

# **GENDER STATISTICS REPORT**

**2010**

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## **Mission Statement**

"To coordinate and Provide Timely, Quality and Credible Official Statistics for use by  
Stakeholders and Clients for Sustainable Development"

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# Foreword

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

The Government of The Republic of Zambia's vision on gender as is contained in the "Vision 2030" is to achieve gender equity and equality in the socio-economic development process by 2030. In this regard, the government adopted the National Gender Policy in 2000 which addresses the need to build and strengthen national capacity for advocating and mainstreaming gender in the development process. The Policy is well aligned with United Nations (UN) Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979 and regional treaties, such as the Southern African Development Community Declaration on Gender and Development (SADCGD-1997) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to which Zambia is a signatory.

A vital tool in determining the progress made in development policies is statistics of males and females. Presentation of statistics with a gender perspective helps highlight the gender gaps in demographic structures and population dynamics and also shows the extent to which gender equity and equality is being achieved.

The objective of this report is to present statistics disaggregated by sex in order to show the situation of women and men in various socio-economic aspects of life.

The information presented in this report includes statistics from censuses and surveys conducted by Central Statistical Office (CSO), statistics from Zambia Police, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, National Assembly of Zambia and Technical Vocational and Entrepreneur Training Authority (TEVETA).

It is my sincere hope that the statistics presented in this report will play a critical role in the creation of mechanisms for gender mainstreaming and most of all help the government in monitoring the attainment of its goal of reducing gender imbalances and attain gender equity in Zambia.



John Kalumbi

**Director of Census & Statistics**

**July, 2012**

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If not otherwise indicated, Central Statistical Office (CSO) is the source

## Chapter 1:

# Demographic Characteristics

## 1.0 - Introduction

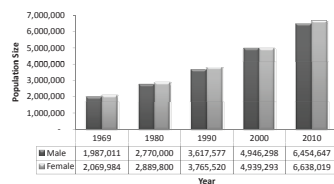
This chapter presents demographic characteristics of the population with a gender perspective. It includes information on population size, household headship, life expectancy and age at first marriage.

## 1.1 - Population Size

Table 1.1 shows population size for the 1969, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses. Since 1969, the number of females has generally been higher than that of males with exception to the year 2000, when females were outnumbered.

Table 1.1: Population size by Sex, 1969, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010			
Population	Male	Female	Total
1969	1,987,011	2,069,984	4,056,995
1980	2,770,000	2,889,800	5,659,800
1990	3,617,577	3,765,520	7,383,097
2000	4,946,298	4,939,293	9,885,591
2010	6,454,647	6,638,019	13,092,666
Source: CSO, Censuses of Population and Housing 1969, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010			

Population Size by Sex, 1969 – 2010



In 2010, the number of females was 6,638,019, while that of males was 6,454,647.

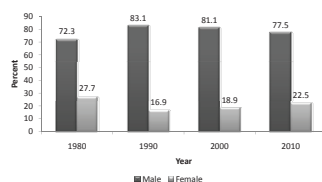
## 1.2 - Household Headship

A head of household is the person who is considered to be the head by the other members of the household and normally makes the day-to-day decisions governing the running of the household.

Table 1.2 shows that female headed households constituted 27.7 percent of the total households in 1980. However, the proportion of female headed households reduced to less than 23 percent of the total number of households in the years 1990, 2000 and 2010.

Table 1.2: Percentage Distribution of Household Head by Sex, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010			
Year	Male	Female	Total H/Heads
1980	72.3	27.7	1,128,400
1990	83.1	16.9	1,327,098
2000	81.1	18.9	1,884,741
2010	77.5	22.5	2,513,768
Source: CSO - Census of Population and Housing, 1980, 1990 and 2000			

Percentage Distribution of Household Head by Sex, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010



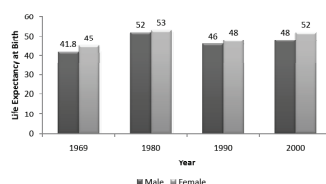
### 1.3 - Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth refers to the average number of years a newly born child is expected to live, if the current existing mortality and other conditions were to prevail for a long time. Table 1.3 presents information on life expectancy at birth for the years 1969, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

In 1980, life expectancy for both males and females was 52 years. This reduced to 47 years in 1990 and then increased to 50 years in 2000. Table 1.3 also shows that life expectancy for females in all the census years was higher than that of males. A marked difference of 4 years between female and male life expectancy was observed in 2000, with female life expectancy at 52 years compared to that of males at 48 years.

Table 1.3: Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, 1969, 1980, 1990, 2000				
Sex	1969	1980	1990	2000
Both	-	52	47	50
Male	41.8	52	46	48
Female	45.0	53	48	52
Source: CSO - Census of Population and Housing, 1969, 1980, 1990, 2000				

Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex 1969 - 2000



### 1.4 - Median Age at First Marriage

Table 1.4 presents information on age at first marriage. Generally, females marry earlier than males. The median age at first marriage for males in 2007 was 23.5 years which was significantly higher than that of females at 18.4 years.

The table also shows that the median age at first marriage among females aged 15-49 years remained constant at about 18 years while that of males was above 23 years in all the survey years. Comparisons by residence also indicate that the median age at first marriage for both males and females in urban areas is higher than that of their counterparts in rural areas.

Table 1.4: Median Age at First Marriage, Male and Female (15-49 years) 1996, 2001-2, 2007						
Year	1996		2001/2		2007	
Sex	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Residence						
Urban	24.4	18.7	24.5	18.7	a	19.6
Rural	22.8	17.5	22.6	17.7	22.6	17.8
Total	23.5	18.0	23.2	18.1	23.5	18.4
Source: CSO - Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 1996, 2001-2, 2007						
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the men married for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group						

## Chapter 2:

# Education

## 2.0 - Introduction

Education is a human right and a basic need for the fulfilment of an individual's aspiration. It is an essential tool for the goals of equality, development and peace. This chapter presents information on adult literacy, school enrolments, dropout and completion rates and also shows the number of teachers in schools. It also presents information on tertiary education enrolments.

## 2.1 - Literacy Rates

The ability to read and write allows males and females increased access to knowledge and opportunities in life and therefore creates a basis for equal opportunities, personal and national development. Literacy of females is an important key to improving health, nutrition, and education in the family. Literacy also empowers females to participate in decision-making at all levels in the society.

Table 2.1 presents information on Adult and Youth Literacy. The table shows some slight improvements in the total adult literacy rates from 66.0 percent in 1990 to 67.2 percent in 2000. The proportion of male adults who were literate was higher than that of female adults in both 1990 and the year 2000. In 2000, the proportion of male adults who were literate was 76.6 percent while that of female adults was 58.3 percent. The proportion of male adults who were literate in 1990 was 76.2 percent while that of female adults was 56.3 percent.

Comparison of the 1990 and 2000 data on youth literacy rates shows a decline between the two years for both males and females. The youth literacy rate for females reduced from 71.2 percent in 1990 to 65.5 percent in 2000 while that of the males reduced from 78.9 percent in 1990 to 75.4 percent in 2000.

Table 2.1: Percentage Adult and Youth Literacy Rates, by Sex, 1990 and 2000		
Indicator	1990	2000
Adult Literacy rates (15 years and older)		
Total	66.0	67.2
Male	76.2	76.6
Female	56.3	58.3
Youth literacy rates (15 - 24 years)		
Total	74.5	70.1
Male	78.9	75.4
Female	71.2	65.5
Source: CSO - Census of Population and Housing 1990, 2000		

Table 2.2 presents information on adult literacy by province for the year 2000. Copperbelt Province had the highest rate of adult literacy at 82.4 percent. This was followed by Lusaka Province with 81.1 percent while Eastern Province had the lowest adult literacy rate with 47.6 percent.

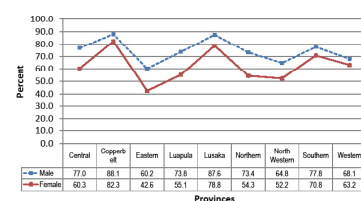
The highest proportion of female adults who were literate was on the Copperbelt Province, with 82.3 percent. This was followed by Lusaka Province, with 78.8 percent. Eastern Province had the lowest proportion of literate females, with 42.6 percent.

**Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Adult Literacy Rates (15 years and older), by Sex and Province, 2000**

Province	Total	Male	Female
Central	68.5	77	60.3
Copperbelt	82.4	88.1	82.3
Eastern	47.6	60.2	42.6
Luapula	61.5	73.8	55.1
Lusaka	81.1	87.6	78.8
Northern	60.1	73.4	54.3
North Western	53.4	64.8	52.2
Southern	70.2	77.8	70.8
Western	59.6	68.1	63.2
Zambia	67.2	76.6	58.3

Source: CSO - Census of Population and Housing 2000

**Percentage of Adult Literacy Rates (15 Years and Older) by Sex and Province, 2000**



## 2.3 - Enrolment in Basic Schools

Table 2.3 presents information on Enrolment in Basic Schools. Total pupil enrolments in basic schools, i.e., grades 1 to 9 was 3,510,288. Of these, 49.70 percent were females, while 50.30 percent were males, indicating a near equality.

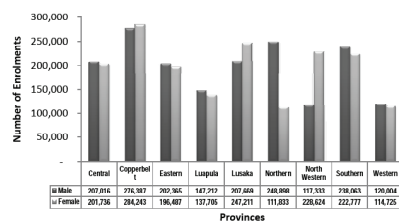
At provincial level, all provinces but two had more males than females enrolled in basic schools. Copperbelt and Lusaka were the only provinces with more females than males enrolled in basic schools with 50.70 percent of female pupils compared with 49.30 percent of male pupils.

**Table 2.3: Percent Distribution of Enrolment in Basic Schools (Grades 1-9), by Sex and Province, 2010**

Province	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	Number
Central	207,016	50.60	201,736	49.40	100	408,752
Copperbelt	276,387	49.30	284,243	50.70	100	560,630
Eastern	202,365	50.70	196,487	49.30	100	398,852
Luapula	147,212	51.70	137,705	48.30	100	284,917
Lusaka	207,669	45.70	247,211	54.30	100	454,880
N. Western	117,333	51.20	111,833	48.80	100	229,166
Northern	248,898	52.10	228,624	47.90	100	477,522
Southern	238,063	51.70	222,777	48.30	100	460,840
Western	120,004	51.10	114,725	48.90	100	234,729
National	1,764,947	50.30	1,745,341	49.70	100	3,510,288

Source: Ministry of Education, Education Statistics Unit, 2010

**Distribution of Enrolment in Basic Schools by Sex and Province, 2010**



## 2.4 - Enrolment in High Schools

Table 2.4 presents information on Enrolment in High Schools. In 2010, the total pupil enrolments in high schools (Grades 10-12) were 283,931. More males were enrolled in high schools with 55.10 percent compared to 44.90 percent of their female counterparts.

At Provincial level, Copperbelt Province had the highest number of both females and males enrolled in high schools. The table further shows that there were more males than females enrolled in high schools in all Provinces.

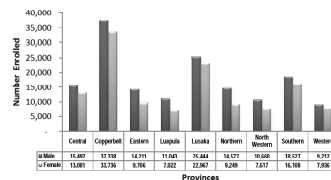


**Table 2.4 Percent Distribution of Enrolments in High Schools (Grade 10-12), by Sex and Province 2010**

Province	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	Number
Central	15,497	54.20	13,081	45.80	100	28,578
Copperbelt	37,338	52.50	33,736	47.50	100	71,074
Eastern	14,211	59.40	9,706	40.60	100	23,917
Luapula	11,043	61.10	7,022	38.90	100	18,065
Lusaka	25,444	52.60	22,967	47.40	100	48,411
N. Western	10,660	58.30	7,617	41.70	100	18,277
Northern	14,577	61.20	9,249	38.80	100	23,826
Southern	18,527	53.50	16,108	46.50	100	34,635
Western	9,212	53.70	7,936	46.30	100	17,148
National	156,509	55.10	127,422	44.90	100	283,931

Source: Ministry of Education

**Distribution of Enrolments in High Schools (Grade 10-12) by Sex and Province, 2010**



## 2.5 - Net School Attendance Rates

The net attendance rate is the number of individuals who are attending an education level corresponding to their age, as a percentage of the total population whose ages also correspond to that level. Table 2.5 shows net attendance rates from grade 1 to 12 for the years 2006 and 2010.

The net attendance rate at primary school was 76 percent in 2006 and about 80 percent in 2010. This indicates an increase in the number of children aged 7-13 years who attended the appropriate primary school grades.

Comparisons by sex indicate that the net attendance rates at primary school for females have been higher than those of their male counterparts in both 2006 and 2010. The net attendance rate for females was 77 percent in 2006 and increased to about 81 percent in 2010, while that of males was 75 percent in 2006 and increased to 79 percent in 2010.

The table also shows that the net attendance rates for 2006 and 2010 were lower in rural areas than in urban areas at primary school level.

At secondary school level the net attendance rate was 37 percent in 2006 and 44 percent in 2010, indicating an increase in the number of individuals attending the appropriate secondary school grades.

Table 2.5 also shows that in 2010, the net attendance rate at secondary school for females was about 45 percent compared to about 44 percent for their male counterparts. In 2006, the net attendance rate for females was lower (36 percent) than that of males (38 percent).

Similar to primary school, the net attendance rates at secondary school were consistently lower in rural areas than in urban areas in both 2006 and 2010.

## Net School Attendance Rates by Grade and Residence, 2010

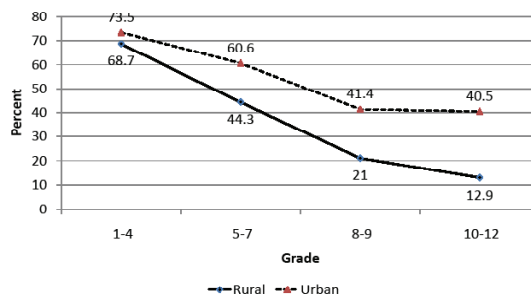


Table 2.5 Net School Attendance Rates by Sex, Grade and Residence, 2006 and 2010														
Residence and Sex	1-4		5-7		8-9		10-12		1-7		8-12		Persons Aged 7-18 years Attending School	
Year	2006	2010	2006	2010	2006	2010	2006	2010	2006	2010	2006	2010	2006	2010
Zambia Total	64	70.1	47	49.6	25	28.2	18	23.0	76	79.9	37	44.4	3,053	3,597
Male	63	68.7	44	48.3	24	25.8	19	24.3	75	79.2	38	43.8	1,542	1,778
Female	65	71.5	49	50.9	25	30.5	17	21.8	77	80.6	36	44.9	1,512	1,819
Rural Total	62	68.7	39	44.3	17	21.0	9	12.9	73	78.2	27	34.4	1,910	2,338
Male	61	66.7	36	43.2	16	18.4	10	14.3	73	77.2	28	34.3	984	1,177
Female	63	70.6	42	45.5	17	23.7	8	11.6	74	79.1	25	34.5	926	1,161
Urban Total	69	73.5	60	60.6	40	41.4	33	40.5	82	83.9	55	62.1	1,143	1,258
Male	68	73.6	60	59.4	39	41.1	34	42.7	81	84.0	56	62.4	557	601
Female	70	73.3	61	61.8	40	41.7	32	38.6	82	83.9	54	61.9	586	658

Source: CSO - Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2006, 2010

## 2.6 - Drop-out Rates

The Drop-out Rate refers to the proportion of pupils who leave the education system without completing a given grade in a given school year. The rate shows the extent to which pupils abandon school for various reasons. Table 2.6 presents drop-out rates for grades 1-9 in 2010.

At national level, the dropout rate for females was at 2.71 percent compared to 1.88 percent for their male counterparts. At Provincial level, the highest dropout rates were observed in North Western Province with 2.99 percent for males and 4.54 percent for females. Lusaka Province had the lowest dropout rates with 1.12 percent for males and 1.28 percent for females.

Table 2.6: Percentage Dropout Rates (Grades 1-9), by Sex and Province, 2010			
Province	Male	Female	Total
Central	1.43	2.24	1.83
Copperbelt	1.37	1.81	1.59
Eastern	2.06	3.01	2.53
Luapula	2.79	4.05	3.40
Lusaka	1.12	1.28	1.21
N. Western	2.99	4.54	3.75
Northern	2.62	3.83	3.20
Southern	1.41	2.46	1.92
Western	2.06	3.21	2.62
National	1.88	2.71	2.29

Source: Ministry of Education, Education Statistics Unit, 2010

Percentage Dropout Rates (Grades 1-9) by Sex and Province, 2010

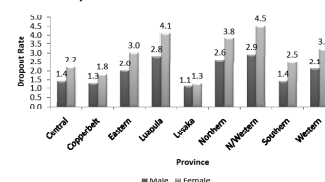


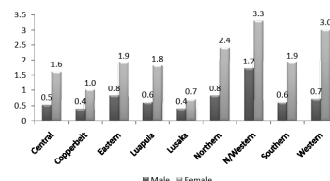
Table 2.7 presents drop-out rates for grades 10-12 in 2010. At national level, the dropout rate was 1.05 percent. The female dropout rate was higher at 1.58 percent than that of males at 0.62 percent.

At provincial level, a high female dropout rate was recorded in North- Western Province at 3.28 percent. Lusaka Province had the lowest female dropout rate at 0.72 percent.

Province	Male	Female	Total
Central	0.52	1.59	1.01
Copperbelt	0.39	0.96	0.66
Eastern	0.79	1.86	1.23
Luapula	0.57	1.84	1.06
Lusaka	0.37	0.72	0.54
N. Western	1.70	3.28	2.36
Northern	0.80	2.40	1.42
Southern	0.64	1.89	1.22
Western	0.74	2.90	1.74
National	0.62	1.58	1.05

Source: Ministry of Education, Education Statistics Unit, 2010

Percentage Dropout Rates (Grade 10-12) by Sex and Province, 2010



## 2.8 - Reasons for Leaving School

Table 2.8 shows the percentage distribution of individuals who were not in education but who had earlier been to school, by highest level of education obtained and reasons for leaving school for the year 2010.

The table shows that the major reason for leaving school among persons who had attended school was 'lack of financial support', at 36 percent. The second major reason for leaving school was 'completed studies', with about 20 percent.

The third major reason for leaving school was 'not having been selected or failed exam' with 12 percent and was highest among individuals whose highest level of education was between grade 8 and 9. The significant reasons contributing to female individuals leaving school include, 'pregnancy' with about 6 percent and 'got married' with 4 percent.

Among other notable reasons given for leaving school were, 'needed to help out at home' (1.9 percent) and 'Unsafe to travel to school' (0.6 percent).

Reason for leaving 2010	Highest level of education obtained						Total
	Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 8-9	Grade 10-12 (O-Level)	Grade 12 (A-Level) / Certificate/ Diploma (undergraduate)	Degree (postgraduate) & above	
Lack of financial support	43.5	44.3	45.5	19.9	2.7	0.8	36.2
Completed studies	0.2	0.3	0.4	63.3	83.2	85.2	19.5
Not selected/failed/couldn't get a place	1.0	18.2	23.3	2.2	0.2	0.1	12.1
Pregnancy	2.0	5.8	11.5	4.1	0.2	0.1	5.7
No need to continue school	11.7	6.6	3.1	1.2	0.5	1.3	5.0
School not important	13.2	6.0	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.8
Got married	3.8	5.3	5.0	2.2	0.4	0.0	4.0
Too far	7.2	3.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.4
Started working/business	0.5	0.8	1.2	3.1	11.6	12.2	2.2
Too expensive	2.8	2.6	2.3	1.2	0.4	0.0	2.1
Needed to help out at home	5.7	2.2	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.9
Illness/injury/disability	4.1	2.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.9
Other	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9
Made girl pregnant	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6
Unsafe to travel to school	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Expelled	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: CSO - Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2010

## 2.9 - Number of Teachers

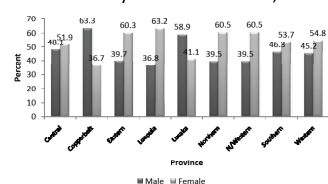
Table 2.9 shows the total number of teachers by Sex and Province in 2010. Overall, there were more female teachers (50.98 percent) than male teachers (49.02 percent).

At Provincial level, the table shows that there were more female teachers in all the Provinces except for Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces.

Province	Male		Female		Total Number	Total Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Central	4,379	48.13	4,719	51.87	9,098	100
Copperbelt	9,516	63.29	5,520	36.71	15,036	100
Eastern	2,902	39.73	4,402	60.27	7,304	100
Luapula	1,952	36.83	3,348	63.17	5,300	100
Lusaka	6,866	58.95	4,781	41.05	11,647	100
N. Western	2,013	39.49	3,085	60.51	5,098	100
Northern	3,674	39.49	5,630	60.51	9,304	100
Southern	5,288	46.29	6,135	53.71	11,423	100
Western	2,497	45.20	3,027	54.80	5,524	100
Total	39,087	49.02	40,647	50.98	79,734	100

Source: Ministry of Education, Education Statistics Unit, 2010

Percentage Distribution of Teachers in All Schools by Sex and Province, 2010



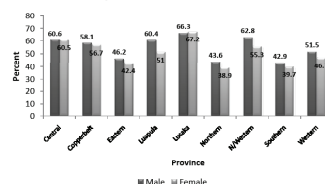
## 2.10 - Completion Rates

Completion rates for grades 9 and 12 are summarized in table 2.10. At national level, the completion rate for females in grade 9 was higher (54.61 percent) than that of males at 51.85 percent. On the other hand, the completion rate for females at grade 12 was lower (27.83 percent) than that of males (35.66 percent).

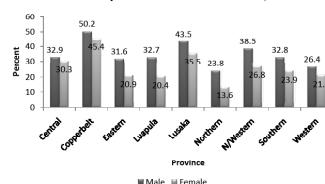
At Provincial level, Lusaka Province had the highest completion rate for females in grade 9 at 67.16 percent, while Northern Province had the lowest completion rate with 38.89 percent. At grade 12 level, the highest completion rate for females was in Copperbelt Province at 45.42 percent while Northern Province had the lowest completion rate at 13.63 percent.

Province	Completion Rates					
	Grades 9			Grades 12		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Central	60.59	60.45	60.59	32.86	30.32	31.66
Copperbelt	58.09	56.71	58.09	50.16	45.42	47.74
Eastern	46.19	42.39	46.19	31.55	20.90	26.24
Luapula	60.64	51.01	60.64	32.74	20.37	26.60
Lusaka	66.26	67.16	66.26	43.49	35.54	39.46
N. Western	62.83	55.32	62.83	38.50	26.77	32.64
Northern	43.58	38.89	43.58	23.80	13.63	18.70
Southern	42.98	39.77	42.98	32.78	23.98	28.33
Western	51.46	46.70	51.46	26.39	21.06	23.70
Total	51.85	54.61	53.23	35.66	27.83	31.74
Source: Ministry of Education, Education Statistics Unit, 2010						
* Preliminary						

Percentage Completion Rates for Grade 9 by Sex and Province, 2010\*



Percentage Completion Rates for Grade 12 by Sex and Province, 2010\*



## 2.11 - Re-admissions in Schools

The United Nations Convention on the rights of the Child and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognise that all citizens of a country have a right to education. In line with this recognition, the Ministry of Education put in place the re-entry policy which mandates schools to allow girls who previously left due to pregnancy, back into the school system. Table 2.11 presents information on pregnancies and re-admissions in schools.

The number of girls who fell pregnant at basic level (Grade 1 - 9) was highest in 2009 (13,769) and lowest in 2005 (9,111). Those re-admitted into the school system in 2009 were 5,034 representing 36.6 percent of total pregnancies, while 3,899 were re-admitted into the school system in 2005 representing 42.8 percent.

Similarly, the number of girls who fell pregnant at high school level, (Grade 10-12) was highest in 2009 (1,817) and lowest in 2005 (1,330). One thousand and thirty three (1,033) girls were re-admitted into the school system in 2009 (56.9 percent) and 932 were re-admitted in 2005, (70.1 percent).

Table 2.11: Pregnancies and Re-admissions in Schools, 2005-2009					
Basic Schools (Grades 1-9)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Pregnancies	9,111	12,370	11,381	12,370	13,769
Re-admitted	3,899	4,470	3,870	4,692	5,034
% of re-admitted	42.8	36.1	34.0	37.9	36.6
High Schools (Grades 10-12)					
Pregnancies	1,330	1,572	1,752	1,566	1,817
Re-admitted	932	1,019	1,082	1,019	1,033
% of Re-admitted	70.1	64.8	61.8	65.1	56.9
Source: Ministry of Education, Education Statistics Unit, 2010					

## 2.12 - University Enrolment

The numbers of females receiving university education in Zambia are low compared to those of males. Table 2.12 shows that there were more males than females enrolled at both the University of Zambia (UNZA) and the Copperbelt University (CBU).

At the University of Zambia, the highest enrolment for females recorded was in 2009 (4,917) and lowest in 2006 and 2008 (4,080). However, though the number of enrolled females has always been lower than that of males, both universities recorded an increase in the number of female student enrolments in 2009 compared to female enrolments in 2008.

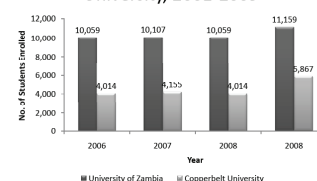
Table 2.12: Distribution of University Enrolment by Sex, 2001-2009						
Year	UNZA			CBU		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2006	5,979	4,080	10,059	3,181	833	4,014
2007	5,995	4,112	10,107	2,855	1,300	4,155
2008	5,979	4,080	10,059	3,181	833	4,014
2009	6,242	4,917	11,159	4,430	1,437	5,867
Source: Ministry of Education, Education Statistics Unit, 2010						

## 2.13 - Graduates from University Of Zambia (UNZA)

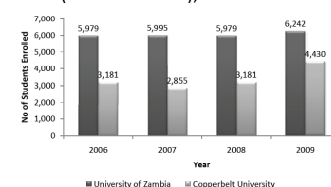
Table 2.13 shows that the School of Education produced the highest number of graduates for both males and females in all the years. This was followed by the School of Humanities and Social Sciences.

The table also shows that the number of female graduates from all the schools were lower than those of males.

Distribution of University Enrolment by University, 2001-2009



Distribution of University Enrollment (Male Students), 2001 -2009



Distribution of University Enrollment (Female Students), 2001 -2009

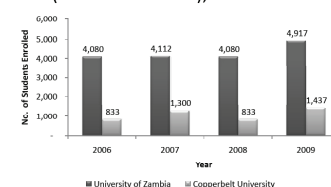


Table 2.13: Graduates from the University of Zambia by Sex and School, 2003-2006								
School	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture	54	7	29	5	60	20	43	14
Education	268	162	284	240	290	279	379	342
Engineering	82	6	58	3	58	1	59	3
HSS	114	80	271	314	215	140	200	161
LAW	56	28	61	36	81	37	50	44
MEDICINE	123	46	118	49	103	57	137	67
Mines	32	3	32	1	28	0	22	0
NAT. Sciences	55	19	53	32	74	47	58	45
Vet Med.	7	5	9	0	5	1	7	6
Totals	791	356	915	680	914	582	955	682
Grand Totals	1,147		1,595		1,496		1,637	
Source: Ministry of Education, Education Statistics Unit, 2010								

## 2.14 - Technical Education and Vocational Training (TEVET) Institutions, Student Enrolment

Engineering programmes that include technologists, crafts and aviation have continued to be male dominated while secretarial; hotel and tourism programmes are female dominated.

Enrolment of females to secretarial studies has been above 99 percent in all the years while the males have dominated in the technologist programme at above 97 percent. However, enrolment in the business studies programme appears to be gender balanced.

Table 2.14: Student Enrolment by Sex and Training Programme, 2001-2005										
Programme	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Business Studies	3685	3535	3997	3989	4353	4605	5024	4678	5321	5012
Secretarial studies	0	1548	1	1636	1	1556	1	1590	0	1603
Hotel and tourism	239	516	310	1096	376	1106	543	1235	675	1560
Media and applied arts	613	737	613	1043	702	1585	766	1574	809	1587
Paramedical	150	84	162	71	168	84	180	97	120	130
Aviation	50	15	48	13	52	10	54	8	100	30
Craft	2616	286	3642	463	4356	558	5972	567	6122	698
Advanced certificate	2191	128	2366	250	2192	271	3571	342	3604	543
Technologist	154	3	144	4	239	7	344	13	380	9
TOTAL	9698	6852	11 283	8565	12439	9782	16455	10104	17131	11172
	(59%)	(41%)	57%	43%	56%	43%	62%	38%	61%	39%
	16,550		19,848		22,221		26,559		28,303	
Source: Technical Education and Vocational Training, 2006										

# Chapter 3:

## Work and the Economy

### 3.0 - Introduction

Economic development largely depends on the positive contributions of its population in the various economic activities. This chapter presents information on the Labour force (Economically Active Population), the employed and unemployed Labour Force, average monthly earnings and average weekly hours worked in the Formal and Informal Sectors.

### 3.1 - Labour Force Participation Rates

Labour force is the sum of the number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed, unemployed and available for work during the reference period. Labour force participation rates (Activity Rates), measure the proportion of the economically active population in relation to the total working age population. The economically active comprises the employed and unemployed persons. The low activity rate implies that a large proportion of people are not participating in the labour force.

Table 3.1 shows information on Labour force participation rates for persons aged 15 years and above by sex and residence.

Table 3.1:Labour Force Participation Rate for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Residence, 2008						
Economic Status	All Zambia		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Economically Active						
Both Sexes	5,003,871	74.5	3,466,552	81.1	1,537,319	63
Female	2,400,049	70.3	1,753,353	80	646,696	52.9
Male	2,603,822	78.8	1,713,199	82.3	890,623	73
Economically Inactive						
Both Sexes	1,712,160	25.5	807,940	18.9	904,220	37
Female	1,013,468	29.7	438,536	20	574,932	47.1
Male	698,692	21.2	369,404	17.7	329,288	27
Population aged 15 years and above	6,716,031		4,274,492		2,441,539	
Source: CSO - Labour force Survey, 2008						

Overall, the labour force participation rate for males was higher at 78.8 percent than that of females at 70.3 percent.

By residence, the participation rate for males was 82.3 percent for the rural population, while that of females was 80 percent. For the urban population, labour force participation rate among males was 63 percent, while that of females was 52.9 percent.



## 3.2 - Currently Employed Persons

During the 2008 Labour Force Survey, the employed population comprised all persons who performed some work for pay, profit, barter or family gain. Payment of wages, profit etc., may have been in cash or in the form of goods and services or a combination of these. The employed population included all persons who had a job and would normally have worked for pay or profit or return in kind. It also included those who were on paid or unpaid vacation or study leave, subsistence farmers as well as those who were temporarily absent from work due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, insufficient raw materials, mechanical faults, etc. Employment in the last 7 days before data collection day was referred to as current employment.

### 3.2.1 - Currently Employed Persons by Occupation

Table 3.2 shows the percentage distribution of currently employed persons by occupation. Of the total number of employed persons in 2008, 51.9 percent were male and 48.1 percent were female. In rural areas, 49.2 percent were male while 50.8 percent were female, whereas in urban areas, 59.2 percent of employed persons were male and 40.8 percent were female.

The table also shows that with the exception of Agriculture, forestry and fishing, and Sales activities, there were more males than females in the other types of occupations. Of the persons whose tasks are associated with Administrative and managerial occupations, 70.9 percent were male while 29.1 percent were female. In terms of Professional and technical activities, males (61.6 percent) outnumbered females (38.4 percent).

Similarly more females than males in rural areas had occupations in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing, and Sales activities. Of all persons in rural areas whose tasks are associated with Agriculture, forestry and fishing, 47.7 percent were male while 52.3 percent were female. Furthermore, of all persons in rural areas whose tasks are associated with Sales, 45.7 percent were males while 54.3 percent were females.

In urban areas, all the other activities had more males except for Sales activities which registered more females (58.8 percent) than males (41.2 percent). Occupations in the Production and related activities registered the highest proportions of males with 82.4 percent compared to only 17.6 percent for females.

Occupation	Total		Rural		Urban		Employed Persons
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total Zambia	51.9	48.1	49.2	50.8	59.2	40.8	4,606,846
Administrative, managerial	70.9	29.1	76.6	23.4	69.3	30.7	32,274
Professional, technical and related	61.6	38.4	66.7	33.3	59.4	40.6	231,073
Clerical and related	56.7	43.3	73	27	53.8	46.2	60,879
Sales	42.2	57.8	45.7	54.3	41.2	58.8	333,037
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	48	52	47.7	52.3	51.2	48.8	3,285,785
Production and related	79.2	20.8	69.9	30.1	82.4	17.6	348,111
Service	63.7	36.3	65.7	34.3	63.1	36.9	303,951
Not stated	49.7	50.3	42.7	57.3	51.1	48.9	11,736

Source: CSO - Labour force Survey, 2008

### 3.2.2 - Currently Employed Persons by Industry

Table 3.3 shows the distribution of currently employed persons by industry. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry had the highest share (66 percent among males and 77 percent among females) of employed persons.

While the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry registered higher proportions of females, Electricity, Gas and Water; Construction and Mining and Quarrying industries registered higher proportions of males in both rural and urban areas.

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Residence and Industry, 2008.								
Industry	Total			Rural		Urban		Employed Persons
	Both	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total Zambia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	4,606,846
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	71.3	66	77	88.2	93	17.3	24.1	3,284,208
Mining and quarrying	2.0	3.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	9.5	2.3	92,810
Manufacturing	3.5	4.5	2.4	2	1.4	10	5.6	159,194
Electricity, gas and water	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	.	1.5	0.3	13,864
Construction	1.7	3.2	0.1	1.3	0.1	7.5	0.3	80,255
Wholesale & retail trade	9.2	8.3	10.2	3.1	2.8	19.9	34.6	425,209
Transport & communication	2.1	3.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	9.3	2.1	94,800
Hotels and restaurants	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	2.1	3.5	41,973
Finance, insurance & real estate	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0	1.5	1.2	18,644
Community, social & personal services	8.4	9.2	7.5	3.9	2.1	21	25.3	386,626
Not stated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	9,263
Source: CSO - Labour force Survey, 2008								

### 3.2.3 - Formal and Informal employment

The formal employment constituted all employed persons who work in Government, and in the private enterprises as self-employed, paid employees or employers that contributes for social security, are entitled to annual paid leave and in exceptional cases employing not less than 5 persons. All employed persons who worked in an enterprise that did not meet any of the above conditions fell in the informal employment.

Table 3.4 shows percentage distribution of employed persons by form of employment. In 2005, only 12 percent of the employed persons were in formal employment while 88 percent were in informal employment. Of those in formal employment 17.0 percent were males and 6.0 percent were females.

In 2008, only 11 percent of the employed persons were in formal employment while the remaining 89.0 percent were in informal employment. Of the persons in formal employment, 15 percent were males and 6 percent were females. The table also shows that 94 percent of female employed persons in 2008 were in informal employment while only 6 percent were in formal employment.

**Table 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Form of Employment, 2005 & 2008.**

Sex		Formal Employment	Informal Employment	Employed Persons
2005	Both sexes	12.0	88.0	4,131,531
	Male	17.0	83.0	1,941,820
	Female	6.0	94.0	2,189,711
2008	Both sexes	11.0	89.0	4,606,846
	Male	15.0	85.0	2,391,785
	Female	6.0	94.0	2,215,061

Source: CSO - Labour force Survey, 2008

### 3.3 - Current Unemployed Population

During the 2008 Labour Force Survey, current unemployed population referred to persons without work, available for work and seeking work in the 7 days preceding the survey. Full-time students, retired persons and homemakers who performed some economic activity for at least one hour in the seven days prior to the interview day were classified as employed.

In 2008, 7.9 percent of persons in the labour force were unemployed. Of the unemployed labour force, 8.1 percent were males while 7.7 percent were females.

**Table 3.5: Proportion of the Currently Unemployed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Residence and Province, 2008.**

Province	Residence									Labour force
	Total			Rural			Urban			
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	
Zambia	7.9	8.1	7.7	3.5	4.0	3.0	18.0	16.1	20.5	5,003,871
Central	5.3	5.5	5.0	3.7	4.0	3.4	11.2	10.8	11.7	561,541
Copperbelt	16.1	15.0	17.6	3.8	5.1	2.5	20.7	18.1	24.8	691,979
Eastern	7.1	6.8	7.3	4.0	4.3	3.7	46.8	37.0	57.4	719,722
Luapula	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.1	9.2	9.0	9.4	428,855
Lusaka	15.3	14.2	16.7	5.3	4.9	5.7	18.1	16.5	20.2	653,649
Northern	3.5	4.3	2.7	2.7	3.4	2.1	7.8	8.9	6.4	689,103
North western	4.8	6.2	3.5	4.1	5.5	2.8	10.3	10.8	9.6	288,116
Southern	5.6	5.6	5.6	3.2	3.5	2.9	15.2	12.9	18.1	574,697
Western	6.3	6.7	5.9	4.9	5.8	4.2	18.0	14.3	21.4	396,209

Source: CSO - Labour force Survey, 2008

Comparison by residence indicates that 20.5 percent of females in urban areas were unemployed compared to 16.1 percent of males. However, unemployment rate for females in rural areas was lower (3.0 percent) than unemployment rate for males (4.0 percent).

### 3.6 - Current Unemployed Population by Age Group

Table 3.6 shows the percentage distribution of currently unemployed persons by sex, residence and age group. At national level, the labour force in the age group 15-19 years had the highest unemployment rate of 25 percent. Twenty six percent (26 percent) of these were females while 24 percent were males.

Comparison by residence shows that the proportions of the unemployed persons in the age group 15-19 were higher in urban areas at 59 percent than in rural areas at 13 percent. Of the urban unemployed persons, 61 percent were females while 57 percent were males. On the other hand, there were no variations in the unemployment rates for males and females in the age group 15-19 in rural areas, as both had 13 percent.

Table 3.6: Proportion of Currently Unemployed Persons by Sex, Age Group and Residence, 2008.										
Sex/Age-Group	Unemployment Rates									Labour Force
	Total			Rural			Urban			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
All Zambia	16	14	17	10	9	10	28	23	36	4,918,788
Age-Group										
15-19	25	24	26	13	13	13	59	57	61	788,850
20-24	22	21	24	11	12	10	46	38	56	863,423
25-29	15	13	18	9	8	10	24	19	31	821,838
30-34	13	11	15	10	9	11	18	14	24	628,116
35-39	8	7	10	6	5	6	13	10	18	451,667
40-44	9	8	10	8	7	8	11	8	15	351,255
45-49	8	7	9	6	6	7	12	9	16	296,673
50-54	10	8	12	8	5	10	14	13	16	210,839
55-59	10	11	9	6	7	4	19	17	25	162,977
60-64	12	11	14	12	9	14	15	15	16	120,283
65+	10	7	14	9	7	12	21	12	37	222,867
Source: CSO - Labour force Survey, 2008										

Source: CSO - Labour force Survey, 2008

### 3.7 - Average Number of Hours of Work by Formal and Informal employment

Information on formal and informal employment in relation to the number of hours of work is useful in assessing the difference in the number of hours of work between formally employed persons and informally employed persons.

Table 3.7 shows the average number of hours of work by form of employment, residence and sex.

Table 3.7: Average Number of Weekly Hours of Work by Formal and Informal Employment and Residence, 2008.										
Employment Status	Total			Rural			Urban			Employed Persons
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
All Zambia	30.7	32.5	28.7	27.4	28.6	26.3	39.2	40.9	36.8	4,606,846
Formal Employment	41.0	42.0	39.0	38.0	39.0	35.0	42.0	43.0	40.0	511,338
Informal Employment	29.0	31.0	28.0	27.0	28.0	26.0	38.0	40.0	36.0	4,095,508

Source: CSO - Labour force Survey, 2008

Persons in formal employment spent, on average per week, more hours (41hours) than those in informal employment (29 hours). Females working in formal employment spent 39 hours on average per week while males spent 42 hours. Similarly, female workers in informal employment spent 28 hours on average per week compared to male workers who spent 31 hours.

In urban areas, persons in both formal and informal employment spent on average more hours of work per week than those in rural areas.

## Chapter 4:

# Maternal and Child Health

## 4.0 - Introduction

The health status of people generally determines their quality of life, level of production, life expectancy and economic growth. Females need the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health especially at the time of pregnancy. This can be facilitated through the provision of health care services for females to cater for their antenatal and children's needs. Chapter 4 presents various health statistics on antenatal care, maternal mortality, HIV prevalence and information on condom use. Also provided is information on adult, child as well as infant mortality and disability.

## 4.1 - Access to Antenatal Care

Antenatal care is health care provided to expectant mothers before the end of pregnancy. The objective is to achieve optimal health outcome for the mother and the baby. Antenatal care is best provided by skilled health workers. The services provided include, early detection of complications and prompt treatment; prevention of diseases through immunisation and micronutrient supplementation; birth preparedness and complication readiness; health promotion and counselling.

Table 4.1 shows that a high percentage of expectant mothers, (93.4 percent in 2001-2 and 93.7 percent in 2007) received antenatal care from a skilled provider. Most of the services were provided by the nurse or midwife.

The table also shows that the proportion of females who received care from skilled health providers was higher in urban areas compared to their counterparts in rural areas.

Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Females Aged 15-49 Who Had a Live Birth in the Five Years Preceding the Survey by Antenatal Care Provider During Pregnancy, and Percentage Receiving Antenatal Care from Skilled Provider for Most Recent Birth.

Year	Background Characteristics	Doctor	Clinical Officer	Nurse/mid wife	Traditional Birth Attendant	Other	No One	Percentage Receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider
2007	Total (15-49)	1.8	4.5	87.4	2.7	1.3	2.1	93.7
	Residence							
	Urban	3.5	1.7	93.8	0.1	0.0	1.0	99.0
	Rural	1.0	5.9	84.3	4.0	2.0	2.7	91.2
2001/2	Total (15-49)	2.3	7.0	84.0	2.3	-	4.1	93.4
	Residence							
	Urban	4.6	1.4	91.6	0.1	-	1.9	97.7
	Rural	1.1	10.0	80.0	3.4	-	5.2	91.1

Source: CSO - Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2001/02, 2007

## 4.2 - Maternal Mortality

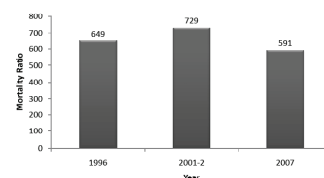
Maternal mortality can be defined as female deaths associated with pregnancy and child bearing. The maternal mortality ratio is calculated as the number of deaths per 100,000 live births. Table 4.2 shows that maternal mortality ratio was recorded at 591 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2007. This was a major improvement from 729 recorded in 2001-2.

Table 4.2 also shows that maternal mortality levels have remained moderately high over the three surveys from 1996, 2001-2, and 2007.

Age	2007	2001-2	1996
15-49	591	729	649

Source: CSO - Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2001/02, 2007

Direct Estimates of Maternal Mortality Ratio, 1996, 2001/2 and 2007



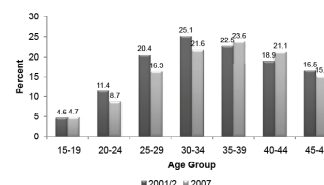
## 4.3 - HIV and AIDS

The HIV and AIDS pandemic has had a devastating impact and drastically hindered the country's economic development at individual, household and national level. Table 4.3 shows that overall, the HIV prevalence for persons in the age group 15-49 years has declined from 15.6 percent in 2001/2 to 14.3 percent in 2007.

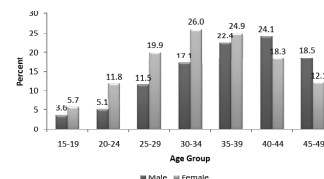
Age Group	Total				Female				Male			
	2007		2001/02		2007		2001/02		2007		2001/02	
15-19	4.7	2,365	4.6	864	5.7	1,202	6.6	497	3.6	1,162	1.9	366
20-24	8.7	1,892	11.4	752	11.8	1,023	16.3	443	5.1	869	4.4	309
25-29	16.3	1,850	20.4	681	19.9	1,058	25.1	363	11.5	792	15	318
30-34	21.6	1,607	25.1	534	26.0	818	29.4	274	17.1	787	20.5	260
35-39	23.6	1,194	22.5	437	24.9	586	22.6	210	22.4	608	22.4	227
40-44	21.1	855	18.9	307	18.3	445	17.3	154	24.1	410	20.5	153
45-49	15.1	682	16.5	232	12.1	369	13.6	131	18.5	314	20.2	101
Total 15-49 years	14.3	10,444	15.6	3,807	16.1	5,502	17.8	2,073	12.3	5,374	12.9	1,877

Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2001/02, 2007

Total Percentage HIV Prevalence Rate by Age Group and Year, 2001/2 and 2007



Percentage HIV Prevalence by Sex and Age Group, 2007



Furthermore, HIV prevalence is higher among females than males. The HIV prevalence rate for females in 2001/2 was 17.8 percent compared to 12.9 percent for the males. In 2007, the HIV prevalence among females was 16.1 percent and 12.3 percent among males.

Among the age groups, table 4.3 shows that overall, the age group 35-39 had the highest HIV prevalence in 2007 while in 2001/2, the highest HIV prevalence was in the age group 30-34.

Comparisons by sex show that the HIV prevalence among females was high in the age group 30-34 in both 2001/2 and 2007 with 26.0 and 29.4 percent, respectively. The HIV prevalence in males in 2007 was high in the age group 40-44 with 24.1 percent and high in the age group 35-39 with 22.4 percent in 2001/2.

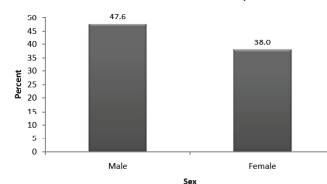
#### 4.4 - Condom Use

The use of condoms is currently one of the most effective methods of HIV prevention among sexual partners. Table 4.4 shows that the use of condoms among the youths that engage in high risk sex is generally low.

Only 47.6 percent of the males aged 15-24 used a condom during the last high risk encounter. The proportion was even lower among the females as only 38.0 percent used a condom.

Table 4.4: High Risk Intercourse Among Persons aged 15-24 and condom Use at last High Risk Intercourse in the 12 months Prior to the Survey, 2007			
Females		Males	
Percentage who reported using a condom	Number of Females	Percentage who reported using a condom	Number of males
38.0	532	47.6	884
Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2007			

Percentage who reported using a Condom at Intercourse, 2007



#### 4.5 - Adult Mortality Rate

Adult mortality rate is the rate at which adults are dying. Table 4.5 shows that mortality rate for adults aged 15-49 years increased from 10.9 per 1000 person-years of exposure in 1996 to 14.1 per 1000 person-years of exposure in 2001/2. However, the rate reduced to 12.5 in 2007.

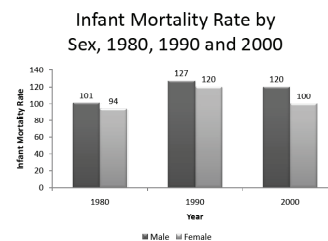
By Sex, there were no major variations in the mortality rates of the males and females in 1996 and 2001/2. The mortality rate for females in 2007 was however noticeably higher than that of males at 13.2 and 11.9, respectively.

Percentage of Adult (15-49 Years) Mortality Rate by Sex, 1996, 2001/2 and 2007



**Table 4.5: Percentage Adult (15-49 years) Mortality Rates by Sex 1996, 2001-2, and 2007**

Sex	1996	2001-2002	2007
Male	11.3	14.0	11.9
Female	10.6	14.3	13.2
Both sexes	10.9	14.1	12.5
Rate expressed as death per 1000 person-years of exposure			
Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 1996, 2007 and 2001/02			



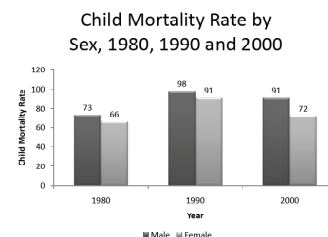
## 4.6 - Child and Infant Mortality Rates

Infant Mortality is defined as the probability of a child dying before the first birthday. Child Mortality measures the probability of a child dying between the first and fifth birthday, while Under Five mortality measures the probability of a child dying between birth and the fifth birthday. Infant and child mortality rates are a basic indicator of a country's socio-economic development. Reductions in infant and child mortality and the prevalence of high risk pregnancies remains a priority in Zambia's health care interventions.

Table 4.6 shows information on infant, child and under-five mortality rates.

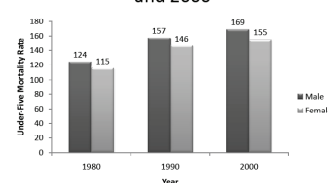
**Table 4.6: Child and Infant Mortality Rates by Sex, 1980, 1990 and 2000**

Sex	Infant Mortality Rate			Child Mortality Rate			Under-five Mortality Rate		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Zambia	99	123	110	71	95	82	121	151	162
Male	101	127	120	73	98	91	124	157	169
Female	94	120	100	66	91	72	115	146	155
Note: All rates are expressed per 1000 live births, except for child mortality which is expressed per 1000 children surviving to 12 months of age.									
Source: Censuses of Population and Housing 1980, 1990, 2000									



The table shows that there was a general increase in the under-five mortality rates from 121 in 1980 to 151 in 1990 and 162 in 2000. It is also indicated that the mortality rate for males was higher than that of the females in each category in all the years under review.

**Under-Five Mortality Rate, 1980, 1990 and 2000**



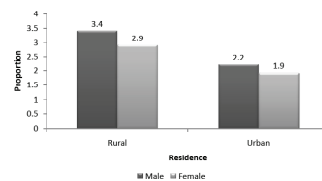
## 4.7 - Disability

Disability refers to a person who is limited in the kind or amount of activities that he/she can do because of on-going difficulties due to a long-term physical, mental or health problem. This is in line with the National Policy on Disability which defines disability as any restriction or lack of ability to perform any action in the manner or within the range considered 'normal' for a human being and would or would not entail the use of supportive and auxiliary aids (WHO). Table 4.7 presents information on disability.



Table 4.7: Proportion of Disabled Persons by Sex and Residence, 1990 and 2000						
Sex	Total Population			Proportion of the Disabled		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total 1990	7,383,097	4,477,814	2,905,283	0.9	1.1	0.7
Male	3,617,577	2,163,761	1,453,816	1.0	1.2	0.8
Female	3,765,520	2,314,053	1,451,467	0.9	1.0	0.6
Total 2000	9,337,425	5,990,356	3,347,069	2.7	3.2	0.2
Male	4,594,290	2,931,551	1,662,739	3.0	3.4	2.2
Female	4,743,135	3,058,805	1,684,330	2.6	2.9	1.9
Source: CSO - Census of Population and Housing, 2000						

Proportion of Disabled Persons by Sex and Residence, 1990 and 2000



The proportion of the physically and mentally challenged in 1990 was 0.9 percent and 2.7 percent in 2000. Males made up the larger proportion of the disabled than females in both census years.

Chapter 5:

Participation in Decision-making

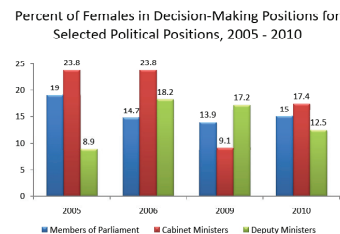
5.1 - Introduction

Politics and decision-making have generally been dominated by males in Zambia. This chapter presents information on male and female representation in certain decision making positions.

5.2 - Political Positions

Table 5.1 shows that the proportion of female Members of Parliament (MP) increased from 13.9 percent in 2009 to 15 percent in 2010. This increase, however, comes after a drop in the proportion of female MP's in both 2006 (14.7 percent) and 2009 (13.9 percent) from 19 percent in 2005.

Table 5.1: Percentage Of Females In Decision-Making Positions For Selected Political Positions,2005-2010				
Decision-making positions	2005	2006	2009	2010
Members of parliament	19	14.7	13.9	15
Cabinet ministers	23.8	23.8	9.1	17.4
Deputy ministers	8.9	18.2	17.2	12.5
Source: National Assembly of Zambia				



The table also shows that the proportion of female Cabinet Ministers also increased from 9.1 percent in 2009 to 17.4 percent in 2010. These proportions though, are lesser than what was recorded in 2005 and 2006 when female representation at Cabinet Minister level was at 23.8 percent in both years. On the other hand, female representation in the office of Deputy Minister continues to record a decrease from 2006 at 18.2 percent to 17.2 percent in 2009 and at 12.5 percent in 2010. Female representation in the office of Deputy Minister was lowest in the year 2005 at 8.9 percent.

5.3 - Representation in Selected Positions in the Civil Service

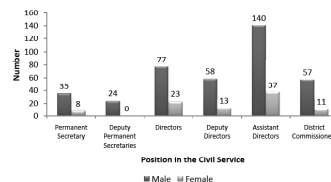
Table 5.2 shows the percentage distribution of civil servants in selected positions by sex in 2005 and 2006. The information indicates that there were more males than females in all the selected positions in both years.

In 2006, the position of a Deputy Permanent secretary had no female representation which indicates a drop from the 6.7 percent female representation recorded in 2005. The table also indicates that female representation in the position of a Deputy Director reduced from 34.8 percent in 2005 to 18.3 percent in 2006.

Position in the civil service	2005			Percent Female /Total	2006			Percent Female /Total
	Female	Male	Total		Female	Male	Total	
Permanent secretaries	6	32	38	15.8	8	35	43	18.6
Deputy permanent secretary	1	14	15	6.7	0	24	24	0
Directors	16	59	75	21.3	23	77	100	23
Deputy director	31	58	89	34.8	13	58	71	18.3
Assistant director	37	140	177	20.9	37	140	177	20.9
District commissioners	11	57	68	16.2	11	57	68	16.2

Source: Cabinet Office, (MOF, 2006 Economic Report)

**Representation in the Civil Service by Sex, 2006**



## 5.4 - Representation in Senior Management in the Public Service

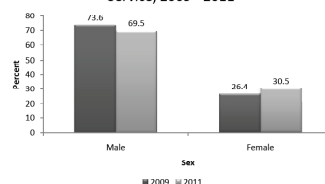
Information on female participation in senior management positions within the public service is presented in table 5.3. The category covers positions in salary scale GSS 1 for position of Director, GSS 2 for position of Deputy Director, GSS 3 for position of Assistant Director and GSS 4 for Principal.

Though the participation of females in decision making positions has generally been low, an increase is noted were female representation increased from 26.4 percent in 2009 to 30.5 percent in 2011.

Sex	Number		Percent	
	2009	2011	2009	2011
Female	682	1078	26.4	30.5
Male	1905	2452	73.6	69.5
Total	2587	3530	100	100

Source: Payroll Management and Establishment Control System (PMEC) database April 2009 and October 2011

**Males and Females in Decision Making Positions (Salary Scale GSS1 – GSS 4 or equivalent) in the Civil Service, 2009 - 2011**



# Gender-Based Violence

## 6.0 - Introduction

Gender-based violence is violence that occurs between a man and a woman. It can be, but is not limited to physical, sexual or psychological abuse. Examples of Gender-Based Violence include spouse beating, the practice of dispossessing widows or widowers of property at the time of dissolution of marriage due to death of spouse, rape and the sexual abuse of children. Gender-based violence limits participation of the victims in the development process at individual, community and national level. This chapter presents information on various forms of gender based violence cases prevalent in Zambia.

## 6.1 - Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is physical violence between spouses or partners. Some of the consequences of physical violence include injuries, physical disability of victims, depression and even death. Table 6.1 shows the percentage of persons who indicated ever slapping, kicking or physically hurting their spouse or partner in 2006. Overall, 16 percent indicated ever physically hurting their spouse or partner. There were more males (20 percent) than females (12 percent) who indicated ever having physically hurt their spouse/partner.

Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Type of Violence by Sex and Residence, 2006									
Type of Violence	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Has slapped, Kicked or physically hurt spouse/partner	16	20	12	15	20	11	19	22	17
Never slapped, hit, or physically hurt spouse/partner	84	79	88	85	80	89	81	78	83
Total	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Source: CSO - Gender Based Violence Survey Report, 2006									

Comparison by residence shows a similar pattern with more males than females who had physically hurt their spouse/partner. Twenty percent (20 percent) of males in rural areas indicated ever physically hurting their spouse/partner compared to 11 percent of the females, while in urban areas 22 percent of the males indicated ever physically hurting their spouse/partner compared to 17 percent of the females.

## 6.2 - Violence against Females

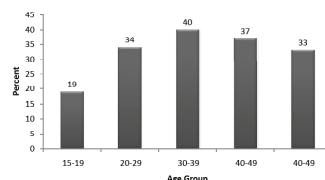
Table 6.2 shows information on cases of violence against females in Zambia. The proportion of females who had experienced physical violence in the 12 months prior to the two surveys increased from 23 percent in 2001/2 to 33 percent in 2007. All the age groups within 20-49 years had a notable increase. However, violence reduced in the age group 15-19 from 28 percent in 2001/2 to 19 percent in 2007.

**Table 6.2: Percentage of Females Who Experienced Violence in the 12 Months Preceding the Survey, by Residence, 2001/2 and 2007**

Year	Age Group	who experienced physical violence in the 12 months prior the survey	Total Number of Females
2001/2	15-19	28	1,171
	20-29	27	1,983
	30-39	19	1,140
	40-49	14	735
Total		23	5,029
Residence			
Urban		25	2,043
Rural		22	2,986
2007	15-19	19	1,085
	20-24	34	1,053
	25-29	40	1,024
	30-39	37	1,303
	40-49	33	770
Total		33	5,236
Residence			
Urban		35	2,205
Rural		31	3,031

Source: CSO - Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2001/02, 2007

**Percentage of Females who Experienced Violence by Age Group, 2007**



The table also shows that violence against female cases increased by almost the same proportions in both rural and urban areas with 10 percentage points in urban areas and 9 percentage points in rural areas.

Table 6.3 below presents information on females who experienced violence during the 12 months preceding the ZDHS, 2001/2 and 2007 by Province.

**Table 6.3: Percentage of Females who Experienced Violence in the 12 Months Preceding the Survey by Province, 2001/2 and 2007**

Province	2001/2	2007	Percentage Points Change
	Females experiencing physical violence in the last 12 months	Females experiencing physical violence in the last 12 months	
Central	19	24	5
Copperbelt	28	44	16
Eastern	17	20	3
Luapula	21	46	25
Lusaka	26	33	7
Northern	24	31	7
North-Western	11	33	22
Southern	25	31	6
Western	26	27	1

Source: CSO - Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2001/02, 2007

Luapula Province had the highest increase in the proportion of females who had experienced physical violence with 25 percentage points. This was followed by North-Western Province with 22 percentage points. Western Province recorded the lowest increase with 1 percentage point.

## 6.4 - Property Grabbing

Property grabbing is the practice of dispossessing surviving spouses of property after the death of their partner by family members of the deceased. This practice is likely to increase the victims' vulnerability to poverty.

Table 6.4 shows that out of a total of 437,093 males and females who were widowed in 2006, 42 percent indicated that they did not receive any of their late spouses' assets. More males with 52 percent did not receive their late spouses' assets than females with 39 percent.

Receipt of Spouse's Assets	All Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Received	58	48	61	51	39	54	73	65	75
Not Received	42	52	39	49	61	46	27	35	25
Population	437,093	95,693	341,400	281,191	62,419	218,772	155,902	33,274	122,628

Source: CSO - Gender Based Violence Survey, 2006

By residence, 49 percent of respondents in rural areas did not receive any of their late spouses' assets compared to 27 percent of those in urban areas. The proportion of males that did not receive any of their late spouses' property was higher than that of females in both rural and urban areas.

## 6.5 - Reasons for Dispossession

The major reason indicated for failure to receive assets from deceased spouses was that the family of the deceased took everything, indicated by 33 percent of the respondents. The proportion of those that had been dispossessed of property was higher in rural areas at 43 percent, than in urban areas at 12 percent.

Twenty one percent (21 percent) indicated that the reason they did not receive any of their late spouses' assets was because of threats from the family of the deceased. This, however, was more prevalent in urban areas with 42 percent, than in rural areas with 11 percent.

Table 6.5 also shows that 17 percent of respondents who did not receive any of their late spouse' assets, indicated that they did not want to get anything. At national level, the proportion of males who did not want to receive any of their late spouses' property was higher than that of females with 44 percent and 8 percent, respectively. A similar pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas where more males than females did not want to receive any of their late spouses' property.

Reasons	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Spouse's family took everything	33	30	35	43	29	49	12	21	10
Threats from spouse's family	21	6	26	11	10	12	42	-	52
Did not want	17	44	8	13	32	6	24	79	11
Other	29	20	31	32	30	33	21	-	26
Population	231,268	57,818	173,450	155,691	43,313	112,378	75,577	14,505	61,072

Source: CSO - Gender Based Violence Survey, 2006

## 6.6 - Forced Sex

Forced sex increases the risk for females to contract HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs). It can also have an adverse effect on the psychological and social well being of the victim. Table 6.6 shows information on females who were forced to have sex.

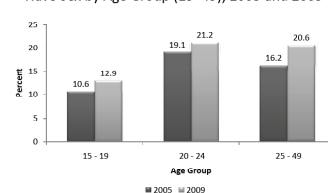
The proportion of females forced to have sex increased from 15.6 percent in 2005 to about 19.2 percent in 2009. The age group 25–49 years indicates the highest percentage increase in the proportion of females that reported to have been forced to have sex over the survey years. In 2009, the age group 25–49 years shows a 4.4 percentage point increase in the proportion of females that reported to have been forced to have sex with 20.6 percent from 16.2 percent in 2005.

**Table 6.6: Percentage of Females who Reported Ever Forced to Have Sex by Age Group, 2003, 2005 and 2009**

Age Group	Number of Females			Percent ever forced to have sex		
	2003	2005	2009	2003	2005	2009
15-19	500	463	443	9.6	10.6	12.9
20-24	509	467	419	17.9	19.1	21.2
25-49	1,315	1,216	1,344	14.3	16.2	20.6
15-49	2,324	2,146	2,206	14.1	15.6	19.2

Source: CSO, Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey

**Percentage of Females who reported Ever Forced to Have Sex by Age Group (15–49), 2005 and 2009**



## 6.7 - Gender Based Crimes Reported to Police

Table 6.7 shows some of the gender based crimes reported to the police. The perpetrators of these crimes are mostly males.

There has been an increase in the number of rape cases over the years from 178 in 2007 to 254 in 2010. Defilement was another gender based crime which recorded a significant increase from 696 cases reported in 2007 to 2,419 cases in 2010.

**Table 6.7: Gender Violence Offences Reported to Police, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010**

Type of Violence	2007	2008	2009	2010
Rape	178	229	244	254
Attempted Rape	19	34	-	35
Property Grabbing	169	195	260	211
Defilement	696	1224	1676	2419
Indecent assault on girls	135	140	-	-
Indecent assault on boys	38	1	-	3

Source: Zambia Police Victim Support Unit

Note: Information at the time is not disaggregated by Sex

# Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs)

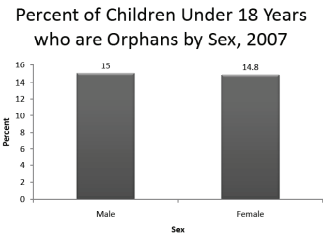
## 7.0 - Introduction

Orphans are defined as children under the age of 18 who have lost one or both parents. Vulnerable children are children who meet one or more of the following conditions: a parent has been ill for at least three months in the past 12 months, child lives in a household where there is an adult aged 18-59 years who has been very sick for at least three months in the past 12 months or lives in a household where an adult (18-59 years) death occurred in the last 12 months after an illness of at least three months. This chapter provides information on orphans and vulnerable children as well as initiation of sexual activity by the Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) and the non OVCs.

## 7.1 - Orphan Hood

Table 7.1 shows that 19.2 percent of children below 18 years were orphans and/or vulnerable in 2007. Orphanage in terms of sex was almost the same. There were 15 percent male orphans compared to 14.8 percent of their female counterparts.

Table 7.1 Percentage of Children Under 18 Years who are Orphans or made Vulnerable by Sex, 2007			
Sex	Orphan children- Percentage of children with one or both parents dead	Percentage of children who are orphans and/or vulnerable	Number of children
Male	15.0	19.4	9,430
Female	14.8	19.0	9,700
Total <18	14.9	19.2	19,130
Source: CSO - Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2001/02, 2007			
Note: Statistics based only on children who usually live in the household			



A similar pattern was observed among the vulnerable children where the male children had 19.4 percent and the female children had 19.0 percent.

## 7.2 - Sex before Age 15

Table 7.2 shows that male OVCs were more likely to initiate early sexual activity before age 15 (21 percent) than female OVCs (9 percent). However, the proportions of male and female non-OVCs who initiated sex by age 15 were relatively comparable, with 16 percent for females and 15 percent for males.



Table 7.2: Percentage of Children (Aged 15-17) who had Sexual Intercourse before Age 15 by OVC Status by Sex, 2007

OVC status	Female		Male	
	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before exact age 15	Number in the sample	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before exact age 15	Number in the Sample
OVC	9	332	21	299
Non-OVC	16	629	15	576
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>875</b>
Source: - Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 2001/02, 2007				

More male OVCs had sexual intercourse before the age of 15 with 21 percent compared to non-OVC males with 15 percent. Among females however, a smaller proportion of female OVCs (9 percent) had sexual intercourse before the age of 15 compared to the non- OVC females (16 percent).