ZAMBIA

CENSUS OF POPULATION, HOUSING AND AGRICULTURE

1990

VOLUME 10

ZAMBIA ANALYTICAL REPORT

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CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
P. O. BOX 31908,
LUSAKA, ZAMBIA.

10TH AUGUST 1995

PREFACE

The Census of Population, Housing and Agriculture was conducted from 20th August to 5th September, 1990. However, an allowance of one week was allowed to cover very remote rural areas. This was the third Census since independence in 1964. The other two were carried out in 1969 and 1980. Census operations were undertaken with the use of grade 12 pupils (In some cases, Grade 11 or lower grade pupils were used) as enumerators, secondary and primary school teachers as supervisors while professional and technical staff of the Central Statistical Office undertook various technical and professional tasks.

This publication is one of the 10 in the series of analytical reports produced by the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The report contains data on Population and Housing for Zambia, while data on Agriculture is contained in separate reports.

The various census stages i.e. preparations, data collection, processing, verification, analysis and production of this report was carried out by mainly CSO local personnel. For the first time in the history of Census taking in Zambia, the 1990 Census of Population, Housing and Agriculture was processed using micro-computers.

A Census of Population is usually a massive and costly exercise involving nearly everybody in the country in one way or another. In this regard, I wish to thank the people of Zambia for cooperating in providing the valuable information asked of them. In a similar vein, thanks to the four thousand primary and secondary school teachers who supervised the enumerators during the data collection stage. My thanks are also extended to the sixteen thousand senior secondary school pupils who took leave from their studies to be census enumerators.

My sincere thanks go to donor agencies, namely UNFPA, USAID, NORAD, UNDP and the World Bank for providing financial, material and technical assistance which enabled the CSO carry out the Census.

I extend my gratitude to the Government of Zambia for funding the Census as well as providing the mandate to conduct the Census appropriately in 1990.

Thanks to all those CSO professional and technical staff who bore the blunt of carrying out all the census activities from start to finish. Special mention should be made of personnel in the Population and Demography Division of CSO who provided guidance and plans for implementing the stages of Census operations, especially for writing up this report.

Finally many thanks to all those who contributed directly or indirectly, but not mentioned above, to the success of the Census and in the production of this report.

The statistical data obtained from 1990 Census is massive and rich allowing for extensive use and applications. As such what is contained in the report is not the whole but only a very small portion. I urge all users of the Census data to feel free and request CSO for any data not found in this publication but was collected in the Census.

David S. Diangamo
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS & STATISTICS

Lusaka, ZAMBIA
August 10th, 1995.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The population of Zambia comprises 3,617,577 males and 3,765,520 females making a total of 7,383,097. Of the total population, 4,477,814, which is 60.6 percent, live in the rural areas, leaving 2,905,283 which is 39.4 percent in the urban parts of the country. Of the total population of Zambia, 45.3 percent are less than 15 years. The median age is 16.8 years implying that the population of Zambia is young. The population growth rate between 1980 and 1990 is 2.7 percent per annum. The country's population density is 9.8 persons per square kilometer. The majority of the citizens in Zambia are Africans. Foreign citizens form 2.1 percent of the total population.

Bemba is the major language of communication and is used by almost 30 percent (29.9 percent) of the 7,001,936 people who stated their predominant language of communication. The other languages used for communication are Tonga and Nyanja which are used by 11 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively, of the 7,001,936 people. Although English is the official language, only 1.1 percent use it as a means of communication. There are 8 major language groups in Zambia. Of these 8, the largest (39.7 percent) comprises the Bemba language group followed by (20.1 percent) the Nyanja group.

In Zambia, 56 percent can read and write. The literacy rates are 63 percent for males and 50 percent for females. In 1990 those who were attending school were 39 percent. In rural areas, 29 percent were attending school compared to 58 percent in urban areas. The overall attendance rate is 45 percent for males and 34.2 percent for females. The most common fields of study are; Teacher training, accountancy, engineering and business administration for males and secretarial, teacher training and nursing for females.

In 1990, the working age population i.e. those aged 12 years and above, was 4,640,427. Of these, 2,255,686 are males and 2,384,747 are females. Of the total working population, 2,791,707 live in rural areas and 1,848,720 in the urban areas. The labour force has increased by 23.7 percent between 1980 and 1990. In the rural areas, it has increased by 64.4 percent while in the urban areas, it has increased by 35.6 percent. Half of the labour force is in the young age group of 12-29 years. The employed population makes up 87.6 percent of the labour force. The unemployed population declined by 71.9 for females and 55.1 percent for males between 1980 and 1990. The rate of unemployment declined from 42.2 percent in 1980 to 12.4 percent in 1990. In rural areas, the unemployment rates of males are higher than those of females, while the opposite is true in urban areas. Lack of adequate education has contributed to the problem of unemployment. The majority of the unemployed are young people who have not started marriage lives or are finding it difficult to do so because they have no jobs.

The economically inactive population is 54.2 percent. Two-thirds of the inactive population are females while one-third are males. Economic inactivity in 1990 was caused mainly by home making (41.3 percent) and studying (28.4 percent). Economic activities are mainly organised around family labour because the majority of the workers (64.7 percent) are classified either as self-employed or unpaid family workers. There is a large concentration (48.6 percent) in agriculture and related occupations. This is so perhaps because it is easy to enter such occupations due to the low skill requirements .

Marriage is near universal in Zambia with 96.7 percent of males and 97.2 percent of females having ever-married at the age group of 45-49 years. The Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) is 26.1 for males and 21.2 years for females implying that females marry at earlier ages than males. Fertility levels in the country has declined between 1980 and 1990. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) declined from 7.2 in 1980 to 6.7 children in 1990. TFR is 7.6 for women with no education, 7.4 for women with primary level of education, 5.9 for those with secondary level of education and 3.2 children for women with a higher level of education. Fertility is higher for women in rural areas than in urban areas. TFR is 7.0 for those in rural areas and 6.3 children for women in urban areas.

Zambia has experienced high mortality levels between 1980 and 1990. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) rose from 13.9 in 1980 to 18.3 deaths per 1,000 persons in 1990. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 123.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. IMR for males is higher than females. IMR is 127.0 for male and 119.7 deaths per 1,000 live births for females. The life expectancy is 46.1 years for males and 47.6 years for females. This shows that males die at earlier ages than females.

Out of the 7,383,097 people enumerated in 1990, 69,073 are disabled comprising 36,892 males and 42,181 females. The majority of the disabled population (70.9 percent) live in rural areas leaving only 29.1 percent in urban areas. There are more disabled males than females. Of the total disabled persons, 2,735 are household heads. Of these household heads, 48.2 percent are employed as family workers while only 1.2 percent are employers. Of the disabled persons aged 5 years and above, 57.2 percent have not completed any level of education and only 0.1 percent have completed higher levels of education.

The 1990 housing data shows that the majority of the households occupy 2 roomed housing units. These housing units are occupied by 42 percent of the households. The most common construction materials for roofs, walls and floors are grass, mud bricks and mud used in 59 percent, 35 percent and 61 percent, respectively, of the housing units. Households mainly depend on wells, boreholes, rivers and streams for their water. This is shown by 61 percent of the households who rely on the above sources of water. In Zambia, there are 83 percent households in urban areas which have access to piped water leaving only 7 percent of the households in rural areas. Pit latrines are the most source of toilet facilities in Zambia. In rural areas, 53.7 percent use pit latrines and 51 percent in urban areas use them. Flush toilets are much more common in urban areas (42.5 percent) than in rural areas (1.6 percent). The most common source of cooking and lighting energy are wood and Paraffin (Kerosine) used by 62 and 74 percent of the households, respectively. Slightly over four-fifth of the housing units in Zambia are owned by individuals. Individuals own a larger share than in urban areas.


LUAPULA
Kasama
NORTHERN
Mansa
Solwezi
NORTH WESTERN
Ndola
COPPERBELT
EASTERN
Chipata
CENTRAL
Kabwe
Mongu
WESTERN
Lusaka
LUSAKA
SOUTHERN
Livingstone

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND

1.1 HISTORY

The British South Africa Company administered various parts of what was to become Northern Rhodesia in the late nineteenth century. The British Colonial Office assumed responsibility for administering Northern Rhodesia, now Zambia in 1924. In 1953, the Central African Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was formed when Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) joined Nyasaland (Malawi). In 1963, this federation was dissolved.

In October 1964, Zambia gained her political independence. From the time of independence, Zambia had a multi-party political system up to 1972. Zambia then became a one party state up to 1991 when it adopted the multi-party system again.

1.2 GEOGRAPHY

Zambia lies in Southern Africa. It is a landlocked country sharing boundaries with eight countries; Zaire and Tanzania in the north, Malawi and Mozambique in the east, Zimbabwe and Botswana in the south, Namibia in the south-west, and Angola in the west.

Zambia covers an area of 752,612 square kilometres. The country has nine administrative provinces, namely Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Northern, North-Western, Southern and Western, and 57 administrative districts.

Zambia is situated on the great plateau of Central Africa, with altitudes ranging from 1,000 to 1,300 metres. There are depressions found on the edges of the plateaus in Zambia and some of these form lakes Bangweulu and Mweru in the North, the Luangwa river in the east, and Kafue basin and the alluvial plains of the Zambezi river in the west.

Apart from the features listed above, Zambia has other interesting physical features. These are, one of the biggest man made lakes in the world, the Lake Kariba on the river Zambezi, and the Victoria Falls on the river Zambezi, which is one of the country's greatest tourist attractions.

Zambia lies between 8 and 18 degrees latitude south and 22 and 34 degrees longitude east. It has a tropical climate and vegetation. There are three distinct seasons. The cool and dry winter season lasts from May to August with mean temperatures between 14°C and 30°C. The hot and dry season lasts from September to October, and the warm and wet season from November to April.

Zambia has some areas with high rainfall and some with medium rainfall. The annual precipitation ranges from 600mm to 1,400mm. The Southern and Eastern parts of the country receive between 600mm and 1,100mm of rain. The Copperbelt, North-Western, Northern and Luapula Provinces receive between 1,100mm and over 1,400mm of rain.

The vegetation of Zambia is a mixture of trees, tall grass herbs and other woodlands which are mainly of the deciduous type. The deciduous type of woodlands are mainly found on the main plateau of the country. The forests are found mainly in the North-Western and Northern parts of Zambia.

1.3 PEOPLE

According to the 1990 Census, the population of Zambia is 7,383,097 persons. The annual population growth rate was 2.7 percent since 1980, when the census enumerated 5,661,801 persons. In 1990, Copperbelt Province with 1,427,545 persons registered the largest population among the provinces. This was 19.3 percent of the whole population of the country. During the same, North-Western Province with 387,552 persons representing 5.2 percent of the total population had the smallest population. Of the total population, 48.9 percent are males and 51.1 percent are females. In Zambia about 60.6 percent of the population are found in rural areas of the country and 39.4 in the urban areas.

The average population density for the country has increased from 7.8 persons per square kilometre in 1980 to 10.2 persons in 1990. The province with the largest population density is Copperbelt with a density of 45.6 persons per square kilometre. Lusaka province also had a high population density of 45.1 persons per square kilometre. North-western has the lowest population density with 3.1 persons per square kilometre.

Table 1.1

Population, Area, Density, Percentage Distribution and Annual Growth Rate by Province, 1969,1980 and 1990

Province	Population			Area (Sq.Km)	Density Persons per Sq.km			Percentage Distribution			Growth Rate per year, (%)	
	1969	1980	1990		1969	1980	1990	1969	1980	1990	1969-80	1980-90
Central	358,655	511,905	720,627	94,394	3.8	5.4	7.6	8.8	9.0	9.8	3.3	3.5
Copperbelt	816,309	1,251,178	1,427,545	31,328	26.1	39.9	45.6	20.1	22.1	19.3	4.0	1.3
Eastern	509,515	650,902	965,967	69,106	7.4	9.4	14.0	12.6	11.5	13.1	2.3	4.0
Luapula	335,584	420,966	525,160	50,567	6.6	8.3	10.4	8.3	7.4	7.1	2.1	2.2
Lusaka	353,975	691,054	987,106	21,896	16.2	31.7	45.1	8.7	12.2	13.4	6.3	3.6
Northern	545,096	674,750	855,177	147,826	3.7	4.6	5.8	13.5	11.9	11.6	2.0	2.4
North-Western	231,733	302,668	387,552	125,826	1.8	2.4	3.1	5.7	5.4	5.2	2.5	2.5
Southern	496,041	671,923	907,150	85,283	5.8	7.9	10.6	12.2	11.9	12.3	2.8	3.0
Western	410,087	486,455	606,813	126,386	3.3	3.9	4.8	10.1	8.6	8.2	1.6	2.2
Zambia	4,056,995	5,661,801	7,383,097	752,612	5.6	7.8	9.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.1	2.7

Source: CSO (1973): 1969 Census of population and housing; CSO (1985): 1980 Census of Population and housing, Final report Volume II; CSO (1985): 1980 Census of Population and Housing; General Population and Migration Tables, Volume I.

Percent Urban

The percentage of the Zambian population living in urban areas was 29.4 in 1969, 38.9 in 1980 and 39.4 in 1990. Copperbelt Province has the highest percent urban of 85.5 percent. Eastern Province has the lowest percent urban of 9.2. percent. The percent urban for Lusaka Province is also high at 84.1 percent (see Table 1.2 for details).

Table 1.2

Percent Urban by Province, 1969, 1980 and 1990

Province	Population		
	1969	1980	1990
Central	-	29.6	29.6
Copperbelt	91.2	82.3	85.5
Eastern	2.6	9.7	9.2
Luapula	2.2	13.1	15.6
Lusaka	-	79.8	84.1
Northern	2.6	17.5	14.1
North-Western	-	13.5	14.5
Southern	12.8	24.8	23.7
Western	2.3	16.9	12.9
Zambia	29.4	38.9	39.4

Source: CSO, Census Results
Note: (-) figures not available

1.4 ECONOMY

Trend in Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The GDP is the total market value of goods and services produced in an economy during a specific time period, usually one year. Metal mining notably copper mining has been Zambias' backbone of the economy through which the country predominantly earned its foreign exchange. Indeed Copper is Zambias' major leading export commodity. The periodic boom in the international prices of copper was the main factor behind the growth in the country's GDP in the period 1964-1974. However, due to unfavourable copper prices since 1975, the export earnings have been declining since then. Table 1.3 gives information on the trend in GDP and GDP per capita in the period 1980-90.

Table 1.3

Total Gross Domestic Production and Per Capita Gross Domestic Product, Zambia 1980-90

GDP	YEAR										
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total GDP Product (K'Million)											
At Current Price	3,064	3,485	3,595	4,181	4,931	7,072	12,963	19,779	30,021	60,025	113,341
At 1977 Price	1,996	2,119	2,059	2,019	1,917	2,045	2,059	2,144	2,247	2,224	2,214
Percent Change from previous year	-	6.1	-2.8	-1.9	-5.1	6.7	0.7	2.7	6.3	-1.0	-0.4
Per Capita GDP											
At Current Price	539	597	594	672	768	1,052	1,865	2,721	3,987	7,696	14,531
AT 1977 Price	351	361	340	325	313	304	296	291	298	285	283
Percent Change from previous year	-	2.8	-5.8	-4.4	-3.7	-2.9	-2.6	-1.9	2.4	-4.4	-0.7

Source: C.S.O. Country Profile, 1992 (CSO, Lusaka, 1992) Page 7.

According to Table 1.3 the total GDP at current prices in 1980 registered a level of K3,064 million and K113,341 million in 1990. In real terms, ie GDP at constant prices of 1977, GDP recorded a growth rate of 6.1 percent in 1981. This was followed by a decline in 1982, 1983 and 1984 of 2.8, 1.9 and 5.1 percent respectively. Remarkable growth was recorded in 1985 and 1988 of 6.7 and 6.3 percent respectively. However, the real GDP per capita declined almost every year between 1980 and 1990.

Mineral Production

The Economy of Zambia heavily depends on copper mining. The production of Copper reached it's peak at 713,000 tonnes in 1976 and has been fluctuating ever since. Production in 1980 fell to 607,000 tonnes and continued falling to 459,000 tonnes in 1986 before the slight rise in 1987 to 483,100 tonnes. The decline in Copper production can be attributed to a number of factors. The cost of Copper production in Zambia has been increasing as a result of the continued fall in the ore grade and reduction in investment of advanced technology. The overvalued exchange rates that have been prevailing over the past years has also contributed significantly to the high cost of Copper production.

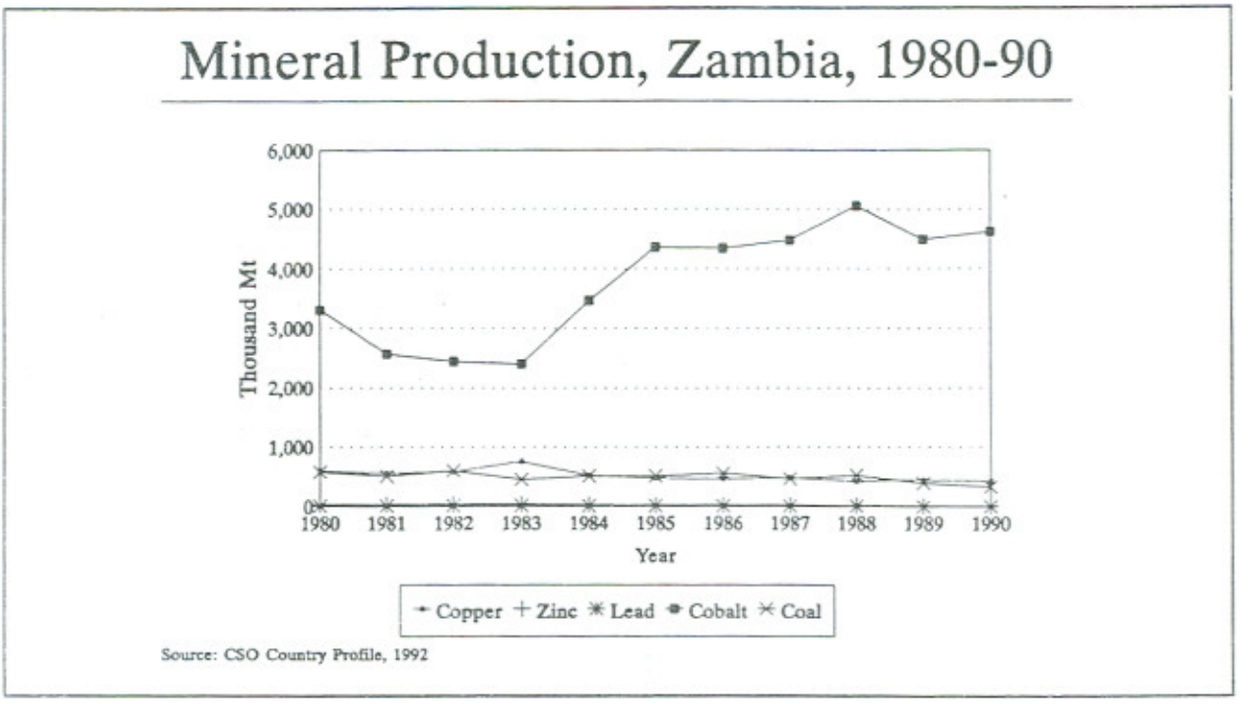
Table 1.4

Mineral Production, Zambia 1980-1990 (Values are at constant 1980 prices)

Year	Total Value (K'M)	Mineral										
		Copper Electrodes		Zinc		Lead		Cobalt		Coal		Other
		Qty 1,000 Mt	Value (K'M)	Qty '000' Mt	Value (K'M)	Qty '000' Mt	Value (K'M)	Qty '000' Mt	Value (K'M)	Qty '000' Mt	Value (K'M)	(K'M)
1980	1174.7	607.2	951.6	32.7	16.8	10.0	6.1	3,309	141.6	579	17.5	41.1
1981	1073.9	560.0	886.8	33.3	27.9	9.9	5.9	2,570	100.4	507	15.6	37.3
1982	1092.5	585.5	908.4	39.2	47.3	14.6	10.3	2,446	77.6	604	18.4	30.5
1983	984.5	576.1	790.4	37.8	57.3	14.6	10.2	2,407	57.2	453	12.8	56.6
1984	1057.3	523.3	840.0	29.8	41.8	8.8	5.0	3,472	104.1	511	15.2	51.2
1985	1071.2	479.9	810.3	22.8	26.6	8.8	4.9	4,359	157.4	511	29.2	40.8
1986	979.2	459.7	773.1	22.5	33.1	6.6	4.9	4,344	115.3	557	16.6	36.2
1987	950.7	483.1	742.2	21.0	29.8	8.0	7.6	4,479	96.5	463	12.2	62.4
1988	852.5	422.2	651.2	20.2	28.5	6.1	4.8	5,055	82.2	524	13.2	72.6
1989	1589.3	450.8	796.1	12.9	137.5	3.8	20.4	4,488	571.6	395	19.6	44.1
1990	806.9	426.2	696.3	10.6	12.4	3.9	2.6	4,615	51.9	330	3.3	40.4

Source: CSO, Country Profile, 1992 (CSO, Lusaka, 1992) Page 20

Figure 1.1



Source: CSO Country Profile, 1992

The production of zinc and lead have also been fluctuating showing a downward trend. About 10,600 tonnes of zinc and 3,900 tonnes of lead were produced in 1990 compared with 32,700 tonnes of zinc and 10,000 tonnes of lead produced in 1980.

The table also shows that production of cobalt declined from 3,309 tonnes in 1980 to 2,407 tonnes in 1983 after which production levels began to increase in 1984 to 3,472 tonnes and to 5,055 tonnes in 1988, the highest production level during 1980 to 1990. The production of Cobalt declined from 3,309 tonnes in 1980 to 2,407 tonnes in 1983. Production increased to 5,055 tonnes in 1988. The revenue from Cobalt reached its peak in 1989 and this may be due to the rise in the world demand for Cobalt. The production of coal initially rose at the beginning of the 1980s and then started to decline.

Employment

Table 1.5 provides details on the usually working population of Zambia by industry. This includes the self employed population, employees, employers and the unpaid family workers.

In 1980 the total usually working population of Zambia was 1,072,379. Most of these (about 42 percent) were engaged in agricultural, forestry and fisheries activities. The electricity, gas and water industry had the least population. The agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector has continued engaging the highest number of the usually working population of Zambia. The total number of usually working population has increased from 1,072,379 in 1980 to 1,838,409 in 1990.

Table 1.5

Usually Working Population by Industrial Group, Zambia, 1980 and 1990

Industry	Usually Working Population	
	1980	1990
Agricultural Forestry and Fisheries	450,839	916,084
Mining and Quarrying	64,788	61,540
Manufacturing	64,540	94,218
Electricity, Gas and Water	9,100	10,551
Construction	36,772	34,352
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels	85,671	70,316
Transport, Storage and Communications	48,666	52,423
Finance, Insurance, Real Estates, etc.	22,137	37,399
Commercial, Social and Personnel Services	220,472	222,639
Others	-	35,498
Not Stated	69,344	303,395
Total	1,072,379	1,838,409

Source: 1990 Census Results.

1.5 GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Table 1.6 shows medical facilities in Zambia in 1964, 1980 and 1990. It is evident that after independence in 1964 provision of health facilities increased tremendously. In most cases, medical facilities more than doubled between 1964 and 1980. In both rural and urban areas, the number of health centres increased remarkably. Correspondingly the increase in medical facilities between was comparatively not as large between 1980 and 1990 as that between 1964 and 1980. It should be noted that health facilities in the country are mainly provided by the government. However, some institutions and missionaries also do provide health facilities.

Table 1.6

Medical Facilities In Zambia, 1964 - 1990

Medical Facilities	1964	1980	1990	Percent Change	
				1964-80	1980-90
Hospitals	48	81	82	68.8	1.23
Government	19	42	42	121.1	0
Mission	19	29	29	52.6	0
Mine/Other	10	11	11	10.0	0
Health Centres and Clinics	306	721	942	135.6	30.7
Rural health Centres:					
Government	187	469	661	150.8	40.9
Mission	63	66	73	4.8	10.6
Urban/Dept/Industrial Clinics					
Government	39	120	133	207.7	10.8
Mine/Other	17	66	75	288.2	13.6
Total Hospitals and Health Centres	354	802	1,024	126.6	27.7
Number of Beds and Cots in:					
Hospitals	7,710	14,889	16,921	93.1	13.6
Health Centres	3,140	5,630	7,647	79.3	35.8

Source: CSO, Country Profile 1992.

Note: The figures in Table 1.6 exclude the mobile and private surgeries.

The central government's budget on the Ministry of Health since the 1970s has been less than 10 percent of the total budget. In 1990 the allocation for the ministry peaked at 9.9 percent. In the Ministry of Health, most of the allocated funds are used for salaries and recurrent department cost. Table 1.7 provides more details on government expenditure on health between 1986 and 1990 inclusive.

Table 1.7

Health Expenditure, Zambia, 1986-1990 (Values are at constant 1980 prices)

Year	Total Government Expenditure (K'M)	Health Expenditure	Health Expenditure as % of Total Government Expenditure	Components of Health Expenditure (%)			
				Personal Emoluments	Grants	Capital	Recurrent Dept Charges
1986	949.5	39.4	4.2	38.4	27.7	7.7	26.8
1987	558.3	28.7	5.1	26.7	30.3	5.2	37.7
1988	716.8	55.6	7.8	26.9	26.4	5.4	41.3
1989	576.2	40.7	7.1	22.9	23.7	15.3	37.6
1990	289.0	28.5	9.9	18.0	3.7	10.1	39.7

Source: CSO, Country Profile 1992 (CSO, Lusaka, 1992) Page 46

The total government expenditure on education in Zambia declined from 1983 to 1988. The percentage of government expenditure peaked in 1983 at 18.1 percent. Expenditure on education during the 1980-1990 period varied between 8.1 and 18.1 percent, (see Table1.8).

Table 1.8

Government Expenditure on Education, Zambia 1980-89 (Values are at constant 1980 prices)

	Recurrent		Capital		Total	
	(K'000')	% of Total Govt Current Expenditure	(K'000')	% of Total Govt. Expenditure	(K'000')	% of Govt Expenditure
1980	129,640	12.0	7,790	1.4	137,430	8.3
1981	148,946	12.7	4,454	3.0	153,400	11.6
1982	190,312	16.2	13,179	4.6	203,491	13.9
1983	160,736	19.5	11,751	8.8	172,487	18.1
1984	129,016	17.7	11,131	10.9	140,147	16.8
1985	104,067	14.3	7,928	7.5	111,995	13.5
1986	72,021	9.3	4,513	2.6	76,534	8.1
1987	48,000	9.7	6,911	10.1	54,911	9.8
1988	58,578	9.8	4,660	3.9	63,239	8.8
1989	56,294	11.6	6,652	7.4	62,946	10.9

Source: CSO, Country Profile 1992 (CSO, Lusaka, 1992) Page 60

Generally, both the Health and Education sectors have suffered because of the declining expenditure in these sectors by the government. The total expenditure on the two sectors, particularly capital and recurrent departmental charges as well as salaries have declined to levels where the sectors' capacity to deliver adequate services has been undermined.

1.6 MAJOR CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN THE 1990 CENSUS

In the 1990 Census, information was collected by applying concepts. The major concepts have been defined below, and the questions through which this information was collected, indicated. All information collected in the census referred to or up to the census night.

Census Night

The census night during the census was the night before the day the enumerator asked for information from the household.

De jure Population

The de jure population count in the census includes usual members present and usual household members temporarily absent at the time of the census night. In the census a usual member of the household was a person who had continuously lived with the household for at least six months. Persons temporarily absent such as children in boarding school, patients in hospitals etc were considered as usual members of the household irrespective of the duration they had been absent. Question P-3 codes 1 and 3 in the census identified de jure members of the household.

De facto Population

The de facto population count includes usual members and visitors who spent the census night at the household. They are identified by codes 1 and 2 in question p-3

Housing Unit

An independent place of abode intended for habitation by one household. This unit must have had at least one door leading to the outside in the open or into a public corridor. The type of housing unit the respondents stayed in were identified by question H-1 codes 1 to 8.

Household

The household in the census constituted a group of persons who normally lived and ate together. These people did not have to be blood relatives but made common provision for food or other essentials for living. In instances where people ate together and even slept under one roof but had different persons whom they regarded as head, these were regarded as separate households. Question P-3 codes 1 and 3 identified the members of the household. The relationship of the member of a household to the head of a household was identified by question P-4 codes 1 to 6.

Head of Household

The person whom all members of the household regarded as the head was considered as the head of the household. This was the person in-charge of the day to day decisions governing the running of the household. Code 1 of question P-2 identified the head of the household.

Residence

Whether the respondent lived in rural or urban area. Question P-11 codes 1 and 2 identified areas the respondents lived at the time of the census.

CHAPTER 2

EVALUATION OF COVERAGE AND CONTENT ERRORS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter looks at the content and coverage errors of the census data. The data have to be evaluated in order to ensure that they are of acceptable standard. Moreover, they may be subjected to possible adjustment. Information that is used in evaluating the quality of the data is derived from the following questions that were included in the census questionnaire;

- Sex of members of household,
- Age (in completed years) of members of household,
- Residential status of household,
- Children still living (within the household or elsewhere), and
- Children dead.

2.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

Listed below are the definitions of the major concepts used in this chapter.

Census of Population

Complete enumeration of all persons at a specified time period in a demarcated geographical area.

Coverage Error

Under or over-enumeration in a population census due to either omission or enumeration of persons more than once.

Content Error

Error made when the characteristics of a person such as age, sex, marital status, fertility, mortality economic activity, etc, collected during the census are incorrectly reported or recorded.

Digit Preference

Reporting of age by respondents often ending in digits they prefer. This results in heaping of population in ages ending with certain digits.

Evaluation of Census Data

The measurement of census data quality.

Sex Ratio

Number of males per 100 females in a population.

2.3 METHODS OF EVALUATION

Inspite of the checks and controls instituted during the enumeration, there are usually chances of errors being introduced into the census data. For instance, some people may be completely omitted or some characteristics of an individual such as age, sex, fertility, economic activity, etc. may be incorrectly reported or tabulated. Generally two approaches, namely the direct and indirect methods, are used in the process of evaluating the quality of data.

The direct method on one hand basically employs what is referred to as a Post Enumeration Survey (PES). In a PES, a sample of households is revisited after the census and data are again collected on a smaller scale, which are later compared with that collected during the actual census. The matching of the two sets of data can then be used to evaluate the quality of the census data. With regard to the 1990 Census, the PES was conducted in December 1990. The results from this study are presented in a separate report.

The indirect method on the other hand usually involves comparison of data using both internal and external consistency checks. Internal consistency checks compare relationships of data within the census, whereas 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 maintained by the Ministry of Education.

Digit Preference

The tendency of enumerators or respondents to report certain ages at the expense of others is referred to as age heaping or digit preference. The latter term refers to preference for the various ages having the same terminal digit. Therefore, when age is distributed in single years of age, the irregular pattern is displayed with peaks at certain ages such as 10, 20, 30, 45, 50, etc, and troughs at ages such as 13, 21, 33, 41, etc. Distributing age data into five-year age groups reduces the errors arising from age miss-statements, hence, the pattern is less irregular than if age data is distributed in single years. However, age heaping is most prevalent among the illiterates who do not know the exact ages. Figures 2.1 to 2.4 show the patterns of age heaping with respect to the 1980 and 1990 Census data.

With respect to the 1980 and 1990 Censuses, assessment of age heaping in Zambia was accomplished through the calculation of Myer's Index and results are contained in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2. Refer to Shryock, et al (1976) for more details on Myers Index. The minimum value of Myers' Index is 0 and the maximum value is 90. If the index approaches 0, then the age data is improving and if the index approaches 90 then the quality of age reporting is worsening. Therefore, a high Myers' index implies that the quality of age data is poor whereas a low Myers' Index indicates good age data quality.

The Myers' Index is a useful index used for evaluating the quality of age data. Table 2.1 shows that the indices in 1990 have declined compared to those in 1980 except for the urban areas. In the urban areas, indices for males and females for 1990 are higher than that of 1980. Myers' index for Zambia declined from 7.0 in 1980 to 6.8 in 1990 for males and from 7.5 to 7.0 in 1980 and 1990, respectively for females. In rural areas, Myers' index declined from 8.6 in 1980 to 7.7 in 1990 for females. However, in the urban areas, Myers' index increased from 6.1 in 1980 to 6.2 in 1990 for males and from 5.4 in 1980 to 6.0 in 1990. The Myers' index for Zambia, shows that the quality of age data for 1990 is better than that of 1980. The indices in 1990 are lower than those in 1980. One interesting observation which requires further investigation is that age reporting in urban areas is poorer in 1990 than in 1980 while it has improved in rural areas.

Summary of Myers' Index for Digit Preference in Age Data by Rural/Urban, Zambia, 1980 and 1990

Zambia		1980	1990
Total	Male	7.0	6.8
	Female	7.5	7.0
Rural	Male	7.8	7.2
	Female	8.6	7.7
Urban	Male	6.1	6.2
	Female	5.4	6.0

Table 2.2

Myers' Index for Digit Preference in Age Data, Zambia, 1980 and 1990

Digit	Male				Female			
	1980		1990		1980		1990	
	Percent of Blended Pop.	Deviation From 10%	Percent of Blended Pop.	Deviation From 10%	Percent of Blended Pop.	Deviation From 10%	Percent of Blended Pop.	Deviation From 10%
0	13.5	3.5	13.1	3.1	14.3	4.3	13.2	3.2
1	8.6	-1.4	8.6	-1.4	8.7	-1.3	8.7	-1.3
2	11.2	1.2	11.2	1.2	11.4	1.4	11.4	1.4
3	8.7	-1.3	8.6	-1.4	8.6	-1.4	8.3	-1.7
4	9.1	-0.9	9.1	-0.9	9.3	-0.7	9.4	-0.6
5	10.2	0.2	10.4	0.4	10.0	0.0	10.1	0.1
6	10.3	0.3	10.3	0.3	10.1	0.1	10.6	0.6
7	8.0	-2.0	8.7	-1.3	7.6	-2.4	8.5	-1.5
8	11.8	1.8	11.8	1.8	11.8	1.8	11.7	1.7
9	8.5	-1.5	8.1	-1.9	8.4	-1.6	8.1	-1.9
Myers' Index		7.0		6.8		7.5		7.0

Table 2.3 shows the most preferred digits during the 1980 and 1990 censuses among males and females. The digits are presented in decreasing order of preference. The digits which are the most preferred are those for which the blended percent is 11 percent and above.

Table 2.3

Most Preferred Digits, Zambia, 1980 and 1990

Sex/Year			Myers' Index
Zambia			
	Male	- 1980	0, 8, 2
		- 1990	0, 8, 2
	Female	- 1980	0, 8, 2
		- 1990	0, 8, 2
Rural			
	Male	- 1980	0, 8, 2
		- 1990	0, 8, 2
	Female	- 1980	0, 8, 2
		- 1990	0, 8, 2
Urban			
	Male	- 1980	0, 8, 2
		- 1990	0, 8, 2
	Female	- 1980	0, 2 & 8
		- 1990	0, 8, 2

Note: (&) shows same degree of preference.

There was rounding off of some ages during 1980 and 1990 censuses as shown by the Myers' index. Digits 0,2 and 8 are the most preferred digits for both males and females. The tendency to over estimate the age among males could lead to preference of these digits. However, among the females, the age could have been under estimated. Females prefer to look young. Using Myers' Index in assessing the digit preference shows that in 1980 and 1990, the same digits 0,2 and 8 were preferred in Zambia, refer to Table 2.3 for details. Age misreporting errors are also clearly visible in Figures 2.1 and 2.2. Figures 2.3 and 2.4 show that when the population is aggregated from one-year to five-year age groups, most, if not all, of the age heaping is hardly noticeable.

Figure 2.1

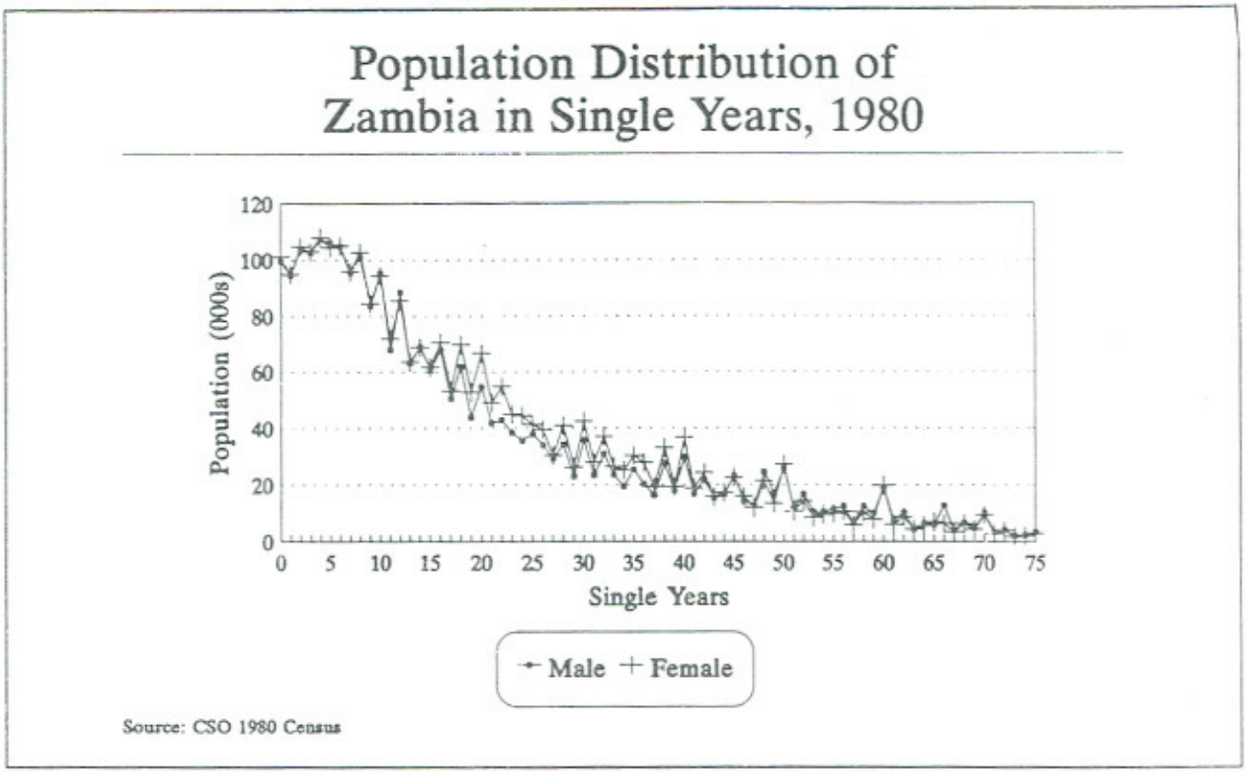
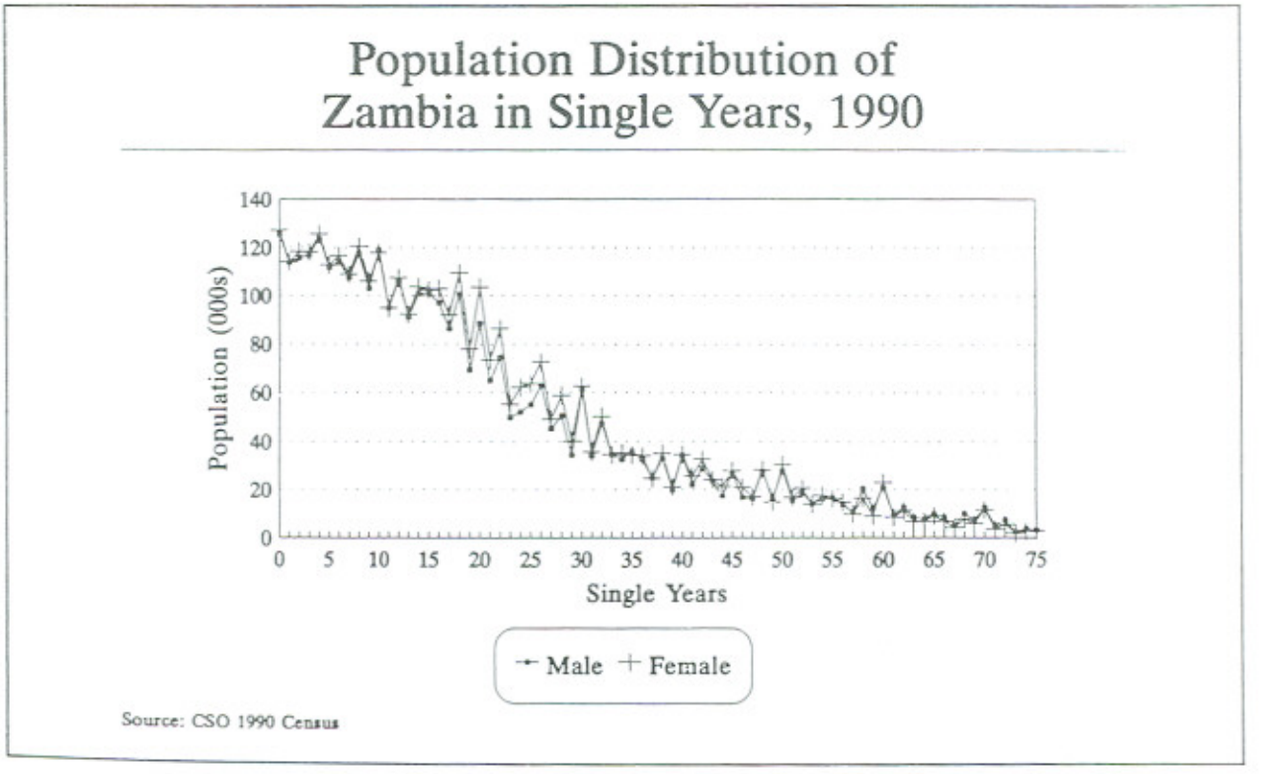


Figure 2.2



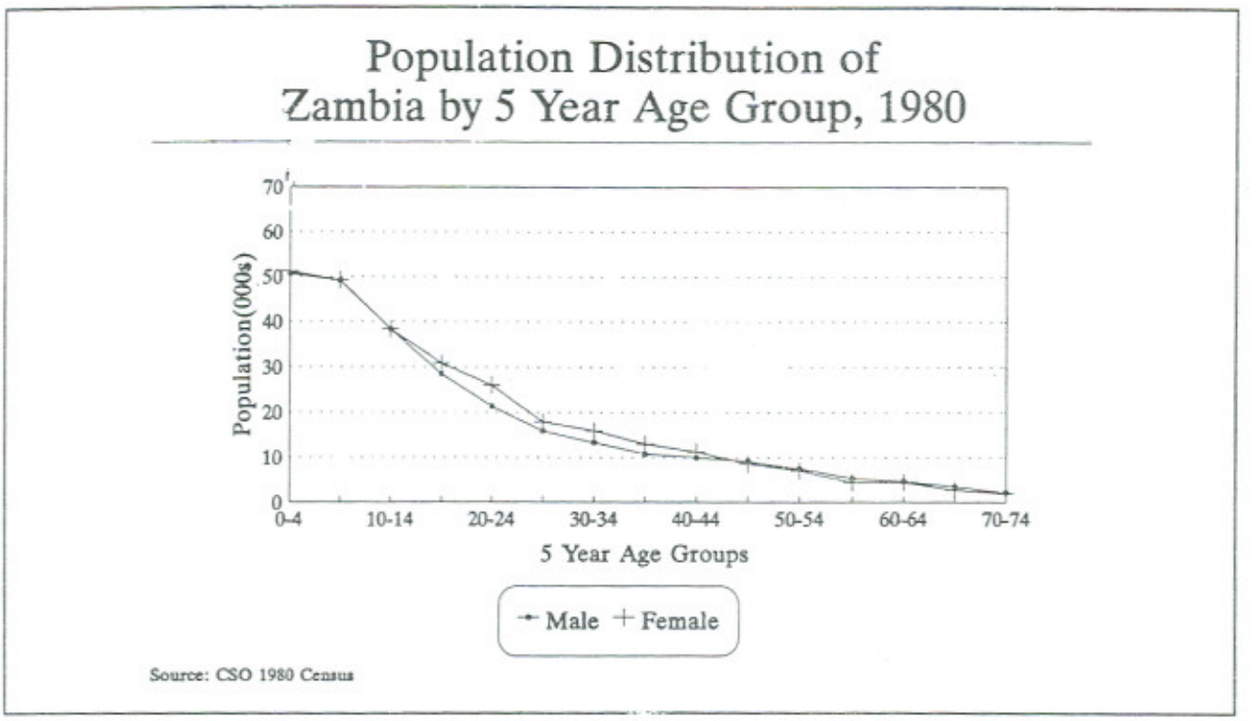
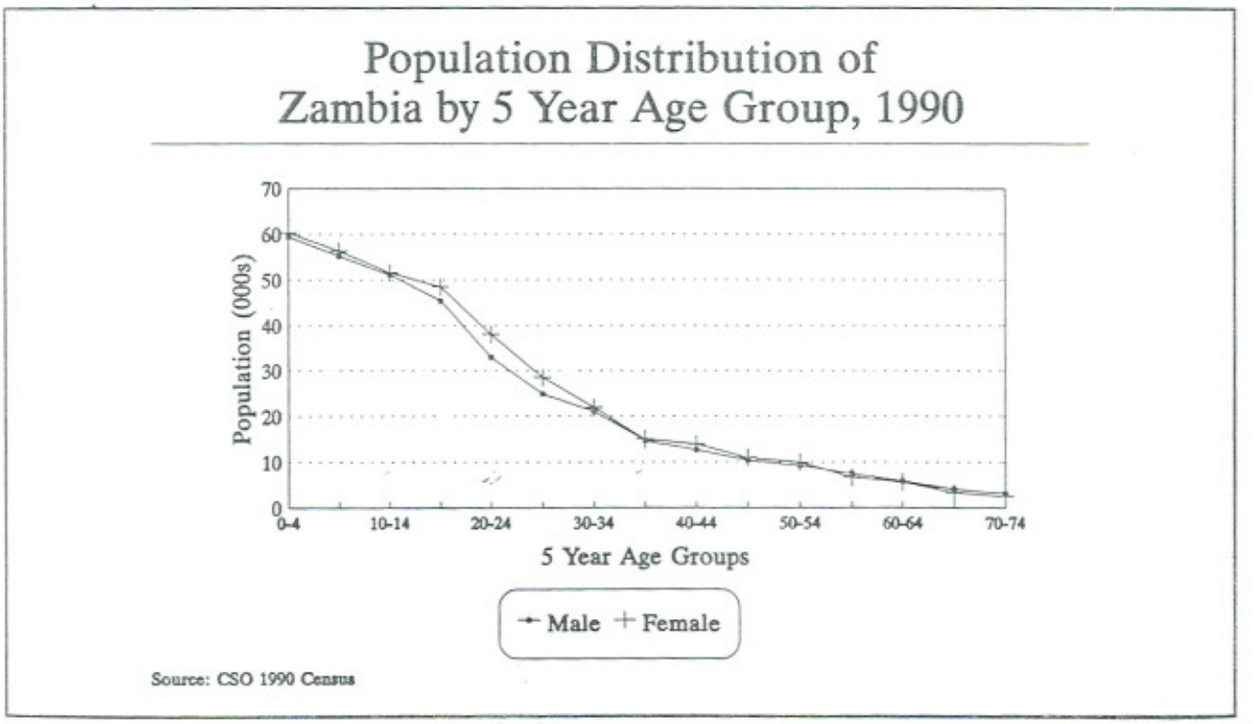

Population Distribution of
Zambia by 5 Year Age Group, 1980
Population(000s)
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0-4
10-14
20-24
30-34
40-44
50-54
60-64
70-74
5 Year Age Groups
Male
Female
Source: CSO 1980 Census

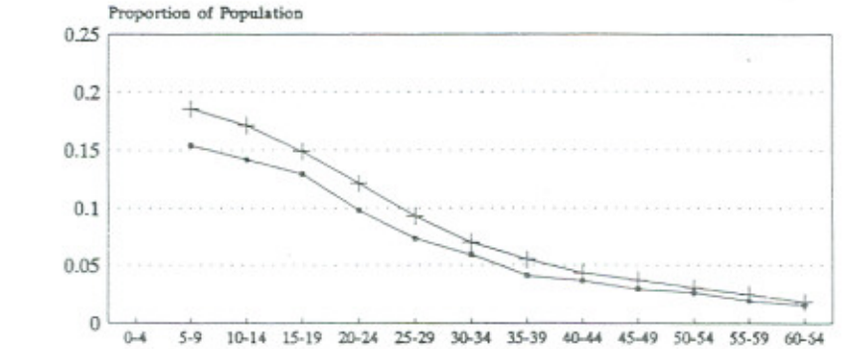
Figure 2.4


Population Distribution of
Zambia by 5 Year Age Group, 1990
Population (000s)
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0-4
10-14
20-24
30-34
40-44
50-54
60-64
70-74
5 Year Age Groups
Male
Female
Source: CSO 1990 Census

Figures 2.5 to 2.10 show reported and smoothed (Adjusted) proportions of the population in five-year age groups. The curves show that there is little discrepancy between the reported and adjusted proportions. Mortality could be a contributing factor for the irregularities in the curves of the reported proportions. Given that the irregularities in the reported proportions are small, it is not advisable to use the smoothed population distribution because genuine irregularities in the reported pattern might be smoothed out.

Figure 2.5

Reported and Smoothed Proportions for Both Sexes in Five Year Age Groups, Zambia, 1990

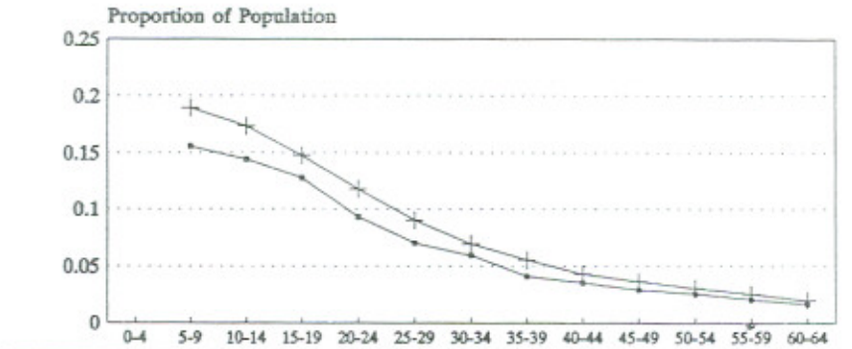


Note: The 0-4 data is not smoothed.

Source: CSO 1990 Census

Figure 2.6

Reported and Smoothed Proportions for Males in Five Year Age Groups, Zambia, 1990



Note: The 0-4 data is not smoothed.

Source: CSO 1990 Census

Sex Ratios

Errors of omission, age misreporting, in or out-migration, etc. may be detected by studying sex ratios. Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females. A sex ratio of more than 100 shows an excess of males, a sex ratio of less than 100 shows that there are more females than males and a sex ratio of 100 indicates an equal number of males and females. Sex ratios for Zambia according to the 1980 and 1990 Censuses are given in Tables 2.4, 2.5, 2.6 and Figure 2.11. Table 2.4 shows that there are more females in Zambia than males. This is evidenced by a sex ratio of 96.1. Table 2.4 further shows that there are more females in rural areas than in urban areas of Zambia. Sex ratios for the provinces are also presented in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4

Sex Ratios by Residence, Zambia, 1980 and 1990

Residence		1980	1990
Zambia - Total		95.8	96.1
	- Rural	91.5	93.5
	- Urban	102.7	100.2
Province	- Central	101.2	98.9
	- Copperbelt	105.5	102.2
	- Eastern	87.7	93.3
	- Luapula	91.1	92.9
	- Lusaka	103.8	100.5
	- Northern	90.0	93.5
	- North-Western	90.9	91.4
	- Southern	95.6	95.6
	- Western	83.4	86.8

In 1980 sex ratios of 91.5 and 102.7 were recorded for rural and urban areas respectively. In 1990, the sex ratios of 93.5 in rural areas and a sex ratio of 100.2 males per 100 females was recorded in urban areas of the country. One reason for the low sex ratio in rural areas and a high sex ratio in urban areas could be as a result of out-migration in the former and in-migration in the latter. High male child mortality or high adult male mortality might be a contributing factor of having a sex ratio of 96.1 in Zambia. The provinces recorded sex ratios ranging from 83.4 for Western Province to 105.5 for Copperbelt Province in 1980 and from 86.8 for Western Province to 102.2 for Copperbelt Province in 1990. Copperbelt and Lusaka are the only provinces which have more males than females. The rest of the provinces have more females than males. In 1980, Central Province had more males than females but the reverse was true in 1990.

In the absence of big fluctuations in births, deaths and migration, the sex ratios are expected to be high at the infant ages because the sex ratio at birth is favourable to males. After early childhood, the ratios are expected to decline continuously to reach very low levels at the highest ages when female mortality is much lower than male mortality. Analysis of age-specific sex ratios for 1980 reveals low sex ratios or the deficit of males in age groups from age groups 0-4 to 40-44 (Table 2.5) and from 0-4 to 50-54 in 1990 (Table 2.6). There are many factors responsible for this including high male mortality. The tendency by some men to over estimate their age and some women to under estimate their age could have shifted the former into older ages and the latter into young ages, hence, causing errors in the age data. Under coverage of females could be another possibility since men are mostly the main respondents during enumeration. Sex ratio of 95.8 was recorded in 1990 for those aged between 0-74, see Table 2.6. Since the sex ratio is supposed to be high at age groups 0-4, 5-9 and then decline, the pattern of 1980 and 1990 sex ratios suggest that there was under enumeration of children, (see Figure 2.1).

Age Ratios

The quality of the age data may also be analysed by looking at age ratios. An age ratio is defined as the ratio of the population in the given age group to one-third of the sum of the populations in the age group in question, the preceding age group and the following age group, times 100 (Shryock et al, 1976). When there are no major changes in fertility, mortality, or migration, age ratios do not deviate much from 100. Any substantial deviation is, therefore, explained in terms of age misreporting. Calculations and comparison of age ratios have been done and the results are given according to sex in Tables 2.5 and 2.6 and Figure 2.12. 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. The Average Age Ratio Deviation for males was 3.4 and 6.6 for females in 1980 and 3.8 for males and 5.7 for females in 1990. The average age ratio deviation for females are higher than for males in 1980 and 1990. This shows that age reporting was better for males than for females. The Average Sex Ratio Differences were 8.3 and 6.1 in 1980 and 1990, respectively. The Age-Sex Accuracy Index was 34.9 in 1980 and declined to 27.8 in 1990. The United Nations define age-sex data as "accurate, inaccurate and highly inaccurate" if the index is less than 20, from 20-40 and greater than 40, respectively. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 age data are inaccurate in terms of the United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index. However, the 1990 age data shows some improvement as reflected in the age-sex accuracy index of 27.8 in 1990 which is lower than 34.9 in 1980. Refer to Tables 2.5 and 2.6 for details.

Table 2.5

Population by Five Year Age Group, Sex, Age Ratio and the Age-Sex Accuracy Index, Zambia, 1980

Age Group	Population		Age Ratio		Deviation		Sex Ratio	Difference
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
0-4	507,782	512,245	-	-	-	-	99.1	-
5-9	491,381	492,890	106.6	106.4	6.6	6.4	99.7	-0.6
10-14	384,016	384,375	99.3	97.3	-0.7	-2.7	99.9	-0.2
15-19	284,668	308,299	96.8	97.1	-3.2	-2.9	92.3	7.6
20-24	213,545	260,246	97.6	104.5	-2.4	4.5	82.1	10.3
25-29	158,386	178,547	94.1	89.6	-5.9	-10.4	88.7	-6.7
30-34	133,179	159,215	100.1	102.1	0.1	2.1	83.6	5.1
35-39	107,611	129,836	94.8	97.0	-5.2	-3.0	82.9	0.8
40-44	99,857	112,680	100.1	103.1	0.1	3.1	88.6	-5.7
45-49	91,743	85,347	103.1	95.5	3.1	-4.5	107.5	-18.9
50-54	75,309	70,202	102.7	105.2	2.7	5.2	107.3	0.2
55-59	52,957	44,675	90.5	84.1	-9.7	-15.9	118.5	-11.3
60-64	47,291	44,564	105.2	114.7	5.2	14.7	106.1	12.4
65-69	34,654	27,363	99.9	89.3	-0.1	-10.7	126.6	-20.5
70-74	22,159	19,980	-	-	-	-	110.9	15.7
Total	2,704,538	2,830,464	-	-	44.8*	86.1*	95.6	116.0*
Mean	-	-	-	-	3.4	6.6	-	8.3

Note: * shows total irrespective of sign.

Age-Sex Accuracy Index = (3 x mean difference in sex ratios) + (mean deviations of male and female age ratios)
= (3 x 8.3 + 3.4 +6.6)
= 34.9

Figure 2.11

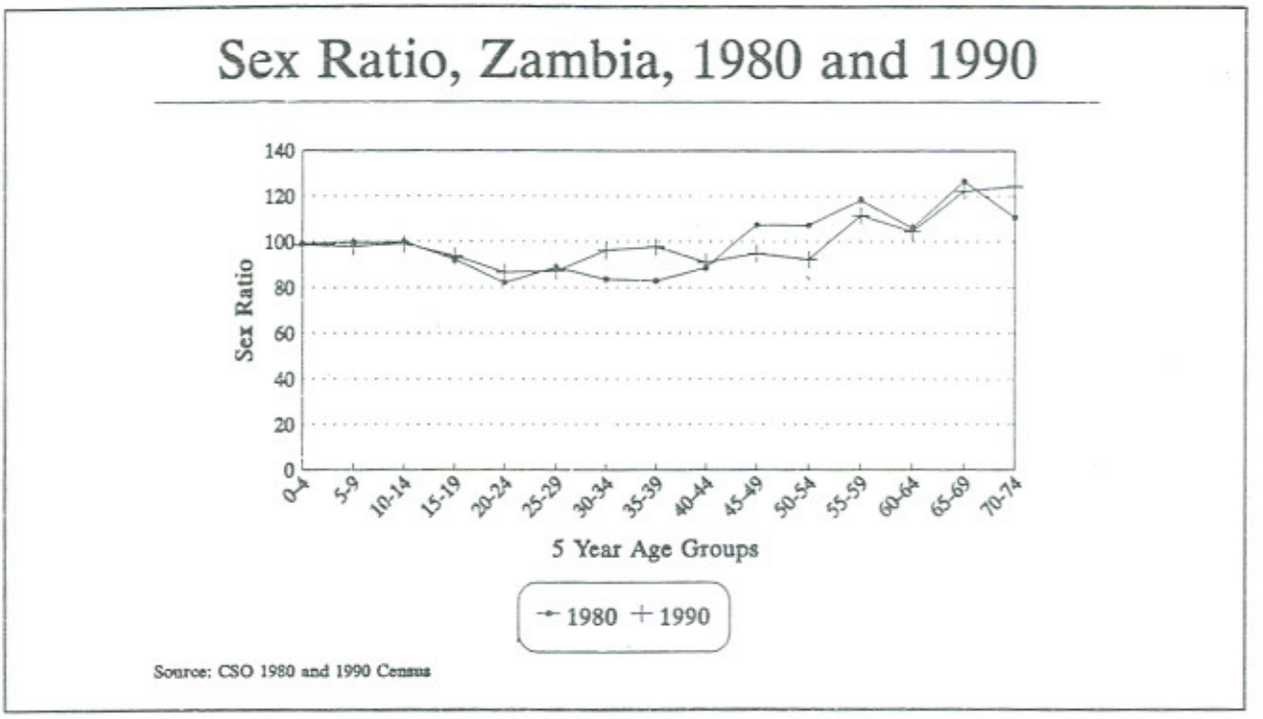


Figure 2.12

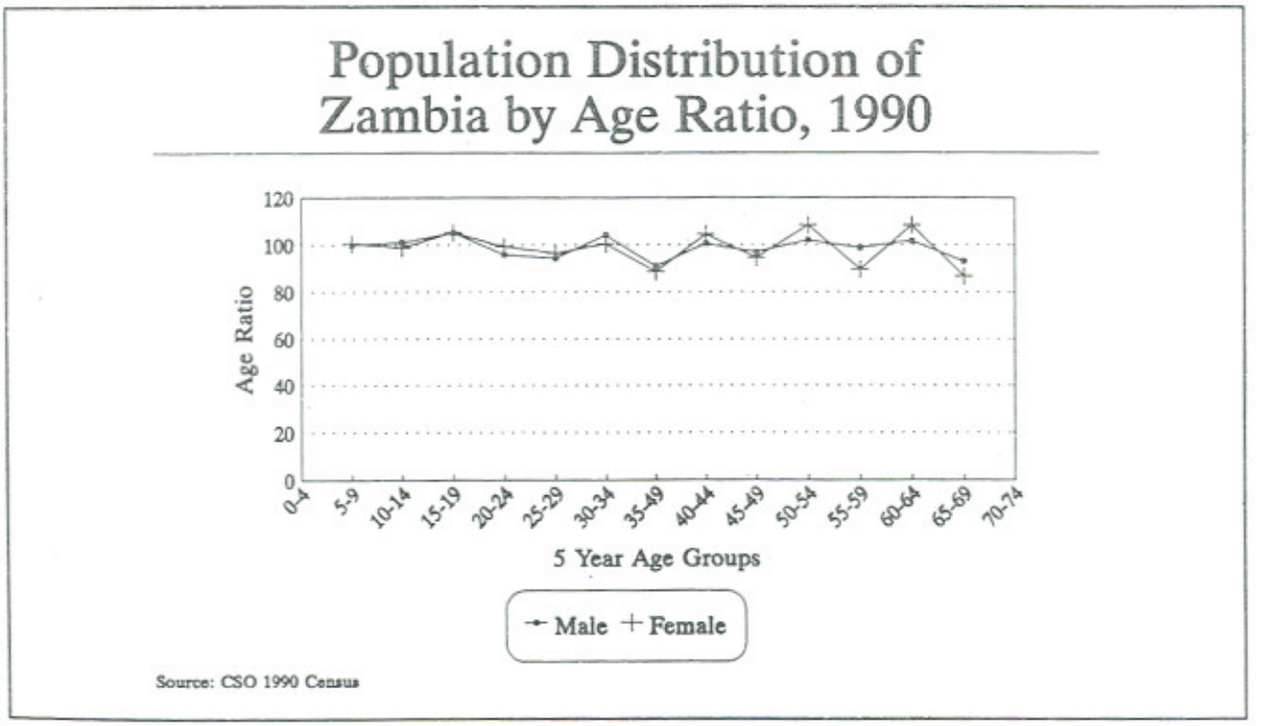


Table 2.6

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

Age Group	Population		Age Ratio		Deviation		Sex Ratio	Difference
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
0-4	595,163	603,365	-		-	-	98.6	-
5-9	553,193	564,638	100.0	100.6	0.0	0.6	98.0	0.7
10-14	511,845	516,401	101.1	98.9	1.1	-1.1	99.1	-1.1
15-19	454,345	485,050	105.2	105.3	5.2	5.3	93.7	5.4
20-24	329,925	380,836	95.9	99.3	-4.1	-0.7	86.6	7.0
25-29	248,186	284,597	94.4	96.6	-5.6	-3.4	87.2	-0.6
30-34	210,486	218,863	104.3	100.5	4.3	0.5	96.2	-9.0
35-39	146,636	150,014	91.0	88.6	-9.0	-11.4	97.7	-1.6
40-44	126,510	139,051	100.6	104.6	0.6	4.6	91.0	6.8
45-49	104,291	109,868	96.9	94.5	-3.1	-5.5	94.9	-3.9
50-54	92,170	99,813	102.1	108.4	2.1	8.4	92.3	2.6
55-59	74,276	66,513	98.8	89.6	-1.2	-10.4	111.7	-19.3
60-64	59,054	56,498	101.8	108.5	1.8	8.5	104.5	7.1
65-69	40,674	33,224	93.1	86.7	-6.9	-13.3	122.4	-17.9
70-74	31,313	25,196	-	-	-	-	124.3	-1.9
Total	3,578,067	3,733,928	-	-	45.0*	73.7*	95.8	84.9*
Mean	-	-	-	-	3.8	5.7	-	6.1

Note: * shows total irrespective of sign.

Age-Sex Accuracy Index = (3 x mean difference in sex ratios) + (mean deviations of male and female age ratios)
= (3 x 6.1) + (3.8 + 5.7)
= 27.8

Survival Ratio

Survival ratio represents the probability that individuals of the same birth cohort or group of cohorts will still be alive n years later, where n represents the number of years. For the intercensal period of 1980 - 1990, n is 10 years. The uses of survival ratios are many. Evaluating the quality of age and sex data from two censuses using survival ratios is done under the assumptions that the population should be closed to migration and influence of abnormal mortality through wars, disasters, epidemics, etc., over the intercensal period. With the effect of the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in the recent past, it is difficult to rule out the effect of high mortality on the pattern of survival ratios. Erratic census survival ratios could imply that the age data are inconsistent.

Table 2.7 and Figure 2.13 show fluctuations or irregularities rather than the expected pattern for males and females. There is no systematic decline in the cohort survival ratios 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.

Table 2.7

Cohort Survival Ratios By Sex, Zambia, 1980-1990

Age Group	Male	Female
10-14	1.0080	1.0081
15-19	0.9246	0.9841
20-24	0.8591	0.9908
25-29	0.8718	0.9231
30-34	0.9857	0.8410
35-39	0.9258	0.8402
40-44	0.9499	0.8734
45-49	0.9691	0.8462
50-54	0.9230	0.8858
55-59	0.8096	0.7793
60-64	0.7842	0.8048
65-69	0.7681	0.7437
70-74	0.6621	0.5654
75-79	0.5294	0.4338
80-84	0.3770	0.3797
85+	0.5311	0.4916

Figure 2.13

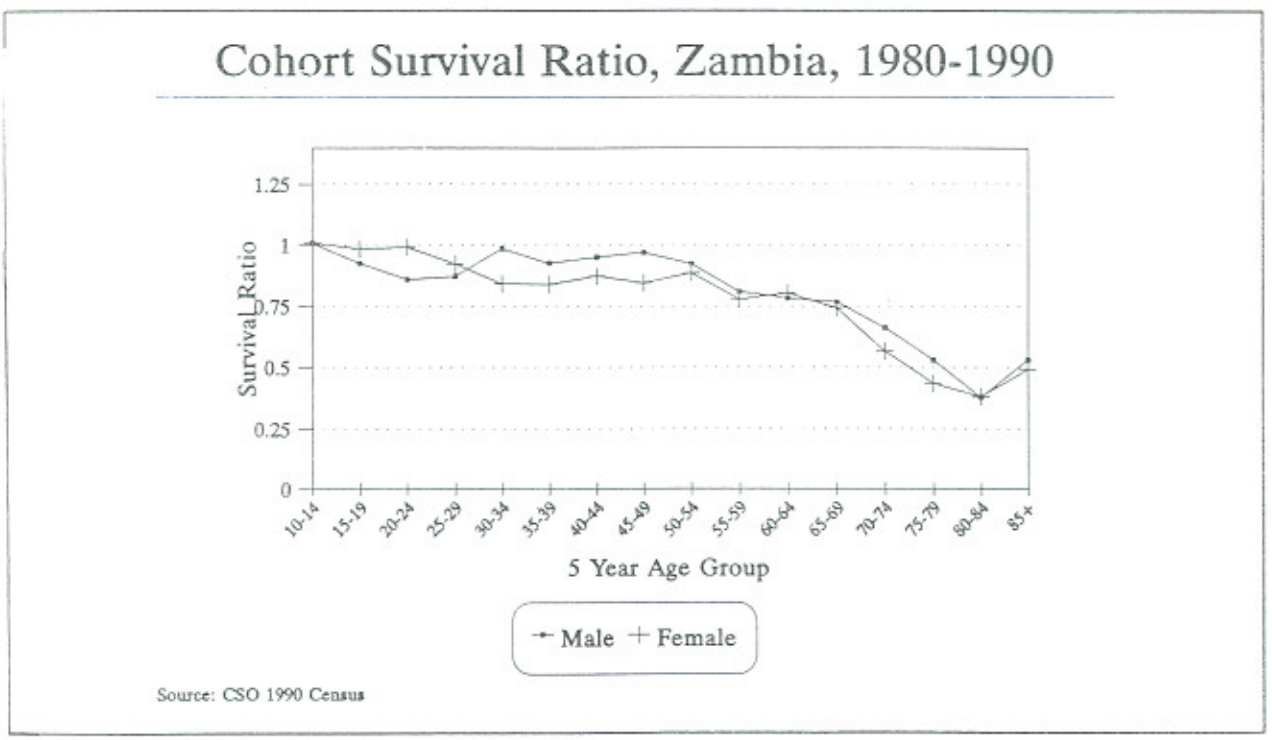


Table 2.8 and Figure 2.14 show the overall (cumulated) survival ratios according to sex and in five- year age groups. Cohort survival ratio refers to the survival ratio of the population in a given age group to the next age whereas the overall survival ratio refers to the ratio of the population aged say 10 years and above, 15 years and above and so on, to the next age. Cohort survival ratios are expected to be high at age group 10-14 were mortality is assumed to be low and then to decline continuously thereafter.

In the absence of migration and abnormal mortality, the overall survival ratio should decline continuously with increasing age. The ratios of females should be higher than those of males because of more favourable mortality for females than for males. Figure 2.14 shows some irregularities in the expected pattern. For example the pattern of having higher overall survival ratios for females than males is only true at age 10+, 15+ and 80+, see Table 2.8 and Figure 2.14. These results suggest that there was age misreporting and under or over coverage in certain age groups especially among females. However, results from Table 2.8 and Figure 2.14 show that the age data for males and females have improved. This is shown by the systematic decline of the overall survival ratios with an increase in age.

Figure 2.14

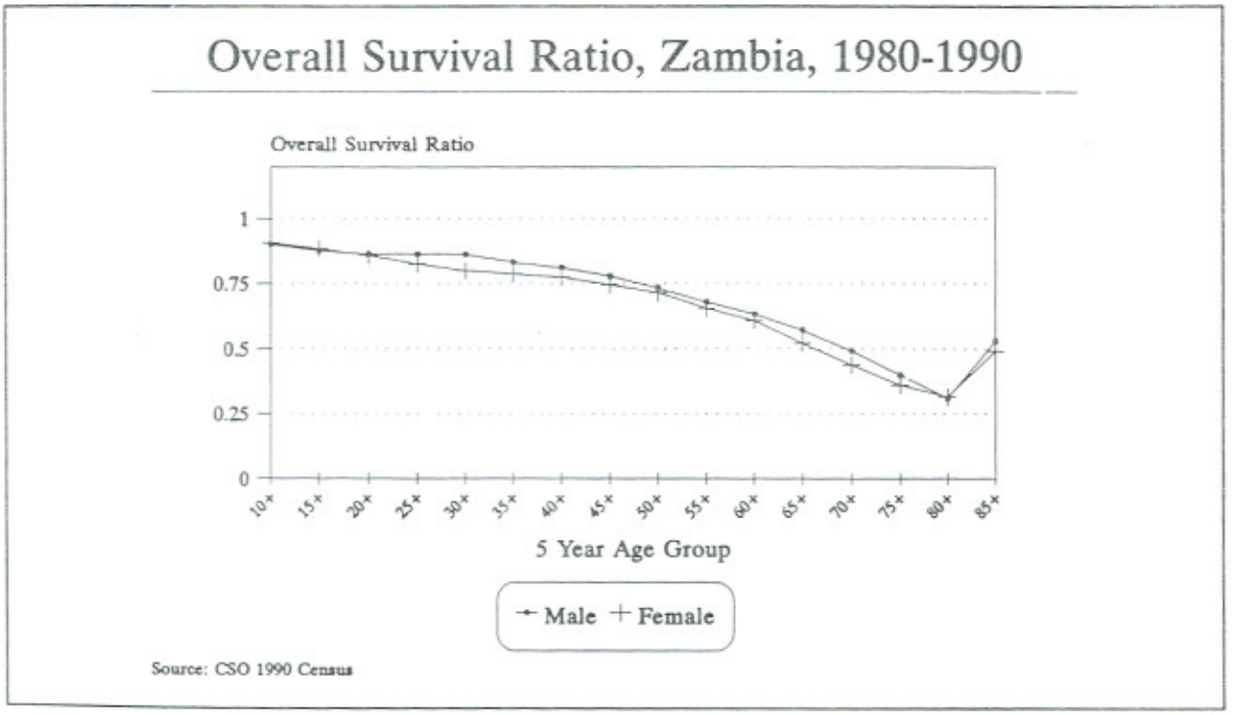


Table 2.8

Overall Survival Ratios, Zambia, 1980-1990

Age Group	Male	Female
10+	0.9015	0.9078
15+	0.8772	0.8858
20+	0.8638	0.8596
25+	0.8651	0.8252
30+	0.8633	0.7992
35+	0.8326	0.7870
40+	0.8113	0.7738
45+	0.7783	0.7455
50+	0.7329	0.7151
55+	0.9791	0.6544
60+	0.6331	0.6083
65+	0.5717	0.5229
70+	0.4931	0.4384
75+	0.3992	0.3600
80+	0.3096	0.3150
85+	0.5311	0.4916

Non-Reporting of Age

Table 2.9 shows that there was a big decline in the number of persons not stating tneir age from 1980 to 1990 censuses. The percentage of persons whose age was not stated declined more than five times for males and females for the whole country, urban and rural areas. The decline occurred even when calendars of events were not used to estimate age in the 1990 Census. This shows that a lot of people in Zambia have an idea about their numerical age. Further analysis of results from the table shows that 66.8 percent of the total not stated cases in 1990 for both sexes are for rural areas and 33.2 percent for urban areas. Probably as a result of low education levels for the rural population, fewer people compared to urban areas know their numerical age.

Table 2.9

Non-Reporting of Age Zambia, 1980 and 1990

Sex/ Residence	1980 Census			1990 Census		
	Population		Percent Age Not Stated	Population		Percent Age Not Stated
	Total	Age Not Stated		Total	Age Not Stated	
Total						
Both Sexes	5,661,801	73,722	1.3	7,383,097	11,166	0.2
Male	2,769,995	37,223	1.3	3,617,577	5,562	0.2
Female	2,891,806	34,466	1.3	3,765,520	5,604	0.2
Urban						
Both Sexes	3,403,281	37,114	1.1	4,477,814	7,462	0.2
Male	1,625,949	16,482	1.0	2,163,761	3,416	0.2
Female	1,777,332	20,632	1.2	2,314,053	4,046	0.2
Rural						
Both Sexes	2,258,520	36,608	1.6	2,905,283	3,703	0.1
Male	1,144,046	20,741	1.8	1,453,816	2,146	0.1
Female	1,114,474	15,867	1.4	1,451,467	1,557	0.1

2.4 SUMMARY

During the evaluations of content and coverage errors, a lot of observations have been made. Among notable observations made is the digit preference in age reporting with 0,2 and 8 being the most preferred digits among males and females. There are more females than males in Zambia and a sex ratio of 96.1 males per 100 females was recorded in 1990. Although there was some age heaping during the 1990 Census, the 1990 age sex data shows some improvement over the 1980 age sex data. This is shown by the decline in the Age-Sex Accuracy Index from 34.9 in 1980 to 27.8 in 1990. Over-enumeration and under-enumeration at 0-4 and 5-9 year age groups has been identified through the analysis of age-specific sex ratios and survival ratios.

CHAPTER 3

POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND COMPOSITION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Social and economic development planning requires data on population size, growth and composition as requisite input. A population census offers a very good source for these types of data.

The population censuses of Zambia have been designed to collect the de facto population data. However, in the 1990 population census, both the de facto and de jure population were counted. Nevertheless, results presented in this chapter refer to the de facto count. The de facto population constitutes people actually present at the time of the census with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel accredited to Zambia. The de facto 1990 population census also excluded Zambian diplomats accredited to embassies in foreign countries and their families, Zambian migrant workers and students residing in other countries. The dejure population constitutes usual household members present and usual household members temporarily absent at the time of the 1990 Census.

Population composition is defined as the distribution of certain traits, characteristics or attributes of the population and how these affect the overall demographic structure of the country. The three main characteristics of population composition are:

- Demographic characteristics such as age and sex,
- Social characteristics such as ethnicity and citizenship, and
- Economic characteristics such as economic activity (discussed in Chapter 6).

3.2 POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

The population of Zambia, enumerated as 7.4 million in 1990, comprises 3.6 million males and 3.8 million female Table 3.1 shows more details broken down by sex, residence and province.

Table 3.1

Population Size by Sex, Residence and Province, Zambia, 1990

Province	Total			Rural		Urban	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Central	720,627	358,396	362,231	251,725	255,705	106,671	106,526
Copperbelt	1,427,545	721,507	706,038	104,281	102,065	617,226	603,973
Eastern	965,967	466,264	499,703	422,305	455,247	43,959	44,456
Luapula	525,160	252,852	272,308	213,181	230,118	39,671	42,190
Lusaka	997,106	494,884	492,222	78,810	78,058	416,074	414,164
Northern	855,177	413,268	441,909	354,184	380,071	59,084	61,834
North-western	387,552	185,038	202,514	157,918	173,547	27,120	28,967
Southern	907,150	443,315	463,835	336,569	355,684	106,746	108,151
Western	606,813	282,053	324,760	244,788	283,558	37,265	41,202
Zambia	7,383,097	3,617,577	3,765,520	2,163,761	2,314,053	1,453,816	1,451,467

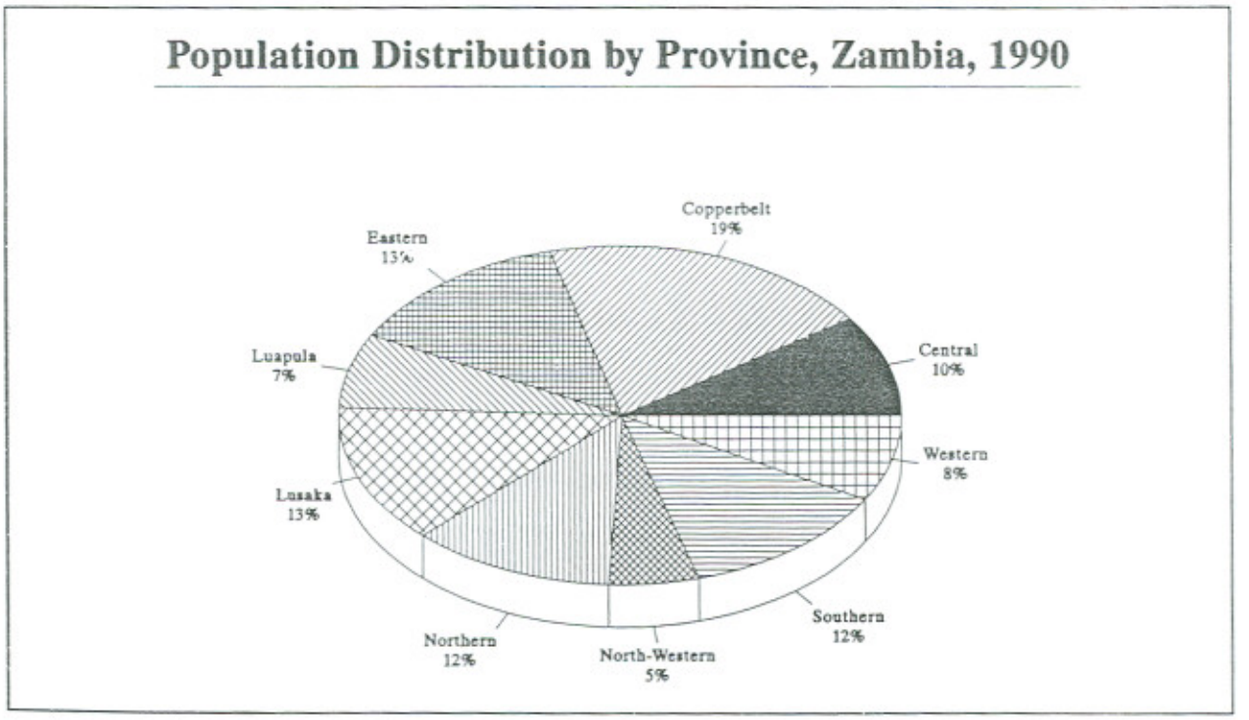
Population sizes and annual growth rates as recorded for the 1969, 1980 and 1990 Censuses of population are presented in Table 3.2.

ıle 3.2

ulation Size, Percent Distribution and Growth Rates, Zambia, 1969, 1980 and 1990

Country/Province	1969		Annual Growth Rate 1969-80	1980		Annual Growth Rate 1980-90	1990	
	Population Size	Percent		Population Size	Percent		Population Size	Percent
Zambia								
- Total	4,056,995	100.0	3.1	5,661,801	100.0	2.7	7,383,097	100.0
- Rural	2,864,879	70.6	1.6	3,403,281	60.1	2.8	4,477,814	60.6
- Urban	1,192,116	29.4	6.0	2,258,520	39.9	2.6	2,905,283	39.4
Province								
Central	358,655	8.8	3.3	511,905	9.0	3.5	720,627	9.8
Copperbelt	816,309	20.1	4.0	1,251,178	22.1	1.3	1,427,545	19.3
Eastern	509,515	12.6	2.3	650,902	11.5	4.0	965,967	13.1
Luapula	335,584	8.3	2.1	420,966	7.4	2.2	525,160	7.1
Lusaka	353,975	8.7	6.3	691,054	12.2	3.6	987,106	13.4
Northern	545,096	13.5	2.0	674,750	11.9	2.4	855,177	11.6
North-Western	231,733	5.7	2.5	302,668	5.4	2.5	387,552	5.2
Southern	496,041	12.2	2.8	671,923	11.9	3.0	907,150	12.3
Western	410,087	10.1	1.6	486,455	8.6	2.2	606,813	8.2

Figure 3.1



The population of Zambia, enumerated as 4.1 million in 1969, grew to 5.7 million in 1980 and to 7.4 million in 1990. The annual growth rate was 3.1 percent in the 1969-80 intercensal period and marginally dropped to 2.7 percent in the 1980-90 intercensal period. The urban population of the country grew at a very fast pace of 6.0 percent in the 1969-80 intercensal period, but this dropped to 2.6 percent in the 1980-90 intercensal period. This may be attributed to the pronounced rural-urban migration characterised by the initial years after independence in 1964. During this period, there was newly found freedom when all barriers to freedom of movement were lifted. Pertaining to the provinces, the fastest growing ones (in descending order) are Eastern, Lusaka and Central. The Copperbelt province grew least in this period.

Table 3.3 shows that population density for Zambia and all provinces has increased over the three post - independence censuses. These are the smallest provinces in Zambia but they have big populations.

Table 3.3

Area and Population Density by Province and Population Census Year, Zambia, 1969, 1980 and 1990

Country/Province	Area (Sq Km)	Population Density/Census Year (Population Per sq.km)		
		1969	1980	1990
Zambia	752,612	5.4	7.5	9.8
Central	94,394	3.8	5.4	7.6
Copperbelt	31,328	26.1	39.9	45.6
Eastern	69,106	7.4	9.4	13.9
Luapula	50,567	6.6	8.3	10.4
Lusaka	21,896	16.2	31.6	45.1
Northern	147,826	3.7	4.6	5.8
North-Western	125,826	1.8	2.4	3.1
Southern	85,283	5.8	7.9	10.6
Western	126,386	3.3	3.9	4.8

3.3 POPULATION COMPOSITION

Age Composition

Age is an important factor in demographic analysis as it is closely related to demographic and social processes. The number of births, for instance, depends on the number of child-bearing women aged 15-49 years. Migration is also age-selective, and the school-going population and labour force are concentrated in specific age groups.

Age in the census is defined as "the completed number of years (as at last birthday)" before the census date. The median age is considered to be the best basis for describing a population as 'young' or 'old'. The median age is defined as the age which divides a population into two equal groups, one of which is younger and the other of which is older than the median. The median age is 16.8 years, implying that the population of Zambia is young. In 1980, the median age was 15.2 years, giving a rise of about one and half years The observation that the population of the country is young may also be made on the basis of examining the age pyramids in Figures 3.2 and 3.3.

Figure 3.2

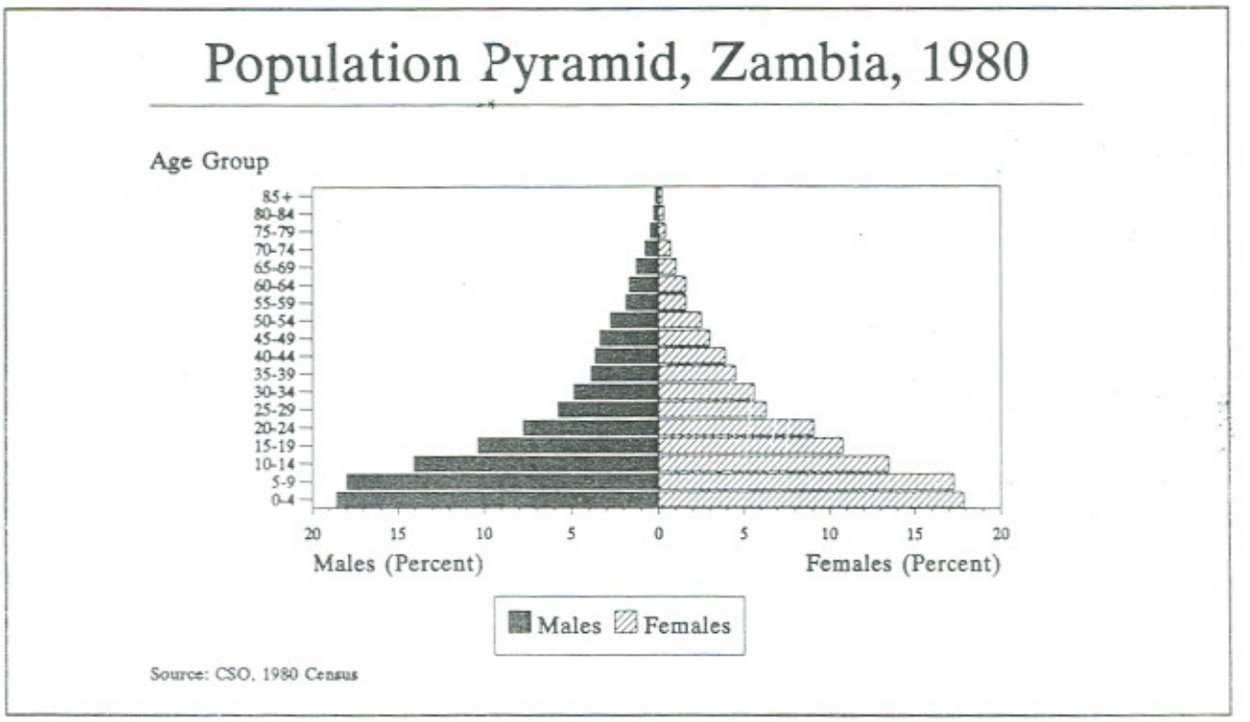
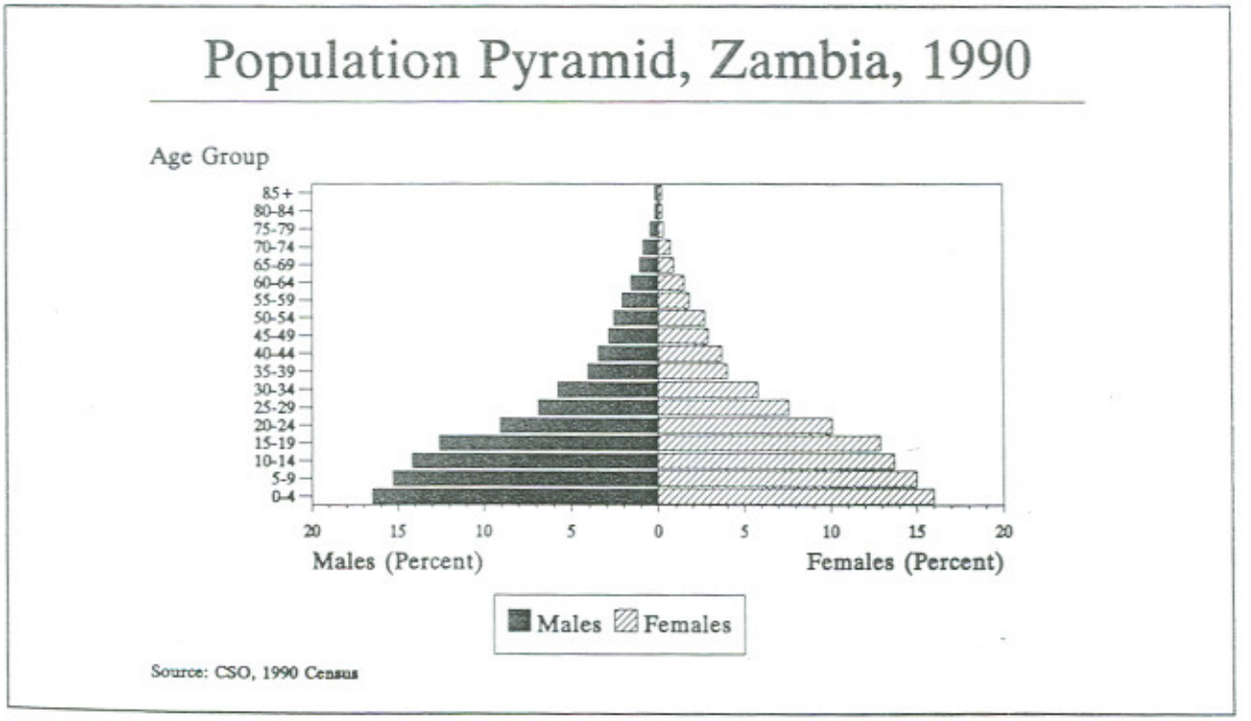


Figure 3.3



The age pyramids have wide bases since the child population is very large. Nations whose population may be termed as 'old' constitute less children and more older people. This is as a result of less births occurring in the population, for example due to effective family planning. Such situations are typical of the advanced, industrialized countries. Baring any unforeseen substantial emigration, prospects for future population growth are high in Zambia because the large child population has yet to enter the reproductive age range 15-49 years.

Additional information on the age-sex population distribution of Zambia is provided in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4

Age-distribution of Population by Rural, Urban and Sex, (Percent), Zambia, 1990

Age Group	Zambia Total			Rural		Urban	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	16.2	16.5	16.0	17.0	16.1	15.6	15.9
5 - 9	15.1	15.3	15.0	15.8	14.9	14.6	15.2
10 - 14	13.9	14.1	13.7	14.5	13.1	13.6	14.7
15 - 19	12.7	12.6	12.9	12.5	12.1	12.7	14.1
20 - 24	9.6	9.1	10 1	8.5	9.4	10.1	11.3
25 - 29	7.2	6.9	7.6	6.3	7.0	7.8	8.5
30 - 34	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.1	5.3	6.9	6.6
35 - 39	4.0	4.1.	4.0	3.3	3.8	5.2	4.4
40 - 44	3.6	3.5	3.7	2.9	4.0	4.3	3.2
45 - 49	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.1
50 - 54	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.4	1.5
55 - 59	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.3	1.5	0.9
60 - 64	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.0	0.9	0.7
65 - 69	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.4
70 - 74	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.2
75 - 79	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1
80 - 84	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
85+	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
N/Stated	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Pop.	7,383,097	3,617,577	3,765,520	2,163,761	2,314,053	1,453,816	1,451,467

In the field of demography, the age group 0-14 years is usually taken to be the child population. It is observed that 45.9 percent of the population of males and 44.7 percent of the population of females constitute children. Such a large child population has implications on future population growth. It has an in-built population growth momentum. Even if the fertility levels were to drop dramatically to the reproduction level, the population of the country would continue to grow as the large child population enters the reproductive ages. There are also serious implications of a young population for the economy. Resources meant for investment in the productive sector of the economy would be diverted to the social sectors for building more schools, health institutions and other social infra-structures.

Age Dependency Ratio

This may be defined as the ratio of children aged 0-14 and persons aged 65 years and older, per 100 persons in the age group 15-64 years old. The dependency ratios are shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5

Dependency Ratio by Residence and Province, Zambia, 1980 and 1990

Residence/Ratio	1980	1990
Zambia		
- Overall Dependency Ratio	110.2	92.1
- Child Dependency Ratio	104.3	87.2
- Aged Dependency Ratio	5.9	5.0
Rural		
- Overall Dependency Ratio	112.9	97.3
- Child Dependency Ratio	104.3	90.1
- Aged Dependency Ratio	8.6	7.1
Urban		
- Overall Dependency Ratio	106.3	84.7
- Child Dependency Ratio	104.3	82.9
- Aged Dependency Ratio	2.0	1.9
Province		
Central		
- Overall Dependency Ratio	110.8	91.2
- Child Dependency Ratio	105.6	86.5
- Aged Dependency Ratio	5.2	4.7
Copperbelt		
- Overall Dependency Ratio	106.3	85.6
- Child Dependency Ratio	104.4	83.4
- Aged Dependency Ratio	1.8	2.2
Eastern		
- Overall Dependency Ratio	112.5	95.7
- Child Dependency Ratio	103.2	88.6
- Aged Dependency Ratio	9.2	7.1
Luapula		
- Overall Dependency Ratio	114.8	93.5
- Child Dependency Ratio	108.6	87.9
- Aged Dependency Ratio	6.2	5.6
Lusaka		
- Overall Dependency Ratio	102.1	82.4
- Child Dependency Ratio	99.9	80.4
- Aged Dependency Ratio	2.2	2.0
Northern		
- Overall Dependency Ratio	123.8	99.8
- Child Dependency Ratio	155.5	93.9
- Aged Dependency Ratio	8.3	6.0
North-Western		
- Overall Dependency Ratio	111.4	98.1
- Child Dependency Ratio	99.6	89.1
- Aged Dependency Ratio	11.7	9.0
Southern		
- Overall Dependency Ratio	115.6	99.6
- Child Dependency Ratio	109.9	94.9
- Aged Dependency Ratio	5.8	4.7
Western		
- Overall Dependency Ratio	99.6	94.0
- Child Dependency Ratio	88.5	84.4
- Aged Dependency Ratio	11.1	9.6

The overall dependency ratio for Zambia was 110.2 in 1980 and 92.1 in 1990. This shows that in 1990, there is 92.1 dependents for every 100 persons with productive abilities. The child dependency ratio, which is the ratio of those aged 0-14 years to those aged 15-64 years declined from 104.3 in 1980 to 87.2 in 1990. The aged dependency ratio, which is a ratio of those aged 65 years and above to those aged 15-64 years, declined from 5.9 in 1980 to 5.0 dependents in 1990.

There has been a decline in the dependency ratios between the 1980 and 1990 intercensal period except for the aged dependency ratio of Copperbelt Province which rose from 1.8 in 1980 to 2.2 in 1990. The decline in the dependency ratios could either be as a result of an increase in mortality among those aged 0-14 years and those aged above 65 years or a decline in fertility.

Ethnicity and Citizenship

Table 3.6 gives information on the ethnic composition of the population of Zambia.

Table 3.6

Ethnic Composition of the Population of Zambia, 1990

Residence/Sex	Ethnic Group						
	African	American	Asian	European	Other	Not Stated	Total
Total							
Male	3,568,812	587	5,463	3,871	1,022	37,822	3,617,577
Female	3,721,481	508	4,876	3,210	909	34,536	3,765,520
Total	7,290,293	1,095	10,339	7,081	1,931	72,358	7,383,097
% of Total Population	98.74	0.01	0.14	0.10	0.03	0.98	100.0
Rural							
Male	2,143,189	207	222	1,047	453	18,643	2,163,761
Female	2,293,738	193	169	918	473	18,562	2,314,053
Total	4,436,927	400	39'	1,965	926	37,205	4,477,814
% of Total Population	99.09	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.83	100.0
Urban							
Male	1,425,623	380	5,241	2,824	569	19,179	1,453,816
Female	1,427,743	315	4,707	2,292	436	15,974	1,451,467
Total	2,853,366	695	9,948	5,116	1,005	35,153	2,905,283
% of Total Population	98.21	0.02	0.34	0.18	0.03	1.21	100.0

Ethnicity in the 1990 census is defined as continent of origin when referring to the whole population, but when applied to Zambians only, it refers to the indigenous Zambian tribes. The population of Zambia is predominantly African, forming 98.74 percent of the population. Other ethnic groups form only a negligible 0.28 percent of the total population of the country.

Comparison of rural and urban areas shows that the rural population is more homogeneous. The proportion of Africans (99.0 percent) in rural areas is higher than that of urban areas (98.21 percent). This means that the a higher proportion of non-African ethnic groups live in the urban areas as opposed to rural areas of Zambia.

Table 3.7 provides details on citizenship status of the population of Zambia.

Table 3.7

Foreign Population of Zambia by Citizenship, 1980 and 1990

Country/Region	Population 1980	Percent 1980	Population 1990	Percent 1990
Zaire	22,906	9.9	8,493	5.6
Other (Central Africa)	111	0.0	73	0.0
Tanzania	16,493	7.1	6,271	4.1
Other (Eastern Africa)	1,440	0.6	1,752	1.1
Northern Africa	1,295	0.6	874	0.6
Angola	27,682	12.0	22,234	14.6
Botswana	29,003	12.5	171	0.1
Malawi	27,089	11.7	13,626	8.9
Mozambique	2,904	1.3	19,503	12.8
Namibia	516	0.2	2,514	1.6
Zimbabwe	48,111	20.8	21,582	14.2
Other (Southern Africa)	4,168	1.8	2,160	1.4
West Africa	3,206	1.4	2,190	1.4
America	4,351	1.9	814	0.5
Asia & Oceanic	11,894	5.1	5,880	3.9
Europe	12,744	5.5	5,769	3.8
Not Stated	17,623	7.6	38,542	25.3
% Total		100.0		100.0
Total Foreign Citizens	231,536		152,448	
% Foreign Population		4.1		2.1

The foreign citizens in Zambia come mainly from three countries; Angola (14.6 percent), Zimbabwe (14.2 percent) and Mozambique (12.8 percent). Most of the foreign citizens from Angola and Mozambique may be refuge seekers considering the civil strife situation in the two respective countries since attainment of independence in 1975.

In 1980, the largest proportion of foreigners were from Zimbabwe followed by Botswana, Angola and Malawi. The position of Zimbabwe in 1980 may be explained by the struggle for independence in that country which led many of her citizens to seek refuge in Zambia. Overall, the number of foreign citizens in Zambia has dropped by about half from 4.1 percent in 1980 to 2.1 in 1990.

3.4 SUMMARY

The post-independence population censuses of Zambia have shown that the population of the country which was enumerated as 4.1 million in 1969, grew to 5.7 million in 1980 and to 7.4 million in 1990. Correspondingly, the annual population growth rate for the two intercensal periods has declined from 3.1 percent (1969-80) to 2.7 percent (1980-90). However, this population is growing very fast. The population of the country may be termed as 'young', with a median age of 16.8 years. The African population forms 98.7 percent of the total population and foreign citizens form 2.1 percent of the population.

CHAPTER 4

LANGUAGE OF COMMUNICATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

There are many languages and dialects in Zambia. It is estimated that there are 72 tribes in Zambia, each with a unique language or dialect. However, there are seven major languages designated as Zambian languages, which are spoken widely, taught in schools and aired on both Radio and Television. The seven Zambian languages are Bemba, Nyanja, Tonga, Lozi, Kaonde, Lunda and Luvale. English is the official language in the country. It is used in all government functions and is a media of instruction in schools. English is a compulsory subject at primary and secondary levels of education and each student must pass it to obtain a full certificate.

In the analysis of language of communication, only those who spoke any language have been considered. Since every person was asked the question, the dumb and the very young not yet able to speak any language were recorded either as "not applicable" or "not stated". The "not applicable" and "not stated" cases have been excluded in the tables. Every person's predominant as well as the second language of communication were sought. A predominant language of communication was defined as the language most frequently spoken for day-to-day communication. The second language was conceived to be the most frequently used after the predominant language.

In some cases the languages have been grouped according to similarity of languages and the geographical setting. There are eight language groups identified by earlier language experts (Kay 1964.). The seven language groups are the Bemba, Tonga, North-Western, Barotse, Nyanja, Mambwe and Tumbuka.

4.2 PREDOMINANT LANGUAGE OF COMMUNICATION

At the national level, the first 24 predominantly spoken languages have been identified and shown in Table 4.1. The first seven widely spoken languages in descending order of magnitude are, Bemba (29.7 percent), Tonga (11 percent), Nyanja (7.8 percent), Lozi (6.4 percent), Chewa (5.7 percent), Nsenga (4.3 percent) and Tumbuka (2.9 percent). The seven languages are spoken by 67.7 percent of the Zambian population. On the contrary the official government perception has been that the seven predominant Zambian languages are Bemba, Nyanja, Tonga, Lozi, Kaonde, Lunda and Luvale. The three languages Kaonde, Lunda and Luvale have been designated as some of the seven predominant language groups on a basis other than being widely spoken. The percentages of the population speaking these three languages are 1.7 percent (Luvale), 2.3 percent (Kaonde) and 2.0 percent (Lunda).

Table 4.1

Predominant Language of Communication by Residence, (Percent), Zambia, 1990

Predominant Language	Total	Rural	Urban
Bemba	29.7	18.1	47.6
Lala	2.4	3.3	1.1
Bisa	1.2	1.8	0.4
Lamba	2.2	2.9	1.1
Tonga	11.0	14.6	5.3
Lenje	1.6	2.1	0.7
Ila	0.9	1.2	0.4
Luvale	1.8	2.2	1.0
Lunda (N-West)	2.0	2.7	1.1
Kaonde	2.3	2.6	1.7
Lozi	6.4	7.3	5.0
Chewa	5.7	7.4	3.0
Nsenga	4.3	5.2	3.0
Ngoni	1.7	1.6	1.9
Nyanja	7.8	3.0	15.2
Lungu	0.7	1.0	0.2
Mambwe	1.2	1.4	0.9
Namwanga	1.4	1.6	1.2
Tumbuka	2.9	3.7	1.8
Senga	0.7	1.0	0.3
English	1.1	0.2	2.5
Other	11.0	15.1	4.6
Percentage Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Size	7,001,936	4,285,151	2,743,785

Table 4.1 also shows that Bemba and Nyanja are widely spoken in urban than in rural areas. Nearly 63 percent of the urbanites speak either Bemba or Nyanja as their predominant languages of communication. Tonga (14.6 percent), Lozi (7.3 percent) Chewa (7.4 percent), Nsenga (5.2 percent) and Tumbuka (3.7 percent) are more confined to rural areas. Other languages more spoken in urban than rural areas are English and to some extent Ngoni. The majority of other languages are widely spoken in the rural areas.

From Table 4.1 above, the three languages namely, Bemba, Tonga and Nyanja are predominant languages for 48.4 percent of the Zambians. However, in the rural areas about 36 percent of the Zambian population speak the three languages as first languages of communication. English, the official language of Zambia is spoken as a predominant language by a small segment of the population in the whole country but its dominance increases in the urban areas.

4.3 PREDOMINANT LANGUAGE GROUP

The languages presented in Table 4.1 have been grouped according to the language groups described in section 4.1 and presented in Table 4.2. All the seven language groups are presented for the whole country, rural and urban areas as well as sex.

Table 4.2

Predominant Language Groups by Sex and Residence, (Percent), Zambia, 1990

Language Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Bemba	39.7	40.0	39.4	31.7	31.9	31.5	52.1	52.0	52.1
Tonga	14.8	14.6	15.0	19.8	19.8	19.8	7.1	6.8	7.3
N/Western	8.8	8.5	9.0	11.4	11.1	11.6	4.7	4.7	4.8
Barotse	7.5	7.3	7.7	9.0	8.8	9.2	5.3	5.2	5.3
Nyanja	20.1	20.2	20.1	18.0	18.1	17.9	23.5	23.4	23.6
Mambwe	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	2.3	2.4	2.3
Tumbuka	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	2.1	2.1	2.0
English	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.5	2.9	2.1
other	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Size	7,001,936	3,427,103	3,574,833	4,258,151	2,055,184	2,202,967	2,743,785	1,371,919	1,371,866

The Bemba language group is dominant in both rural and urban areas. In urban areas the Bemba language group is spoken by over one half of the population and together with the Nyanja language group account for the dominant language of over 75 percent of the population. The languages comprising the Bemba language group are mainly from Northern, Luapula and to some extent Central and Copperbelt provinces. The Mambwe language group is from Northern Province while Nyanja and Tumbuka originate from Eastern Province. Tonga, North-Western and Barotse are from Southern and Lusaka; North-Western and Western provinces respectively

Sex differences in the speaking of languages are minimal. However, some differences are noticed with regard to the English language where more males than females use it as a predominant language of communication.

Table 4.3 shows changes in the share of each language group during the intercensal period, 1980-1990. The most pronounced change is in the Tonga language group of which the percentage of the population speaking it increased by 1.5 percent between 1980 and 1990. The English language seems to be less preferred as a predominant language in 1990 than it was in 1980. The drop in the usage of the English language from 4.6 percent to 1.1 percent amid increased education suggests that local languages are becoming more and more preferred to the foreign English language.

Table 4.3

Predominant Language Groups by Year, (Percent), Zambia, 1980 and 1990

Language Group	Percentage of Total Population	
	1980	1990
Bemba	39.7	39.7
Tonga	13.3	14.8
N/Western	7.7	8.8
Barotse	8.0	7.5
Nyanja	19.0	20.1
Mambwe	3.2	3.4
Tumbuka	3.2	3.7
English	4.6	1.1
Other	1.4	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0
Size	5,226,895	7,001,936

4.4 SECOND LANGUAGE OF COMMUNICATION

In a multilingual country like Zambia, many people speak several languages. The 1990 Census questionnaire solicited information on the second language of communication, see Table 4.4. Of the total population in 1990 about 7 million spoke any language and only about 2.7 million persons spoke a second language. The four major languages spoken as second languages are Bemba (22.2 percent), Nyanja (18.6 percent), English (17.8 percent) and Lozi (7.4 percent). The English and Nyanja languages are spoken widely in the urban areas. However, together with Bemba and Lozi, they provide an alternative language of communication to about two thirds of the rural population.

Table 4.4

Second Language of Communication by Residence, (Percent), Zambia, 1990

Second Language	Total	Rural	Urban
Bemba	22.2	22.1	22.2
Lala	1.3	1.3	1.4
Lamba	1.7	2.3	1.3
Tonga	4.0	4.1	3.9
Lenje	1.8	2.6	1.0
Ila	1.0	1.8	0.4
Luvale	1.7	2.6	1.0
Lunda(N/Western)	1.1	1.2	1.1
Kaonde	2.0	2.1	1.9
Lozi	7.4	12.1	3.3
Chewa	2.6	3.1	2.2
Nsenga	2.3	1.8	2.7
Ngoni	1.6	1.3	1.9
Nyanja	18.6	13.2	23.4
Mambwe	1.0	1.0	1.0
Namwanga	1.0	0.6	1.3
Tumbuka	1.7	1.3	2.1
English	17.8	12.7	22.4
Other	9.2	12.8	5.8
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0
Size	2,674,111	1,255,618	1,418,493

Table 4.5 shows the second language groups by sex and residence. It is observed from the table that 28 percent of the population comprises the Bemba language group and 26 percent, the Nyanja language group, as a second language group. The English group comprises 18 percent. In rural areas, the largest proportion comprises the Bemba group while the Nyanja predominate in urban areas. English, as a second language group is more predominant in urban than rural areas.

Table 4.5

Second Language Groups by Sex and Residence, (Percent), Zambia, 1990

Language Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Bemba	27.5	26.3	28.8	28.2	27.0	29.5	26.8	25.7	28.0
Tonga	8.1	7.7	8.6	10.5	10.0	11.0	6.1	5.6	6.5
N/Western	7.1	6.6	7.7	9.7	8.9	10.6	4.9	4.6	5.2
Barotse	8.4	7.8	9.1	14.0	12.8	15.2	3.5	3.4	3.7
Nyanja	25.5	24.8	26.2	19.7	19.6	19.8	30.6	29.4	31.9
Mambwe	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8
Tumbuka	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.4
English	17.8	21.5	13.8	12.7	16.7	8.4	22.4	25.7	18.7
Other	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Size	2,674,111	1,382,013	1,292,098	1,255,618	647,697	607,921	1,418,493	734,316	684,177

Table 4.6 shows changes in the proportionate shares of second language groups. As in Table 4.3 the English language share declined. It declined by 1.8 percent during the 1980-1990 decade. With the exception of the Barotse language group the highest being recorded in the Nyanja language group followed by the Bemba group.

Table 4.6

Second Language Groups, (Percent), Zambia 1980 and 1990

Language Group	Percentage of Total Population	
	1980	1990
Bemba	24.4	27.5
Tonga	7.8	8.1
N/Western	5.6	7.1
Barotse	8.9	8.4
Nyanja	18.0	25.5
Mambwe	1.7	2.4
Tumbuka	1.6	2.0
English	19.0	17.8
Other	3.1	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0
Size	1,454,729	2,674,111

Table 4.7 ranks the five mostly spoken individual languages for each province. The ranking of languages is such that the language on top in each cell represents the predominant language while the one below is the second language of communication.

Table 4.7 shows that the Bemba language ranks the first in Zambia as a whole and in four provinces of Central, Copperbelt, Luapula and Northern. In Central, Copperbelt and Northern provinces as well as the whole country, the Bemba language ranks first as a predominant and second language of communication. In Luapula Province, English as a second language ranks first. The Tonga language ranks second in the country and in the Southern Province where it ranks first. Nyanja as a predominant language comes third after Bemba, while it ranks first in Lusaka. The other remaining languages rank first only in provinces where the languages are indigenous ie Chewa in Eastern Province, Lunda in North-Western Province and Lozi in Western Province.

Table 4.7

Rank Order of Predominant and Second Language of Communication by Province-Zambia 1990

Rank Order	Zambia	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	N/Western	Southern	Western
1.	Bemba	Bemba	Bemba	Chewa	Bemba English	Nyanja	Bemba	Lunda Luvale	Tonga Nyanja	Lozi
2.	Tonga Nyanja	Lala Nyanja	Lamba English	Nsenga Nyanja	Ushi Bemba	Bemba English	Namwanga English	Kaonde Bemba	Lozi English	Luvale English
3.	Nyanja English	Lenje	Kaonde Lamba	Tumbuka Bemba	Ng'umbo Nyanja	Nsenga	Bisa Mambwe	Luchazi Kaonde	Ila Tonga	Nkoya Kwangwa
4.	Lozi	Tonga	English Nyanja	Nyanja English	Kabende Ushi	Tonga	Mambwe Nyanja	Chokwe Lunda	Nyanja Lozi	Mashi Luvale
5.	Chewa Tonga	Nyanja Lala	Tumbuka Kaonde	Ngoni Nsenga	Unga Ngumbo	Chewa Nsenga	Lungu Namwanga	Ndembu English	Tokaleya Bemba	Kwangwa Nyanja

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing Provincial Analytical reports Vols. 1 - 9

SUMMARY

Analysis of languages of communication shows that in Zambia, 7,001,936 persons had stated their predominant language. The most widely spoken language is Bemba, spoken by 29.9 percent, followed by Tonga spoken by 11 percent. Nyanja language is spoken by 7.8 percent, Lozi by 6.4 percent, Chewa by 5.7 percent, Nsenga by 4.3 percent and Tumbuka by 2.9 percent. Although English is an official language, it is only spoken by 1.1 percent as a predominant language of communication. In urban areas, close to half (47.6 percent) of the population in question use Bemba as a predominant language of communication. The second largest proportion (15.2 percent) use Nyanja followed by Tonga (5.3 percent). In rural areas, a smaller proportion (18.1 percent) use Bemba. However, it is still the most widely spoken language followed by Tonga (14.6 percent).

Of the 8 language groups in the country, the largest (39.7 percent) comprises the Bemba, followed by the Nyanja (20.1 percent). As a second language of communication, Bemba and Nyanja rank first and second, respectively.

CHAPTER 5

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The term education generally refers to the skills and knowledge acquired formally through the framework of an established schooling system, or non-formally through interaction with one's society. In the development of human resources, education is the most important consideration that has an overt impact on the quality of human resources in terms of their skills and knowledge.

In Zambia, as in most countries, formal education implies age-specific, full-time classroom attendance in a graded system in which certificates, diplomas, degrees and other formal credentials are obtained.

In contrast, non-formal education involves activities that are aimed at a wider range of goals. Such activities tend to be heterogeneous, unstandardized and seemingly unrelated. No single institution may be identified as having the major responsibility of providing or regulating the scope and standards of non-formal education. Non-formal education in most developing countries may even have a greater role than formal education in generating skills, influencing attitudes, and moulding values of the people through routinely and often unconsciously learning by-doing, being instructed or inspired by others to perform specific tasks or simply by participating or associating in a community.

The 1990 Census of Population, Housing and Agriculture included the following educational aspects for all persons aged 5 years and over:-

- Whether they can read and write,
- Attendance to any institution of learning,
- Previous attendance to any institution of learning,
- Highest level of academic education completed, and
- Highest professional/vocational education completed.

Information on current grade school attendance by level of education was not collected in the 1990 Census. Thus, no estimates can be made on age-specific current grade attendance rates.

5.2 CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Educational System

Formal education in Zambia is based on a three-tier system. The formal education system includes public and private institutions. The primary school cycle lasts 7 years with the minimum age of entrance in the first grade being 7 years. The progression from primary to secondary is restricted through examinations. After secondary education, which lasts for 5 years, another selection takes place such that only a small number of graduates proceed to institutions of higher learning. Since the 1980s, there has been an expansion of part of the secondary education system (grades 8 to 9 or junior secondary) due to manpower needs. Basic schools, offering grades 1 to 9 classes, have greatly increased the number of pupils attending grades 8 and 9.

School Attendance

School attendance is synonymous with school enrolment which, refers to enrolment in any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction at any level of education during a well defined and recent time period. The legal age for a child to start school in Zambia is seven years. Taking the entry to grade 1 as 7 years, the age groups used in the subsequent presentation correspond to a given educational level.

- Lower primary grades 1, 2, 3 and 4 correspond to pupils aged 7-10 years.
- Upper primary grades 5, 6 and 7 correspond to pupils aged 11-13 years.
- Junior secondary grades 8 and 9 correspond to pupils aged 14 and 15 years.
- Senior secondary grades 10, 11 and 12 correspond to pupils aged 16-18 years.
- Students above 18 years could be considered to be in higher institutions of learning.

With this kind of correspondence, there sometimes exists an age-grade mismatch in the educational system. For instance; a person above 19 years could still be in secondary school.

Literacy

Literacy refers to the ability to read and write in any language. Individuals who can read and write are called literate.

Academic education Completed

This is the highest level of formal education that an individual has attained or completed regardless of duration in school. Educational qualifications attained such as certificate, diploma are included in the educational outputs.

Professional/Vocational Education completed

This is the higher qualification attained after formal school (grade 1-12) either at college or university, including specified fields of study.

5.3 LITERACY STATUS

The population of Zambia aged 5 years and over had their literacy status recorded in 1990 population census. This information is contained in Table 5.1.

Literate Population by Age Group, Residence and Province, (Percent), Zambia, 1990

Province/Sex	Total	Age Group							
		5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-44	45+	Not Stated
Zambia Total									
- Total	56.2	15.2	58.3	75.2	76.3	76.0	70.0	39.8	30.2
- Rural	45.4	9.7	46.3	65.1	65.6	65.2	57.5	32.3	20.5
- Urban	72.9	24.1	76.2	89.5	90.1	89.7	85.4	61.2	56.4
Province									
Central									
- Total	56.2	15.6	59.4	74.6	75.0	74.7	69.7	41.7	23.9
- Rural	50.3	12.4	52.9	69.2	69.7	68.8	62.4	38.1	20.8
- Urban	70.0	23.6	74.4	86.6	86.7	87.0	83.5	56.0	32.6
Copperbelt									
- Total	71.4	23.1	74.9	89.0	89.6	89.2	84.2	58.1	59.0
- Rural	54.2	12.7	55.4	73.1	73.9	74.4	66.8	40.7	39.7
- Urban	74.4	24.7	78.0	91.6	92.0	91.5	86.9	63.8	63.9
Eastern									
- Total	38.4	8.0	37.2	54.0	55.9	56.1	49.9	27.8	20.5
- Rural	35.5	6.6	33.5	50.7	52.8	53.0	46.4	26.2	20.5
- Urban	67.4	22.6	71.5	83.4	82.8	82.4	78.1	58.0	*
Luapula									
- Total	49.8	8.5	46.9	69.5	70.7	72.4	65.6	40.7	20.5
- Rural	46.8	6.8	42.5	66.3	67.9	63.0	38.9	17.2	46.8
- Urban	65.6	18.1	68.2	84.1	84.5	85.8	79.4	54.0	43.0
Lusaka									
- Total	70.0	21.8	71.1	85.9	87.3	87.4	83.1	57.1	51.8
- Rural	51.9	13.7	54.2	72.2	71.2	70.6	63.9	35.3	9.6
- Urban	73.3	23.4	74.4	88.3	89.9	90.0	86.0	64.2	63.2
Northern									
- Total	48.4	9.4	47.4	68.6	69.2	68.6	62.0	37.6	20.7
- Rural	45.0	7.5	43.0	65.0	65.8	65.4	57.9	35.6	20.8
- Urban	68.8	20.2	72.1	88.5	88.2	86.9	82.9	57.6	20.0
North-Western									
- Total	42.8	12.3	48.5	66.1	63.3	60.8	51.8	22.7	19.0
- Rural	38.6	10.3	44.0	62.1	59.1	56.2	46.3	20.9	16.6
- Urban	67.3	24.6	73.3	86.6	84.8	83.1	78.8	44.5	41.2
Southern									
- Total	57.7	15.1	60.0	78.0	78.1	78.2	72.6	41.7	26.5
- Rural	52.4	11.7	53.7	73.8	74.0	73.8	67.2	38.1	23.7
- Urban	74.1	27.2	80.4	91.2	90.0	89.6	85.5	58.4	57.1
Western									
- Total	48.5	14.2	57.5	71.5	69.8	68.4	58.4	29.4	23.7
- Rural	45.3	12.2	53.9	68.5	66.8	65.2	54.5	27.6	20.0
- Urban	70.3	27.6	80.1	88.6	87.6	86.0	81.4	49.7	54.2

The literacy rate in Zambia is 56 percent. This means for every two persons in the country over age 5, at least one can read and write. The situation in the urban areas is much more favourable compared to that in the rural areas. Of the target population, 73 percent in the urban areas and 45 percent in the rural areas can read and write. The privileged position of the urban areas may be explained by the observation that urban areas have more schools and that many of the young people educated in rural areas migrate to urban areas in search of employment opportunities and further education.

Among the provinces Copperbelt has the highest percentage of literate population (71 percent). The least is Eastern Province (38 percent). The national pattern, whereby rural areas have lower proportion of literate persons than urban areas, is also reflected in each province. The highest proportions of literate persons are found in age groups 20-24 and 25-29 years. The breakdown of the literate population by sex is given in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2

Literate Population by Age Group, Sex and Province, (Percent), Zambia, 1990

Province and Sex	Total	Age Group							
		5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-44	45+	Not Stated
Zambia Total									
- Male	62.7	14.8	57.7	78.0	82.2	84.2	84.2	60.2	47.3
- Female	50.1	15.7	58.9	72.6	71.2	68.9	56.5	18.4	16.1
Province									
Central									
- Male	61.9	15.2	58.4	76.7	79.6	81.7	82.6	60.6	33.0
- Female	50.6	16.1	60.4	72.6	70.9	68.2	56.8	20.2	14.7
Copperbelt									
- Male	75.8	22.6	74.5	90.3	92.4	93.6	93.4	75.9	71.9
- Female	66.9	23.5	75.4	87.7	87.1	84.9	73.4	31.0	40.7
Eastern									
- Male	46.6	7.8	36.8	58.5	65.1	68.3	68.1	48.9	25.0
- Female	30.8	8.3	37.6	49.6	47.9	45.7	35.0	10.2	19.4
Luapula									
- Male	57.4	8.5	47.5	73.5	78.8	82.1	81.4	63.5	39.5
- Female	42.8	8.5	46.2	66.0	64.5	64.3	52.3	17.6	8.0
Lusaka									
- Male	75.1	21.3	71.3	88.1	91.8	92.9	92.4	75.1	70.5
- Female	64.8	22.3	70.9	83.8	83.9	82.1	71.7	31.7	31.8
Northern									
- Male	56.6	9.4	48.2	73.9	78.3	80.4	79.9	60.3	21.4
- Female	40.9	9.3	46.6	63.8	61.9	59.0	46.7	15.5	20.0
North-Western									
- Male	50.9	12.0	48.6	70.9	73.5	74.6	72.8	39.4	27.3
- Female	35.5	12.7	48.4	61.4	55.0	50.5	35.5	7.5	11.3
Southern									
- Male	62.4	14.3	58.8	79.6	82.1	84.4	84.3	60.3	26.1
- Female	53.2	15.8	61.3	76.5	74.6	72.8	62.0	23.3	27.0
Western									
- Male	54.7	13.7	56.2	74.3	76.1	77.1	74.5	46.3	37.6
- Female	43.3	14.6	58.9	68.8	65.0	62.2	48.0	14.8	14.2

Figure 5.1

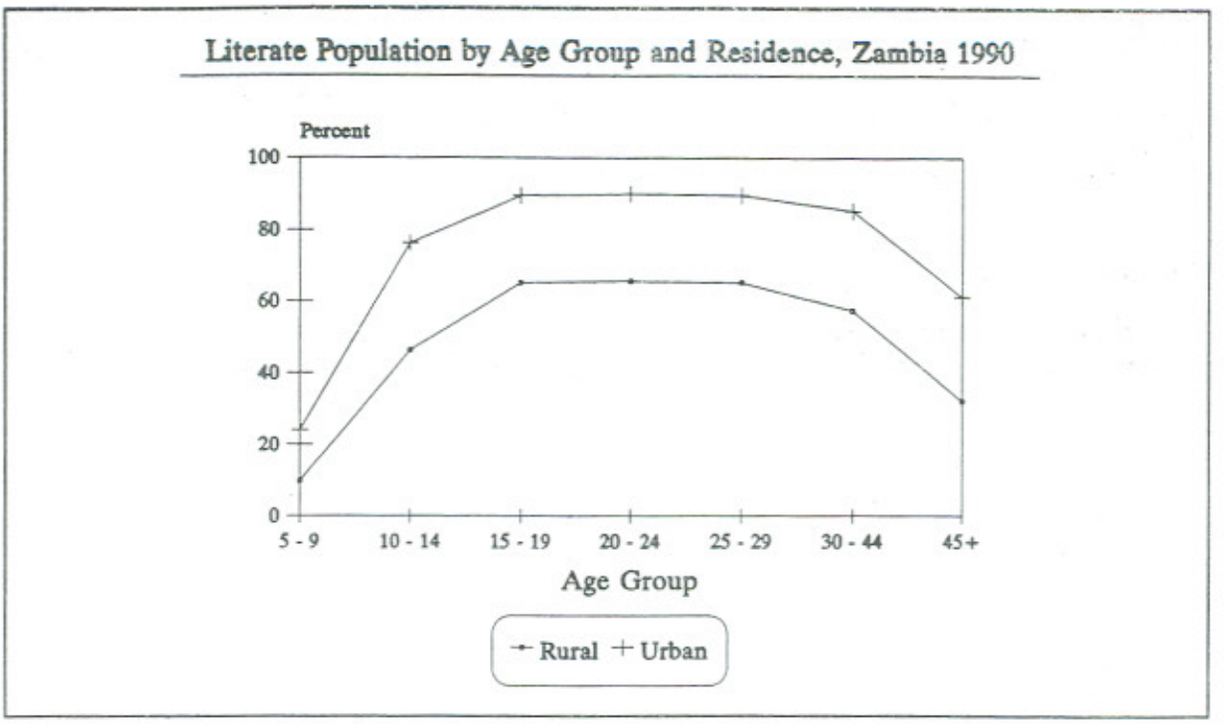
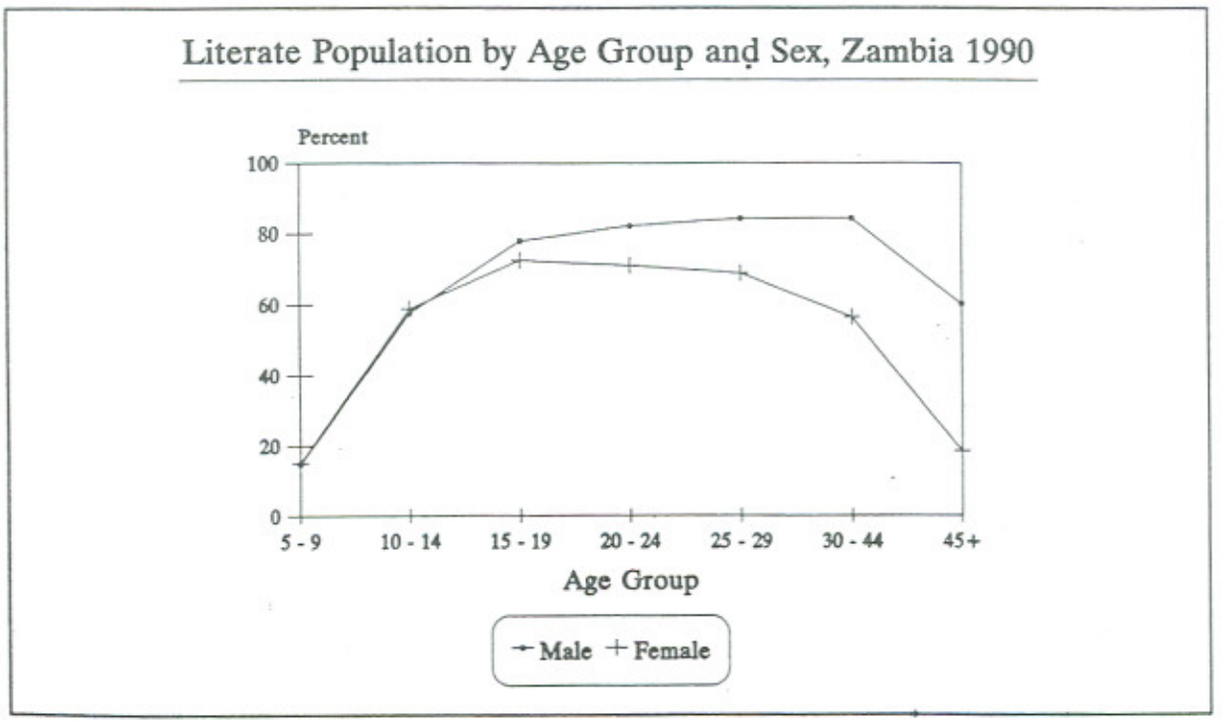


Table 5.2 shows that the total literacy rate is higher for males (63 percent) than females (50 percent) Some parents view the education of daughters as a waste of resources because they bring little long term benefits especially when they are married. This tendency, however, seems to be disappearing. It may be noted that there is practically no difference between male and female literacy proportions for young age groups, i.e., below age 15. The literacy ratio is actually higher for girls than for boys aged 5-14. Above age 15 the disparity increases significantly with the age. For those aged 45 and above the rates are 60 percent for males and 18 percent for females. This is a cohort phenomenon, as few females received any education before independence.

The male-female disparity in literacy is reflected in all provinces of the country. Proportions of literate males range from 47 percent in Eastern to 76 percent in Copperbelt Province, whereas those of females range from 31 percent in Eastern to 67 percent in Copperbelt Province.

Figure 5.2



5.4 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table 5.3 presents information on the population presently attending school.

Table 5.3

Population Presently Attending School by Age, Residence and Province, Zambia, 1980 and 1990

Province/Residence	Age Group						
	Total	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+	Not Stated
Zambia Total (1980)							
- Total	33.5	22.7	77.5	74.9	30.7	0.9	5.6
- Rural	29.4	20.0	71.0	67.1	23.0	0.8	4.7
- Urban	39.9	26.8	87.1	86.5	46.0	1.2	6.9
Zambia Total (1990)							
- Total	39.2	29.2	70.1	65.8	33.9	16.7	5.2
- Rural	29.3	21.2	59.4	54.3	23.9	11.8	4.6
- Urban	57.8	41.8	86.1	82.8	54.2	31.3	6.6
Province (1990)							
Central	40.5	30.8	71.9	65.7	33.2	15.8	6.3
Copperbelt	56.5	43.6	83.2	59.0	15.8	9.8	7.7
Eastern	23.4	17.3	47.7	44.3	20.6	10.7	1.1
Luapula	33.7	24.2	65.0	60.5	25.5	9.4	4.1
Lusaka	52.2	37.8	82.0	77.2	48.6	29.2	2.6
Northern	32.7	22.8	61.7	57.6	27.3	15.4	3.4
North-Western	30.0	24.4	61.3	59.6	26.3	9.3	5.5
Southern	41.0	28.3	72.2	68.1	35.5	18.6	4.4
Western	30.8	22.9	65.6	61.4	27.4	11.9	5.5

The population of Zambia aged 5 years and over which is presently attending school is 39 percent, 29 percent for rural and 58 percent for urban areas. The highest school attendance is found in age group 10-14 years. This may be the best age group upon which one may make a comment on the success of universal primary education. If enrolment was universal the proportion of the presently attending would be close to 100. Seventy percent of those aged 10-14 are presently attending school in Zambia. In urban and rural areas, the corresponding proportions are 86 and 59 percent, respectively.

In terms of overall enrolment, Copperbelt ranks first with 57 percent, whereas the least is Eastern Province (23 percent). All provinces follow the national pattern whereby rural areas have a lower proportion attending school compared to urban areas. The overall enrolment ratio has risen from 34 percent in 1980 to 39 percent in 1990. The ratio for the rural areas has remained stable at about 29 percent over the 1980-1990 intercensal period. A tremendous improvement has occurred in the urban areas where the enrolment ratio rose from 40 percent in 1980 to 58 percent in 1990.

Table 5.4 gives a breakdown of school attendance by sex.

Population Presently Attending School by Sex, Age and Province, (Percent), Zambia, 1980 and 1990

Province/Sex	Age Group						
	Total	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+	Not Stated
Zambia Total (1980)							
- Male	42.4	22.1	78.5	83.5	54.3	2.1	8.9
- Female	26.7	23.3	76.5	64.0	11.0	0.5	3.4
Zambia Total (1990)							
- Male	45.0	28.3	70.3	72.3	48.2	27.2	6.6
- Female	34.2	30.0	70.0	58.7	20.9	10.6	3.9
Province (1990)							
Central							
- Male	45.5	29.9	71.5	71.4	45.6	24.6	7.5
- Female	36.1	31.6	72.3	59.2	21.2	10.2	5.2
Copperbelt							
- Male	60.7	42.5	83.9	67.5	21.7	7.5	7.6
- Female	52.4	44.6	82.5	51.1	10.5	11.9	7.8
Eastern							
- Male	29.0	16.8	47.7	52.6	32.5	17.5	-
- Female	18.8	17.8	47.6	35.1	9.9	6.8	2.7
Luapula							
- Male	40.8	23.7	66.5	69.3	42.6	17.0	7.7
- Female	27.9	24.6	63.6	51.0	12.9	5.6	2.1
Lusaka							
- Male	57.2	36.9	83.2	82.4	61.8	47.8	2.0
- Fema	47.7	38.6	80.9	71.7	33.8	16.8	3.7
Northern							
- Male	39.8	22.4	63.2	67.9	43.1	26.3	3.1
- Female	26.7	23.1	60.1	46.7	15.1	9.6	3.7
North-Western							
- Male	36.3	23.4	61.8	68.1	42.1	16.8	6.2
- Female	24.8	25.4	60.8	50.1	14.2	5.7	4.9
Southern							
- Male	45.8	27.2	71.8	73.4	47.8	26.6	5.6
- Female	36.7	29.3	72.6	62.1	23.8	13.7	3.4
Western							
- Male	36.6	22.0	64.8	67.8	41.9	18.9	8.7
- Female	26.3	23.7	66.4	54.7	16.3	8.6	3.4

The attendance ratio in the country is 45 percent for males and 34 percent for females. In terms of provincial comparison, males in Copperbelt Province lead with an enrolment ratio of 61 percent. Males in Eastern are the least with 29 percent. As of the males, the enrolment ratio for females is highest (52 percent) in Copperbelt and lowest (19 percent) in Eastern province. For all areas considered, enrolment ratios for females are lower than those for males. As for literacy, the difference is very small at young ages and widens significantly at higher ages.

Figure 5.3

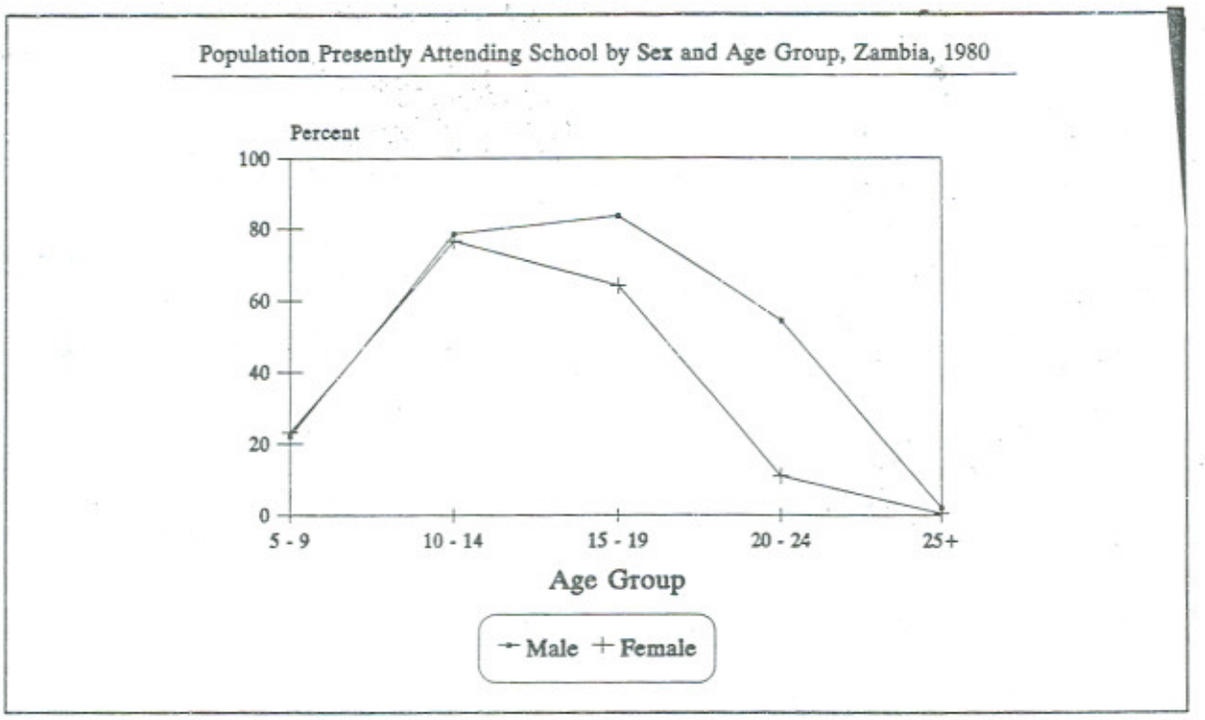
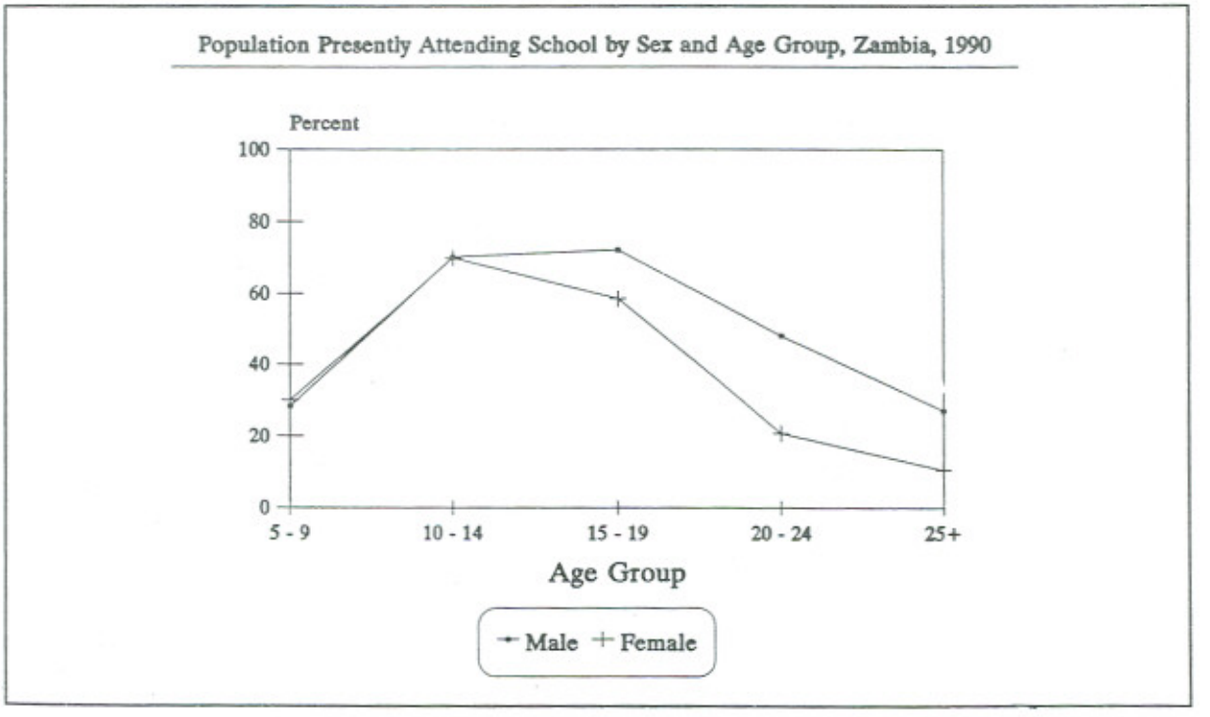


Figure 5.4



Overall enrolment ratios for males and females in Zambia have risen marginally over the 1980 levels. The ratios rose from 42 in 1980 to 45 percent in 1990 for males. As for females the ratios rose from 27 in 1980 to 34 percent in 1990. It may be noted that the enrolment of females grew faster than that of males in the 1980s resulting in a somewhat smaller difference between males and females in 1990 than in 1980. The national picture is reflected in all the provinces except Eastern Province where the ratios declined in the 1980-1990 intercensal period for both males and females.

Data on population presently attending school by age, sex and level of education completed is displayed in Table 5.5.

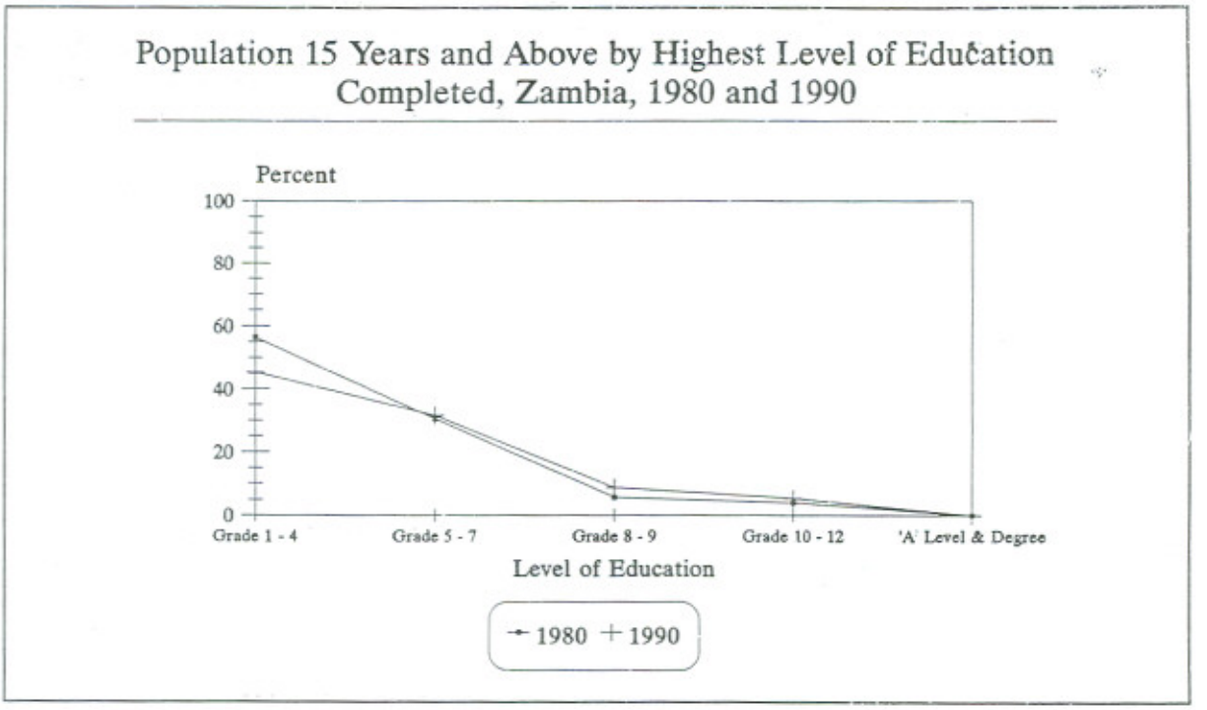
Table 5.5

Population (5 Years and Older) Presently Attending School by Age, Sex, Level of Education Completed and Residence, (Percent), Zambia, 1980 and 1990

Residence/Age Group		Size	Education Level Completed							
			Primary Level		Secondary Level		'A' Level	University Degree	Not Stated	Total
			Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 8-9	Grade 10-12				
Zambia Total (1980)										
Both Sexes										
	Total	1,099,985	56.5	30.5	5.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	100
	5-9	222,515	89.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	10.0	100
	10-14	555,941	68.3	29.1	0 9	0 1	-	-	1.7	100
	15-19	269,483	13.5	59.6	17.5	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	100
	20-24	39,582	5.3	22.3	25.1	44.8	0.8	0.3	1.0	100
	25+	9,742	27.1	28.3	11.7	26.2	0.6	0.7	5.5	100
	Not Stated	2,722	55.4	26.5	6 2	5.1	-	0 0	6.1	100
Zambia Total (1990)										
Both Sexes										
	Total	1,595,486	45 4	31.6	8 8	5.3	0.0	0.0	8.9	100
	5-9	321,584	73.3	0.0	-	-	-	-	26.7	100
	10-14	682,772	61.8	31.7	1.1	0.0	-	-	5.4	100
	15-19	443,648	12.1	55.5	22.6	7.2	0.0	-	2.5	100
	20-24	94,802	5.4	26.0	27.8	37.3	0.3	0.0	3.2	100
	25-29	21,205	8.8	33.8	12.0	39.0	0.6	0.2	5.6	100
	30+	31,011	18.7	32.6	8.4	27.5	0.5	0.3	12.0	100
	Not Stated	464	37.5	26.3	6.0	11.9	-	-	18.3	100
Male	Total	848,502	43.6	32.1	9.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	8.4	100
	5-9	154,493	72.6	0.0	-	-	-	-	27.4	100
	10-14	342,077	63.4	30.1	1.0	0.0	-	-	5.5	100
	15-19	255,855	13.5	56.2	20.9	6.8	-	-	2.5	100
	20-24	64,146	4.5	24.7	29.3	38.3	0.3	0.0	2.8	100
	25-29	12,587	6.1	29.3	12.9	46.2	0.7	0.3	4.4	100
	30+	19,073	15.5	31.2	9.1	35.6	0.6	0.4	7.6	100
	Not Stated	271	36.9	24.4	6.6	14.0	-	-	18.1	100
Female	Total	746,984	47.4	31.0	8.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	100
	5-9	167,091	73.9	0.0	-	-	-	-	26.1	100
	10-14	340,695	60.2	33.2	1.3	0.0	-	-	5.3	100
	15-19	187,793	10.2	54 4	25.0	7 8	0.0	-	2.6	100
	20-24	30,656	7.3	28.7	24.6	35.1	0.2	0.0	4.0	100
	25-29	8,618	12.8	40.3	10.7	28.3	0.3	0.2	7.4	100
	30+	11,938	23.8	34.8	7.4	14.6	0.2	0.2	19.0	100
	Not Stated	193	38.3	29.0	5.2	8.8	-		18.7	100
Rural										
Male	Total	428,023	47.8	32.1	7.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	100
	5-9	69,596	71.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	28.9	100
	10-14	177,286	69.6	23.5	0.6	-	-	-	6.4	100
	15-19	132,742	20.3	58 8	14.4	3.8	0.0	-	2.7	100
	20-24	31,406	6.5	34.2	29.2	26.6	0.1	0.0	3.4	100
	25-29	6,123	9.0	42.1	13.9	28.6	0.2	0.2	5.9	100
	30+	10,699	21.6	39.4	8.6	20.0	0.3	0.1	10.1	100
	Not Stated	171	48 5	24.0	7.0	7 6	-	-	12.9	100
Female	Total	352,896	52.7	29.4	5.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	10.1	100
	5-9	73,995	72.8	0.0	-	-	-	-	27.2	100
	10-14	167,651	67.7	25.6	0 7	0.0	-	-	60.0	100
	15-19	85,453	16.4	58.9	17.6	4.2	0.0	-	2.9	100
	20-24	13,350	11.7	40.0	22.6	20.2	0.1	0.0	5.4	100
	25-29	4,658	16.5	49.1	9.6	15.6	0.1	0.0	9.1	100
	30+	7,666	28.3	36.5	5.4	6 6	0.1	0.0	23.1	100
	Not Stated	123	39.8	27.6	4.1	5.7	-	-	22.8	100
Urban										
Male	Total	420,479	39.4	32.1	11.4	8.9	0.1	-	8.1	100
	5-9	84,897	73.8	0.0	-	-	-	-	26.1	100
	10-14	164,791	56.7	37.2	1 5	0.0	-	-	4.6	100
	15-19	123,113	6.3	53.5	27.9	10.1	0.0	-	2.3	100
	20-24	32,740	2.5	15 7	29.5	49.6	0.5	-	2.2	100
	25-29	6,464	3.2	17.2	12.0	63.0	1.2	0.4	3.0	100
	30+	8,374	7.7	20.8	9.8	55.6	1.1	0.7	4.4	100
	Not Stated	100	17.0	25.0	6.0	25.0	-	-	27.0	100
Female	Total	394,088	42.7	32.5	10.3	5 6	0.0	0.0	8.9	100
	5-9	93,096	74.7	0.0	-	-	-	-	25.3	100
	10-14	173,044	53.0	40.6	1.9	0 0	-	-	4 6	100
	15-19	102,340	5.0	50.7	31.1	10.8	0.0	-	2.3	100
	20-24	17,306	3.9	20.0	26.2	46.6	0.4	0.0	2.9	100
	25-29	3,960	8.5	29.9	12.0	43.3	0.6	0.4	5.4	100
	30+	4,272	8.3	22.8	10.2	51.0	0.8	0.7	6.3	100
	Not Stated	70	35.7	31.4	7.1	14.3	-	-	11.4	100

In 1980, 56.5 percent of the population aged 5 years and older had completed primary grades 1-4, 31 had completed grades 5-7, 6 percent had completed grades 8-9 and 4.0 percent had completed grades 10-12. Negligible proportions had completed either 'A' level or Degree studies. The corresponding figures for 1990 are 45 percent for grades 1-4, 32 percent for grades 5-7, 9 percent for grades 8-9 and 5 percent for grades 10-12. A negligible proportion has completed higher levels. It may be noted that the proportion of persons who had completed lower primary grades 1-4 in 1980 was higher than the one for 1990. However, the proportions of persons who completed higher grades such as grades 8-9 and 10-12 are higher in 1990 than in 1980, (See Figure 5.5). This improvement is for both males and females. The situation in urban areas has improved more than in rural areas.

Figure 5.5



5.5 PREVIOUSLY ATTENDED SCHOOL POPULATION

Data on previous school attendance provides a basis for assessing the performance of the educational system over time. If high proportions are found in age group 5-19 years, this may imply high school drop-out rates at both primary and secondary levels. High proportions at higher educational levels would signify completion of at least primary and secondary levels. Table 5.6 shows the proportion of the population in various groups who previously attended school.

Table 5.6

Population Previously Attended School by Age, Residence and Province, Zambia, 1980 and 1990

Province/Residence	Size	Age Group 5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+	Not Stated	Total
Zambia Total (1980)								
- Total	1,554,999	0.3	3.3	15.0	22.2	57.6	1.6	100
- Rural	798,873	0.5	4.5	17.7	21.4	54 9	1.0	100
- Urban	756,126	0.2	2.0	12.2	23.0	60 4	2.2	100
Zambia Total (1990)								
- Total	2,112,500	0.7	2.6	12.5	20.4	63 7	0 1	100
- Rural	1,074,378	0.9	3.3	13.9	19.8	62.1	0.1	100
- Urban	1,038,122	0.6	1.9	11.2	21.1	65.1	0.1	100
Province (1990)								
Central	210,730	0.7	2.5	12.7	20.5	63.3	0.2	100
Copperbelt	498,856	0.6	1.9	11.4	21.1	64.9	0.1	100
Eastern	195,643	0.8	3.4	12 8	19.4	63.6	0.0	100
Luapula	154,745	0.7	2.9	13.1	18.8	64.2	0.3	100
Lusaka	359,444	0.6	2.1	11.8	21.6	63.8	0.1	100
Northern	210,318	0.9	3.4	14.3	19.3	62.1	0.0	100
North-Western	80,092	0.8	3.0	13 4	20.9	61.8	0.1	100
Southern	251,457	0.9	2.5	12.7	21.0	62.9	0.0	100
Western	151,215	1.0	3.5	13.6	18.6	63.2	0.1	100

The proportions are small for young age groups, 5-19 years, compared to those for older age groups. This is because the majority of the young people are still in school. At ages of 20 years and over, 84 percent have previously attended school. The corresponding percentages for rural and urban areas are 82 and 86, respectively. In all provinces, proportions of those who previously attended school are higher in urban than rural areas. The proportion of population of those previously attended school by age and sex is shown in Table 5.7

Table 5.7

Population Previously Attended School by Sex, Age and Residence, Zambia, 1990

Province/Residence	Size	Age Group 5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+	Not Stated	Total
Zambia Total (1980)								
- Male	846,591	0.3	2.6	9.8	18.3	66.9	2.1	100
- Female	708,408	0.4	4.2	21.2	26.8	46.6	1.0	100
Zambia Total (1990)								
- Male	1,135,549	0.7	2.2	8.9	17.3	70.8	0.1	100
- Female	976,951	0.8	3.0	16.8	24.0	55.5	0.1	100
Province (1990)								
Central								
- Male	114,915	0.6	2.2	9.1	17.6	70.2	0.3	100
- Female	95,815	0.8	2.9	17.1	24.0	55.1	0.1	100
Copperbelt								
- Male	269,585	0.6	1.5	7.8	17.9	72.1	0.1	100
- Female	229,271	0.7	2.3	15.6	24.8	56.6	0.0	100
Eastern								
- Male	110,740	0.7	2.9	9.2	16.4	70.8	0.0	100
- Female	84,903	1.0	4.2	17.6	23.2	54.0	0.0	100
Luapula								
- Male	81,451	0.7	2.5	9.0	15.4	72.0	0.4	100
- Female	73,294	0.7	3.4	17.8	22.5	55.3	0.3	100
Lusaka								
- Male	194,159	0.6	1.6	8.2	18 4	71.2	0.0	100
- Female	165,285	0.7	2.7	16.1	25.4	55.1	0.0	100
Northern								
- Male	113,197	0.9	2.9	9.6	16.2	70.4	0.0	100
- Female	97,121	1.0	4.1	19.9	23.0	52.0	0.0	100
North-Western								
- Male	44,251	0.7	2.5	8.9	17.5	70.3	0.1	100
- Female	35,841	1.0	3.7	19.0	25.0	51.2	0.1	100
Southern								
- Male	130,472	0.8	2.4	9.5	18.4	68.9	0.0	100
- Female	120,985	0.9	2.8	16.1	23.9	56.3	0.0	100
Western								
- Male	76,772	1.0	3.4	11.1	15.7	68.7	0.1	100
- Female	74,443	1.0	3.6	16.3	21.5	57.5	0.1	100

The proportions of males and females aged 20 years and older who previously attended school are 88 and 79 percent, respectively. At age group 15-19 years, the proportions of females who have previously attended school are markedly higher than of males. This is an indication that more females than males drop out of the education system early. This is the case for all provinces of Zambia.

At older age groups of 20 years and older, 80 percent had previously attended school in 1980 compared to 84 percent in 1990. This shows a rise in the proportion of previously attended school population since 1980. The same can be said about the rural and urban areas of Zambia. In 1980, proportions of males in age group 15-19 years are higher than those of females. This means that for both census years (1980 and 1990) females have been dropping out of the education system earlier than males.

5.6 HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED

Educational achievements are assessed by analysing data on the highest level of education completed by the population aged 15 years and older. This age group is picked because by age 15 years most of them would have completed at least primary level of education. Tables 5.8 and 5.9 show the percentage distribution of population aged 15 years and older by highest level of education completed.

Table 5.8

Population (15 Years and Above) by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Age Group, (Percent), Zambia, 1980 and 1990.

Age Group	Sex	Total Population	Highest Level Completed							
			No Schooling	Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 8-9	Grade 10-12	A'Level/* Degree	Not Stated	Total
Zambia (1980)										
15+	Both	2,815,386	35.2	18.5	29.6	6.4	9.1	0.2	1.0	100
	Male	1,349,593	24.1	17.8	34.3	8.4	13.9	0.2	1.3	100
	Female	1,465,793	46.2	19.4	24.2	4.5	4.7	0.2	0.8	100
15-19	Both	592,972	14.4	17.0	51.5	9.8	6.6	0.0	0.7	100
	Male	284,668	10.9	16.5	54.4	10.7	6.8	0.0	0.7	100
	Female	308,304	17.7	17.5	48.7	9.0	6.4	0.0	0.7	100
20-24	Both	473,779	17.7	13.0	40.4	7.6	20.2	0 3	0.8	100
	Male	213,545	11.0	9.0	40.5	9.5	28.8	0.3	0.9	100
	Female	260,234	23.2	16.3	40.2	6.1	13.2	0.2	0.8	100
25-44	Both	1,079,312	36.0	19.1	24.4	6.9	11.7	0.6	1.3	100
	Male	499,033	18.9	16.3	31.8	10.6	19.8	1.0	1.6	100
	Female	580,279	50.6	21.5	18.1	3.7	4.7	0.4	1.0	100
45+	Both	669,323	62.0	22.6	10.8	1.7	1.5	0.2	1.2	100
	Male	352,347	50.2	25.2	17 8	2.8	2.3	0.2	1.5	100
	Female	316,976	73.8	20.6	3.7	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.8	100
Zambia (1990)	Both	3,949,925	33.4	11.2	31.5	9.6	12.9	0.1	1.3	100
	Male	1,915,926	24.2	11.8	33.6	10.9	17.9	0.2	1.4	100
15+	Female	2,033,999	42.1	10.7	29.5	8.2	8.2	0.1	1.2	100
15-19	Both	922,220	23.2	11.6	44.6	14.4	4.4	0.1	1.7	100
	Male	440,877	20.2	12.7	46.1	14 4	4.7	0.1	1.8	100
	Female	475,343	26.0	10.6	43.3	14.4	4.1	0.0	1.6	100
20-24	Both	695,298	24.3	7.0	36.2	15.9	15.5	-	1.1	100
	Male	322,691	19.1	6.1	35.5	18.8	19.3	-	1.2	100
	Female	372,607	28.8	7.8	36.8	13.3	12.2	-	1.1	100
25-29	Both	522,190	24.9	7.1	35.1	8.4	23.3	0.2	0.9	100
	Male	243,331	17.6	5.5	33.9	10.4	31.4	0.3	0.9	100
	Female	278,859	31.3	8.6	36.1	6.7	16.3	0.1	0.9	100
30-44	Both	973,090	30.9	10.6	28.1	7.2	21.7	0.4	1.1	100
	Male	475,042	18.1	8.1	29.8	8.9	33.3	0.7	1.1	100
	Female	498,048	43.0	13.0	26.5	5.5	10.5	0.4	1.1	100
45+	Both	837,127	60.4	17.6	14.7	2.4	3.3	0.2	1.4	100
	Male	427,985	42.5	22.9	23.4	4.0	5.3	0.3	1.6	100
	Female	409,142	80.9	11.9	4.2	0.8	0.9	0.1	1.2	100
Rural	Both	2,384,117	44.6	13.4	29.3	6.0	5.5	0.0	1.2	100
15+	Male	1,117,375	33.6	15.0	33.9	7.8	8.4	0.0	1.3	100
	Female	1,266,742	54.4	11.9	25.1	4.5	3.0	0.0	1.1	100
Urban	Both	1,565,808	16.4	8.0	34.9	14.9	24.1	0.3	1.4	100
15+	Male	798,551	11.1	7.4	33.1	15.4	31.3	0.8	1.4	100
	Female	767,257	21.9	8.6	36.7	14.4	16.9	0.2	1.3	100

Table 5.9

Population (15 Years and Above) by Highest Level of Education Completed and Sex, (Percent), Province, 1990

Province	Sex	Total Population	Highest Level Completed							
			No Schooling	Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 8-9	Grade 10-12	A'Level/ Degree	Not Stated	Total
Central	Both	388,869	32.9	11.5	33.3	9.2	11.6	0.2	1.3	100
	Male	193,666	24.8	12.2	35.0	10.3	16.0	0.3	1.5	100
	Female	195,203	41.0	10.8	31.6	8.1	7.2	0.1	1.3	100
Copperbelt	Both	768,340	17.9	8.7	36.4	14.4	21.0	0.2	1.4	100
	Male	396,800	12.5	8.3	34.8	15.0	27.5	0.4	1.5	100
	Female	371,540	23.6	9.1	38.0	13.7	14.0	0.1	1.5	100
Eastern	Both	516,984	52.5	12.2	23.4	5.4	5.3	0.1	1.1	100
	Male	240,939	40.3	14.3	29.0	6.9	8.1	0.1	1.3	100
	Female	276,045	63.2	10.3	18.6	4.0	2.9	*	1.0	100
Luapula	Both	466,404	61.0	9.6	18.8	5.2	4.9	*	0.5	100
	Male	231,477	57.3	9.3	20.0	5.9	7.0	*	0.5	100
	Female	234,927	64.7	9.8	17.6	2.7	2.9	*	0.5	100
Lusaka	Both	541,115	19.0	8.5	34.0	12.3	24.2	0.7	1.3	100
	Male	277,408	12.9	7.9	33.2	13.1	30.6	1.1	1.2	100
	Female	263,707	25.4	9.0	34.8	11.6	17.5	0.4	1.3	100
Northern	Both	439,350	40.0	12.9	30.3	7.7	7.8	0.0	1.2	100
	Male	205,249	28.0	13.9	35.2	9.6	11.8	0.1	1.3	100
	Female	234,101	50.5	12.0	26.0	6.0	4.2	0.0	1.2	100
N/Western	Both	211,532	50.2	11.4	24.9	6.5	5.7	0.1	1.1	100
	Male	97,466	38.1	13.7	29.5	8.6	8.7	0.1	1.2	100
	Female	114,066	60.5	9.4	21.0	4.6	3.2	0.1	1.0	100
Southern	Both	462,030	31.2	12.0	35.0	9.2	11.2	0.1	1.3	100
	Male	223,068	23.6	12.5	36.7	10.5	15.1	0.2	1.4	100
	Female	238,962	38.2	11.5	33.3	8.0	7.7	0.1	1.2	100
Western	Both	338,994	45.2	12.6	27.8	6.5	6.7	0.1	1.1	100
	Male	149,530	34.9	14.9	31.1	8.0	9.8	0.1	1.2	100
	Female	189,464	53.3	10.8	25.1	5.4	4.4	0.1	0.9	100

Note: (*) The percentages are negligible.

The proportion of the population aged 15 years and over without any formal schooling is 33 percent. The proportions of males and females without formal schooling are 24 and 42 percent, respectively. The proportion of the population which had formal schooling in 1980 was 35 percent. Proportions for males and females were 24 and 46 percent, respectively.

There has been a marginal reduction in the proportion of persons without formal schooling between 1980 and 1990. This situation is also applicable to females, whereas the proportion for males has remained constsant at about 24 percent. The proportions of those who have never had formal schooling is much higher in rural (45 percent) than urban areas (16 percent) while of those who have completed secondary education are higher in urban (39 percent) than rural areas (12 percent).

5.7 FIELD OF STUDY

Table 5.10 shows the population of Zambia which has undergone training in some selected fields of study.

Table 5.10

Education Completed by Fields of Study, (Percent), Zambia, 1990

Field of Study	Size	Total	Level of Education Completed					
			1-7	8-9	10-12	'A' Level	Degree	Not Stated
Zambia Total - Males								
Natural Science	1,846	100	9.2	6.3	64.3	7.2	10.8	2.2
Civil Engineering	1,791	100	17.5	6.0	66.2	4.5	3.2	2.6
Electronic Engineering	6,172	100	13.4	6.3	75.3	2.0	1.5	1.5
Mechanic Engineering	11,387	100	17.4	8.6	69.0	1.8	1.1	2.0
Mining Engineering	1,943	100	29.3	5.9	56.2	3.5	2.7	2.3
Architecture	1,337	100	10.9	38.1	44.1	3.1	1.5	2.2
Medicine and Surgery	1,994	100	14.3	6.5	66.3	5.2	5.3	2.3
Pharmacy	1,748	100	7.2	2.7	85.3	1.0	0.8	3.1
Nursing	1,029	100	12.0	7.2	73.5	3.3	2.1	1.9
Medical Technology	1,852	100	12.9	7.6	73.4	2.2	2.4	1.6
Computer Science	766	100	3.3	3.8	79.0	5.0	4.7	4.3
Economics	1,205	100	5.2	3.9	68.0	9.4	11.9	1.7
Accountancy	11,759	100	6.1	5.0	83.5	2.8	1.3	1.4
Teacher Training	22,899	100	10.8	10.5	74.1	1.8	1.2	1.5
Law/Jurisprudence	2,584	100	18.0	9.7	63.9	4.6	2.6	1.2
Fine Arts	856	100	21.6	6.7	61.9	4.2	2.7	2.9
Social Welfare	1,129	100	19.7	11.3	60.4	3.4	2.6	2.6
Criminology	2,583	100	24.5	13.6	59.8	0.3	0.1	1.6
Business Administration	6,816	100	10.0	7.5	74.9	3.7	2.1	1.8
Secretarial Training	3,384	100	18.7	13.0	65.6	0.9	0.2	1.6
Office Machine	1,302	100	24.2	10.3	61.8	0.5	0.5	2.7
Service Trade	1,308	100	38.0	9.6	47.6	0.9	-	3.9
Agricultural/Forestry/Fisheries	6,711	100	20.8	10.4	63.0	2.1	1.6	2.0
Wood work	4,730	100	48.0	13.3	34.9	0.2	0.0	3.6
Textiles	1,188	100	36.3	13.1	45.3	1.3	0.1	3.9
Zambia Total - Females								
Natural Science	559	100	16.5	10.4	51.2	8.4	10.4	3.2
Civil Engineering	62	100	17.7	12.9	54.8	3.2	3.2	8.1
Electronic Engineering	148	100	18.9	1.4	70.3	2.7	3.4	3.4
Mechanic Engineering	149	100	25.5	5.4	59.7	2.7	2.0	4.7
Mining Engineering	56	100	71.4	-	16.1	1.8	1.8	8.9
Architecture	372	100	4.0	68.3	24.7	0.5	0.3	2.2
Medicine and Surgery	391	100	6.1	5.1	60.1	11.3	4.3	13.0
Pharmacy	584	100	4.5	1.7	85.8	1.5	1.4	5.2
Nursing	9,422	100	7.7	8.2	80.9	0.9	0.8	1.6
Medical Technology	304	100	7.6	6.6	69.4	5.3	6.9	3.3
Computer Science	342	100	4.1	4.1	84.2	2.9	3.2	1.5
Economics	924	100	20.9	14.2	54.2	3.2	5.4	2.2
Accountancy	2,409	100	3.7	3.6	87.6	2.2	1.0	1.9
Teacher Training	14,980	100	9.7	12.6	73.7	1.5	0.8	1.6
Law/Jurisprudence	283	100	5.7	5.7	70.7	7.4	2.5	2.1
Fine Arts	206	100	9.7	3.9	59.2	8.3	15.5	3.4
Social Welfare	592	100	24.7	13.9	51.7	2.4	4.4	3.0
Criminology	159	100	11.3	13.8	69.2	1.3	-	4.4
Business Administration	1,212	100	7.1	6.7	77.0	4.3	3.0	2.0
Secretarial Training	16,954	100	5.6	11.2	81.0	0.7	-	1.5
Office Machine	338	100	8.6	9.8	79.6	0.3	0.6	1.2
Service Trade	1,081	100	37.9	16.6	41.7	0.8	0.3	2.7
Agricultural/Forestry/Fisheries	692	100	13.7	5.9	72.1	3.3	1.9	3.0
Wood work	129	100	39.5	9.3	46.5	0.8	-	3.9
Textiles	2,135	100	25.8	23.6	48.5	0.3	-	1.9

The most popular fields of study for males are Teacher Training (22,899), Accountancy (11,759), Mechanical Engineering (11,387), Business Administration (6,816) and Electronic Engineering (6,172). The most common fields for females are Secretarial (16,954), Teacher training (14,980) and Nursing (9,432). Most persons trained in the selected fields of study completed grades 10-12 because this is the minimum grade range to be attained for acceptance into most training institutions.

Table 5.11 shows the population of those who have undergone training in selected fields of study by provinces.

Table 5.11

Education Completed by Fields of Study, (Percent), by Province, 1990

Field of Study	Province									
	Total	Central	C/belt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	N/western	Southern	Western
Males										
Electrical Engineering	6,172	517	2,752	156	135	1,822	235	76	386	93
Mechanical Engineering	11,387	917	4,429	412	278	3,562	605	145	822	217
Mining Engineering	1,943	113	1,119	85	118	119	201	50	61	77
Industrial Engineering	2,557	172	820	424	74	252	286	57	249	223
Medicine and Surgery	1,994	199	425	154	130	507	158	71	214	136
Pharmacy	1,748	119	461	243	159	207	200	82	168	109
Nursing	1,029	74	176	162	69	161	100	114	104	69
Medical Technology	1,852	153	395	132	132	458	167	101	175	139
Accountancy	11,759	766	3,498	459	292	5,092	471	158	717	306
Teacher Training	22,899	2,164	4,459	2,476	2,102	2,702	2,853	1,182	2,942	2,019
Law/Jurisprudence	2,584	226	556	193	90	815	203	67	217	217
Criminology	2,583	283	632	138	184	480	295	158	228	185
Business Administration	6,816	473	2,240	279	188	2,691	290	101	385	169
Secretarial Training	2,958	145	268	372	251	730	422	152	381	236
Agricultural/Forestry/Fisheries	6,711	844	1,061	589	480	1,319	661	372	956	429
Wood work	4,730	389	1,186	304	349	1,205	544	160	375	218
Females										
Electrical Engineering	148	8	54	9	4	51	3	4	8	7
Mechanical Engineering	149	9	37	11	3	54	9	-	17	9
Mining Engineering	56	2	17	8	4	3	7	2	3	10
Industrial Engineering	1,152	74	234	226	25	39	187	40	145	182
Medicine and Surgery	391	40	89	28	6	145	23	13	30	17
Pharmacy	584	44	175	68	47	77	60	27	55	31
Nursing	9,422	729	3,181	482	330	2,300	452	321	1,176	451
Medical Technology	304	29	65	14	12	122	17	8	31	6
Accountancy	2,409	154	707	63	28	1,192	48	26	154	37
Teacher Training	14,980	1,341	4,280	1,053	676	3,190	1,139	376	1,879	1,046
Law/Jurisprudence	283	21	68	21	6	133	8	3	11	12
Criminology	159	16	57	2	8	34	11	7	10	14
Business Administration	1,212	57	336	33	22	614	58	13	63	16
Secretarial Training	15,229	701	3,590	587	374	7,537	583	279	1,076	502
Agricultural/Forestry/Fisheries	692	84	138	40	26	188	62	19	90	45
Wood work	129	5	21	6	13	32	21	6	19	6

The largest numbers of males in the field of Teacher Training, Pharmacy, Nursing, Criminology and all Engineering fields are in Copperbelt Province while the remaining fields are most prominent in Lusaka. For females, the largest number are also found in either Lusaka or Coppebelt Provinces. However, in the field of Industrial Engineering a much larger number (226) is in Eastern Province than 39 percent in Lusaka Province. Copperbelt and Lusaka are the most economically developed provinces in Zambia, thus the large share of trained personnel residing in them.

Further, the distribution of the population which has completed training in a particular field appears to be related to the nature of economic activities in the province. Lusaka as the administrative centre is dominated by persons with secretarial training. It also has the highest number of persons trained in accountancy, business administration and law/jurisprudence.

Table 5.12 shows the educational levels completed by persons with certificates and diplomas.

Table 5.12

Certificates and Diplomas by Level of Education, Sex and Residence, (Percent), Zambia. 1990

Certificates and Diplomas	Size	Education Completed				
		1-7	8-9	10-12	'A' Level	Total
Zambia						
Certificates						
Total	178,824	23.4	12.9	63.2	0.5	100
Male	119,361	26.6	12.4	60.5	0.5	100
Female	59,463	16.8	14.0	68.7	0.5	100
Rural						
Total	57,210	37.4	14.9	47.3	0.4	100
Male	43,064	38.4	14.4	46.8	0.4	100
Female	14,146	34.3	16.3	49.0	0.4	100
Urban						
Total	121,614	16.8	12.0	70.7	0.5	100
Male	76,297	20.0	11.2	68.3	0.4	100
Female	45,317	11.4	13.2	74.8	0.6	100
Diplomas						
Total	42,755	5.1	3.6	83.5	7.8	100
Male	34,287	5.5	3.6	83.4	7.5	100
Female	8,468	4.0	3.9	83.5	8.7	100
Rural						
Total	5,850	11.7	6.3	73.8	8.3	100
Male	4,910	11.7	6.3	74.4	7.6	100
Female	940	11.6	6.0	70.3	12.1	100
Urban						
Total	36,905	4.0	3.2	85.1	7.7	100
Male	29,377	4.3	3.1	85.0	7.5	100
Female	7,528	3.2	3.8	90.2	2.7	100

The majority of certificate holders (63 percent) and Diploma holders (84 percent) in Zambia completed grades 10-12. This is also the case rural and urban areas. However in the case of Diploma holders, proportions of persons who completed 'A' level of education are more significant than certificate holders. High proportions of those who completed upper secondary education indicate that in order to pursue most diploma and certificate courses, persons need to complete at least secondary education.

Table 5.13

Diplomas by Level of Education, Sex and Province, (Percent), 1990

Province and Sex		Education Level Completed					
		Size	1-7	8-9	10-12	'A' Level	Total
Diplomas							
Central	Total	3,213	6.1	4.8	81.0	8.1	100
	Male	2,631	6.5	5.0	80.8	7.7	100
	Female	582	4.5	4.1	81.9	9.5	100
Copperbelt	Total	13,621	4.7	3.2	85.8	6.3	100
	Male	11,032	4.9	3.1	85.8	6.2	100
	Female	2,589	4.1	3.7	85.8	6.4	100
Eastern	Total	1,639	9.2	5.8	78.8	6.2	100
	Male	1,392	8.9	5.9	79.2	6.0	100
	Female	247	10.5	4.9	76.9	7.7	100
Luapula	Total	1,182	9.4	3.6	82.6	4.4	100
	Male	1,070	9.0	3.4	83.6	4.0	100
	Female	112	13.4	6.3	72.3	8.0	100
Lusaka	Total	16,136	3.7	3.1	83.9	0.1	100
	Male	12,377	3.9	2.9	83.8	9.4	100
	Female	3,759	2.7	3.6	84.3	9.4	100
Northern	Total	1,934	8.8	4.9	81.1	5.2	100
	Male	1,694	9.2	4.7	81.0	5.0	100
	Female	240	6.3	5.8	81.7	6.3	100
North-Western	Total	889	6.3	4.3	79.8	9.6	100
	Male	724	6.2	4.7	82.1	7.0	100
	Female	165	6.7	2.4	69.7	21.2	100
Southern	Total	3,197	5.6	4.2	82.0	8.3	100
	Male	2,566	6.0	4.3	81.8	8.0	100
	Female	631	4.0	3.6	82.7	9.7	100
Western	Total	1,195	7.4	6.5	76.8	9.2	100
	Male	997	7.4	6.4	77.7	8.4	100
	Female	198	7.6	7.1	72.2	13.1	100

Table 5.13 shows that the majority of diploma holders in all provinces have completed secondary education. In Eastern, Lusaka, Luapula and Northern Provinces, proportions of those who have completed 'A' level of education are lower than those who have completed primary education.

5.8 SUMMARY

Results from the 1990 Census show that 56 percent of Zambians can read and write. The corresponding proportion is higher in urban (73 percent) than rural (45 percent) areas. A higher proportion of males (63 percent) than females (50 percent) are literate. Percentages are 63 and 50 for males and females, respectively.

The population of Zambia which is presently attending school is 39 percent. The percentages for rural and urban areas are 29 and 58 respectively. The overall attendance rate for males in the country is 45 percent while that for females is 34.2 percent. The enrolment ratio has risen from 34 percent in 1980 to 39 percent in 1990. Proportions of persons who have completed higher grades such as 8-9 and 10-12 are higher for 1990 than 1980. The census results also show that the most common fields of study for males are teacher training, accountancy, mechanical engineering, business administration and electronic engineering. As for females, the most common fields of study are secretarial, teacher training and nursing. It has been observed that most of the certificate and diploma holders have completed secondary education. Proportions for those who have completed 'A' level of education are higher for diploma than certificate holders.

CHAPTER 6

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Information on economic characteristics is used to plan, monitor, evaluate and formulate policies and programmes to enhance human resources development. In addition, the information can be used to study the observed level and distribution of income among individuals and households.

During the 1990 Census of population, Housing and Agriculture, information was collected from all persons 12 years and over on the following characteristics:-

- Economic activity,
- Employment Status,
- Occupation,
- Industry and
- Educational attainment.

6.2 WORKING-AGE POPULATION

The Census in 1990 defines the working-age population as all persons 12 years and over. Table 6.1 presents population 12 years and over by age group, residence and sex for 1980 and 1990. The working-age population in Zambia has increased by 39.8 percent between 1980 and 1990. The increase of the male working-age population of 40.8 percent is more than that of the female working-age population of 38.9 percent. In urban areas, the working-age population has increased by 40.9 percent, while it has increased by 39.1 percent in rural areas. The increase of 42.7 percent for the male working-age population in rural areas is more than the increase of 36.0 percent for the female working-age population; in urban areas, on the other hand, the increase of 38.2 percent in the male working-age population is less than the increase in the female working-age population of 43.8 percent.

Table 6.1

Population 12 Years and Over by Broad Age Groups, Residence and Sex, (Percent), Zambia, 1980 and 1990

Residence, Sex and Year		Size	Total	12-19	20-24	25-29	30-59	60+	Not Stated
Zambia									
-Total	1980	3,319,538	100.0	31.0	14.3	10.1	35.0	7.4	2.2
	1990	4,640,427	100.0	33.2	15.3	11.5	33.2	6.6	0.2
- Male	1980	1,602,345	100.0	31.5	13.3	9.9	34.9	8.1	2.3
	1990	2,255,686	100.0	33.4	14.6	11.0	33.4	7.3	0.3
- Female	1980	1,717,193	100.0	30.6	15.2	10.4	35.0	6.7	2.1
	1990	2,384,741	100.0	33.1	16.0	11.9	32.9	5.9	0.2
Residence									
Rural - Total	1980	2,007,298	100.0	30.8	12.7	8.5	35.9	10.3	1.8
	1990	2,791,707	100.0	32.5	14.3	10.6	33.2	9.1	0.3
- Male	1980	926,461	100.0	33.0	12.2	8.0	33.3	11.7	1.8
	1990	1,321,860	100.0	34.2	13.8	10.2	31.3	10.2	0.3
- Female	1980	1,080,837	100.0	28.8	13.2	8.9	38.1	9.1	1.9
	1990	1,469,847	100.0	31.0	14.7	11.0	34.9	8.1	0.3
Urban - Total	1980	1,312,240	100.0	31.4	16.6	12.6	33.7	2.9	2.8
	1990	1,848,720	100.0	34.3	16.8	12.8	33.1	2.8	0.2
- Male	1980	675,884	100.0	29.4	14.8	12.3	37.2	3.2	3.1
	1990	933,826	100.0	32.2	15.8	12.1	36.5	3.2	0.2
- Female	1980	636,356	100.0	33.5	18.0	13.0	29.9	2.6	2.5
	1990	914,894	100.0	36.4	18.5	13.4	29.6	2.4	0.2

6.3 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The labour force or economically active population is defined as all persons 12 years and over who are classified as employed or as unemployed. These are the total number of persons who are actually available to produce goods and services for the country. The economically active population by residence and sex are given in Table 6.2. According to this table, the labour force increased by 23.7 percent, from 1,856,593 in 1980 to 2,295,791 in 1990. The increase of 25.1 percent in the male labour force is more than the increase of 21.1 percent for female labour force. A big proportion of the labour force (64.4 percent in 1990 and 61.5 percent in 1980) is in rural areas, as compared to the labour force in urban areas (35.6 percent in 1990 and 38.5 percent in 1980).

The employed population includes all persons who: work for renumeration in the form of wages, salaries, commissions or pay in kind; operate their own businesses without employing others, and; work in a family business or farm without pay or profit. Of the 2,295,791 total labour force in Zambia, 2,101,477 or 87.6 percent are employed. The employed population almost doubled from 1980 to 1990. The remarkable increase of 155.0 percent in the female employed labour force is much more than the increase of 64.2 percent in the male employed labour force. The proportion of the employed population residing in rural areas has increased from only 56.0 percent in 1980 to 88.8 percent in 1990, while in urban areas it has dropped from 44.0 percent in 1980 to 11.2 percent in 1990. The spectacular increase in female employment must have been due both to the increased female participation in the informal sector economic activities, as well as the improved coverage of female economic activities in the 1990 Census compared to the 1980 Census.

The unemployed population has declined by 63.6 percent, from 784,264 in 1980 to 285,314 in 1990. The decline of 71.9 percent in the female unemployed population is more than the decline of 55.1 percent for the male unemployed population. In 1980, more than two thirds of the unemployed are in rural and less than one third are in urban areas, while in 1990, slightly more than half the unemployed are in rural areas and less than half are in urban areas. The big decline in the number of persons who are unemployed between the two censuses is due both to the fact that many persons who were previously unemployed or outside the labour force subsequently took up mainly informal sector economic activities and that there are better screening questions to determine whether or not a person was really unemployed during the 1990 Census enumeration.

The economically inactive population comprises all persons 12 years and over who are classified neither as employed nor as unemployed during the period of reference; that is, that part of the working-age population considered to be outside the labour force. The economically inactive population has increased by 54.2 percent, from 1,458,121 in 1980 to 2,248,942 in 1990. The increase of 75.5 percent in the male economic inactivity is more than the increase of 45.8 percent in the economic inactivity of females. There are only slight changes in the proportions of the economically inactive population in the rural areas and those who reside in urban areas.

The proportion of the inactive population residing in rural areas in 1990 is 56.3 percent, while it is 59.1 percent in 1980. Similarly, the proportion of the economically inactive population residing in urban areas is 43.7 percent in 1990 and 40.9 percent in 1980.

Table 6.2

Current Economically Active Population 12 Years and Over by Residence and Sex, (Percent), Zambia, 1980 and 1990

Activity and Sex	Residence							
	1980				1990			
	Total Number	Total	Rural	Urban	Total Number	Total	Rural	Urban
Population								
- Total	3,319,538	100	60.5	39.5	4,640,426	100	60.2	38.8
- Male	1,602,345	100	57.8	42.2	2,225,685	100	58.6	41.4
- Female	1,717,193	100	62.9	37.1	2,384,741	100	61.6	38.4
Labour Force								
- Total	1,856,593	100	61.5	38.5	2,295,791	100	64.4	35.6
- Male	1,184,596	100	57.8	42.2	1,482,211	100	60.7	39.3
- Female	671,997	100	68.2	37.1	813,580	100	71.1	28.9
Employed								
- Total	1,072,329	100	56.0	44.0	2,010,477	100	88.8	11.2
- Male	796,976	100	52.2	47.8	1,308,282	100	60.9	39.1
- Female	275,353	100	67.1	32.9	702,195	100	74.0	26.0
Unemployed								
- Total	784,264	100	69.0	31.0	285,314	100	56.9	43.1
- Male	387,620	100	69.2	30.8	173,929	100	59.2	40.8
- Female	396,644	100	68.9	31.1	111,385	100	53.2	46.8
Inactive								
- Total	1,458,121	100	59.1	40.9	2,248,942	100	56.3	43.7
- Male	414,210	100	58.0	42.0	727,043	100	54.9	55.1
- Female	1,043,911	100	59.6	40.4	1,521,899	100	57.0	43.0
Not Stated								
- Total	4,824	100	54.7	45.3	95,693	100	49.5	50.5
- Male	3,539	100	51.1	48.9	46,431	100	50.1	49.9
- Female	1,285	100	64.4	35.6	49,262	100	48.9	51.1

Table 6.3 shows the percent distribution of the current economically active population 12 years and over by age in 1990. Of the total labour force, half of the persons are in the broad young age group of 12-29 years, 37.7 percent are in the broad adult age group of 30-54 years and 10.8 percent are in the broad older age group of 55 years and over. Similarly, the percent distribution of the male labour force is 47.1 percent, 40.8 percent and 11.9 percent, and that of the female labour force is 59.1 percent, 32.0 percent and 8.8 percent, for the above respective broad age groups.

The age distribution of the employed labour force shows a pattern that is broadly akin to the one for the total labour force. The percent distribution of the unemployed labour force and the economically inactive by age, however, are different from the pattern displayed by the total labour force. The unemployed and the inactive have even more of their population in the young age group of 12-29 years than in the older broad age groups. Three quarters of the unemployed are 12-29 years, while less than one fourth are more than 30 years. Two thirds of the inactive have ages ranging from 12 to 29 years, while less than one third have ages of 30 years or over.

Figure 6.1

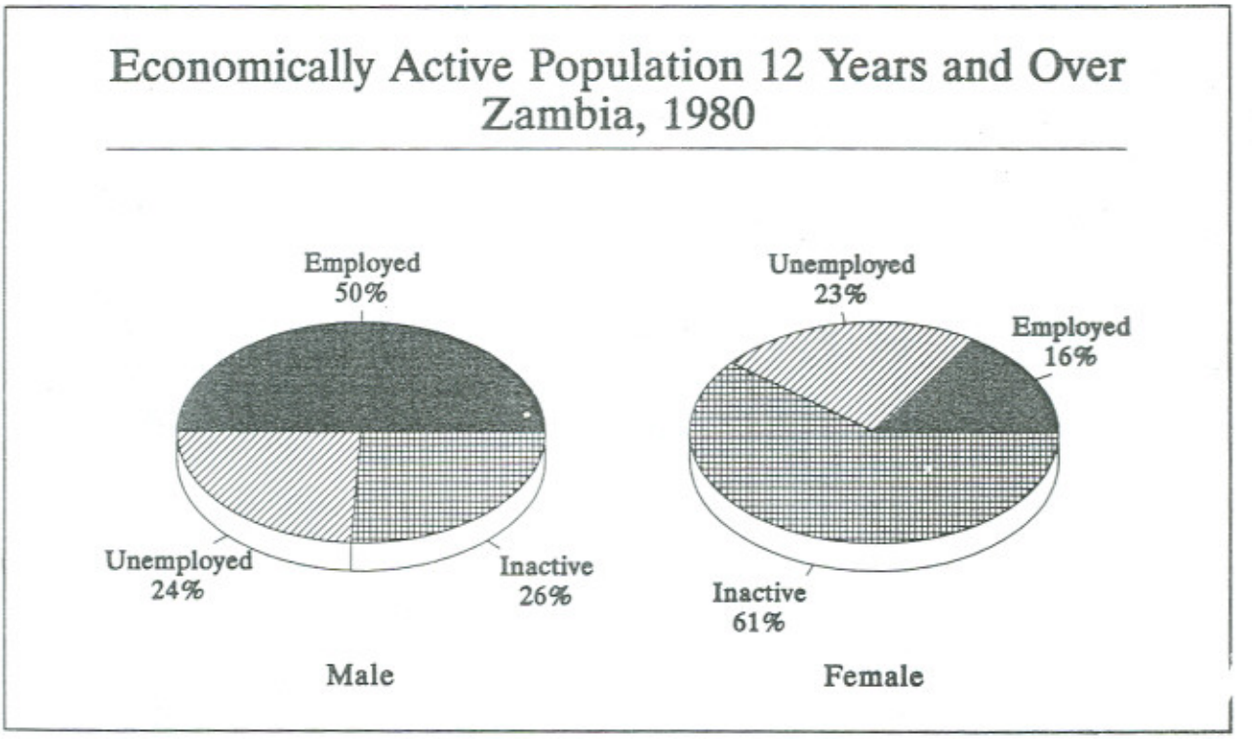


Figure 6.2

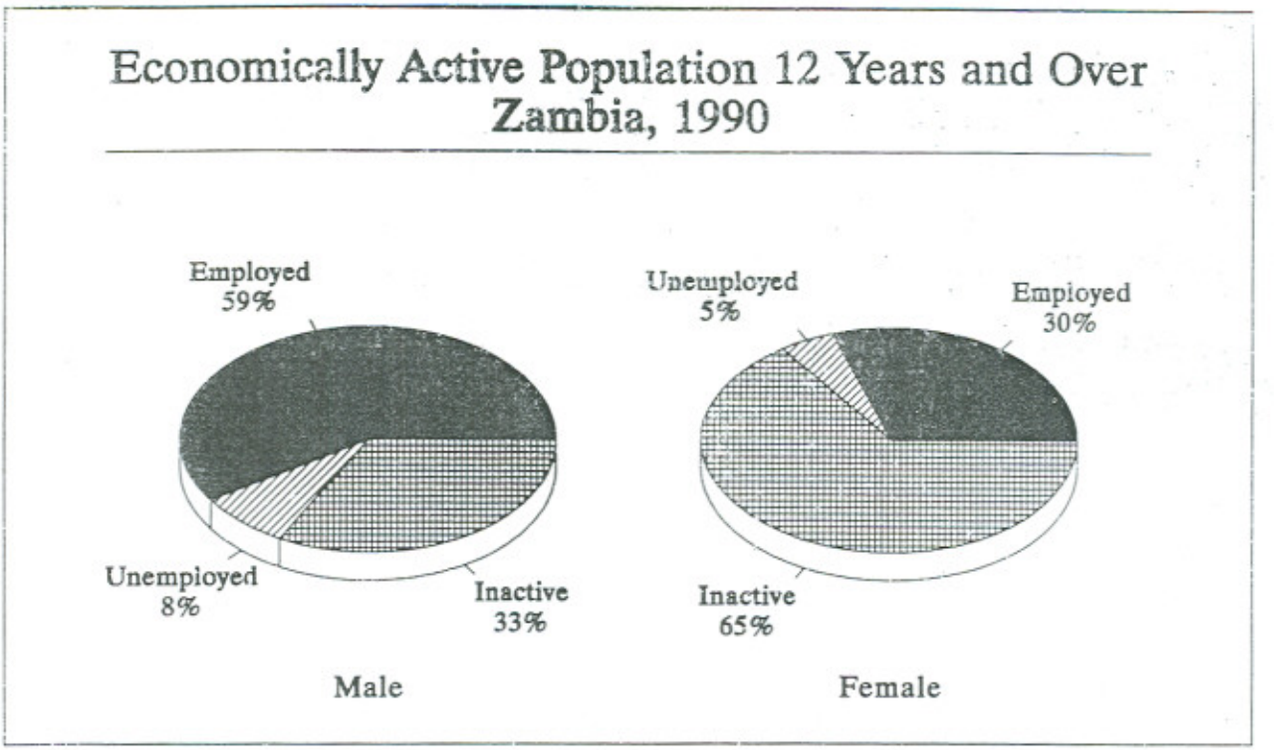


Table 6.3

Current Economically Active Population 12 Years and Over by Age and Sex, (Percent), Zambia, 1990

Activity and Sex	Total Number	Total	Age Group							
			12-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64	65+	Not Stated
Labour Force										
- Total	2,295,791	100.0	22.1	15.7	13.5	11.5	26.2	6.6	4.2	0.2
- Male	1,482,211	100.0	17.7	15.2	14.2	12.6	28.2	7.2	4.7	0.2
- Female	813,580	100.0	30.1	16.7	12.3	9.5	22.5	5.6	3.2	0.1
Employed										
- Total	2,010,477	100.0	20.0	14.1	13.6	12.2	28.3	7.1	4.5	0.2
- Male	1,308,282	100.0	16.0	13.5	14.2	13.2	30.2	7.7	5.6	0.2
- Female	702,195	100.0	27.5	15.3	12.5	10.2	24.7	6.1	3.5	0.2
Unemployed										
- Total	285,314	100.0	36.8	26.7	12.9	7.0	11.4	3.1	2.0	0.1
- Male	173,929	100.0	30.8	27.2	14.1	8.1	13.4	3.9	2.4	0.1
- Female	111,385	100.0	46.2	25.9	10.9	5.3	8.3	2.0	1.3	0.1
Inactive										
- Total	2,248,942	100.0	43.7	14.9	9.5	7.1	15.9	4.5	4.1	0.3
- Male	727,043	100.0	64.0	13.4	4.7	2.9	6.5	3.4	4.8	0.3
- Female	1,521,899	100.0	34.1	15.6	11.9	9.1	20.4	5.0	3.7	0.2
Not Stated										
- Total	95,693	100.0	52.4	16.6	8.1	4.9	9.6	3.2	3.4	1.8
- Male	46,431	100.0	53.5	17.5	8.2	4.8	8.5	2.6	2.8	2.1
- Female	49,262	100.0	51.4	15.8	8.1	5.0	10.5	3.7	4.0	1.5

6.4 ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION

Table 6.4 shows the current economically inactive population by reason for inactivity, residence and sex in 1990. Two thirds of the inactive population are female, while one third are male. Homemaking (41.3 percent) is the most important reason for economic inactivity, followed by other reasons (30.3 percent); studying (28.4 percent) is the least important reason for economic inactivity. (Groups of people included in the category of those who are inactive for "other reasons" include pensioners, those are too old to work, prisoners, invalids, beggars and the disabled). In rural areas the reasons for inactivity are in the order which is similar to the one for the whole country. In urban areas, however, studying (37.9 percent) is the most important reason for inactivity, followed by homemaking (36.1 percent); other reasons are the least important for economic inactivity.

In 1990, males are economically inactive primarily because of studying (48.4 percent), while females are inactive primarily because of homemaking (57.7 percent).

Table 6.4

Current Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Inactivity, Residence and Sex, (Percent), Zambia, 1990

Residence and Sex	Reason for Inactivity				
	Total Number	Total	Home maker	Student	Other
Zambia					
- Total	2,248,942	100.0	41.3	28.4	30.3
- Rural	1,266,048	100.0	45.3	21.1	33.6
- Urban	982,894	100.0	36.1	37.9	26.0
Sex					
- Male	727,043	100.0	6.9	48.4	44.7
- Female	1,521,899	100.0	57.7	18.9	23.4

6.5 CURRENT LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

The labour force participation rate is defined as the proportion of persons of a particular age-group who are in the labour force. This rate (or ratio) measures the extent to which a particular age and/or sex group is involved in economic activities. Labour force participation rates by age, sex and residence are shown in Table 6.5.

There has been a decrease in the extent to which the working-age population are involved in economic activities between the two censuses, as seen from the decline in the labour force participation rate from 55.9 percent in 1980 to 49.5 percent in 1990. The decline in the male labour force participation from 73.9 percent in 1980 to 65.7 percent in 1990 is more than the decline for females from 39.1 percent in 1980 to 34.1 percent in 1990.

The decline in the urban labour force participation rate (from 54.4 percent in 1980 to 44.2 percent in 1990) is greater than the decline in rural areas (from 56.9 percent 1980 to 52.9 percent in 1990).

The decline in labour force participation rates is larger for males than for females in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the male participation rate has declined from 73.9 percent in 1980 to 68.1 percent in 1990, while the female participation rate has declined from 42.4 percent in 1980 to 39.4 percent in 1990. In urban areas, the male labour force participation rate has declined from 74.0 percent in 1980 to 62.4 percent in 1990, while the participation rate of females has declined from 33.6 percent in 1980 to 25.7 percent in 1990.

Figure 6.3

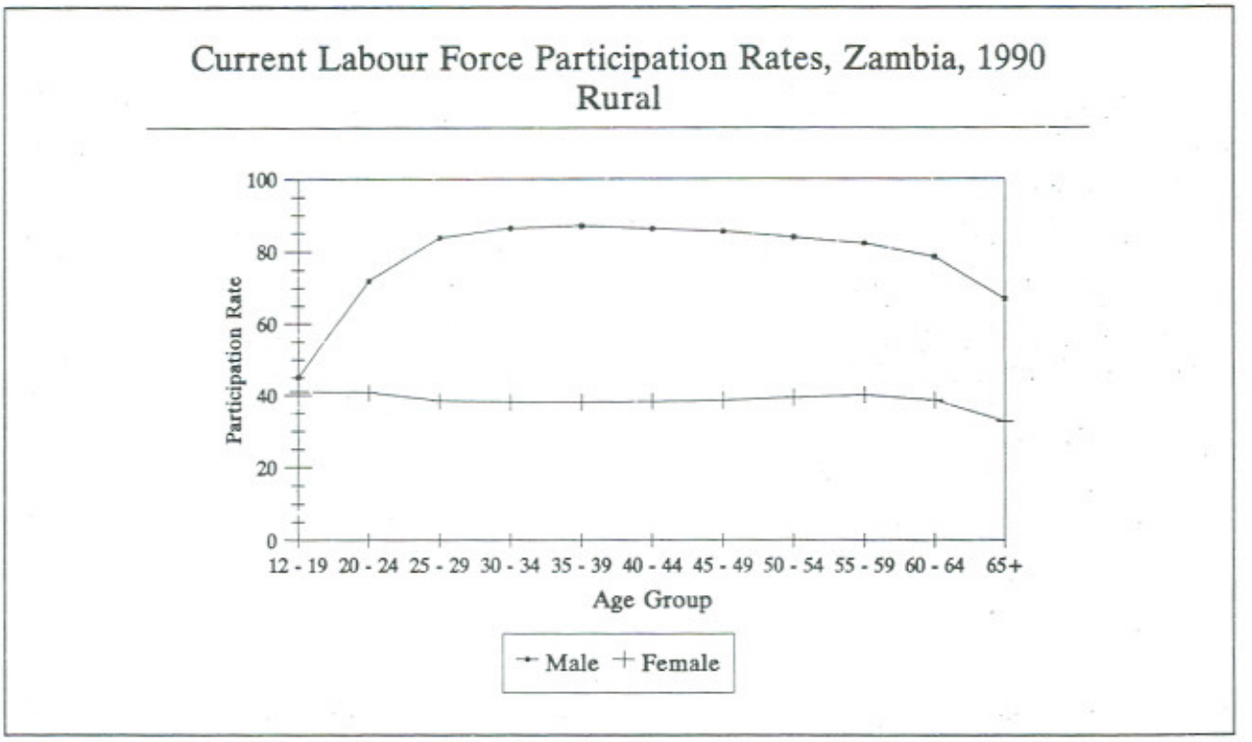
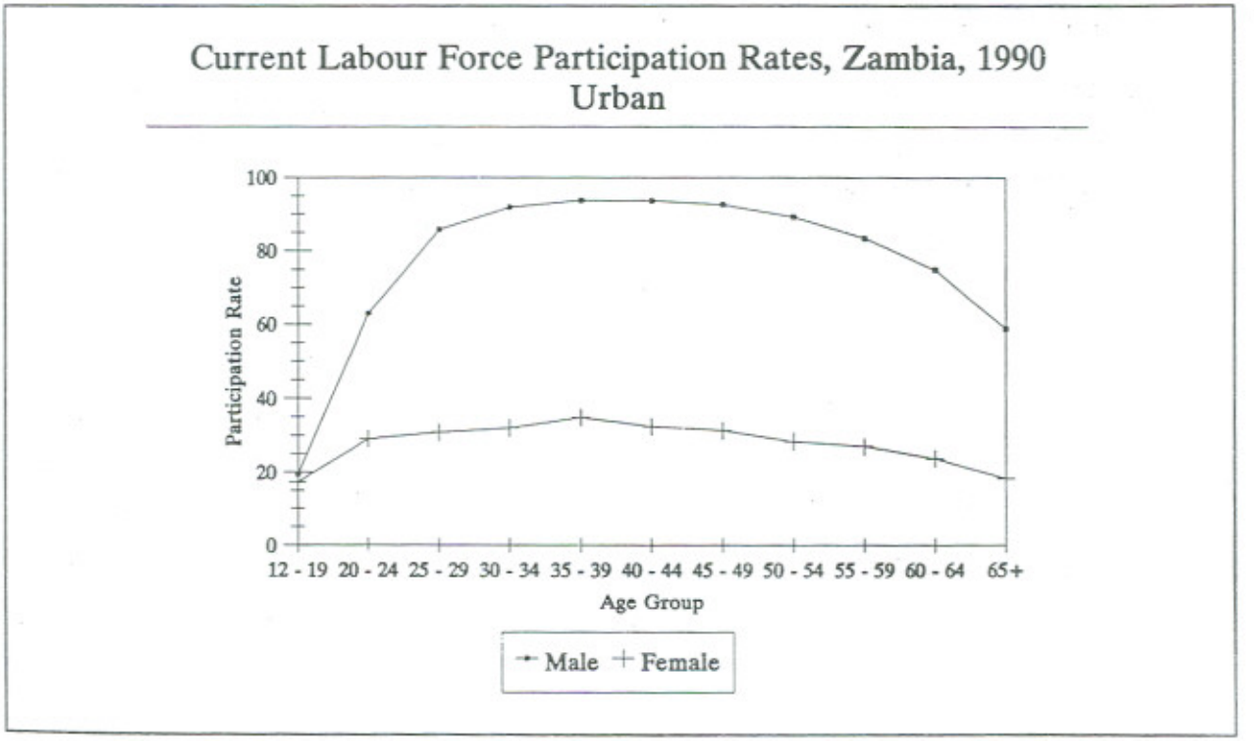


Figure 6.4



6.6 EMPLOYMENT STATUS, OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

The occupational and industrial structure and employment status of a country's workforce reflect the level of its economic development and the efficiency with which it uses its resources. If economic progress is experienced in a country, this will easily be seen from the increased division and specialisation of its labour force. In an economy in which economic progress is negligible, it is typical to find the majority of the workforce employed in its primary industries, for various forms of self-employment to be the most dominant status in employment, for unskilled workers to be in the majority, and for workers to be generally involved in agricultural and other occupations characterised by low skill requirement.

Employment Status

Employment status refers to whether a worker 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, salary, commission, 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. Finally, an unpaid family worker is a person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related member of the same household (including peasant farmers).

The intercensal period has seen the country experience a big decline its in effort to industrialise, as indicated by the growth in the reliance on family labour, instead of increasing reliance on employers and employees, which is the experience of countries that are undergoing economic progress. Instead of dropping, the number of self-employed and unpaid family workers have together actually increased between the two censuses, while employers and employees have together undergone a corresponding decline. In 1980, 45.2 percent of the workforce are classified as self-employed or unpaid family workers, while 53.2 percent are classified either as employers or employees. In 1990, however, those classified either as self-employed or unpaid family workers have together risen to 64.7 percent, while those classified either as employers or employees have together dropped to 32.4 percent.

The economic slump which the country has experienced during the 1980's forced workers to shift from one form of employment status to another. On one hand, those classified as self-employed have declined from 39.0 percent in 1980 to 27.3 percent in 1990 and those classified as employees have declined from 52.6 percent in 1980 to 30.6 percent in 1990. On the other hand, those classified as unpaid family workers have increased from only 6.2 percent in 1980 to 37.4 percent in 1990 and those classified as employers have increased from 0.6 percent in 1980 to 1.8 percent in 1990.

Evidently, the prolonged adverse effects of the economic recession of the 1980's have led to manpower losses and a big reduction in employment opportunities in the formal sector of the economy, thereby forcing a large and growing part of the labour force into self-employment which characterises informal sector activities.

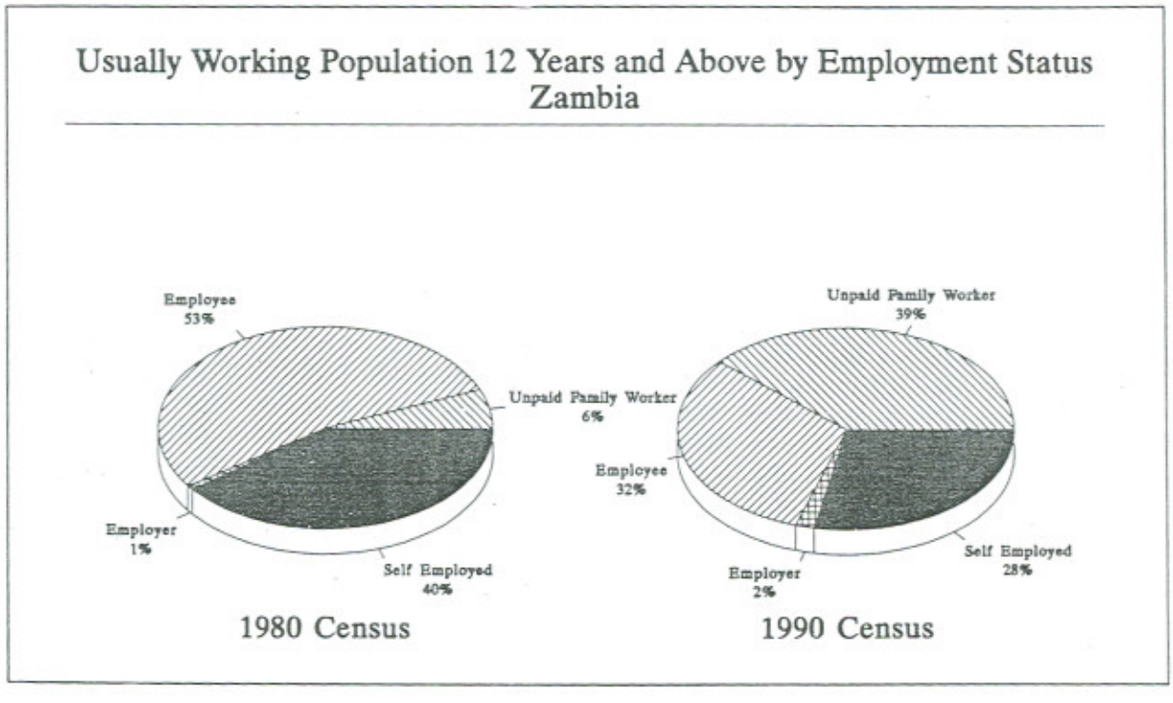
In 1980 the self-employed, with 55.6 percent of the workers, is the dominant employment status in rural areas, while employees, with 80.6 percent of the workers, is the dominant employment status in urban areas. In 1990, unpaid family worker has become the dominant (54.3 percent) employment status in rural areas, while employees has remained the dominant (66.2 percent) employment status in urban areas.

Table 6.6

Usually Working Population 12 Years and Over by Employment Status, Sex and Residence, (Percent), Zambia, 1980 and 1990

Employment Status and Sex	Residence and Year					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990
Total Number						
- Total	1,072,329	1,838,409	600,969	1,192,033	471,360	646,376
- Male	796,976	1,204,938	416,105	719,011	380,871	485,927
- Female	275,353	633,471	184,864	473,022	90,489	160,449
Total Percentage						
- Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
- Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
- Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-Employed						
- Total	39.0	27.3	55.6	31.2	17.7	20.2
- Male	34.6	28.4	55.3	36.4	12.0	16.6
- Female	51.6	25.2	56.4	23.2	41.8	31.2
Employee						
- Total	52.6	30.6	30.6	11.3	80.6	66.2
- Male	61.5	39.0	38.3	16.0	86.8	72.9
- Female	26.8	14.7	13.1	4.2	54.8	46.0
Employer						
- Total	0.6	1.8	0.7	1.0	0.6	3.2
- Male	0.7	2.2	0.9	1.3	0.6	3.6
- Female	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.0
Unpaid-Family Worker						
- Total	6.2	37.4	10.5	54.3	0.7	6.4
- Male	2.4	27.8	4.2	44.1	0.3	3.6
- Female	17.3	55.9	24.6	69.8	2.4	14.7
Not Stated						
- Total	1.6	2.9	2.6	2.2	0.4	4.0
- Male	0.8	2.6	1.3	2.2	0.3	3.3
- Female	3.9	3.4	5.5	2.4	0.6	6.1

Figure 6.5



Male and female workers are specialised in different occupations in urban areas. The four important occupations for male workers are production and related workers (19.3 percent), sales workers (14.5 percent, professional, technical and related workers (13.6 percent), and service workers (12.6 percent). The four most important occupations for female workers are sales workers (25.7 percent), professional, technical and related workers (16.2 percent), clerical and related workers (11.8 percent), and service workers (8.7 percent).

Table 6.7 presents the usually working population by occupation, sex and residence for 1980. The distribution of workers over occupations in 1980 follows a pattern which is similar to the one for 1990. However, the intercensal occupational shifts reveal that there have been job losses in all the non-agricultural occupations, on one hand, while the agriculture and related occupations have gained manpower.

Table 6.7

Usual Working Population By Occupation, Sex and Residence, (Percent), Zambia, 1980 and 1990

Occupation		Percentage of Working Population								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total Number of Workers	1980	1,072,329	796,976	275,353	600,969	416,105	184,864	471,360	380,871	90,489
	1990	1,838,409	1,204,938	633,471	1,192,033	719,011	473,022	646,376	485,927	160,449
Total (%)	1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, Technical	1980	8.2	7.8	9.4	5.7	5.9	5.3	11.4	9.8	18.0
	1990	6.5	7.1	5.5	7.2	3.3	1.9	13.6	12.7	16.2
Administrative and Manage.	1980	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	2.3	2.5	1.4
	1990	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.7
Clerical and related	1980	4.5	4.0	6.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	8.0	6.3	15.1
	1990	2.7	2.4	3.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	6.9	5.3	11.8
Sales Workers	1980	8.3	5.5	16.1	4.0	3.1	6.1	13.7	8.3	36.6
	1990	6.3	5.5	7.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	14.5	10.8	25.7
Service Workers	1980	9.6	11.3	4.8	4.9	6.2	2.2	15.6	17.0	9.9
	1990	5.6	6.9	3.1	1.7	2.1	1.2	12.6	13.9	8.7
Agriculture, Animal Hus.	1980	40.7	35.8	54.9	67.2	62.5	77.5	6.9	6.5	8.5
	1990	48.6	45.0	55.3	71.2	70.7	71.8	6.9	7.0	6.7
Production and Related	1980	19.8	25.0	4.5	10.5	13.7	3.3	31.6	37.4	6.9
	1990	8.4	11.5	2.7	2.6	3.3	1.4	19.3	23.5	6.5
Unclassified	1980	1.6	2.0	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.3	2.4	2.8	0.7
	1990	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.2	3.1	3.6
Not Stated	1980	6.0	7.0	3.2	4.4	4.8	3.4	8.1	9.4	2.9
	1990	19.4	18.9	20.2	18.1	16.8	20.2	21.6	22.1	20.1

Working Population by Industry

Industry or economic sector identifies the type of product or service produced at one's workplace. The distribution of the usually working population 12 years and over by industry and employment status for 1980 and 1990 is shown in Table 6.8.

Lack of industrialisation in Zambia is shown by the continued predominance of primary production activities. In 1990, the agriculture industry employed 49.8 percent of the workers, the mining industry employed 3.4 percent, secondary industries together employed only 7.6 percent, while tertiary industries together employed 20.8 percent. The industrial distribution of workers by employment status revealed that the self-employed (74.8 percent in 1980 and 65.1 percent in 1990) and the unpaid family workers (90.7 percent in 1980 and 71.4 percent in 1990) are important employment statuses in the agriculture industry. Employees are more widely distributed over the industries than other statuses. Employers are more important to agriculture (36.3 percent in 1980 and 24.2 percent in 1990) and Community, Social and personal services (17.7 percent in 1980 and 23.8 percent in 1990).

A study of shifts of workers from one industry to another shows that all non-agricultural industries have experienced manpower losses during the 1980s, while the agriculture industry is the only industry which has gained manpower. This suggests that the majority of retrenchees, retirees and those who are fired, have taken up agriculture activities.

The distribution of usually working population by employment status in each industry is shown in Table 6.9. Unpaid family worker (37.4 percent) is the most important employment status for all industries in 1990, while employee (52.6 percent) is the most important status in 1980. In 1990, self-employed is of importance only in the trading industry (52.9 percent), while in 1980 it is of importance in agriculture (69 3 percent) and trading (67.5 percent). Unpaid family workers are the majority in agriculture in 1990 (53.6 percent). Employee is of importance in all the industries, except those of agriculture and trade in both 1980 and 1990. The employment status of employer is of no importance in any industry in both censuses.

Table 6.8

Usually Working Population (12 Years and Over) by Employment Status and Industry, (Percent), Zambia, 1980 and 1990

Industrial and Year		Total Number Working	Self Employed	Employee	Employer	Unpaid Family Worker	Not Stated
Total Number	- 1980	1,072,329	417,889	563,858	6,969	66,114	17,499
	- 1990	1,838,409	502,501	562,791	32,275	688,151	52,691
Total Percentage	- 1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	- 1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	- 1980	42.0	74.8	11.1	36.3	90.7	75.4
	- 1990	49.8	65.1	14.1	24.2	71.4	19.9
Mining	- 1980	6.0	0.1	11.4	0.7	0.1	0.6
	- 1990	3.4	0.1	10.2	6.2	0.0	2.5
Manufacturing	- 1980	6.0	3.4	0.8	7.1	0.6	1.4
	- 1990	5.1	4 6	11.0	9.4	0.5	4.3
Electricity	- 1980	0.9	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.3
	- 1990	0.6	0.1	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.4
Construction	- 1980	3.4	1.0	5.7	3.7	0.1	0.5
	- 1990	1.9	1.0	4.6	3.8	0.2	1.5
Trade	- 1980	8.0	13.8	4.4	16.2	2.3	2.2
	- 1990	3.8	7.4	4.7	5.9	0.5	3.3
Transport	- 1980	4.5	0.5	8.2	4.5	0.2	0.5
	- 1990	2.9	0.7	8.0	6.7	0.1	2.2
Finance	- 1980	2.1	0.7	3.4	4.0	0.2	0.3
	- 1990	2.0	2.2	4.1	3 6	0.2	1.6
Community	- 1980	20.6	2.2	37.0	17.7	1.1	3.3
	- 1990	12.1	7.6	28.5	23.8	1.7	8.6
Other	- 1990	1.9	1.4	2.3	2.1	1.7	6.3
Not Stated	- 1980	6 5	3.5	8.5	8.8	4.7	15.5
	- 1990	16.5	9.8	10.8	12.9	23.7	49.4

Figure 6.7

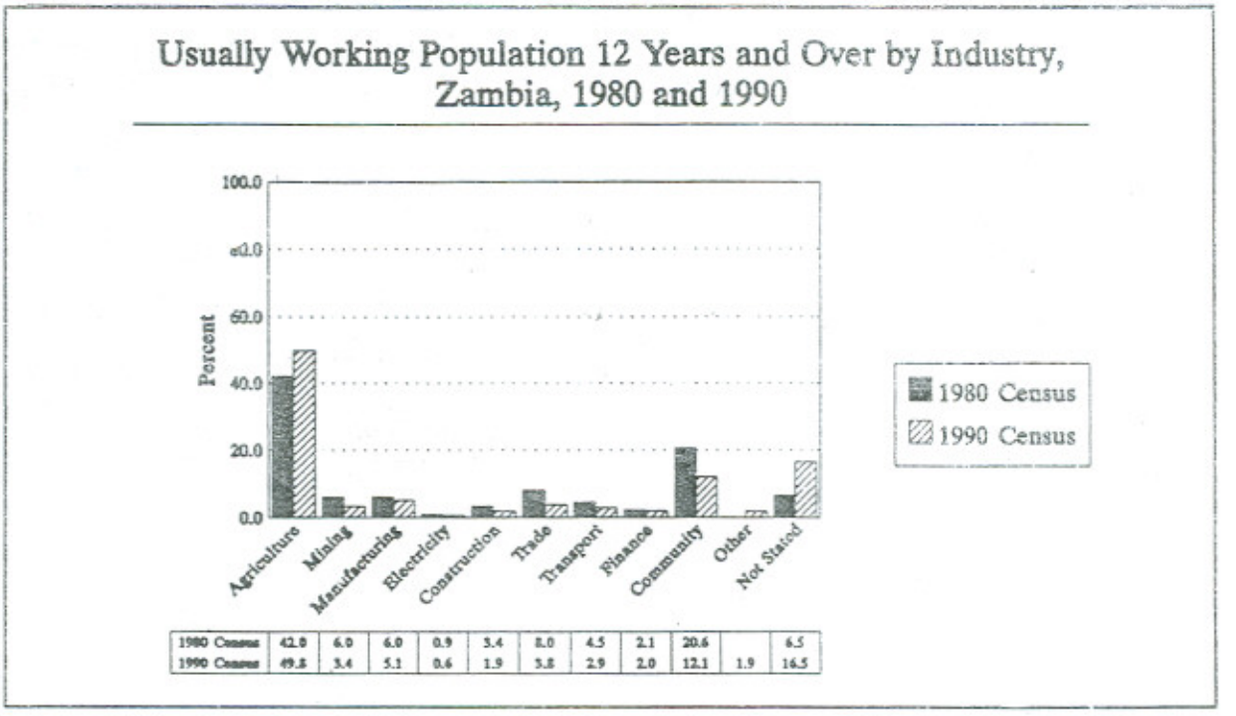


Table 6.9

Usually Working Population 12 years and Over by Industry and Employment Status, (Percent), Zambia, 1980 and 1990

Industry and Year		Total Number Working	Total	Self Employed	Employee	Employer	Unpaid Family Worker	Not Stated
Total Number	- 1980	1,072,329	100	39.0	52.6	0.6	6.2	1.6
	- 1990	1,838,409	100	27.3	30.6	1.8	37.4	2.9
Agriculture - 1980		450,839	100	69.3	13.9	0.6	13.3	2.9
	- 1990	916,084	100	35.7	8.6	0.9	53.6	1.2
Mining	- 1980	64,788	100	0.5	99.2	0.1	0.0	2.0
	- 1990	61,540	100	1.0	93.3	3.3	0.3	2.1
Manufacturing	- 1980	64,540	100	21.8	76.4	0.7	0.7	0.4
	- 1990	94,218	100	24.7	65.7	3.2	4.0	2.4
Electricity - 1980		9,100	100	1.7	96.9	0.7	0.1	0.6
	- 1990	10,551	100	4.0	89.2	4.2	0.4	2.2
Construction	- 1980	36,772	100	11.6	87.3	0.7	0.2	0.2
	- 1990	34,352	100	15.0	75.8	3.6	3.3	2.3
Trade	- 1980	85,671	100	67.5	29.0	1.3	1.8	0.4
	- 1990	70,310	100	52.9	37.3	2.7	4.6	2.5
Transport	- 1980	48,666	100	3.9	95.0	0.7	0.2	0.2
	- 1990	52,423	100	6.3	86.5	4.1	0.8	2.3
Finance	- 1980	22,137	100	12.7	85.3	1.3	0.5	0.2
	- 1990	37,399	100	29.6	61.2	3.1	3.9	2.2
Community - 1980		220,472	100	4.2	94.7	-0.6	0.3	0.2
	- 1990	222,639	100	17.2	72.1	3.4	5.3	2.0
Other	- 1990	35,498	100	19.0	36.7	1.9	33.0	9.4
Not Stated - 1980		69,344	100	21.4	69.3	0.9	4.5	3.9
	- 1990	303,395	100	16.2	20.0	1.4	53.8	8.6

6.7 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The objective of human resources development is to secure the right number of people with the right qualifications for the right jobs at the right time. A country having highly developed human resources can be understood to be one in which the majority of the workforce possess high professional/vocational training. Professional education is training which will enable a person to practice in an occupation in which only those who have acquired a pre-determined amount of knowledge, usually at degree level, can practice. Vocational education is training which prepares one for a specific occupation or family of occupations, but at a level that is lower than professional education.

It is necessary for a country to invest time and money in the development of its human resources (that is, human capital) because of the benefits which result from increased levels of efficiency and productivity of those who receive training. The specific type and number of skills required will be determined by the needs of economic growth and development. The total human resources needed in a country will, by definition, be equal to the number required to maintain the existing level of output, plus the number required to produce the planned additional volume of output, not forgetting to add a certain percentage for those who will die, retire, be upgraded, become disabled or emigrate. The information required on the development of human resources should, therefore, give indications of the number of workers who possess skills that are critical for sustained economic development.

Table 6.10 shows the distribution of the usually working population 12 years and over by professional/vocational training and occupation for 1990. According to this table, 88.4 percent of the country's workforce have absolutely no professional/vocational education in 1990, while only 11.6 percent have such education. The distribution of professional/vocational education among the various occupations, shows that two thirds of those in the professional, technical, managerial and related occupations have professional education, while one third do not have it. Two fifths those with clerical and related occupations have professional education, while four fifths do not have it. The majority of workers in the remaining occupations have no professional education. For sales and service workers, 88.2 percent have no professional education, while only 11.8 percent have it. 96.9 percent of those with agricultural occupations do not have professional education, while only 3.1 percent have it. Finally, 87.2 percent of the production and related workers have no professional education, while only 12.8 percent have it. A comparison of the distribution of male and female workers by professional/vocational education and occupation do not show important differences.

Table 6.10

Usually Working Population 12 years and over by Professional/Vocational Training; Occupation and Sex (Percent), Total Zambia, 1990

Occupation	Total Number Working	Working Population			Working Population With Professional Education					Not Stated
		Total	No Professional Education	Having Professional Education	Number Having Professional Education	Total	Certificate	Diploma	Degree	
Both Sexes										
Total	1,838,409	100	88.4	11.6	195,721	100	78.4	20.3	1.3	17,293
Professional, Technical & Related	120,490	100	30.9	69.1	81,272	100	69.9	28.0	2.1	1,985
Administrative & Management	10,031	100	35.9	64.1	6,122	100	41.5	53.5	5.0	308
Clerical and Related	49,306	100	59.7	40.3	19,125	100	87.1	12.5	0.4	741
Sales Workers	115,655	100	89.7	10.3	10,463	100	75.1	24.0	0.9	1,430
Service Workers	101,997	100	86.7	13.3	12,326	100	89.6	10.2	0.2	1,247
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry	892,966	100	96.9	3.1	22,827	100	88.8	10.7	0.5	4,812
Production and Related	155,161	100	87.2	12.8	18,106	100	89.3	10.5	0.2	1,795
Unclassified	37,138	100	90.2	9.8	3,126	100	70.8	26.8	2.4	517
Not Stated	355,665	100	92.5	7.5	22,354	100	89.4	10.1	0.5	4,455
Male										
Total	1,204,938	100	86.9	13.1	145,057	100	76.0	22.6	1.4	12,434
Professional, Technical & Related	85,414	100	33.6	66.4	55,248	100	64.1	33.4	2.5	1,499
Administrative & Management	8,888	100	36.2	63.8	5,403	100	40.2	54.9	4.9	265
Clerical and Related	29,330	100	72.7	27.3	7,527	100	80.6	18.6	0.8	487
Sales Workers	65,704	100	86.8	13.2	7,770	100	70.9	28.1	1.0	881
Service Workers	82,599	100	85.5	14.5	10,981	100	89.6	10.2	0.2	1,004
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry	542,436	100	95.7	4.3	20,268	100	88.4	11.0	0.5	3,267
Production and Related	138,027	100	87.1	12.9	16,137	100	88.9	10.8	0.3	1,627
Unclassified	24,578	100	88.5	11.5	2,435	100	69.1	28.6	2.3	394
Not Stated	227,962	100	90.2	9.8	19,288	100	89.8	9.8	0.4	3,010
Female										
Total	633,471	100	91.2	8.8	50,664	100	85.4	13.7	0.9	4,859
Professional, Technical & Related	35,076	100	24.4	75.6	26,024	100	82.1	16.6	1.3	486
Administrative & Management	1,143	100	33.3	66.7	719	100	51.0	43.4	5.6	43
Clerical and Related	19,976	100	40.7	59.3	11,598	100	91.3	8.5	0.2	254
Sales Workers	49,951	100	93.5	6.5	2,693	100	87.4	11.9	0.7	549
Service Workers	19,398	100	91.8	8.2	1,345	100	89.4	10.4	0.2	243
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry	350,530	100	98.8	1.2	2,559	100	91.7	8.0	0.3	1,545
Production and Related	17,134	100	87.5	12.5	1,969	100	92.9	7.0	0.1	168
Unclassified	12,560	100	93.5	6.5	691	100	76.6	20.8	2.6	123
Not Stated	127,703	100	96.5	3.5	3,066	100	87.0	12.2	0.8	1,415

A study of the levels of training of those who are reported to have professional education shows that more than three quarters are trained at certificate level, one fifth are trained at diploma level, while only 1.3 percent are trained at degree level.

The proportion of workers who have been trained at degree level by 1990 is very low in all the occupations. There is a substantial number of workers trained at the level of diploma in the four occupations of: Administrative and managerial (53.5 percent); professional, technical and related (28.0 percent); sales workers (24.0 percent), and; clerical and related (12.5 percent). The majority (ranging from 75.1 to 89.6 percent) of the workers are trained at the lowest level of certificate in all the remaining occupations. The proportion of diploma and degree holders is higher for males than for females, while the opposite is true of certificate holders.

This pattern is same in the majority of the occupations. Table 6.11 shows the usual working population 12 years and over by professional/vocational training, occupation and sex in 1980. Intercensal comparisons of training in human resources shows that the proportion of those having professional education declined from 26 9 percent in 1980 to 11.6 percent in 1990, while the proportion of those having no professional education have a corresponding increase, from 73.1 percent in 1980 to 88.4 percent in 1990. This pattern is same in virtually all the occupations. The declines most probably are a result of the brain drain, as such professionals as secondary school teachers, nurses, college and university lecturers and other specialists go to work abroad (within the Southern Africa sub-region, as well as overseas) where they get better remuneration and conditions of service, see Figure 6.7 and Figure 6.8.

Table 6.11

Usually Working Population 12 years and over by Professional/Vocational Training; Occupation and Sex (percent), Total Zambia, 1980

Occupation	Total Number Working	Working Population			Working Population With Professional					Not Stated
		Total	No Professional Education	Having Professional Education	Number Having Professional Education	Total	Certificate	Diploma	Degree	
Both Sexes										
Total	1,072,329	100	73.1	26.9	269,781	100	94.4	3.6	2.0	19,165
Professional, Technical & Related	87,822	100	19.8	80.2	68,154	100	85.7	8.6	5.7	2,259
Administrative & Management	14,050	100	18.2	81.8	10,932	100	84.5	9.8	5.7	563
Clerical and Related	48,529	100	22.1	77.9	36,977	100	98.0	1.7	0.3	850
Sales Workers	88,554	100	78.0	22.0	17,879	100	96.7	2.6	0.7	1,628
Service Workers	103,453	100	73.7	26.3	25,077	100	99.1	0.7	0.2	2,091
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry	436,264	100	93.9	6.1	22,197	100	97.7	1.9	0.4	4,306
Production and Related	211,785	100	69.4	30.6	60,321	100	98.1	1.5	0.4	4,500
Unclassified	17,273	100	34.3	65.7	11,025	100	98.1	1.2	0.7	316
Not Stated	64,599	100	69.2	30.8	17,219	100	98.9	0.8	0.3	2,652
Male										
Total	796,976	100	70.4	29.6	219,486	100	94.3	3.8	1.9	16,167
Professional, Technical & Related	61,829	100	21.8	78.2	46,643	100	85.7	8.6	5.7	1,698
Administrative & Management	12,485	100	18.0	82.0	9,729	100	84.5	9.8	5.7	510
Clerical and Related	31,697	100	28.3	71.7	22,177	100	98.0	1.6	0.4	548
Sales Workers	44,194	100	66.5	33.5	13,786	100	96.1	3.1	0.8	1,020
Service Workers	90,338	100	72.4	27.6	23,017	100	99.2	0.7	0.1	1,932
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry	285,185	100	91.9	8.1	19,519	100	97.7	1.8	0.5	3,472
Production and Related	199,319	100	68.6	31.4	58,188	100	98.1	1.5	0.4	4,320
Unclassified	16,128	100	33.6	66.4	10,415	100	98.2	1.2	0.6	297
Not Stated	55,801	100	67.1	32.9	16,012	100	99.0	0.7	0.3	2,370
Female										
Total	275,353	100	80.7	19.3	50,295	100	95.0	3.1	1.9	2,998
Professional, Technical & Related	25,993	100	15.1	84.9	21,511	100	91.6	4.8	3.6	561
Administrative & Management	1,565	100	19.7	80.3	1,203	100	87.4	7.3	5.3	53
Clerical and Related	16,832	100	10.3	89.7	14,800	100	97.9	1.8	0.3	302
Sales Workers	44,360	100	89.4	10.6	4,093	100	98.7	1.0	0.3	608
Service Workers	13,115	100	83.1	16.9	2,060	100	98.5	1.3	0.2	159
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry	151,079	100	97.7	2.3	2,678	100	98.0	1.7	0.3	834
Production and Related	12,466	100	81.5	18.5	2,133	100	97.8	1.6	0.6	180
Unclassified	1,145	100	45.1	54.9	610	100	95.6	1.6	2.8	19
Not Stated	8,798	100	83.1	16.9	1,207	100	97.4	1.8	0.8	282

Figure 6.8

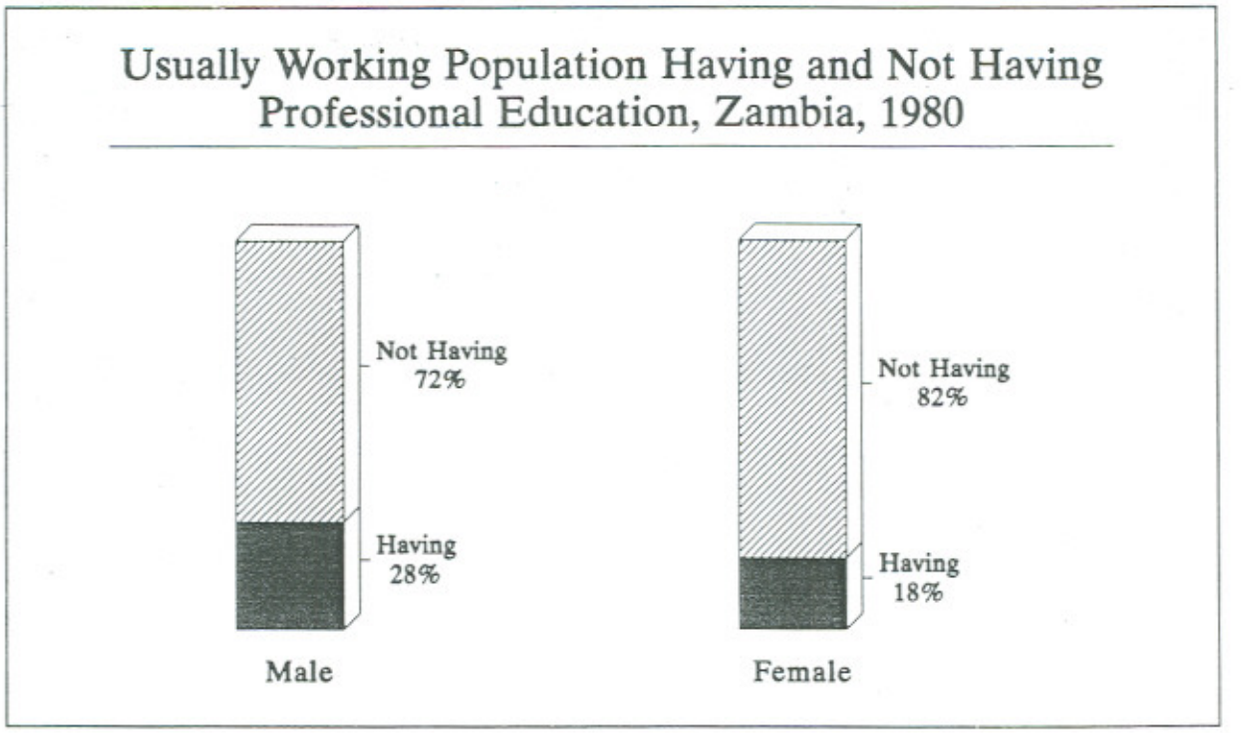
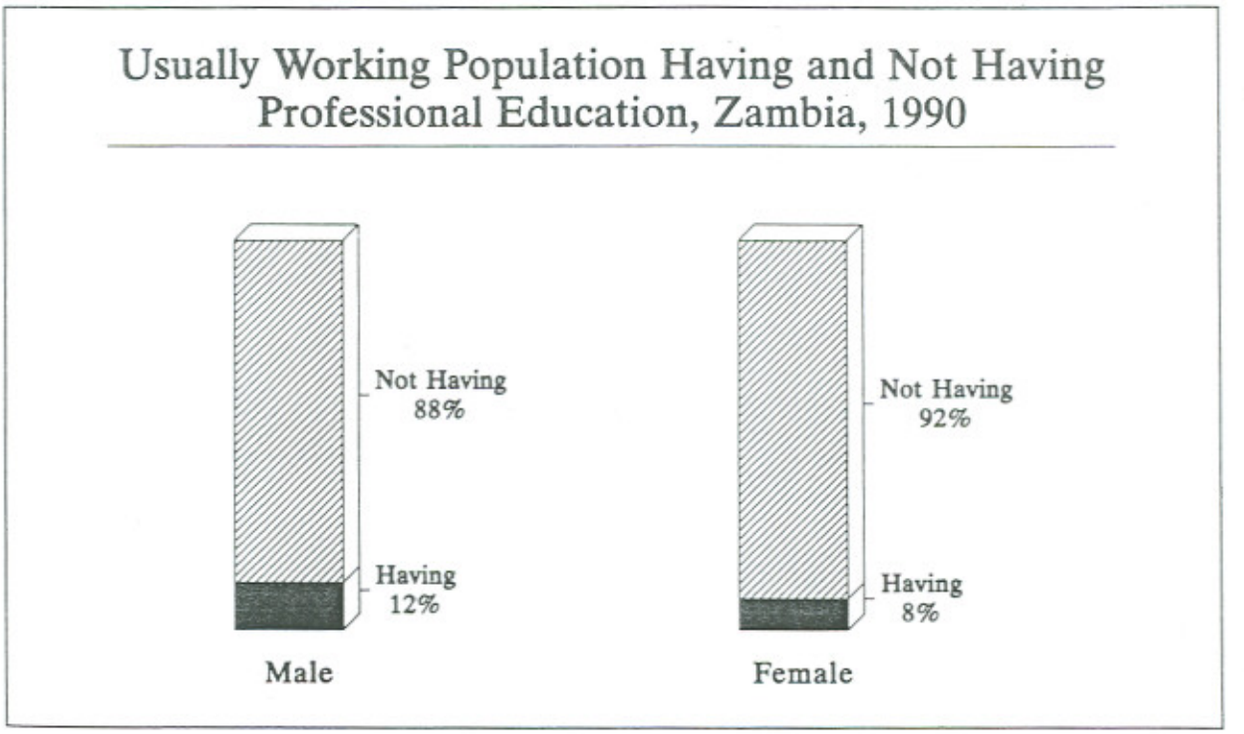


Figure 6.9



The comparison of educational levels reached by those having professional/vocational training shows that the proportion of those who are trained at the level of certificate have declined form 94.4 percent in 1980 to 78.4 percent in 1990, while the proportion of those trained at the level of diploma have increased from 3.6 percent in 1980 to 20.3 percent in 1990. The proportion of those trained at degree level have reduced from 2.0 percent in 1980 to 1.3 percent in 1990. The above pattern of change between the two censuses is maintained in all occupations. It must be mentioned that there is a remarkable increase in the proportion of those trained at diploma level in the three occupations of: Administrative and managerial workers (from 9.8 percent in 1980 to 53.5 percent in 1990); professional, technical and related workers (from 8.6 percent in 1980 to 28.0 percent in 1990), and; sales workers (from 2.6 percent in 1980 to 24.0 percent in 1990).

Although Zambia has made big strides in increasing the number of workers who have received professional/vocational training at certificate, diploma and degree levels - in view of the fact that the country only had 100 persons with university education and 1,200 with secondary education at the time of independence in 1964 - the above data still shows that the bulk of the country's workforce is unskilled (and may hence have low productivity), while critical skills in the professional, technical, administrative, managerial and related occupations may still be too inadequate to enable the country to sustain appreciable development efforts.

Table 6.12 shows the usually working population 12 years and over by field of training and professional/vocational training level completed by 1990. The biggest proportion of the country's workforce of 88.5 percent had not received training at any level by 1990. There is more concentration of training in social sciences than in natural sciences and engineering. The following are the eight most important fields of training for those who received professional/vocational training in 1990: teacher training (17.6 percent); accountancy (6.7 percent); mechanical engineering (5.5 percent); nursing (4.8 percent); business administration (3.8 percent); agriculture, forestry and fishery (3.4 percent); secretarial training (3.3 percent), and; electric and electronic engineering (3.0 percent).

Table 6.12

Usually Working Population (12 Years and Over) by Field of Training and Professional/Vocational Training Completed (percent), Zambia 1990

Field of Training	Total Working Population	No Professional Education	Having Professional/Vocational Training				Not Stated
			Total	Certificate	Diploma	Degree	
Total Number Working	1,838,409	1,625,395	195,721	153,531	39,650	2,540	17,293
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Natural Science	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.5	2.5	8.7	1.5
Civil Engineering	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.9	2.2	0.3
Elec. & Electronic Eng.	0.3	0.0	3.0	2.7	4.3	3.5	0.3
Mechanical Engineering	0.6	0.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.1	0.6
Chemical Engineering	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.1
Mining Engineering	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.8	1.2	2.1	0.2
Industrial Engineering	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metallurgical Engineering	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.1
Architectural & Town/planning	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2
Other Engineering	0.2	0.0	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.0	0.3
Medicine and Surgery	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.6	2.7	5.7	0.6
Pharmacy	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.2
Dentistry	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1
Nursing	0.5	0.0	4.8	5.4	2.7	1.7	0.4
Medical Technology	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.7	2.3	2.3	0.3
X-Ray Technology	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Veterinary	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1
Statistics	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0
Mathematics	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.1
Computer Science	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.1	1.6	0.2
Economics	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.4	2.2	6.8	0.4
Accountancy	0.7	0.0	6.7	5.1	12.8	6.5	0.8
Teacher Training	1.9	0.0	17.6	18.2	15.7	14.3	1.0
Law and Jurisprudence	0.2	0.0	1.4	1.2	1.8	3.3	0.8
Journalism	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.0
Fine Arts	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.1
Physical Education	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.1
Library Science	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0
Social Welfare	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.8	0.3
Criminology	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.2
Business Administration	0.4	0.0	3.8	2.6	8.0	6.3	1.1
Secretarial Training	0.4	0.0	3.3	3.8	1.8	0.2	0.2
Shorthand Typing	0.2	0.0	2.3	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.2
Clerical Typing	0.3	0.0	2.5	3.0	0.4	0.1	0.1
Operation off. Machine	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1
Service Trade	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1
Radio & TV Broadcasting	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
Fire Protection & Fire Fighting	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	0.4	0.0	3.4	3.1	4.5	4.4	0.5
Food and Drink Processing	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1
Wood working	0.2	0.0	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	0.3
Textile Trades	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.4
Leather Trades	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other Programmes	2.2	0.0	20.0	22.4	11.6	9.6	3.6
No Training	88.5	99.9	1.7	2.0	0.7	0.1	5.9
Not Stated	1.5	0.1	3.3	3.8	2.1	1.7	78.1

A comparison of fields of training by level of training completed shows patterns which are similar to the one described for the total workers who had received professional/vocational training by 1990. There will, thus, be need for this country to increase training in such fields as natural sciences, engineering and related areas, and medicine and related areas, in order to attain the goal of sustained economic growth because these fields are critical to the attainment of this goal.

Table 6.15 shows the usually unemployed population by level of education completed and age in 1990. Three

6.8 UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployed population consists of all persons 12 years and over who are either actively seeking work or are available for work during the reference period, e.g. the last 7 days before the day of enumeration. The existence of unemployment implies that the supply of labour is greater than its demand. Poor economic conditions are primarily responsible for unemployment, although demographic trends do affect the growth and composition of the labour force. A high unemployment ratio means that many people are without jobs because of a shortfall in employment opportunities. The unemployment rate is found by measuring the number of unemployed persons against the labour force.

Table 6 13 shows unemployment ratios by sex and residence for 1980 and 1990. There is a big decline in the ratio of unemployment in the country, from 42.2 percent in 1980 to 12.4 percent in 1990. Females have experienced a bigger decline in the ratio of unemployment (from 59.0 percent in 1980 to 13.7 percent in 1990) than males (from 32.7 percent in 1980 to 11.7 percent in 1990). The rural areas have registered a bigger drop in unemployment (from 47.4 percent in 1980 to 11.0 percent in 1990) than urban areas (from 34.0 percent in 1980 to 15.1 percent in 1990). The decline in the unemployment ratio of females is bigger than that of males in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas the ratio of unemployment for females has declined from 59.6 percent in 1980 to 10.2 in 1990, while that of males has declined from 39.2 percent in 1980 to 11.4 percent in 1990. In urban areas the ratio of unemployment for females has declined from 57.7 percent in 1980 to 22.2 percent in 1990, while that of males has declined from 23.9 percent in 1980 to 12.2 percent in 1990. The big declines in the unemployment ratios are due to the fact that in 1980 the tendency was for most people without formal sector jobs to consider and report themselves as unemployed. In 1990, on the other hand, any person who at first reported that he/she did not have a formal job was subsequently asked about informal sector activities, including subsistence farming. The 1990 Census thus recognized informal sector economic activities as work and used screening procedures which were more rigorously applied than in the 1980 Census. In addition to the improved enumeration procedures, Zambia has experienced a tremendous growth in informal sector activities.

The distribution of unemployment rates by province shows that they ranged from 9.3 percent in Eastern province to 16.2 percent in Western province in 1990, while they ranged from 32.4 percent in Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces to 58.8 percent in North-Western province in 1980.

Table 6.13

Current Unemployment Rates by Sex and Residence, (Percent), Zambia, 1980 and 1990

Employment Status, Sex and Residence	1980	1990
Zambia	42.2	12.4
-Total	32.7	11.7
-Male	59.0	13.7
-Female		
Residence		
Rural	47.4	11.0
-Total	39.2	11.4
-Male	59.6	10.2
-Female		
Urban	34.0	15.1
-Total	23.9	12.2
-Male	57.7	22.2
-Female		
Provinces		
-Central	35.1	12.7
-Copperbelt	32.4	15.6
-Eastern	54.8	9.3
-Luapula	42.0	11.1
-Lusaka	32.4	12.7
-Northern	50.6	10.5
-North-Western	58.8	13.8
-Southern	39.8	10.9
-Western	50.9	16.2

Marital Status of the Unemployed

Table 6.16 shows the distribution of the currently unemployed population by marital status, sex and residence. According to the table, the majority (62.4 percent) of the unemployed have never been married, one quarter are married and 7.3 percent are either widowed, divorced or separated. The pattern is the same between males and females, and between rural and urban areas.

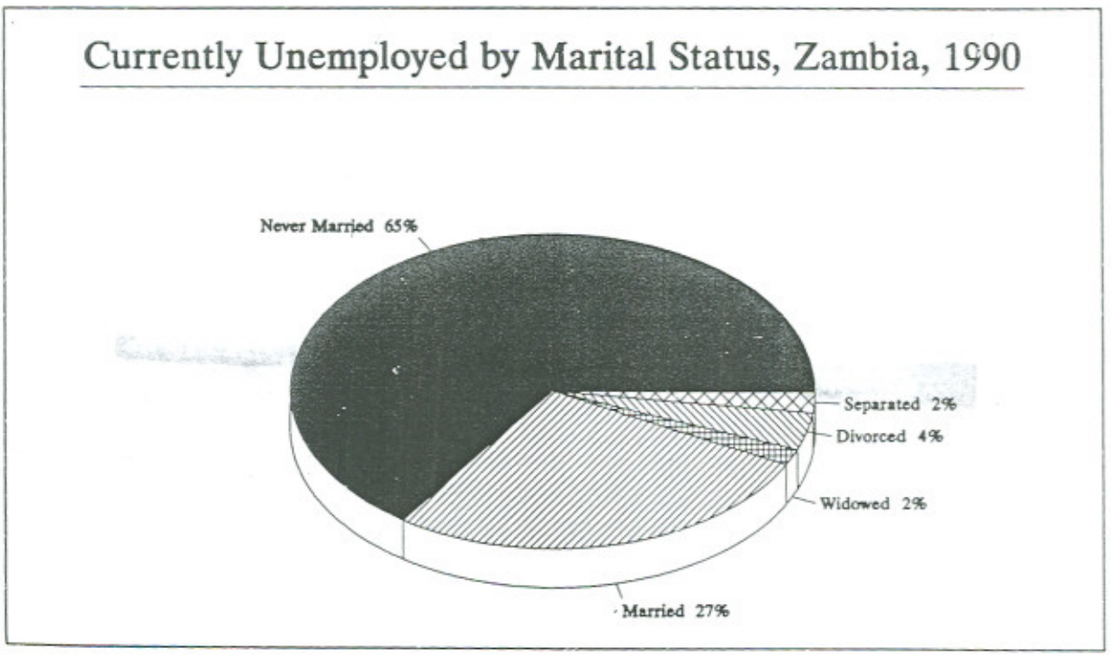
However, the proportion of the single unemployed population is higher in urban areas (70.4 percent) than in rural areas (56.4 percent), while the proportion of the married unemployed population is less in urban areas (17.8 percent) than in rural areas (31.9 percent). This suggests that it is difficult for the unemployed to get married. It is even more difficult for an unemployed person to get married in urban than in rural areas. Alternatively, the majority of the unemployed are young people, who have not yet married.

Table 6.16

Currently Unemployed by Marital Status, Sex and Rural/Urban, (Percent), Zambia, 1990

Residence and Sex		Total Number Unemployed	Marital Status						
			Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not Stated
Total									
	Both Sexes	285,314	100.0	62.4	25.8	1.6	3.7	2.0	4.5
	Male	173,929	100.0	60.0	31.8	0.5	1.5	0.9	5.3
	Female	11,385	100.0	66.2	16.3	3.5	7.1	3.6	3.3
Rural									
	Both Sexes	162,235	100.0	56.4	31.9	2.0	3.9	2.1	3.9
	Male	102,955	100.0	53.2	39.3	0.5	1.6	1.0	4.4
	Female	59,280	100.0	61.9	18.9	4.6	7.8	4.1	2.7
Urban									
	Both Sexes	123,079	100.0	70.4	17.8	1.2	3.4	1.7	5.5
	Male	70,974	100.0	69.9	21.0	0.4	1.3	0.8	6.6
	Female	52,105	100.0	71.1	13.5	2.2	6.2	3.0	4.0

Figure 6.12



6.8 UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployed population consists of all persons 12 years and over who are either actively seeking work or are available for work during the reference period, e.g. the last 7 days before the day of enumeration. The existence of unemployment implies that the supply of labour is greater than its demand. Poor economic conditions are primarily responsible for unemployment, although demographic trends do affect the growth and composition of the labour force. A high unemployment ratio means that many people are without jobs because of a shortfall in employment opportunities. The unemployment rate is found by measuring the number of unemployed persons against the labour force.

Table 6 13 shows unemployment ratios by sex and residence for 1980 and 1990. There is a big decline in the ratio of unemployment in the country, from 42.2 percent in 1980 to 12.4 percent in 1990. Females have experienced a bigger decline in the ratio of unemployment (from 59.0 percent in 1980 to 13.7 percent in 1990) than males (from 32.7 percent in 1980 to 11.7 percent in 1990). The rural areas have registered a bigger drop in unemployment (from 47.4 percent in 1980 to 11.0 percent in 1990) than urban areas (from 34.0 percent in 1980 to 15.1 percent in 1990). The decline in the unemployment ratio of females is bigger than that of males in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas the ratio of unemployment for females has declined from 59.6 percent in 1980 to 10.2 in 1990, while that of males has declined from 39.2 percent in 1980 to 11.4 percent in 1990. In urban areas the ratio of unemployment for females has declined from 57.7 percent in 1980 to 22.2 percent in 1990, while that of males has declined from 23.9 percent in 1980 to 12.2 percent in 1990. The big declines in the unemployment ratios are due to the fact that in 1980 the tendency was for most people without formal sector jobs to consider and report themselves as unemployed. In 1990, on the other hand, any person who at first reported that he/she did not have a formal job was subsequently asked about informal sector activities, including subsistence farming. The 1990 Census thus recognized informal sector economic activities as work and used screening procedures which were more rigorously applied than in the 1980 Census. In addition to the improved enumeration procedures, Zambia has experienced a tremendous growth in informal sector activities.

The distribution of unemployment rates by province shows that they ranged from 9.3 percent in Eastern province to 16.2 percent in Western province in 1990, while they ranged from 32.4 percent in Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces to 58.8 percent in North-Western province in 1980.

Table 6.13

Current Unemployment Rates by Sex and Residence, (Percent), Zambia, 1980 and 1990

Employment Status, Sex and Residence	1980	1990
Zambia	42.2	12.4
-Total	32.7	11.7
-Male	59.0	13.7
-Female		
Residence		
Rural	47.4	11.0
-Total	39.2	11.4
-Male	59.6	10.2
-Female		
Urban	34.0	15.1
-Total	23.9	12.2
-Male	57.7	22.2
-Female		
Provinces		
-Central	35.1	12.7
-Copperbelt	32.4	15.6
-Eastern	54.8	9 3
-Luapula	42.0	11.1
-Lusaka	32.4	12.7
-Northern	50.6	10.5
-North-Western	58.8	13.8
-Southern	39.8	10.9
-Western	50.9	16.2

Current unemployment rates by age, sex and residence in 1990 are shown in Table 6.14. This table shows tha unemployment is a more acute problem among the young population in the age-group 12-29 years than it is fo adults in the age-group of 30 years and over. This pattern is the same for both sexes, and in both rural and urba areas.

The overall unemployment rate of 13.7 percent for females is higher than that of males of 11.7 percent. comparison of the rates by age between the two sexes shows that the unemployment rates of females are higher tha those of males in the age-group 12-34 years, but they are less than those of males in the age-group of 35 years an over. In urban areas, employers are in favour of male applicants for very many jobs, especially in industry.

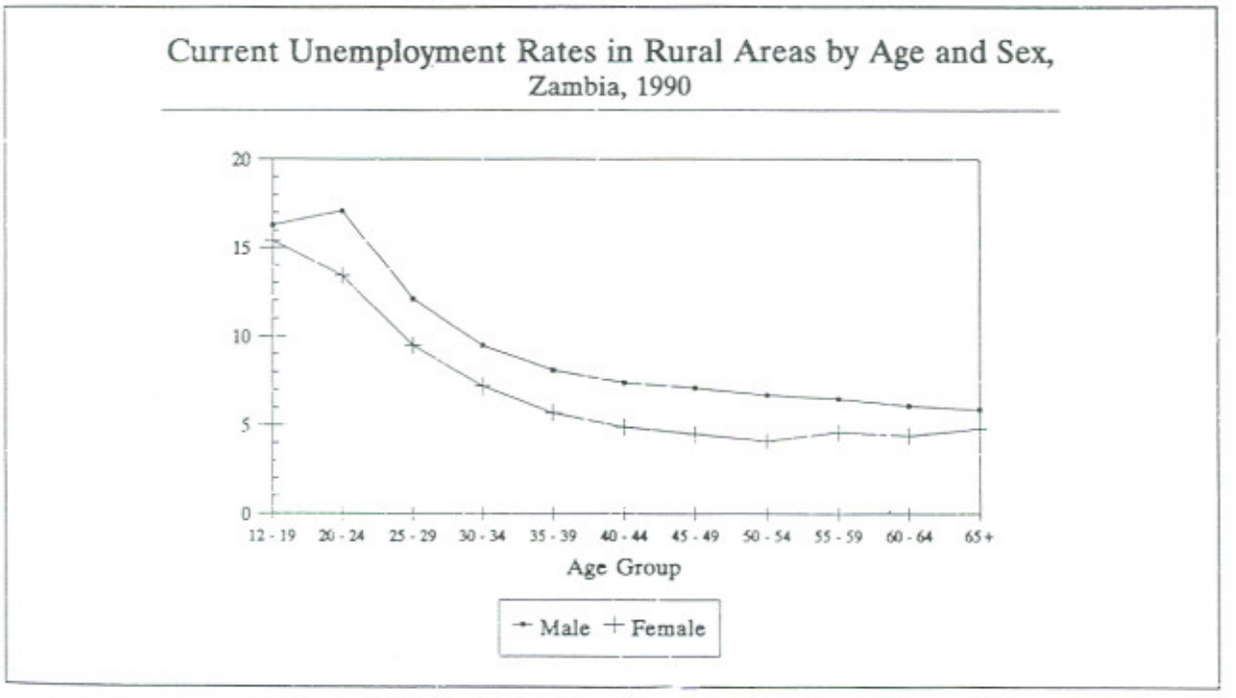
In rural areas, the unemployment rates of males are higher than those of females at all age-groups whereas in urban areas they are less than those of females at all age-groups. In rural areas, females become responsible adults faster than males and are consequently compelled to take up work to support their families.

Table 6.14

Current Unemployment Rates by Age, Sex and Residence, (Percent), Zambia, 1990

Age Group	Current Unemployment Rates								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	12.4	11.7	13.7	11.0	11.4	10.2	15.1	12.2	22.2
12-19	20.7	20.4	21.0	15.9	16.3	15.4	37.0	34.7	39.3
20-24	21.1	21.0	21.2	15.6	17.1	13.4	29.8	26.7	35.7
25-29	11.8	11.7	12.1	11.2	12.1	9.5	12.6	11.2	16.4
30-34	7.5	7.5	7.7	8.7	9.5	7.2	6.1	5.4	8.4
35-39	5.8	5.9	5.7	7.2	8.1	5.7	4.3	3.9	5.6
40-44	5.2	5.3	5.0	6.4	7.4	4.9	3.8	3.4	5.4
45-49	5.2	5.5	4.8	6.1	7.1	4.5	3.9	3.6	5.5
50-54	5.3	5.7	4.6	5.7	6.7	4.1	4.4	4.0	6.7
55-59	5.9	6.2	5.0	5.9	6.5	4.6	5.8	5.5	7.3
60-64	5.9	6.3	5.0	5.5	6.1	4.4	7.4	7.0	9.3
65 +	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.6	5.9	4.8	7.9	7.2	11.1
Not Stated	10.1	10.5	9.3	10.1	11.2	8.4	10.2	9.4	12.9

Figure 6.10



6.11 SUMMARY

The size of the working-age population in Zambia has increased by 39.8 percent between 1980 and 1990. The distribution of this population by age shows that it declines with the increase in age, just as the total population.

The labour-force has increased by 23.7 percent between 1980 and 1990. 64.4 percent of the labour force is in rural areas, while 35.6 percent is in urban areas. Half the labour force is in the young age-group of 12-29 years.

The employed population makes up 87.6 percent of the labour force. The employed population has increased by 87.5 percent between the two censuses. The female employed population has increased by an impressive 155.0 percent, while the increase for that of males is 64.2 percent.

The remarkable increase in the female employed population must have been due both to the increase female participation in informal sector economic activities, as well as due to the improved coverage of informal sector activities in which many females participated in the 1990 Census, compared to the 1980 Census.

The number of the unemployed has declined by 63.6 percent. The size of the female unemployed population has declined by 71.9 percent, while that of males has declined by 55.1 percent. The reduction in the problem of unemployment between the two censuses is also reflected in the big decline in the rate of unemployment from 42.2 percent in 1980 to 12.4 percent in 1990. In 1990, unemployment is a more serious problem for the young age-group of 12-29 years than for the adult age-group of 30 years and over.

In rural areas, the unemployment rates of males are higher than those of females at all age groups, while the opposite is true in urban areas.

Lack of adequate education appears to have contributed to the problem of unemployment for the affected persons. The majority of the unemployed are young people who have not yet started married lives, or are finding it difficult to do so because they have no jobs.

The economically inactive population has increased by 54.2 percent between the two censuses; this is more than the 23.7 percent increase for the labour force. This implies that most of the 39.8 percent increase in the working-age population has increased the inactive population more than the labour force. As a matter of fact, this is exactly what is implied by the decline in labour force participation rates from 55.9 percent in 1980 to 49.5 percent in 1990. Two thirds of the inactive population are females, while one third are males. In 1990, economic inactivity is caused primarily by homemaking (41.3 percent) and other reasons (30.3 percent); studying 28.4 percent) is the least important reason for inactivity.

Economic activities in this country are still organised around family labour, as evidenced by the predominance (64.7 percent) of workers who are classified either as self-employed or unpaid family worker. In contrast, only 32.4 percent are classified either as employees or employers; the latter are the employment status categories that result from sustained progress in industrialisation. The economic recession of the 1980's appears to have had the effect of bringing big reductions in employment opportunities in the formal sector, thereby coercing a large part of the labour force into the self-employment of the informal sector.

There is a large concentration of workers (48.6 percent) in the agriculture and related occupations; this is because it is easy to enter such occupation due to their low-skill requirement.

Lack of progress in industrialisation in the country is reflected by the continued predominance of the primary economic activities of agriculture, which has employed half of the workforce in 1990. This situation has been exacerbated by the economic recession of the 1980's, which has caused manpower losses in all the non-agricultural industries and manpower gains in the agriculture industry. Agricultural activities have thus become the only resort for the majority of retrenchees, retirees and those who are fired, as well as new entrants into the labour force.

A young population has an in-built momentum for population growth, due to a large number of young persons entering the reproductive ages in the coming years. Furthermore, a very young population tends to have economic implications as well. To mention but one, enormous amounts of resources are diverted to provide social services such as health and education, leaving little resources for investment and savings.

Table 7.3 shows that the sex ratio of children and youth are 98.6 and 90.6, respectively, meaning that there are less male than female children and youth. The table further shows that in the rural areas of Zambia, the sex ratio of children is 100.4 whilst that of children in urban areas is 95.7. This implies that there are slightly more boys than girls in rural areas unlike the urban areas where there are more girls than boys.

Sex ratios for the youth in rural and urban areas (91.0 and 89.9 , respectively), both indicate that the female youth are in excess of the male.

At provincial level, it is generally illustrated in Table 7.3 that the sex ratios for children are higher than those for the youth. It should be noted that in two provinces, namely Eastern and Northern, the sex ratios for children are over 100, which means that there are more boys than girls. It is highly probable that these provinces received more male than female children as a result of net in-migration during the intercensal period, 1980-90. This net in-migration may be attributed to the economic recession in places like Copperbelt Province (due to a fall in copper prices), which forced a lot of people to settle in other provinces.

Table 7.3

Population Distribution and Sex Ratio of Children and Youth by Residence and Province, Zambia, 1990

Residence/Province	Population	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Zambia					
Total	Children	3,344,606	1,660,201	1,684,405	98.6
	Youth	1,650,156	784,270	865,886	90.6
Rural	Children	2,042,842	1,023,624	1,019,218	100.4
	Youth	950,204	452,820	497,384	91.0
Urban	Children	1,301,764	636,577	665,187	95.7
	Youth	699,952	331,450	368,502	89.9
Province					
Central	Children	324,916	161,417	163,499	98.7
	Youth	164,109	79,706	84,403	94.4
Copperbelt	Children	640,448	315,521	324,927	97.1
	Youth	341,991	164,904	177,087	93.1
Eastern	Children	437,348	220,079	217,269	101.3
	Youth	205,087	99,118	105,969	93.5
Luapula	Children	237,003	118,745	118,258	100.4
	Youth	110,845	50,172	60,673	82.7
Lusaka	Children	434,554	211,382	223,172	94.7
	Youth	237,231	112,291	124,940	89.9
Northern	Children	401,496	201,525	199,971	100.8
	Youth	185,214	85,359	99,855	85.5
N/Western	Children	173,963	86,573	87,390	99.1
	Youth	80,979	38,337	42,642	89.9
Southern	Children	431,226	214,167	217,059	98.7
	Youth	202,151	97,617	104,534	93.4
Western	Children	263,648	130,791	132,857	98.4
	Youth	122,551	56,766	65,785	86.3

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There is a large concentration of workers (48.6 percent) in the agriculture and related occupations; this is because it is easy to enter such occupation due to their low-skill requirement.

Lack of progress in industrialisation in the country is reflected by the continued predominance of the primary economic activities of agriculture, which has employed half of the workforce in 1990. This situation has been exacerbated by the economic recession of the 1980's, which has caused manpower losses in all the non-agricultural industries and manpower gains in the agriculture industry. Agricultural activities have thus become the only resort for the majority of retrenchees, retirees and those who are fired, as well as new entrants into the labour force.

CHAPTER 7

CHILDREN, YOUTH AND WOMEN

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The subject of children, youth and women has been discussed in a number of national and international fora for sometime now. It is of no debate that they are deemed as being amongst the most unfortunate sub groups of the Zambian population. In this chapter, an attempt is made to examine and analyse the situation of children, youth and women using the following data items from the Census:-

- Distribution within the province,
- Composition and Change over time,
- Marital Status of youth and women,
- Fertility,
- Education, and
- Economic Activity.

For ease of reference, a child is defined as a person below 15 years of age (within age group 0-14 years), whereas a youth is a person within the age group 15-24 years.

7.2 POPULATION CHANGE, COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Population Change

Population change over a period of ten years (1980-90) has been studied to come up with the average annual growth rate of children and youth in Zambia. Table 7.1 shows that for the period 1980-90, the number of children and youth increased at an annual growth rate of 1.9 and 4.4 percent, respectively. Thus, the number of children is growing much slower than the number of youths. We also see that the number of children is growing somewhat faster in rural than in urban areas, whereas the number of youth is growing at about the same rate in both rural and urban areas.

Table 7.1

Population Size and Growth Rate of Children and Youth by Broad Age Group, Zambia, 1980 and 1990

	Age Group	Residence	Population		Average Annual Growth Rate (%) 1980-1990
			1980	1990	
Children	0 - 14	Total	2,772,689	3,344,606	1.9
		Rural	1,649,055	2,042,842	2.2
		Urban	1,123,634	1,301,764	1.5
Youth	15 - 24	Total	1,066,758	1,650,156	4.4
		Rural	611,855	950,204	4.5
		Urban	454,903	699,952	4.4

It is observed that Luapula, Northern and Western Provinces have sex ratios of between 82 and 86 for the youth. This may indicate out-migration of young men from these provinces in search of employment or education.

Figure 7.2

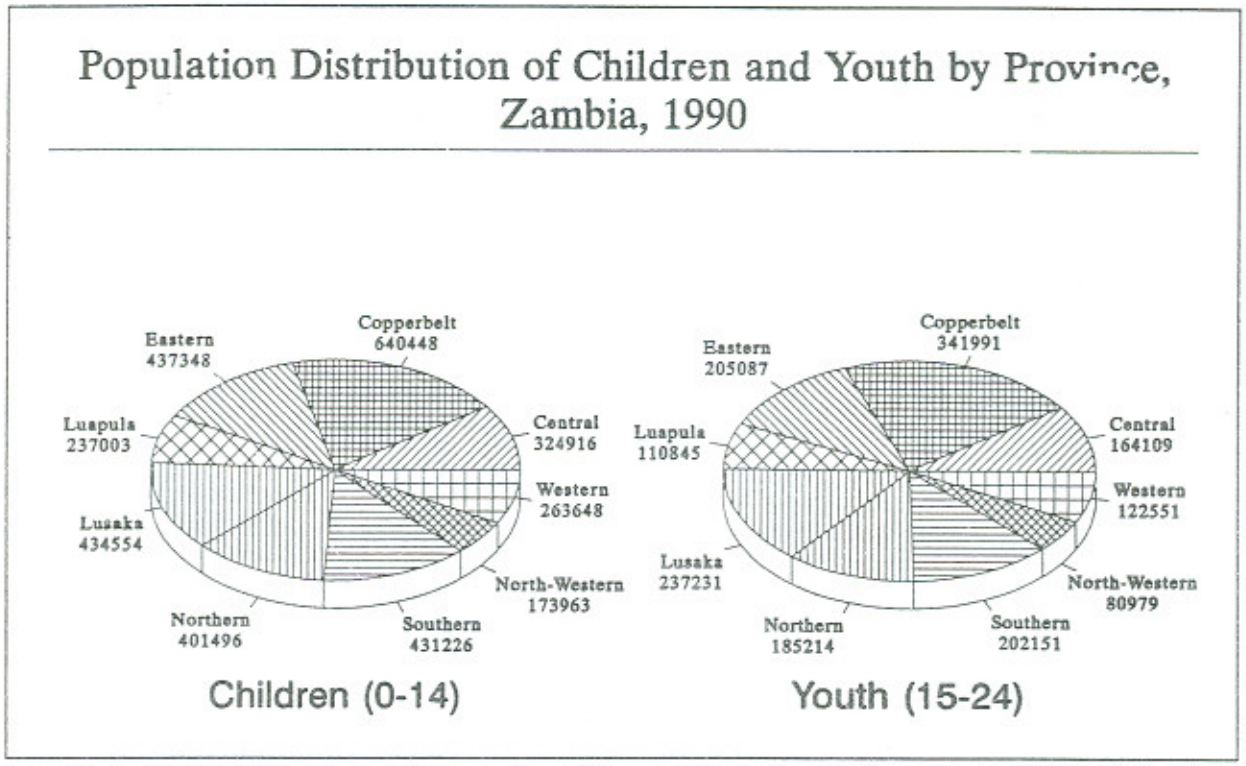


Figure 7.2 shows that the majority of children and youth live in Copperbelt Province.

7.3 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The level of participation of youth in the development of the Zambian economy is low. The 'young' people of the nation have low levels of education which ultimately handicap them in the working sector, as they do not allow them to acquire essential skills. As a result, unemployment levels of the youth in particular have been found to be higher than for other age groups (for details refer to chapter 6). In this section, marital status, fertility, literacy, education of children and youth, and their economic activities are discussed.

Marital Status of the Youth

Data on marital status of the youth in Zambia by age and sex is presented in Table 7.4. Slightly over 90 and 73 percent of the male and female youth, respectively, have never been married in the age group 15-19 years. It is of interest to note that in the same age group, 2 percent of male youth compared to 21 percent of female youth are married. In the older age group 20-24 years, it is observed that whereas the majority of the male youth have still not married, the majority of the female youth are now married. This is because the average age at marriage differs for males and females. Females marry mostly at the age of 21 years whereas males marry mostly at the age of 26 years (See Chapter 8 for more details). It is not surprising then that the proportions of the widowed, female youth, although low, are higher than those of the male youth. Quite a substantial proportion of youth did not state their marital status. The proportion in urban areas of those who did not state is slightly higher than in rural areas.

Table 7.4

Percent Distribution of Youth by Age, Sex, Marital Status and Rural/Urban (Percent), Zambia, 1990

Residence	Age Group	Sex	Total		Marital Status					
			Number	Percentage	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not Stated
Zambia	15-19	Male	454,329	100	91.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.1
		Female	485,039	100	73.1	21.1	0.2	0.8	0.8	4.0
	20-24	Male	329,923	100	68.7	23.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	6.5
		Female	380,848	100	31.1	59.6	0.6	3.6	2.2	2.9
Rural	15-19	Male	269,957	100	91.3	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	6.4
		Female	280,839	100	69.2	25.2	0.2	1.1	1.0	3.3
	20-24	Male	182,861	100	62.5	30.6	0.1	0.6	0.6	5.6
		Female	216,548	100	26.2	63.8	0.7	4.2	2.6	2.5
Urban	15-19	Male	184,372	100	90.7	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.2
		Female	204,200	100	78.4	15.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	4.9
	20-24	Male	147,062	100	76.3	15.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	7.7
		Female	164,300	100	37.7	54.1	0.4	2.7	1.7	3.4

The rural and urban situations are similar to that depicted at national level. However, it should be noted that the proportions of married male and female youth are higher in rural than urban areas. For instance, in age group 20-24 years, 30.6 percent of the male youth in rural areas are married compared to 15.1 percent of those in urban areas. This may be supported by the fact that the mean age at marriage is lower for rural males and females than for the urban ones. This means that youth in rural areas marry earlier than those in urban areas maybe because they drop out of school earlier than youth in urban areas. This is probably due to lack of or inadequate school facilities in rural areas and the inability of parents to send their children to school due to lack of the necessary resources.

Fertility of Female Youth

Table 7.5 shows the proportion of female youth in Zambia who have given birth before. About 16 percent of teenage girls (15-19 years) in the country have already given birth. The implication of this early child-bearing may in part explain the high drop-out rate of girls from secondary level of education. Further, it is not easy for these girls to get back into school (after delivering) because they either cannot find anyone to look after the baby or cannot be accepted back into school (unless they get a transfer to another).

In age group 20-24 years, almost 60 percent of female youth have had a birth. Table 7.5 also shows that there are differences in the proportion of female youth who have had a birth between rural and urban areas. Rural areas which have a larger number of female youth than urban areas, also have a higher proportion of those who have had a birth.

Table 7.5

Proportion of Female Youth who have had a Birth by Age, Residence and Province, Zambia, 1990

Residence/Province	Age Group	Total Females	Females Who Have Had a Birth	Proportion of Females who have had a Birth
Zambia				
Total	15-19	485,039	75,792	15.6
	20-24	380,848	222,480	58.4
Rural	15-19	280,839	50,913	18.1
	20-24	216,548	137,185	63.4
Urban	15-19	204,200	24,879	12.2
	20-24	164,300	85,295	51.9
Province				
Central	15-19	47,422	7,548	15.9
	20-24	36,981	20,753	56.1
Copperbelt	15-19	99,507	12,784	12.8
	20-24	77,580	40,297	51.9
Eastern	15-19	59,376	10,972	18.5
	20-24	46,593	30,583	65.6
Luapula	15-19	33,955	6,224	18.3
	20-24	26,718	17,245	64.5
Lusaka	15-19	67,138	8,985	13.4
	20-24	57,800	30,800	53.3
Northern	15-19	57,818	10,930	18.9
	20-24	42,037	27,324	65.0
North-Western	15-19	24,200	4,010	16.6
	20-24	18,442	11,384	61.7
Southern	15-19	58,074	9,284	16.0
	20-24	46,460	28,157	60.6
Western	15-19	37,560	5,061	13.5
	20-24	28,225	15,930	56.4

A comparison of provinces shows that Copperbelt, which has the largest number of female youth, has the lowest proportion of those who have had a birth. Eastern, Luapula and Northern provinces show the highest proportion of female youth who have had a birth. Table 7.5 shows that amongst the provinces, those which are mostly rural, have high proportions of female youth who have had a birth unlike those which are mostly urban (like Copperbelt and Lusaka).

Children and Youth who can Read and Write

The proportion of children and youth who can read and write in Zambia has been calculated and shown in Table 7.6. Out of the total population of children aged 5-9 years, only about 15 percent are able to read and write. However, over half (58 percent) of children aged 10-14 years can read and write. There is no major difference in the proportion of male and female children who can read and write.

Table 7.6

Proportion of Children and Youth who can Read and Write by Age and Sex, Zambia, 1990

Age Group	Sex	Total Population	Persons who can Read and Write	Proportion of Persons who can Read and Write
5-9	Both Sexes	1,117,825	162,619	14.5
	Male	553,178	78,099	14.1
	Female	564,647	84,520	15.0
10-14	Both Sexes	1,028,263	591,065	57.5
	Male	511,852	291,205	56.9
	Female	516,411	299,860	58.1
15-19	Both Sexes	939,368	699,617	74.5
	Male	454,329	351,002	77.3
	Female	485,039	348,615	71.9
20-24	Both Sexes	710,771	535,867	75.4
	Male	329,923	267,738	81.2
	Female	380,848	268,129	70.4

Table 7.6 further shows that about three-quarters of the youth (15-24 years) in the country can read and write. Male youth have a higher proportion of those who can read and write than female youth. This is much more noticeable in age group 20-24 years, where 70 and 81 percent of female and male youth, respectively, are able to read and write.

Education Level Completed by Youth

Table 7.7 shows in percent, the youth of Zambia by their highest level of education completed. Over half (56 percent) of the youth in age group 15-19 years, have only completed primary school. The proportion of males who have completed primary school is higher than females.

Less than 20 percent of the youth (aged 15-19 years) have completed secondary school compared to slightly over 30 percent of those aged 20-24 years. The proportion of female youth (20-24 years) who have completed primary level is higher than the male youth in the same age group. At secondary level, the opposite is true.

Table 7.7 also shows that the proportion of females with no schooling is higher than males. Further, rural and urban areas show differences in the proportion of youth with no schooling. The percentages of youth (aged 15-19 years) with no schooling are 32 and 10 for rural and urban areas, respectively. This may be due to the wider availability of school places in urban than in rural areas. Probably, for the same reason, it can be seen that higher proportions of youth in urban than rural areas have completed at least secondary education. For instance, in age group 20-24 years, over half (55 percent) of male youth in urban areas compared to a quarter in rural areas have completed secondary (and above) education. Similarly, a higher proportion of female youth in urban areas have completed at least secondary school than female youth in rural areas.

Table 7.7

Population (15-24 years) by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex, Age and Residence, (Percent) Zambia, 1990

Age Group/ Residence	Sex	Total Population	Highest Level of Education Completed				
			Total Percentage	No Schooling	Primary	Secondary+	Not Stated
Zambia	Both Sexes	922,220	100	23.2	56.2	18.9	1.7
15-19	Male	440,877	100	20.2	58.8	19.2	1.8
	Female	475,343	100	26.0	53.9	18.5	1.6
	Both Sexes	695,298	100	24.3	43.2	31.4	1.1
20-24	Male	322,691	100	19.1	41.6	38.1	1.2
	Female	372,607	100	28.8	44.6	25.5	1.1
Rural	Both Sexes	541,043	100	32.2	55.7	10.6	1.5
15-19	Male	265,569	100	28.0	59.1	11.1	1.8
	Female	275,474	100	36.2	52.4	10.1	1.3
	Both Sexes	391,382	100	34.3	46.2	18.5	1.0
20-24	Male	179,301	100	27.0	46.9	24.9	1.2
	Female	212,081	100	40.4	46.5	12.3	0.8
Urban	Both Sexes	381,177	100	10.3	57.1	30.7	1.9
15-19	Male	181,308	100	8.8	58.4	30.8	2.0
	Female	199,869	100	11.9	55.8	30.5	1.8
	Both Sexes	303,916	100	11.5	39.3	48.1	1.1
20-24	Male	143,390	100	9.1	34.6	55.2	1.1
	Female	160,526	100	13.6	43.3	42.1	1.0

Economic Activity of Children and Youth

Table 7.8 shows the population of children and youth by the nature of their usual economic activity. In Zambia as a whole, the majority of children are full-time students. Hence, a small proportion of the children in Zambia are economically active, irrespective of their sex.

The largest proportion of youth in age group 15-19 years are full-time students. It should be noted that in this age group, the proportions of male and female youth show some variation. Whilst 52 percent of the male youth are full-time students, the proportion of their female counterparts is 37 percent. Also, at this young age group of the youth (15-19 years), only 2 percent of the male youth are full-time homemakers compared to 17 percent of the female youth who are full-time housewives.

In age group 20-24 years, the majority of male youth are economically active while the female youth are mostly housewives. Thus, it can be observed that 48 and 26 percent of male and female youth, respectively, are employed, while only 2 percent of male youth compared to 44 percent of female youth are full-time housewives.

Table 7.8

Children and Youth (12-24 years) by Age, Sex and Nature of Usual Economic Activity, Rural/Urban, (Percent), Zambia, 1990

Residence	Age Group	Sex	Total		Economically Active		Economically Inactive			Not Stated
			Population	Percentage	Employed	Unemployed	Full-time Housewife/ Homemaker	Full-time Students	Others	
Zambia	12-14	Male	298,310	100	12.5	4.9	1.3	62.9	16.1	2.3
		Female	303,625	100	11.9	4.7	2.7	61.5	16.8	2.4
	15-19	Male	454,345	100	19.6	9.5	1.6	52.2	15.0	2.1
		Female	485,050	100	18.6	8.6	17.0	36.7	16.8	2.3
	20-24	Male	329,925	100	17.9	16.1	2.0	18.0	13.6	2.4
		Female	380,835	100	26.3	8.6	43.6	6.9	12.3	2.3
Rural	12-14	Male	181,723	100	19.0	6.3	1.6	51.4	19.2	2.5
		Female	175,011	100	18.7	6.1	3.5	49.6	19.7	2.4
	15-19	Male	269,963	100	27.1	10.0	1.9	42.8	16.2	2.0
		Female	280,840	100	27.5	8.5	18.4	26.8	16.8	2.0
	20-24	Male	182,857	100	52.3	15.3	2.6	14.2	13.6	2.0
		Female	216,543	100	33.5	7.1	41.9	4.1	11.5	1.9
Urban	12-14	Male	116,587	100	2.3	2.7	0.8	80.9	11.4	1.9
		Female	128,614	100	2.6	2.9	1.7	77.8	12.8	2.2
	15-19	Male	184,382	100	8.8	8.8	1.1	65.9	13.2	2.2
		Female	204,210	100	6.4	8.8	15.0	50.3	16.8	2.7
	20-24	Male	147,068	100	42.4	17.1	1.2	22.7	13.6	3.0
		Female	164,292	100	16.8	10.5	45.8	10.6	13.4	2.9

A larger proportion of the male and female youth in rural areas than urban areas are economically active. It can be observed that the proportions of youth in urban areas who are full-time students are higher than those in rural areas. This implies that youth in rural areas opt for work as opposed to being full-time students like in urban areas. One of the reasons for this may be lack of opportunities for youth in rural areas due to either lack of or inadequate financial support from parents/guardians or inadequate school facilities in these areas.

Figure 7.3 shows that the majority of the youth aged 15-19 years for both males and females are students. Almost half of the male youths aged 20-24 years are employed, whilst most of the female youth in this age group are housewives (See Figure 7.4).

Figure 7.3

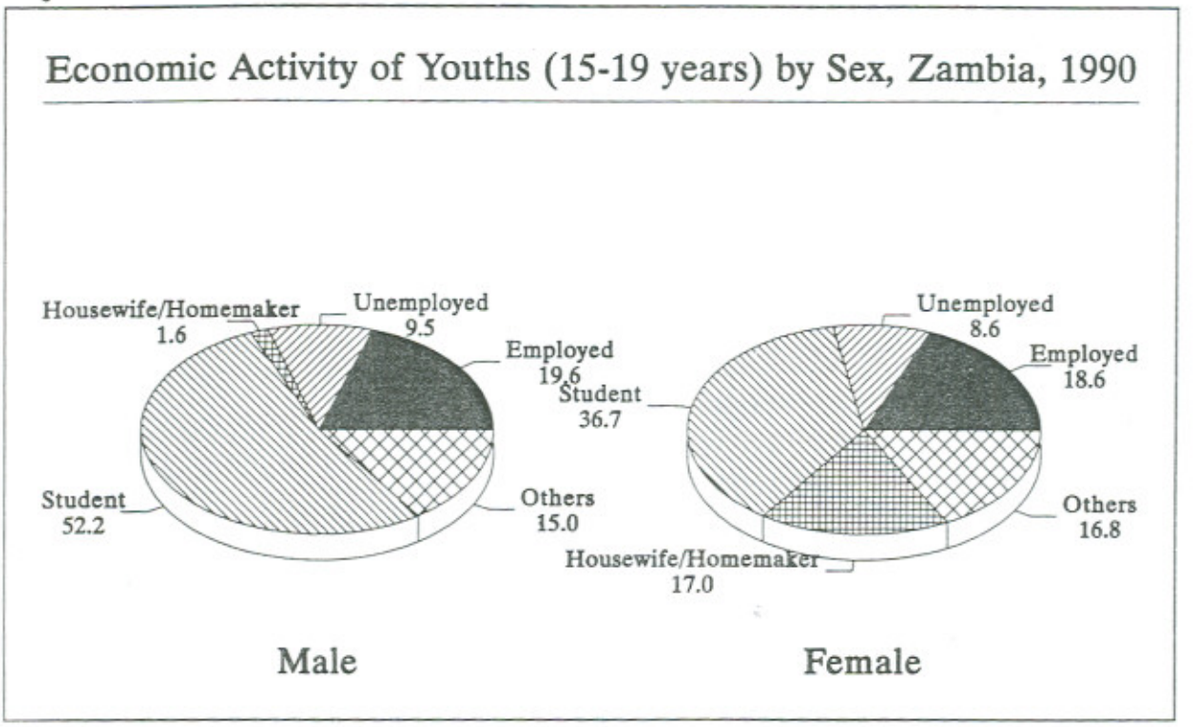
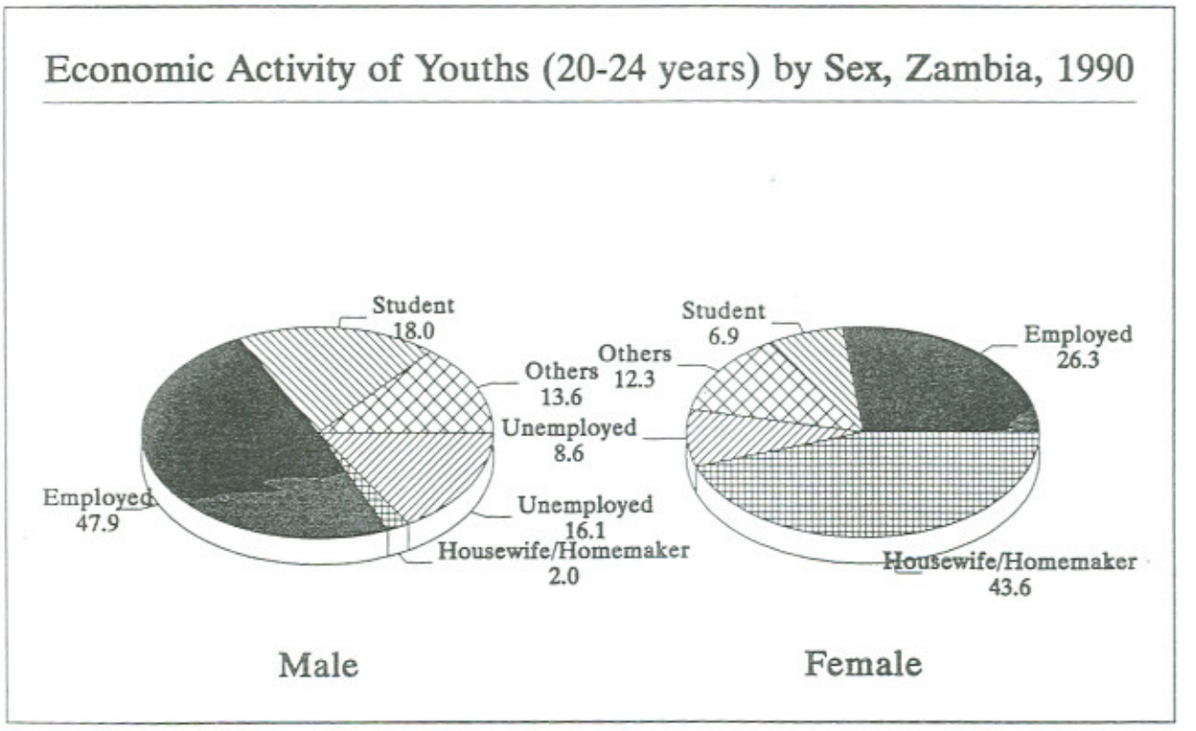


Figure 7.4



Youth Unemployment

Table 7.9 shows the number of unemployed persons (15-24 years) in Zambia by age. The unemployment rates for youth in the country are 23 and 21 percent, in respective age groups. It can be seen that female youth have slightly higher unemployment rates than male youth.

Rural and urban areas of Zambia show vast differences in the unemployment rates of youth. The unemployment rates for youth in rural areas, regardless of sex, are much lower than in urban areas. For instance, in age group 15-19 years, the unemployment rate for youth in rural areas is 17 percent and 41 percent for those in urban areas. It should be noted that female youth in rural areas have lower unemployment rates than male youth, whereas female youth in urban areas have higher unemployment rates than male youth.

The difference in unemployment rates between rural and urban youth may be attributed to the fact that it is much easier for youth in rural areas to be employed by either subsistence farmers or by owning small pieces of farming land unlike in urban areas.

Table 7.9

Unemployment Rate of Youth by Age, Sex and Residence, Zambia, 1990

Age Group/Residence	Sex	Total Labour Force	Unemployed Population	Unemployment Rate (%)
Zambia				
	Both Sexes	341,185	77,759	22.8
15-19	Male	177,998	39,795	22.4
	Female	163,187	37,964	23.3
	Both Sexes	360,261	76,061	21.1
20-24	Male	224,399	47,246	21.0
	Female	135,862	28,815	21.2
Rural				
	Both Sexes	254,718	42,594	16.7
15-19	Male	133,176	23,047	17.3
	Female	121,542	19,547	16.1
	Both Sexes	219,954	34,285	15.6
20-24	Male	131,681	22,478	17.1
	Female	88,273	11,807	13.4
Urban				
	Both Sexes	86,467	35,165	40.7
15-19	Male	44,822	16,748	37.4
	Female	41,645	18,417	44.2
	Both Sexes	140,307	41,776	29.8
20-24	Male	92,718	24,768	26.7
	Female	47,589	17,008	35.7

7.4 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN

Generally, the contribution of women to the development of an economy is usually undervalued and/or overlooked by policy makers and planners. Zambia is no exception, one reason being that little effort is made to quantify women's economic activities or to value the output of their work. As it is, the majority of women do not participate fully in decision-making in the various economic sectors. It is important to look at some of the social and economic factors explaining low participation rates of women in economic development. In this section, marital, education and employment status of female household heads and women in general, are discussed.

Female Household Heads

In Zambia, there are 1,103,088 households of which 224,010 are headed by females. These figures strongly confirm the dominating role of men as heads of households. This is true for both rural and urban areas.

Table 7.10 shows the proportion of all heads of households in a certain category who are women. Proportionately, nearly 17 percent of the total household heads in Zambia are female. The share of female heads of households in rural areas is higher than that in urban areas, 19 and 14 percent, respectively. At the provincial level, Western Province has the largest share of female heads of households with 24 percent, while Copperbelt Province has the smallest, with only 12 percent.

Marital Status of Female Household Heads

Concerning the marital status of heads of households, Table 7.10 reveals that female heads of households dominate in the categories of widowed, divorced and separated. In fact, close to 90 percent of all heads of households who are widowed, are women. The table further indicates that only 3 percent of married heads of households, are women. This suggests that very few women head households whilst in marital union.

This marital pattern of female heads of households is to be found in all the provinces, although a few differences may be noticed. One such variation is that, while some provinces show low proportions of female heads of households in categories like 'separated' and 'divorced', others show high ones. For instance, the proportion of separated female heads in Lusaka and Southern Provinces are about 58 percent, compared to about 83 percent in Luapula and Northern Provinces. Perhaps it is of interest to note that, over half (53 percent) of the total heads of households in Western Province who have never married are female, compared to only 22 percent in Copperbelt Province.

Table 7.10

Female Household Heads as a Percentage of Total Household Heads by Residence, Marital Status and Province, Zambia, 1990

Residence/Province	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not Stated
Zambia							
Total	16.9	29.8	3.1	87.8	77.5	71.8	7.7
Rural	18.8	32.1	3.6	89.5	80.1	75.5	6.3
Urban	13.5	28.3	2.4	82.3	72.3	64.0	12.9
Province							
Central	15.3	25.1	3.2	83.7	72.4	66.6	10.1
Copperbelt	12.5	21.9	2.2	79.9	69.0	61.5	13.3
Eastern	19.6	36.2	3.2	91.7	84.0	78.3	5.7
Luapula	21.9	30.5	3.5	91.2	87.5	81.7	7.3
Lusaka	12.6	26.5	2.1	82.5	68.8	58.4	11.6
Northern	19.8	33.3	4.7	92.5	89.2	84.3	5.6
North-Western	18.2	44.2	2.8	86.4	81.9	73.3	5.6
Southern	13.3	28.7	3.0	84.5	64.6	58.6	7.8
Western	23.7	52.7	4.3	87.9	82.0	74.5	6.6

Educational Status of Women

Data on the highest level of education obtained by women is shown in Table 7.11. Slightly over 40 percent of women in Zambia have had no schooling. The situation is more serious in rural areas where more than half of the women (54 percent) have never attended school, than only about one-fifth of the women in urban areas.

Of the women who have attended school in the country, the largest proportion (40 percent) have only completed primary school, with 37 percent in rural and 45 percent in urban. A higher proportion of women in urban than rural areas have completed secondary education. In all, only a small proportion (less than 1 percent) of women throughout the country have obtained higher levels of education.

Table 7.11

Female Population (15 Years and Above) by Highest Level of Education Completed, Residence and Province, Zambia, 1990

Residence/ Province	Total Population	Total Percentage	Level of Education Completed				
			No Schooling	Primary	Secondary	Higher Education	Not Stated
Zambia							
Total	2,033,999	100	42.1	40.2	16.4	0.1	1.2
Rural	1,266,742	100	54.4	37.0	7.5	0.0	1.1
Urban	767,257	100	21.9	45.3	31.3	0.2	1.3
Province							
Central	195,203	100	41.0	42.4	15.3	0.1	1.2
Copperbelt	371,540	100	23.6	47.1	27.7	0.1	1.5
Eastern	276,045	100	63.2	28.9	6.9	0.0	1.0
Luapula	234,927	100	64.7	27.4	7.4	0.0	0.5
Lusaka	263,707	100	25.4	43.8	29.1	0.4	1.3
Northern	234,101	100	50.5	38.0	10.2	0.0	1.3
North-Western	114,066	100	60.5	30.4	7.8	0.1	1.2
Southern	318,962	100	38.2	44.8	15.7	0.1	1.2
Western	189,464	100	53.3	35.9	9.8	0.1	0.9

Amongst the provinces of Zambia, the highest proportions of women who have never been to school are found in Eastern, Luapula and North-Western. Copperbelt, Lusaka and Southern Provinces have the highest proportion of women who have completed primary school. Only Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces have over a quarter of women who have completed secondary education.

Table 7.12 shows the proportion of female heads of households in relation to their highest education attainment. In Zambia as a whole, almost 63 percent of females heading households have never attended any formal schooling. A further 23 percent have only completed primary school.

Rural and urban female heads of households in relation to their highest level of education achieved show some variations. Whereas 74 percent of female heads of households in rural areas have never attended any formal school, the proportion is only half as much in urban areas (37 percent). It should be noted that the proportions of female heads of households in urban areas who have attained primary and secondary levels of education are more or less equal (i.e. about 30 percent). However, in the rural areas, 20 percent have completed primary school and only 4 percent have completed secondary school.

Table 7.12

Percent Distribution of Female Household Heads by Highest Level of Education Completed, Residence and Province, Zambia, 1990

Level of Education Completed	Total	Rural	Urban	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	N/Western	Southern	Western
Never Attended	62.8	73.6	37.3	59.3	44.5	79.7	65.5	37.8	69.5	78.2	55.1	69.5
Primary	23.0	20.1	30.1	25.0	30.7	14.0	27.5	28.3	21.3	14.9	25.4	21.7
Secondary	11.9	4.3	29.9	13.8	21.9	3.9	6.0	31.1	5.9	5.9	16.5	7.5
Higher Education	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Not Stated	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.7	2.4	1.0	1.9	3.3	0.9	2.8	1.2
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Female Heads	224,010	157,530	66,480	18,247	29,540	36,236	25,385	21,922	34,144	13,366	18,377	26,793
Total Household Heads	1,327,098	835,824	491,274	119,518	236,700	184,782	115,692	173,687	172,536	73,383	137,919	112,882

A provincial breakdown of the female heads of households by their highest education attainment shows that amongst the provinces of Zambia, Eastern Province, has the highest proportion of female heads of households who have never attended any formal school, closely followed by North-Western Province with proportions of 80 and 78 percent, respectively. Lusaka has the lowest proportion of female heads of households who have never been to school at all, (38 percent). Of the women heading households who have been to school, Copperbelt Province has recorded the highest proportion of those who have completed primary education while Eastern has recorded the lowest. Lusaka has the highest proportion of those who have completed secondary education whilst Eastern recorded the lowest. Generally, negligible proportions of female heads of households throughout the country attained the higher level of education.

Tables 7.11 and 7.12 show that generally, women obtain low levels of education, i.e. mainly primary school. The proportions are lower in rural than urban areas, which may be due to the fact that a larger share of women live in rural areas where they do not have much access to educational facilities. Also, unlike men, women are less likely to travel long distance for the sake of schooling. In most cases, they remain in their areas of origin where it is not always possible to continue with their education.

Employment Status of Women

The employment status of women in Zambia is shown in Table 7.13. In all, working females make up 34 percent of the total working population in Zambia, 40 percent in rural areas and 25 percent in urban areas.

Table 7.13 also reveals that the majority of the unpaid family workers in Zambia are female, 51 percent in rural areas and 57 percent in urban areas. Of the total working population who are either employers or employees, only a little more than 16 percent, are female.

Table 7.13

Usually Working Females (12 Years and Older) as a Percentage of Total Usually Working Population by Employment Status, Residence and Province, Zambia, 1990

Residence/Province	Total	Employer	Employee	Self- Employed	Unpaid Family Worker	Not Stated
Zambia Total	34.4	16.2	16.6	31.8	51.4	40.4
Rural	39.7	17.1	14.5	29.6	51.0	42.6
Urban	24.8	15.7	17.2	38.2	57.3	38.1
Province						
Central	32.7	16.8	16.3	30.1	47.0	39.4
C/Belt	24.4	13.5	13.7	35.8	52.0	37.1
Eastern	44.0	17.2	14.8	32.5	56.4	43.1
Luapula	35.4	14.0	16.8	22.0	51.8	36.4
Lusaka	26.8	18.1	20.0	35.7	55.0	39.3
Northern	38.8	17.1	15.1	31.0	49.0	45.2
N/Western	41.6	18.5	16.3	38.7	50.8	41.9
Southern	33.4	17.0	17.0	27.7	47.3	39.6
Western	42.6	21.1	20.7	34.4	51.5	46.3

Analysis of the usually working females as a percentage of the total working population by province shows that Eastern Province has the highest proportion with 44 percent, and Copperbelt Province has the lowest, 24 percent.