

The proportion of the population with disability that had never attended school was higher (34.4 percent) than that of the population without disability (20.9 percent). The highest level of education attained by the majority of the population with disabilities, whether living in rural or urban areas, was primary education.

Of the population of the disabled, 90.9 percent were employed. Of these, 52.0 percent were self-employed and 35.2 percent worked as unpaid family workers.

Agricultural-related occupations made up 83.3 percent of the disabled population employed.

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 did not 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.

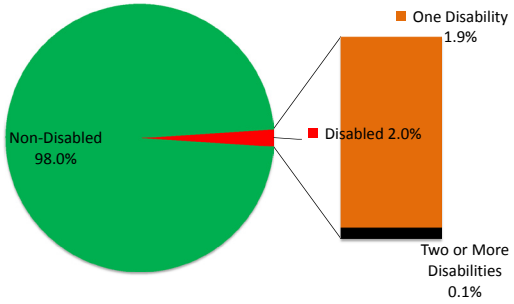
11.5 General Characteristics

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 2.0 percent out of which 1.9 percent had one disability while 0.1 had more than one disability.

Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Disabled and Non-Disabled, Zambia 2010

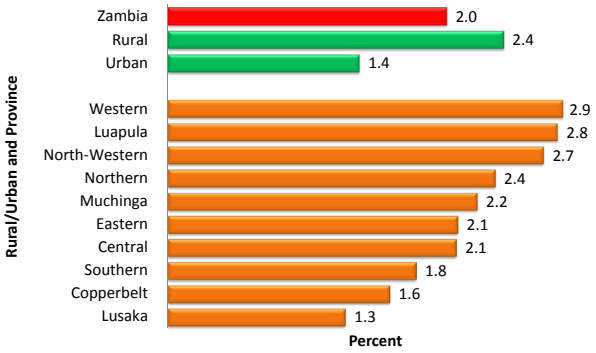


Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

11.5.2 Disability by Rural/Urban and Province

The distribution of persons living with disabilities by rural/urban and province is shown in Figure 11.2. There was a higher proportion of persons living with disabilities in rural (2.4 percent) than urban areas (1.4 percent). Western and Luapula provinces had the highest proportions within the provinces of persons with disabilities, 2.9 and 2.8 percent, respectively. Lusaka Province had the lowest proportion with 1.3 percent of its population being disabled.

Figure 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Population with Disability by Rural/Urban and Province, Zambia 2010

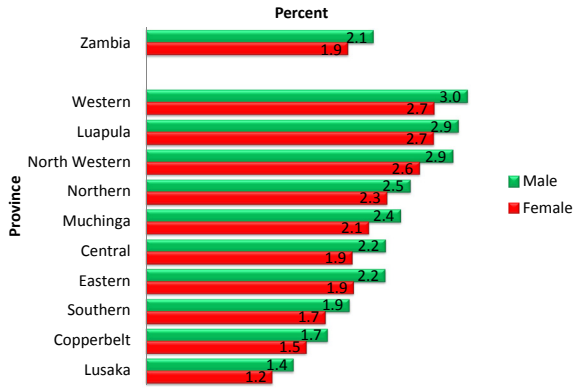


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

11.5.3 Disability by Sex

Figure 11.3 shows the percentage distribution of the population living with disabilities by sex and province. There were more males than females who were disabled at 2.1 and 1.9 percent, respectively. Western Province had the highest percentage of persons who were disabled at 3.0 percent males and 2.7 percent females. Lusaka Province had the lowest percentage of persons living with disabilities at 1.4 percent males and 1.2 percent females.

Figure 11.3: Percentage Distribution of the Disabled by Sex and Provinces, Zambia 2010

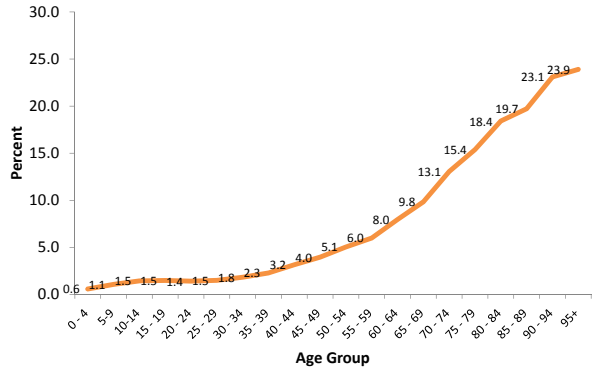


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

11.5.4 Disability by Age

Figure 11.4 shows the percentage distribution of the population with disability by age. The figure shows that disability increases with age, with the highest percentage in the age group 95 and older at 23.9 percent followed by the age group 90-94 years at 23.1 percent. The age group with the lowest percentage is 0-4 years at 0.6 percent.

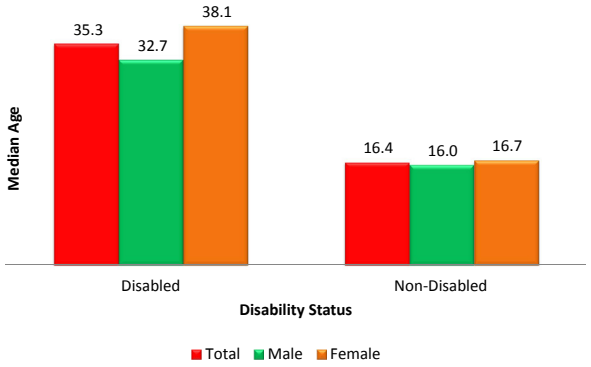
Figure 11.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Age, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 11.5 shows the median age for the disabled and non-disabled population. The median age for the population with disability was 35.3 years. Non-disabled population had a median age of 16.4 years.

Figure 11.5: Median Age of the Disabled and Non-Disabled Population by Sex, Zambia 2010

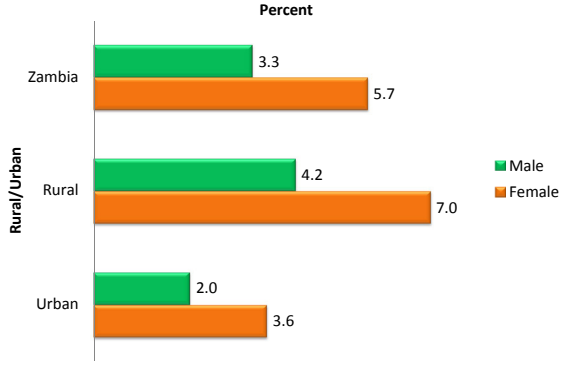


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

11.5.5 Disability by Household Headship

Figure 11.6 shows the percentage distribution of the population with disabilities who were heading households by sex and rural/urban. At national level, there were more female (5.7 percent) than male (3.3 percent) household heads living with disabilities. The proportions of female household heads with disabilities were also higher than those of males in both rural and urban areas.

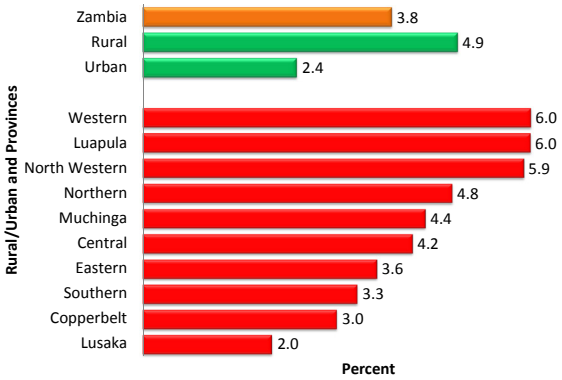
Figure 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads With Disabilities, by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010.



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 11.7 shows the percentage distribution of of disabled household heads by rural/urban and province. Persons with disabilities made up 3.8 percent of the total population of household heads. Luapula and Western provinces had the highest proportions of household heads living with disabilities at 6.0 percent each. Lusaka Province had the least proportion at 2.0 percent.

Figure 11.7: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads with Disabilities, by Rural/Urban and Province, Zambia 2010.

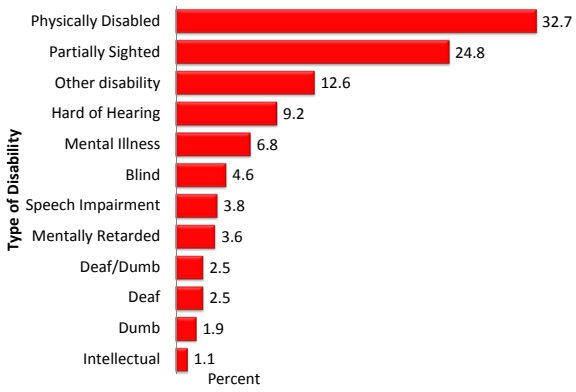


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

11.5.6 Type of Disability

Figure 11.8 shows the percentage distribution of population with disabilities by type of disability. Physical disability was the most prevalent type of disability (32.7 percent) followed by partially sighted at 24.8 percent. The least common type of disability was intellectual at a 1.1 percent.

Figure 11.8: Percentage Distribution of Population with Disabilities by Type of Disability, Zambia 2010



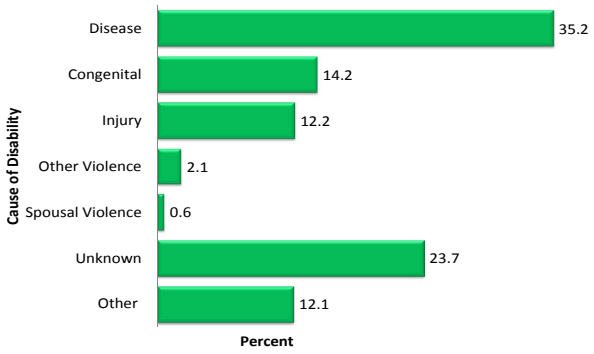
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

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 percent distribution of cause of disability. The figure shows that 35.2 percent of the persons with disabilities reported disease as the cause of disability. This was followed by congenital with 14.2 percent. The least common cause of disability was spousal violence with 0.6 percent.

Figure 11.9: Percentage Distribution of Disabled Population by Cause of Disability, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

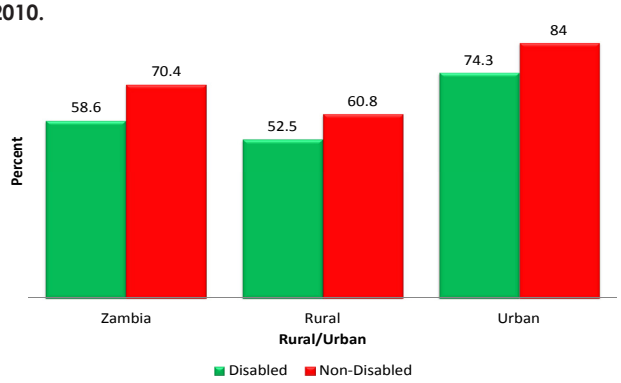
11.6 Characteristics of the Population with Disability

This section presents the characteristics of the population with disability using education, economic activity and marital status indicators.

11.6.1 Literacy Levels among the 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 58.6 percent compared to 70.4 percent for persons without disability. The literacy levels for the persons with disability were higher in urban areas at 74.3 percent compared to 52.5 percent in rural areas.

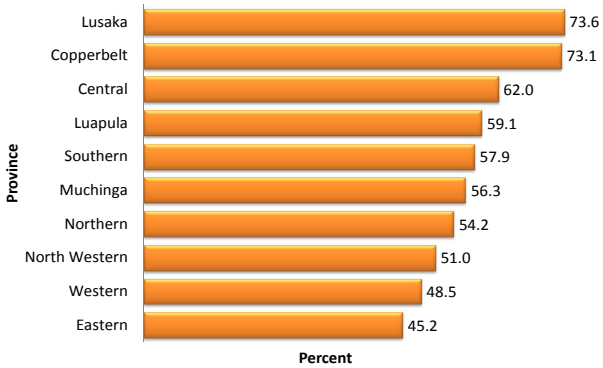
Figure 11.10: Percentage Distribution of Literate Population (5 Years and Older) by Disability Status and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010.



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 11.11 shows the percentage distribution of literate population with disability aged 5 years and older by province. Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces had the highest proportion of literate population with disability, 73.6 and 73.1 percent, respectively. Eastern province had the least proportion at 45.2 percent.

Figure 11.11: Percentage Distribution of Literate Population with Disability Aged 5 years and Older by Province, Zambia 2010.



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

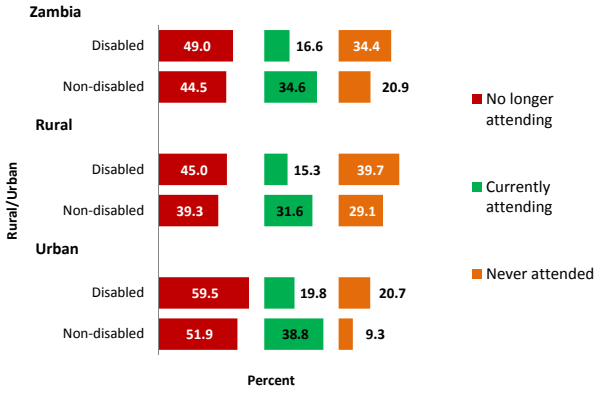
11.6.2 School Attendance

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 figure shows that there was a higher percentage of persons without disability who were currently attending school (34.6 percent) compared to 16.6 percent for persons with disability. For those that never attended school, the percentage of the disabled was higher than that of the non-disabled, 34.4 and 20.9 percent, respectively.

In rural areas the proportion of persons with disabilities who were currently attending school was 15.3 percent and the non-disabled was 31.6 percent while in urban areas the disabled currently attending school was 19.8 percent and the non disabled was 38.8 percent. Similarly, there were more persons with disability who had never attended school than the non-disabled.

Figure 11.12: Percentage Distribution of Disabled and Non-Disabled Populations (5 years and Older) by School Attendance and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010.

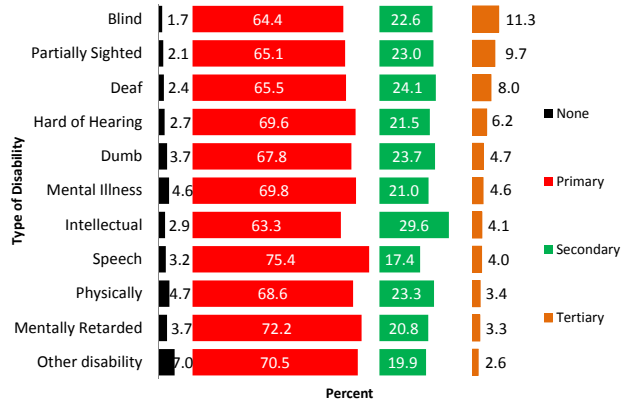


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

11.6.3 Education Level among the Disabled

Figure 11.13 shows the percentage distribution of persons with disability by the highest level of education completed and type of disability. The highest percentages of disabled persons who attained tertiary education were the blind at 11.3 percent followed by 9.7 percent of the partially sighted.

Figure 11.13: Percent Distribution of Persons with Disability by Highest Level of Education Completed and Type of Disability, Zambia 2010



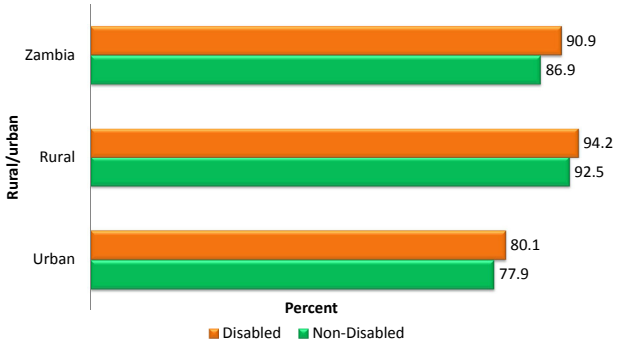
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

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 90.9 percent of persons with disabilities were employed compared to 86.9 percent of persons without disabilities. The percentages of the disabled who were employed was higher than the corresponding percenatge for the non disabled in both rural and urban areas.

Figure 11.14: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population (12 Years and Older) by Disability Status and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

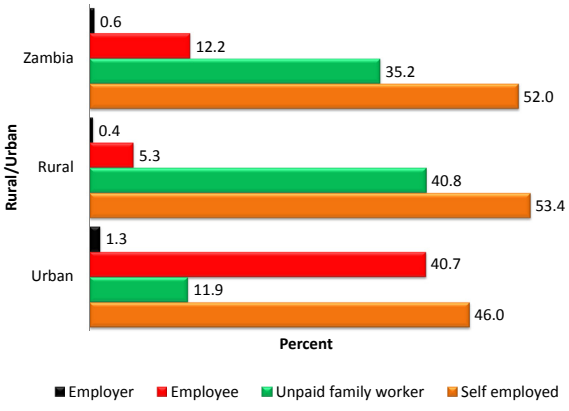


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

11.7.1 Employment Status

Figure 11.15 shows employment status of persons with disability by rural/urban. In both rural and urban areas self-employed was the most common employment status at 53.4 percent and 46.0 percent, respectively while employer was the least with 0.4 percnt in rural areas and 1.3 percent in urban areas. There were more persons with disabilities working on a family business, without pay or profit, in rural areas (40.8 percent) than urban areas (11.9 percent). The figure also shows that the proportion of persons with disabilities who were employees was higher in urban areas than in rural areas, 40.7 and 5.3 percent, respectively.

Figure 11.15: Percent Distribution of Persons with disability Aged, 12 Years and Older by Employment Status and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010.

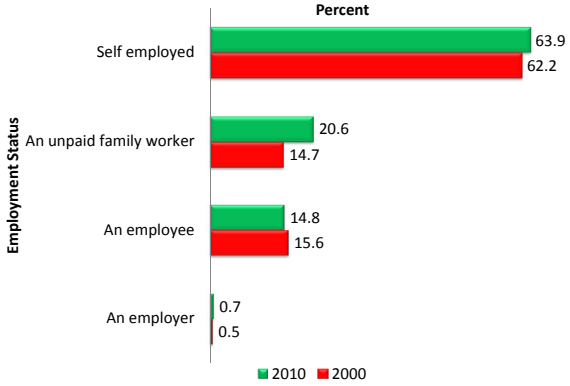


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

11.7.2 Employment Status of Household Heads with Disabilities

Figure 11.16 shows the percent distribution of the household heads with disabilities by employment status. In both 2000 and 2010 the largest proportion of household heads with disabilities was self-employed at 62.2 percent and 63.9 percent, respectively. The employers were the least with 0.5 percent in 2000 and 0.7 percent in 2010.

Figure 11.16: Percentage Distribution of Household Heads with Disabilities by Employment Status, Zambia 2000 and 2010

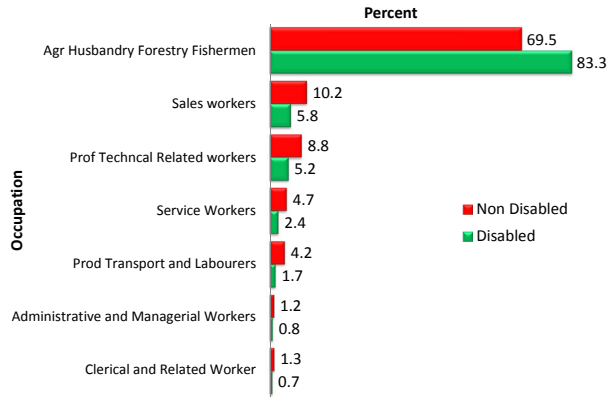


Sources: *2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

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 percent distribution of occupation by disability status. Among persons with disabilities, agricultural occupations were the most common while Clerical and related occupations were the least common at 83.3 and 0.7 percent, respectively. Persons without disabilities made up 69.5 and 1.3 percent, persons in agriculture and clerical occupations, respectively.

Figure 11.17: Percent Distribution of Occupation by Disability Status, Zambia 2010.

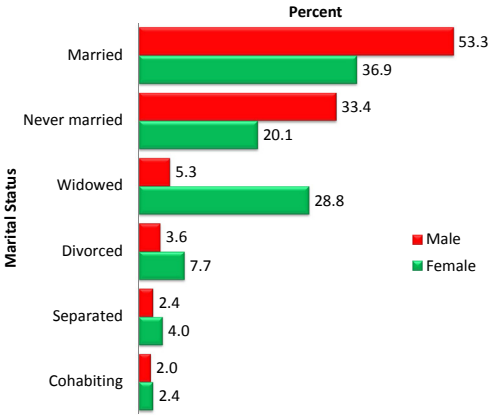


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

11.8 Marital Status of the Disabled by Sex

Figure 11.18 shows percent distribution of marital status of the disabled (15 years and older) by sex. There were more males than females living with disabilities that were married at 53.3 percent and 36.9 percent, respectively. Persons living with disabilities that were never married made up 33.4 percent of males and 20.1 percent female population. Widowed and Divorced females with disabilities made up 28.8 percent and 7.7 percent of the disabled population , respectively.

Figure 11.18: Percent Distribution of Marital Status of the Disabled, 15 years and Older, by Sex, Zambia 2010.



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

CHAPTER 12
ALBINISM

12.0 Chapter Summary

The albino population at national level was 25,324. The population in rural areas was higher than urban areas at 16,937 and 8,387, respectively. Lusaka Province had the highest population of albinos at 3,495 while NorthWestern Province had the lowest at 1,387.

The literacy rate for the albino population was 66.1 percent. The literacy rate for males was 69.2 percent compaired with 63.0 percent for females. There were more literate male albinos than females albinos in rural and urban areas at 61.9 and 54.6 percent for rural areas and 82.8 and 79.7 percent for urban areas, respectively.

The proportion of the albino population that was currently not attending school was slightly higher than those currently attending school at 37.5 and 37.3 percent, respectively. The proportion of the albino population that had never attended school was 25.3 percent. The highest level of education attained by most of the albino population 25 years and older was primary education at 48.3 percent.

The majority of the employed albino population 12 years and older was self employed at 46.0 percent. Employers had the lowest proportion of the employed albino population at 1.0 percent. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Forestry and Fishing was the most common occupation at 71.2 percent for males and 80.0 percent for females.

Chapter 12
Albinism

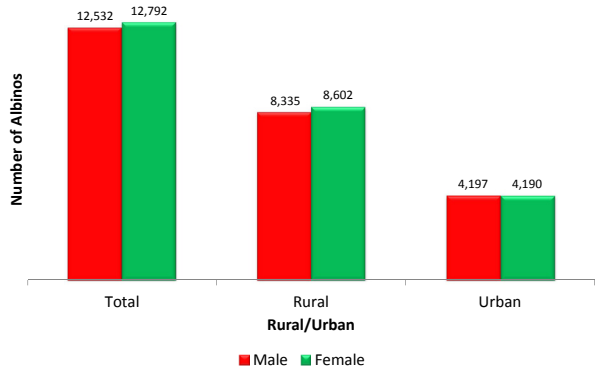
12.1 Inroduction

Albinism in the 2010 Census was defined as people with a condition where they have little or no pigment in their eyes, skin, or hair. Albinism is caused by people inheriting altered genes that do not make the usual amounts of a pigment called melanin.

12.2 Distribution of the Albino Population

Figure 12.1 shows the distribution of the albino population by sex and rural/urban. The total albino population was 25,324 constituting 12,532 males and 12,792 females. In rural areas there were 8,335 males and 8602 females while there were 4,197 males and 4,190 females in urban areas.

Figure 12.1 Distribution of the Albino Population by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

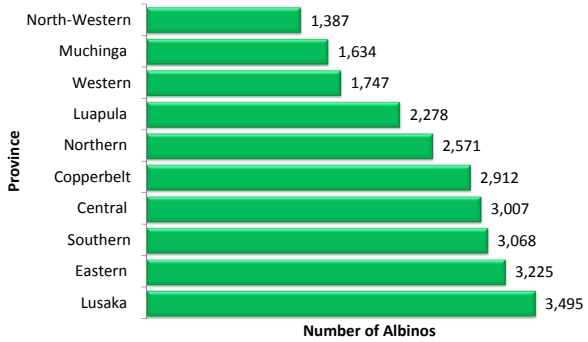


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

12.2.1 Albino Population by Province

The distribution of albinos by province is shown in Figure 12.2 and Table 12.1. Lusaka Province had the highest number of albinos followed by Eastern province at 3,495 and 3,225, respectively. North Western Province had the lowest number of albinos at 1,387.

Figure 12.2: Distribution of Albino Population by Province, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Table 12.1: Distribution of Albino Population by Sex and Province, Zambia 2010

Province	Albino Population		
	Total	Male	Female
Zambia	**25,324**	**12,532**	**12,792**
North-Western	1,387	683	704
Muchinga	1,634	801	833
Western	1,747	831	916
Luapula	2,278	1,127	1,151
Northern	2,571	1,261	1,310
Copperbelt	2,912	1,455	1,457
Central	3,007	1,551	1,456
Southern	3,068	1,497	1,571
Eastern	3,225	1,541	1,684
Lusaka	3,495	1,785	1,710

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

12.2.2 Age and Sex

Table 12.2 shows the percentage distribution of the albino population by age group and sex. The table generally shows that the number of both male and female albinos reduces with increasing age.

Table 12.2: Distribution of Albino Population by Age and Sex, Zambia 2010

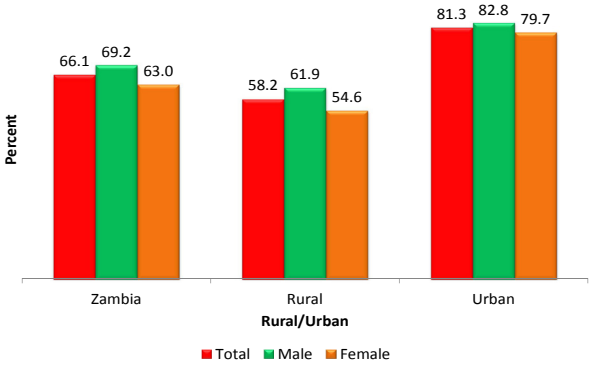
Age Group	Albino Population		
	Total	Male	Female
Zambia	**25,324**	**12,532**	**12,792**
0 - 4	5,564	2,749	2,815
5-9	4,261	2,180	2,081
10-14	3,734	1,865	1,869
15 - 19	2,873	1,390	1,483
20 - 24	1,993	927	1,066
25 - 29	1,655	833	822
30 - 34	1,293	687	606
35 - 39	982	499	483
40 - 44	676	343	333
45 - 49	547	261	286
50 - 54	466	225	241
55 - 59	285	145	140
60 - 64	310	132	178
65+	685	296	389

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

12.3 Literacy Levels among Albinos

Figure 12.3 shows the percent literate albino population aged 5 years and older by sex and rural/urban. In 2010 literacy among albinos was 66.1 percent of which 58.2 percent were in rural areas and 81.3 percent were in urban areas. Literacy rates for males and females stood at 69.2 percent and 63.0 percent, respectively. In rural areas the literacy levels among the male and female albinos were at 61.9 and 54.6 percent, respectively. The male literacy (82.8 percent) in urban was higher than the female literacy (79.7 percent).

Figure 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Literate Albino Population (5 years and Older) by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010.



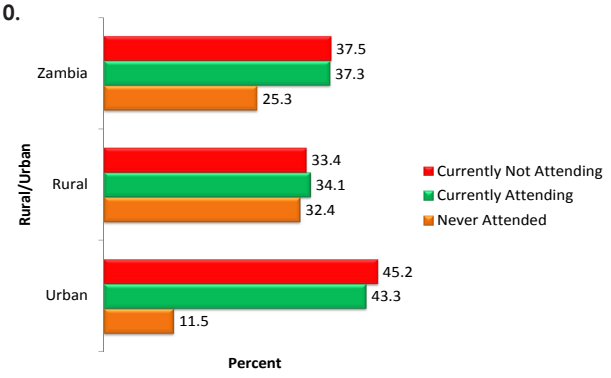
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

12.3.1 School Attendance

The percentage distribution of the albino population aged 5 years and older by school attendance and rural/urban is shown in Figure 12.4.

The figure shows that there was a slighly higher percentage of albinos aged 5 years and older currently not attending school at 37.5 percent compared to those currently attending school at 37.3 percent. The population of albinos who had never attended school was 25.3 percent. In rural areas the proportion of albinos currently attending school was higher than those currently not attending school at 34.1 and 33.4 percent, respectively. The percentage of albinos currently not attending school in urban areas (45.2 percent) was higher than those currently attending school (43.3 percent). In both rural and urban areas, the percentage of albinos who had never been to school was the lowest at 32.4 and 11.5 percent, respectively.

Figure 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Albino Population (5 Years and older) Currently Attending School by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010.

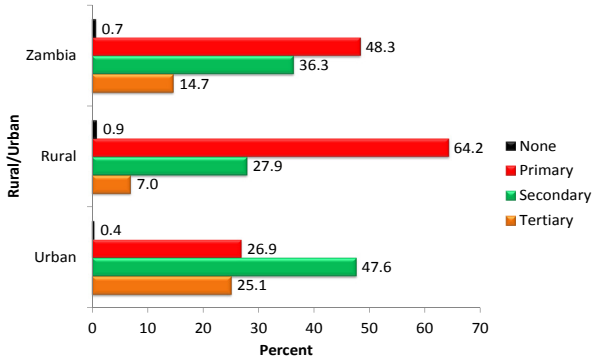


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

12.3.2 Highest Level of Education Completed

Figure 12.5 shows the percentage distribution of albino population (25 years and older) by the highest level of education completed and rural/urban. The highest percentage of albinos who attained tertiary education were in urban areas at 25.1 percent. Primary education completion was highest in rural areas at 64.2 percent while secondary school completion was at 47.6 percent in urban areas.

Figure 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Albino Population (25 Years and Older) by Highest Level of Education Completed, Zambia 2010

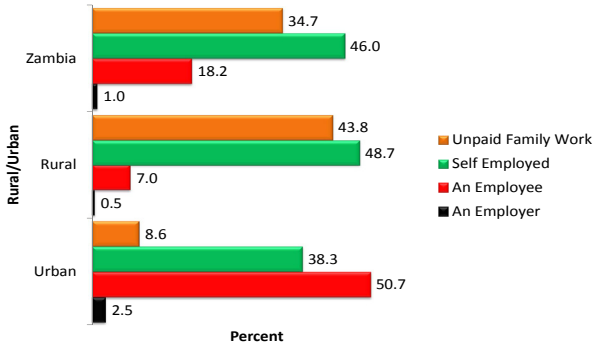


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

12.4 Employment Status

Figure 12.6 shows percentage distribution of the albino population (12 years and older) by employment status and rural/urban. The highest percentage of albinos was self employed at 46.0 percent followed by unpaid family workers at 34.7 percent. In rural areas 48.7 percent of the albino population was self employed while in urban areas 50.7 percent reported to be employees.

Figure 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Albino Population (12 Years and Older) by Employment Status and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010.

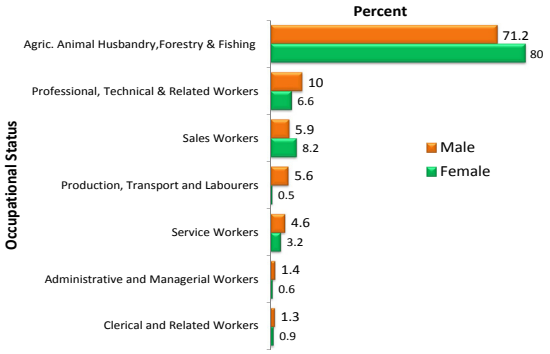


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

12.4.1 Occupation Status

Figure 12.7 shows Percentage Distribution of Albino Population (12 Years and Older) by Occupational Status and Sex. For all occupations, males had a higher percentage than females except in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry and Fishing and Sales Workers. For males and females the most common occupation was Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry and Fishing at 71.2 and 80.0 percent, respectively.

Figure 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Albino Population (12 Years and Older) by Occupational Status and Sex, Zambia 2010.

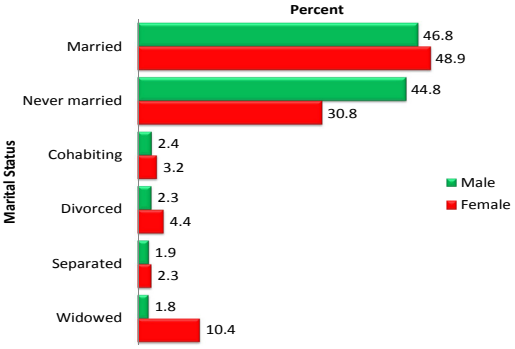


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

12.5 Marital Status

Figure 12.8 shows percentage distribution of Albino population (15 years and older) by marital status and sex. There were more female than male albinos that were married at 48.9 and 46.8 percent, respectively. Albinos that were never married made up 44.8 percent of males and 30.8 percent female population.

Figure 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Albino Population (15 Years and Older) by Marital Status and Sex, Zambia 2010.



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

CHAPTER 13
EVALUATION OF COVERAGE AND CONTENT ERRORS

13.0 Summary

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

The Myers Index for age heaping reduced from 7.0 in 2000 to 6.7 in 2010, indicating an improvement in age reporting.

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

The age-sex accuracy index reduced from 28.7 in 2000 to 28.0 in 2010.

Chapter 13
Evaluation of Coverage and Content Errors

13.1 Introduction

Data evaluation is the assessment of the quality of 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 households*
- *Number of children still living, and*
- *Number of children dead*

13.2 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: Errors 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.

13.3 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.

13.4 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.

13.5 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.

13.6 Age Composition

Examining age composition over time can help assess the coverage error in census data. The percentage for each age 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 13.1 shows Zambia's population composition by broad age groups in 1990, 2000 and 2010. The percentage of children aged 0-14 years increased by 0.9 percentage points between 1990 and 2000 and later reduced by 0.2 percentage points between 2000 and 2010.

Table 13.1: Population Distribution by Broad Age Groups, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010

Age Group	Population					
	1990	Percent	2000	Percent	2010	Percent
0-4	1,200,344	16.3	1,656,720	17.7	2,214,887	17.7
5-9	1,119,524	15.2	1,461,082	15.6	1,856,336	14.8
10-14	1,029,803	13.9	1,205,646	12.9	1,699,042	13.6
0-14	**3,349,671**	**45.4**	**4,323,448**	**46.3**	**5,770,265**	**46.1**
15-64	3,842,793	52.0	4,758,697	51.0	6,419,717	51.2
65+	190,632	2.6	255,280	2.7	336,332	2.7
Total	**7,383,097**	**100**	**9,337,425**	**100**	**12,526,314**	**100**

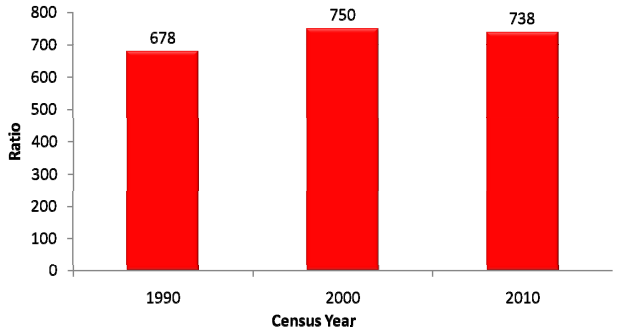
Sources: *1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

Generally, the population distribution remained stable over the three census years even though there were minor variations across the age groups over the years. This shows consistency of coverage in all the three censuses.

13.7 Child-Woman Ratio

Figure 13.1 shows child woman ratio for census years 1990, 2000 and 2010. Between 1990 and 2000, there was an increase in the child woman ratio and the percentage of children aged 0-4 years. The child woman ratio increased from 678 in 1990 to 750 children aged 0-4 per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years in 2000. In 2010 the child woman ratio reduced to 738 children aged 0-4 per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years. The results show that the changes in child woman ratios were in line with the changes in the percentage of the population in the age group 0-4 years.

Figure 13.1: Child Woman Ratio, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010



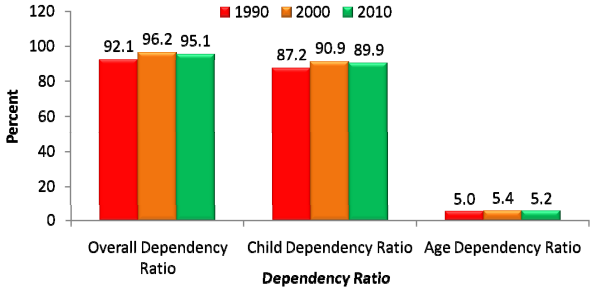
Note: Child-Woman Ratio is the number of children aged 0-4 years in a population to every 1000 women aged 15-49 years

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

13.8 Dependency Ratio

The consistency in the coverage for the three censuses can be further explored through dependency ratios. Figure 13.2 shows dependency ratio for census years 1990, 2000 and 2010

Figure 13.2: Dependency Ratio, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010



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

Sources: *CSO - 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

The overall dependency ratios in 1990, 2000 and 2010 censuses were 92.1, 96.2 and 95.1, respectively. This means that in 2010 for every 100 persons in the age range 15-64 years, there were 95.1 dependants aged 0-14 and 65 years and older. The Child and Aged dependency ratios had a similar pattern to that of the Overall dependency ratio. The observed changes in dependency ratios were consistent with observed changes in the percentage of the population in the age group 0-14 years and the changes in proportions in the child woman ratio.

13.9 Content Error

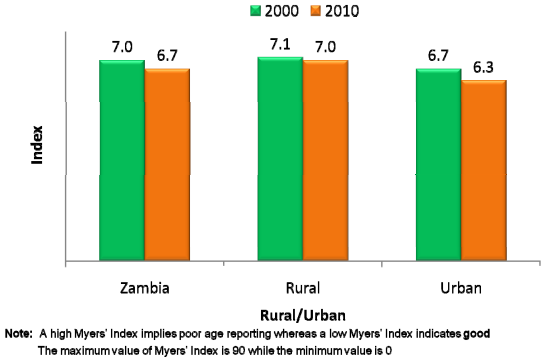
Content errors refer to instances where characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, economic activity, etc. of a person enumerated in a census or survey are incorrectly reported or tabulated. Content errors are caused by either a respondent giving a wrong response or by an enumerator recording 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.

13.9.1 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 13.3 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.

Figure 13.3: Myers' Index by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000 and 2010



Sources: *2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

There was a decrease in the Myers' Index between 2000 and 2010 from 7.0 to 6.7. This suggests an improvement in the quality of age data reporting in 2010 compared to 2000. The index for urban areas was lower than the rural one in both census years, implying better age reporting in urban than in rural areas.

Digit preference can also be explored by looking at age heaping. Table 13.2 shows the most preferred digits by sex and rural/urban for 2000 and 2010. There was age heaping in 2000 and 2010 censuses. The most preferred digits are presented in decreasing order of preference. At national level, the most preferred digits were 0, 5 and 8 in both censuses. Preference for digits 0, 5 and 8 among males was observed in both 2000 and 2010 while females preferred 0 and 8.

Table 13.2: Most Preferred Digits by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000 and 2010

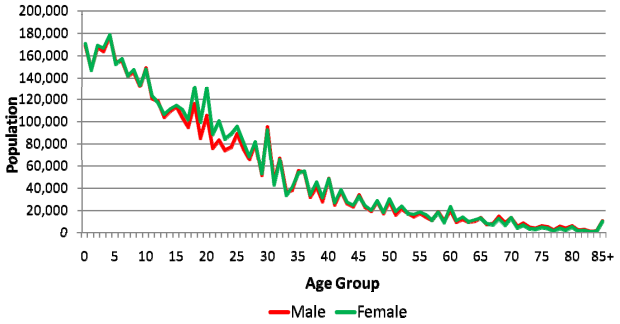
Rural/Urban	Most Preferred Digits and Census Year		
	Sex	2000	2010
Zambia	Both Sexes	0, 5, 8	0, 8, 5
	Male	0, 5, 8	0, 5, 8
	Female	0, 8	0, 8, 5
Rural	Both Sexes	0, 5, 8	0, 8, 5
	Male	0, 5, 8	0, 5, 8
	Female	0, 8	0, 8, 5
Urban	Both Sexes	0, 8	0, 8, 5
	Male	0, 5, 8	0, 8, 5
	Female	0, 2, 8	0, 8, 5

Sources: *2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

In rural areas the most preferred digits were 0,5 and 8 in 2000 while 0,8 and 5 digits were preferred in 2010. In urban areas, the most preferred digits were 0 and 8 in 2000 while 0, 8 and 5 were preferred in 2010.

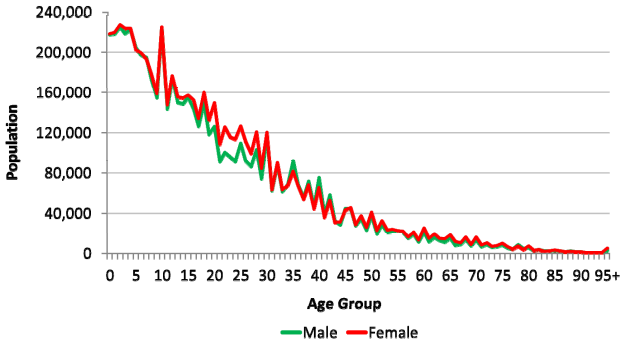
Errors in age data reporting are also presented in Figures 13.4 and 13.5. The figures show population distribution in single years for 2000 and 2010. The peaks on the curves indicate the most preferred ages in reporting while the troughs indicate the under reported ages.

Figure 13.4: Population Distribution in Single Years, Zambia 2000



Source: *2000 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 13.5: Population Distribution in Single Years, Zambia 2010

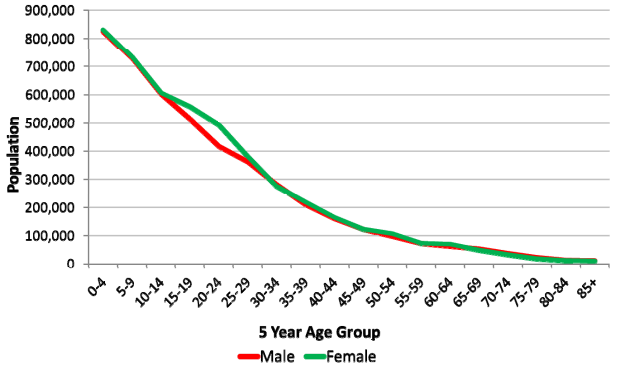


Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

A comparison of Figures 13.4 and 13.5 shows that the peaks and troughs were more pronounced for ages 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.

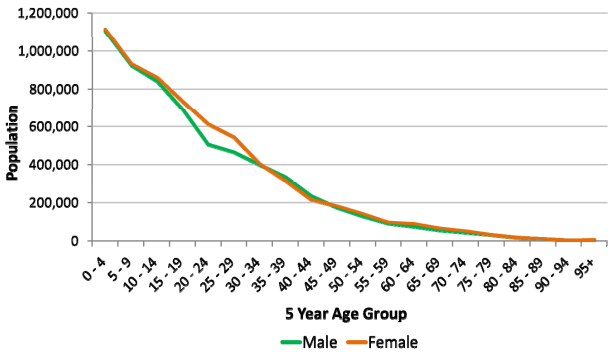
When single year age data is grouped into five year age groups, irregularities in age data arising from age misreporting tend to disappear. Figures 13.6 and 13.7 show population distribution in 5 year age groups for 2000 and 2010. The figures show smoothened curves after the single age data was grouped for both censuses.

Figure 13.6: Population Distribution by 5 Year Age Group, Zambia 2000



Source: *2000 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure 13.7: Population Distribution by 5 Year Age Group, Zambia 2010

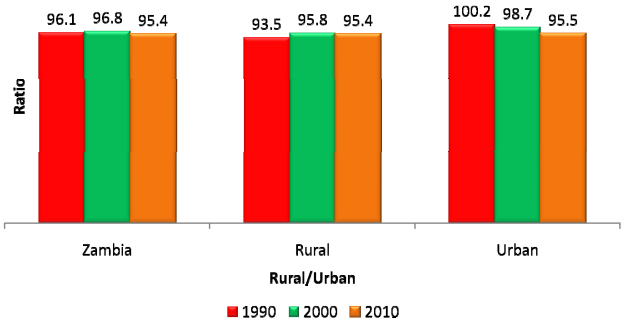


Sources: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

13.9.2 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 the male mortality. Figure 13.8 shows sex ratios by rural/urban for 1990, 2000 and 2010.

Figure 13.8: Sex Ratios by Rural/Urban, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010

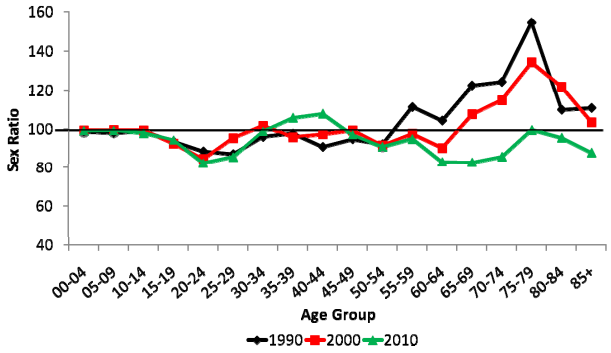


Sources: *1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

Sex ratio in Zambia increased from 96.1 in 1990 to 96.8 males per 100 females in 2000. The sex ratio declined to 95.4 males per 100 females in 2010. From 1990 to 2010, the sex ratios were below 100 showing more females than males. In 2010, the sex ratio for both rural and urban areas declined. The sex ratios were higher in urban areas than in rural areas in all the census years.

Figure 13.3 shows sex ratio by five year age groups for 1990, 2000 and 2010. An analysis of age-specific sex ratios for 2010 shows a deficit of males in age groups 10-14 to age group 30-34 years. There was an excess of males over females in the age groups 35-39 and 40-44 years. After age 45 years, there was a deficit of males apart from age group 75-79 years. The 1990 and 2000 censuses had an excess of males in the older age groups.

Figure 13.9: Sex Ratio by 5 Year Age Group, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010



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

Table 13.3 shows sex ratio by age and rural/urban for 1990, 2000 and 2010. Sex ratios higher than 100 were observed in age groups 55 years and older in 1990 and age group 65 years and older in 2000. In 2010, sex ratios above 100 were observed in age groups 35-39 and 40-44 years.

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 13.3: Sex Ratio by Age and Rural/Urban, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010

Age Group	1990			2000			2010		
	Zambia	Rural	Urban	Zambia	Rural	Urban	Zambia	Rural	Urban
0-4	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
5-9	98	99	96	100	101	97	99	101	96
10-14	99	104	93	99	103	93	98	103	91
15-19	94	96	90	92	94	89	94	98	89
20-24	87	84	90	84	83	86	82	82	83
25-29	87	84	92	95	92	101	86	84	88
30-34	96	90	105	103	96	113	99	94	104
35-39	98	82	119	97	90	108	106	97	117
40-44	91	68	138	98	91	110	108	99	120
45-49	95	73	153	100	89	121	97	93	104
50-54	92	75	153	93	78	134	91	88	96
55-59	112	99	160	99	87	138	95	88	106
60-64	105	98	139	91	87	108	83	75	102
65-69	122	118	143	109	109	110	83	79	93
70-74	124	123	133	116	118	108	86	85	87
75-79	155	155	152	134	140	111	100	105	86
80-84	110	113	94	122	127	100	96	101	81
85+	111	114	93	104	109	78	88	94	72

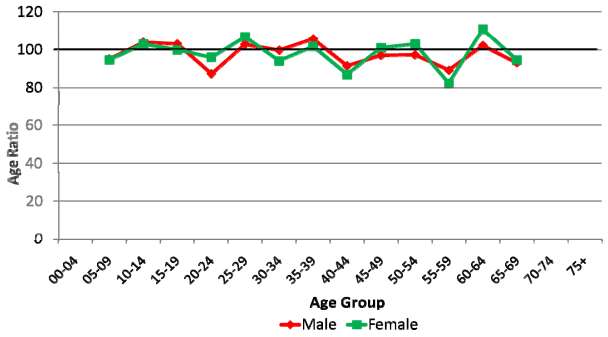
Sources: *1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

13.9.3 Age Ratios

The quality of age data has been 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 13.10.

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.

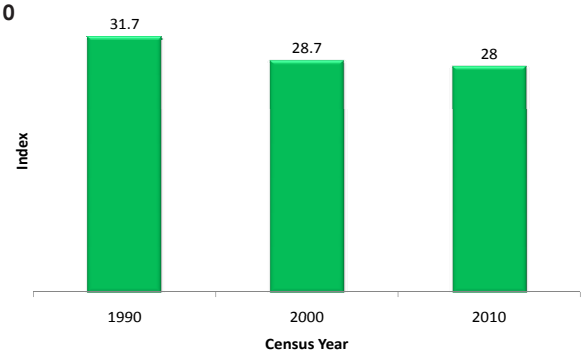
Figure 13.10: Age Ratios by Sex, Zambia 2010



Source: *2000 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 13.11 shows the Age-Sex Accuracy Indexes for 1990, 2000 and 2010.

Figure 13.11: Age-Sex Accuracy Index, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010



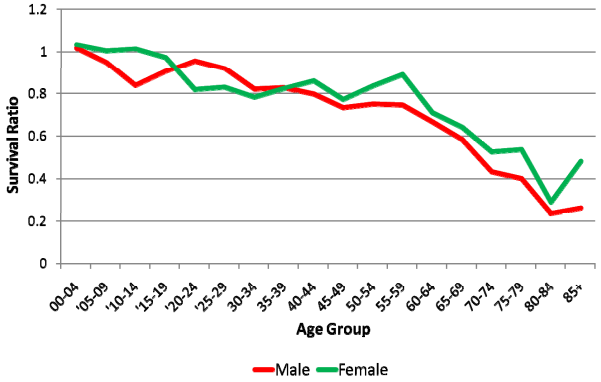
Sources: *1990, 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

It was observed that over time, there has been an improvement in the quality of data depicted by the declining Age-Sex Accuracy Index. The Age Accuracy Index declined from 31.7 in 1990 to 28.7 in 2000 and to 28.0 in 2010. However, using the UN interpretation of the age accuracy index, despite these improvements in the 2010 census data on age, it would still be defined as inaccurate.

13.9.4 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 13.12 shows cohort survival ratio by age and sex for 2000-2010.

Figure 13.12: Cohort Survival Ratio by Age Group and Sex, Zambia 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.

Female ratios are generally expected to be higher than the male ratios because females normally have lower mortality compared to males. Table 13.4 shows cohort survival ratios by age, sex and rural/urban for 2000-2010. Figure 13.12 and Table 13.4 indicate more female survivals ratios expect for age group 20-39.

Table 13.4: Cohort Survival Ratios by Age Group, Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000-2010

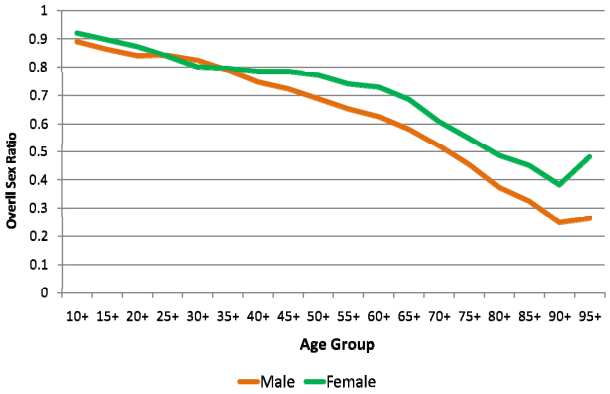
Age Group	Cohort Survival Ratios 2000-2010								
	Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	1.0255	1.0182	1.0328	0.9225	0.9379	0.9072	1.2490	1.1923	1.3053
5-9	0.9773	0.9502	1.0043	0.8362	0.8252	0.8472	1.2478	1.1938	1.3005
10-14	0.9269	0.8397	1.0136	0.7702	0.6820	0.8614	1.2106	1.1414	1.2747
15-19	0.9404	0.9049	0.9732	0.8089	0.7590	0.8559	1.1477	1.1417	1.1530
20-24	0.8813	0.9558	0.8183	0.7897	0.8421	0.7461	1.0104	1.1134	0.9216
25-29	0.8741	0.9200	0.8302	0.8138	0.8400	0.7898	0.9585	1.0266	0.8897
30-34	0.8023	0.8223	0.7818	0.7678	0.7803	0.7558	0.8530	0.8796	0.8231
35-39	0.8256	0.8272	0.8240	0.8049	0.8168	0.7942	0.8574	0.8418	0.8743
40-44	0.8296	0.7985	0.8600	0.8133	0.7980	0.8272	0.8554	0.7991	0.9173
45-49	0.7534	0.7351	0.7717	0.7250	0.7222	0.7276	0.8011	0.7537	0.8586
50-54	0.7950	0.7503	0.8364	0.7751	0.7577	0.7885	0.8371	0.7384	0.9689
55-59	0.8187	0.7467	0.8897	0.7893	0.7469	0.8261	0.8974	0.7464	1.1058
60-64	0.6906	0.6690	0.7104	0.6509	0.6452	0.6558	0.8281	0.7422	0.9211
65-69	0.6112	0.5840	0.6409	0.5697	0.5592	0.5813	0.7747	0.6816	0.8776
70-74	0.4761	0.4329	0.5264	0.4332	0.4027	0.4692	0.6646	0.5708	0.7663
75-79	0.4589	0.4011	0.5365	0.4152	0.3710	0.4773	0.6613	0.5565	0.7773
80-84	0.2602	0.2368	0.2887	0.2432	0.2248	0.2665	0.3365	0.2970	0.3758
85+	0.3694	0.2626	0.4802	0.3414	0.2426	0.4496	0.5172	0.3888	0.6165

Sources: *2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

Figure 13.13 shows overall survival ratios by age and sex for 2000-2010. The overall survival ratios show a continued decline with increase in age. Females have higher survival ratios across all age groups except for the age group 25-35 where males have higher survivor ratios.

Table 13.5 shows overall survival ratios by age, sex and rural/urban for 2000-2010. In rural areas, males had higher overall survival ratios than females at 30+ years. In the urban areas, males had higher ratios than females at age groups 25+ and 30+.

Figure 13.13: Overall Survival Ratio by Age Group and Sex, Zambia 2000-2010



Sources: *2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

Table 13.5: Overall Survival Ratios by Age, Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000-2010

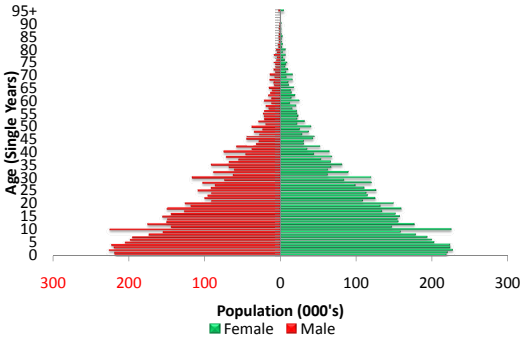
Age	Overall Survival Ratios 2000-2010								
	Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10+	0.9055	0.8904	0.9202	0.8080	0.7957	0.8197	1.0799	1.0571	1.1025
15+	0.8796	0.8623	0.8962	0.7812	0.7618	0.7997	1.0486	1.0320	1.0651
20+	0.8567	0.8413	0.8714	0.7677	0.7455	0.7884	1.0057	0.9973	1.0140
25+	0.8398	0.8417	0.8380	0.7670	0.7623	0.7713	0.9594	0.9660	0.9528
30+	0.8125	0.8248	0.8007	0.7559	0.7632	0.7493	0.9066	0.9204	0.8922
35+	0.7919	0.7887	0.7951	0.7466	0.7427	0.7502	0.8712	0.8624	0.8809
40+	0.7654	0.7472	0.7835	0.7272	0.7149	0.7387	0.8373	0.8023	0.8773
45+	0.7535	0.7227	0.7840	0.7157	0.6959	0.7339	0.8310	0.7719	0.8990
50+	0.7298	0.6889	0.7706	0.6900	0.6617	0.7163	0.8198	0.7436	0.9099
55+	0.6966	0.6529	0.7405	0.6551	0.6237	0.6845	0.8035	0.7192	0.9063
60+	0.6776	0.6257	0.7301	0.6357	0.5972	0.6721	0.8047	0.7020	0.9303
65+	0.6327	0.5807	0.6869	0.5892	0.5506	0.6283	0.7866	0.6804	0.9103
70+	0.5630	0.5209	0.6079	0.5211	0.4903	0.5538	0.7302	0.6427	0.8238
75+	0.4973	0.4531	0.5483	0.4572	0.4248	0.4953	0.6702	0.5811	0.7647
80+	0.4233	0.3716	0.4853	0.3861	0.3448	0.4372	0.5937	0.5052	0.6850
85+	0.3810	0.3236	0.4513	0.3488	0.3005	0.4106	0.5332	0.4468	0.6187
90+	0.3109	0.2483	0.3816	0.2894	0.2329	0.3564	0.4143	0.3335	0.4865
95+	0.3694	0.2626	0.4802	0.3414	0.2426	0.4496	0.5172	0.3888	0.6165

Sources: *2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

13.9.5 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 years than in five year age groups. Figure 13.14 shows the population distribution by single age for 2010.

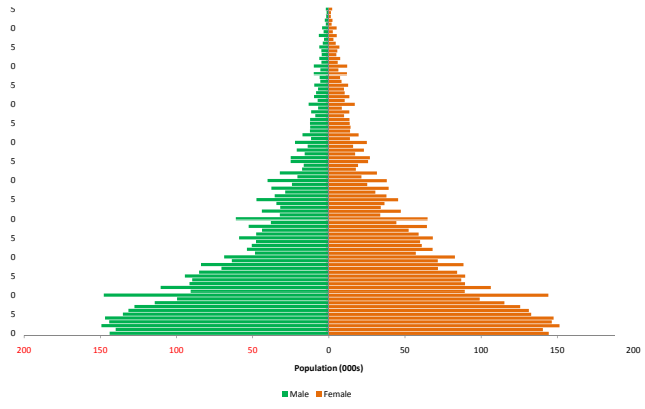
Figure 13.14: Population Distribution in Single Years, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

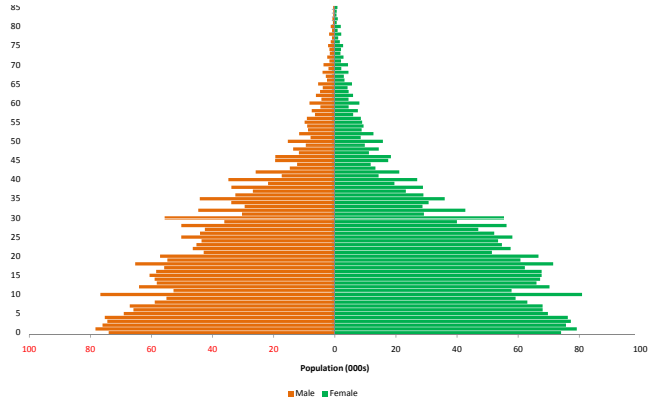
Figures 13.15 and 13.16 shows the population distribution by age and rural/urban for 2010. The population pyramids for the 2010 Census data, Figure 13.14, 13.15 and 13.16, show age misreporting with preference for ages ending with 0 and 5.

Figure 13.15: Population Distribution in Single Years, Rural Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

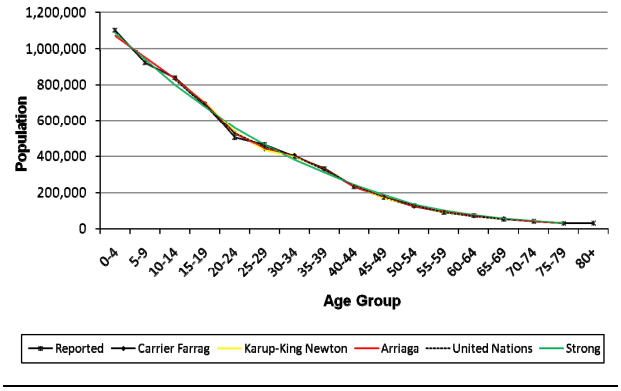
Figure 13.16: Population Distribution in Single Years, Urban Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

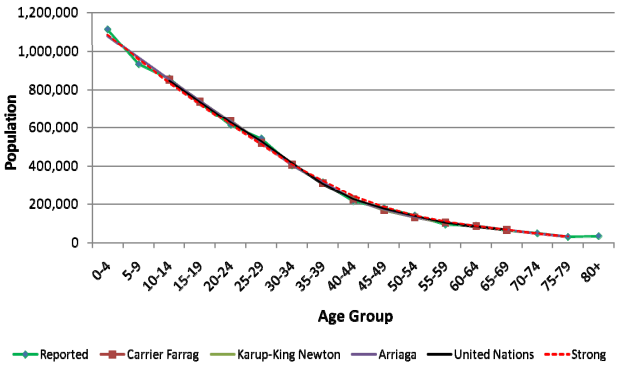
Figure 13.17 and 13.18, shows the reported and smoothed population by age and sex for 2010. Smoothing the age data using selected techniques for light smoothing of the population (Edwardo E. Arriaga: November 1994) show that the irregularities in the structure were not severe to warrant smoothing.

Figure13.17: Reported and Smoothed Population for Males by Age Group and Smoothing Technique, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Figure13.18: Reported and Smoothed Population for Females by Age Group and Smoothing Technique, Zambia 2010



Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Given that the irregularities were not severe, the age sex data used for analysis in the 2010 census was not smoothened.

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, Zambia 2010

Age group	Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0 –4	17.2	17.4	17	18.8	19	18.6	14.8	14.9	14.6
5 –9	14.6	14.8	14.5	15.9	16.2	15.7	12.7	12.6	12.7
10 – 14	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.9	14.3	13.6	13	12.6	13.4
15 – 19	11.7	11.6	11.8	11	11.2	10.9	12.7	12.2	13.1
20 – 24	9.1	8.6	9.7	8.2	7.7	8.7	10.5	9.9	11.2
25 – 29	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.1	6.8	7.5	9.5	9.2	9.9
30 – 34	6.4	6.6	6.3	5.6	5.7	5.6	7.6	8	7.3
35 – 39	5.2	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.6	5.9	6.6	5.3
40 – 44	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.9	4.4	3.4
45 – 49	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.8
50 – 54	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
55 – 59	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4
60 – 64	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.1	1
65 – 69	0.9	0.9	1	1.1	1	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
70 – 74	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
75 – 79	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
80-84	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
85+	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Population	**13,092,666**	**6,454,647**	**6,638,019**	**7,919,216**	**3,906,636**	**4,012,580**	**5,173,450**	**2,548,011**	**2,625,439**

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

A2: Percent Distribution of the Population by Selected Age Groups and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000 and 2010

Age Group and Province	2000 Census			2010 Census		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
10-19 (Adolescents ,WHO)	24.4	24.0	25.3	25.2	25.0	25.7
10-24 (Young People, UN)	34.3	33.0	36.7	34.4	33.2	36.2
<15 (Children)	45.3	46.7	42.7	45.4	48.6	40.5
<18 (Children)	52.2	53.4	50.1	52.5	55.4	48.0
15-19 (Middle and later Adolescence)	11.6	11.1	12.5	11.7	11.0	12.7
15-24 (Youths, UN)	21.5	20.2	24.0	20.8	19.3	23.2
15-49 (Reproductive Age Group)	46.7	43.9	52.0	47.0	43.1	53.1
15-35 (Youths, Zambia)	36.9	34.5	41.4	36.7	33.3	45.2
15-64 (Labour force Age group)	51.9	49.8	55.9	52.0	48.2	57.8
60+ (Elderly)	4.2	5.2	2.2	3.9	4.6	2.8
65+ (Elderly)	2.7	3.5	1.3	2.6	3.2	1.8
Total Population	**9,885,591**	**6,452,283**	**3,433,308**	**13,092,666**	**7,950,823**	**5,141,843**

Source: 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing

A3: Age Dependency Ratios by Province and Rural/Urban, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010

Rural/Urban and Province	Age Dependency Ratio	1990	2000	2010
Zambia	**Overall Dependency Ratio**	**95.1**	**96.2**	**92.5**
	Child Dependency Ratio	87.2	90.9	87.4
	Aged Dependency Ratio	5.9	5.4	5.1
Rural	Overall Dependency Ratio	97.3	81.2	107.6
	Child Dependency Ratio	90.1	78.6	100.9
	Aged Dependency Ratio	7.1	2.6	6.7
Urban	Overall Dependency Ratio	84.7	105.7	73.1
	Child Dependency Ratio	82.1	98.6	70
	Aged Dependency Ratio	1.9	7.1	3.1
Province				
Central	Overall Dependency Ratio	91.2	101.1	97.5
	Child Dependency Ratio	86.5	95.6	92
	Aged Dependency Ratio	4.7	7.1	5.5
Copperbelt	Overall Dependency Ratio	85.6	85.1	76.2
	Child Dependency Ratio	83.4	81.7	72.1
	Aged Dependency Ratio	2.2	3.4	4.1
Eastern**	Overall Dependency Ratio	95.7	104.5	102.5
	Child Dependency Ratio	88.6	97.2	95.8
	Aged Dependency Ratio	7.1	7.3	6.7
Luapula	Overall Dependency Ratio	93.5	101.2	102.2
	Child Dependency Ratio	87.9	95.5	96.8
	Aged Dependency Ratio	5.6	5.7	5.4
Lusaka	Overall Dependency Ratio	82.4	79.3	72.5
	Child Dependency Ratio	80.4	76.7	69.7
	Aged Dependency Ratio	2	2.6	2.8
Muchinga*	Overall Dependency Ratio			106.9
	Child Dependency Ratio	-	-	100.6
	Aged Dependency Ratio			6.3
Northern**	Overall Dependency Ratio	99.8	104.5	106.3
	Child Dependency Ratio	93.9	98.3	100.4
	Aged Dependency Ratio	6	6.2	5.9
North-Western	Overall Dependency Ratio	98.1	104.9	107
	Child Dependency Ratio	89.1	97.4	100.9
	Aged Dependency Ratio	9	7.5	6.1
Southern	Overall Dependency Ratio	99.6	97.8	99.8
	Child Dependency Ratio	94.9	88.6	94.8
	Aged Dependency Ratio	4.7	9.1	5
Western	Overall Dependency Ratio	94	105.4	102
	Child Dependency Ratio	84.4	100.2	94
	Aged Dependency Ratio	9.6	5.2	8

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

Note: ** Denotes new Muchinga Province created in 2011*

*** Figures adjusted following new Provincial Demarcations*

Annex B: Social Characteristics

B1: Percent Distribution of Household Heads by Age Group and Sex, Zambia 2010

Age group of House-hold Head	Total Number of House-holds	Number of Male Headed Households	Percent of Male Heads	Number of Female Headed Households	Percent of Female Heads
Total	**2,513,768**	**1,947,501**	**77.5**	**566,267**	**22.5**
12-14	1,379	730	52.9	649	47.1
15 – 19	19,403	12,187	62.8	7,216	37.2
20 – 24	165,681	135,289	81.7	30,392	18.3
25 – 29	369,648	312,781	84.6	56,867	15.4
30 – 34	408,488	343,205	84.0	65,283	16.0
35 – 39	374,503	308,999	82.5	65,504	17.5
40 – 44	283,614	224,361	79.1	59,253	20.9
45 – 49	230,866	173,331	75.0	57,535	24.9
50 – 54	182,950	128,643	70.3	54,307	29.7
55 – 59	130,738	89,881	68.7	40,857	31.3
60 – 64	114,625	72,260	63.0	42,365	37.0
65+	231,873	145,834	62.9	86,039	37.1

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

B 2: Relationship to Head by Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2010

Relationship to head	Zambia	Percent	Rural	Percent	Urban	Percent
Total Population	**13,092,666**	**100.0**	**7,919,216**	**100.0**	**5,173,450**	**100.0**
Head	2,513,768	19.2	1,495,861	18.9	1,017,907	19.7
Spouse	1,798,185	13.7	1,102,971	13.9	695,214	13.4
Own Son/ Daughter	6,342,622	48.4	4,032,541	50.9	2,310,081	44.7
Step Son/Daughter	176,973	1.4	119,590	1.5	57,383	1.1
Parent	59,140	0.5	36,382	0.5	22,758	0.4
Brother/Sister	323,665	2.5	127,082	1.6	196,583	3.8
Nephew/Niece	437,748	3.3	171,353	2.2	266,395	5.1
Son/Daughter-in-law	89,573	0.7	57,175	0.7	32,398	0.6
Grandchild	891,882	6.8	569,864	7.2	322,018	6.2
Parent-in-law	17,564	0.1	9,946	0.1	7,618	0.1
Cousin	67,460	0.5	23,592	0.3	43,868	0.8
Other relative	298,150	2.3	141,357	1.8	156,793	3.0
Non Related	75,936	0.6	31,502	0.4	44,434	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, Zambia 2010

Age (Single and 5 Year Groups)	Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**70.2**	**50.7**	**49.3**	**60.5**	**51.9**	**48.1**	**83.8**	**49.6**	**50.4**
5	5.6	48.5	51.5	2.7	49.1	50.9	11.2	48.3	51.7
6	8.7	47.9	52.1	4.3	48.0	52.0	17.2	47.8	52.2
7	15.5	48.7	51.3	9.0	49.0	51.0	27.5	48.5	51.5
8	25.7	47.3	52.7	16.6	47.8	52.2	42.9	46.9	53.1
9	42.3	47.6	52.4	30.6	48.3	51.7	62.6	47.1	52.9
5 - 9	18.3	47.8	52.2	11.6	48.3	51.7	31.0	47.5	52.5
10	55.9	48.5	51.5	44.9	48.9	51.1	76.3	48.1	51.9
11	73.2	48.3	51.7	63.5	49.1	50.9	88.8	47.4	52.6
12	81.2	48.9	51.1	74.0	50.0	50.0	92.9	47.5	52.5
13	87.0	48.5	51.5	81.1	49.8	50.2	95.7	46.9	53.1
14	89.8	48.8	51.2	84.8	50.5	49.5	96.8	46.8	53.2
10 - 14	75.7	48.6	51.4	67.1	49.7	50.3	89.5	47.3	52.7
15	90.4	49.6	50.4	85.7	51.4	48.6	97.0	47.3	52.7
16	91.5	48.8	51.2	87.0	50.8	49.2	97.5	46.5	53.5
17	91.5	49.2	50.8	86.4	50.8	49.2	97.5	47.5	52.5
18	90.2	49.3	50.7	84.7	50.6	49.4	97.2	48.0	52.0
19	89.4	48.7	51.3	82.9	49.6	50.4	96.9	47.8	52.2
15 - 19	90.6	49.2	50.8	85.4	50.7	49.3	97.2	47.4	52.6
20 - 24	86.3	47.3	52.7	78.0	48.8	51.2	95.9	46.0	54.0
25 - 29	83.5	48.9	51.1	73.2	50.2	49.8	95.0	47.7	52.3
30 - 34	84.1	52.4	47.6	74.1	52.8	47.2	95.2	52.0	48.0
35 - 39	83.6	54.7	45.3	74.1	54.2	45.8	94.8	55.1	44.9
40 - 44	82.7	55.8	44.2	73.8	55.5	44.5	94.4	56.1	43.9
45 - 49	81.4	53.6	46.4	73.1	54.3	45.7	93.3	52.8	47.2
50 - 54	78.9	53.4	46.6	70.6	54.8	45.2	91.3	51.8	48.2
55 - 59	76.2	56.1	43.9	67.7	56.4	43.6	89.1	55.7	44.3
60 - 64	65.3	58.1	41.9	56.9	58.0	42.0	81.5	58.2	41.8
65 +	52.3	65.2	34.8	47.1	68.0	32.0	66.2	60.0	40.0

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

C2: Population 5 Years and Older by Age, Sex, and School Attendance and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010									
Age and Sex	Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	**34.2**	**35.9**	**32.5**	**31.1**	**33.7**	**28.7**	**38.5**	**39.0**	**37.9**
5	17.5	16.9	18.1	8.5	8.1	8.9	34.9	34.2	35.5
6	28.7	27.3	30.1	18.5	17.3	19.7	48.9	47.4	50.4
7	50.9	49.3	52.4	40.9	39.2	42.7	69.4	68.6	70.3
8	66.5	65.1	67.8	58.0	56.4	59.5	82.5	82.0	83.0
9	77.0	75.9	78.1	70.4	69.2	71.7	88.4	88.0	88.8
5 - 9	46.2	44.9	47.5	37.0	35.7	38.2	63.6	62.5	64.5
10	79.8	78.8	80.9	74.5	73.3	75.8	89.7	89.5	90.0
11	84.3	83.6	84.9	79.5	78.6	80.4	92.0	92.1	91.9
12	85.4	84.9	85.9	81.3	80.6	82.1	91.9	92.2	91.7
13	86.3	86.1	86.5	82.4	82.1	82.7	92.0	92.5	91.6
14	84.7	85.1	84.3	80.4	80.9	79.8	90.7	91.4	90.1
10 - 14	83.8	83.3	84.2	79.1	78.5	79.7	91.2	91.4	91.0
15	80.5	82.3	78.7	75.5	77.9	72.9	87.6	89.2	86.3
16	76.1	80.4	72.0	70.0	75.7	64.2	84.2	87.2	81.7
17	67.3	74.9	60.0	59.3	69.6	49.2	76.8	81.7	72.5
18	54.2	65.3	43.9	47.1	60.8	34.1	63.2	71.0	56.0
19	41.0	53.5	29.7	35.1	50.2	21.7	47.8	57.5	39.2
15 - 19	64.5	72.0	57.5	58.6	67.9	49.4	72.2	77.5	67.5
20 - 24	17.5	24.3	11.8	14.6	22.3	8.2	20.8	26.6	16.0
25 - 29	5.0	5.6	4.5	3.6	4.5	2.9	6.5	6.7	6.3
30 - 34	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.2	2.4	2.0	4.3	4.0	4.7
35 - 39	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.8	3.7	3.5	3.9
40 - 44	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
45 - 49	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.5	2.7	2.4
50 - 54	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.0	2.2	1.9
55 - 59	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.6
60 - 64	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.5
65 +	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.9	2.1	1.8

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Annex D: Economic Characteristics

D1: Population 12 Years and Older by Broad Age Groups, Sex and Rural/Urban, 2000 and 2010								
Sex and Rural/Urban	Year	Size	Total	12-19	20-24	25-29	30-59	60+
Total	**2000**	**5,679,998**	**100**	**30.6**	**16**	**13**	**33.6**	**6.8**
	2010	**7,715,022**	**100**	**30.9**	**14.5**	**13**	**35.1**	**6.5**
Percent Change		35.8						
Male	2000	2,769,964	100	30.5	15	13.1	34.2	7.2
	2010	3,722,621	100	31.3	13.6	12.5	36.4	6.2
Percent Change		34.4						
Female	2000	2,910,034	100	30.6	16.9	13	33	6.4
	2010	3,992,401	100	30.6	15.3	13.6	33.8	6.7
Percent Change		37.2						
Rural								
Total	2000	3,541,919	100	30.4	15	12.2	33.6	8.7
	2010	4,385,028	100	31.5	13.7	12.1	34.6	8
Percent Change		23.8						
Male	2000	1,705,121	100	31.3	14.2	12.1	33	9.4
	2010	2,102,135	100	32.9	12.9	11.5	35	7.7
Percent Change		23.3						
Female	2000	1,836,798	100	29.6	15.8	12.3	34.1	8.2
	2010	2,282,893	100	30.3	14.5	12.7	34.2	8.4
Percent Change		24.3						
Urban								
Total	2000	2,138,079	100	30.8	17.6	14.4	33.5	3.6
	2010	3,329,994	100	30.1	15.5	14.2	35.7	4.4
Percent Change		55.7						
Male	2000	1,064,843	100	29.3	16.4	14.6	36	3.8
	2010	1,620,486	100	29.2	14.5	13.7	38.3	4.3
Percent Change		52.2						
Female	2000	1,073,236	100	32.3	18.9	14.3	31.1	3.5
	2010	1,709,508	100	31	16.5	14.7	33.3	4.4
Percent Change		59.3						

Source: *2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

D2: Labour Force Participation Rate for Persons aged 12 years and Older by Sex, Activity, Rural/Urban and Province, 2010

Province and Rural/Urban	Total				Male				Female				Working age population 12 years & Over
	Active		Inactive		Active		Inactive		Active		Inactive		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Zambia - Total	**4,259,170**	**55.2**	**3,455,852**	**44.8**	**2,421,522**	**60.7**	**1,301,099**	**39.3**	**1,837,648**	**46**	**2,154,753**	**54**	**7,715,022**
Rural	2,645,553	60.3	1,739,475	39.7	1,414,389	67.3	687,746	32.7	1,231,164	53.9	1,051,729	46.1	4,385,028
Urban	1,613,617	48.5	1,716,377	51.5	1,007,133	62.2	613,353	37.8	606,484	35.5	1,103,024	64.5	3,329,994
Province													
Central	394,281	52.2	360,569	47.8	231,367	62.7	137,462	37.3	162,914	42.2	223,107	57.8	754,850
Copperbelt	643,903	50.4	634,808	49.6	400,235	63.2	232,588	36.8	243,668	37.7	402,220	62.3	1,278,711
Eastern	533,661	58.7	375,022	41.3	294,249	67.4	142,593	32.6	239,412	50.7	232,429	49.3	908,683
Luapula	322,203	58.6	227,489	41.4	172,759	66.2	88,048	33.8	149,444	51.7	139,441	48.3	549,692
Lusaka	720,884	50.6	703,097	49.4	456,606	65.5	240,278	34.5	264,278	36.3	462,819	63.7	1,423,981
Muchinga	243,787	61.9	150,267	38.1	127,461	67.9	60,124	32.1	116,326	56.3	90,143	43.7	394,054
Northern	362,923	60.2	240,099	39.8	192,389	66.9	95,258	33.1	170,534	54.1	144,841	45.9	603,022
North Western	219,767	55.5	176,531	44.5	115,639	60.9	74,225	39.1	104,128	50.4	102,306	49.6	396,298
Southern	497,059	55	406,238	45	277,587	64.1	155,410	35.9	219,472	46.7	250,828	53.3	903,297
Western	320,702	63.8	181,732	36.2	153,230	67.1	75,113	32.9	167,472	61.1	106,619	38.9	502,434

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

D3: Labour Force Participation Rate for Persons aged 12 years and Older by Age, Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2000 and 2010

Age-Group	Current Labour Force Participation Rate								
	Zambia - Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
2000	55.7	67.1	44.9	60.8	69.5	52.7	47.4	63.3	31.6
2010	55.2	65	46	60.3	67.3	53.9	48.5	62.2	35.5
12 - 14	15.1	15.7	14.5	22.2	22.6	21.7	4.5	4.6	4.4
15 - 19	26.7	26	27.4	36.1	33.7	38.4	14.6	15.5	13.8
20 - 24	57.5	67.1	49.5	65.1	72.1	59.4	48.7	61.4	38
25 - 29	71.2	88.9	56	75.4	89.7	63.4	66.4	87.9	47.5
30 - 34	76.4	93.1	59.9	78.8	92.5	65.8	73.8	93.7	53
35 - 39	78.5	93.7	62.3	80	92.9	67.4	76.6	94.6	55.6
40 - 44	79.2	93.4	63.7	80.8	92.8	68.8	77	94.2	56.2
45 - 49	78.1	92.7	63.9	80.7	92.5	69.9	74.3	93.1	54.8
50 - 54	75.2	89.8	61.9	79.5	91.1	69.3	68.7	88	50.2
55 - 59	71.6	84.2	59.7	78.3	89.1	68.8	61.4	77.3	44.4
60 - 64	66.5	79.1	56	73.8	85.8	64.8	52.1	67.9	36
65 - 69	63.5	76.7	52.6	70.8	83.3	61	46.2	62.6	30.9
70 - 74	54.5	68.6	42.4	61.6	75	50.2	35	51.2	20.8
75+	43.2	55.8	31.1	49.2	61.2	37	25.3	37.6	15.4

Sources: *2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

D4: Labour Force and Average Annual Growth Rate of the Labour Force by Province, 2000 to 2010

Province	2000	2010	Growth Rate
Zambia - Total	**3,165,151**	**4,259,170**	**3.0**
Central	317,676	394,281	2.2
Copperbelt	492,644	643,903	2.7
Eastern	447,763	533,661	1.8
Luapula	267,726	322,203	1.9
Lusaka	404,672	720,884	5.8
Muchinga	169,314	243,787	3.6
Northern	258,029	362,923	3.4
North Western	182,761	219,767	1.8
Southern	319,198	497,059	4.4
Western	305,368	320,702	0.5

Sources: *2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*

D5: Percent Share of the Labour Force by Sex and Province, Zambia, 2010

Province	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Zambia - Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Central	9.3	9.6	8.9
Copperbelt	15.1	16.5	13.3
Eastern	12.5	12.2	13.0
Luapula	7.6	7.1	8.1
Lusaka	16.9	18.9	14.4
Muchinga	5.7	5.3	6.3
Northern	8.5	7.9	9.3
North Western	5.2	4.8	5.7
Southern	11.7	11.5	11.9
Western	7.5	6.3	9.1

Source: *2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

D6: Current Economically Active Population by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2000 and 2010

Activity and Sex	2000				2010			
	Total Population	Total Percent	Rural	Urban	Total Population	Total Percent	Rural	Urban
Both Sexes	5,679,998	100	62.4	37.6	7,715,022	100	56.8	43.2
Male	2,769,864	100	61.6	38.4	3,722,621	100	56.5	43.5
Female	2,910,034	100	63.1	36.9	3,992,401	100	57.2	42.8
Labourforce								
Both Sexes	3,165,151	100	69.8	30.2	4,259,170	100	62.1	37.9
Male	1,858,482	100	64.5	35.5	2,421,522	100	58.4	41.6
Female	1,306,699	100	76.6	23.4	1,837,648	100	67	33
Employed								
Both Sexes	2,755,379	100	75.2	24.8	3,704,968	100	66.1	33.9
Male	1,596,435	100	69.8	30.2	2,094,863	100	61.6	38.4
Female	1,158,944	100	81.8	18.2	1,610,105	100	71.9	28.1
Unemployed								
Both Sexes	409,772	100	33.7	66.3	554,202	100		
Male	262,047	100	34.1	65.9	326,659	100		
Female	147,725	100	33	67	227,543	100		
Inactive								
Both Sexes	2,514,847	100	52.6	47.4	3,455,852	100	50.3	49.7
Male	911,482	100	55.8	44.2	1,301,099	100	52.9	47.1
Female	1,603,365	100	50.5	49.5	2,154,753	100	48.8	51.2

Source: *2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

D7: Current Economically Active Population (12 years and Over) by Age, Sex and Nature of Current Economic Activity, Zambia, 2010

Activity and Sex	Total Working Age Population	Total Percent	Age - Group						
			12-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Both Sexes	7,715,022	100	30.9	14.5	13	10.4	22.3	4.5	4.4
Male	3,722,621	100	31.3	13.6	12.5	10.7	23.3	4.4	4.2
Female	3,992,401	100	30.6	15.3	13.6	10.1	21.3	4.6	4.5
Labour Force									
Both Sexes	4,259,170	100	12.4	15.1	16.8	14.4	31.5	5.6	4.2
Male	2,421,522	100	10.5	14	17	15.3	33.3	5.5	4.3
Female	1,837,648	100	14.8	16.5	16.5	13.1	29.2	5.8	4.1
Employed									
Both Sexes	3,704,968	100	11.4	13.3	16.5	14.8	33.4	6	4.6
Male	2,094,863	100	9.7	12.2	16.7	15.7	35.1	5.9	4.7
Female	1,610,105	100	13.7	14.7	16.2	13.6	31.1	6.3	4.5
Unemployed									
Both Sexes	554,202	100	18.6	27.3	18.9	11.5	19.1	2.9	1.7
Male	326,659	100	15.7	25.8	19.3	12.4	21.6	3.2	2
Female	227,543	100	22.8	29.3	18.4	10.2	15.5	2.3	1.4
Inactive									
Both Sexes	3,455,852	100	53.8	13.7	8.4	5.5	10.9	3.1	4.5
Male	1,301,099	100	70	12.8	4	2.1	4.8	2.3	4.1
Female	2,154,753	100	44.1	14.3	11.1	7.5	14.6	3.6	4.8

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

D8: Current Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Inactivity, Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2010

Rural/Urban and Sex	Total Number	Total Percent	Reasons For Inactivity		
			Home Maker	Fulltime Student	Not Available for Work for other Reasons
Zambia-Total	3,455,852	100	29.3	50.4	20.2
Rural	1,739,475	100	29.1	49	21.9
Urban	1,716,377	100	29.5	51.9	18.6
Sex					
Male	1,301,099	100	5	70.3	24.7
Female	2,154,753	100	44	38.4	17.5

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

D9: Current Economically Active Population and Economic Dependency Ratios by Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2010		
Labour Force	**2000**	**2010**
Zambia-Total	3,165,151	4,259,170
Male	1,858,482	2,421,522
Female	1,306,669	1,837,648
Rural	2,151,776	2,645,553
Urban	1,013,375	1,613,617
Economic Dependency Ratios (Percentage)		
Zambia-Total	79	73
Male	49	51
Female	123	101
Rural	65	56
Urban	111	105
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*		

D10: Usually Working Population (12 Years & Over) by Employment Status, Sex and Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2000 and 2010						
Employment status and Sex	**Zambia**		**Rural**		**Urban**	
	2000	**2010**	**2000**	**2010**	**2000**	**2010**
Both Sexes	**2,812,428**	**3,887,052**	**2,114,364**	**2,632,136**	**646,376**	**1,254,916**
Male	1,556,610	2,140,733	1,086,649	1,345,337	485,927	795,396
Female	1,255,818	1,746,319	1,027,715	1,286,799	160,449	459,520
Total Percentage						
Both Sexes	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Male	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female	100	100	100	100	100	100
Self-employed						
Both Sexes	**39.7**	**44.1**	**42.1**	**47.3**	**32.5**	**37.5**
Male	48.4	46.9	56.2	55.1	30.4	33.1
Female	29	40.7	27.2	39.2	36.9	45
Employer						
Both Sexes	**0.4**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.9**	**1.6**
Male	0.6	1	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.8
Female	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.2
Employee						
Both Sexes	**18.3**	**22.3**	**6.3**	**7.5**	**54.5**	**53.2**
Male	25.7	29.4	10.1	11.2	61.7	60.3
Female	9	13.5	2.2	3.6	39.9	41
Unpaid family worker						
Both Sexes	**41.6**	**32.9**	**51.4**	**44.9**	**12**	**7.7**
Male	25.4	22.7	33.4	33.2	6.9	4.8
Female	61.8	45.4	70.5	57	22.6	12.8
Sources: *2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing*						

Annex E: Fertility Levels, Patterns and Trends

E1:Adjusted ASFRs and TFRs by Province, Zambia 2010											
Age Group	**Zambia**	**Central**	**Copper-belt**	**Eastern**	**Luapula**	**Lusaka**	**Muchinga**	**Northern**	**North Western**	**Southern**	**Western**
15-19	0.1228	0.1306	0.0902	0.1597	0.1302	0.0868	0.1438	0.1436	0.1408	0.1387	0.1394
20-24	0.2751	0.2918	0.2350	0.3196	0.3313	0.2185	0.3229	0.3338	0.3010	0.2829	0.2624
25-29	0.2690	0.2823	0.2431	0.2901	0.3328	0.2221	0.3130	0.3185	0.3111	0.2663	0.2594
30-34	0.2305	0.2412	0.2098	0.2443	0.2963	0.1867	0.2679	0.2658	0.2676	0.2335	0.2307
35-39	0.1780	0.1969	0.1477	0.1884	0.2194	0.1322	0.2119	0.2118	0.2144	0.1867	0.1861
40-44	0.0874	0.0975	0.0617	0.0971	0.1165	0.0567	0.1114	0.1078	0.1034	0.0916	0.0945
45-49	0.0248	0.0266	0.0156	0.0297	0.0335	0.0150	0.0319	0.0344	0.0296	0.0228	0.0298
TFR	5.9	6.3	5.0	6.6	7.3	4.6	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.1	6.0
Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*											

E2: Observed and Adjusted ASFR, TFR and Mean Age at Childbearing (MACB), Zambia 1990 – 2010						
Age	**1990***		**2000***		**2010**	
	Observed	**Adjusted**	**Observed**	**Adjusted**	**Observed**	**Adjusted**
Group	**ASFR**	**ASFR**	**ASFR**	**ASFR**	**ASFR**	**ASFR**
15-19	0.0879	0.094	0.0928	0.1407	0.0803	0.1228
20-24	0.2501	0.2674	0.2118	0.2768	0.2094	0.2751
25-29	0.2746	0.2936	0.2116	0.2692	0.2117	0.269
30-34	0.2543	0.2719	0.1846	0.2317	0.1838	0.2305
35-39	0.2112	0.2258	0.042	0.1748	0.1444	0.178
40-44	0.1203	0.1286	0.071	0.0833	0.075	0.0874
45-49	0.0549	0.0587	0.029	0.0301	0.0246	0.0248
Obs. TFR	6.3		4.7		4.6	
Adj. TFR		6.7		6		5.9
MACB	30.3		29.6		29.3	
Source: *1990, 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing*						
Obs. *= Observed Total Fertility Rate; adj. = Adjusted Total Fertility Rate*						

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

Rural/Urban and Census Year				Province									
Census Year	Total	Rural	Urban	Central	Copper-belt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Much-inga	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western
1990	6.7	7	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.2	6	*	7.5	6.9	7	6.2
2000	6	6.7	4.9	6.1	5.2	6.7	7.1	4.6	*	7	6.6	6.3	5.9
2010	5.9	7	4.6	6.3	5	6.6	7.3	4.6	7	7.1	6.8	6.1	6

Sources: *1990, 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing*

E4: GRR and NRR by Rural/Urban, Zambia 1990, 2000 and 2010

Age Group	Zambia			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	0.0399	0.9729	0.0999	0.0514	0.9723	0.1284	0.0256	0.9737	0.0645
20-24	0.1032	0.959	0.2569	0.1274	0.96	0.3161	0.0751	0.9579	0.1877
25-29	0.104	0.9441	0.2557	0.1235	0.9468	0.3049	0.0818	0.941	0.1995
30-34	0.0903	0.9353	0.2198	0.1082	0.9402	0.2636	0.0696	0.929	0.1689
35-39	0.0711	0.9335	0.1724	0.087	0.9399	0.213	0.0503	0.9247	0.1197
40-44	0.037	0.9339	0.0896	0.0475	0.9414	0.1155	0.0217	0.9226	0.052
45-49	0.0121	0.9321	0.0293	0.0155	0.9409	0.0379	0.007	0.9186	0.0164
GRR 2010	2.3			2.8			1.7		
GRR 2000	2.3			2.7			1.7		
GRR 1990	3.3			3.4			3.1		
NRR 2010			1.7			2.1			1.3
NRR 2000			1.7			1.9			1.3
NRR 1990			2.2			2.3			2.2

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

Note: *ASFR (f) refers to ASFR for female births only.*

Annex F: Mortality

F1: Percent Distribution of Reported Deaths by Age Group, Province and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

Age group	Zambia	Rural	Urban	Central	Copper-belt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Much-inga	Northern	North-Western	Southern	Western
0 - 4	0.390	0.447	0.296	0.368	0.271	0.501	0.475	0.319	0.496	0.489	0.363	0.397	0.318
5-9	0.051	0.061	0.036	0.047	0.036	0.072	0.066	0.033	0.061	0.060	0.052	0.054	0.044
10-14	0.029	0.031	0.026	0.031	0.026	0.028	0.036	0.025	0.035	0.035	0.038	0.027	0.028
15 - 19	0.036	0.035	0.037	0.037	0.038	0.027	0.036	0.038	0.035	0.037	0.038	0.035	0.039
20 - 24	0.048	0.042	0.059	0.050	0.056	0.033	0.049	0.059	0.040	0.041	0.045	0.045	0.058
25 - 29	0.064	0.051	0.084	0.062	0.084	0.039	0.054	0.082	0.047	0.051	0.063	0.061	0.075
30 - 34	0.069	0.054	0.093	0.072	0.096	0.045	0.053	0.091	0.047	0.045	0.057	0.066	0.079
35 - 39	0.061	0.048	0.081	0.065	0.082	0.043	0.044	0.081	0.039	0.041	0.054	0.060	0.064
40 - 44	0.045	0.037	0.057	0.047	0.059	0.031	0.033	0.059	0.033	0.032	0.041	0.043	0.050
45 - 49	0.037	0.030	0.047	0.041	0.048	0.027	0.026	0.046	0.027	0.026	0.035	0.035	0.041
50 - 54	0.029	0.025	0.035	0.030	0.035	0.022	0.021	0.034	0.023	0.022	0.037	0.031	0.033
55 - 59	0.022	0.018	0.027	0.024	0.027	0.017	0.015	0.025	0.017	0.018	0.022	0.021	0.023
60 - 64	0.024	0.022	0.027	0.024	0.030	0.021	0.019	0.025	0.018	0.018	0.030	0.024	0.028
65 - 69	0.020	0.019	0.022	0.022	0.026	0.018	0.017	0.020	0.018	0.018	0.026	0.019	0.021
70 - 74	0.025	0.026	0.023	0.027	0.028	0.023	0.021	0.021	0.022	0.021	0.034	0.025	0.032
75+	0.052	0.053	0.049	0.055	0.059	0.052	0.035	0.043	0.044	0.044	0.067	0.057	0.066

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Annex G: Language, Ethnicity and Racial Composition

G1: Precentange Distribution of The Population By Ethnicity and Province, Zambia, 2010

Ethnicity	Zambia	Province									
		Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Muchinga	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western
Total Population	12,526,314	1,245,089	1,920,611	1,525,123	938,391	2,138,907	677,507	1,044,955	681,698	1,517,088	836,945
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bemba	21.0	13.6	35.9	1.2	44.1	20.2	37.2	55.3	2.8	3.4	0.7
Lunda (Luapula)	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.0	7.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lala	3.1	20.3	4.8	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Bisa	1.6	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.6	8.1	6.7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Ushi	1.9	0.4	2.7	0.0	17.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Chishinga	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ngumbo	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	6.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lamba	2.1	2.2	9.6	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.1
Kabende	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tabwa	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Swaka	0.3	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Mukulu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ambo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lima	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Shila	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unga	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bwile	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Luano	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tonga	13.6	18.9	3.5	0.5	0.3	11.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	74.4	0.9
Lenje	1.6	9.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Soli	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Ila	0.8	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.1	0.1
Toka-Leya	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.5
Sala	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gowa	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Luvale	2.2	1.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	16.5	1.1	6.4
Lunda (North Western)	2.6	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	34.5	0.2	0.7
Mbunda	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	14.7
Luchazi	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.1	2.2
Ndembu	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
Mbowe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Chokwe	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.1	1.2
Kaonde	2.9	2.6	4.8	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	26.9	0.3	0.5
Luyana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Kwangwa	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Kwandi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Koma	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Nyengo	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Simaa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Mwenyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Imilangu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Mashi	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8
Lozi	5.7	3.5	2.1	0.3	0.2	4.8	0.3	0.2	1.1	6.1	50.3
Totela	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Subiya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Nkoya	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	4.7
Mashasha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chewa	7.4	2.5	2.4	39.7	0.1	10.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2
Nsenga	5.3	2.7	3.5	20.3	0.1	10.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1
Ngoni	4.0	2.6	3.2	15.3	0.2	7.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.1
Nyanja	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
Kunda	0.7	0.2	0.4	3.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Chikunda	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Tumbuka	4.4	1.9	4.6	15.6	0.2	5.4	9.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.1
Senga	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	11.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Yombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lungu	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mambwe	2.5	1.4	2.1	0.1	0.3	2.9	2.3	16.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Namwanga	2.8	2.0	4.2	0.2	0.2	2.4	23.3	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Wina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tambo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
English	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Ethnic Groups	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Ethnicity Not Stated	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Major Racial Groups	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.5

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

G2: Percent Distribution of the Population by Predominant Language of Communication and Rural/Urban, Zambia, 2010

Predominant Language of Communication	Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Population	**11,126,922**	**5,419,007**	**5,707,915**	**6,586,183**	**3,206,436**	**3,379,747**	**4,540,739**	**2,212,571**	**2,328,168**
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bemba	33.5	33.7	33.3	22.5	22.7	22.3	49.5	49.7	49.4
Lunda Luapula	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Lala	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bisa	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ushi	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chishinga	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ngumbo	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lamba	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
Kabende	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tabwa	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Swaka	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mukulu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ambo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lima	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shila	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unga	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bwile	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luano	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tonga	11.4	11.4	11.5	15.9	15.9	16.0	4.9	4.8	5.0
Lenje	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Soli	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ila	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Toka-Leya	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sala	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gowa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luvale	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Lunda North western	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Mbunda	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Luchazi	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ndembu	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mbowe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chokwe	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kaonde	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
Luyana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kwangwa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kwandi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koma	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyengo	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Simaa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mwenyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Imilangu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mashi	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lozi	5.5	5.4	5.6	7.1	6.9	7.3	3.2	3.1	3.3
Totela	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subiya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nkoya	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mashasha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chewa	4.5	4.5	4.4	6.8	6.9	6.7	1.2	1.2	1.1
Nsenga	3.0	2.9	3.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
Ngoni	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
Nyanja	14.8	14.9	14.6	5.7	5.8	5.5	28.0	28.2	27.8
Kunda	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chikunda	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tumbuka	2.6	2.5	2.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Senga	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Yombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lungu	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mambwe	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Namwanga	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Wina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tambo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
English language	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.8	3.8	3.8
Other Language groups	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

G3: Percent Distribution of the Population by Predominant Language of Communication and Province, Zambia, 2010.

Predominant Language of Communication	Zambia	Province									
		Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Muchinga	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western
Total Population	**11,126,922**	**1,098,142**	**1,741,192**	**1,349,207**	**827,639**	**1,926,022**	**593,539**	**918,385**	**596,860**	**1,338,649**	**737,287**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Bemba	33.5	31.8	83.9	0.6	71.3	17.6	46.9	69.2	4.9	2.8	0.5
Lunda (Luapula)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lala	1.8	17.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bisa	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	6.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ushi	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chishinga	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ngumbo	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lamba	1.8	2.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Kabende	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tabwa	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Swaka	0.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Mukulu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ambo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lima	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Shila	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unga	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bwile	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Luano	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tonga	11.4	15.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	74.7	0.2
Lenje	1.2	10.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Soli	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ila	0.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0
Toka-Leya	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
Sala	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gowa	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Luvale	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.4	5.1
Lunda (North western)	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	33.8	0.1	0.3
Mbunda	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	10.1
Luchazi	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1	1.6
Ndembu	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Mbowe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chokwe	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.5
Kaonde	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	29.6	0.1	0.3
Luyana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Kwangwa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Kwandi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Koma	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Nyengo	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Simaa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Mwenyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Imilangu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Mashi	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Lozi	5.5	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.0	69.6
Totela	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subiya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nkoya	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	4.1
Mashasha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Chewa	4.5	0.4	0.1	34.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Nsenga	3.0	0.4	0.1	21.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Ngoni	0.7	0.3	0.1	4.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Nyanja	14.8	8.9	0.7	17.4	0.1	61.9	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.0	0.5
Kunda	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chikunda	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tumbuka	2.6	0.2	0.2	16.5	0.0	0.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Senga	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lungu	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mambwe	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	14.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Namwanga	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	20.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tambo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
English language	1.7	0.7	2.1	0.2	0.1	6.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.1
Other Language groups	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

G4: Percent Distribution of the Population by Ethnicity and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

Ethnicity	Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Population	**12,526,314**	**6,117,253**	**6,409,061**	**7,505,292**	**3,664,349**	**3,840,943**	**5,021,022**	**2,452,904**	**2,568,118**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Bemba	21.0	21.0	21.0	16.0	16.0	15.9	28.5	28.4	28.6
Lunda (Luapula)	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.2
Lala	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.8
Bisa	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Ushi	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Chishinga	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ngumbo	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lamba	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
Kabende	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tabwa	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Swaka	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mukulu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ambo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lima	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shila	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unga	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bwile	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Luano	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tonga	13.6	13.5	13.6	16.8	16.8	16.8	8.7	8.6	8.9
Lenje	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4
Soli	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Ila	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
Toka-Leya	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sala	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gowa	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Luvale	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
Lunda (North western)	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.1
Mbunda	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Luchazi	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ndembu	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mbowe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chokwe	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kaonde	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.1
Luyana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kwangwa	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kwandi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koma	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyengo	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Simaa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mwenyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Imilangu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mashi	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lozi	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.2
Totela	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subiya	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nkoya	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2
Mashasha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chewa	7.4	7.5	7.4	8.0	8.1	8.0	6.5	6.5	6.4
Nsenga	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	6.2	6.1	6.3
Ngoni	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	5.3	5.3	5.3
Nyanja	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kunda	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Chikunda	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tumbuka	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.8	5.0	4.7
Senga	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Yombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lungu	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5
Mambwe	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.9	3.0	2.9
Namwanga	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.8	3.8	3.7
Wina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tambo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
English	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Ethnic Groups	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Ethnicity Not Stated	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Major racial groups	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.0

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Annex H: Disability

H1: Disabled Population by Age and Sex,Zambia 2010

Age	Disabled population			Percent Disabled		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Zambia	**251,427**	**130,302**	**121,125**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**1.9**
0 - 4	12,971	7,463	5,508	0.6	0.7	0.5
5-9	20,134	11,403	8,731	1.1	1.2	0.9
10-14	24,630	13,507	11,123	1.4	1.6	1.3
15 - 19	21,279	11,688	9,591	1.5	1.7	1.3
20 - 24	15,835	8,369	7,466	1.4	1.7	1.2
25 - 29	15,115	8,010	7,105	1.5	1.7	1.3
30 - 34	14,742	8,017	6,725	1.8	2.0	1.7
35 - 39	14,847	8,078	6,769	2.3	2.4	2.1
40 - 44	14,146	7,545	6,601	3.2	3.2	3.1
45 - 49	14,095	6,979	7,116	4.0	4.0	3.9
50 - 54	13,639	6,546	7,093	5.0	5.1	5.0
55 - 59	11,083	5,254	5,829	6.0	5.8	6.1
60 - 64	12,894	5,613	7,281	8.0	7.6	8.2
65 - 69	11,669	5,077	6,592	9.8	9.5	10.2
70 - 74	11,862	5,356	6,506	13.1	12.8	13.3
75 - 79	9,452	4,843	4,609	15.4	15.8	15.0
80 - 84	6,047	3,085	2,962	18.4	19.2	17.7
85 - 89	3,679	1,979	1,700	19.7	21.2	18.3
90 - 94	1,457	784	673	23.1	24.9	21.3
95+	1,851	706	1,145	23.9	25.2	23.2

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

H2: Disabled and Non-Disabled Population (12 Years and Older) by Employment Status, Province and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

Rural/Urban Province	Population		Employment Status							
	Total Disabled	Total Non-Disabled	An employer		An employee		Self employed		An unpaid family worker	
			Disabled	Non-Disabled	Disabled	Non-Disabled	Disabled	Non-Disabled	Disabled	Non-Disabled
Zambia	**103,276**	**3,887,052**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**12.2**	**22.3**	**52.0**	**44.1**	**35.2**	**32.9**
Rural	83,263	2,624,368	0.4	0.4	5.3	7.4	53.4	47.3	40.8	44.9
Urban	20,013	1,262,684	1.3	1.6	40.7	53.1	46.0	37.5	11.9	7.8
Province										
Central	10,483	362,862	0.7	0.7	12.1	18.4	55.6	46.6	31.7	34.3
Copperbelt	10,842	512,184	0.9	1.2	27.7	44.4	45.4	35.8	26.0	18.6
Eastern	14,379	572,288	0.3	0.4	4.9	6.9	55.8	51.3	39.0	41.4
Luapula	12,737	326,321	0.6	0.5	5.9	8.0	56.8	48.8	36.8	42.8
Lusaka	7,844	569,351	1.7	1.7	47.9	58.2	41.6	34.9	8.8	5.2
Muchinga	7,136	248,373	0.3	0.3	4.6	6.4	54.7	47.6	40.4	45.7
Northern	11,045	350,998	0.6	0.5	5.5	7.3	49.8	46.4	44.2	45.8
North Western	7,889	208,269	0.4	0.6	6.7	12.7	57.9	51.2	35.0	35.5
Southern	9,546	430,858	0.5	0.5	12.1	19.8	51.2	43.1	36.2	36.5
Western	11,375	305,548	0.2	0.3	4.4	6.9	49.0	44.9	46.4	47.9

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

H3: Percent Disabled and Non-Disabled Population by School Attendance, Province and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

Rural/Urban	Total disabled	Total Non-Disabled	School Attendance					
			Never attended		Currently attending		Not currently attending	
			Disabled	Non-Disabled	Disabled	Non-Disabled	Disabled	Non-Disabled
Zambia	**234,551**	**10,072,971**	**35.3**	**21.0**	**15.6**	**32.9**	**49.1**	**46.2**
Rural	169,787	5,902,301	40.5	28.9	14.4	29.9	45.1	41.2
Urban	64,764	4,170,670	21.8	9.8	18.7	37.1	59.5	53.1
Central	24,333	996,103	32.8	20.6	15.5	33.7	51.6	45.8
Copperbelt	29,197	1,602,880	23.2	10.2	16.7	37.6	60.1	52.2
Eastern	29,344	1,214,330	47.4	36.3	13.9	26.5	38.7	37.2
Luapula	24,591	734,578	33.3	27.1	13.8	29.9	52.9	43.0
Lusaka	25,439	1,782,771	21.7	10.1	20.2	35.4	58.2	54.5
Muchinga	13,990	533,165	36.4	25.6	15.3	31.2	48.3	43.2
Northern	22,976	815,657	37.5	27.5	14.5	29.5	48.0	43.0
North Western	17,162	531,261	42.4	25.9	17.3	34.4	40.3	39.7
Southern	24,957	1,206,122	35.1	18.7	17.0	35.1	47.9	46.2
Western	22,562	656,104	47.6	30.5	11.9	28.7	40.5	40.8

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

H4: Percent Disabled Population by Type of Disability, Sex, Province and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

Rural/Urban/ Sex/Province	Total	Type of Disability											
		blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf/ Dumb	Deaf	Hard of Hearing	Dumb	Mental Illness	Intelle-ctual	Speech	Physically	Mentally Retarded	Other disability
Zambia	**266,688**	**4.3**	**23.4**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**8.7**	**1.8**	**6.4**	**1.0**	**3.5**	**30.9**	**3.4**	**11.9**
Male	137,642	4.2	21.1	2.4	2.3	8.1	1.8	7.5	1.1	3.9	32.4	3.8	11.3
Female	129,046	4.5	25.8	2.3	2.4	9.3	1.7	5.3	1.0	3.1	29.2	2.9	12.5
Rural	**194,103**	**4.3**	**22.4**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**9.5**	**1.7**	**6.3**	**1.0**	**3.6**	**30.5**	**3.2**	**12.6**
Male	100,207	4.1	20.6	2.4	2.5	9.0	1.8	7.2	1.1	4.0	31.8	3.5	12.0
Female	93,896	4.5	24.4	2.3	2.5	10.1	1.7	5.4	1.0	3.1	29.0	2.9	13.2
Urban	**72,585**	**4.5**	**25.9**	**2.4**	**1.9**	**6.6**	**1.9**	**6.8**	**1.0**	**3.4**	**31.9**	**3.7**	**9.9**
Male	37,435	4.4	22.2	2.6	1.8	5.9	2.0	8.2	1.1	3.8	34.2	4.3	9.4
Female	35,150	4.5	29.8	2.3	1.9	7.4	1.7	5.2	1.0	3.0	29.6	3.1	10.5
Central	27,522	3.8	24.4	2.2	2.0	8.9	1.6	6.4	0.9	3.8	30.2	3.3	12.6
Copperbelt	32,291	4.2	27.0	2.3	1.7	7.3	1.7	6.7	1.0	3.0	30.8	3.6	10.6
Eastern	33,648	3.8	19.3	2.4	2.8	8.9	2.0	8.3	1.1	4.4	31.4	3.8	11.8
Luapula	27,636	4.1	26.7	2.1	2.4	7.4	1.3	5.3	0.8	2.7	30.3	2.9	13.9
Lusaka	28,765	4.3	25.2	2.3	2.0	6.7	2.0	6.6	1.2	3.8	32.6	3.5	9.8
Muchinga	16,022	4.6	23.5	2.4	2.9	9.0	1.7	7.1	1.1	3.8	28.5	3.6	11.7
Northern	25,993	4.8	25.9	2.2	2.3	9.1	1.6	5.8	1.1	3.1	29.0	3.3	11.9
North West-ern	19,765	2.6	19.2	2.4	2.1	10.1	1.7	4.7	1.4	3.6	33.7	3.0	15.5
Southern	29,278	4.9	20.7	2.7	2.4	8.5	2.6	5.9	0.8	4.1	32.0	3.4	12.0
Western	25,768	6.2	20.9	2.7	2.9	12.2	1.4	7.0	1.1	3.2	29.4	3.0	10.0

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

H5: Disabled and Non-Disabled Population by Marital Status, Province and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

Province	Marital Status											
	Never married		Married		Divorced		Separated		Widowed		Cohabiting	
	Disabled	Non-Disabled	Disabled	Non-Disabled	Disabled	Non-Disabled	Disabled	Non-Disabled	Disabled	Non-Disabled	Disabled	Non-Disabled
Zambia	31.8	42.1	42.1	46.6	5.3	2.4	3.0	1.8	15.7	4.5	2.1	2.5
Central	31.6	42.5	42.9	46.4	5.1	2.3	2.6	1.7	15.8	4.5	2.1	2.6
Copperbelt	34.3	47.1	40.0	41.9	4.5	1.9	3.1	1.9	16.3	4.8	1.8	2.3
Eastern	32.2	36.5	42.1	52.3	5.0	2.6	2.5	1.6	16.3	5.0	1.8	2.0
Luapula	24.9	38.6	47.8	50.4	5.9	2.7	3.8	2.2	15.9	4.3	1.7	1.8
Lusaka	39.7	45.3	36.4	42.8	4.6	2.4	2.6	1.9	14.2	4.5	2.5	3.2
Muchinga	28.1	36.6	47.3	53.0	3.4	1.5	3.3	1.8	15.3	4.5	2.6	2.7
Northern	27.2	36.4	47.0	52.3	4.4	1.8	3.7	2.0	15.1	4.3	2.5	3.2
North-Western	29.6	42.5	44.0	46.2	7.1	3.1	2.7	1.6	14.1	3.6	2.4	2.9
Southern	34.6	42.2	39.7	47.5	5.2	2.3	2.5	1.6	16.1	4.2	1.9	2.3
Western	32.2	44.4	37.4	42.5	7.4	4.0	3.5	1.8	17.7	5.3	1.9	2.1

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

Annex I: Evaluation Of Coverage And Content Errors

I 1: Population by Five Year Age Group, Sex and the Age-Sex Accuracy Index, Zambia, 1990

Age Group	Population		Age Ratio		Deviation from 100		Sex Ratio	Difference
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
0-4	596,079	604,265	-	-	-	-	98.65	-
5-9	554,045	565,479	99.94	100.85	-0.06	0.85	97.98	-0.67
10-14	512,633	517,171	101.60	98.39	1.60	-1.61	99.12	1.14
15-19	455,045	485,773	107.95	108.12	7.95	8.12	93.67	-5.45
20-24	330,433	381,404	93.92	98.96	-6.08	-1.04	86.64	-7.04
25-29	248,568	285,021	91.85	94.91	-8.15	-5.09	87.21	0.57
30-34	210,810	219,189	106.62	100.72	6.62	0.72	96.18	8.97
35-39	146,862	150,238	87.03	83.83	-12.97	-16.17	97.75	1.58
40-44	126,705	139,258	100.83	107.01	0.83	7.01	90.99	-6.77
45-49	104,452	110,032	95.38	91.99	-4.62	-8.01	94.93	3.94
50-54	92,312	99,962	103.23	113.18	3.23	13.18	92.35	-2.58
55-59	74,390	66,612	98.23	85.10	-1.77	-14.90	111.68	19.33
60-64	59,145	56,582	102.75	113.29	2.75	13.29	104.53	-7.15
65-69	40,737	33,274	90.02	81.34	-9.98	-18.66	122.43	17.90
70-74	31,361	25,234	-	-	-	-	124.28	1.85
75+	34,000	26,028					130.63	
Total	3,617,577	3,765,520	-	-				
Mean	-	-	-	-	5.1	8.4	-	6.07

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 6.07 + 5.1 + 8.4
= 31.7

I2: Population by Five Year Age Group, Sex and the Age-Sex Accuracy Index, Zambia, 2000

Age Group	Population		Age Ratio		Deviation from 100		Sex Ratio	Difference
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
0-4	825,789	830,931	-	-	-	-	99.4	-
5-9	729,181	731,901	102.2	102.0	2.2	2.0	99.6	0.2
10-14	601,279	604,367	96.8	93.8	-3.2	-6.2	99.5	-0.1
15-19	513,320	556,676	100.9	101.5	0.9	1.5	92.2	-7.3
20-24	416,083	492,589	95.1	105.3	-4.9	5.3	84.5	-7.7
25-29	361,901	379,247	103.6	98.8	3.6	-1.2	95.4	11.0
30-34	282,439	275,434	98.5	92.1	-1.5	-7.9	102.5	7.1
35-39	211,356	218,631	95.3	99.4	-4.7	-0.6	96.7	-5.9
40-44	161,179	164,597	96.6	96.4	-3.4	-3.6	97.9	1.3
45-49	122,486	122,834	94.6	90.9	-5.4	-9.1	99.7	1.8
50-54	97,850	105,762	100.7	108.0	0.7	8.0	92.5	-7.2
55-59	71,905	72,933	89.6	83.6	-10.4	-16.4	98.6	6.1
60-64	62,678	68,797	100.8	113.8	0.8	13.8	91.1	-7.5
65-69	52,499	47,994	105.3	95.4	5.3	-4.6	109.4	18.3
70-74	37,066	31,869	-	-	-	-	116.3	6.9
75+	47,279	38,573					122.6	
Total	4,591,731	4,745,678	-	-				
Mean	-	-	-	-	3.62	6.18	-	6.31

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 6.31 + 3.62 + 6.18
= 28.7

I3: Population by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Age-Sex Accuracy Index, Zambia, 2010

Age Group	Population		Age ratio		Deviation from 100		Sex ratio	Difference
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
0-4	1,102,272	1,112,615					99.1	
5-9	924,395	931,941	95.1	94.6	-4.9	-5.4	99.2	0.1
10-14	840,834	858,208	104.0	103.0	4.0	3.0	98.0	-1.2
15-19	692,859	735,025	103.0	99.9	3.0	-0.1	94.3	-3.7
20-24	504,876	612,600	87.2	96.0	-12.8	-4.0	82.4	-11.8
25-29	464,493	541,751	102.9	106.7	2.9	6.7	85.7	3.3
30-34	397,694	403,076	99.7	94.1	-0.3	-5.9	98.7	12.9
35-39	332,961	314,852	105.7	101.8	5.7	1.8	105.8	7.1
40-44	232,253	215,331	91.5	87.0	-8.5	-13.0	107.9	2.1
45-49	174,833	180,156	96.9	101.0	-3.1	1.0	97.0	-10.8
50-54	128,696	141,558	97.2	103.0	-2.8	3.0	90.9	-6.1
55-59	90,037	94,791	89.1	82.4	-10.9	-17.6	95.0	4.1
60-64	73,419	88,456	102.2	110.8	2.2	10.8	83.0	-12.0
65-69	53,695	64,887	93.1	94.5	-6.9	-5.5	82.8	-0.2
70-74	41,929	48,873	-	-	0.0	0.0	85.8	3.0
75+	62,007	64,941	-	-	-	-	95.5	-
Total	**6,117,253**	**6,409,061**	**-**	**-**			**-**	
Mean	-	-	-	-	5.2	6.0	-	5.6

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 5.6 + 5.2 + 6.0
= 28.0

I4: Population by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Age-Sex Accuracy Index, Zambia, 1990

Age Group	Population		Age ratio		Deviation from 100		Sex ratio	Difference
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
0-4	596,079	604,265	-	-	-	-	98.65	-
5-9	554,045	565,479	99.94	100.85	-0.06	0.85	97.98	-0.67
10-14	512,633	517,171	101.60	98.39	1.60	-1.61	99.12	1.14
15-19	455,045	485,773	107.95	108.12	7.95	8.12	93.67	-5.45
20-24	330,433	381,404	93.92	98.96	-6.08	-1.04	86.64	-7.04
25-29	248,568	285,021	91.85	94.91	-8.15	-5.09	87.21	0.57
30-34	210,810	219,189	106.62	100.72	6.62	0.72	96.18	8.97
35-39	146,862	150,238	87.03	83.83	-12.97	-16.17	97.75	1.58
40-44	126,705	139,258	100.83	107.01	0.83	7.01	90.99	-6.77
45-49	104,452	110,032	95.38	91.99	-4.62	-8.01	94.93	3.94
50-54	92,312	99,962	103.23	113.18	3.23	13.18	92.35	-2.58
55-59	74,390	66,612	98.23	85.10	-1.77	-14.90	111.68	19.33
60-64	59,145	56,582	102.75	113.29	2.75	13.29	104.53	-7.15
65-69	40,737	33,274	90.02	81.34	-9.98	-18.66	122.43	17.90
70-74	31,361	25,234	-	-	-	-	124.28	1.85
75+	34,000	26,028					130.63	
Total	**3,617,577**	**3,765,520**	**-**	**-**				
Mean	-	-	-	-	5.1	8.4	-	6.07

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 6.07 + 5.1 + 8.4
= 31.7

I5: Population by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Age-Sex Accuracy Index, Zambia, 2000

Age Group	Population		Age ratio		Deviation from 100		Sex ratio	Difference
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
0-4	825,789	830,931	-	-	-	-	99.4	-
5-9	729,181	731,901	102.2	102.0	2.2	2.0	99.6	0.2
10-14	601,279	604,367	96.8	93.8	-3.2	-6.2	99.5	-0.1
15-19	513,320	556,676	100.9	101.5	0.9	1.5	92.2	-7.3
20-24	416,083	492,589	95.1	105.3	-4.9	5.3	84.5	-7.7
25-29	361,901	379,247	103.6	98.8	3.6	-1.2	95.4	11.0
30-34	282,439	275,434	98.5	92.1	-1.5	-7.9	102.5	7.1
35-39	211,356	218,631	95.3	99.4	-4.7	-0.6	96.7	-5.9
40-44	161,179	164,597	96.6	96.4	-3.4	-3.6	97.9	1.3
45-49	122,486	122,834	94.6	90.9	-5.4	-9.1	99.7	1.8
50-54	97,850	105,762	100.7	108.0	0.7	8.0	92.5	-7.2
55-59	71,905	72,933	89.6	83.6	-10.4	-16.4	98.6	6.1
60-64	62,678	68,797	100.8	113.8	0.8	13.8	91.1	-7.5
65-69	52,499	47,994	105.3	95.4	5.3	-4.6	109.4	18.3
70-74	37,066	31,869	-	-	-	-	116.3	6.9
75+	47,279	38,573					122.6	
Total	**4,591,731**	**4,745,678**	**-**	**-**				
Mean	-	-	-	-	3.62	6.18	-	6.31

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 6.31 + 3.62 + 6.18
= 28.7

I6: Population by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Age-Sex Accuracy Index, Zambia, 2010

Age Group	Population		Age ratio		Deviation from 100		Sex ratio	Difference
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
0-4	1,102,272	1,112,615	-	-	-	-	99.1	-
5-9	924,395	931,941	95.1	94.6	-4.9	-5.4	99.2	0.1
10-14	840,834	858,208	104.0	103.0	4.0	3.0	98.0	-1.2
15-19	692,859	735,025	103.0	99.9	3.0	-0.1	94.3	-3.7
20-24	504,876	612,600	87.2	96.0	-12.8	-4.0	82.4	-11.8
25-29	464,493	541,751	102.9	106.7	2.9	6.7	85.7	3.3
30-34	397,694	403,076	99.7	94.1	-0.3	-5.9	98.7	12.9
35-39	332,961	314,852	105.7	101.8	5.7	1.8	105.8	7.1
40-44	232,253	215,331	91.5	87.0	-8.5	-13.0	107.9	2.1
45-49	174,833	180,156	96.9	101.0	-3.1	1.0	97.0	-10.8
50-54	128,696	141,558	97.2	103.0	-2.8	3.0	90.9	-6.1
55-59	90,037	94,791	89.1	82.4	-10.9	-17.6	95.0	4.1
60-64	73,419	88,456	102.2	110.8	2.2	10.8	83.0	-12.0
65-69	53,695	64,887	93.1	94.5	-6.9	-5.5	82.8	-0.2
70-74	41,929	48,873	-	-	0.0	0.0	85.8	3.0
75+	62,007	64,941	-	-	-	-	95.5	-
Total	**6,117,253**	**6,409,061**	**-**	**-**			**-**	
Mean	-	-	-	-	5.2	6.0	-	5.6

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 5.6 + 5.2 + 6.0
= 28.0

TABLE 1: ABRIDGED LIFE TABLE FOR ZAMBIA TOTAL-BOTH SEXES, 2010

Age (X)	Width (n)	nMx	nax	nqx	lx	ndx	nLx	5Px	Tx	ex
0	1	0.08043	0.3	0.07615	100,000	7,615	94,670	0.90116	5,123,359	51.2
1	4	0.01627	0.4	0.06148	92,385	5,680	355,910	0.95149	5,028,689	54.4
5	5	0.00453	0.5	0.02218	86,706	1,923	428,721	0.98184	4,672,779	53.9
10	5	0.00285	0.5	0.01405	84,783	1,191	420,936	0.98293	4,244,058	50.1
15	5	0.00410	0.5	0.02013	83,591	1,682	413,751	0.97273	3,823,122	45.7
20	5	0.00713	0.5	0.03456	81,909	2,831	402,468	0.95799	3,409,371	41.6
25	5	0.01041	0.5	0.04972	79,078	3,932	385,561	0.94217	3,006,903	38.0
30	5	0.01412	0.5	0.06637	75,146	4,988	363,263	0.93091	2,621,342	34.9
35	5	0.01540	0.5	0.07200	70,159	5,051	338,165	0.92592	2,258,079	32.2
40	5	0.01639	0.5	0.07631	65,107	4,968	313,115	0.92251	1,919,914	29.5
45	5	0.01695	0.5	0.07876	60,139	4,736	288,853	0.91980	1,606,799	26.7
50	5	0.01765	0.5	0.08177	55,403	4,530	265,687	0.91510	1,317,945	23.8
55	5	0.01919	0.5	0.08830	50,872	4,492	243,130	0.90161	1,052,258	20.7
60	5	0.02428	0.5	0.10946	46,380	5,077	219,208	0.88288	809,128	17.4
65	5	0.02835	0.5	0.12572	41,303	5,193	193,535	0.84557	589,920	14.3
70	5	0.04504	0.5	0.18726	36,111	6,762	163,648	0.80295	396,385	11.0
75	5	0.05151	0.5	0.20910	29,349	6,137	131,401	0.43541	232,737	7.9
80+	-	0.08117		1.00000	23,212	23,212	101,336		101,336	4.4

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

TABLE 2: ABRIDGED LIFE TABLE FOR ZAMBIA TOTAL-MALES ONLY, 2010

Age (X)	Width (n)	nMx	nax	nqx	lx	ndx	nLx	5Px	Tx	ex
0	1	0.08690	0.3	0.08192	100,000	8,192	94,266	0.89430	4,918,559	49.2
1	4	0.01730	0.4	0.06513	91,808	5,979	352,882	0.94824	4,824,293	52.5
5	5	0.00490	0.5	0.02395	85,829	2,056	424,005	0.98048	4,471,410	52.1
10	5	0.00304	0.5	0.01498	83,773	1,255	415,729	0.98254	4,047,406	48.3
15	5	0.00407	0.5	0.01998	82,518	1,649	408,471	0.97213	3,631,677	44.0
20	5	0.00742	0.5	0.03592	80,870	2,905	397,088	0.95597	3,223,206	39.9
25	5	0.01101	0.5	0.05244	77,965	4,089	379,604	0.93879	2,826,119	36.2
30	5	0.01505	0.5	0.07047	73,877	5,206	356,367	0.92518	2,446,514	33.1
35	5	0.01712	0.5	0.07949	68,670	5,458	329,706	0.91736	2,090,147	30.4
40	5	0.01866	0.5	0.08608	63,212	5,441	302,457	0.91000	1,760,442	27.8
45	5	0.02061	0.5	0.09430	57,771	5,448	275,236	0.90521	1,457,984	25.2
50	5	0.02086	0.5	0.09533	52,323	4,988	249,147	0.90071	1,182,749	22.6
55	5	0.02287	0.5	0.10367	47,335	4,907	224,408	0.88426	933,602	19.7
60	5	0.02924	0.5	0.12921	42,428	5,482	198,434	0.86561	709,194	16.7
65	5	0.03213	0.5	0.14034	36,946	5,185	171,766	0.82849	510,759	13.8
70	5	0.05111	0.5	0.20777	31,761	6,599	142,307	0.78795	338,993	10.7
75	5	0.05407	0.5	0.21745	25,162	5,472	112,131	0.42990	196,686	7.8
80+	-	0.08515		1.00000	19,690	19,690	84,556		84,556	4.3

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

TABLE 3: ABRIDGED LIFE TABLE FOR ZAMBIA TOTAL-FEMALES ONLY, 2010

Age (X)	Width (n)	nMx	nax	nqx	lx	ndx	nLx	5Px	Tx	ex
0	1	0.07398	0.3	0.07034	100,000	7,034	95,076	0.90807	5,339,738	53.4
1	4	0.01526	0.4	0.05785	92,966	5,378	358,959	0.95471	5,244,662	56.4
5	5	0.00416	0.5	0.02041	87,589	1,788	433,474	0.98319	4,885,703	55.8
10	5	0.00266	0.5	0.01314	85,801	1,128	426,186	0.98332	4,452,229	51.9
15	5	0.00413	0.5	0.02027	84,673	1,716	419,076	0.97321	4,026,044	47.5
20	5	0.00690	0.5	0.03344	82,957	2,774	407,850	0.95971	3,606,968	43.5
25	5	0.00990	0.5	0.04738	80,183	3,799	391,418	0.94535	3,199,118	39.9
30	5	0.01320	0.5	0.06229	76,384	4,758	370,026	0.93690	2,807,699	36.8
35	5	0.01357	0.5	0.06397	71,626	4,582	346,676	0.93526	2,437,674	34.0
40	5	0.01394	0.5	0.06557	67,044	4,396	324,232	0.93557	2,090,998	31.2
45	5	0.01341	0.5	0.06321	62,648	3,960	303,341	0.93393	1,766,766	28.2
50	5	0.01474	0.5	0.06913	58,688	4,057	283,298	0.92888	1,463,425	24.9
55	5	0.01569	0.5	0.07326	54,631	4,002	263,149	0.91751	1,180,128	21.6
60	5	0.02017	0.5	0.09245	50,629	4,681	241,441	0.89764	916,979	18.1
65	5	0.02523	0.5	0.11328	45,948	5,205	216,727	0.86057	675,537	14.7
70	5	0.03984	0.5	0.16891	40,743	6,882	186,510	0.81670	458,810	11.3
75	5	0.04896	0.5	0.20061	33,861	6,793	152,323	0.44061	272,301	8.0
80+	-	0.07752		1.00000	27,068	27,068	119,978		119,978	4.4

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

TABLE 4: ABRIDGED LIFE TABLE ZAMBIA RURAL-BOTH SEXES, 2010

Age (X)	Width (n)	nMx	nax	nqx	lx	ndx	nLx	5Px	Tx	ex
0	1	0.08527	0.3	0.08047	100,000	8,047	94,367	0.89466	5,170,747	51.7
1	4	0.01790	0.4	0.06728	91,953	6,187	352,965	0.94676	5,076,380	55.2
5	5	0.00507	0.5	0.02479	85,767	2,127	423,517	0.98001	4,723,415	55.1
10	5	0.00305	0.5	0.01506	83,640	1,260	415,052	0.98177	4,299,898	51.4
15	5	0.00437	0.5	0.02145	82,381	1,767	407,486	0.97205	3,884,846	47.2
20	5	0.00714	0.5	0.03460	80,614	2,789	396,095	0.95922	3,477,360	43.1
25	5	0.00986	0.5	0.04719	77,824	3,672	379,941	0.94578	3,081,265	39.6
30	5	0.01304	0.5	0.06160	74,152	4,568	359,341	0.93656	2,701,324	36.4
35	5	0.01390	0.5	0.06540	69,584	4,551	336,544	0.93258	2,341,983	33.7
40	5	0.01485	0.5	0.06959	65,033	4,526	313,853	0.93094	2,005,439	30.8
45	5	0.01460	0.5	0.06850	60,508	4,145	292,178	0.92920	1,691,586	28.0
50	5	0.01569	0.5	0.07327	56,363	4,130	271,491	0.92433	1,399,408	24.8
55	5	0.01684	0.5	0.07826	52,233	4,088	250,948	0.91368	1,127,917	21.6
60	5	0.02079	0.5	0.09508	48,146	4,578	229,285	0.89940	876,969	18.2
65	5	0.02361	0.5	0.10670	43,568	4,649	206,219	0.86401	647,684	14.9
70	5	0.03980	0.5	0.16878	38,920	6,569	178,176	0.82373	441,464	11.3
75	5	0.04447	0.5	0.18528	32,351	5,994	146,769	0.44256	263,289	8.1
80+	-	0.06937		1.00000	26,357	26,357	116,520		116,520	4.4

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

TABLE 5: ABRIDGED LIFE TABLE FOR MALES, ZAMBIA RURAL 2010

Age (X)	Width (n)	nMx	nax	nqx	lx	ndx	nLx	5Px	Tx	ex
0	1	0.09329	0.3	0.08757	100,000	8,757	93,870	0.88650	4,952,258	49.5
1	4	0.01902	0.4	0.07119	91,243	6,496	349,382	0.94330	4,858,388	53.2
5	5	0.00543	0.5	0.02651	84,747	2,247	418,120	0.97873	4,509,006	53.2
10	5	0.00322	0.5	0.01589	82,501	1,311	409,226	0.98149	4,090,886	49.6
15	5	0.00432	0.5	0.02117	81,190	1,719	401,651	0.97133	3,681,660	45.3
20	5	0.00751	0.5	0.03633	79,471	2,887	390,135	0.95749	3,280,009	41.3
25	5	0.01024	0.5	0.04893	76,583	3,747	373,550	0.94344	2,889,874	37.7
30	5	0.01372	0.5	0.06459	72,836	4,704	352,421	0.93137	2,516,325	34.5
35	5	0.01561	0.5	0.07294	68,132	4,970	328,236	0.92385	2,163,904	31.8
40	5	0.01715	0.5	0.07961	63,162	5,028	303,241	0.91890	1,835,668	29.1
45	5	0.01788	0.5	0.08273	58,134	4,810	278,647	0.91511	1,532,427	26.4
50	5	0.01893	0.5	0.08724	53,325	4,652	254,992	0.90938	1,253,780	23.5
55	5	0.02061	0.5	0.09432	48,672	4,591	231,885	0.89508	998,788	20.5
60	5	0.02606	0.5	0.11662	44,082	5,141	207,556	0.88058	766,902	17.4
65	5	0.02756	0.5	0.12259	38,941	4,774	182,770	0.84532	559,346	14.4
70	5	0.04621	0.5	0.19126	34,167	6,535	154,498	0.80860	376,576	11.0
75	5	0.04630	0.5	0.19158	27,632	5,294	124,927	0.43746	222,078	8.0
80+	-	0.07365		1.00000	22,338	22,338	97,151		97,151	4.3

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

TABLE 6: ABRIDGED LIFE TABLE FOR FEMALES, ZAMBIA RURAL 2010

Age (X)	Width (n)	nMx	nax	nqx	lx	ndx	nLx	5Px	Tx	ex
0	1	0.07728	0.3	0.07331	100,000	7,331	94,868	0.90290	5,392,523	53.9
1	4	0.01680	0.4	0.06338	92,669	5,873	356,579	0.95022	5,297,655	57.2
5	5	0.00471	0.5	0.02306	86,796	2,002	428,974	0.98132	4,941,076	56.9
10	5	0.00288	0.5	0.01420	84,794	1,204	420,959	0.98207	4,512,102	53.2
15	5	0.00443	0.5	0.02171	83,590	1,815	413,410	0.97262	4,091,143	48.9
20	5	0.00684	0.5	0.03318	81,774	2,713	402,089	0.96065	3,677,733	45.0
25	5	0.00954	0.5	0.04573	79,061	3,616	386,266	0.94790	3,275,644	41.4
30	5	0.01241	0.5	0.05877	75,445	4,434	366,142	0.94163	2,889,378	38.3
35	5	0.01223	0.5	0.05795	71,011	4,115	344,770	0.94133	2,523,236	35.5
40	5	0.01256	0.5	0.05944	66,897	3,977	324,542	0.94273	2,178,465	32.6
45	5	0.01156	0.5	0.05495	62,920	3,458	305,957	0.94225	1,853,923	29.5
50	5	0.01284	0.5	0.06070	59,463	3,610	288,289	0.93785	1,547,966	26.0
55	5	0.01351	0.5	0.06369	55,853	3,557	270,373	0.92921	1,259,677	22.6
60	5	0.01687	0.5	0.07838	52,296	4,099	251,233	0.91421	989,304	18.9
65	5	0.02050	0.5	0.09384	48,197	4,523	229,679	0.88007	738,071	15.3
70	5	0.03434	0.5	0.14873	43,675	6,496	202,133	0.83754	508,391	11.6
75	5	0.04256	0.5	0.17858	37,179	6,640	169,295	0.44722	306,258	8.2
80+	-	0.06520		1.00000	30,539	30,539	136,964		136,964	4.5

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

TABLE 7: ABRIDGED LIFE TABLE FOR ZAMBIA URBAN-BOTH SEXES, 2010

Age (X)	Width (n)	nMx	nax	nqx	lx	ndx	nLx	5Px	Tx	ex
0	1	0.07091	0.3	0.06756	100,000	6,756	95,271	0.91405	5,084,827	50.8
1	4	0.01313	0.4	0.05014	93,244	4,675	361,756	0.96065	4,989,556	53.5
5	5	0.00349	0.5	0.01716	88,569	1,520	439,045	0.98519	4,627,800	52.3
10	5	0.00251	0.5	0.01242	87,049	1,081	432,542	0.98460	4,188,755	48.1
15	5	0.00374	0.5	0.01841	85,968	1,583	425,883	0.97361	3,756,213	43.7
20	5	0.00712	0.5	0.03451	84,385	2,912	414,645	0.95663	3,330,330	39.5
25	5	0.01103	0.5	0.05255	81,473	4,281	396,661	0.93817	2,915,685	35.8
30	5	0.01531	0.5	0.07164	77,192	5,530	372,134	0.92443	2,519,024	32.6
35	5	0.01720	0.5	0.07982	71,662	5,720	344,010	0.91762	2,146,890	30.0
40	5	0.01845	0.5	0.08516	65,942	5,616	315,671	0.91092	1,802,880	27.3
45	5	0.02039	0.5	0.09336	60,326	5,632	287,551	0.90613	1,487,208	24.7
50	5	0.02064	0.5	0.09442	54,694	5,164	260,560	0.90134	1,199,657	21.9
55	5	0.02279	0.5	0.10335	49,530	5,119	234,852	0.88091	939,097	19.0
60	5	0.03116	0.5	0.13664	44,411	6,068	206,884	0.84880	704,246	15.9
65	5	0.03960	0.5	0.16806	38,343	6,444	175,603	0.80179	497,361	13.0
70	5	0.05943	0.5	0.23445	31,899	7,479	140,797	0.74905	321,758	10.1
75	5	0.07221	0.5	0.27249	24,420	6,654	105,464	0.41720	180,961	7.4
80+	-	0.11669		1.00000	17,766	17,766	75,497		75,497	4.2

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

TABLE 8: ABRIDGED LIFE TABLE FOR MALES, ZAMBIA URBAN 2010

Age (X)	Width (n)	nMx	nax	nqx	lx	ndx	nLx	5Px	Tx	ex
0	1	0.07435	0.3	0.07067	100,000	7,067	95,053	0.90982	4,917,087	49.2
1	4	0.01398	0.4	0.05323	92,933	4,947	359,858	0.95790	4,822,034	51.9
5	5	0.00386	0.5	0.01895	87,986	1,667	435,760	0.98380	4,462,177	50.7
10	5	0.00271	0.5	0.01340	86,318	1,157	428,700	0.98414	4,026,417	46.6
15	5	0.00373	0.5	0.01834	85,162	1,562	421,902	0.97319	3,597,717	42.2
20	5	0.00732	0.5	0.03544	83,599	2,963	410,589	0.95434	3,175,814	38.0
25	5	0.01185	0.5	0.05625	80,636	4,536	391,843	0.93386	2,765,225	34.3
30	5	0.01646	0.5	0.07663	76,101	5,832	365,925	0.91859	2,373,382	31.2
35	5	0.01878	0.5	0.08659	70,269	6,084	336,135	0.90994	2,007,457	28.6
40	5	0.02050	0.5	0.09385	64,185	6,024	305,864	0.89856	1,671,322	26.0
45	5	0.02437	0.5	0.10981	58,161	6,386	274,838	0.89160	1,365,459	23.5
50	5	0.02364	0.5	0.10683	51,774	5,531	245,044	0.88865	1,090,621	21.1
55	5	0.02601	0.5	0.11641	46,243	5,383	217,759	0.86806	845,577	18.3
60	5	0.03455	0.5	0.14951	40,860	6,109	189,028	0.83802	627,818	15.4
65	5	0.04201	0.5	0.17665	34,751	6,139	158,409	0.79039	438,790	12.6
70	5	0.06440	0.5	0.24964	28,612	7,143	125,205	0.73201	280,381	9.8
75	5	0.07938	0.5	0.29243	21,470	6,278	91,652	0.40936	155,175	7.2
80+	-	0.12477		1.00000	15,191	15,191	63,523		63,523	4.2

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

TABLE 9: ABRIDGED LIFE TABLE FOR FEMALES, ZAMBIA URBAN 2010

Age (X)	Width (n)	nMx	nax	nqx	lx	ndx	nLx	5Px	Tx	ex
0	1	0.06748	0.3	0.06443	100,000	6,443	95,490	0.91830	5,271,477	52.7
1	4	0.01229	0.4	0.04707	93,557	4,404	363,658	0.96336	5,175,987	55.3
5	5	0.00313	0.5	0.01544	89,153	1,376	442,325	0.98650	4,812,328	54.0
10	5	0.00233	0.5	0.01152	87,777	1,011	436,356	0.98502	4,370,003	49.8
15	5	0.00376	0.5	0.01847	86,765	1,602	429,821	0.97397	3,933,648	45.3
20	5	0.00696	0.5	0.03374	85,163	2,873	418,631	0.95863	3,503,827	41.1
25	5	0.01031	0.5	0.04926	82,290	4,054	401,313	0.94239	3,085,196	37.5
30	5	0.01412	0.5	0.06639	78,236	5,194	378,194	0.93100	2,683,882	34.3
35	5	0.01535	0.5	0.07180	73,042	5,244	352,099	0.92690	2,305,688	31.6
40	5	0.01597	0.5	0.07450	67,798	5,051	326,362	0.92492	1,953,590	28.8
45	5	0.01625	0.5	0.07571	62,747	4,751	301,858	0.92116	1,627,228	25.9
50	5	0.01776	0.5	0.08222	57,996	4,769	278,060	0.91452	1,325,370	22.9
55	5	0.01936	0.5	0.08903	53,228	4,739	254,292	0.89471	1,047,310	19.7
60	5	0.02770	0.5	0.12314	48,489	5,971	227,517	0.85968	793,018	16.4
65	5	0.03736	0.5	0.15992	42,518	6,799	195,591	0.81232	565,500	13.3
70	5	0.05509	0.5	0.22074	35,719	7,884	158,882	0.76444	369,909	10.4
75	5	0.06605	0.5	0.25457	27,834	7,086	121,456	0.42445	211,027	7.6
80+	-	0.11056		1.00000	20,748	20,748	89,570		89,570	4.3

Source: *2010 Census of Population and Housing*

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2010 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING QUESTIONNAIRE

M 6193

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

2010 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

IDENTIFICATION

Province | District | Constituency | Ward | Region (Rural 1, Urban 2) | 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? If less than 1 year enter "00" (In Years)	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)	Is (NAME) Zambian? P8 If Zambian, code here then skip to P11 (1)	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)
1		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2			1 2 3	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
2		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2			1 2 3	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
3		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2			1 2 3	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
4		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2			1 2 3	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
5		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2			1 2 3	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
6		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2			1 2 3	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
7		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2			1 2 3	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
8		1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1 2			1 2 3	1 2		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

ENUMERATOR
Name _____ Date _____

SUPERVISOR
Name _____ Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL: The Census is being conducted under the Census & Statistics Act, CAP127 of the laws of Zambia. The information will be strictly confidential and used for statistical purposes only.

99080946 (82)

99080946 (82)

HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY COUNT

Usual members present	Usual members absent	Visitors
Male	Male	Male
Female	Female	Female
Total	Total	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? *Write and record code for ethnicity*	P13 What is (NAME'S) predominant language of communication? *Write name of predominant language then code*	P14 Where was (NAME) residing in October 2009? *Record code for district or code for foreign country*	P15 How long has (NAME) been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE)? *YEARS* / *MONTHS*	P16 Is (NAME) disabled in any way? Yes / No → Go to P19	P17 What is (NAME'S) disability? *Mark all those that apply*: Blind; Partially sighted; Deaf and Dumb; Deaf; Hard of hearing; Dumb; Mental illness; Intellectual; Speech impairment; Physically disabled; Mentally retarded; Other	P18 What is the cause of (NAME'S) disability? *Mark all those that apply*: Congenital/pre-natal; Disease/Illness; Injury/Accident; Spousal violence; Other violence; Unknown; Other	P19 Is (NAME) an albino? Yes / No	P20 Is (NAME'S) biological mother alive? Yes / No → Go to P22 / Don't know	P21 Does (NAME'S) biological mother live in this household? Yes / No	P22 Is (NAME'S) biological father alive? Yes / No → Go to P24 / Don't know	P23 Does (NAME'S) biological father live in this household? Yes / No	P24 Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? Yes seen / Yes not seen / No / Don't know	P25 Can (NAME) read and write in any language? Yes / No	P26 Has (NAME) ever attended school? Yes / No → Go to P29	P27 Is (NAME) currently attending school? Yes / No	P28 What highest level of education has (NAME) completed? *Enter code from manual*
1				Same as Head of Household	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 3 8	1 2	1 2	1 2	
2				Same as Head of Household	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 3 8	1 2	1 2	1 2	
3				Same as Head of Household	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 3 8	1 2	1 2	1 2	
4				Same as Head of Household	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 3 8	1 2	1 2	1 2	
5				Same as Head of Household	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 3 8	1 2	1 2	1 2	
6				Same as Head of Household	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 3 8	1 2	1 2	1 2	
7				Same as Head of Household	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 3 8	1 2	1 2	1 2	
8				Same as Head of Household	1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	1 2 3 8	1 2	1 2	1 2	

M 6193

ONLY FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND OLDER

ONLY FOR PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS OR OLDER

Person Number	P29 What is the highest professional or vocational qualification (NAME) has completed? (None, Certificate, Diploma, Bachelors Degree, Masters Degree, PhD)	P30 What is the field of study for the highest professional or vocational qualification completed? *Write field of study and enter code.*	P31 What did (NAME) do in the last 7 days? (Worked - Paid non seasonal; Worked - Unpaid non seasonal; Worked - Paid seasonal; Worked - Unpaid seasonal; On leave; Unpaid work on household holding or business; Unemployed and seeking work; Not seeking work but available for work; Full time housewife/ homemaker; Full time student; Not available for work for other reasons)	P32 What did (NAME) do in the last 12 months? (Worked - Paid non seasonal; Worked - Unpaid non seasonal; Worked - Paid seasonal; Worked - Unpaid seasonal; On leave; Unpaid work on household holding or business; Unemployed and seeking work — Go to P36; Not seeking work but available for work; Full time housewife/ homemaker; Full time student; Not available for work for other reasons)	P33 What was (NAME'S) employment status in the last 12 months? (An employer; An employee; Self employed; An unpaid family worker)	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.*
1	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4	
2	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4	
3	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4	
4	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4	
5	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4	
6	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4	
7	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4	
8	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4	

ONLY FOR PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND OLDER

FEMALES 12 YEARS AND OLDER

FEMALES 12 - 49 YEARS OLD

PERSONS 16 YEARS+

Person Number	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 Go to P38; Married; Divorced; Separated; Widowed; Cohabiting)	P37 How old was (NAME) when he/she first got married or started cohabiting? *Age at first marriage*	P38 Have you ever had a live birth (including babies who died after birth)? (Yes; No 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)	P42 Did you have any live births in the last 12 months? (Yes; No 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)	P46 Do you have a Zambian Green National Registration card? (Yes; No)	P47 Are you a registered voter? (Yes; No)
1		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2				1 2				1 2	1 2
2		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2				1 2				1 2	1 2
3		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2				1 2				1 2	1 2
4		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2				1 2				1 2	1 2
5		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2				1 2				1 2	1 2
6		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2				1 2				1 2	1 2
7		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2				1 2				1 2	1 2
8		1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2				1 2				1 2	1 2

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 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 → H7
Shared	3 → H7
Vacant	4 → End
Non-contact	5 → End
Non-residential	6 → End

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...

	Lighting	Cooking	Heating
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 → A1
Mortgage	2 → A1
Freely	3 → A1
Inherited	4 → A1
Self built	5 → A1
Other	6 → A1

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

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		Yes	No
Maize	1	2	Virginia tobacco	1	2
Sorghum	1	2	Sunflower	1	2
Millet	1	2	Soya beans	1	2
Rice	1	2	Paprika	1	2
Cassava	1	2	Sugar cane	1	2
Sweet potatoes	1	2	Cashew Nuts	1	2
Irish potatoes	1	2	Vegetables	1	2
Groundnuts	1	2	Orchard	1	2
Mixed beans	1	2	Coffee	1	2
Cow peas	1	2	Velvet beans	1	2
Wheat	1	2	Bambara nuts	1	2
Cotton	1	2	Pineapple	1	2
Burley tobacco	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 1, Injury 2, Suicide 3, Spousal Violence 4, Other Violence 5, Sickness/Disease 6, Witchcraft 7, Other 8)	If death of Woman aged 12-49: M5 Did the death occur while pregnant?	M6 Did the death occur during childbirth?	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 / 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 / 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 / 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 / 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 / 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 / No 2

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