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 Lusaka Province, 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

Lusaka Province houses the capital city of Zambia. A lot of colleges and institutions have their headquarters in Lusaka Province. The province has a population of 927,106 consisting of 494,884 males and 492,222 females. The province is highly urbanised in that 830,238 of the total population live in urban areas while 156,868 live in rural areas. The median age is 17.3 years and 44.7 percent of the total population is below the age group of 15 years showing that the population of the province is young. While the population growth rate has declined from 6.2 percent between 1969 and 1980 to 3.6 percent per annum between 1980 and 1990, the population density has increased from 31.6 in 1980 to 45.1 persons per square kilometre in 1990. Nyanja is the most predominant language of communication followed by Bemba. In Lusaka Province, 41 percent of the population speak Nyanja. Although English is the official language, only 4.3 percent use it as a language of communication.

Analysis of 1990 Census data on education shows that 75.1 percent of males and 64.8 percent females are literate. The literacy rate for the province is 70 percent. Further analysis shows a higher attendance rate for males (52.7 percent) than females (47.7 percent). The attendance rate in the urban areas (55.8 percent) is higher than in rural areas (36.5 percent). The most common fields of study are engineering, accounting, teacher training, business administration, agriculture, forestry, fishing and woodwork for men while nursing, accounting, teacher training, secretarial and textile training are the common fields of study for women.

In 1990, a total number of 630,851 was recorded as the working age population i.e. those aged 12 years and above compared to 408,703 recorded in 1980. Of the total working age population, 320,269 are males and 310,582 are females. Also, 98,123 reside in the rural part of the province while 532,728 live in urban areas. There is an increase of 54.3 percent in the working age population between 1980 and 1990. This increase could be due to rural-urban migration and urban-urban migration. The rural working population increased by 63.8 percent while in urban areas, it increased by 17.4 percent. There has been an increase of 27.6 percent between 1980 and 1990 in the labour force. In 1990, 87 percent of the labour force was reported employed. Between 1980 and 1990, there was an increase of 128.4 percent for female and 48.9 percent for males in the employed population. The increase among females is due to their increased participation in the informal sector activities coupled with the increased coverage of these activities in 1990. Lusaka Province registered a decline of 50 percent in the unemployed population due to the rise in the informal sector activities and the improved enumeration of such activities in 1990. Majority of the unemployed are aged between 12-29 years than those aged 30 years and above. Two-thirds of the population are either employees or employers. The self employed and the unpaid family workers together account for 28.6 percent. Majority of the workers work in secondary and tertiary industries. Unemployment appear to rise from poor educational attainment because the majority of the unemployed persons have either no education or have only completed grade 1-7. Unemployment is still higher for persons with a high educational attainment of grades 8-12 for the young age groups between 12 and 44 than for the older age groups of those aged 45 years and above. This shows that even those with a high level of education are not guaranteed of finding jobs.

Marriage is near-universal in Lusaka Province. In 1990, 3.0 percent of males and 3.1 percent of females by the age group 45-49 years had never been married. Males marry at later ages than females. The Singulate Mean Age at marriage (SMAM) for males is 26.9 and 21.7 years for females. SMAM for females with secondary and higher education is high compared to females with primary or no education. There was a decline in the level of fertility in Lusaka Province between 1980 and 1990. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) declined from 7.5 in 1980 to 6 children per 1,000 women in 1990. Fertility is high among women in rural areas than in urban areas. TFR is 6.6 in rural areas compared to 5.9 children per 1,000 women in urban areas.

Mortality levels have increased between 1980 and 1990. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for Lusaka Province rose from 12.7 in 1980 to 15.7 deaths per 1,000 persons in 1990. That of males rose from 12.8 in 1980 to 16.1 in 1990 while that of females rose from 12.5 to 15.3 deaths per 1,000 persons in 1990. The Infant Mortality Rate rose from 87.3 in 1980 to 106.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990. Child Mortality Rate rose from 59.7 in 1980 to 78.3 deaths per 1,000 children aged between 1 to 4 years in 1990. Under-five Mortality Rate rose from 106.3 in 1980 to 129 deaths per 1,000 children in 1990. The expectation of life at birth has declined from 54.6 years in 1980 to 50.4 years in 1990. In 1990, life expectancies of 50.1 years for males and 52.4 years for females were recorded.

Of the total number of 987,106 people recorded in Lusaka Province during the 1990 census, 7,979 are disabled. Among the disabled, there are more males (57.6 percent) than females (42.4 percent). Majority of the disabled persons are found in urban areas where 80.9 percent of the total disabled persons live while 19.1 percent are in rural areas.

The largest proportion (40 percent) of the households occupy two roomed housing units. The most common construction material used for roofs is asbestos (47 percent). Concrete blocks are used for constructing walls (68 percent) and floors (79 percent). The most source of water supply is piped water outside the housing units and is used by 41 percent of the households. As regards toilet facilities, most of the households (62 percent) use pit latrines. The main sources of energy for cooking and lighting are charcoal (55 percent) and paraffin (Kerosine 67 percent),
respectively. About three-quarters of the housing units are owned by individuals. Of the households in rented housing units, the majority (64 percent) occupy structures rented by individuals. There are 151,765 male headed households compared to 21,922 female headed households. Most of the male headed households are married (85 percent) while the majority of their female counterparts are divorced (29 percent) or widowed (29 percent).


Chongwe
LUSAKA
Lusaka
Luangwa

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND

1.1 GEOGRAPHY

Lusaka Province which also houses Lusaka, the capital city of Zambia was established in 1976. The province was previously part of the Central Province. Lusaka Province consists of a diversity of indigenous and foreign communities. The province has three administrative districts namely, Luangwa, Lusaka Rural and Lusaka Urban.

Lusaka Province has a surface area of 21,896 square kilometres. It consists of highland plateau covering one quarter of the province in the area surrounding the city and also has valley and escarpments along the eastern and southern parts. The soils in the province are rich on the plateau and poor in the valleys. The altitude in the province ranges from 300-400 metres above sea level in the valley to 1200-1400 metres above sea level on the plateau. Some of the largest variations in altitude in Zambia are found in Lusaka Province. Lusaka has a rainy season lasting for six months from November to April. Under normal rainfall conditions, most parts of Lusaka get enough rain for staple crops such as Maize except the valley where rainfall is insufficient.

1.2 PEOPLE

The population of Lusaka in 1990 was 987,106 and was the second largest after Copperbelt Province with a population of 1,427,545. The population of Lusaka Province represents an average annual growth rate of 3.6 percent from the 1980 population of 691,054. Of the 987,106 enumerated population of Lusaka province in 1990, 50.1 percent are male and 49.9 percent are females. The average population density for the province has also increased from 31.7 in 1980 to 45.1 persons per square kilometre in 1990.

Table 1.1 shows the population distribution, density and areas for the districts of Lusaka Province for the years 1969, 1980 and 1990. The growth rate for the inter-censal periods 1969-1980 and 1980-1990 are also shown in the table. The population of Lusaka increased from 0.4 million in 1969 to 0.7 million in 1980 and to about 1 million in 1990; thereby increasing its density from 16.2 to 31.6 and to 45.1 in the respective years.

Table 1.1

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

District	Population			Area (Sq.Km)	Density			Percentage Distribution			Growth Rate (%)	
	1969	1980	1990		1969	1980	1990	1969	1980	1990	1969-80	1980-90
Luangwa	7,925	11,462	16,246	3,471	2.3	3.3	4.7	2.3	1.7	1.6	3.4	3.5
Lusaka-Rural	262,425	143,762	201,507	18,065	4.6	8.0	11.2	74.1	20.3	20.4	-5.3	3.4
Lusaka-Urban	83,625	535,830	769,353	360	72.9	1488.4	2137.1	23.6	77.5	78.0	18.4	3.7
Total	353,975	691,054	987,106	21,896	16.2	31.6	45.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	6.3	3.6

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.

From Table 1.1 it is clear that Lusaka Urban district has had its population growing at a very fast rate, rising from 83,625 in 1969 to 769,353 in 1990. Population in Luangwa district rose from 7,925 (1969 Census) to 16,246 (1990 Census) but Lusaka Rural had a population decrease, falling from 262,425 in 1969 to 201,507 in 1990.

Lusaka Rural district has the largest area in Lusaka Province occupying 18,065 square kilometers and the second largest district is Luangwa which covers 3,471 square kilometers. The smallest district is Lusaka Urban with 360 square kilometers.

Between 1969 and 1990, population densities in the three districts kept rising with Lusaka Urban registering an increase from 729 in 1969 to 2137.1 persons per square kilometer in 1990. The second largest increase occurred in Lusaka Rural whose density rose from 4.6 in 1969 to 11.2 persons per square kilometer in 1990. The least increase in density occurred in Luangwa district rising from 2.3 in 1969 to 4.7 persons per square kilometer in 1990. Only Lusaka Urban district had an increase in the share of the provincial population, rising from 23.6 percent in 1969 to 78.0 percent in 1990. Luangwa and Lusaka Rural had decreases in their share of the provincial population falling from 2.3 percent in 1969 to 1.6 percent in 1990. During the same period, the population annual growth rates showed increases in Luangwa and Lusaka Rural districts, rising from 3.4 and -5.3 percent during the 1969 to 1980 period to 3.5 and 3.4 percent in the 1980 to 1990 period, respectively. Lusaka Urban district had a decrease in population growth rate which fell from 18.4 percent during the 1960 to 1980 period to 3.7 percent during the 1980 to 1990 period. Removal of restrictions on rural to urban migration after independence from the British in 1964 contributed to the rapid growth of Lusaka Urban District population between 1969 and 1980.

1.3 ECONOMY

There are a lot of economic activities that take place in the province. Among them are manufacturing, quarrying, trading and farming. A lot of companies and other institutions have their headquarters in Lusaka province. These include banks, manufacturing companies, mining companies, government departments to mention but a few. Agriculture in Lusaka is different as compared to the other provinces in that, even though the proportion of subsistence farmers is higher than commercial farmers, the latter contribute the bulk of agricultural production.

There are no known major mineral deposits in Lusaka province. Quarrying is the major mining related industry which is carried out in the province, and this is done by a number of private quarry owners. However, the Shikabeta area in Lusaka Rural has been known to have some small deposits of gold.

Lusaka Province has one of the best commercial fishing development potential in Zambia. Fishing is done in the courses of Kafue, Lower Zambezi and Luangwa Rivers. The levels of fish production in the province generally depends on the levels of rainfall. With improvement in rainfall, the level of fish production increases in the province.

Agriculture

The soils in the densely populated western parts of Lusaka have good potential for high yields of crops. A variety of crops is produced in the province and these are cotton, groundnuts, sunflower, tobacco, wheat, soya beans and maize which is the major one. Production and marketing of these crops in the province for selected years is shown in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2

Major Crops Grown, Lusaka Province, 1988-90

Crops	Unit	Produced and Marketed (90Kg bags)					
		1988		1989		1990	
		Produced	Marketed	Produced	Marketed	Produced	Marketed
Maize	90kg Bags	987,628	758,042	788,744	465,596	425,600	485,800
Tobacco	Kgs	-	-	0	0	513,800	101,398
Cotton	Kgs	1,459,267	1,459,267	537,884	537,884	918,000	555,850
Sunflower	50Kg Bags	16,681	16,326	14,188	6,586	24,549	4,577
Soyabean	90Kg Bags	11,952	6,031	14,137	16	32,757	1,187
Groundnut	80Kg Bags	5,751	4	365	0	3,648	0
Wheat	90Kg Bags	153,419	130,179	224,155	212,260	216,299	209,077

Source: 1989/90 Agricultural Statistics Bulletin.

The province is also engaged in livestock rearing. The livestock mainly raised are cattle, sheep, goats and pigs. Livestock particularly cattle is reared by commercial and peasant farmers. The major livestock reared in the province are shown in Table 1.3 and Figure 1.1. Figure 1.1 shows that in the traditional sector, 73 percent of the livestock is cattle, 21 percent comprises sheep and goats and 6 percent comprises pigs. Like in the traditional sector, most of the livestock in the commercial sector is cattle. However, the proportion comprising pigs is higher than that of goats and sheep in the commercial sector as than in the traditional sector.

Table 1.3

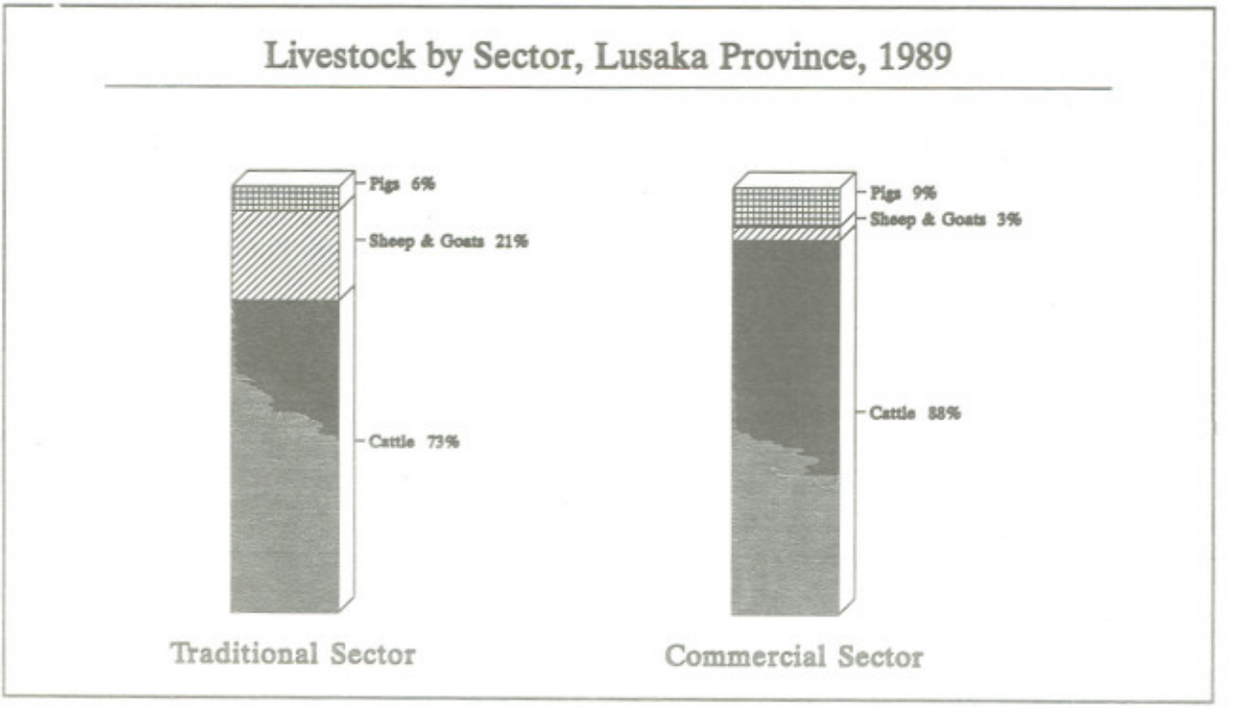
Livestock Population by Sector, Lusaka Province, 1980-89

Sector	Year					
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Traditional						
Cattle	39,125	34,083	35,787	37,577	39,499	37,255
Sheep & Goats	17,351	4,860	5,103	5,358	5,626	10,740
Pigs	3,335	1,352	1,487	1,636	1,780	2,837
Commercial						
Cattle	-	50,000	52,500	55,125	50,000	50,000
Sheep & Goats	-	-	-	-	-	1,788
Pigs	-	-	-	-	-	5,184

Note: (-) Figures not Available.

Source: 1989/90 Agricultural Statistics Bulletin, pp. 23 and 24.

Figure 1.1



Fisheries

Table 1.4 shows fish catches in the major fisheries that are found in Lusaka province. These are Luangwa, Lower Zambezi and Kafue. Lusaka province shares the Kafue fisheries with the Southern Province. Kafue fisheries had the biggest fish catch between 1985 and 1990.

Table 1.4

Estimated Annual Fish Catch in Tonnes by Fishery, Lusaka Province, 1985 - 1990

Year	Fishery		
	Kafue	Luangwa	Lower Zambezi
1985	8,900	200	239
1986	8,300	200	238
1987	5,955	-	296
1988	4,440	-	620
1989	8,569	-	141
1990	7,335	-	201

Communication

Lusaka Province has a fairly good road system. The wear and tear of these roads however, is quite substantial. According to the roads department (1984) there is a total of 580 kilometres of tarmac roads and 1,145 kilometer gravel roads with a substantial length of sub-standard earth roads.

Lusaka Province has two Airports; International Airport and City airport. Internaiional flights can take off and land at these airports. The International Airport is regularly used for international flights.

The province is served by the railway line from Southern Province to Copperbelt Province. This railway line connects the province to Southern African states and Tanzania in East Africa.

1.4 EDUCATION

The fast population growth is exerting a lot of pressure on the education services. Despite this, the enrolment in both primary and secondary schools has been increasing over the years. In primary schools enrolment has increased from 111,534 in 1980 to 132,094 in 1993 and stood at 166,179 in 1986. In secondary schools the enrolment increased from 11,971 in 1980 to 15,884 in 1983 and stood at 18,779 in 1986. The increase in enrolment is for both girls and boys. Table 1.5 shows some statistics on school enrolment in Lusaka Province.

Table 1.5

Schools, Teachers and Enrolment, Lusaka Province 1980 - 1986

School, Teachers and enrolment	Year		
	1980	1983	1986
Schools			
-Primary	129	148	174
-Secondary	19	30	
Teachers			
-Primary	2,191	2,726	3440
-Secondary	614	746	870
Enrolment			
Primary - Total	111,534	132,094	166,179
- Boys	56,901	66,883	84,184
- Girls	54,633	65,211	81,995
Secondary - Total	11,971	15,884	18,779
- Boys	8,032	10,331	11,995
- Girls	3,939	5,553	6,784

Source: Educational Statistics Reports for 1980, 1983 and 1986 - Ministry of Education

Note: (-) Figures not available

Table 1.6 shows that enrolment ratios have been increasing with time from 1980 to 1987. Enrolment ratios for boys are higher than those for girls for all the given years apart from 1987.

Table 1.6

Enrolment Ratios of Primary Schools, Lusaka Province, 1980 - 1987

Sex	1980	1983	1986	1987
Primary				
- Total	68.8	80.5	86.8	122.6
- Boys	69.4	83.5	89.5	119.4
- Girls	68.3	77.6	84.2	125.8

Source: CSO (1984, 1992): Educational Statistics (1982, 1987)

1.5 HEALTH

Lusaka province has a variety of health facilities. In all, the province has two government hospitals and two mission hospitals. The province also has health centres. In 1990 Luangwa and Lusaka Rural districts had one hospital each and Lusaka urban had two hospitals.

The information in Table 1.7 below shows that there was no increase in the number of hospitals in Lusaka province from 1986 to 1990, but the number of beds and cots in these hospitals increased from 2,157 to 2,263. However, the number of health centres in the province decreased from 66 in 1986 to 63 in 1988 and increased to 70 in 1990 (see Table 1.7).

Table 1.7

Number of Health Institutions, Beds and Cots by Type of Health Institution, District and year, Lusaka 1986, 1988 and 1990

	Hospitals		Health Centres		Total	
	Number	Beds/Cots	Number	Beds/Cots	Number	Beds/Cots
Year						
1986	4	2,157	66	301	70	2,458
1988	4	2,263	63	330	67	2,593
1990	4	2,263	70	330	74	2,593
Districts -						
Luangwa	1	106	6	30	7	136
Lusaka Rural	1	108	33	126	34	234
Lusaka Urban	2	2,049	31	174	33	2,223

Source: Ministry of Health (Bulletin of Health Statistics, 1985-86 and 1987-88 and Health facilities in Zambia, 1990).

Diseases

Major diseases that affect the population of Zambia have not changed over time. However AIDS has recently become one of the major killer diseases. According to the Ministry of Health, respiratory diseases, diarrhoea, malaria, injuries and accidents, eye diseases, diseases of skin, ear disorders and malnutrition affect more than 70 percent of children below 14 years in Lusaka Province. Similarly, the same type of diseases affect between 50 and 60 percent of adults. Malnutrition and diarrhoeal diseases usually trigger off other diseases among children and are the major causes of deaths.

Child deaths that occur among children below 5 years of age are mainly due to preventable diseases such as polio, tuberculosis, diphtheria, measles, pertussis and tetanus. There are vaccines available for these diseases. Information on immunizations is provided in Table 1.8.

Table 1.8

Immunisations of Children Below 1 Year, Lusaka Province, 1985-1988

Year	BCG	Polio Third Dose	DPT Third Dose	Measles
1985	50,535	34,306	28,122	27,543
1986	39,855	22,837	28,695	27,200
1987	34,611	24,399	24,763	21,174
1988	30,848	19,292	21,319	17,463

Source: Ministry of Health 1985-86, 1987-88 Bulletin of Health Statistics.

CHAPTER 2

EVALUATION OF COVERAGE AND CONTENT ERRORS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Despite checks and controls taken during the census of population, there are usually errors in the census data. In view of this, census data have to be evaluated. Information that is used in evaluating the quality of data is derived from the following questions 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 household or elsewhere), and
- Children dead.

2.2 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

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

Age Ratio

Ratio of the population in a given age group to one-third of the sum of the population in the given age group, the preceding age group and the following age group, multiplied by 100.

Census of Population

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

Child-Woman Ratio

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

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.

Coverage Error

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

Dependency Ratio

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

Digit Preference

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

Evaluation of Census Data

Measurement of the quality of census data.

Sex Ratio

Number of males per 100 females in a population.

2.3 METHODS OF EVALUATION

During enumeration, some people may be completely omitted, while others may be enumerated more than once, or several characteristics of an individual such as age, sex, fertility and economic activity may be incorrectly reported. In general, there are two approaches used to evaluate the quality of data, the direct and indirect methods.

The direct method basically involves carrying out a Post Enumeration Survey (PES). In a PES, a sample of households is revisited after the census and data are then collected on a smaller scale and later compared with that collected during the census. The matching process 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 undertaken in December 1990. The PES evaluation is available in a separate report.

Indirect method usually employ the comparison of data using both internal and external consistency checks. Internal consistency checks compare relationships of data within the same census data, whereas external consistency checks compare census data with data generated from other sources. For instance, data on education obtained during a census can be compared with administrative data maintained by the Ministry of Education.

Age Composition

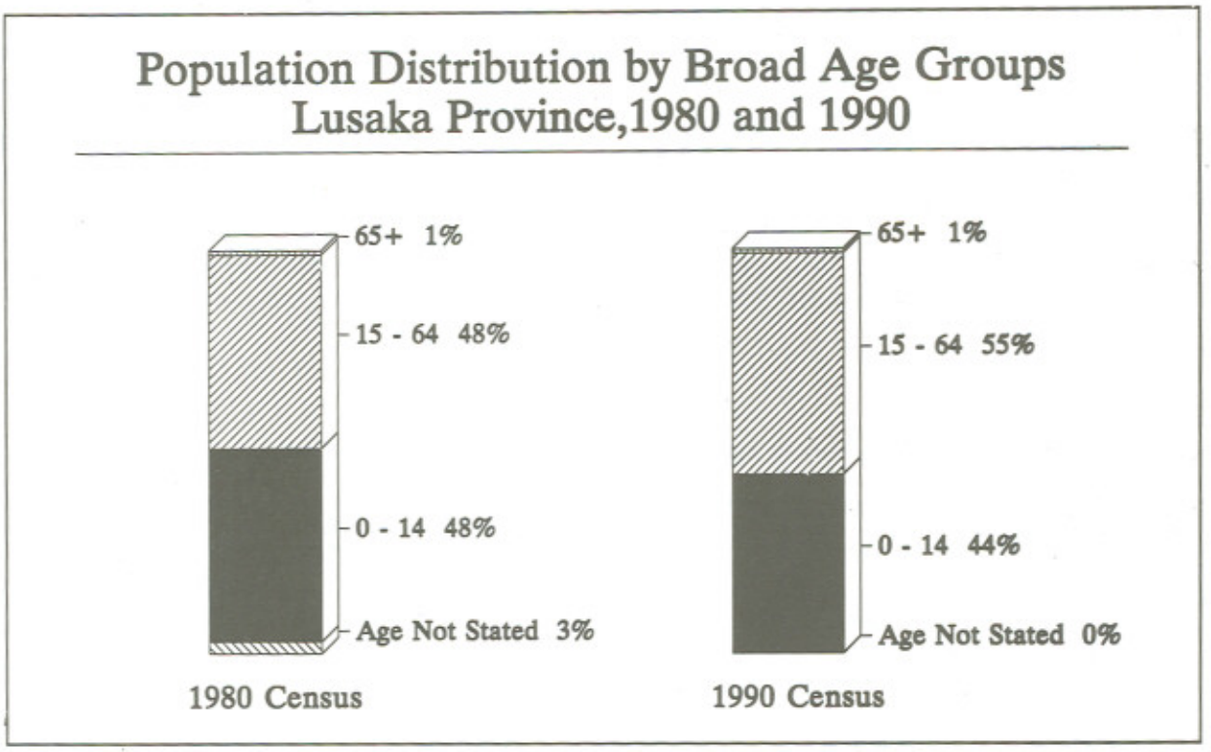
Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 shows population distribution in Lusaka Province in broad age groups for 1980 and 1990 Censuses. The proportion of persons aged 0-14 years for 1980 is more than that of 1990. One of the reasons could either be an increase in child mortality or an under coverage of children especially those aged between 0 and 4 years. The proportion of those who did not state their age in 1980 was 3 percent whereas in 1990 it is 0.1 percent.

Table 2.1

Population Distribution by Broad Age Groups, Lusaka Province, 1980 and 1990

Age Group	Population Distribution			
	1980 Population	1980 Percent	1990 Population	1990 Percent
0 - 14	331,461	47.9	434,554	44.0
15 - 64	331,818	48.0	540,297	54.7
65+	7,342	1.1	10,858	1.1
Age Not Stated	20,433	3.0	1,397	0.1
Total	691,054	100.0	987,106	100.0

Figure 2.1



Child-Woman Ratio

The child-woman ratio has declined from 870.4 per 1000 women in 1980 to 642.9 in 1990. The decline could be due to the increase in mortality levels of persons aged 0-14 years, coupled with a decline in fertility between 1980 and 1990 in Lusaka Province. (See Chapter 8 and 9)

Dependency Ratio

In 1980, the overall dependency ratio, was 102.1. This means that the ratio of children aged 0-14 years and adults aged 65 years and above was 102.1 per 100 persons in the age range 15-64. The people in the age group 15-64 years are potential producers or active population. However, in 1990, the dependency ratio dropped to 82.4 implying that for every 100 potential producers, there were 82.4 dependants. The overall dependency ratio, child dependency ratio, and the aged dependency ratio have declined between 1980 and 1990. One reason for the decline in the dependency ratio could be an increase in mortality among those aged 0-14 years and those aged 65 years and above.

Table 2.2

Dependency Ratios and Child-Woman Ratio for Lusaka Province, 1980 and 1990

Ratios	1980	1990
Lusaka Province		
- Overall Dependency Ratio	102.1	82.4
- Child Dependency Ratio	99.9	80.4
- Aged Dependency Ratio	2.2	2.0
- Child-Woman Ratio	870	642.9

Digit Preference

Respondents have a tendency of reporting ages as ending in certain digits even when they do not. This is called age heaping or digit preference. Age heaping is most prevalent among illiterate persons who do not know their exact ages. In Lusaka Province, analysis of age heaping has been done through the calculation of Myers' Index. Myers' index is calculated for persons aged 10 years to age 69 or 79 years. The sum of those with ages ending with zero is done separately from those ending with 1, 2, 3, and so on. Ten summations will therefore, be obtained. This may be done by sex. Weights are then applied to these sums to come up with the Blended population. The blended population is then distributed by percentage for each digit 0 to 9. Then, the Index is calculated by summing up the deviations from 10 irrespective of sign and dividing the sum by 2. Refer to Shryock H.S.et al, (1976) for more details about the calculation of Myers'Index. The index is scaled from 0 to 90. An index lower on the scale implies that age reporting for the population with that index is better than for the population with an index higher up the scale. Myers' Index has been calculated for 1980 and 1990 censuses and the results are presented in Tables 2.3 and 2.4.

Table 2.3

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

Digit	Male				Female			
	1980		1990		1980		1990	
	Percent	Deviation From 10%	Percent	Deviation From 10%	Percent	Deviation From 10%	Percent	Deviation From 10%
0	13.0	3.0	13.0	3.0	12.7	2.7	12.7	2.7
1	9.0	-1.0	8.9	-1.1	9.2	-0.8	8.8	-1.2
2	11.0	1.0	11.4	1.4	11.4	1.4	11.4	1.4
3	9.2	-0.8	9.0	-1.0	9.2	-0.8	8.6	-1.4
4	9.0	-1.0	9.1	-0.9	9.6	-0.4	9.3	-0.7
5	10.8	0.8	10.5	0.5	10.0	0.0	10.2	0.2
6	10.0	0.0	10.2	0.2	10.2	0.2	10.6	0.6
7	8.2	1.8	8.7	-1.3	7.9	-2.1	8.7	-1.3
8	11.4	1.4	11.3	1.3	11.3	1.3	11.6	1.6
9	8.4	-1.6	8.0	-2.0	8.5	-1.5	8.1	-1.9
Myers' Index		6.2		6.4		5.6		6.5

Table 2.3 shows a breakdown of the index while Table 2.4 is a summary of the index for 1980 and 1990 census data. Table 2.3 shows that the index for males marginally rose from 6.2 in 1980 to 6.4 in 1990 whereas that of females rose from 5.6 in 1980 to 6.5 in 1990 for the whole province. As for the rural areas, Myers' index for males rose slightly from 6.1 in 1980 to 6.2 in 1990. That of females also rose from 6.6 in 1980 to 7.2 in 1990. Generally, the results show that the quality of age data for 1990 has not improved so much compared to that of 1980.

Table 2.4

Summary of Myers' Indices for Digit Preference in Age Data by Rural/Urban, Luasaka Province, 1980 and 1990

Lusaka Province		1980	1990
Total	Male	6.2	6.4
	Female	5.6	6.5
Rural	Male	6.1	6.2
	Female	6.6	7.2
Urban	Male	6.3	6.4
	Female	5.4	6.4

Table 2.5 shows the most preferred digits in decreasing order of preference in the two censuses. There was rounding off of ages during 1980 and 1990. This is evidenced by the relatively high preference for 0,2 and 8 among males and females. Myers' index shows that the same digits 0,2 and 8 were preferred by both males and females during 1980 and 1990 censuses.

Table 2.5

Most Preferred Digits, Lusaka Province, 1980 and 1990

Sex/Year		Myers
Lusaka Province		
Male	- 1980	0, 8, 2
	- 1990	0, 2, 8
Female	- 1980	0, 2, 8
	- 1990	0, 8, 2
Rural		
Male	- 1980	0, 8, 2
	- 1990	0, 2, 8
Female	- 1980	0, 2, 8
	- 1990	0, 8, 2
Urban		
Male	- 1980	0, 8, 2
	- 1990	0, 2, 8.
Female	- 1980	0, 2, 8
	- 1990	0, 8, 2

Age misreporting errors are also presented in Figures 2.2 to 2.5. It can be seen that fluctuations in age data are more pronounced in Figures 2.2 and 2.3 than in Figures 2.4 and 2.5. This shows that grouping of age data in 5 year age groups than in single years helps minimize age misreporting errors.

Figure 2.2

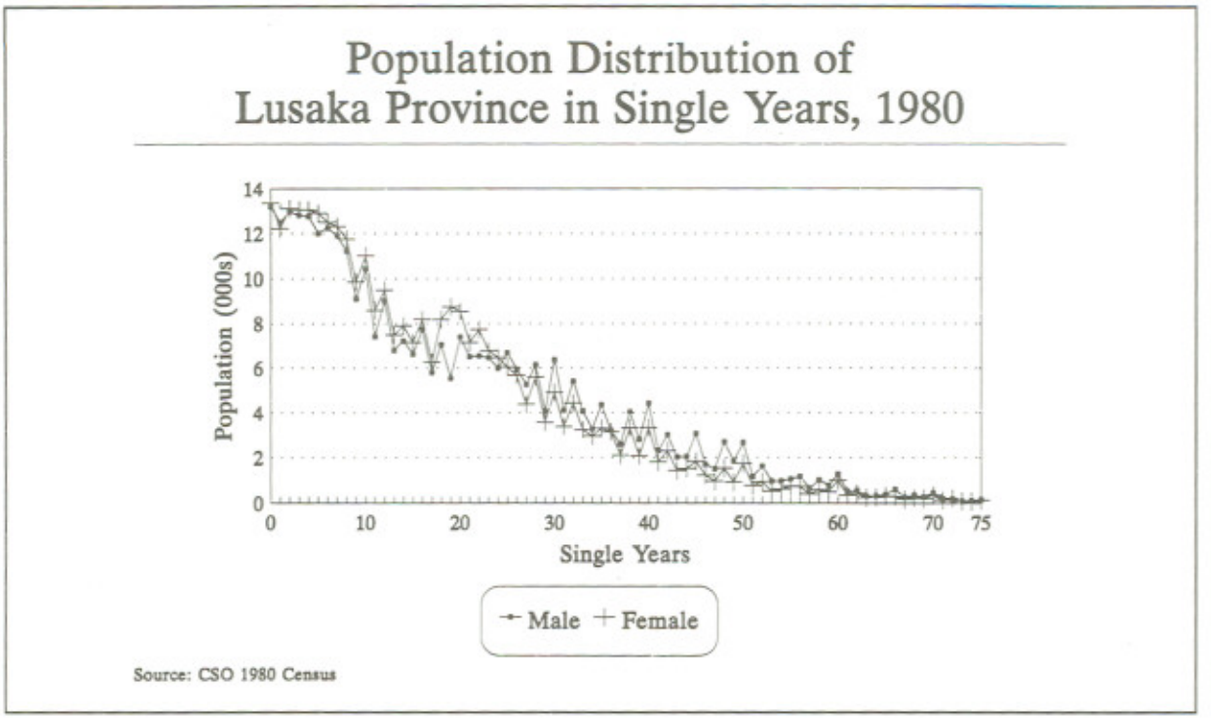


Figure 2.3

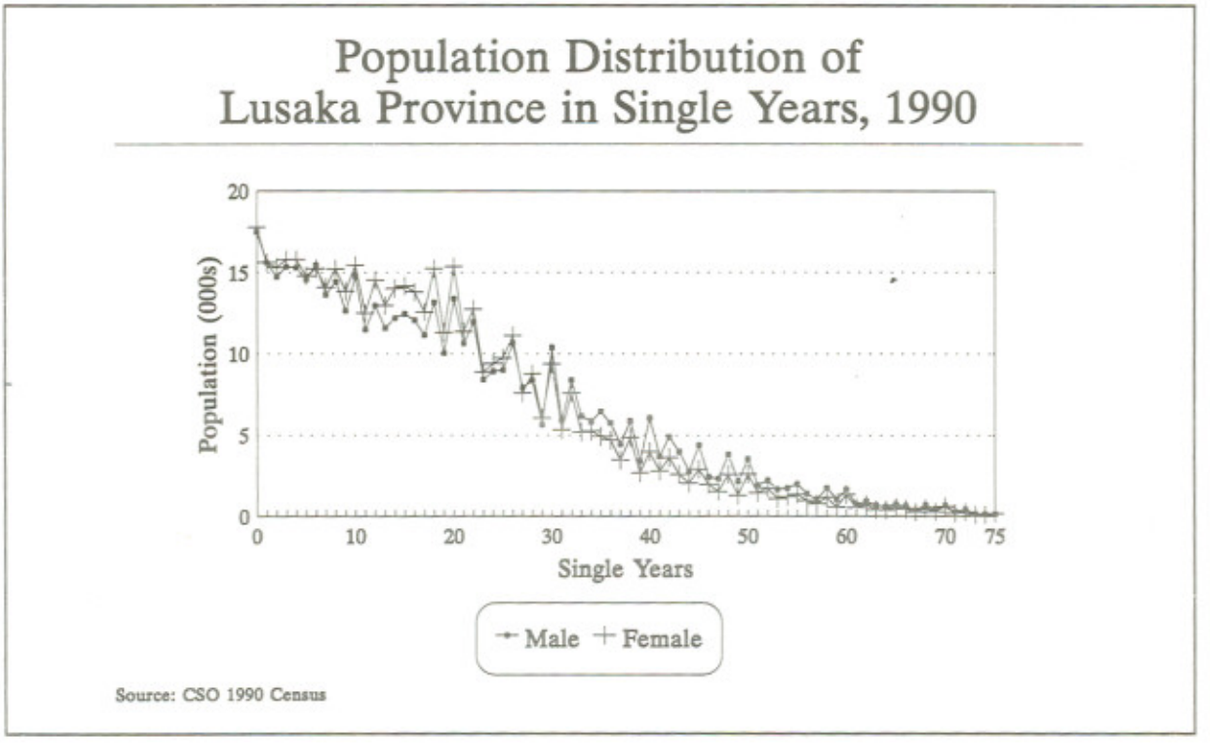


Figure 2.4

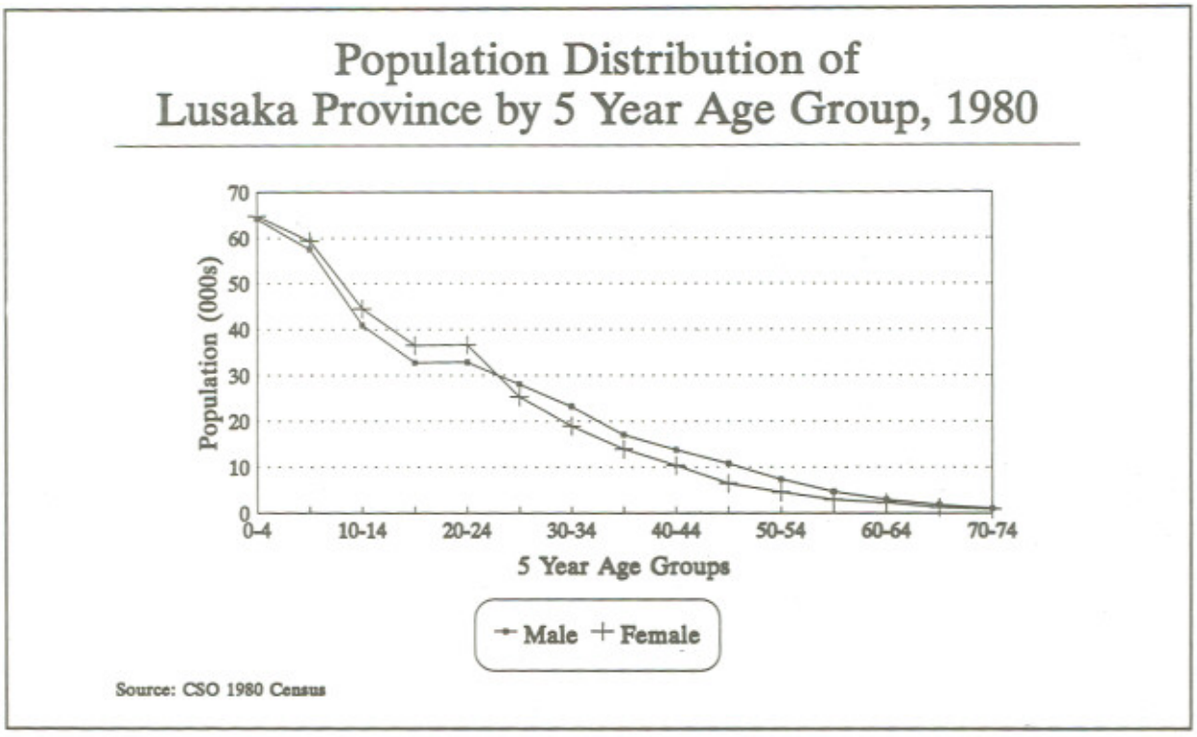


Figure 2.5

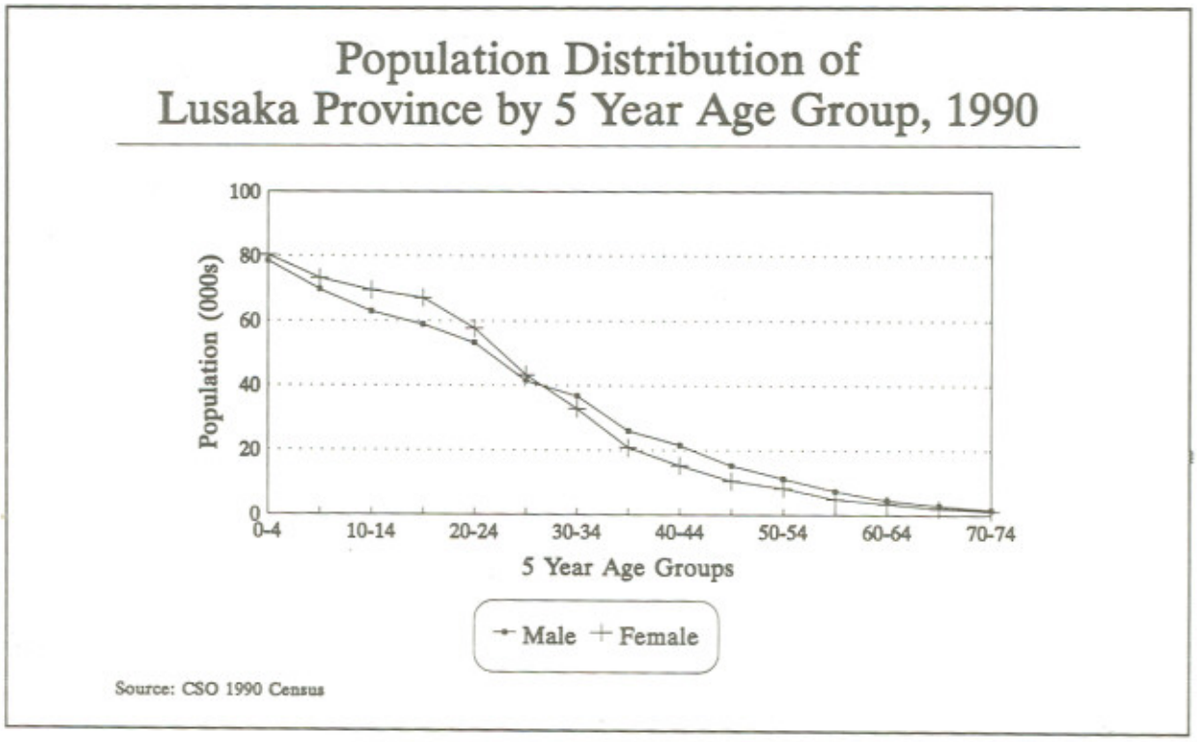


Table 2.8

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

Age Group	Population		Age Ratio		Deviation		Sex Ratio	Difference
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
0-4	78,594	80,412	-	-	-	-	97.7	-
5-9	69,784	73,265	99.0	98.5	-1.0	-1.5-	95.2	2.5
10-14	63,004	69,495	98.6	99.3	-1.4	0.7	90.7	4.5
15-19	58,945	67,138	100.9	103.6	0.9	3.6	87.8	2.9
20-24	53,346	57,802	104.0	103.1	4.0	3.1	92.3	-4.5
25-29	41,531	43,265	94.7	97.0	-5.3	-3.0	96.0	-3.7
30-34	36,703	32,763	105.7	101.6	5.7	1.6	112.0	-16.0
35-39	25,948	20,745	92.5	90.6	-7.5	-9.4	125.1	-13.1
40-44	21,469	15,187	102.8	98.2	2.8	-1.8	141.4	-16.3
45-49	15,224	10,443	95.3	92.5	-4.7	-7.5	145.8	-4.4
50-54	11,208	8,221	99.4	104.6	-0.6	-4.6	136.3	9.5
55-59	7,389	4,914	95.5	88.9	-4.5	-11.1	150.4	-14.1
60-64	4,612	3,444	92.8	99.6	-7.2	-0.4	133.9	16.5
65-69	2,913	2,018	95.1	89.7	-4.7	-10.3	144.4	-10.5
70-74	1,664	1,285	-	-	-	-	129.5	14.9
Total	492,334	490,397			50.5*	58.6*	100.4	133.4*
Mean					3.9	4.5		9.5

Note: * Denotes 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 9.5) + 3.9 + 4.5
= 36.9

Survival Ratios

Survival ratios represent the probability that individuals of the same birth cohort or group of cohorts will still be alive *n* years later, where *n* represents number of years. For the intercensal period of 1980 - 1990, *n* is 10 years. Evaluation of the quality of age and sex data is among the many uses of survival ratios. This evaluation from two censuses is achieved under certain assumptions. The population should be closed to migration. Influence of abnormal mortality through wars, disasters, diseases, etc., over a 10 year period should be absent. The more erratic the census survival ratios are, the more inconsistent the accuracy of age and sex data.

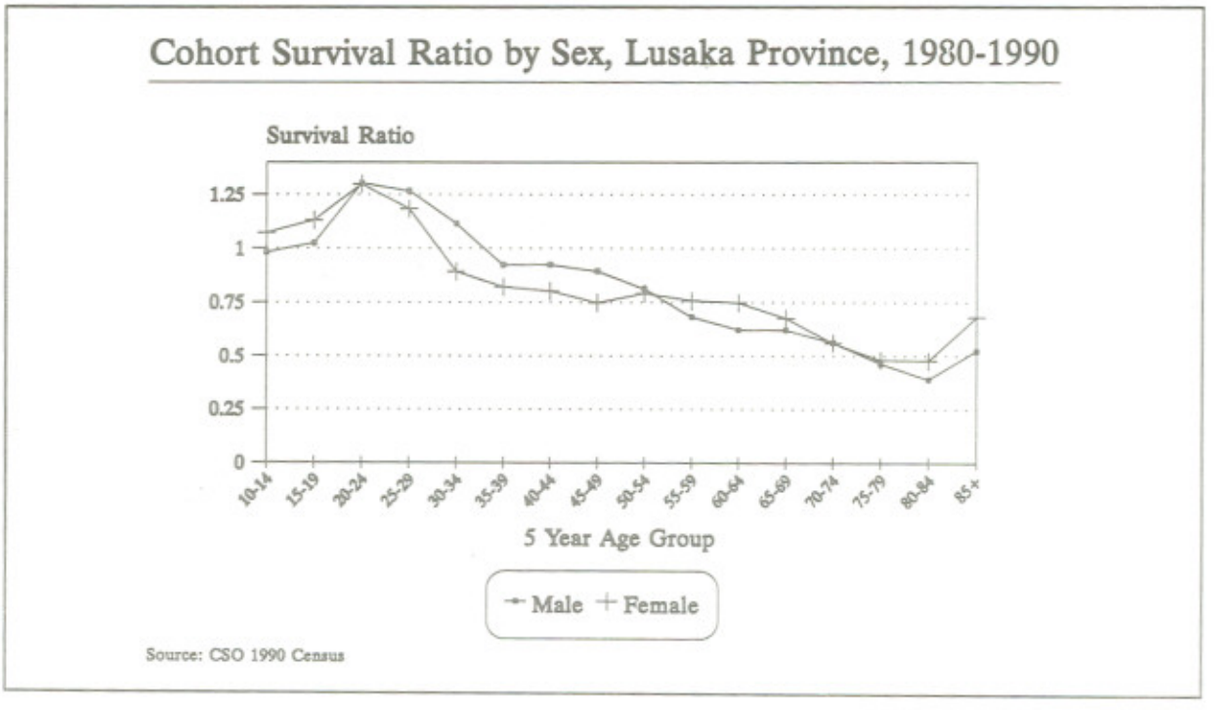
Cohort survival ratios refer to the probability of surviving from a given age group to a next age group of the same size whereas an overall survival ratio shows the probability of surviving of the total population, from one open age group to another open age group. Cohort survival ratios are expected to be high at age group 10-14 where mortality is assumed to be lowest and then to decline continuously thereafter. Results from Table 2.9 and Figure 2.7 show some irregularities.

Table 2.9

Cohort Survival Ratios By Sex, Lusaka Province, 1980-1990

Age Group	Male	Female
10-14	0.9807	1.0721
15-19	1.0243	1.1306
20-24	1.3027	1.2985
25-29	1.2673	1.1831
30-34	1.1151	0.8927
35-39	0.9237	0.8210
40-44	0.9250	0.8029
45-49	0.8943	0.7484
50-54	0.8123	0.7911
55-59	0.6826	0.7577
60-64	0.6231	0.7485
65-69	0.6227	0.6774
70-74	0.5635	0.5619
75-79	0.4646	0.4821
80-84	0.3911	0.4781
85+	0.5241	0.6814

Figure 2.7



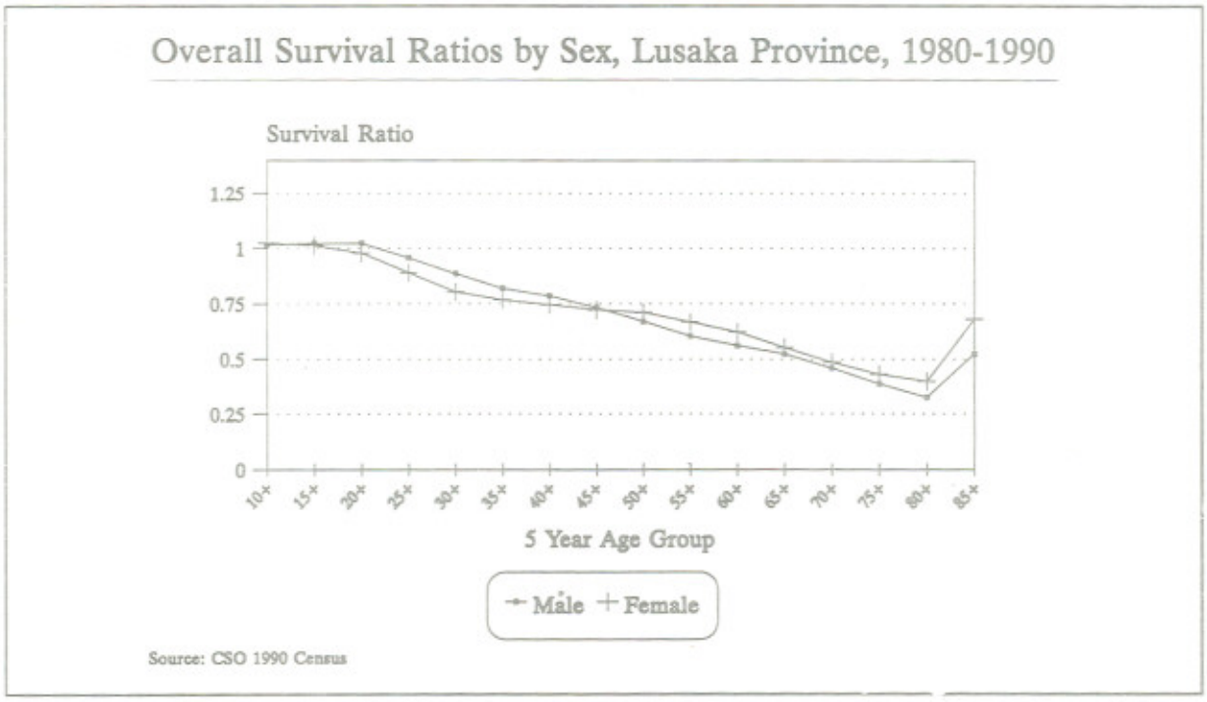
Like the cohort survival ratios, the overall survival ratios are expected to decline continuously with increasing age. However, the female overall survival ratios should be higher than the male ratios because females usually have lower mortality than males. Results from Table 2.10 and Figure 2.8 show some deviation from the expected pattern. For example, the overall survival ratios for females are higher than those of males at ages 10+, from 50+ to 80+.

Table 2.10

Overall Survival Ratios, Lusaka Province, 1980-1990

Age Group	Male	Female
10+	1.0146	1.0244
15+	1.0225	1.0127
20+	1.0221	0.9787
25+	0.9574	0.8905
30+	0.8875	0.8047
35+	0.8207	0.7680
40+	0.7862	0.7467
45+	0.7333	0.7225
50+	0.6707	0.7104
55+	0.6057	0.6674
60+	0.5624	0.6225
65+	0.5244	0.5535
70+	0.4600	0.4858
75+	0.3868	0.4307
80+	0.3243	0.3981
85+	0.5241	0.6814

Figure 2.8



The irregularities observed in both the cohort and the overall survival ratios suggest that there was age heaping and over- enumeration in the age groups with age ratios greater than one.

2.4 SUMMARY

The population in Lusaka Province in 1990 was 987,106. Of this total population, 44 percent are aged 0-14 years and almost 55 percent are in the age range of 15-64 years. The proportion of the population aged 0-14 years has declined from 47.9 percent in 1980 to 44 percent in 1990. This is probably due to under-enumeration of the population 0-14, an increase in mortality in this age range or a decline in fertility. The child-woman ratio has also declined from 870.4 in 1980 to 642.9 in 1990. This decline could either be as a result of an increase in mortality among children or a decline in fertility or both between 1980 and 1990. An under- enumeration of children especially those aged 0-4 years could have contributed to the decline.

There was age heaping in 1980 and 1990 with digits 0,2 and 8 being most preferred. However, age heaping was more in 1990 than in 1980 as shown by Myers' index which marginally increased from 6.2 in 1980 to 6.4 in 1990 for males and from 5.6 in 1980 to 6.5 in 1990 for females. A sex ratio of 103.8 was recorded in 1980 implying that there were more males than females. However, in 1990, there were 101 males per 100 females. This shows that in 1990, the number of males is slightly higher than that of females unlike in 1980.

There was a decline in the age-sex accuracy index from 49.8 in 1980 to 36.0 in 1990 showing an improvement of the age-sex data. In as far as the United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy is concerned, the 1980 data were "highly inaccurate" whereas the 1990 data were "inaccurate". The average age ratio for males and females shows that in 1990, the male age data are better than the female age data. This is shown by the average age ratios which were 3.9 for males and 4.5 for females in 1990.

CHAPTER 3

POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND COMPOSITION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Population size, growth and composition are important characteristics of a population which may be obtained from a census of population. Planning for social and economic development relies on data on these characteristics. This is effectively done when data is provided up to low geographical levels.

Zambian censuses have been designed to collect de facto population data. However, in the 1990 population census, both de facto and de jure counts were used. 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 the country. Also excluded were Zambian diplomats accredited to embassies in foreign countries and their families, Zambian migrant workers and students residing in other countries. The de jure population constitutes usual household members present and usual household members temporarily absent from their households 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. There are three main characteristics of population composition, namely:

- Demographic characteristics, such as age and sex,
- Social characteristics, such as ethnicity and citizenship and
- Economic characteristics, e.g. Crude Activity Ratio and Labour Force Participation Ratio.

3.2 POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

The population of Lusaka Province is almost a million at 987,106. Of this population, 494,884 are males and 492,222 are females. These details are provided in Table 3.1. Lusaka Urban District comprises the largest proportion of the population in the province as shown in Figure 3.1.

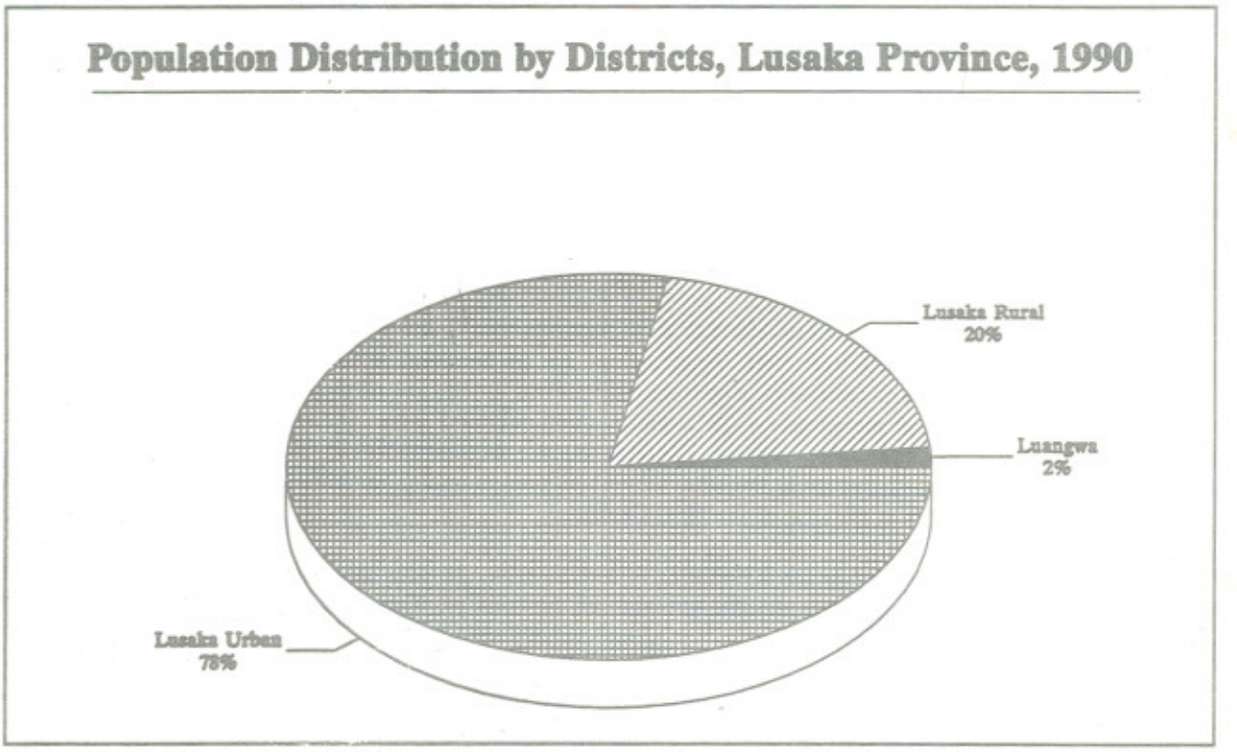
Table 3.1

Population Size by Sex, Residence and District, Lusaka Province, 1990

District	Total			Rural		Urban	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Luangwa	16,246	7,761	8,485	6,943	7,697	818	788
Lusaka Rural	201,507	101,648	99,859	71,867	70,361	29,781	29,498
Lusaka Urban	769,353	385,475	363,878	-	-	385,475	383,878
Total	987,106	494,884	492,222	78,810	78,058	416,074	414,164

Note: Lusaka Urban district has no rural area.

Figure 3.1



Zambia has had three post-independence censuses conducted in 1969, 1980 and 1990. The Geometric Growth Rate (annual compounding) has been used to calculate the annual rates of population growth for the 1969-80 and 1980-90 intercensal periods. The population sizes and annual rates of growth reflecting the census years are shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2

Population Size and Growth Rates, Lusaka Province, 1969, 1980 and 1990

Province/District	Population 1969	Annual Growth Rate 1969-80 (%)	Population 1980	Annual Growth Rate 1980-90 (%)	Population 1990
Lusaka Province					
- Total	353,975	6.3	691,054	3.6	987,106
- Rural	-	-	139,687	1.2	156,868
- Urban	-	-	551,367	4.2	830,238
Districts					
Luangwa	7,925	3.4	11,462	3.5	16,246
Lusaka Rural	262,425	-5.3	143,762	3.4	201,507
Lusaka Urban	83,625	18.4	535,830	3.7	769,353

The population of Lusaka Province grew at an annual growth rate of 6.3 and 3.6 percent for the 1969/80 and 1980/90 intercensal periods, respectively. The population of urban areas of the province grew at a higher rate than the rural areas in the 1980/90 intercensal period. In 1969, Lusaka Province was part of Central Province. It is for this reason that distinction between rural and urban is not made for 1969. Consequently, annual growth rates for the 1969/80 intercensal period for rural and urban areas are not calculated.

Lusaka Rural District shows a negative annual growth rate for the 1969/80 intercensal period. This may be mostly attributed to out-migration, probably to Lusaka Urban district, given the high annual growth rate of 18.4 percent for the district. Lusaka Urban District, being the capital city of Zambia, is a centre of attraction for migrants from other parts of the country. This may explain why the annual growth rates for the intercensal periods 1969/80 and 1980/90 for Lusaka Urban District are higher than those for other districts.

Population growth may also be studied by observing population density for a number of years. Information on population density is given in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3

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

District	Area (Sq Km)	Population Density/Census Year (Population Per sq.km)		
		1969	1980	1990
Lusaka Total	21,896	16.2	31.6	45.1
Luangwa	3,471	2.3	3.3	4.7
Lusaka Rural	18,065	4.6	8.0	11.2
Lusaka Urban	360	729.0	1488.4	2137.1

Population density refers to the number of persons per square kilometre of land. The population density of the province has increased over time as shown by the three censuses years. This is more pronounced for Lusaka Urban district in which the population density increased from 729 in 1969 to 1488 in 1980 and to 2137 in 1990.

3.3 POPULATION COMPOSITION

Population composition analysis takes into consideration age, ethnicity, citizenship and economic characteristics.

Age Composition

Age is an important aspect in demographic analysis because it helps to explain other processes. For instance, the number of births depends on the number of females in the reproductive age span 15-49 years. The school-going population and the labour force are also concentrated in specific age groups.

The median age is usually used as a basis for describing a population as "young" or 'old'. The median age divides a population into two equal groups, one of which is younger and the other of which is older than the median age. The median age calculated from the 1990 population data is 17.3 years, implying that the population of the province is young. There is a rise of 2 years from the median age of 15.3 years calculated using the 1980 population census data. Another method which one may use to observe as to whether or not the population of an area is young is the population pyramid. Figures 3.2 and 3.3 are given below for the 1980 and 1990 censuses, respectively.

Figure 3.2

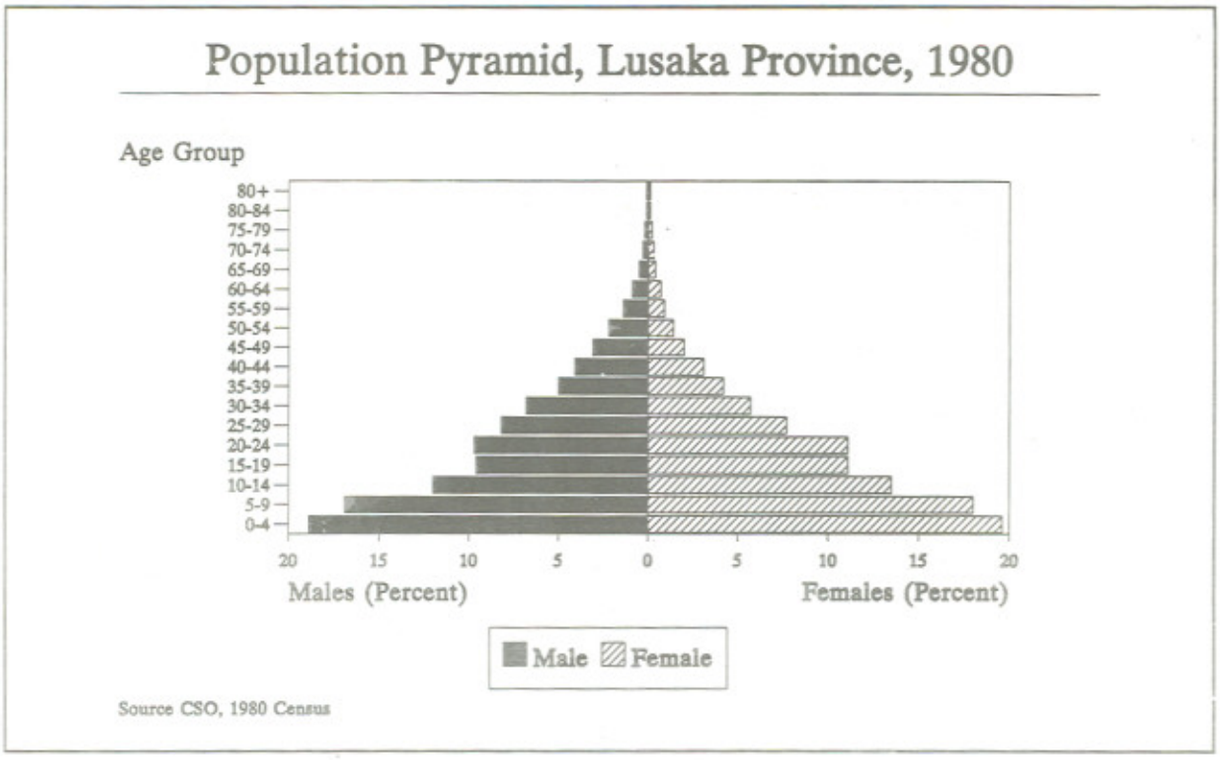
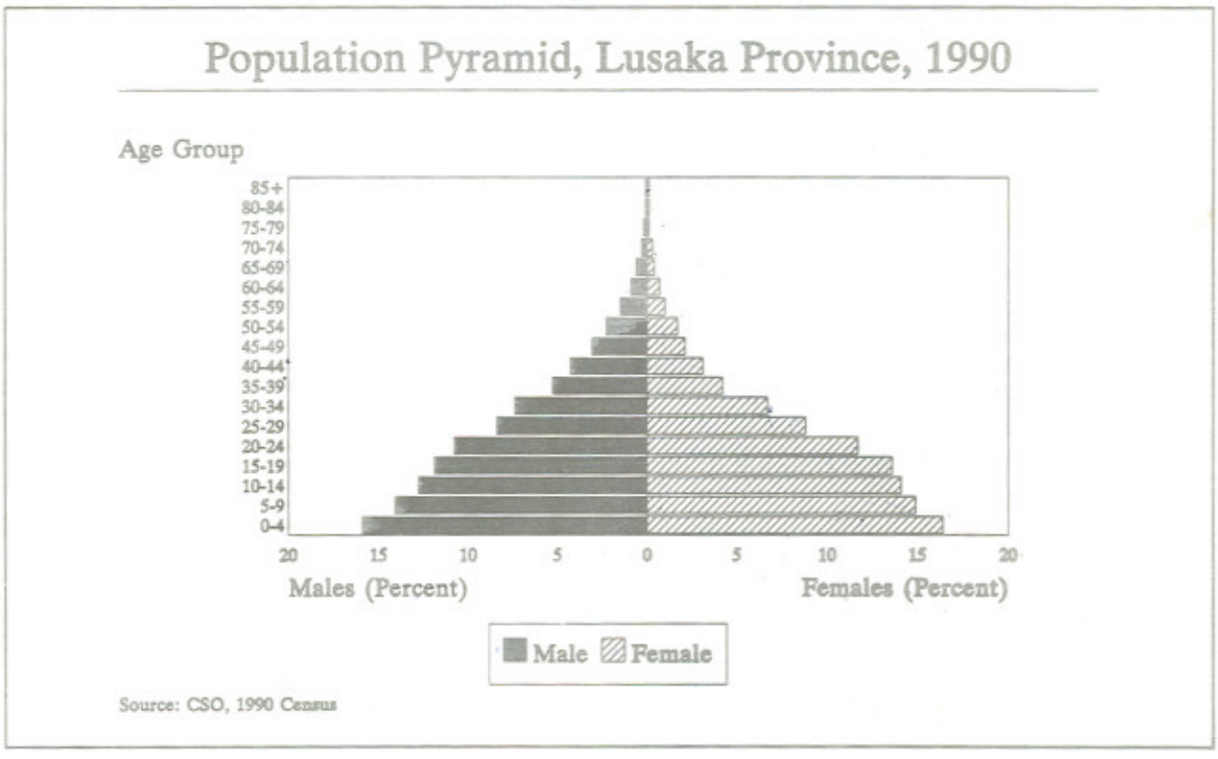


Figure 3.3



The population pyramids have a wide base since the child population (aged 0-14 years) is large. Population pyramids for countries with old populations have narrow bases. Developed countries fall in this category. However, it may be observed that the base for the 1980 population pyramid is wider than that for 1990. This could imply a shift towards fertility decline in the province.

Table 3.4 shows the age-sex population distribution of Lusaka Province. The child population, which is taken to be the population in age group 0-14 years, constitutes 42.7 percent of the males and 45.3 percent of the females. The rural/urban areas of the province and districts show percentage contribution of the child population ranging from 42.4 to 46.6 percent for both males and females. The population of the province is expected to continue growing at a fast pace as the large number of young people continue entering the reproductive age group 15-49 years.

Table 3.4

Age-distribution of Population by Rural, Urban and Districts, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Age Group	Lusaka			Rural		Urban		Luangwa	Lusaka Rural	Lusaka Urban
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes
0 - 4	16.1	15.9	16.3	16.0	16.8	15.9	16.2	17.3	16.4	16.0
5 - 9	14.5	14.1	14.9	14.9	15.6	13.9	14.8	15.9	15.3	14.3
10 - 14	13.4	12.7	14.1	13.6	13.9	12.6	14.2	13.4	13.9	13.3
15 - 19	12.8	11.9	13.6	12.1	12.5	11.9	13.9	11.8	12.5	12.9
20 - 24	11.3	10.8	11.7	9.6	9.9	11.0	12.1	8.5	9.9	11.6
25 - 29	8.6	8.4	8.8	7.3	7.4	8.6	9.1	6.6	7.5	8.9
30 - 34	7.0	7.4	6.7	6.2	5.7	7.6	6.8	5.2	6.5	7.2
35 - 39	4.7	5.2	4.2	4.2	3.4	5.5	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.9
40 - 44	3.7	4.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	4.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.8
45 - 49	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.6
50 - 54	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.2	1.5	3.5	2.3	1.8
55 - 59	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.9	1.4	0.8	2.0	1.8	1.1
60 - 64	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.9	1.3	0.7
65 - 69	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.9	0.4
70 - 74	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.2
75 - 79	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1
80 - 84	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
85+	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
N/Stated	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Pop.	987,106	494,884	492,222	78,810	78,058	416,074	414,164	16,246	201,507	769,353

Ethnicity and Citizenship

The population of Lusaka Province is predominantly of African origin. Africans constitute 97.7 percent of the population. Other ethnic groups make up only a negligible 0.7 percent with 1.6 percent of the population falling into the "not stated" category. Refer to Table 3.5.

Table 3.5

Ethnic Composition of the Population of Lusaka Province, 1990

Sex	Ethnic Group						
	African	American	Asians	European	Other	Not Stated	Total
Male	481,505	152	2,247	1,369	241	9,369	494,884
Female	482,616	137	1,968	1,130	167	6,201	492,222
Total	964,121	289	4,215	2,499	408	15,570	987,106
% of Total Population	97.7	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.6	100.0

Ethnicity in the 1990 population census referred to continent of origin when applied to the entire population, but when applied to Zambians, it meant the indigenous Zambian tribes. In the context of this chapter, continent of origin is the applicable characteristic.

Information on country of citizenship was collected in the 1990 population census. Some of this information is presented in Table 3.6. It can be seen that the percentage of foreign citizens in Lusaka Province dropped from 7.4 percent in 1980 to 2.8 percent in 1990. In 1990, citizens of Zimbabwe, Malawi and Asia and Oceania (in descending order) were the prominent ones. In 1980, as in 1990, citizens of Zimbabwe were the most prominent. Citizens of Botswana and Malawi were in second and third places, respectively.

Table 3.6

Foreign Population of Lusaka Province by Citizenship, 1990 and Percentage Foreign Citizens, 1980

Country/Region	Population 1990	Percent 1990	Percent 1980
Zaire	1,654	6.1	4.2
Other (Central Africa)	12	0.0	0.1
Tanzania	1,529	5.6	4.1
Other (Eastern Africa)	885	3.2	1.1
Northern Africa	341	1.3	0.4
Botswana	44	0.2	14.2
Malawi	2,683	9.8	10.6
Mozambique	1,083	4.0	1.2
Zimbabwe	5,566	20.4	29.0
Other (Southern Africa)	1,816	6.7	4.5
Western Africa	744	2.7	4.1
America	284	1.0	1.0
Asia & Oceania	2,144	7.9	7.5
United Kingdom	1,156	4.2	3.2
Other(Europe)	918	3.4	5.3
Not Stated	6,423	23.5	9.5
Total Percent	-	100.0	100.0
Total Foreign Citizens	27,282	-	51,433
Foreign Population (%)	-	2.8	7.4

Economic Characteristics

Techniques of analysing economically active population are described in detail in Chapter 6. In this chapter, only introductory information on Crude Activity Ratio (CAR) and Age-Sex Specific Activity Ratio is included. The Crude Activity Ratios are provided in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7

Crude Activity Ratio, Lusaka Province, 1990

Province/Residence		Crude Activity Ratio (%)
Lusaka Province	- Total	31.0
	- Rural	34.5
	- Urban	30.4

The CARs of 31.0, 34.5 and 30.4 percent for Lusaka total, rural and urban areas, respectively, imply that few economically active persons have to support a large economically inactive population. The rural area shows a slightly better off situation, probably because work is largely agriculturally based and thus widely accessible.

The age-sex specific activity ratio is a more refined measure of economic activity. Details are given in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8

Age - Sex Specific Activity Ratio (ASSAR), Lusaka Province, 1990

Age Group	Age-Specific Activity Ratio (%)					
	Eastern		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	67.1	29.4	73.4	36.3	66.0	28.2
12-14	17.8	17.4	43.3	40.6	12.5	13.3
15-19	32.3	25.2	55.1	42.3	27.9	22.3
20-24	67.5	31.3	79.2	35.9	65.5	30.6
25-29	87.0	33.7	88.3	33.0	86.8	33.9
30-34	93.1	36.0	90.0	32.1	93.6	36.6
35-39	94.4	39.5	91.0	33.0	94.8	40.4
40-44	94.1	35.6	90.4	33.0	94.6	36.1
45-49	93.3	32.6	88.9	32.8	94.0	32.6
50-54	90.0	29.5	86.3	33.6	90.8	28.0
55-59	85.4	28.6	83.3	36.2	86.0	25.2
60-64	77.4	26.3	80.3	35.0	76.2	21.9
65-69	74.2	23.6	77.8	33.6	72.2	17.6
70-74	64.8	22.6	70.4	33.9	60.5	15.6
75+	52.1	17.0	59.7	22.5	46.0	12.9
N/S	22.2	14.1	6.9	13.5	35.4	14.3

The results show some striking features. Generally, activity ratios for the younger age group 12-14 and 15-19 years are noticeably lower than those for persons in the age range 20-49 years. The fact that these are school going ages and that most persons falling in theses ages may be attending school could explain this characteristic. Another observation worth mentioning is that participation ratios for females are significantly lower than those for males.

Figure 3.4

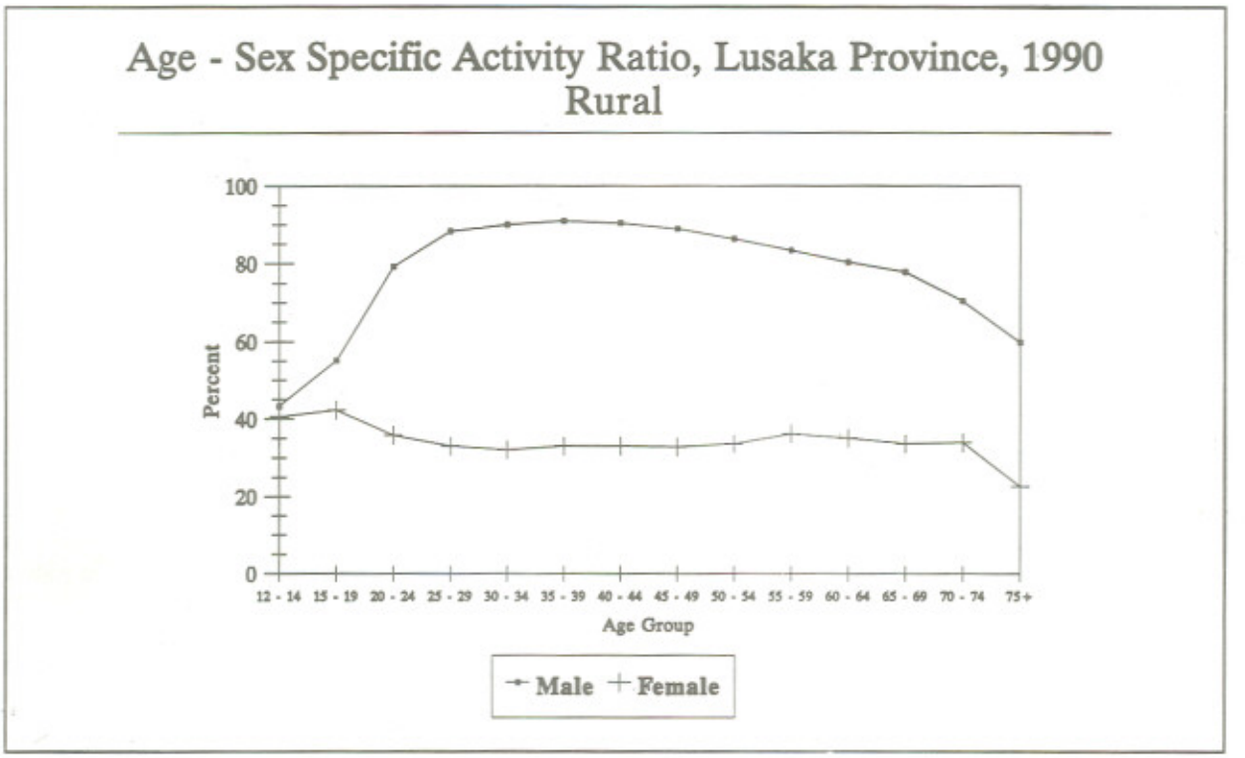
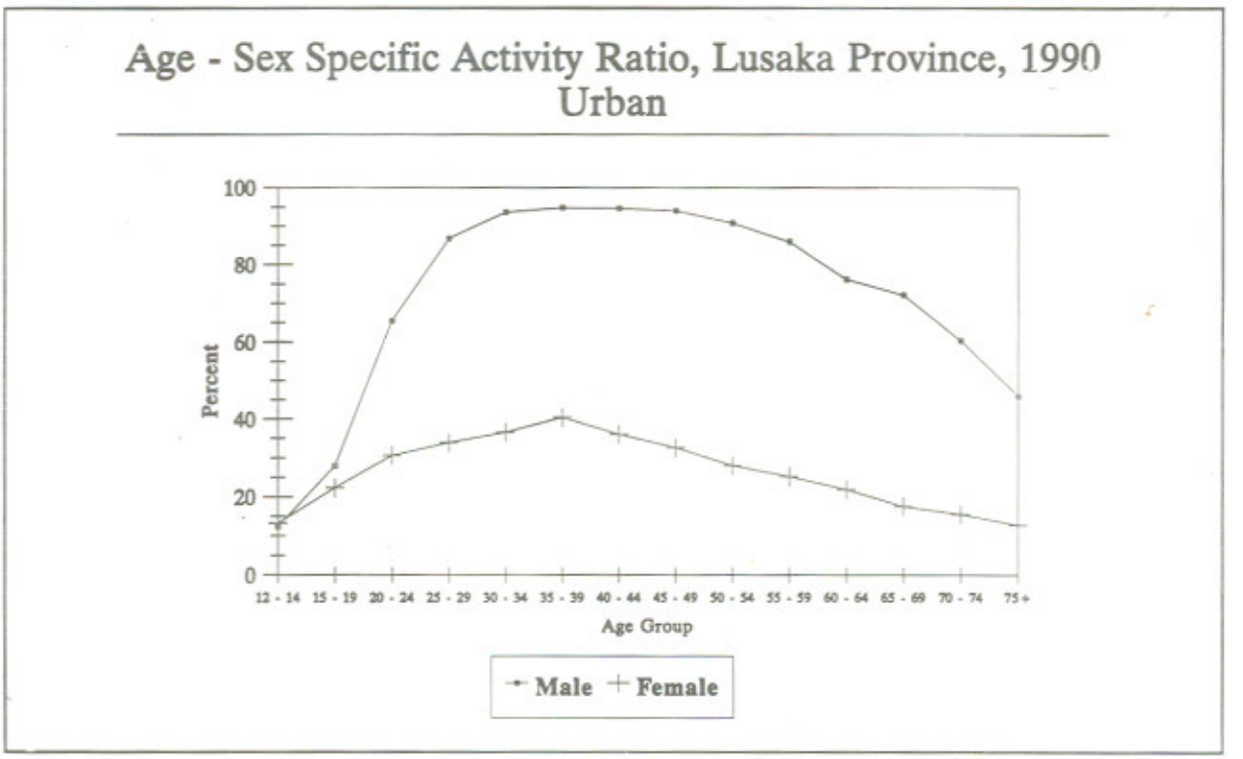


Figure 3.5



3.4 SUMMARY

The population of Lusaka Province has grown substantially over the three post-independence censuses of Zambia. The population, which was recorded at 353,975 in 1969, rose to 691,054 in 1980 and to 987,106 in the 1990 Population Census. Most of this growth may be attributed to in-migration from other provinces considering that Lusaka Urban District, being the capital city, is a centre of attraction. The annual rates of growth for the intercensal periods 1969/80 and 1980/90 are 6.3 and 3.6 percent, respectively.

The median age is 17.3 years meaning that the population of the province can be termed as young. The population of the province is predominantly of African origin. Zimbabwean, Malawian and Asian citizens are major foreign citizens in Lusaka Province.

The labour force participation ratios for males are satisfactorily high, but those for females are consistently low for all age groups. Females may have been engaged in duties considered economically inactive such as house-keeping.

CHAPTER 4

LANGUAGE OF COMMUNICATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

There are many languages and dialects spoken in Zambia. It is estimated that there are 72 tribes in the country each with a unique dialect. However, there are seven major language groups. These are Bemba, Nyanja, Tonga, Lozi, Kaonde, Lunda and Luvale. They are widely spoken and are taught in schools. English is the official language of business conduct. English is a compulsory subject in primary and secondary schools and it must be passed for a pupil to be awarded a certificate

During the 1990 Census of Zambia, information on predominant and second language of communication was collected. A predominant language of communication was defined as the language frequently used for one's day-to-day communication with other persons in the community. The second language was conceived to be the next most used predominant language of communication.

In this chapter, the languages have been classified in seven broad language groups. They are Bemba, Tonga, North-Western, Barotse, Nyanja, Mambwe and Tumbuka. The other category shown in the data include other languages not commonly spoken in the province. It should be noted here that these language groups have been formed for convenience in presenting the data as they may contain other equally important languages. For example, in the North-Western group, the Kaonde, Luvale and Lunda are distinct languages with their own dialects and the Barotse language group comprises languages such as Lozi, Nkoya, Subiya and Nyengo.

This chapter presents results of the 1990 Census with respect to languages of communication in Lusaka Province. In the presentation, the "not applicable" and "not stated" cases are excluded from all the tables that follow. Results are presented for each individual language with a sizeable number of persons speaking it. In some cases all the individual languages have been grouped into their respective language groups in order to facilitate analysis.

A population of 987,106 persons of whom 923,238 or 93.5 percent stated that they had a predominant language of communication was recorded for Lusaka Province in 1990. Of the remaining 63,866, the "not applicable" cases were 35,355 and were mostly aged 0-4 years. These were mostly babies who had not mastered any language at the time of the census. A further 28,513 did not state any language. This figure could be a combination of babies in the age group 0-4 years recorded as 8,322 and persons who could not state their languages for one reason or another. Being dumb could be another reason.

4.2 PREDOMINANT LANGUAGE OF COMMUNICATION

The nation's capital city is in Lusaka Province. The province has been a centre of convergence of people from all the provinces in the country and from other countries. The indigenous ethnic groups in the province include the Soli, Lenje and Tonga, all of whom are in the Tonga language group. However, due to the influx of other ethnic groups, the indigenous languages are not the major predominant languages of communication in the province.

Table 4.1 presents the percent distribution of 19 major predominant languages of communication which are used in Lusaka Province and its districts. Nyanja is the major predominant language of communication. It is spoken by 41.3 percent of Lusaka's population followed by Bemba which is spoken by 15.6 percent of the population.

In Luangwa District, Chewa is used by over half of the population as a predominant language of communication followed by Nyanja (15.8 percent). In Lusaka Urban District, Nyanja (43.4 percent) and Bemba (17.3 percent) are spoken as predominant languages of communication by over 60 percent of the population. In Lusaka Rural District where the Soli people settled, Soli is used as a predominant language of communication by 15.0 percent of the population. However, Nyanja is the major predominant language of communication as it is used by 34.6 percent of the population. Other languages in Lusaka Province and its districts are spoken by a few people as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1

Predominant Language of Communication by District, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Major Language	Total Province	Luangwa	Lusaka Rural	Lusaka Urban
Bemba	15.6	1.9	10.2	17.3
Lala	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4
Tonga	6.1	0.4	11.0	4.9
Lenje	1.6	0.0	3.4	1.2
Soli	3.6	0.0	15.0	0.8
Ila	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5
Luvale	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4
Lunda (N/West)	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4
Kaonde	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.8
Lozi	2.9	0.1	2.9	3.0
Chewa	5.1	0.8	3.5	5.6
Nsenga	6.3	52.3	5.2	5.6
Ngoni	2.4	0.1	1.2	2.8
Nyanja	41.3	15.8	34.6	43.4
Kunda	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4
Mambwe	1.1	0.0	0.5	1.3
Namwanga	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.7
Tumbuka	1.9	0.2	1.2	2.1
English	4.3	0.4	1.4	5.0
Other	4.6	27.8	7.4	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population	923,238	15,387	187,016	720,835

Note: Population does not include "Not Stated" and Not Applicable" cases.

14.3 PREDOMINANT LANGUAGE GROUP

Table 4.2 shows the percent distribution of the population using a language of a language group as a predominant language of communication by sex, and residence for Lusaka Province. In the order of predominant use, Nyanja (56.1 percent), Bemba (16.9 percent) and Tonga (12.9 percent) are the major predominant language groups of communication in Lusaka Province. The Nyanja language group is the major predominant language of communication in both rural and urban areas as well as for males and females. In rural areas of Lusaka the proportion of persons speaking languages in the Tonga group as a predominant language is higher than in the urban areas.

Table 4.2

Predominant Language Groups by Sex and Rural/Urban, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990.

Language Group	Lusaka Province Total			Lusaka Province Rural			Lusaka Province Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Bemba	16.9	17.0	16.9	6.7	7.2	6.1	18.9	18.8	18.9
Tonga	12.9	12.5	13.3	37.3	36.5	38.1	8.4	8.1	8.7
N/Western	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.9	2.0	1.9
Barotse	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
Nyanja	56.1	55.7	56.5	48.9	48.5	49.3	57.4	57.0	57.8
Mambwe	1.9	2.0	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.2	2.3	2.2
Tumbuka	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.4	2.4	2.3
English	4.3	4.9	3.7	1.4	1.6	1.1	4.9	5.5	4.2
Other	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	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
Population	923,238	461,757	461,481	144,899	72,659	72,240	778,339	389,098	389,241

Note: Population does not include "Not Stated" and "Not Applicable" cases.

Table 4.3 attempts to show changes in the percentage share of language groups for Lusaka Province between 1980 and 1990. Most of the language groups increased their percentage representation at the expense of Nyanja language group and English. The Nyanja language group and the English language group decreased by over four and six percentage points, respectively. The highest increase is recorded for the Bemba language group of over 6 percent between 1980 and 1990. The remaining language groups increased only marginally ranging from 0.4 percent for the Tumbuka to 1.2 percent for the Barotse language groups, with the Tonga, North-Western, and Mambwe falling in the intermediate.

Table 4.3

Predominant Language Groups by Year, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1980 and 1990.

Language Group	Percentage of Total Population	
	1980	1990
Bemba	10.3	16.9
Tonga	10.9	12.9
North-Western	1.0	1.8
Barotse	2.0	3.2
Nyanja	60.8	56.1
Mambwe	1.0	1.9
Tumbuka	1.8	2.2
English	10.5	4.3
Other	1.8	0.8
Total	100	100
Population	626,389	923,238

Note: Population does not include "Not Stated" and Not Applicable" cases.

4.4 SECOND LANGUAGE OF COMMUNICATION

The results of the second predominant language of communication are presented in Table 4.4. In Lusaka Province 579,308 out of 923,238 persons speak an alternative predominant language of communication besides the predominant one. This represents 62.7 percent of the population able to speak a second language.

Table 4.4 shows Nyanja is used more often as an alternative or second language in Lusaka Province. English is the second major predominant second language (14.0 percent) followed by Bemba (13.1 percent). In Lusaka Rural district over half of the population use Nyanja as a second language. In Luangwa district only very few people (3,152 out of 15,387) speak a second language. The major second languages in the district are Nyanja, English and Bemba in that order. In Lusaka Urban District, Nyanja (44.0 percent), English (16.1 percent) and Bemba (14 2 percent) are together spoken by over 74 percent of the population. The remaining 16 languages attract less than 26 percent of the population in the Lusaka Urban District.

Table 4.4

Second Language of Communication by District, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Second Language	Total	Luangwa	Lusaka Rural	Lusaka Urban
Bemba	13.1	12.3	8.6	14.2
Lala	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
Tonga	4.3	3.5	7.1	3.6
Lenje	1.6	0.7	3.4	1.2
Soli	2.2	2.9	7.2	1.0
Ila	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Luvale	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Lunda (North-Western)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Kaonde	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.8
Lozi	2.2	3.3	2.1	2.3
Chewa	3.0	1.8	1.9	3.3
Nsenga	3.3	8.3	2.3	3.4
Ngoni	1.8	0.9	0.7	2.1
Nyanja	46.0	30.3	54.6	44.0
Kunda	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Mambwe	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.8
Namwanga	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5
Tumbuka	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.8
English	14.0	17.3	5.4	16.1
Other	3.5	15.1	3.8	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population	579,308	3,152	111,218	464,934

Note: Population does not include "Not Stated" and "Not Applicable" cases.

The second language groups shown in Table 4.5 show similar trends to Table 4.2. The languages in the Nyanja group dominate in both rural and urban areas of Lusaka Province. In rural areas the languages in the Tonga group account for over 22 percent while Nyanja is spoken by over 60 percent of the rural population.

Table 4.5

Second Language Groups by Sex and Rural/Urban, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Language Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Bemba	14.4	14.2	14.5	7.0	7.1	7.0	15.4	15.1	15.7
Tonga	9.0	8.5	9.4	22.7	22.0	23.3	6.9	6.4	7.3
North-Western	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Barotse	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.5
Nyanja	54.8	53.8	55.9	61.5	60.7	62.3	53.8	52.7	54.9
Mambwe	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
Tumbuka	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
English	14.1	15.8	12.2	4.5	5.8	3.1	15.6	17.4	13.7
Other	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population	579,308	293,838	285,470	78,319	40,050	38,269	500,989	253,788	247,201

Table 4.6 compares changes in the percentages of the population speaking languages of a language group between 1980 and 1990. The percentage of the population speaking the Nyanja group has increased from 42 percent in 1980 to 54.8 percent in 1990. The percentages of the population speaking Bemba, Tonga and Barotse language groups declined marginally. The percentage of the population speaking the English language declined by the highest margin of over 6 percent between 1980 and 1990.

Table 4.6

Second Language Groups, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1980 and 1990

Language Group	Percentage of Total Population	
	1980	1990
Bemba	16.4	14.4
Tonga	10.5	9.0
North-Western	1.3	1.4
Barotse	2.9	2.5
Nyanja	42.0	54.8
Mambwe	1.0	1.3
Tumbuka	1.7	1.9
English	20.8	14.1
Other	3.2	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0
Population	257,519	574,308

Table 4.7 shows the rank order of predominant and second language of communication. The ranking of the languages in the table is such that the first language in each cell represents the predominant language. The one below is the second language of communication. Where only one language appears in the cell, the language occupies the same rank for both predominant and second language. The five most important languages out of 19 languages for both predominant and second languages are summarised in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7

Rank Order of Predominant and Second Language of Communication by District, Lusaka Province, 1990

Rank Order	Lusaka Province	Luangwa	Lusaka Rural	Lusaka Urban
1	Nyanja	Nsenga Nyanja	Nyanja	Nyanja
2	Bemba English	Nyanja English	Soli Bemba	Bemba English
3	Nsenga Bemba	Bemba	Tonga Soli	Nsenga Bemba
4	Tonga	Chewa Nsenga	Bemba Tonga	Chewa Tonga
5	Chewa Nsenga	Tonga	Nsenga English	English Nsenga

It may be observed that Nyanja is a predominant language of communication in the province as well as the districts, except Luangwa. It is also the second predominant language of communication in all areas.

4.5 SUMMARY

Analysis of languages in Lusaka Province reveals that the largest proportion of the population (41 percent) uses Nyanja as the predominant language of communication followed by Bemba, spoken by 16 percent. In Luangwa district, over half (52 percent) use Nsenga as the predominant language of communication while Nyanja is the predominant language of communication in Lusaka Rural and Lusaka Urban districts. Although English is the official language, proportions using the language as a predominant language range from 0.4 percent in Luangwa District to 5.0 percent in Lusaka Urban District. Proportions of languages indigenous to the province (Soli, Lenje and Tonga) range from 1.6 percent to 6.1 percent. As a second language of communication, Nyanja is the most widely used (46 percent), followed by English (14 percent) and Bemba (13 percent).

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 geared to certificates, diplomas, degrees, or other formal credentials. Subsequently, it is relatively easy to define formal education as well as to measure its costs and identify its outputs. Similarly, the collection and documentation of statistical information related to formal education is easy. Such information includes number, size and geographical distribution of schools, age, sex and number of pupils in each class and spatial location; age sex and number of teachers by qualification per school, as well as the financial cost of building and of running each school.

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. In addition, the costs, inputs and outputs of non-formal education cannot be readily measured. However, 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.

In the 1990 Census, the following educational aspects for all persons aged 5 years and over were included:-

- 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 provided by public and private institutions of learning. It is based on a three tier system. The primary school cycle starts at age seven and spans over a period of 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 old could still be in secondary school.

Literacy

It 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 higher qualification attained after formal school (grade 1-12) either at college or university.

5.3 LITERACY STATUS

In Lusaka Province, persons who are able to read and write in 1990, constituted 70 percent of the population aged 5 years and above. Overall rates of males and females constituted 75.1 and 64.8 percent, respectively. Rural and urban areas recorded overall literacy rates of 51.9 and 73.3 percent, respectively. Literacy rates for Luangwa, Lusaka Rural and Lusaka Urban districts are 43.2, 58.3 and 73.5 percent, respectively (See Table 5.1). Information on persons who can read and write was not collected in 1980. Thus, no comparisons can be made between the education situation in 1980 and 1990. Results from Table 5.1 also show that males have high literacy rates as compared to females. Similarly, urban areas recorded high literacy rates compared to rural areas. The age specific literacy rates show that all age groups apart from 5-9 and 45 and over recorded literacy rates of more than 60 percent.

Table 5.1

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

Sex and Residence	Total	Age Group							
		5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-44	45+	Not Stated
Lusaka Province									
- Total	70.0	21.8	71.1	85.9	87.3	87.4	83.1	57.1	51.8
- 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
Residence									
Rural									
- Total	51.9	13.7	54.2	72.2	71.2	70.6	63.9	35.3	9.6
- Male	59.5	13.6	54.5	76.4	78.3	80.8	78.9	53.7	19.5
- Female	44.2	13.8	53.9	68.1	64.2	60.6	47.3	15.3	4.1
Urban									
- Total	73.3	23.4	74.4	88.3	89.9	90.0	86.0	64.2	63.2
- Male	78.0	22.8	74.7	90.5	93.1	94.8	94.4	81.0	79.3
- Female	68.6	24.0	74.0	86.5	86.9	85.4	75.6	38.2	42.8
Districts									
Luangwa									
- Total	43.2	3.8	42.1	67.4	67.7	66.4	60.7	26.9	-
- Male	52.4	3.8	43.2	73.9	75.3	77.5	81.0	49.0	-
- Female	34.7	3.7	40.9	61.0	60.6	57.9	42.8	8.4	-
Lusaka Rural									
- Total	58.3	16.4	61.7	77.8	76.9	76.4	71.6	40.4	15.4
- Male	64.8	16.0	61.4	81.0	82.8	84.7	84.4	58.6	29.4
- Female	51.6	16.7	61.9	74.7	71.3	68.5	56.2	18.6	7.1
Lusaka Urban									
- Total	73.5	23.7	74.3	88.3	89.9	90.1	86.1	64.8	64.0
- Male	78.2	23.2	74.8	90.4	93.1	94.9	94.4	81.6	79.7
- Female	68.8	24.3	73.9	86.4	87.0	85.6	75.8	38.9	43.8

A comparison of literacy rates between rural and urban areas shows that in rural areas, literacy rates are higher than 70 percent in age group 15-29 years and 10-44 years in urban areas. This implies relatively larger populations in urban areas who are literate as compared to rural areas. Figures 5.1 and 5.2 shows the existing literacy patterns of rural and urban areas.

Figure 5.1

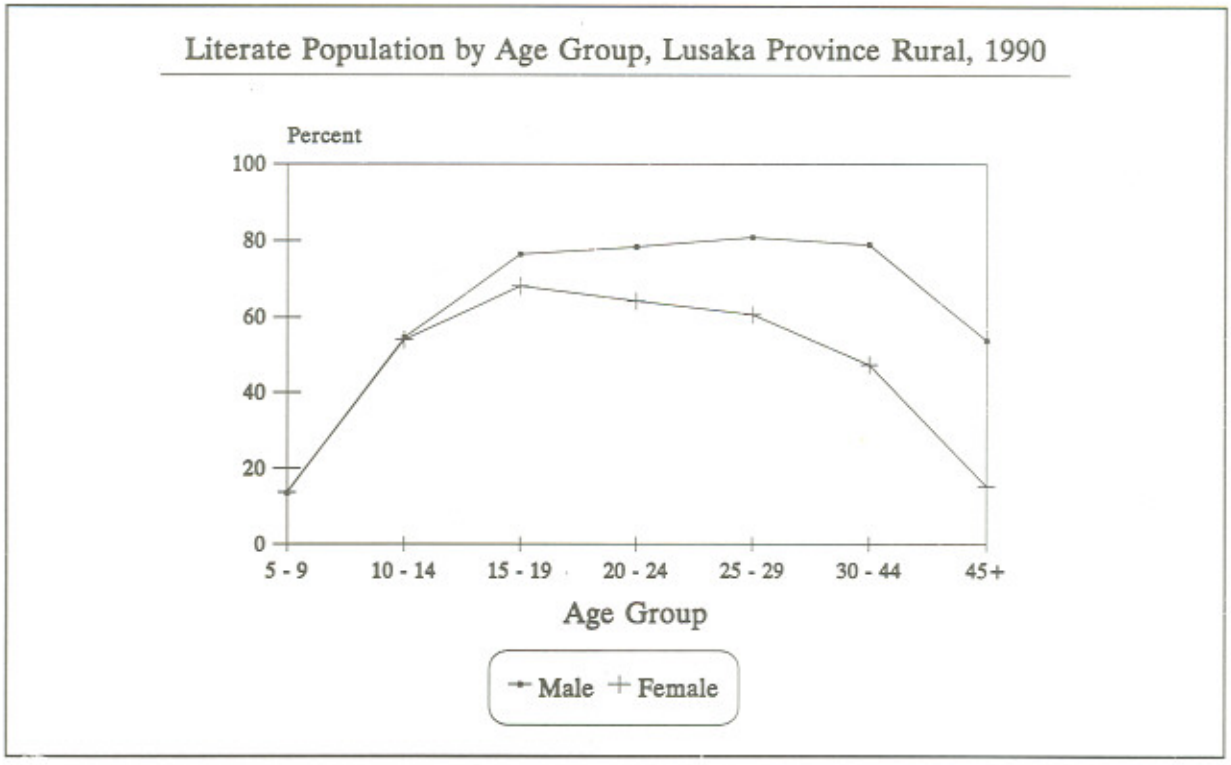
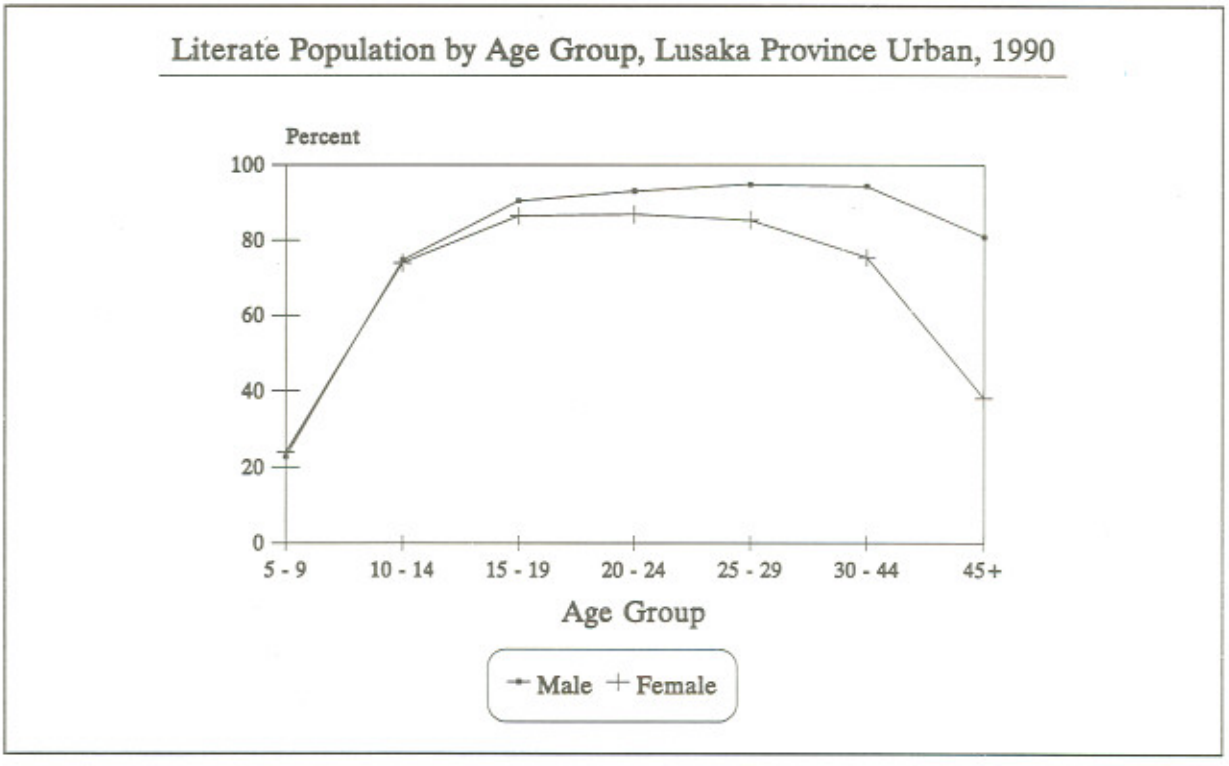


Figure 5.2



5.4 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Information on population presently attending school by sex in Lusaka Province is presented in Table 5.2. In 1990, 52.2 percent of the population aged 5 years and over in Lusaka Province were attending school. Percentages of males and females are 57.2 and 47.7 percent, respectively. Rural and Urban areas recorded 36.5 and 55.8 percent. At district level, in Luangwa, Lusaka Rural and Lusaka Urban, 37.1, 42.1 and 56.0 percent of their population were reported as attending school, respectively.

Table 5.2

Population Presently Attending School by Sex, Age and Residence, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Sex and Residence	Age Group							
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	Not Stated	Total
Lusaka Province								
- Total	37.8	82.0	77.2	48.6	23.0	6.2	2.6	52.2
- Male	36.9	83.2	82.4	61.8	36.3	11.5	2.0	57.2
- Female	38.6	80.9	71.7	33.8	13.7	3.1	3.7	47.7
Residence								
Rural								
- Total	29.8	69.9	62.3	25.3	9.7	2.6	1.0	36.5
- Male	29.4	71.0	69.9	37.8	13.6	4.3	0.5	41.9
- Female	30.2	68.8	53.5	14.0	7.4	1.5	3.1	31.8
Urban								
- Total	39.4	84.4	80.1	53.7	26.9	7.8	3.9	55.8
- Male	38.5	85.7	84.9	66.4	42.1	14.7	3.9	60.7
- Female	40.3	83.1	75.0	38.7	15.8	3.8	3.9	51.4
Districts								
Luangwa								
-Total	29.7	75.4	66.2	26.2	5.6	1.0	-	37.1
-Male	28.9	77.4	76.3	44.3	7.5	1.9	-	35.5
-Female	30.6	73.3	54.6	9.2	4.7	0.6	-	30.4
Lusaka Rural								
- Total	32.8	75.3	68.5	30.3	10.9	3.3	1.4	42.1
- male	32.1	76.1	74.9	43.5	16.7	5.5	0.7	47.0
- Female	33.6	74.5	61.2	17.7	7.5	1.9	4.3	37.6
Lusaka Urban								
- Total	39.4	84.0	79.8	54.0	27.6	10.6	3.6	56.0
- Male	38.5	85.4	84.7	66.6	42.6	15.0	3.7	60.6
- Female	40.2	82.7	74.7	39.2	16.4	3.9	3.4	51.3

The population recorded as presently attending school in 1990 Census are mostly aged 5 to 24 years. The majority of these were in the primary school age. The pattern is the same in both rural and urban areas.

Figure 5.3 and 5.4 show low proportions of the currently attending school population in rural areas as compared to urban areas. Similarly, age group 25 years and over registered high proportions of the currently attending school in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

Figure 5.3

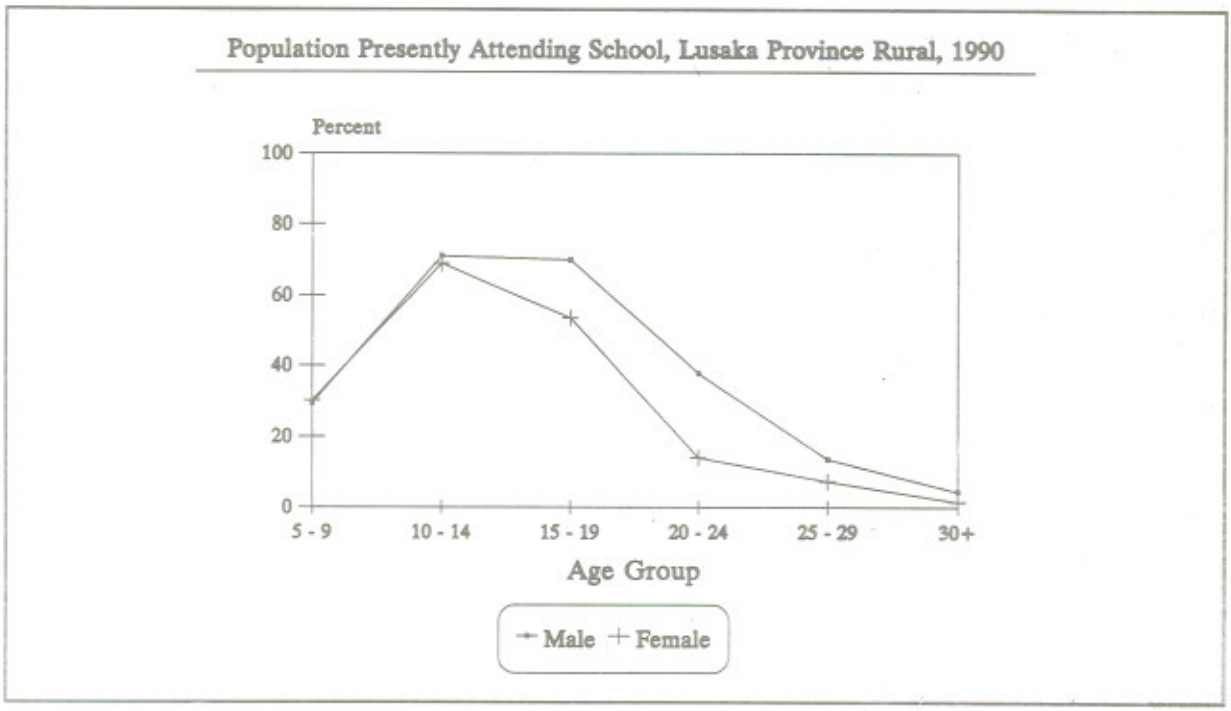
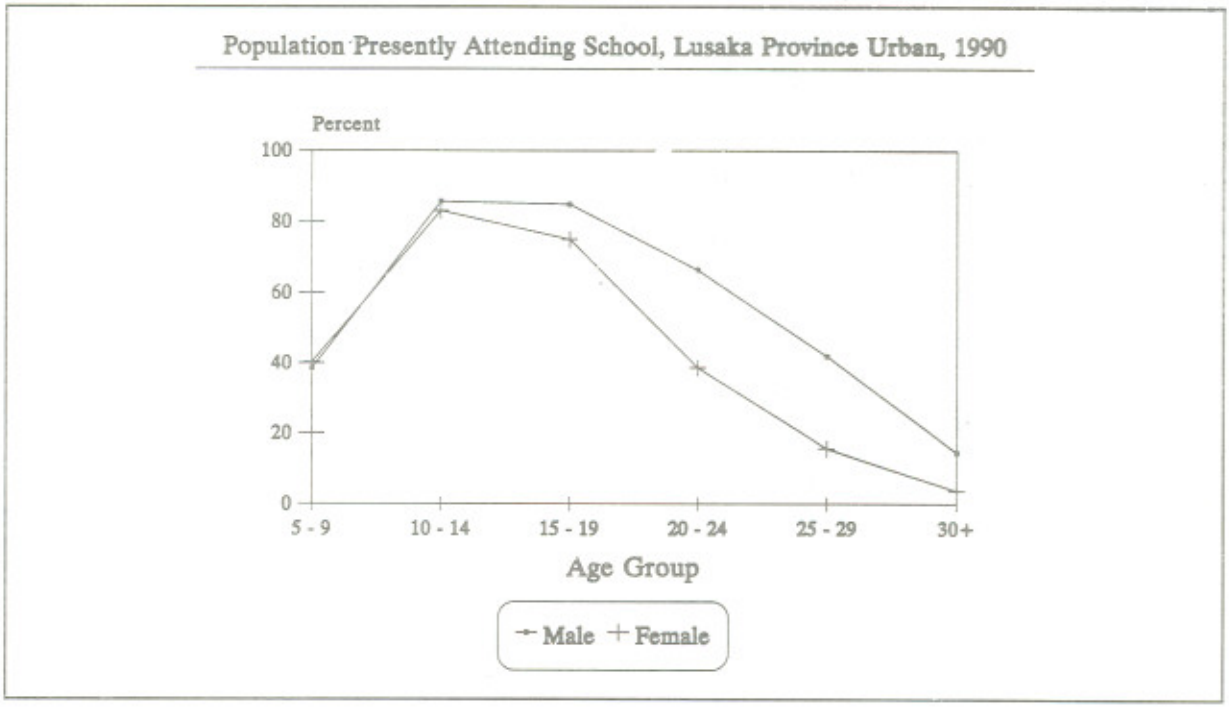


Figure 5.4



The 1980 Census results had recorded 25.4 percent of the population in Lusaka Province who were attending school. School attendance rates for males and females in 1980 were 26.4 and 24.5 percent. Rural and urban areas recorded 24.5 and 25.7 percent of the population in 1980 who reported as attending school, respectively.

Table 5.3

Population Presently Attending School by Sex, Age and Residence, (Percent), Lusaka Province 1980

Sex and Residence	Age Group						
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+	Not Stated	Total
Lusaka Province							
- Total	27.2	77.1	49.5	10.2	1.5	4.5	25.4
- Male	26.2	79.4	62.2	15.8	1.9	5.2	26.4
- Female	28.1	75.1	38.2	5.1	1.0	3.7	24.5
Residence							
Rural - Total	27.8	73.9	44.0	7.7	1.2	5.8	24.5
- Male	26.8	76.1	54.0	12.7	1.6	7.9	26.3
- Female	28.8	71.6	31.9	2.9	0.7	3.7	22.6
Urban							
- Total	27.0	78.0	51.0	10.7	1.6	4.2	25.7
- Male	26.0	80.2	63.5	16.6	1.9	4.5	26.3
- Female	28.0	75.9	39.8	5.6	1.1	3.7	25.0
Districts							
Lwangwa - Total	31.1	72.4	44.8	9.7	0.4	0.0	25.2
- Male	30.0	76.1	56.5	17.8	0.5	0.0	28.5
- Female	32.2	68.5	32.3	1.4	0.3	0.0	20.8
Lusaka Rural							
- Total	28.1	74.7	45.0	7.7	1.3	5.9	25.0
- Male	27.0	76.9	58.4	12.6	1.9	8.1	26.7
- Female	29.2	72.6	32.6	3.1	0.7	3.8	23.3
Lusaka Urban							
- Total	26.8	77.9	51.0	10.8	1.6	4.1	25.6
- Male	25.8	80.1	63.3	16.6	1.8	4.4	26.2
- Female	27.8	75.9	39.9	5.6	1.1	3.7	24.9

School attendance rates for all districts in 1980 fell between 25 and 26 percent. School attendance rates for Luangwa, Lusaka Rural and Lusaka Urban were 25.2, 25.0 and 25.6 percent respectively. The rates were much lower than those obtained in 1990 (see Tables 5.2 and 5.3). Building of more primary schools could have helped increase the number of pupils in primary schools over the 1980-1990 intercensal period.

Table 5.4 shows the population who reported in 1990 as presently attending school by age, sex, education level completed and residence. The majority of the population recorded as attending school in 1990 are in grades 1-7 with 72.3 percent. The same education attendance pattern exists for males and females. Percentages of males and females are 70.2 and 74.6 percent, respectively. Even though, more female pupils were recorded in primary school in 1990 as compared to male pupils, fewer female pupils progress to junior secondary school. Similar attendance rates are estimated for rural and urban areas at junior secondary school (refer to Table 5.4).

Table 5.4

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

Residence, Age Group and Sex		Education Level Completed								
		1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	'A' Level	Degree	Not Stated	Total	Size
Lusaka Province										
Both Sexes										
	Total	41.2	31.1	9.4	8.7	0.1	0.0	9.5	100	244,698
	5-9	71.8	-	-	-	-	-	28.2	100	53,228
	10-14	55.5	37.6	1.6	0.0	-	-	5.3	100	102,543
	15-19	7.2	51.7	26.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	100	64,566
	20-24	2.9	15.7	23.4	54.4	0.9	0.1	2.6	100	16,236
	25-29	5.0	18.2	9.7	60.9	1.6	0.8	3.8	100	3,878
	30+	9.1	20.8	7.9	52.6	1.3	1.4	6.9	100	4,220
	Not Stated	25.8	38.7	32.2	-	-	-	3.3	100	31
Males	Total	39.2	31.0	10.0	10.7	0.2	0.1	8.8	100	127,102
	5-9	70.9	-	-	-	-	-	29.1	100	25,380
	10-14	57.2	36.1	1.5	0.0	-	-	5.2	100	49,881
	15-19	7.8	53.3	24.9	11.5	0.0	-	2.5	100	35,512
	20-24	2.4	14.6	24.3	55.5	0.9	0.1	2.2	100	10,914
	25-29	2.9	14.2	9.5	68.0	1.8	0.6	3.0	100	2,514
	30+	7.0	17.4	7.6	60.6	1.6	1.5	4.3	100	2,885
	Not Stated	12.5	56.3	-	31.2	-	-	-	100	16
Females	Total	43.4	31.2	8.8	6.6	0.1	0.0	9.9	100	117,600
	5-9	72.6	-	-	-	-	-	27.4	100	27,852
	10-14	53.9	39.1	1.8	-	-	-	5.2	100	52,662
	15-19	6.5	49.8	27.4	13.4	0.1	0.0	2.8	100	29,054
	20-24	4.0	18.0	21.6	52.2	0.8	0.1	3.3	100	5,322
	25-29	8.7	25.4	10.2	47.8	1.3	1.2	5.4	100	1,364
	30+	13.5	28.3	8.4	35.2	0.5	1.1	13.0	100	1,331
	Not Stated	40.0	20.0	6.7	13.3	-	-	20.0	-	15
Rural										
Male	Total	46.4	32.3	6.8	4.8	0.1	0.0	9.6	100	17,258
	5-9	69.5	-	-	-	-	-	30.5	100	3,411
	10-14	66.3	27.0	0.8	-	-	-	5.9	100	7,196
	15-19	14.4	62.1	15.3	5.7	0.0	-	2.5	100	5,026
	20-24	3.9	29.6	26.2	35.6	1.4	-	3.3	100	1,079
	25-29	7.3	36.6	14.7	35.6	1.6	-	4.2	100	191
	30+	18.9	30.0	11.5	27.6	1.5	0.6	9.9	100	323
	Not Stated	46.9	25.0	3.1	3.1	-	-	21.9	100	32
Female	Total	52.0	29.4	5.2	2.8	0.0	-	10.6	100	14,757
	5-9	72.4	-	-	-	-	-	27.6	100	3,633
	10-14	64.5	29.3	0.9	-	-	-	5.3	100	7,005
	15-19	12.8	60.3	17.2	6.6	-	-	3.1	100	3,309
	20-24	8.1	31.4	22.4	31.2	0.5	-	6.4	100	442
	25-29	12.5	47.7	8.0	21.0	1.1	-	9.7	100	176
	30+	21.7	37.0	8.5	10.1	-	-	22.7	100	189
	Not Stated	66.7	-	-	-	-	-	33.3	100	3
Urban										
								8.7	100	109,844
Male	Total	38.1	30.8	10.5	11.6	0.2	0.1	28.9	100	21,939
	5-9	71.1	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	100	42,685
	10-14	55.7	37.6	1.6	0.0	-	-	2.4	100	30,486
	15-19	6.8	51.8	26.5	12.5	0.0	-	2.2	100	9,835
	20-24	2.2	12.9	24.0	57.7	0.8	0.1	2.9	100	2,323
	25-29	2.6	12.4	9.0	70.6	1.8	0.7	3.6	100	2,562
	30+	5.5	15.8	7.1	64.8	1.6	1.6	-	100	14
	Not Stated	7.1	57.1	-	35.8	-	-			
Female	Total	42.1	31.5	9.3	7.2	0.1	0.0	9.8	100	102,843
	5-9	72.6	-	-	-	-	-	27.4	100	24,219
	10-14	52.2	40.6	1.9	-	-	-	5.3	100	45,657
	15-19	5.7	48.5	28.8	14.3	0.1	0.0	2.6	100	25,745
	20-24	3.6	16.8	21.5	54.1	0.8	0.1	3.1	100	4,880
	25-29	8.2	22.1	10.5	51.8	1.3	1.3	4.8	100	1,188
	30+	12.2	26.9	8.4	39.3	0.6	0.3	12.3	100	1,142
	Not Stated	33.3	25.0	8.3	16.7	-	-	16.7	100	12

Results from the 1980 Census showed that Lusaka Province had 84.9 percent of the presently attending school population in grades 1-7. Percentages of male and female pupils in grades 1-7 were 82.9 and 87.1 percent, respectively. Proportionately, there were more pupils in school at each age group in 1980 as compared to 1990. Similar results are found in rural and urban areas of Lusaka Province.

Table 5.5

Population (5 Years and Older) Presently Attending School by Age Sex, Level of Educational Completed and Residence, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1980

Residence, Age Group and Sex		Education Level Completed								
		1-4	5-7	8-9	10-12	'A' Level	Degree	Not Stated	Total	Size
Lusaka Province	Both Sexes									
	Total	54.6	30.3	7.4	6.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	100	140,294
	5-9	96.6	0.7	-	-	-	-	2.7	100	31,760
	10-14	63.4	33.8	1.7	0.1	-	-	1.0	100	65,829
	15-19	9.3	54.6	22.2	12.9	0.2	0.0	0.8	100	33,893
	20-24	3.7	15.2	23.0	51.6	4.0	0.9	1.6	100	6,313
	25+	16.4	24.3	14.3	37.7	2.0	2.1	3.2	100	1,613
	Not Stated	54.9	27.1	6.2	8.0	-	0.1	3.7	100	886
Males	Total	51.5	31.4	8.2	7.1	0.3	0.1	1.4	100	74,021
	5-9	96.5	0.8	-	-	-	-	2.7	100	15,051
	10-14	64.8	32.6	1.6	0.1	-	-	0.9	100	32,458
	15-19	10.1	56.6	20.8	11.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	100	20,183
	20-24	3.0	15.4	25.3	51.0	3.1	0.8	1.4	100	4,734
	25+	12.4	21.6	13.2	42.9	2.2	2.6	5.1	100	1,036
	Not Stated	47.0	33.1	6.4	9.3	-	0.8	3.4	100	559
Females	Total	58.0	29.1	6.5	4.7	0.2	0.0	1.5	100	66,273
	5-9	96.7	0.6	-	-	-	-	2.7	100	16,709
	10-14	62.1	34.9	1.9	0.2	-	-	0.9	100	33,371
	15-19	8.1	51.6	24.3	15.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	100	13,710
	20-24	5.8	14.8	16.1	53.7	6.5	1.0	2.1	100	1,579
	25+	23.7	29.1	16.1	22.9	1.6	1.2	5.4	100	577
	Not Stated	67.3	16.8	5.8	5.8	-	-	4.3	100	327
Rural										
Male	Total	56.8	32.1	5.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	100	14,978
	5-9	97.9	0.7	-	-	-	-	1.4	100	3,213
	10-14	69.5	29.1	0.9	0.1	-	-	0.4	100	6,713
	15-19	13.6	64.0	14.1	7.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	100	3,963
	20-24	4.8	26.3	27.1	40.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	100	746
	25+	18.3	26.6	12.4	37.9	0.6	1.2	3.0	100	169
	Not Stated	55.0	32.5	3.0	7.1	-	-	2.4	100	169
Female	Total	64.1	28.0	4.7	2.3	-	0.0	0.9	100	12,619
	5-9	98.1	0.5	-	-	-	-	1.4	100	3,456
	10-14	66.8	31.4	1.1	0.1	-	-	0.6	100	6,478
	15-19	11.4	59.3	20.1	8.5	-	0.1	0.6	100	2,373
	20-24	8.8	28.9	20.1	40.3	-	0.6	1.3	100	159
	25+	36.1	26.4	16.7	18.1	-	-	2.7	100	72
	Not Stated	81.5	14.8	2.5	-	-	-	1.2	100	81
Urban	Total	50.2	31.3	8.8	7.8	0.3	0.1	1.5	100	59,043
Male	5-9	96.1	0.8	-	-	-	-	3.1	100	11,838
	10-14	63.6	33.5	1.7	0.1	-	-	1.2	100	25,740
	15-19	9.3	54.8	22.4	12.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	100	16,220
	20-24	2.7	13.3	24.9	52.9	3.7	1.0	1.5	100	3,988
	25+	11.2	20.6	13.4	43.8	2.5	2.9	5.6	100	867
	Not Stated	44.4	33.3	7.9	10.3	-	0.3	3.8	100	390
Female	Total	56.6	29.3	7.0	5.3	0.3	0.1	1.4	100	53,654
	5-9	96.3	0.7	-	-	-	-	3.0	100	13,253
	10-14	61.0	35.8	2.1	0.2	-	-	0.9	100	26,893
	15-19	7.5	49.9	25.2	16.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	100	11,337
	20-24	5.4	13.2	15.6	55.2	7.2	1.1	2.3	100	1,420
	25+	22.0	29.5	16.0	23.6	1.8	1.4	5.7	100	505
	Not Stated	62.6	17.5	6.9	7.7	-	-	5.3	100	246

The percentages of male pupils who were in grades 1-7 in 1980 are 88.9 and 81.5 percent for rural and urban areas, respectively. Corresponding percentages for female pupils in grades 1-7 are 92.1 and 85.9 percent, in rural and urban areas, respectively. Refer to Table 5.5 for more details.

5.5 PREVIOUSLY ATTENDED SCHOOL POPULATION

The population that previously attended school is shown in Table 5.6. Concentration of such population is in age group 20 years and older constituting 85.4 percent. Percentages of males and females constituted 89.6 and 80.5 percent, respectively. These percentages are found by adding percentages for age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30 years and older, see Table 5.6.

Table 5.6

Population Previously Attended School by Sex, Age and Residence, Lusaka Province, 1990

Residence and Sex	Age Group								
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	N/Stated	Total	Size
Lusaka Province									
-Total	0.6	2.1	11.8	21.6	18.9	44.9	0.1	100	359,444
-Male	0.6	1.6	8.2	18.4	17.8	53.4	0.1	100	194,159
-Female	0.7	2.7	16.1	25.4	20.1	35.0	0.0	100	165,285
Residence									
Rural -Total	0.7	2.9	13.5	21.4	17.7	43.8	0.0	100	43,556
-Male	0.7	2.3	9.5	18.9	17.3	51.3	0.0	100	25,082
-Female	0.8	3.6	19.1	24.7	18.3	33.5	0.0	100	18,474
Urban									
-Total	0.6	2.0	11.6	21.7	19.0	45.0	0.1	100	315,888
-Male	0.5	1.5	8.0	18.3	17.9	53.7	0.1	100	169,077
-Female	0.7	2.5	15.7	25.5	20.4	35.2	0.0	100	146,811
Districts									
Luangwa									
-Total	0.5	2.9	12.6	19.9	17.2	46.9	-	100	4,276
-Male	0.5	2.4	9.5	17.2	15.3	55.1	-	100	2,337
-Female	0.5	3.4	16.5	23.3	19.3	37.0	-	100	1,939
Lusaka Rural									
-Total	0.6	2.4	12.7	21.1	18.1	45.1	0.0	100	61,030
-Male	0.6	1.9	8.7	18.3	17.0	53.5	0.0	100	34,498
-Female	0.7	3.1	17.9	24.8	19.4	34.1	0.0	100	26,532
Lusaka Urban									
- Total	0.6	2.0	11.6	21.7	19.1	44.9	0.1	100	294,138
- Male	0.5	1.5	8.0	18.4	18.0	53.5	0.1	100	157,324
- Female	0.7	2.6	15.7	25.6	20.3	35.1	0.0	100	136,814

In rural areas, the pattern of those who at the time of the 1990 census had previously attended school is similar to that of urban areas. All the three districts in Lusaka Province recorded high percentages of those who previously attended school in age groups above 30. Luangwa, Lusaka Rural and Lusaka Urban districts recorded 84.0, 84.3 and 85.7 percent, respectively, for age group 20 years and older. For more details refer to Table 5.6.

Table 5.7 shows the population that previously attended school by sex, age and residence in 1980. As it is the case with 1990 Census data, concentration of population that previously attended school in 1980 Census was in age group 20 years and older. Overall, 81.9 percent of the previously attended school were aged 20 years and older. Percentages for males and females were 86.1 and 76.4 percent, respectively (see Table 5.7).

The percentages of previously attended school population 20 years and above in 1980 for rural and urban areas were 78.3 and 82.7 percent, respectively. At district level, Luangwa, Lusaka Rural and Lusaka Urban districts recorded 78.8, 78.0 and 82.9 percent, respectively, who previously attended school in 1980.

Table 5.7

Population Previously Attended School by Sex, Age and Residence, Lusaka Province, 1980

Residence and Sex	Age Group							
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+	Not Stated	Total	Size
Lusaka Province								
- Total	0.3	2.3	11.9	22.9	59.0	3.6	100	234,820
- Male	0.3	1.6	7.3	18.9	67.2	4.7	100	134,285
- Female	0.4	3.1	18.0	28.4	48.0	2.2	100	100,535
Residence								
Rural -Total	0.4	3.2	14.9	24.1	54.2	3.1	100	40,160
-Male	0.4	2.5	9.5	21.2	62.6	3.7	100	23,277
-Female	0.5	4.2	22.3	28.2	42.6	2.2	100	16,883
Urban -Total	0.2	2.0	11.3	22.7	60.0	3.7	100	194,660
-Male	0.2	1.4	6.9	18.4	68.2	4.9	100	111,060
-Female	0.3	2.9	17.1	28.4	49.1	2.2	100	83,600
Districts								
Luangwa								
-Total	0.3	3.2	17.5	17.8	61.0	0.3	100	3,279
-Male	0.4	2.4	10.4	16.7	69.7	0.5	100	1,752
-Female	0.3	4.3	19.0	20.4	55.8	0.2	100	1,527
Lusaka Rural								
-Total	0.5	3.2	14.7	24.2	53.8	3.6	100	41,481
-Male	0.5	2.5	9.3	21.3	62.2	4.3	100	23,976
-Female	0.6	4.2	22.2	28.2	42.2	2.6	100	17,505
Lusaka Urban								
- Total	0.2	2.0	11.2	22.8	60.1	3.7	100	190,051
- Male	0.2	1.4	6.8	18.4	68.3	4.9	100	108,524
- Female	0.3	2.8	17.1	28.6	49.1	2.1	100	81,527

5.6 HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED

The quantity of education achievement is gauged by the number of people who are recorded as ever attended school. Table 5.8 shows the population aged 15 years and above that ever attended school. Age 15 years is considered as the cut-off point because by that age most of the primary school age group would have completed at least grade 7. Overall, 79.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and over have ever attended formal schooling while 19 percent have not and 1.3 percent did not state their completed level of education. The proportion of males and females who completed at least a formal school grade are 85.9 and 73.3 percent, respectively, see Table 5.8.

The distribution of ever attended school population aged 15 years and above in 1990 shows that proportionately, more males have attended school as compared to their female counterparts. Overall, 19.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and over have never attended formal school. Percentages of males and females are 12.9 and 25.4 percent, respectively. The ever attended school patterns for 1990 and 1980 are shown in Figures 5.5 and 5.6.

Table 5.8

Population (15 Years and Older) by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Age Group, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 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
15+	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
15-19	Both	123,807	13.6	8.3	49.1	18.5	8.6	0.0	1.9	100
	Male	57,960	11.4	8.5	50.4	18.8	8.9	0.0	2.0	100
	Female	65,847	15.7	8.1	47.9	18.2	8.3	0.0	1.8	100
20-24	Both	108,844	13.7	4.9	35.7	17.7	26.7	0.1	1.2	100
	Male	52,109	10.6	3.9	32.7	19.8	31.5	0.4	1.1	100
	Female	56,735	16.3	5.9	38.4	15.9	22.2	0.2	1.0	100
25-29	Both	83,287	13.8	5.1	32.7	9.9	37.0	0.7	0.8	100
	Male	40,758	8.9	3.4	28.5	11.1	46.3	1.0	0.8	100
	Female	42,529	18.4	6.8	36.7	8.7	28.1	0.5	0.8	100
30-44	Both	150,217	17.7	8.2	27.4	8.7	35.6	1.4	1.0	100
	Male	82,710	9.4	4.7	26.0	9.5	47.7	1.7	1.0	100
	Female	67,507	27.9	11.3	29.1	7.8	21.9	0.9	1.1	100
45+	Both	74,960	43.8	18.1	21.3	4.4	9.3	1.3	1.8	100
	male	43,871	27.9	20.3	28.7	6.0	13.1	2.1	1.9	100
	Female	31,089	59.8	19.0	10.7	2.8	5.4	0.6	1.7	100

Figure 5.5

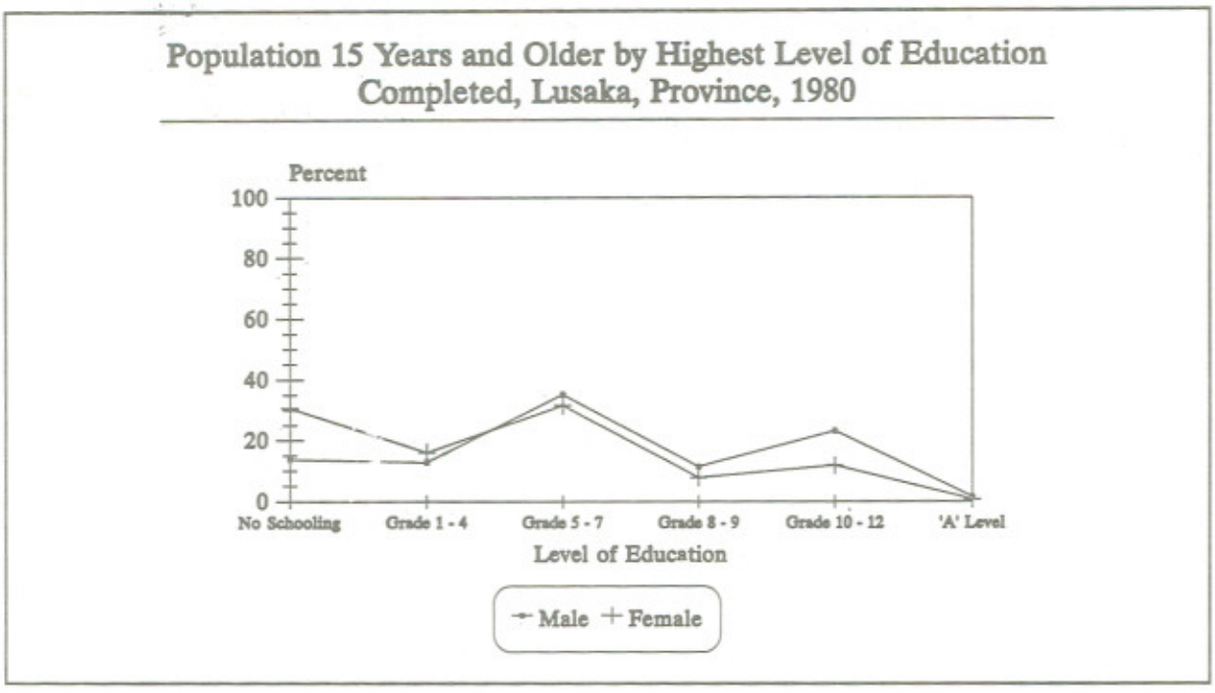
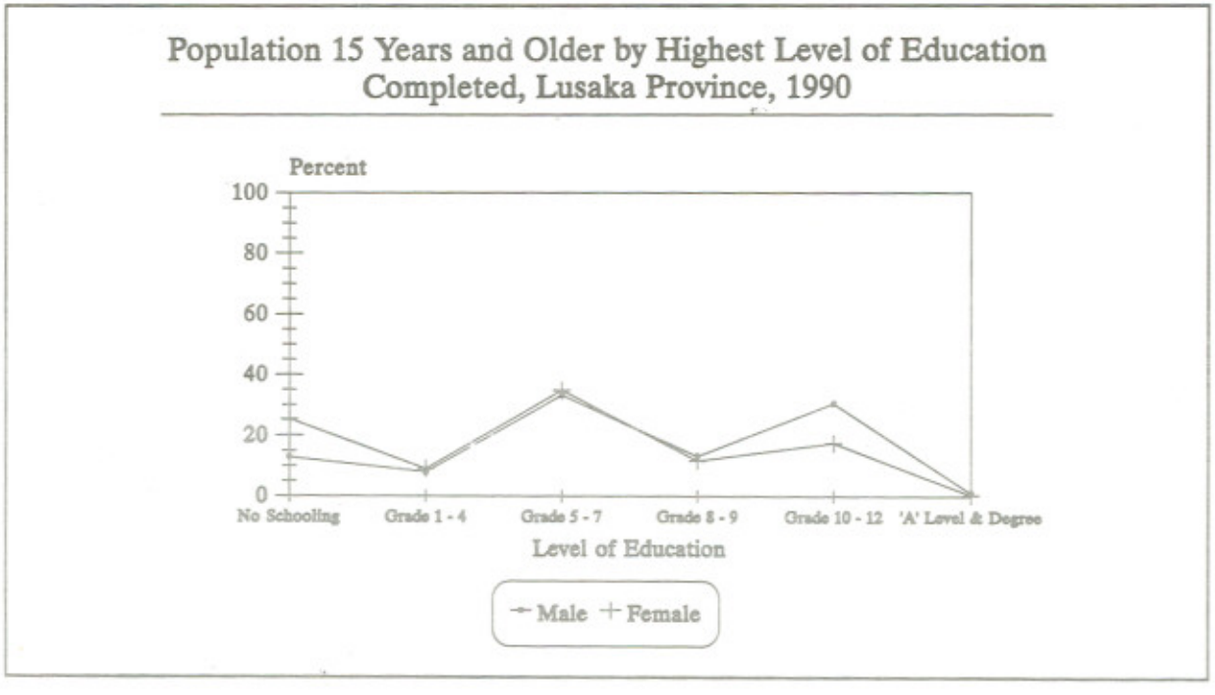


Figure 5.6



Results from 1980 Census shown in Table 5.9 indicate high proportions of females who never attended formal school than males. The percentage of males aged 15 years and over who never attended formal school was 13.7 percent as compared to 30.7 percent for females. The proportion of females who never attended school increases as age increases. The "ever attended school" population in 1980 was concentrated in grades 5-7. Overall, 33.4 percent completed grades 5-7. Percentages of males and females who completed these grades are 35.2 and 31.6 percent, respectively. High percentages of those who completed grades 1-4 were also recorded in all age groups. At secondary school level, more males completed secondary education than females, in 1980 and 1990.

Table 5.9

Population (15 Years and Older) by Highest Level of Education Completed by Sex and Age Group, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1980

Age Group	Sex	Total Population	Highest Level Completed							
			No Schooling	Grade 1-4	Grade 5-7	Grade 8-9	Grade 10-12	'A' Level	Not Stated	Total
15+	Both	339,160	21.8	14.3	33.4	9.6	17.8	1.2	1.9	100
	Male	177,845	13.7	12.8	35.2	11.3	23.2	1.5	2.4	100
	Female	161,315	30.7	16.0	31.6	7.8	11.8	0.7	1.4	100
15-19	Both	69,340	10.1	12.0	52.7	13.5	10.7	0.1	0.9	100
	Male	32,771	7.7	11.2	54.4	14.7	10.9	0.1	1.0	100
	Female	36,569	12.3	12.7	51.1	12.4	10.5	0.1	0.9	100
20-24	Both	69,617	12.4	9.3	39.2	9.2	27.8	0.8	1.3	100
	Male	32,916	7.0	5.8	37.0	10.6	37.2	0.9	1.5	100
	Female	36,701	17.1	12.5	41.2	8.0	19.4	0.7	1.1	100
25-44	Both	150,651	23.0	15.4	27.2	10.0	20.4	1.7	2.3	100
	Male	82,120	11.3	11.9	30.9	12.5	28.4	2.1	2.9	100
	Female	68,531	37.0	19.7	22.6	7.0	10.9	1.0	1.8	100
45+	Both	49,552	47.7	21.0	17.6	3.8	5.4	1.5	3.0	100
	Male	30,038	34.1	24.6	23.7	5.1	6.8	1.9	3.8	100
	Female	19,514	68.6	15.6	8.3	1.8	3.2	0.8	1.7	100

5.7 SELECTED FIELDS OF STUDY

The 1990 Census recorded 41,576 males and 22,393 females with vocational/professional training in Lusaka Province. The majority of the population with professional/vocational qualifications completed grades 10-12, regardless of sex. The common fields of study undertaken by males are engineering, accountancy, teacher training, business administration, agriculture/forestry/fisheries and woodwork, in that order. The majority of females take up courses in nursing, accountancy, teacher training, secretarial training and textile trades (see Table 5.10).

Table 5.10

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

Field of Study	Size	Total	Level of Education Completed					
			1-7	8-9	10-12	'A' Level	Degree	Not Stated
Males								
Natural Sciences	601	100	3.8	3.3	65.4	8.7	17.1	1.7
Civil Engineering	561	100	11.2	2.5	71.3	5.7	6.6	2.7
Electronic Engineering	1,822	100	11.5	5.8	76.9	2.5	1.8	1.5
Mechanical Engineering	3,562	100	16.1	7.9	70.8	1.9	1.4	1.9
Mining Engineering	119	100	13.4	9.2	65.5	4.2	5.0	2.7
Industrial Engineering	252	100	17.9	6.7	68.7	2.4	1.6	2.7
Medicine and Surgery	507	100	7.1	4.9	67.5	7.9	10.1	2.5
Pharmacy	207	100	4.8	2.9	86.5	3.4	1.9	0.5
Nursing	161	100	5.6	4.3	77.0	8.7	2.5	1.9
Medical Technology	458	100	7.9	4.8	77.3	3.1	5.9	1.0
Economics	671	100	1.5	1.9	67.2	12.3	15.8	1.3
Accountancy	5,092	100	5.1	4.0	83.8	3.3	2.4	1.4
Computer Science	421	100	2.1	2.6	83.6	5.9	3.8	1.9
Teacher Training	2,702	100	8.4	7.5	74.7	4.1	3.1	2.1
Law/Jurisprudence	815	100	10.2	7.6	65.4	9.2	6.5	1.1
Criminology	480	100	17.3	12.5	67.7	0.6	0.4	1.5
Business Administration	2,691	100	7.8	6.9	74.7	5.2	3.8	1.6
Secretarial Training	730	100	13.3	12.6	71.0	1.6	0.3	1.2
Agricultural/Forestry/Fisheries	1,319	100	14.6	9.9	66.9	3.4	3.0	2.2
Woodwork	1,205	100	40.7	13.1	42.8	0.1	0.2	3.1
Females								
Electronic Engineering	51	100	9.8	-	76.5	1.9	5.9	5.9
Mechanical Engineering	54	100	9.3	3.7	72.2	3.7	-	11.1
Mining Engineering	3	100	66.7	-	-	-	-	33.3
Industrial Engineering	39	100	56.4	23.1	15.4	-	-	5.1
Medicine and Surgery	145	100	3.5	2.8	57.9	11.0	20.7	4.1
Pharmacy	77	100	-	-	87.0	3.9	3.9	5.2
Nursing	2,300	100	6.3	8.4	81.2	2.0	0.5	1.6
Medical Technology	122	100	2.5	5.7	73.0	8.2	9.0	1.6
Accountancy	1,192	100	2.9	4.1	86.8	2.8	1.3	2.1
Teacher Training	3,190	100	7.9	13.3	72.3	2.7	2.1	1.7
Law/Jurisprudence	133	100	3.0	3.8	63.2	12.8	5.0	2.2
Criminology	34	100	11.8	11.8	70.6	-	-	5.8
Business Administration	614	100	7.7	5.7	75.9	4.9	4.6	1.2
Secretarial Training	7,537	100	4.8	10.1	82.9	0.9	0.0	1.3
Agricultural/Forestry/Fisheries	188	100	9.0	3.2	76.6	4.8	3.2	3.2
Woodwork	32	100	28.1	6.3	59.4	3.1	-	3.1
Textile Trades	1,091	100	22.5	25.0	50.1	0.1	-	2.2

The distribution of certificates and diplomas by education level completed and sex is presented in Table 5.11. Most of the certificates and diplomas were obtained after completing grades 10-12. Overall, 70 percent got certificates and 83.9 percent got diplomas after completing grades 10-12. In urban areas a higher percentage of 71.4 percent as compared to 54.3 percent in rural area obtained certificates after completing grades 10-12. At diploma level, 76.2 percent in rural and 84.3 percent in urban areas obtained their diplomas after completing grades 10-12. There is no difference in the pattern of distribution of males and females who obtained certificates and diplomas after completing each educational level.

Table 5.11

Certificates and Diplomas by Level of Education, Sex and Rural/Urban, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Certificates and Diplomas by Sex	Educational Level					
	1-7	8-9	10-12	'A' Level	Total	Size
Lusaka Province						
Certificates						
Total	17.7	11.6	70.0	0.7	100	45,026
Male	21.8	10.6	66.9	0.7	100	27,212
Female	11.4	13.1	74.7	0.8	100	17,814
Rural						
Total	29.0	16.0	54.3	0.7	100	3,678
Male	31.3	15.9	52.1	0.7	100	2,640
Female	23.2	16.3	59.9	0.6	100	1,038
Urban						
Total	16.7	11.2	71.4	0.7	100	41,348
Male	20.8	10.0	68.5	0.7	100	24,572
Female	10.7	12.9	75.7	0.7	100	16,776
Diploma						
Total						
Male	3.7	3.1	83.9	0.1	100	16,136
Female	3.9	2.9	83.8	9.4	100	12,377
	2.7	3.6	84.3	9.4	100	3,759
Rural						
Total	6.4	4.5	76.2	12.9	100	800
Male	6.5	4.3	76.7	12.5	100	657
Female	5.6	5.6	74.1	14.7	100	143
Urban						
Total	3.5	3.0	84.3	9.2	100	15,336
Male	3.8	2.8	84.2	9.2	100	11,720
Female	2.6	3.6	84.7	9.1	100	3,616

5.8 SUMMARY

Results from the 1990 Census have indicated that the literacy rate for Lusaka Province is 70 percent. Literacy rates for males and females are 75.1 and 64.8 percent, respectively. Rural and urban areas have literacy rates of 51.9 percent and 73.3 percent, respectively. In all districts, urban and rural areas, male literacy rates are higher than those of females.

The population that was reported as presently attending school in 1990 in Lusaka Province constituted 52.2 percent. Percentages for males and females were 57.2 and 47.7 percent, respectively. Rural and urban areas recorded 36.5 and 55.8 percent, respectively. Most of the population aged 5 years and over that reported as presently attending school were in primary schools. Concentration of these reported as previously attended school population was in age groups 20 years and older. By age 20 years, most of the eligible school going age population would have completed senior secondary school grades.

The population that ever attended formal school constitute 79.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and older. In the same age the percentage of males and females who have ever attended school formal school are 85.9 and 73.3 percent respectively.

Most common fields of study undertaken by males are engineering, accountancy, teacher training, business administration, agriculture/forestry/fishery and woodwork. In the case of females, the most common fields of study are nursing, accountancy, teacher training, secretarial training and textile trades. Most persons with certificates and diplomas obtained them after completing grades 10-12. Overall, 70 percent got certificates and 83.9 percent diplomas after completing upper secondary education. This proportion is higher in urban areas (71.4 percent) as compared to 54.3 percent in rural areas. Seventy six percent in rural and 84.3 percent in urban areas obtained their diplomas after completing grades 10-12. Overall ,there is no difference in the pattern of distribution of males and females who obtained certificates and diplomas after completing each educational level.

CHAPTER 6

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Information on economic characteristics is used to plan, monitor, evaluate and formulate policies and programmes in order to promote human resource development. In addition, the same information is used to study the observed level and distribution of income among individuals and households.

During the 1990 Census, information was collected from all persons who were 12 years and over, on the following economic characteristics:-

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

6.2 WORKING-AGE POPULATION

The working-age population in the 1990 Census are defined as persons aged 12 years and over. Table 6.1 shows that the working-age population increased by 54.3 percent in Lusaka Province between 1980 and 1990. The increase of the female working-age population of 58.5 percent is higher than that of males, which is 50.5 percent. The urban working age population experienced a much higher increase (63.8) than the increase in the rural working -age population (17.4 percent). Most probably much of the increase in the urban working-age population is caused by rural-urban as well as urban-to-urban migration. The percentage distribution of this population by age shows that it declines as the ages increase. This could be caused by an increase in the death rate as people become older

Table 6.1

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

Residence, Sex and Year		Size	Total	12-19	20-24	25-29	30-59	60+	Not Stated
Lusaka Province									
-Total	1980	408,703	100.0	28.8	17.1	13.1	33.0	3.0	5.0
	1990	630,851	100.0	32.4	17.6	13.5	33.3	3.0	0.2
- Male	1980	212,737	100.0	26.3	15.4	13.3	36.4	3.3	5.3
	1990	320,269	100.0	29.9	16.6	13.0	36.8	3.4	0.3
- Female	1980	195,966	100.0	31.5	18.8	13.0	29.3	2.7	4.7
	1990	310,582	100.0	35.0	18.6	13.9	29.7	2.6	0.2
Residence									
Rural - Total	1980	83,556	100.0	29.9	16.0	10.6	32.5	5.7	5.3
	1990	98,123	100.0	32.3	15.6	11.7	32.8	7.0	0.6
- Male	1980	42,615	100.0	28.3	14.8	11.3	34.4	6.2	5.0
	1990	49,925	100.0	31.5	15.2	11.5	33.2	7.7	0.9
- Female	1980	40,941	100.0	31.6	17.3	10.0	30.5	5.1	5.5
	1990	48,198	100.0	33.2	16.0	12.0	32.4	6.2	0.2
Urban - Total	1980	325,147	100.0	28.5	17.3	13.8	33.1	2.3	5.0
	1990	532,728	100.0	32.4	18.0	13.7	33.4	2.3	0.2
- Male	1980	170,122	100.0	25.8	15.6	13.8	36.8	2.6	5.4
	1990	270,344	100.0	29.6	16.9	13.2	37.5	2.6	0.2
- Female	1980	155,025	100.0	31.5	19.3	13.8	28.9	2.1	4.4
	1990	262,384	100.0	35.3	19.1	14.3	29.2	2.0	0.1

6.3 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The economically active population are defined as all persons 12 years and over who are either employed or unemployed; these are the total number of persons who are actually available to produce goods and services for the province. The current economically active are also known as the labour force. Table 6.2 shows that the labour force increased by 27.6 percent from 240,074 to 306,430 between 1980 and 1990. The increase of 30.7 percent in the male labour force is higher than the increase of 21.0 percent in the female labour force. More than four fifths of the labour force reside in the urban areas, compared to less than one fifth who reside in rural areas in 1990. Similar figures on the labour force in 1980 shows that four fifths are in the urban areas and one fifth are in the rural areas. The labour force distribution is determined to a large extent by the population distribution.

The employed population includes all persons who work for remuneration in the form of wages, salaries, commissions or payment in kind; operates their own businesses without employing others, and works on a family business or farm without pay or profit. Of the 306,430 Labour force in Lusaka province, 267,531 or 87.3 percent are employed. The employed labour force increased by 64.9 percent. The increase of 128.4 percent for the female employed labour force is much higher than for the male labour force which increased by 48.9 percent between 1980 and 1990. The high increase in female employed population is due to the increase in female participation in the informal sector activities, as well as the improved coverage of female economic activities in 1990 compared to 1980 Census. The number of unemployed persons in Lusaka Province declined by 50.0 percent, from 77,813 in 1980 to 38,899 in 1990. The decline of 60.6 percent for the female unemployed population is much higher than the decline of 36.9 percent for the male unemployed population. In 1990, 87 percent of the unemployed resided in urban areas while the remaining 13 percent resided in rural areas; in 1980, about three quarters of the unemployed

lived in urban areas, compared to one quarter in rural areas. The big decline in the number of persons who are unemployed between the two censuses is due to the fact that many jobless persons took up informal sector activities during the 1980's and that there is an improved coverage of these economic activities during the 1990 enumeration especially for females.

The economically inactive population comprises all persons 12 years and over who are considered neither as employed nor as unemployed during the period of reference. According to Table 6.2, 306,104 out of 630,851 (48,5 percent) are economically inactive. The inactive population increased by 82.2 percent, from 167,974 in 1980 to 306,104 in 1990; this increase is much higher than the increase of only 27.6 percent for the labour force. The increase of 102.1 percent for the male inactive population is higher than the increase of 74.3 percent for female inactive population.

In 1990, 86 percent of the inactive population are in urban areas, compared to 14 percent in rural areas.

Table 6.2

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

Activity and Sex	Residence and Year							
	1980				1990			
	Total Number	Tota	Rural	Urban	Total Number	Total	Rural	Urban
Population								
- Total	408,703	100.0	20.4	79.6	630,851	100.0	15.6	84.4
- Male	212,737	100.0	20.0	30.0	320,269	100.0	15.6	84.4
- Female	195,966	100.0	20.9	79.1	310,582	100.0	15.5	84.5
Labour Force								
- Total	240,074	100.0	20.2	79.8	306,430	100.0	17.7	82.3
- Male	164,486	100.0	19.7	80.3	214,963	100.0	17.1	82.9
- Female	75,588	100.0	21.4	78.6	91,467	100.0	19.1	80.9
Employed								
- Total	162,261	100.0	18.8	81.2	267,531	100.0	18.3	81.7
- Male	129,616	100.0	19.0	81.0	192,968	100.0	17.3	82.7
- Female	32,645	100.0	18.3	81.7	74,563	100.0	20.8	79.2
Unemployed								
- Total	77,813	100.0	23.1	76.9	38,899	100.0	13.4	86.6
- Male	34,870	100.0	22.2	77.8	21,995	100.0	14.7	85.3
- Female	42,943	100.0	23.8	76.2	16,904	100.0	11.7	88.3
Inactive								
- Total	167,974	100.0	20.8	79.2	306,104	100.0	13.7	86.3
- Male	47,769	100.0	21.4	78.6	96,565	100.0	12.6	87.4
- Female	120,205	100.0	20.6	79.4	209,539	100.0	14.2	85.8
Not Stated								
- Total	655	100.0	17.3	82.7	18,317	100.0	11.3	88.7
- Male	482	100.0	12.5	87.5	8,741	100.0	12.5	87.5
- Female	173	100.0	30.6	69.4	9,576	100.0	10.1	89.9

Figure 6.1

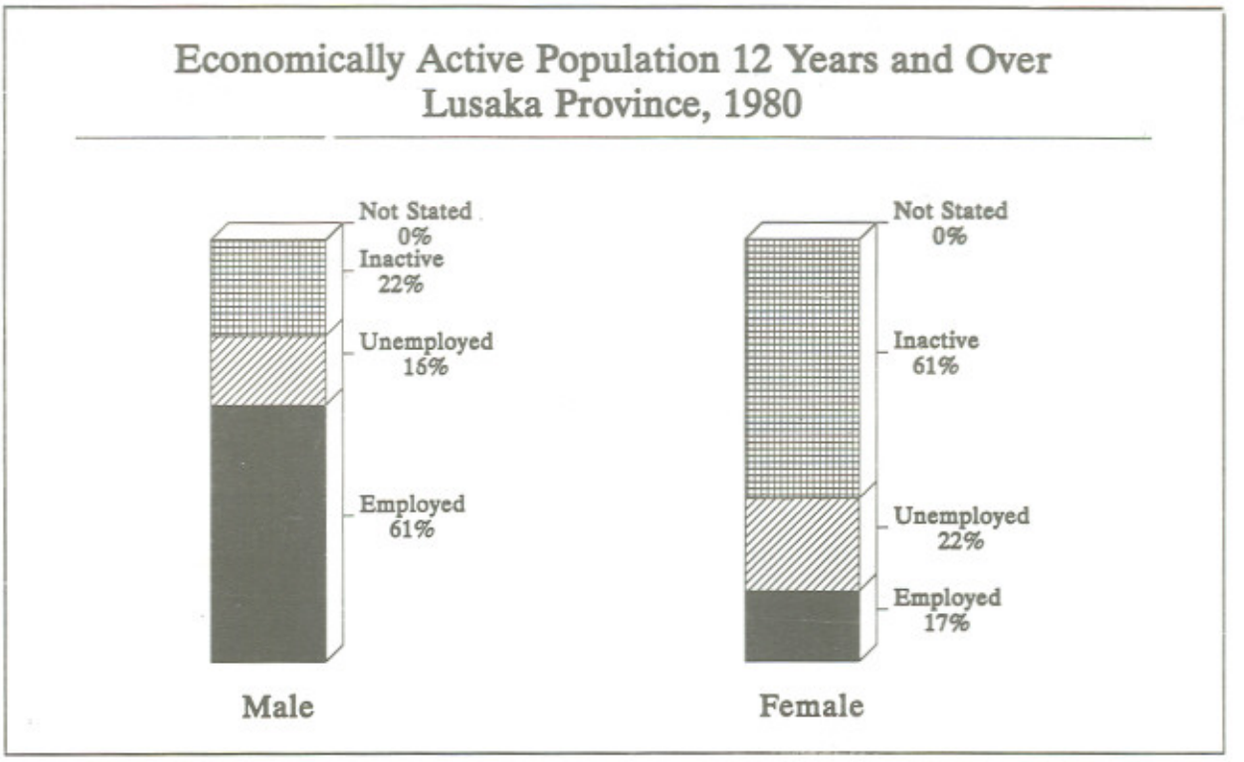


Figure 6.2

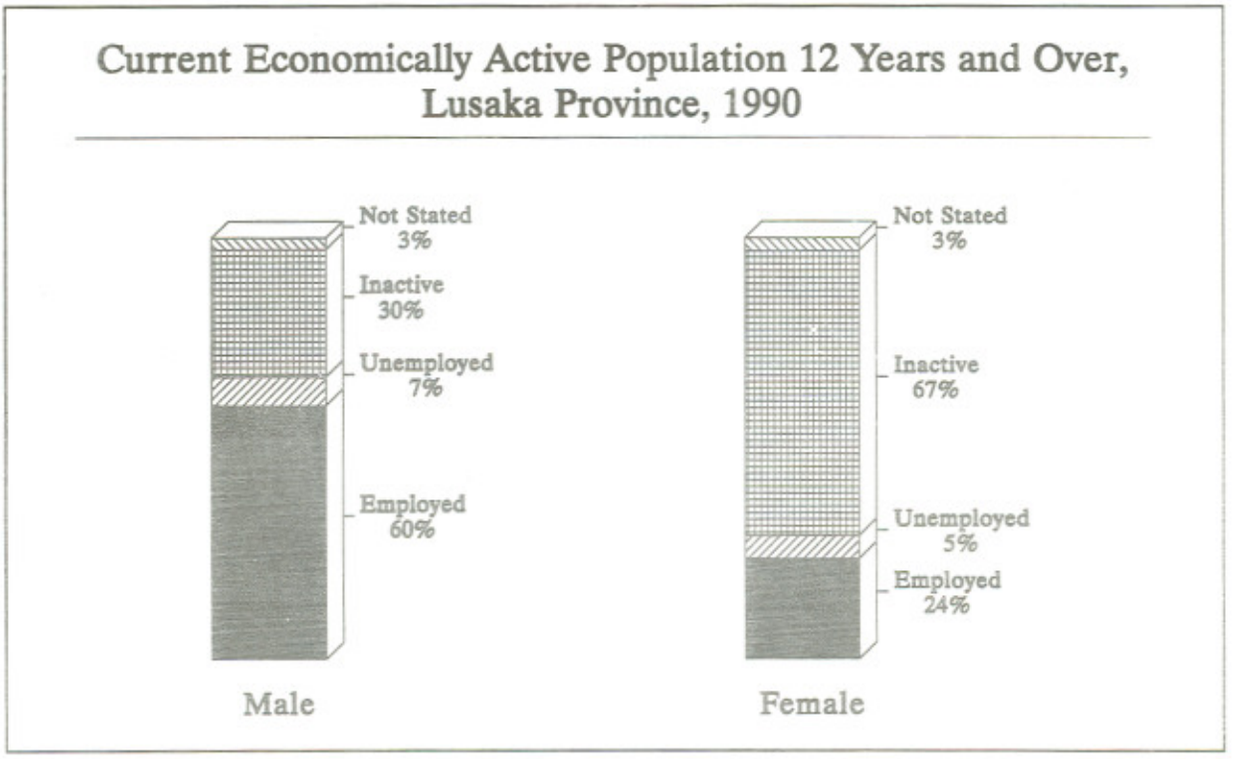


Table 6.3

Current Economically Active Population 12 Years and Over by Age and Sex, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 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	306,430	100.0	16.2	17.6	16.6	15.0	28.8	4.0	1.7	0.1
- Male	214,963	100.0	11.9	16.7	16.8	15.9	32.1	4.6	1.9	0.1
- Female	91,467	100.0	26.4	19.8	16.0	12.9	21.2	2.5	1.1	0.1
Employed										
- Total	267,531	100.0	13.0	15.3	17.0	16.4	32.0	4.4	1.8	0.1
- Male	192,968	100.0	9.6	14.6	17.0	17.0	34.7	4.9	2.0	0.1
- Female	74,563	100.0	21.7	17.2	17.0	14.8	25.0	3.0	1.2	0.1
Unemployed										
- Total	38,899	100.0	38.4	33.6	13.4	5.6	7.0	1.3	0.7	0.0
- Male	21,995	100.0	31.8	35.5	14.8	6.3	8.9	1.8	0.9	0.0
- Female	16,904	100.0	47.1	31.1	11.6	4.6	4.6	0.6	0.4	0.0
Inactive										
- Total	306,104	100.0	47.3	17.6	10.6	7.4	12.6	2.5	1.8	0.2
- Male	96,565	100.0	67.9	16.2	4.8	2.2	4.4	2.0	2.0	0.5
- Female	209,539	100.0	37.8	18.2	13.3	9.8	16.4	2.8	1.6	0.1
Not Stated										
- Total	18,317	100.0	53.9	17.7	8.1	4.8	8.5	2.7	2.3	2.0
- Male	8,741	100.0	53.3	19.3	8.3	5.0	7.7	2.2	1.8	2.4
- Female	9,576	100.0	54.5	16.3	7.9	4.6	9.2	3.1	2.8	1.6

Table 6.3 shows the percentage distribution of the currently economically active population 12 years and over by age in 1990. Half of the labour force is in the young age-groups of 12-29 years, 15.0 percent are in the age-group 30-34, 28.8 percent in the broad age-group of 35-54 years and 5.7 percent in the old age-group of 55 years and over. The age structure of both the male and female labour force are almost similar to those of the total labour force.

The currently employed population shows an age structure which is not very different from the one for the total labour force. However, the age structure of the currently unemployed population shows features which are different from those of the labour force which have been discussed above. About 85 percent of the unemployed are in the young age-group of 12-29 years, while only 15 percent are in old age-groups of 30 years and over. These findings suggest that unemployment is a problem which troubles the young more than it does the old.

The distribution of the currently economically inactive population by age shows that three quarters of the inactive are in the young age-group of 12-29 years, leaving only one quarter for the older age group of 30 years and over.

This also suggests that in Lusaka Province, economic inactivity is more prevalent among the young than among the old.

6.4 ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION

Table 6.4 presents the currently economically inactive population by reason, residence and sex. Close to one third of the inactive are male, while two thirds are female. In this province, generally, homemaking is the most common (40.9 percent) reason for economic inactivity, followed by studying (34.4 percent); other reasons are the least important (24.7 percent) cause of economic inactivity. In rural areas, homemaking is the most prevalent (50.1 percent) reason for economic inactivity, followed by other reasons (31.8 percent) while studying is the least important (18.1 percent). Although homemaking is still the most common (39.5 percent) reason for economic

inactivity in urban areas, studying is second most common (36.9 percent) reason, while other reasons turn out to be the least prevalent (23.6 percent)

In this province, males are economically inactive, mainly because they are studying (58.8 percent). Females, on the other hand, are economically inactive primarily because of homemaking (57.5 percent).

Table 6.5 shows that 14 percent of the economically inactive live in rural areas, while 86 percent live in urban areas. Similarly, one sixth of the homemakers are in rural areas, while five sixths are in urban areas. Only 7 percent of those who are inactive due to full-time study were in rural areas, while 93 percent are in urban areas.

Table 6.4

Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Inactivity, Residence and Sex, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Residence and Sex	Reason for Inactivity				
	Total Number	Total	Home maker	Student	Other
Residence					
- Total	306,104	100.0	40.9	34.4	24.7
- Rural	41,938	100.0	50.1	18.1	31.8
- Urban	264,166	100.0	39.5	36.9	23.6
Sex					
- Male	96,565	100.0	4.9	58.8	36.4
- Female	209,539	100.0	57.5	23.1	19.4

Table 6.5

Current Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Inactivity and Residence, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Residence	Reason for Inactivity			
	Total	Home maker	Student	Other
Lusaka Province				
- Total Number	306,104	125,263	105,114	75,727
- Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
- Rural	13.7	16.8	7.2	17.6
- Urban	86.3	83.2	92.8	82.4

6.5 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. Table 6.6 presents labour force participation rates by age, sex and residence. The overall labour force participation rate for Lusaka province declined from 58.7 percent in 1980 to 48.6 percent in 1990. The participation rate for males declined from 77.3 percent in 1980 to 67.1 percent in 1990, while that of females declined from 38.6 percent in 1980 to 29.4 percent in 1990. The urban areas experienced a bigger decline in the participation rate (from 58.9 percent to 47.4 percent) than the decline for rural areas (from 58.1 percent in 1980 to 55.2 percent in 1990). The labour force participation rates for males and females declined between 1980 and 1990 in both rural and urban areas.

An examination of the labour force participation rates by age and sex shows that the overall rates by age are lowest

for the young age-group 12-19 years (24.3 percent), rise with the increase in ages and reach a peak of 70.0 percent for the age-group 35-39 years, before dropping to 46.8 percent for the age group of 65 years and over.

The participation rates of females are much less than those of males at every age group. This pattern was experienced in both rural and urban areas except for age-groups 12-19 years and 65 years and over, participation rates for females are less than half those of males in the other age groups.

Table 6.6

Current Labour Force Participation Rates by Age, Sex and Residence, (Percent) Lusaka Province, 1980 and 1990

Age-Group	Current Participation Rates								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
1980	58.7	77.3	38.6	58.1	75.9	39.5	58.9	77.7	38.3
1990	48.6	67.1	29.4	55.2	73.4	36.3	47.4	66.0	28.2
1990 Census Age Groups									
12-19	24.3	26.7	22.2	46.0	50.5	41.6	20.3	22.0	18.9
20-24	48.7	67.5	31.3	57.4	79.2	35.9	47.3	65.5	30.6
25-29	59.8	87.0	33.7	60.6	88.2	33.0	59.7	86.8	33.9
30-34	66.2	93.1	36.0	62.5	90.0	32.1	66.7	93.6	36.6
35-39	70.0	94.4	39.5	64.5	91.0	33.0	70.7	94.8	40.4
40-44	69.8	94.1	35.6	62.0	90.4	33.0	71.1	94.6	36.1
45-49	68.9	93.3	32.6	59.8	88.9	32.8	70.5	94.0	32.6
50-54	64.4	90.0	29.5	58.6	86.3	33.6	66.0	90.8	28.0
55-59	62.7	85.4	28.6	61.7	83.3	36.2	63.0	86.0	25.2
60-64	55.5	77.4	26.3	59.6	80.3	35.0	53.7	76.2	21.9
65+	46.8	65.9	21.4	53.3	70.4	30.2	42.5	62.9	15.7
Not Stated	19.5	22.2	14.1	8.2	6.9	13.5	26.6	35.4	14.3

Figure 6.3

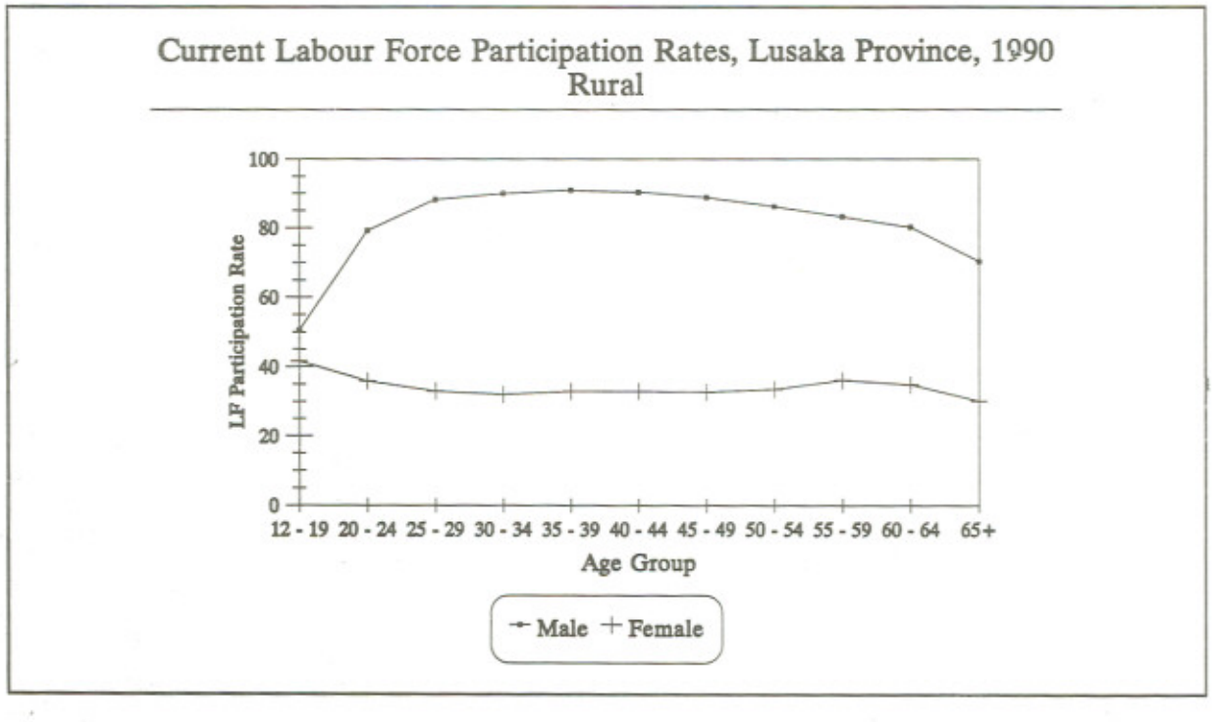
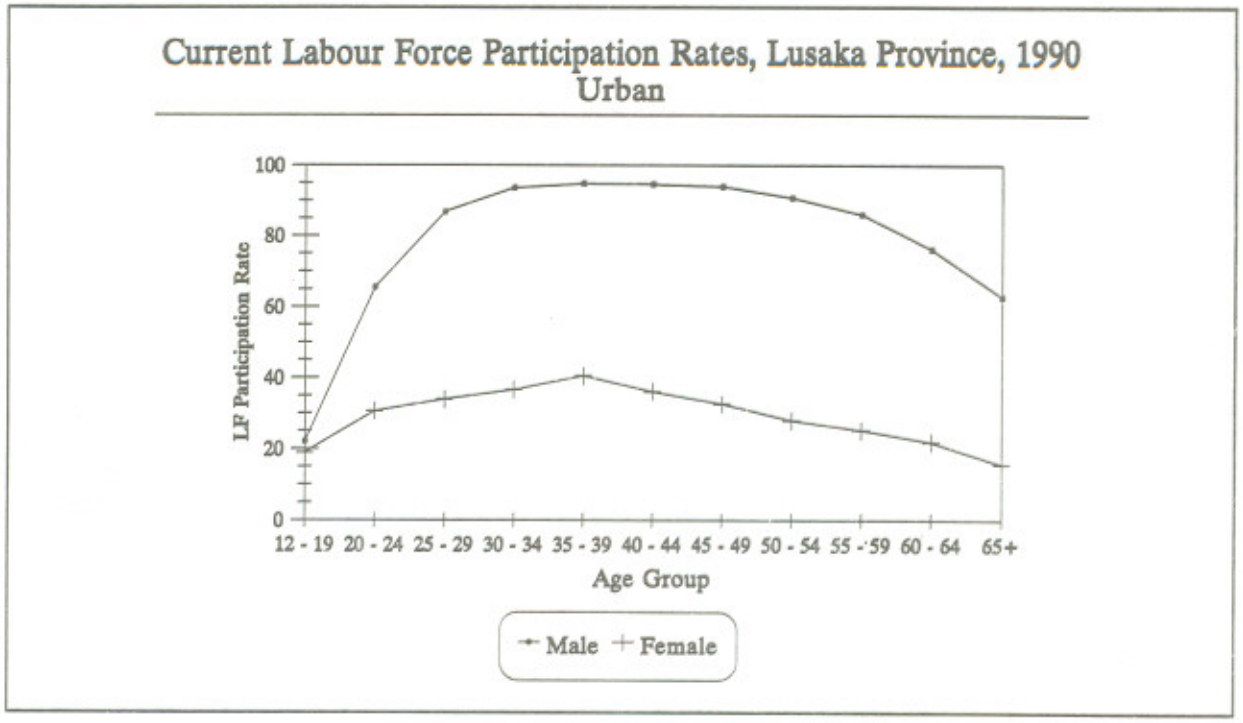


Figure 6.4



6.6 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The employment status, and the industrial and occupational structure of a region's workforce reflect the level of its economic development and the efficiency with which its resources are used. If a region has experienced sustained economic progress, this will easily be detected from the increased division and specialisation of its labour force. In an economy that is less developed, 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 employment status, and for workers to be generally involved in agricultural and other occupations characterised by low skill requirement. The fact that Lusaka Province is economically more advanced than such regions as Central, Eastern, Luapula and Northern can be seen from its non-reliance on such family labour as the self employed and unpaid family workers. The majority of workers in Lusaka Province are employees and employers, of whom there are 80.2 percent in 1980 and 67.5 percent in 1990. By contrast, the self-employed and unpaid family workers together only account for 19.4 percent workers in 1980 and 28.6 percent workers in 1990 unlike in provinces such as Central, Eastern, Luapula and Northern where they account for higher percentages.

Even in the rural areas of Lusaka, employees and employers together either predominate over the self-employed and the unpaid family workers combined or are almost equal. In 1980, 63.8 percent of the workers in the rural areas of the province are employees and employers compared to 35.4 percent who are self-employed and unpaid family workers. In 1990, 39.2 percent of the workers in the rural areas are employees and employers compared to 57.8 percent who are self employed and unpaid family workers.

In the urban areas, 84.0 percent of the workers are employees and employers in 1980 compared to 15.7 percent who are self-employed and unpaid family workers. In 1990, 73.4 percent of the workers are employees and employers in urban areas, compared to 22.5 percent who are self-employed and unpaid family workers.

However, the economic recession of the 1980s led to a contraction in formal sector employment and a corresponding increase in informal sector employment. Thus, while the combined share of employees and employers declined from 80.2 percent in 1980 to 67.5 percent in 1990, the combined share of the of self-employed and unpaid family workers increased from 19.4 percent in 1980 to 28.6 percent in 1990.

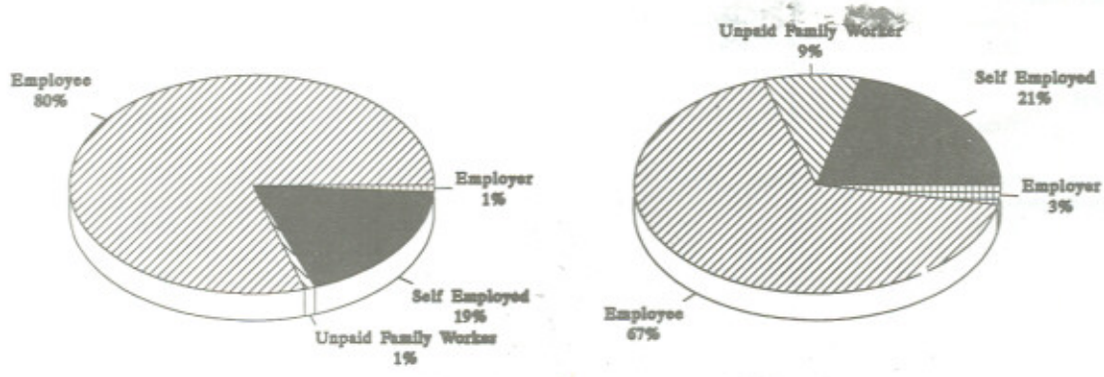
Table 6.7

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

Employment Status and Sex	Residence and Year					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990
Total Number						
- Total	162,261	247,644	30,571	42,588	131,960	205,056
- Male	129,616	181,373	24,609	29,158	105,007	152,215
- Female	32,645	66,271	5,962	13,430	26,683	52,841
Total						
- 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	18.5	20.3	32.4	27.4	15.2	18.8
- Male	14.1	17.8	30.1	27.9	10.4	15.9
- Female	35.7	27.1	41.8	26.1	34.3	27.3
Employee						
- Total	79.3	64.8	62.3	37.2	83.2	70.5
- Male	84.1	70.8	66.2	45.8	88.2	75.6
- Female	60.2	48.4	45.9	18.5	63.4	56.0
Employer						
- Total	0.9	2.7	1.5	2.0	0.8	2.9
- Male	1.0	3.1	1.6	2.4	0.8	3.2
- Female	0.9	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.7	2.1
Unpaid-Family Worker						
- Total	0.9	8.3	3.0	30.4	0.5	3.7
- Male	0.5	5.1	1.5	21.4	0.3	2.0
- Female	2.5	17.0	9.3	50.0	1.1	8.6
Not Stated						
- Total	0.4	3.9	0.8	3.0	0.3	4.0
- Male	0.3	3.2	0.6	2.5	0.3	3.3
- Female	0.7	5.7	1.4	4.3	0.5	6.0

Figure 6.5

Usually Working Population 12 Years and Above by Employment Status Lusaka Province



6.7 WORKING POPULATION BY OCCUPATION

Occupation is defined as a title which identifies a set of characteristics of a job and a group of specific tasks to be performed by a person. In Lusaka Province, production has moved away from the primary activities of the agriculture industry to non-agricultural industries. Table 6.8 shows that the work force of this province was more widely distributed over all occupations, particularly those which are typical of the secondary and tertiarly industries. In order of importance, the various occupations have the following percentage shares of workers in 1990; sales workers have 14.2 percent, service workers had 13.5 percent, agricultural and related occupations have 13.1 percent, production and related occupations have 13.0 percent, professional, technical and related workers have 12.1 percent and so on. The distributions of male and female workers over the various occupations shows some differences. For females, while their four most prevalent occupations in 1990 are sales workers (22.1 percent), agricultural and related occupations (14.5 percent), clerical and related occupations (13.8 percent), and professional, technical and related occupations (12.7 percent), the four most important occupations for males in 1990 are production and related workers (15.7 percent), service workers (14.4 percent), agricultural and related occupations (12.6 percent), and professional, technical and related workers (11.9 percent).

Almost 60 percent of the workforce in rural areas are in agricultural and related occupations, while 21.5 percent are in the non-agricultural occupations. By comparison, in urban areas the work force is more widely distributed over all occupations.

In rural areas the distribution pattern of the male and female workers over occupations does not show any significant differences.

However, in urban areas the distribution patterns of the two sexes over the various occupations shows important differences. In order of magnitude, the four most prevalent occupations for males are production and related occupations (17.5 percent), Service workers (16.0 percent), professional, technical and related workers (13.3 percent) and sales workers (12.7 percent). For females, the four most prevalent occupations are sales workers (26.0 percent), clerical and related workers (16.9 percent) professional, technical and related workers (14.9 percent), and service workers (12.5).

A study of the changes which occurred in the distribution of workers over the various occupations between the two censuses (Tables 6.8) reveals that there are gains in percentage shares of workers in some occupations, while there were losses of workers by other occupations. Occupations which have gained workers between the two censuses are agricultural and related occupations (from 9.9 percent to 13.1 percent), sales workers (from 12.7 percent to 14.2 percent), and professional, technical and related workers (from 11.9 percent to 12.1 percent). Occupations which have experienced losses in shares of workers between the two censuses are production and related workers (from 25.6 percent to 13.0 percent), service workers (from 15.7 percent to 13.5 percent), clerical and related workers (from 9.9 percent to 8.0 percent), and administrative and managerial workers (from 2.7 percent to 1.6 percent). Workers have had to change their occupations as they moved from declining industries to growth industries between 1980 and 1990.

Table 6.8

Usually Working Population By Occupation, Sex and Residence, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 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	162,261	129,616	32,645	30,571	24,609	5,962	131,690	105,007	26,683
	1990	247,644	181,373	66,271	42,588	29,158	13,430	205,056	152,215	52,841
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	11.9	11.0	15.5	14.2	13.3	17.8	11.4	10.4	14.9
	1990	12.1	11.9	12.7	4.4	4.7	3.8	13.7	13.3	14.9
Administrative and Manag.	1980	2.7	2.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.0	3.3	2.0
	1990	1.6	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.9	2.2	1.0
Clerical and Related	1980	9.9	7.3	20.1	5.9	4.1	13.4	10.8	8.1	21.6
	1990	8.0	5.9	13.8	1.3	1.2	1.6	9.3	6.7	16.9
Sales Workers	1980	12.7	8.5	29.5	5.9	4.5	11.7	14.3	9.4	33.5
	1990	14.2	11.3	22.1	4.5	3.6	6.6	16.2	12.7	26.0
Service Workers	1980	15.7	16.8	11.6	6.3	6.6	5.3	17.9	19.2	13.0
	1990	13.5	14.4	10.7	5.6	6.3	4.1	15.1	16.0	12.5
Agriculture, Animal Hus.	1980	9.9	9.8	10.3	33.8	32.3	40.1	4.4	4.6	3.7
	1990	13.1	12.6	14.5	59.5	58.5	61.7	3.5	3.8	2.5
Production and Related	1980	25.6	30.4	6.3	26.0	30.7	6.2	25.5	30.3	6.4
	1990	13.0	15.7	5.6	5.3	6.5	2.5	14.6	17.5	6.4
Unclassified	1980	3.0	3.5	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.1	3.3	3.9	1.1
	1990	2.8	2.7	3.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	3.1	3.0	3.5
Not Stated	1980	8.6	9.8	3.7	5.1	5.6	3.3	9.4	10.8	3.8
	1990	21.7	23.6	16.6	17.6	17.4	18.0	22.6	24.8	16.3

6.8 WORKING POPULATION BY INDUSTRY

Industry identifies the type of product or service produced at a place of work. Table 6.9 presents figures on the distribution of usually working population 12 years and over by industry and employment status. In 1990, the primary industries have 15.5 percent, the secondary industries have 18.9 percent and the tertiarly industries have 48.4 percent. It can be observed that the tertiarly industries are the most common employers in Lusaka Province. Three quarters of the self-employed workers are in agriculture, manufacturing, trade and community services, leaving 10.6 percent for the other industries. Unpaid family worker, which is a similar status to that of self-employed, has half of the workers in agriculture and the trade industries (50.7 percent), leaving 13.2 percent for all the remaining industries and 36.1 percent with industry not stated..

Almost two thirds of the workers in the employee category and more than half the workers in the employer category are engaged in the industries of agriculture, manufacturing, transport and community services, leaving 22.0 percent of the workers in the employee category and 23.4 percent of the workers in the employer category for the remaining industries.

The gains in the shares of workers engaged in the industries of agriculture (from 10.3 percent in 1980 to 15.0 percent in 1990), and finance (from 5.4 percent in 1980 to 5.6 percent in 1990), do strongly suggest that economic growth was experienced in these industries over this inter-censal period. By contrast, the losses in the shares of workers engaged in the industries of mining (from 0.8 percent in 1980 to 0.5 percent 1990), electricity (from 1.4 percent in 1980 to 1.3 percent in 1990), construction (from 5.8 percent in 1980 to 5.4 percent in 1990), trade (from 12.1 percent to 10.3 percent), transport (from 8.4 percent to 7.6 percent), and community services (from 34.9 percent to 24.9 percent), suggest that either economic stagnation or recession has been experienced in these industries over this inter censal-period. It could also suggest that there was an increase in the use of capital intensive technologies in these industries during the intercensal period.

Table 6.10 shows the distribution of usual workers in the various industries by employment status. For all industries, the employment status category of employee (64.8 percent) is the most prevalent in Lusaka province in 1990, followed by the status of self-employed (20.3 percent), and unpaid family workers (8.3 percent); employer (2.8 percent) is the least prevalent. The above distribution pattern is observed in all the industries except in the industry of trade, in which self-employed (54.2 percent) is the most prevalent employment status, followed by employee (38.4 percent). When compared, the 1980 and 1990 patterns of distribution of workers by industry and employment status do not show any differences of significance.

Table 6.9

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

Industry and Year		Total Number Working	Self Employed	Employee	Employer	Unpaid Family Worker	Not Stated
Total Number	- 1980	162,261	29,953	128,602	1,528	1,516	662
	- 1990	247,644	50,306	160,450	6,831	20,501	9,556
Lusaka Province	- 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	10.3	35.2	3.8	11.1	64.2	8.1
	- 1990	15.0	20.0	10.0	11.3	47.1	20.2
Mining	- 1980	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.4
	- 1990	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.4
Manufacturing	- 1980	11.7	6.8	12.9	14.6	3.2	6.9
	- 1990	12.2	11.3	14.1	13.2	1.4	7.7
Electricity	- 1980	1.4	0.2	1.7	2.0	-	1.7
	- 1990	1.3	0.3	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.8
Construction	- 1980	5.8	2.0	6.8	4.3	0.4	1.2
	- 1990	5.4	2.8	6.8	7.1	0.6	3.4
Trade	- 1980	12.1	40.5	5.3	19.2	17.5	14.4
	- 1990	10.3	27.4	6.1	7.6	3.6	6.3
Transport	- 1980	8.4	1.7	10.1	7.9	1.7	4.1
	- 1990	7.6	2.5	10.2	9.8	0.5	4.5
Finance	- 1980	5.4	2.5	6.1	6.5	0.5	1.7
	- 1990	5.6	4.9	6.6	6.4	1.7	3.1
Community	- 1980	34.6	6.2	42.2	25.1	5.7	13.4
	- 1990	24.9	16.5	30.6	24.8	5.6	13.5
Other	- 1990	2.9	2.5	2.5	3.1	4.0	9.5
Not Stated	- 1980	9.2	4.7	10.1	9.0	6.5	36.0
	- 1990	14.3	11.7	10.6	14.4	36.1	42.7

Figure 6.6

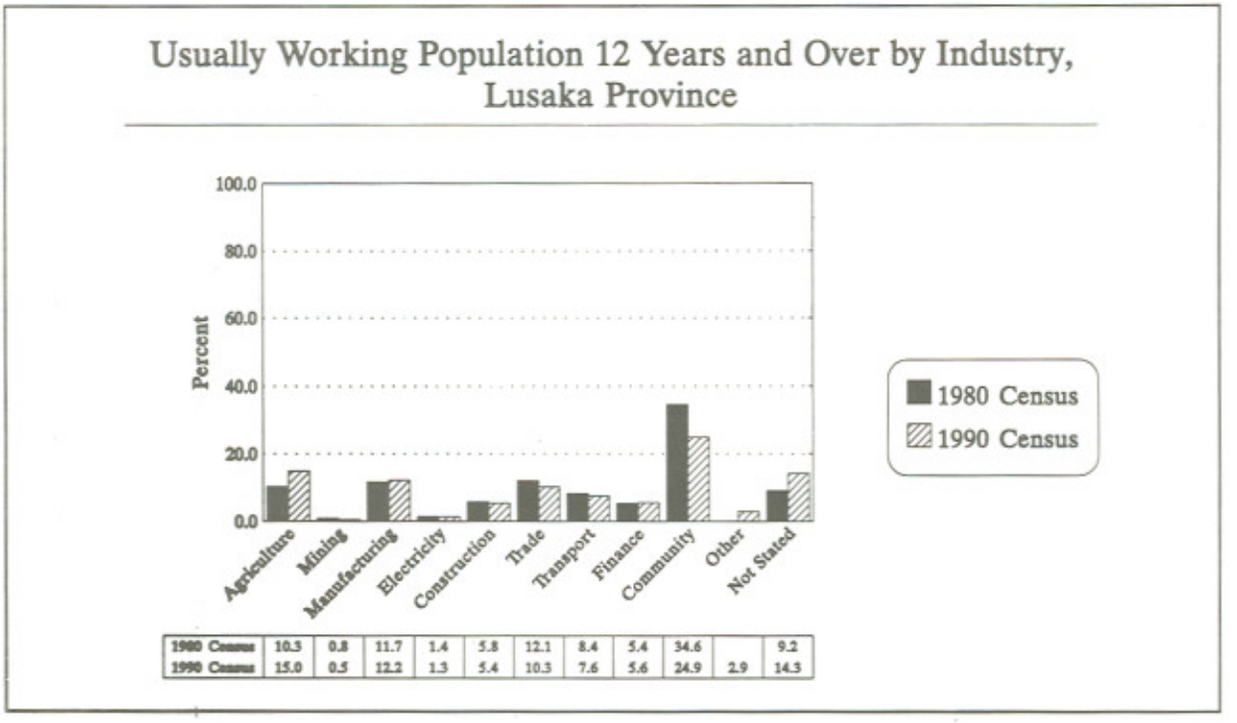


Table 6.10

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

Industry and Year		Total Number Working	Total	Self Employed	Employee	Employer	Unpaid Family Worker	Not Stated
Total Number	- 1980	162,261	100.0	18.5	79.3	0.9	0.9	0.4
	- 1990	247,644	100.0	20.3	64.8	2.8	3.8	3.8
Agriculture	- 1980	16,688	100.0	63.2	29.2	1.0	5.8	0.8
	- 1990	37,222	100.0	27.0	42.9	2.1	25.9	2.1
Mining	- 1980	1,351	100.0	3.2	96.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
	- 1990	1,253	100.0	5.2	87.3	3.9	0.5	3.1
Manufacturing	- 1980	18,919	100.0	10.7	87.6	1.2	0.3	0.2
	- 1990	30,201	100.0	18.8	74.8	3.0	1.0	2.4
Electricity	- 1980	2,251	100.0	1.9	96.3	1.3	-	0.5
	- 1990	3,272	100.0	4.5	89.6	3.4	0.1	2.4
Construction	- 1980	9,462	100.0	6.4	92.7	0.7	0.1	0.1
	- 1990	13,313	100.0	10.4	82.6	3.6	1.0	2.4
Trade	- 1980	19,605	100.0	61.9	34.7	1.5	1.4	0.5
	- 1990	25,383	100.0	54.2	38.4	2.1	2.9	2.4
Transport	- 1980	13,664	100.0	3.7	95.0	0.9	0.2	0.2
	- 1990	18,851	100.0	6.6	87.0	3.6	0.5	2.3
Finance	- 1980	8,699	100.0	8.8	89.9	1.1	0.1	0.1
	- 1990	13,944	100.0	17.8	75.3	3.1	1.6	2.2
Community	- 1980	56,698	100.0	3.3	95.7	0.7	0.1	0.2
	- 1990	61,607	100.0	13.5	79.8	2.7	1.9	2.1
Other	- 1990	7,274	100.0	17.4	55.9	2.9	11.3	12.5
Not Stated	- 1980	14,924	100.0	9.5	87.3	0.9	0.7	1.6
	- 1990	35,324	100.0	16.7	48.0	2.8	20.9	11.6

6.9 UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment exists when the supply of labour exceeds its demand. Unemployment is caused mainly by economic recessions, though demographic trends do affect the growth and composition of the labour force. The number of unemployed persons when measured against the total labour force is called the unemployment rate.

Current unemployment rates by residence and sex are presented in Table 6.11. There is a decline in unemployment from 32.4 percent in 1980 to 12.7 percent in 1990. The decline in female unemployment from 56.8 percent in 1980 to 18.5 percent in 1990 is more than the decline in male unemployment from 21.2 percent in 1980 to 10.2 percent in 1990. In rural areas, unemployment dropped from 37.0 percent in 1980 to 9.6 percent in 1990, whereas it dropped from 31.2 percent in 1980 to 13.4 percent in urban areas in 1990. The decline in unemployment occurred because many people who had been classified as unemployed in 1980 took up informal sector economic activities during the 1980's and because there has been an improvement in the coverage of these activities in the 1990 census compared to the 1980 Census.

Unemployment in the rural areas (9.6 percent) is lower than that in the urban areas (13.4 percent) in 1990; the opposite is true in 1980.

The unemployment rates by district in 1990 shows that they ranged from 7.4 percent in Luangwa district to 13.6 percent in Lusaka Urban district.

Table 6.11

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

Employment Status, Sex and Residence	1980	1990
Lusaka Province		
-Total	32.4	12.7
-Male	21.2	10.2
-Female	56.8	18.5
Residence		
Rural		
-Total	37.0	9.6
-Male	23.9	8.8
-Female	63.1	11.3
Urban		
-Total	31.2	13.4
-Male	20.5	10.5
-Female	55.1	20.2
Districts		
-Luangwa		7.4
-Lusaka Rural		10.0
-Lusaka Urban		13.6

Unemployment rates by age, residence and sex in 1990 are given in Table 6.12. This table shows that unemployment is higher among the young people in the age group 12-29 years than it is for the adult age group of 30 years and over. Similar patterns are observed in the rate of unemployment by age in rural and urban areas and for males and females.

In this province, unemployment among females is higher than that among males at all age-groups. This situation is same in the urban areas. In the rural areas, however, unemployment for females was higher than that of males only for the age-groups 12-49 years and 65 years and over; it is lower than that of males for the age groups 50 to 64 years.

Table 6.12

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

Age Group	Current Unemployment Rates								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	13.7	11.0	20.5	13.3	11.8	16.2	13.8	10.8	21.5
12-19	45.7	42.6	48.8	29.5	29.3	29.8	51.6	47.7	55.6
20-24	26.2	23.8	31.1	21.2	20.6	22.3	27.2	24.4	32.8
25-29	10.7	9.4	14.0	11.1	10.1	13.6	10.6	9.3	14.0
30-34	5.0	4.3	7.0	7.6	6.6	10.4	4.6	4.0	6.5
35-39	3.4	3.2	4.3	5.1	4.7	6.0	3.2	3.0	4.0
40-44	3.1	2.7	4.5	5.1	4.6	6.3	2.8	2.5	4.0
45-49	3.1	2.7	4.4	5.2	4.7	6.1	2.7	2.4	3.9
50-54	3.3	2.9	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.3	2.9	2.5	4.8
55-59	3.9	3.8	4.5	5.3	5.8	4.1	3.4	3.2	4.8
60-64	4.7	4.3	5.8	4.5	4.7	3.8	4.8	4.2	7.7
65+	5.7	4.8	9.2	4.8	4.6	5.5	6.5	5.0	14.3
Not Stated	5.0	4.7	6.0	5.0	3.3	10.0	5.0	5.0	5.3

According to Table 6.13, two thirds of the usually unemployed have either no education or have a low education level of grades 1 to 7; close to one third have grades 8-12 level of educational attainment and 0.2 percent have "A" level and degree level of educational attainment.

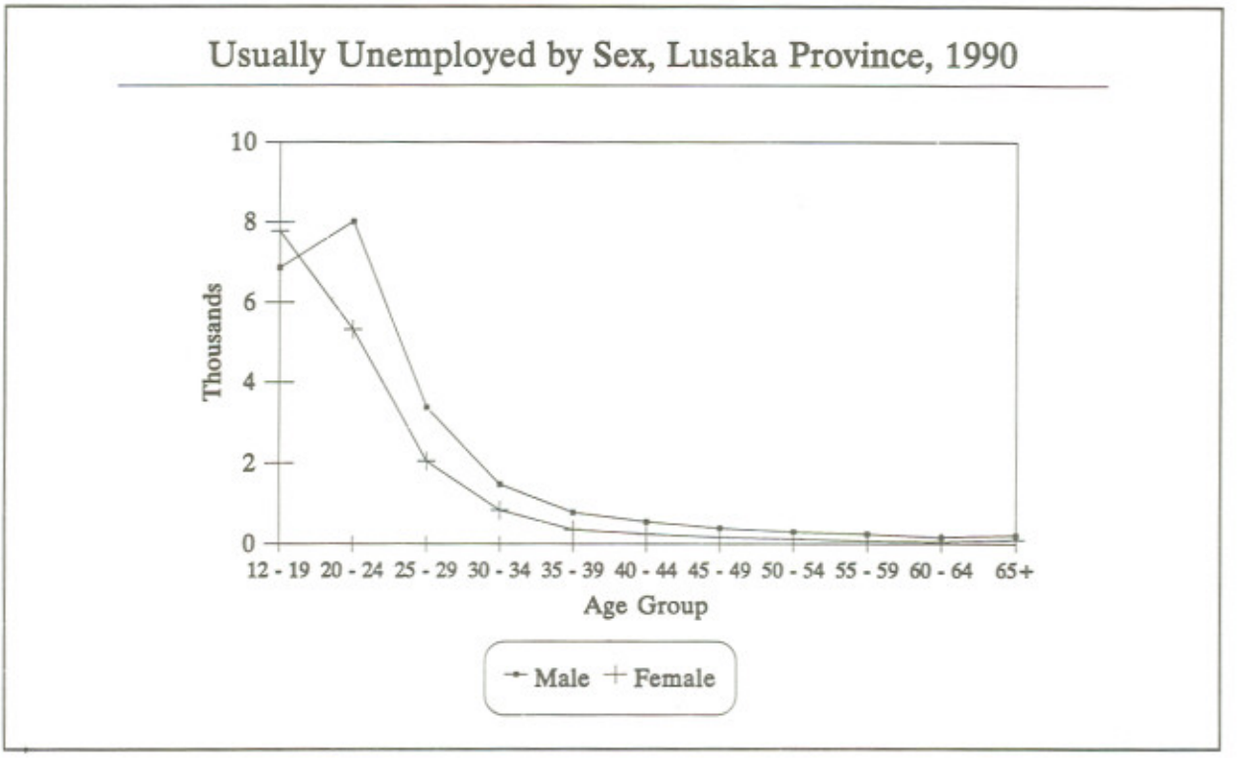
Unemployment appears to arise from poor educational attainment by the affected persons, as shown by the fact that the majority of the unemployed at all age-groups have either no education or have only completed grades 1 to 7. However, unemployment is still higher for persons with a high educational attainment of grades 8-12 years for the young age-groups between 12 and 44 years than for the older age groups of 45 years and over. This appears to suggest that even those with a high level of educational attainment in Lusaka province are not guaranteed of finding jobs.

Table 6.13

Usually Unemployed by Level of Education Completed and Age, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Age Group	Total Number Unemployed	Total	None	Grade 1-7	Grade 8-12	"A" Level	Degree	Not Stated
Total	39,474	100.0	21.7	45.7	30.5	0.1	0.1	1.9
12-19	14,641	100.0	28.3	55.8	13.7	0.0	-	2.2
20-24	13,348	100.0	13.6	41.2	43.6	0.1	0.0	1.7
25-29	5,426	100.0	15.1	38.2	44.8	0.2	0.2	1.5
30-34	2,314	100.0	20.0	39.5	38.5	0.1	0.0	1.9
35-39	1,135	100.0	21.8	33.7	41.4	0.4	0.1	2.6
40-44	800	100.0	33.6	38.7	26.0	0.1	0.3	1.3
45-49	548	100.0	35.2	42.2	19.0	0.7	0.2	2.7
50-54	419	100.0	45.6	40.6	10.0	0.2	0.2	3.4
55-59	312	100.0	45.5	41.4	10.6	0.3	-	2.2
60-64	216	100.0	44.9	45.9	4.6	-	-	4.6
65+	301	100.0	65.4	27.2	4.7	-	-	2.7
Not Stated	14	100.0	28.6	28.6	21.4	-	-	21.4

Figure 6.7



The Marital Status of the Unemployed

According to Table 6.14, close to three quarters of the unemployed in the Lusaka region are single, one sixth are married, leaving 5.7 percent for the remaining marital status categories. The above findings suggest that unemployment has the effect of stopping the affected persons from getting married. Obviously this is because an unemployed person finds it very difficult to support a family financially. Thus, unemployment could reduce fertility if most of the births take place in marriages.

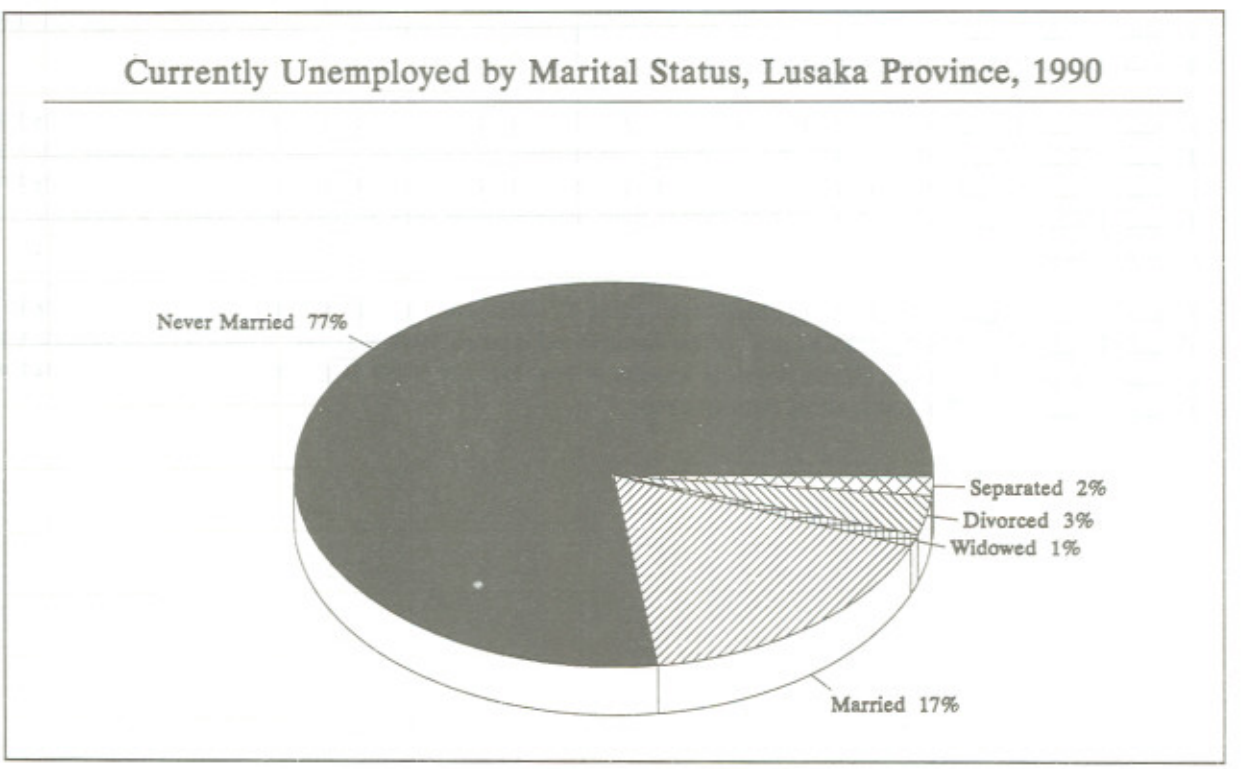
In urban areas it is even more difficult for the unemployed to support a family; hence there are more unemployed persons (three quarters) who are single than there are in the rural areas (two thirds). The differences in the distribution of the unemployed over the various marital status categories between males and females are not significant.

Table 6.14

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

Residence and Sex	Total Number Unemployed	Marital Status						
		Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not Stated
Total								
Both Sexes	38,899	100.0	73.2	15.9	1.0	3.1	1.6	5.2
Male	21,995	100.0	72.9	18.1	0.4	1.3	0.8	6.5
Female	16,904	100.0	73.6	12.9	1.8	5.6	2.6	3.5
Rural								
Both Sexes	5,203	100.0	66.6	21.5	1.4	4.2	2.2	4.1
Male	3,233	100.0	65.6	25.1	0.5	2.3	1.3	5.2
Female	1,970	100.0	68.2	15.5	2.8	7.4	3.8	2.3
Urban								
Both Sexes	33,696	100.0	74.2	15.0	0.9	3.0	1.5	5.4
Male	18,762	100.0	74.2	16.9	0.4	1.1	0.7	6.7
Female	14,934	100.0	74.3	12.6	1.6	5.3	2.5	3.7

Figure 6.8



6.10 SUMMARY

There has been an increase of 54.3 percent in the working-age population in Lusaka province between 1980 and 1990. The increase in female working-age population (58.5 percent) is higher than the increase in male working-age population (50.5 percent).

The much higher increase in urban working age population (63.8 percent) compared to the rural increase (17.4 percent) is probably caused by rural-urban and urban-urban migration.

Most of the increase in the working-age population of 54.3 percent went to boost the economically inactive population, which increased by 82.2 percent, compared to the lower 27.6 percent increase of the labour force. Four fifths of the labour force and six sevenths of the inactive population reside in urban areas in 1990. Homemaking is a more important (40.9 percent) cause of economic inactivity than full-time study (34.4 percent). While males are economically inactive mainly due to studying (58.8 percent), females are inactive mainly due to homemaking (57.5 percent).

Eighty seven percent of the labour force is reported employed in the province in 1990. The spectacular increase of 128.4 percent in the female employed population is much higher than the increase of males (48.9 percent). Females have registered a very high increase in employment because of their increased participation in informal sector activities, as well as the improved coverage of these activities in the 1990 Census compared to the 1980 census.

Lusaka province has registered a big decline of 50.0 percent in the unemployed population. The rise in informal sector activities and the improved enumeration of such activities in 1990 are responsible for the decline in unemployment. The majority of the unemployed are aged 12 to 29 years.

Two thirds of the work force in this province are either employees or employers. The self-employed and unpaid family workers together account for only 28.6 percent in 1990.

The majority of the workers in the province have occupations which are typical of the secondary and tertiarly industries. This is due to the fact that the secondary and tertiarly industries in Lusaka province together employ the majority of the workers. The reason for gains in workers in some occupations and losses in others, between 1980 and 1990, is that workers have had to change their occupation as they shifted from declining industries to growth industries.

Unemployment is higher among young people aged 12 to 29 years than for the adults aged 30 years and over. Although the educational background of most of the unemployed is poor, those who have a high level of educational attainment are quite substantial. Unemployment appears to have had the effect of preventing the affected persons from getting married. This could affect fertility levels.

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. In this chapter an attempt is made to examine and analyse the situation of children, youth and women with regards to their data items from the census:

- Population 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 the age group of 0-14 years), whereas a youth is a person within age group 15-24 years.

7.2 POPULATION CHANGE, COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

Population Change

Population change refers to the increase or decrease in population size. This change may thus be positive or negative. Population change over a period of ten years (from 1980 to 1990) has been studied to come up with the average annual growth rate.

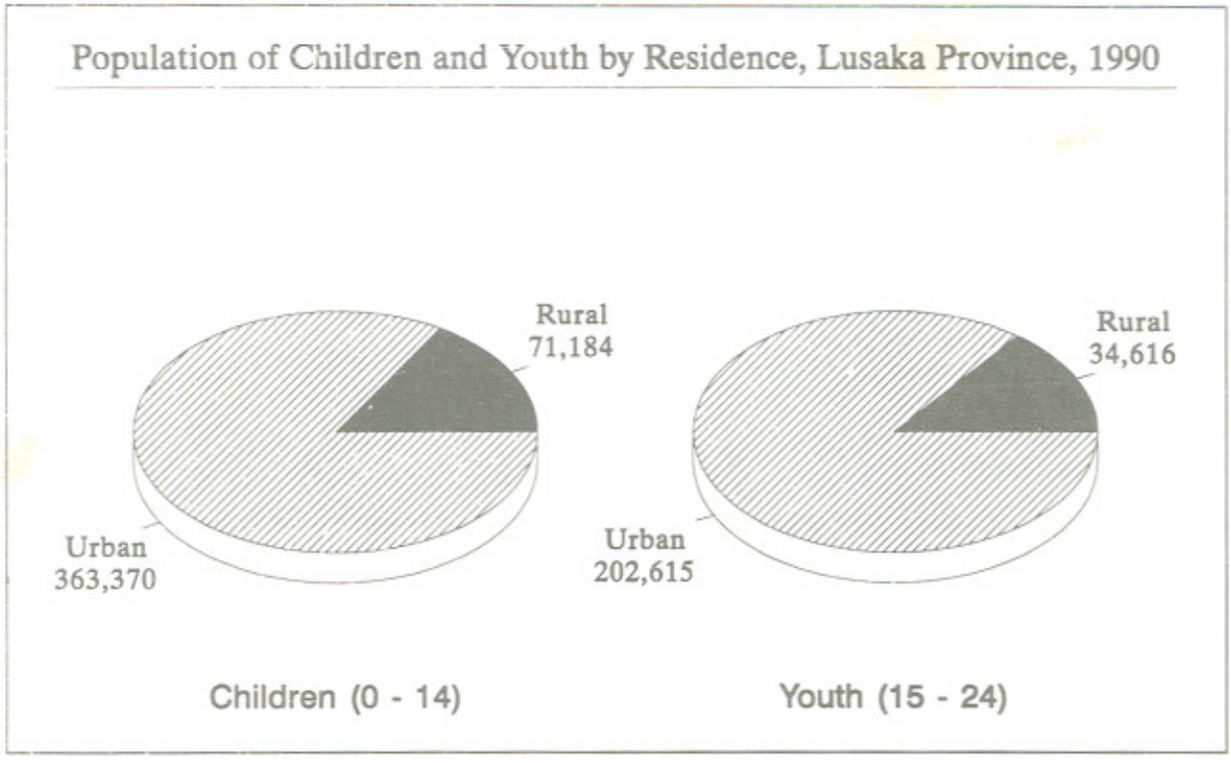
Table 7.1 shows the rate of growth of children and youth in Lusaka Province between 1980 and 1990. During this period, the youth population increased at a rate of 5.5 percent, which is higher than that of children (2.7 percent). This means that the number of youth is growing much faster than the number of children. The growth rate of both children and youth in the rural part of the province is much lower than that of the urban. As a matter of fact, the youth population in urban areas almost doubled, from 111,030 in 1980 to 202,615 in 1990.

Table 7.1

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

	Age Group	Residence	Total Population		Average Annual Growth Rate (%) 1980-1990
			1980	1990	
Children	0 - 14	Total	331,461	437,554	2.7
		Rural	67,091	71,184	0.6
		Urban	264,370	363,370	3.2
Youth	15 - 24	Total	138,957	237,231	5.5
		Rural	27,927	34,616	2.2
		Urban	111,030	202,615	6.2

Figure 7.1



Population Composition and Distribution

Lusaka Province has a population of 987,102, of which 494,883 are male and 492,219 female. Calculation of the proportion of children and youth with regards the total population is shown in Table 7.2. The table shows that the province is composed of 44 and 24 percent children and youth, respectively. Together, they make up more than two thirds of the total population. Figure 7.2 shows that the majority of children and youth live in Lusaka Urban.

Table 7.2

Population Under 25 Years as a Proportion of Total Population by Sex and Broad Age Group, Lusaka Province, 1990

Age Group	Sex	Number	Proportion of Total Population
0-14	Both Sexes	434,554	44.0
	Male	211,382	42.7
	Female	223,172	45.3
15-24	Both Sexes	237,231	24.0
	Male	112,291	22.7
	Female	124,940	25.4

With the under 25 years population of Lusaka being so high, the province may be said to have very young population. A young population tends to have an in-built momentum for population growth. This is due to a large number of young people entering the reproductive ages (15-49 years). A young population also has adverse economic implications. To mention but one, enormous amounts of resources have to be are diverted to provide social services like health and education, leaving little resources for future investment and savings.

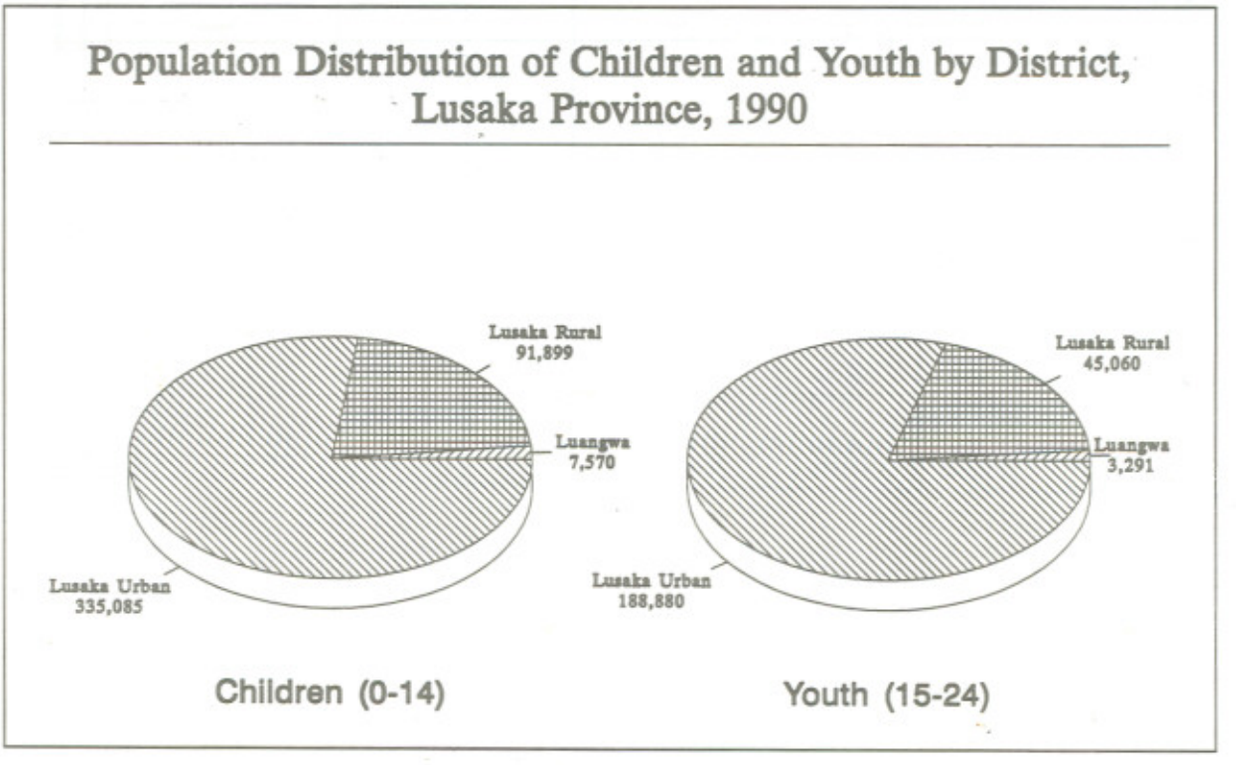
Population distribution and sex ratio of children and youth within the districts of Lusaka Province are presented in Table 7.3. On the whole, female children and youth in the province outnumber the males. Amongst the districts, Lusaka-urban has the lowest sex ratio of 88 males per 100 females.

Table 7.3

Population Distribution and Sex Ratio of Children and Youth by District, Lusaka Province, 1990

District	Population	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Lusaka Province	Children	434,554	211,382	223,172	94.7
	Youth	237,231	112,291	124,940	89.9
Luangwa					
	Children	7,570	3,702	3,868	95.7
	Youth	3,291	1,608	1,683	95.5
Lusaka Rural					
	Children	91,899	45,134	46,765	96.5
	Youth	45,060	22,092	22,968	96.2
Lusaka Urban					
	Children	335,085	162,545	172,539	94.2
	Youth	188,880	88,591	100,289	88.3

Figure 7.2



7.3 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

As discussed in the previous text, Lusaka Province has a very young population. Unfortunately, the participation of youth in the development of the province is low. Their participation is hampered by low levels of education completed and inadequate job opportunities, to mention but a few. Thus, the unemployment rates are high amongst the youth compared to other age groups. In this section, marital status, fertility, literacy, education of children and youth and their economic activities are discussed.

Marital Status of the Youth

Table 7.4 reveals that the majority of youth aged 15-19 years have never married, though notably the proportion of males is higher than for females. It is generally observed that women marry much earlier than men. For instance, in age group 20-24 years, over half (56 percent) of young women are married compared to 17 percent of the young men. The average ages at marriage for males and females in Lusaka Province are 27 and 22 years, respectively, which also agrees with the general pattern of males marrying females who are younger than themselves (see Chapter 8).

It can be observed that there are some differences in the proportion of married and/or never married youth between rural and urban areas. For instance, the proportion of married youth is higher in rural than urban areas, more so for the female than male youth. This may also be explained by the difference in age at marriage of rural and urban males and females. In rural areas, age at marriage is lower for both males and females than that for those urban areas. This average age at marriage tends to increase with an increase in the level of education (see Chapter 8), implying that youth in rural areas spend less years in school than those in urban areas.

Table 7.4

Youth by Age, Sex, Marital Status and Residence, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Residence	Age Group	Sex	Total		Marital Status					
			Population	Percentage	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not Stated
Lusaka Province	15-19	Male	58,945	100.0	91.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.4
		Female	67,138	100.0	76.7	17.7	0.1	0.6	0.6	4.3
	20-24	Male	53,346	100.0	75.1	16.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	7.1
		Female	57,800	100.0	36.6	55.6	0.5	2.7	1.6	3.0
Rural	15-19	Male	9,559	100.0	90.7	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	7.4
		Female	9,735	100.0	70.3	24.2	0.2	1.1	0.8	3.4
	20-24	Male	7,603	100.0	68.7	23.6	0.0	0.9	0.8	6.0
		Female	7,717	100.0	28.5	61.3	0.7	4.4	2.3	2.8
Urban	15-19	Male	49,386	100.0	91.3	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.4
		Female	57,403	100.0	77.8	16.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	4.4
	20-24	Male	45,743	100.0	76.2	15.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	7.3
		Female	50,083	100.0	37.9	54.7	0.5	2.4	1.5	3.0

Fertility of Female Youth

Table 7.5 shows the proportion of female youth in Lusaka Province who have had a birth. Over half (53 percent) of those aged between 20 and 24 years have had a birth. The proportion of female youth in rural areas who have had a birth is higher than for the female youth in urban areas. Support to this may be rendered from Chapter 8 where it is indicated that female youth in rural areas experience higher fertility levels than those in urban areas. This could be attributed to rural girls and young women completing very low levels of education or having not been to school at all, which contributes to early childbearing.

Table 7.5

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

Age Group/Residence	Total Females	Females who have had a Birth	Proportion of Females who have had a Birth
Lusaka Province			
15-19	67,138	8,985	13.4
20-24	57,800	30,800	53.3
Rural			
15-19	9,735	1,735	17.8
20-24	7,717	4,795	62.1
Urban			
15-19	57,403	7,250	12.6
20-24	50,083	26,005	51.9

Children and Youth who can Read and Write

The proportion of children and youth who can read and write in the province has been presented by age in Table 7.6. At least a fifth of children aged 5-9 years, regardless of sex, can read and write. In age group 10-14 years, the difference in proportion of those who are able to read and write between female and male children is very minimal.

Table 7.6

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

Age Group	Sex	Total Population	Persons who can Read and Write	Proportion of Persons who can Read and Write
5-9	Both Sexes	143,051	29,436	20.6
	Male	69,784	13,989	20.0
	Female	73,267	15,447	21.1
10-14	Both Sexes	132,502	92,673	69.9
	Male	63,006	44,173	70.1
	Female	69,496	48,500	69.8
15-19	Both Sexes	126,083	107,008	84.9
	Male	58,945	51,319	87.1
	Female	67,138	55,689	82.9
20-24	Both Sexes	111,146	95,736	86.1
	Male	53,346	47,765	89.5
	Female	57,800	47,971	83.0

About 85 percent of youth in the province are literate. It can be observed that higher proportions of young men than women are literate. For instance, in age group 20-24 years, 90 percent of males compared to 83 percent of females are able to read and write.

Education Level Completed by Youth

Further, the percentage of youth by their highest level of education completed is shown in Table 7.7. Close to 60 percent of youth in age group 15-19 years have completed primary level of education. Almost an equal proportion of male and female teenagers have completed at least secondary school in the same age group.

There is a large difference in the proportion of male and female youth in age group 20-24 years with regards to their highest level of education achieved. The majority of male youth (52 percent) have completed at least secondary level of education whilst the majority of female youth (44 percent) have only completed primary school. This indicates that more young men than young women have completed higher levels of education.

Table 7.7

Population (15-24 Years) by Highest Level of Education Completed, Age and Sex, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Age Group	Sex	Total Population	Level of Education Completed				
			Total Percentage	No Schooling	Primary	Secondary+	Not Stated
15-19	Both Sexes	123,807	100.0	13.6	57.4	27.1	1.9
	Male	57,960	100.0	11.4	58.9	27.7	2.0
	Female	65,847	100.0	15.7	56.0	26.5	1.8
20-24	Both Sexes	108,844	100.0	13.7	40.6	44.5	1.2
	Male	52,109	100.0	10.6	36.6	51.7	1.1
	Female	56,735	100.0	16.3	44.3	38.4	1.0

Economic Activity of Children and Youth

Table 7.8 shows that over 70 percent of both male and female children are full-time students. As observed earlier on, the proportion of boys who are students is higher than that for girls. Also, high proportions of boys and girls in urban areas are students compared to those in rural areas.

In age group 15-19 years, 60 percent of the male youth are full-time students compared to 44 percent of their female counterparts. A further 18 percent of the female and only 2 percent of male youth are full-time housewives/homemakers.

In the older age group (20-24 years), whereas 48 percent of males are economically active and employed, 47 percent of their female counterparts are economically inactive and full-time housewives. Hence, information in this table emphasizes the fact that more females marry earlier than males. It should be noted that almost half the proportions of females are married in both rural and urban parts of Lusaka (i.e 47 percent each), compared to less than 2 percent of the male youth..

It is observed that there are more economically active children and youth in the rural than urban areas. This may indicate that children and youth in the rural part of Lusaka opt for employment as opposed to school for various reasons. One major reason may be due to inadequate school facilities in rural areas. On the part of girls and female youth, other reasons may be due to marriage and childbearing.

Table 7.8

Children and Youth (12-24 Years) by Age, Sex, Nature of Usual Economic Activity and Residence, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Residence	Age Group	Sex	Total		Economically Active		Economically Inactive			Not Stated
			Population	Percentage	Employed	Unemployed	Full-time Housewife/ Homemaker	Full-time Student	Others	
Lusaka Province	12-14	Male	36,768	100.0	4.1	3.3	1.1	77.0	12.1	2.4
		Female	41,535	100.0	4.4	3.6	2.9	72.4	13.8	2.8
	15-19	Male	58,945	100.0	13.2	9.6	1.7	59.7	13.0	2.8
		Female	67,138	100.0	9.4	9.3	18.1	43.9	16.0	3.3
	20-24	Male	53,346	100.0	48.2	15.0	1.4	21.4	10.8	3.2
		Female	57,800	100.0	20.5	9.2	46.7	9.6	11.0	2.9
Rural	12-14	Male	6,178	100.0	13.3	5.4	1.5	61.4	15.6	2.7
		Female	6,265	100.0	13.5	5.1	4.5	57.7	16.4	2.8
	15-19	Male	9,559	100.0	24.4	10.1	1.8	48.3	12.8	2.6
		Female	9,735	100.0	21.5	9.5	20.9	31.4	14.2	2.4
	20-24	Male	7,603	100.0	58.2	15.1	1.9	12.9	9.1	2.7
		Female	7,717	100.0	28.1	8.0	47.3	4.7	9.6	2.3
Urban	12-14	Male	30,590	100.0	2.2	2.8	1.1	80.1	11.4	2.4
		Female	35,270	100.0	2.8	3.4	2.6	75.0	13.4	2.8
	15-19	Male	49,386	100.0	11.0	9.5	1.6	61.9	13.1	2.8
		Female	57,403	100.0	7.3	9.3	17.6	46.0	16.4	3.4
	20-24	Male	45,743	100.0	46.5	15.0	1.3	22.8	11.1	3.2
		Female	50,083	100.0	19.3	9.4	46.7	10.3	11.3	3.0

Figure 7.3 shows that both male and female youth are mostly students although the proportion of males is noticeably higher than for females. Between ages 20 and 24 years, close to half of male youth are employed compared to only a fifth of female youth. Most of the female youth in this age group are married (see Figure 7.4).

Figure 7.3

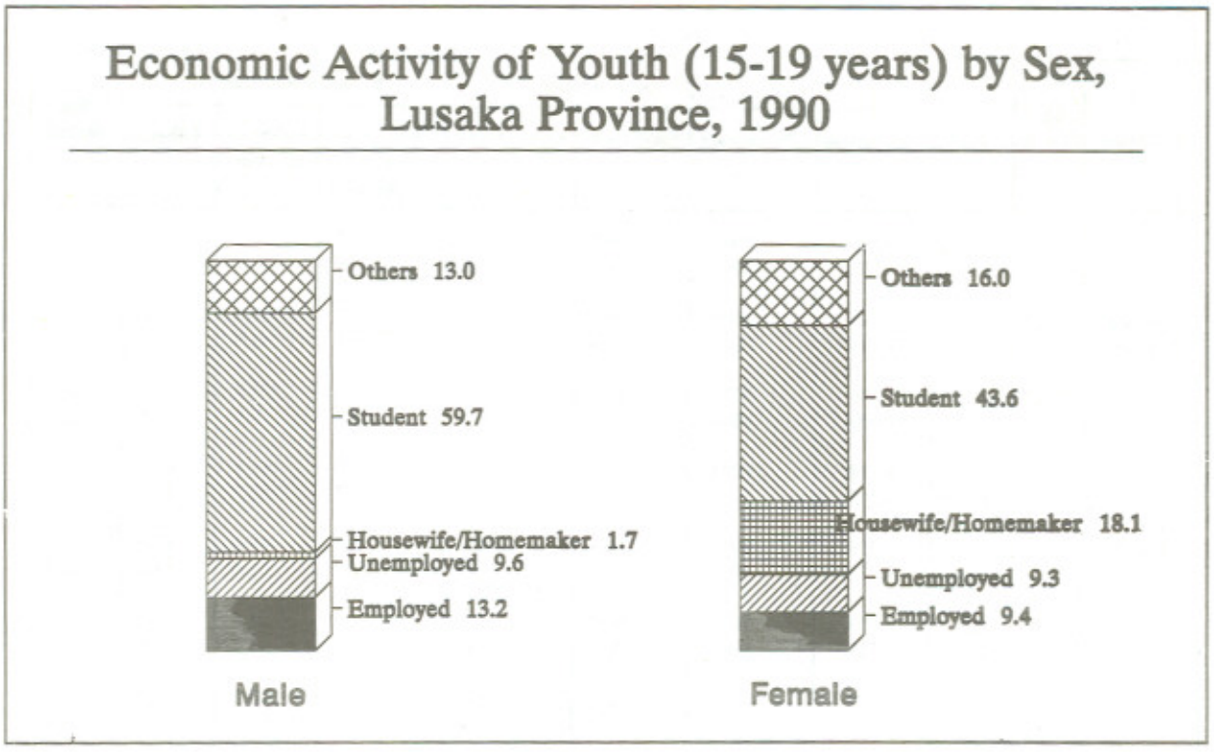
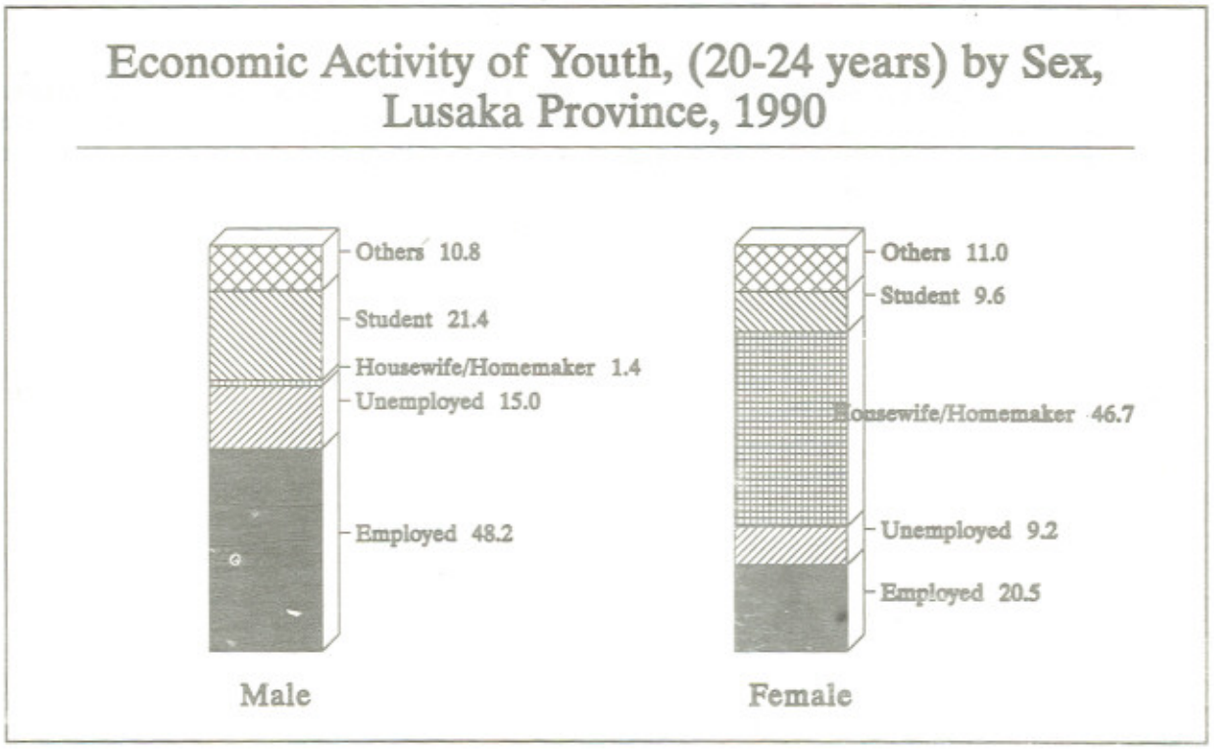


Figure 7.4



Youth Unemployment Rates

The number of unemployed persons (15-24 years) in Lusaka Province measured against its total labour force (i.e unemployment rate) by age is shown in Table 7.9.

The unemployment rate of youth aged 15-19 years is 34 percent. The youth in age group 20-24 years experience lower unemployment rates as opposed to those aged between 15-19 years. In general, more young women than men are unemployed throughout the province.

However, unemployment among the youth (regardless of sex) is substantially higher in urban than rural areas. For instance, in age group 15-19 years, the unemployment rate for youth in urban areas is 39 and 17 percent for those in rural areas.

The large difference in unemployment rates between youth in rural and urban areas may be due to the fact that it is easier for youth to be employed in rural than urban areas. Most of the rural youth either own small pieces of farming land or are employed as subsistence farmers unlike the youth in urban areas.

Table 7.9

Unemployment Rate of Youth by Age, Sex and Residence, Lusaka Province, 1990

Age Group/Residence	Sex	Total Labour Force	Unemployed Population	Unemployment Rate (%)
Lusaka Province				
15-19	Both Sexes	35,986	12,048	33.5
	Male	19,038	5,697	29.9
	Female	16,948	6,351	37.5
20-24	Both Sexes	54,084	13,071	24.2
	Male	35,988	7,803	21.7
	Female	18,096	5,268	29.1
Rural				
15-19	Both Sexes	9,387	1,560	16.6
	Male	5,268	825	15.7
	Female	4,119	735	17.8
20-24	Both Sexes	8,795	1,309	
	Male	6,024	858	14.9
	Female	2,771	451	14.2
				16.3
Urban				
15-19	Both Sexes	26,599	10,488	
	Male	13,770	4,872	39.4
	Female	12,829	5,616	35.4
				43.8
20-24	Both Sexes	45,289	11,762	
	Male	29,964	6,945	26.0
	Female	15,325	4,817	23.2
				31.4

7.4 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN

Women's contribution in the development of the economy is usually undervalued by both policy makers and planners. Mainly, this is due to the fact that little effort is made to quantify women's economic activities or to value the output of their work. The majority of women do not participate fully in decision-making in the various economic sectors. Hence, 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 household heads and women in general are discussed.

Female Household Heads

Lusaka Province has 13 percent of it's total households (173, 687) headed by women. The proportion is slightly higher in rural than urban areas. Among the districts, Luangwa has the highest (22 percent) proportion of female household heads, while Lusaka Urban has the lowest (12 percent).

Marital Status of Female Household Heads

Table 7.10 shows that throughout the province, the majority of female household heads are widowed, with proportions of about 80 percent and over. Other high proportions of female household heads are those divorced and separated. The proportion of married women who are heads of households is almost negligible in comparison to the rest of the proportions. This means that to a large extent, women only become heads of household when they no longer have a spouse, due to death and marriage break-ups (divorce and separation).

Table 7.10.

Female Household Heads as a Proportion of Total Household Heads by Marital Status, Residence and District, Lusaka Province, 1990

Residence/District	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not Stated
Lusaka Province							
Total	12.6	26.5	2.1	82.5	68.8	58.4	11.6
Rural	14.2	13.9	2.5	83.1	67.2	53.0	11.0
Urban	12.3	28.9	2.0	82.3	70.5	59.7	11.9
District							
Luangwa	21.6	20.2	2.5	90.9	74.0	62.7	9.2
Lusaka Rural	12.7	15.4	2.4	79.4	61.4	51.8	11.5
Lusaka Urban	12.4	29.5	2.0	83.0	71.3	59.6	11.8

Educational Status of Women

The highest level of education completed by persons 15 years and above is shown in Table 7.11. The data shows that whereas the majority of men in the province have completed secondary school, most of the women have only completed primary education, with 44 percent each. A quarter of the women have had no schooling compared to 13 percent of the men.

Table 7.11

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

Sex	Total		Level of Education Completed				
	Population	Percentage	No Schooling	Primary	Secondary	Higher Education	Not Stated
Male	277,408	100.0	12.9	41.1	43.7	1.1	1.2
Female	263,707	100.0	25.4	43.8	29.1	0.4	1.3

Table 7.12 shows that of the total female heads of households (21,922), majority (38 percent) have never been to formal school. The highest proportion of those who have been to school have completed secondary education with 31 percent.

Rural and urban areas show vast differences. Over two thirds (70 percent) of women heading households in rural areas have never attended school. Of those that have been to school, majority of them (21 percent) have only completed primary level of education. In urban areas, less than one third of female heads of households have never attended school. Out of those who have been to school, the majority have completed secondary level of education. A negligible proportion in both rural and urban areas comprises those who have completed higher education levels.

Table 7.12

Female Household Heads by Highest Level of Education Completed and Residence, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Level of Education	Total	Rural	Urban
Never Attended	37.8	70.2	30.2
Primary	28.3	20.9	30.1
Secondary	31.1	7.1	36.7
Higher Education	0.8	0.1	1.0
Not Stated	1.9	1.7	2.0
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Female Heads	21,922	4,142	17,780
Total Household Heads	173,687	29,197	144,490

Employment Status of Women

The employment status of working women in Lusaka is presented in Table 7.11. Of the total working population, 27 percent are women. Rural and urban proportions are 32 and 26 percent, respectively. Throughout the province, over half of the working female are unpaid family workers. However, the proportion of unpaid family workers is higher in urban than rural areas, i.e 60 and 52 percent, respectively. The lowest proportion of women, with respect to employment status, is that of employers, which is closely followed by employees.

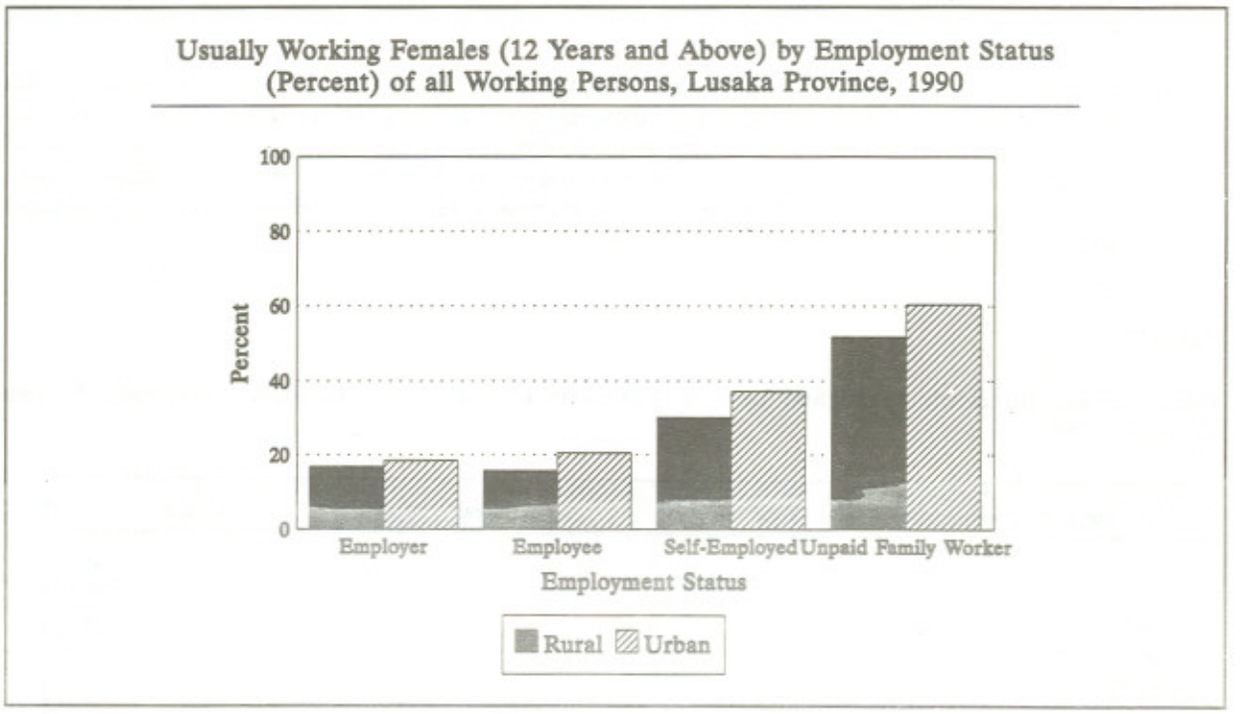
Figure 7.5 illustrates that, the proportions of working females with regards their employment status are higher in urban than rural areas.

Table 7.13

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

Employment Status	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	26.8	31.5	25.8
Employer	18.1	16.8	18.3
Employee	20.0	15.7	20.4
Self-Employed	35.7	30.1	37.3
Unpaid Family Workers	55.0	51.8	60.4
Not Stated	39.3	44.7	38.4

Figure 7.5



The occupation status of the working females with regards their employment status is shown in Table 7.14. In Lusaka Province, the highest proportion of working females are clerical and related workers, i.e 46 percent. The lowest proportion of working females are production and transport workers, with 12 percent. High proportions of females who are unpaid family workers are in the occupations of clerical, sales, service and agriculture.

Table 7.14

Usually Working Females (12 Years and Older) as a Proportion of Total Usually Working Population by Occupation and Employment Status, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Occupation	Total	Employment Status				
		Employer	Employee	Self-Employed	Unpaid Family Worker	Not Stated
Total	26.8	18.1	20.0	35.7	55.0	39.3
Professional/Technical and Related Workers	28.0	24.0	28.8	11.4	36.8	29.9
Admin. Managerial Workers	14.0	12.5	14.0	16.9	17.6	12.0
Clerical and Related Workers	46.3	41.4	46.7	32.8	46.6	46.8
Sales Workers	41.7	25.6	25.6	46.8	60.2	46.7
Service Workers	21.4	15.9	19.9	43.8	71.9	30.9
Agriculture Husbandry, Forestry and Fishery	30.0	16.4	14.8	27.9	49.8	36.3
Production, Transport and Labourers	11.6	11.4	8.2	26.3	41.3	16.2
Unclassified Occupations	29.5	14.9	17.8	37.8	64.4	50.1
Not Stated	20.5	27.2	7.8	21.9	59.3	43.1

Table 7.15 shows the industrial category and employment status of women in Lusaka Province. The major industries in which women are concentrated are agriculture; wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels; finance, insurance and real estates; and community, social and personal services. In these industries, most of the women are either unpaid family workers or self-employed. Less than 30 percent of total employers and/or employees are women, in the industries mentioned above. This may be attributed to the fact that women have very low educational qualifications which limit their choice and chance of being in gainful employment.

There are low proportions of women in the industries of electricity, gas and water, construction and allied workers and transport, storage and communication. Women are seen to keep away from industries like these which are male-dominated. This may be due to the heavy duty work in these industries which is perceived to be more suitable for men than women. Other than the constraint put in place by custom and belief that women are not suited to factory work, discriminatory legistration could contribute to low proportions of women in factory occupations. For instance, the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, Chapter 505 of the laws of Zambia which discriminates against women in industrial employment by way of prohibiting them from undertaking night work in any industrial employment.

Table 7.15

Usually Working Females (12 Years and Older) as a Proportion of Total Usually Working Population by Industrial Category and Employment Status, Lusaka Province, 1990

Industry	Total	Employment Status				
		Employer	Employee	Self-Employed	Unpaid Family Worker	Not Stated
Total	26.8	18.1	20.0	35.7	55.0	39.3
Agric., Hunting, Forestry and Fishery	28.0	15.6	14.8	28.3	49.9	35.0
Mining and Quarrying	11.6	14.3	10.9	23.1	0	12.8
Manufacturing	16.2	14.5	13.5	25.2	39.9	20.5
Electricity, Gas and Water	8.2	9.8	8.2	7.5	0	10.2
Construction and Allied Repairs	3.1	2.1	2.9	3.0	19.2	4.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	38.3	27.2	26.4	45.8	61.9	42.4
Transport, Storage and Communication	9.0	7.6	9.4	4.1	7.2	8.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estates	31.6	22.4	29.6	40.1	42.4	34.3
Community, Social and Personal Service	30.6	22.9	28.1	41.2	61.6	36.8
Unclassified Industry	32.8	27.0	21.9	35.2	62.6	52.3
Not Stated	37.1	22.8	23.6	40.2	61.2	48.1

7.5 SUMMARY

During the period between 1980 and 1990, the number of children has grown at a rate which is about half (2.7 percent) of that of youth (5.5 percent) in Lusaka Province. The children and youth in the rural part of the province have experienced much lower average annual growth rates (0.6 and 2.2 percent) than their counterparts in the urban part (3.2 and 6.2 percent). However, the proportion of children as a percentage of the total population is higher than the youth. Altogether, the children and youth make up 68 percent of the total population. Calculated sex ratios indicate that females under 25 years outnumber their male counterparts throughout the province.

With regards to marital status, the majority (75 percent) of the male youth remain unmarried by the age of 24 years unlike their female counterparts who are mostly (56 percent) married by then. Regardless of sex, the youth in rural areas are seen to marry more than those in urban areas of Lusaka. Thus, it is not surprising that higher proportions of female youth in rural areas have had a birth than those in urban areas. However, this is not to say all births take place within marital union. Concerning the educational status of youth, a low proportion of them have had no schooling. Most of those in age group 15-19 years regardless of sex have completed primary education. In all, over 80 percent of youth in Lusaka Province are literate, with the proportion for males being higher than females.

A third of the youth in age group 15-19 years are unemployed. Unemployment rates for teenage girls and young women are generally higher than those for teenage boys and young men. Regardless of sex, urban areas have youth unemployment rates which are much higher than those for rural areas. In age group 20-24 years, unemployment rates for youth in rural and urban areas are 15 and 26 percent, respectively

Data presented in this chapter shows that female heads of households make up 13 percent of the total household heads. Most of these female heads of households are widowed and have never attended school, i.e 83 and 38 percent, respectively. The proportion of those who have never attended school is much higher in rural than urban areas.

Generally, women have a lower educational status than men because whilst the majority of men have completed secondary education, the majority of women have only completed primary school with an equal proportion of 44 percent each. In the province, only 27 percent of the total working population are women. The majority of these are unpaid family workers. It is observed that working women are concentrated in industries like Agriculture, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels; Finance, Insurance and Real Estates; and Community, Social and Personal Services.

Very low proportions of the working women have been observed in industries like Construction and Allied Repairs which are physically demanding and perceived to be more suitable for men than women. Despite the weight of custom and belief that women are not suited to factory work, this has also been due to discriminatory legislation in the country.

CHAPTER 8

NUPTIALITY AND FERTILITY

8.1 INTRODUCTION

Fertility and nuptiality data are used by planners and policy makers in evaluating some of the existing population policies and programmes. Various users may use information on divorces and separations to explain the problem of distressed children at household level. Information on female headed households cross-classified by marital status is equally useful in explaining the characteristics of these households.

Census fertility data has been used in several ways in Zambia. For instance, 1980 Population Census information was used in the formulation of Zambia's Population Policy by Government. During the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, information on nuptiality and fertility for all persons aged 12 years and above was collected and was used to derive nuptiality and fertility patterns in Zambia on the following :-

- Marital Status, i.e. whether a person is married, separated, divorced, widowed or never married (question P-24 of the census questionnaire in Appendix II).
- Age at first marriage (question P-25 of the census questionnaire in Appendix II).

For females aged 12 years and over the following information was solicited pertaining to fertility:-

- Whether they have had a live birth (question F-1),
- Age at first live birth (question F-2),
- Number of children ever born and are still living by sex (question F-3),
- Number of children dead by sex (question F-4).

The last two sets of variables were also collected for females who had given birth in the last 12 months.

8.2 CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Fertility

Fertility refers to the frequency of occurrence of births or more specifically live births within populations.

Nuptiality

Nuptiality refers to the frequency, characteristics and dissolution of marriages in a population. Marriage is a characteristic which together with birth and death can be conceived to be a vital event in one's life cycle.

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

Refers to the average age at which those who marry before age 50, marry. It is computed from the proportions of persons who are in the "never married" marital category corresponding to five-year age groups from 15-54 years.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

Ratio of live births in a specified period (usually a calendar year) to the average population in that period. The ratio is expressed as per 1,000 persons.

Child-Woman Ratio (CWR)

The CWR (Fertility Ratio) is the number of children per 1,000 females of child-bearing age. Various ages have been used, but commonly (as is the case in this Chapter) the numerator refers to children aged 0-4 years and the denominator refers to females aged 15-49 years.

General Fertility Rate (GFR)

Ratio of live births in a specified period (usually a calendar year) to the average number of women of childbearing ages (taken as 15-49 years). It is commonly expressed as per 1,000 women of childbearing period 15-49 years.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The TFR represents the number of children that a female would have from 15 to 49 years if the prevailing age-specific fertility rates of childbearing were to persist.

Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)

GRR is the average number of daughters a female would give birth to if she experiences a given set of age-specific fertility rates throughout the reproductive ages and assuming that the females would survive to 49 years.

Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)

The average number of daughters a female would give birth to if she experiences a given set of age-specific fertility rates throughout the reproductive ages and taking in to account the rate at which the females would die before the end of their reproductive life (before 49 years). The NRR measures the number of females a woman leave behind to replace her given a particular combination of fertility and mortality

Average Parity

Also referred to as Mean Number of Children Ever Born (MNCEB). Refers to the number of children ever born to females in an age group divided by the number of females in the same age group. The average parity for age group 15-49 years is called Completed Family Size.

8.3 NUPTIALITY

This section is concerned with differences in marital status and age at marriage among sub-groups of Lusaka Province as at the time of the 1990 Census. The knowledge of the marital characteristics of the population is needed in order to establish the effects and potential impact on fertility behaviour of a population, .

Marital Status

In population dynamics, marital status is one of the important factors. It does not only affect fertility, it also affects mortality and migration to a lesser extent. The basic categories of marital status recommended by the United Nations identified in the 1990 Census are "Never Married," "Married", "Widowed" and "Separated/Divorced". In 1990, of the 261,261 female population aged 15 years and above, 32.6 percent were never married, 57 percent were married, 4 percent were widowed, 4.6 percent were divorced and 1.8 percent were separated. Similarly, of the 269,361 male population aged 15 years and above, 44.3 percent were never married, 52.5 percent were married, 0.7 were widowed, 1.6 divorced and 0.8 were separated.

In Lusaka Province, marriage is seen as important and obligatory. For instance, by age 29, 56 percent of males and 75 percent of females were married. From Table 8.1 it may be noticed that by age 45-49 years only 3.0 and 3.1 percent of males and females respectively, had never been married.

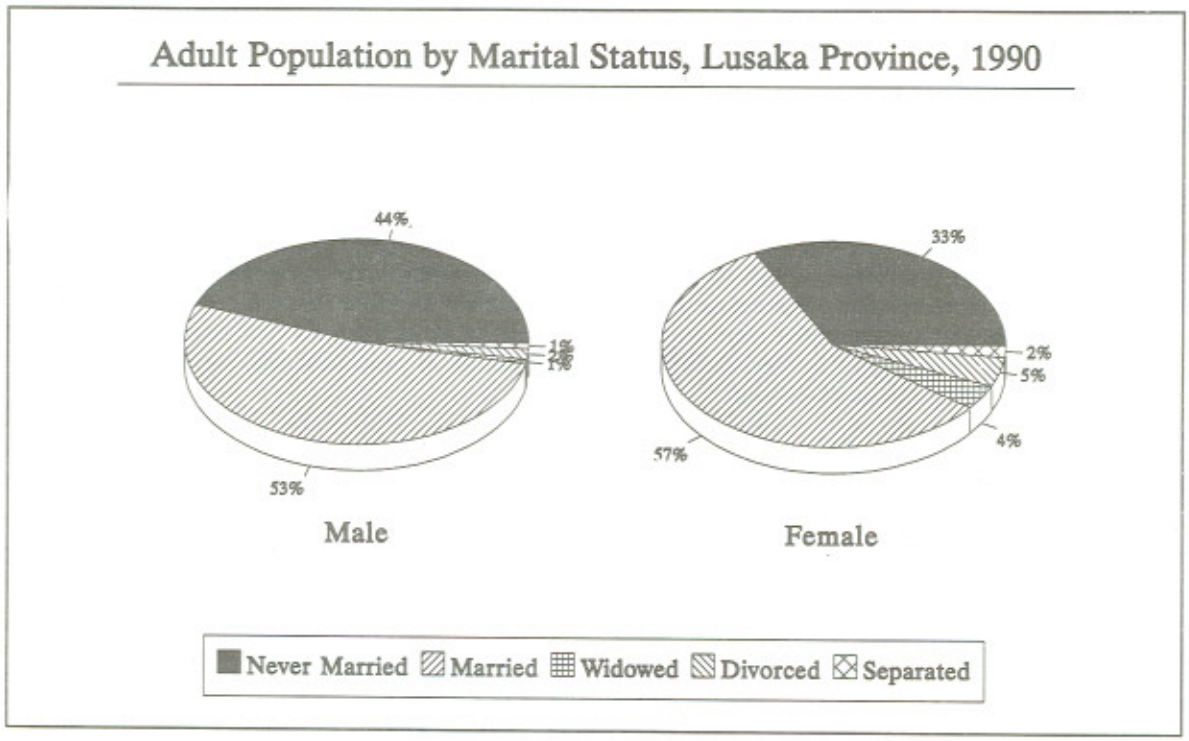
Table 8.1

Adult Population Classified by Age, Sex and Marital Status, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Age Group	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Separated		Total No of Cases	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15 - 19	98.5	80.1	1.3	18.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	54,556	64,286
20 - 24	80.9	37.7	18.0	57.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	2.8	0.5	1.6	49,543	56,085
25 - 29	40.9	16.6	56.4	75.0	0.3	1.3	1.5	5.0	0.9	2.0	39,625	42,464
30 - 34	14.5	7.8	81.7	80.1	0.4	2.6	2.2	7.1	1.2	2.4	35,692	32,316
35 - 39	7.1	4.7	88.7	80.5	0.7	4.0	2.4	8.3	1.1	2.5	25,388	20,475
40 - 44	4.1	3.3	91.1	78.6	0.9	7.0	2.8	8.8	1.1	2.3	21,011	15,014
45 - 49	3.0	3.1	91.8	75.8	1.1	9.9	3.0	8.6	1.1	2.6	14,936	10,263
50 - 54	2.8	4.0	90.7	66.3	1.7	18.0	3.4	8.8	1.4	2.9	10,976	7,988
55+	3.7	7.1	85.4	46.9	4.8	34.4	4.1	8.8	2.0	2.8	17,634	12,370
Total	44.3	32.6	52.5	57.0	0.7	4.0	1.6	4.6	0.8	1.8		
Size	119,218	85,210	141,546	148,956	1,884	10,394	4,437	12,072	2,276	4,629	269,361	261,261

Note: Total excludes not stated cases by Age and Marital Status.

Figure 8.1



The peak for marriage for males in Lusaka Province in 1990 was in age group 45-49 as compared to age group 35-39 for females. From the table it can also be noticed that the percentages for widowed males are lower than those for females. The same situation can be noticed for the divorced and separated in the province. The higher rates of widowhood for females might be due to high mortality rate for males. The high rate of divorced females may be an indication that the society in Lusaka Province may be polygamous to a certain extent. This means, a woman may be divorced and because of the polygamous situation, the former husband will remain in the married group.

Differentials by Residence

To explain fertility variations, the rural-urban residence factor is widely used. Tables 8.2 and 8.3 show rural-urban differentials in marriage patterns. In Lusaka province, proportions of never married males are higher in urban areas than for rural areas up to about age 29. The age groups in which most males are married in rural areas is 50-54 years and in urban areas it is 45-49 years. The largest proportion in the widowed category is at age 55 years and above. More males are divorced in rural areas than urban areas in Lusaka province. The divorce rate increases with an increase in age.

Table 8.2

Adult Male Population by Age and Marital Status, Rural-Urban Areas, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Age Group	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Separated		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
15 - 19	98.0	98.6	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	8,849	45,707
20 - 24	73.1	82.2	25.1	16.8	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.4	7,146	42,397
25 - 29	35.6	41.8	60.2	55.8	0.5	0.2	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	5,500	34,125
30 - 34	15.1	14.4	78.8	82.2	0.4	0.4	3.9	1.9	1.8	1.1	4,733	30,959
35 - 39	9.2	6.8	84.0	89.4	0.7	0.7	4.5	2.1	1.5	1.0	3,039	22,349
40 - 44	7.1	3.7	85.1	92.0	1.2	0.8	4.9	2.5	1.7	1.0	2,552	18,459
45 - 49	4.7	2.7	87.2	92.5	1.4	1.0	5.0	2.7	1.7	1.1	2,120	12,816
50 - 54	3.7	2.6	88.5	91.2	1.2	1.8	5.1	3.0	1.5	1.4	1,936	9,040
55+	3.8	3.6	83.0	86.5	5.8	4.4	5.2	3.6	2.2	1.9	5,476	12,158
Total	42.1	44.7	52.8	52.5	1.1	0.6	2.8	1.4	1.2	0.8		
Size	17,404	101,814	21,819	119,727	478	1,406	1,150	3,287	500	1,776	41,351	228,010

Note: Total excludes not stated cases by Age and Marital Status.

Table 8.3 shows that there is a high divorce rate for females in rural areas as compared to those in the urban areas. This indicates that marriage in Lusaka's urban areas are more stable than those of the rural areas. It can also be noticed that there are more separated females in Lusaka's rural areas as compared to females in urban areas. In 1990 there were a lot of women in rural areas who were divorced and separated in the age group 45-49 years.

Table 8.3

Adult Female Population by Age and Marital Status, Rural- Urban Areas, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Age Group	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Separated		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
15 - 19	72.8	81.4	25.1	17.4	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	9,405	54,881
20 - 24	29.3	39.0	63.1	56.4	0.8	0.5	4.5	2.5	2.4	1.5	7,503	48,582
25 - 29	12.7	17.2	76.8	74.8	1.4	1.3	7.0	4.7	2.2	2.0	5,647	36,817
30 - 34	6.4	8.0	79.3	80.2	2.6	2.6	9.0	6.8	2.8	2.3	4,346	27,970
35 - 39	4.7	4.7	80.7	80.4	3.8	4.0	8.5	8.3	2.3	2.5	2,568	17,907
40 - 44	2.6	3.5	79.5	78.4	6.0	7.2	9.2	8.7	2.6	2.2	2,531	12,483
45 - 49	2.1	3.4	74.8	76.0	9.5	10.1	10.3	8.1	3.3	2.3	2,295	7,968
50 - 54	2.5	4.6	68.0	65.7	17.5	18.2	8.9	8.7	3.2	2.7	2,150	5,838
55+	4.6	8.5	49.0	45.8	34.4	34.4	9.2	8.5	2.8	2.8	4,386	7,984
Total	25.8	33.9	59.5	56.6	6.4	3.5	6.1	4.3	2.2	1.7		
Size	10,524	7,4686	24,282	124,674	2,619	7,775	2,514	9,558	892	3,737	40,831	220,430

Note: Total excludes not stated cases by age and marital status.

Table 8.4 shows the distribution of the population of Lusaka Province by marital status, age and district. From the table we may observe that the proportion of never married males are higher in urban than rural areas. Generally, it may be observed that for widowed, divorced and separated categories, the proportions are higher in rural than in urban areas for both males and females.

Table 8.4

Adult Population (15 Years and Over) by Sex and Marital Status, Rural/Urban and Districts, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Province District	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Separated	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Lusaka Province										
Total	44.3	32.6	52.5	57.0	0.7	4.0	1.6	4.6	0.8	1.8
Rural	42.1	25.8	52.8	59.5	1.1	6.4	2.8	6.1	1.2	2.2
Urban	44.7	33.9	52.5	56.6	0.6	3.5	1.4	4.3	0.8	1.7
Districts										
Luangwa	40.5	22.3	55.3	56.8	1.4	12.1	2.0	6.0	0.7	2.8
Lusaka Rural	42.1	27.8	52.6	59.3	1.0	5.0	2.6	5.9	1.8	2.0
Lusaka Urban	44.8	34.1	52.4	56.4	0.6	3.5	1.4	4.3	0.8	1.7

As regards districts, it may be observed that for all the districts there are more never married males than females. On the other hand, for all the districts there are more married females than males.

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM).

In Africa, two particular characteristics of marriage have implications for fertility and these are: near universality of marriage and early age at marriage, particularly for females. This is mostly prevalent in the largely subsistence agricultural economy of the country. In explaining the level of fertility, age at marriage plays an important role. The lower the age at marriage, the higher the expected fertility level. Table 8.5 shows SMAM figures for the province and districts.

Table 8.5

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage Classified by Sex and Residence, Lusaka Province, 1990

Province and Districts	SMAM		
	Male	Female	Difference
Lusaka Province			
- Total	26.9	21.7	5.2
- Rural	26.2	21.0	5.2
- Urban	27.1	21.8	5.3
Districts			
Luangwa	26.2	20.9	5.3
Lusaka Rural	26.3	21.0	5.3
Lusaka Urban	27.1	29.9	5.2

Singulate mean ages at marriage for males and females in Lusaka Province are 26.9 and 21.7 years, respectively. The data agrees with the general pattern of males marrying females who are younger than themselves. In this case, males marry females who are at least 5 years younger than them. Luangwa district shows the lowest SMAM for both males and females and Lusaka Urban district has the highest.

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by Education

The age at marriage is influenced by one's level of education. Generally the longer one stays in school, the longer one takes to marry. Table 8.6 shows that there is no significant difference between SMAM for females with no schooling and females with only primary education. It may also be noted that females with secondary and higher education have high SMAM. In this case, the high SMAM may be attributed to the fact that education plays a significant role in influencing age at marriage because they stay longer in school.

Table 8.6

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by Educational Attainment and Residence, (Females), Lusaka Province, 1990

Residence	All Levels of Education	Level of Education		
		No Schooling	Primary	Secondary+
Lusaka Province				
- Total	21.5	20.0	20.5	23.1
- Rural	20.8	19.9	20.2	22.5
- Urban	21.5	20.0	20.5	23.1
Districts				
Luangwa	20.8	20.0	20.7	*
Lusaka Rural	20.8	19.9	20.2	21.0
Lusaka Urban	21.6	20.0	20.5	23.3

Note: * Figure suppressed because of few cases.

8.4 FERTILITY

Fertility is one of the dynamics of population change which is important in estimating the current and future population sizes, composition and growth. Assessing fertility levels and trends over time may allow one to make population projections, given assumptions on mortality and migration.

Various techniques and measures may be used in estimating fertility. In this Chapter, fertility measures of Crude Birth Rate, Child-Woman Ratio, General Fertility Rate, Total Fertility Rate, Gross Reproduction Rate and Net Reproduction Rate have been used to show the existing fertility levels and variations between the 1980 and 1990 Population Censuses. The Brass P/F Ratio Method and the Brass Relational Gompertz Model are some of the techniques used in estimating fertility. For further clarifications on the application of these methods one can refer United Nations (1983) and Newell (1988).

The summary fertility measure of total fertility rate which is shown in Table 8.7 has been derived by using the Brass Relational Gompertz Model. The Brass P/F Ratio method which was also tried yields unacceptable higher fertility estimates. Fertility measures differ in their tolerance levels of the data being used. The Brass Relational Gompertz Model has been found to yield reasonable fertility estimates.

The Gompertz function has been used by many authors to represent the cumulative fertility of a population. The function is

$$F(x) = F = A^{B^x},$$

Where

F(x) is the cumulative fertility by age
F is the total fertility rate by the end of the reproductive life
A and B are constants and lie between zero and unity.
x is age

The F values can be taken as cumulative fertility derived from age-specific rates or parity data (United Nations 1992).

Data on Mean Number of Children Ever Born (MNCEB) and Births in the Last one Year (BLY) contain a lot of errors. It is for this reason that methods such as Brass Relational Gompertz Model are used to obtain adjusted fertility rates. The most important error in the reported number of births is the omission of births by older women, especially those births that ended in early deaths. Women in older age groups also tend to forget grown up children, children born to another husband and children not present at home for various reasons. There are also factors that may tend to inflate the number of births by the inclusion of step or adopted children, grandchildren, etc. Another error in the reported number of children is the inclusion of still births. The net effect of these errors is a tendency for mean number of children to steadily decrease as age of women increases. The purpose for the use of the Gompertz function is to overcome these limitations in the fertility data.

Fertility Levels

Crude Birth Rates for Lusaka Province are shown in Table 8.7. The table shows that there was an increase in the birth rate during the intercensal period (1980-90). There were higher birth rates in Lusaka Urban and Luangwa than Lusaka Rural district. It is important to note that CBR is affected by sex and age composition of the population and that it is not every member of the population who is at risk of giving birth (only women aged 15-49 years). Thus, as a result of these limitations, an adjusted measure such as the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is better suited for making fertility comparisons.

The adjusted 1990 Census Total Fertility Rates from Tables 8.7 and 8.8 for Lusaka Province, rural and urban areas are higher than the observed ones. The adjusted TFRs are 6.0, 6.6 and 5.9 for Lusaka Province, rural and urban areas, respectively. This shows that the level of fertility in the province is moderate.

Table 8.7

Summary Fertility Measures, Lusaka Province, 1980 and 1990

	Crude Birth Rate	Child-Woman Ratio	General Fertility Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Gross Reproduction Rate	Net Reproduction Rate
Lusaka Province						
Total - 1980	39	866	179	7.5*	3.7	2.9
- 1990	44	643	174	6.0	3.0	2.2
Rural - 1980	39	866	177	7.4*	3.6	3.0
- 1990	41	731	184	6.6	3.2	2.4
Urban - 1980	39	866	180	7.5*	3.7	2.9
- 1990	44	628	172	5.9	2.9	2.1
Districts - 1990						
Luangwa	44	780	200	6.5	3.2	2.4
Lusaka Rural	42	715	182	7.1	3.5	2.6
Lusaka Urban	44	624	171	6.4	3.2	2.4

* TFR estimates extracted from Analytical Report Volume IV of the 1980 population census, CSO, 1985.

ASFRs, observed and adjusted TFRs are shown in Table 8.8. Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs) help to show the variability of female fertility in the different age groups. The rates are given in five year age groups over the whole reproductive period for women aged 15-49 years. The variability in ASFRs by age group is clearly shown in Figure 8.2. Most of the births in both rural and urban areas take place when women are 25-29 years as shown by the peak in the curves at this age group.

CHAPTER 9

MORTALITY

9.1. INTRODUCTION

Direct estimation of mortality levels using 1990 Census data is not possible because it is generally difficult to collect data on deaths by age. As such, the analysis of mortality is done using indirect methods of estimation. The Brass Method employed here uses information on children ever born and surviving by age of mothers. The Brass Method employs probability measures and assumes the following relationship:-

$$q_{(x)} = D_{(x)}.K_{(x)}$$

where $q_{(x)}$ = probability of dying between exact age x and x+1

$D_{(x)}$ = proportion dead at age x, and

$K_{(x)}$ = correction factor or multiplier at age x.

$l_{(x)} = 1 - q_{(x)}$ where $l_{(x)}$ is probability of surviving from exact age x to x + 1

The exact ages used are 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, and 20. Since the information on children ever born and surviving is usually affected by the age pattern of fertility and age errors, the proportion dead is adjusted by multiplying factors at each age. Trussell's (1975) multipliers are used in the equation. In order to facilitate easy computation of these mortality indicators, the United Nations Mortality measurement package "Mortpak-Lite" was used.

Data on children ever born and children surviving yields mortality indicators on infant and child mortality rates that also include reference periods. Levels of mortality may be estimated using the probabilities of dying at exact ages.

Data that are used in analysing mortality is derived from the following:-

- Deaths in household by sex (questions M-1 and M-2),
- Children still alive by sex (question F-3),
- Children who died by sex (question F-4),
- Females 12 years and over by age (question P-5 and P-6).

Information on deaths, particularly for young ages, usually has many errors of omission because, for some reason, respondents may not register some of their dead children

9.2 DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

Mortality

Deaths in a population are termed as mortality. It also refers implicitly to the underlying conditions or causes of death, rather than to specific measures which may be affected by other factors.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Refers to the rate at which persons below 1 year die.

Child Mortality Rate (CMR)

Refers to the rate at which children 1-4 years die.

Marital status of females in the childbearing period 15 - 49 years is another important variable that explains the variations in infant mortality rate. Results from the 1990 Census have shown that children born to women in the "divorced" and "widowed" categories experience high infant mortality rates as compared to other marital status categories. These categories recorded 92.5 and 92.0 deaths per 1,000 live births. The lowest infant mortality rate was recorded in the category of "never married" with 79.0 deaths per 1,000 live births. In 1980, the "widowed" and "separated" categories had recorded the highest infant mortality rates with 97.0 and 86.0 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. The "never married" category recorded the lowest infant mortality rate of 74.0 deaths. However, infant mortality rate has declined in the categories of "separated" and "widowed" which recorded negative increases of 4.1 and 5.2 percent respectively.

Economic status of women affects the welfare of children through the provision of nutritious food, sanitation, health services, clean water supply and clean environment. Working women are able to provide the basic necessities to their children thereby preventing infant deaths. In 1990 children born to women in the "working" and "full-time housewife" categories experienced low infant mortality rates. Their infant mortality rates are 81.7 and 88.0 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. Children born to women in "non-agriculture sector" have an infant mortality rate of 85.0 deaths per 1,000 live births. Those born to females in the "agricultural sector have an IMR of "113.7 deaths. For more details refer to Table 9.5.

Table 9.5.

Infant and Child Mortality Rates for the 5 Year Period Preceding the Census, by Selected Background Characteristics, Lusaka Province, 1980 and 1990

Background Characteristic	Infant Mortality ($_1q_0$)			Child Mortality ($_4q_1$)			Under-Five Mortality ($_5q_0$)		
	1980	1990	% Increase	1980	1990	% Increase	1980	1990	% Increase
Lusaka Province - Total	87.3	106.3	21.8	59.7	78.3	31.2	106.3	129.0	21.3
Sex of Child									
Male	84.3	107.7	27.8	57.0	79.7	39.8	104.7	131.7	25.8
Female	91.3	97.3	6.6	63.3	69.0	9.0	109.3	118.0	7.9
Residence									
Rural	73.7	108.3	46.9	46.7	80.0	71.3	87.7	132.7	51.3
Urban	90.7	104.7	15.4	62.7	76.3	21.7	110.7	126.7	14.5
District									
Luangwa	100.7	113.0	12.2	72.7	84.7	16.5	126.0	138.3	9.8
Lusaka Rural	72.7	104.3	43.5	46.3	76.0	64.1	86.3	127.0	47.2
Lusaka Urban	92.0	105.0	14.1	64.0	77.0	20.3	112.3	127.0	13.1
Education									
None	101.7	114.0	12.1	73.3	85.7	16.9	127.0	139.3	9.7
Primary	91.3	114.0	24.9	63.3	85.7	35.4	111.3	138.3	24.3
Secondary+	65.0	78.3	20.5	39.0	51.7	32.6	76.7	95.0	23.9
Marital Status									
Never Married	74.0	79.0	6.8	47.0	50.0	6.4	98.0	103.0	5.1
Married	77.0	84.0	9.1	49.5	56.0	13.1	102.5	112.5	9.8
Separated	86.0$	82.5	-4.1	58.5$	55.0	-6.0	117.5	111.0	-5.5
Divorced	-	92.5	...	-	64.5	...	-	126.0	...
Widowed	97.0	92.0	-5.2	69.0	64.5	-6.5	130.5	124.0	-5.0
Economic Activity									
Working	76.0	81.7	7.5	48.7*	54.3	11.5	92.3*	100.7	9.1
Unpaid Family Worker	-	109.3	...	-	80.7	...	-	134.7	...
Unemployed	80.3	97.5	21.4	52.7#	69.5	31.9	99.0	132.5	33.8
Full-Time Housewife	78.0	88.0	12.8	51.0	60.5	18.6	105.5	118.0	11.8
Not Available for Work	-	101.0	...	-	73.0	...	-	137.5	...
Economic Sector							-		
Agricultural Sector	-	113.7	...		85.3	...	-	139.3	...
Non-Agricultural Sector	-	85.0	...		57.7	...	-	104.7	...

Note: * = Includes female unpaid family workers
= Includes females not seeking work and those not available for work
$ = Includes divorced females
... = Not Available

Child Mortality Rate (CMR)

Overall, child mortality rate has increased over the 1980-1990 intercensal period. Child mortality rate increased by 31.2 percent during the 1980-1990 intercensal period from 59.7 deaths per 1,000 children aged 1-4 years in 1980. Male children recorded higher child mortality rate of 79.7 deaths in 1990 than female children with a rate of 69.0 deaths. In 1980, female children had a higher child mortality rate with 63.3 deaths as compared to 57.0 deaths per 1,000 children aged 1-4 years for male children. The highest percentage increase of 71.3 percent in child mortality rate was in rural areas over the 1980-1990 intercensal period. Children in rural areas experienced a child mortality rate of 80.0 in 1990 as compared to 76.3 in urban areas. Luangwa District recorded a high child mortality rate of 84.7 deaths with the lowest in Lusaka Rural (76.0 deaths). Over the 1980-1990 intercensal period, Lusaka Rural District recorded the highest percentage increase of 64.1 followed by Lusaka Urban District with 20.3 percent.

All the education categories recorded positive percentage increases ranging from 16.9 percent for those have never had formal education to 35.4 percent for "primary" school category. Child mortality rate derived from the 1990 Census for the "none" and "primary" school categories was the same at 85.7 deaths per 1,000 children aged 1-4 years. Secondary or higher category recorded 51.7 deaths per 1,000 children aged 1-4 years in 1990. The 1980 Census rates were much lower than those of the 1990 Census. For more details, refer to Table 9.5.

Child mortality rates derived from 1990 Census were lower than 70 in all marital status categories. However, high child mortality rates were recorded in "divorced" and "widowed" categories. These two categories recorded the same child mortality rate of 64.5 deaths per 1,000 children in 1990. Lowest 1990 census child mortality rate was recorded in the "never married" category with 50.0 deaths per 1,000 children aged 1-4 years. As it was the case with infant mortality rate, "separated" and "widowed" marital status categories recorded negative percent age increases of 6.0 and 6.5 percent, respectively during the 1980 - 1990 intercensal period. Refer to Table 9.5 above for more information on child mortality rates by marital status derived from 1980 and 1990 censuses.

Economic status categories that recorded the highest child mortality rates were " unpaid family worker" (80.7 deaths) and "not available for work" with 73.0 deaths per 1,000 children aged 1-4 years. The least child mortality rate was recorded in the "working" category with 54.3 deaths per 1,000 children aged 1-4 years. Results from the 1980 Census had indicated high child mortality rates in the categories of "full-time housewife" and "unemployed" with 51.0 and 52.7 deaths per 1,000 children aged 1-4 years, respectively.

Generally children born to women in agricultural sector experience high child mortality rate. In 1990, the children of women in the agricultural sector experienced a child mortality rate of 85.3 deaths as compared to 57.7 deaths per 1000 children aged 1-4 years for those in non-agriculture sector.

Under-five Mortality Rate (UMR)

The overall under-five mortality rate derived from the 1990 Census data for Lusaka Province is 129.0. This implies an increase of 21.3 percent over the 1980 - 1990 intercensal period. The 1980 census rate was 106.3. Generally, male children experienced a high under-five mortality rate in 1990 as compared to female children. The male under-five mortality rate is 131.7 while that of females is 118.0. In 1980, the female under-five mortality rate (109.3) was higher than that of males (104.7). As it was the case with infant and child mortality rates, the rural under-five mortality rate of 132.7 was higher than that in urban areas (126.7). Urban areas recorded a higher under-five mortality rate in 1980 (110.7 deaths) than rural areas (87.7 deaths). However, rural areas recorded a high percentage increase of 51.3 percent as compared to 14.5 percent for urban areas over the 1980-1990 intercensal period.

All the districts recorded high under-five mortality rates in 1990. Lusaka Rural and Lusaka Urban districts recorded the same rate of 127.0 deaths per 1,000 children aged below 5 years in 1990. Luangwa District recorded the highest under-five mortality rate with 138.3 deaths per 1,000 children. In 1980, Luangwa and Lusaka Urban districts recorded the highest under-five mortality rates with 126.0 and 112.3 deaths per 1,000 children, respectively. Lusaka Rural District recorded the lowest under-five mortality rate in 1980 with 86.3 deaths per 1,000 children. Over the 1980-1990 intercensal period, Lusaka Rural District recorded the highest percentage increase of 47.2 followed by Lusaka Urban District with 13.1 percent. Education categories that recorded high under-five mortality rates in 1990 are "none" (139.3 deaths) and "primary" (138.3 deaths). Highest percentage increases are recorded in the "primary" (24.3 percent) and "secondary a more" (23.9 percent). Under-five mortality rates derived from the 1980 census showed high mortality patterns for the children born to women without formal and with primary level of education, see Table 9.5.

Under-five mortality rates derived from 1990 Census are high for all the marital status categories. The highest being that of "divorced" category with 126.0 deaths per 1,000 children aged below 5 years. Widowed women have children who experience relatively high under-five mortality rate with 124.0 deaths. The least under-five mortality rate is recorded for children born of women who have never married (103.0 deaths). The 1980 census under-five mortality rates were much lower than those estimated from the 1990 census. Similarly, the "never married" category had recorded the least under-five mortality rate in 1980 with 98.0 deaths per 1,000 children. The "widowed" category recorded the highest rate in 1980 with 130.5 deaths per 1,000 children. Both the "separated" and "widowed" categories recorded negative growth rates with 5.5 and 5.0 deaths per 1,000 children aged below 5 years; respectively.

All the economic status categories recorded high under-five mortality rates from the 1990 census. Estimates derived from the 1990 census, data show, however, that children born to women who are in the categories of "not available for work", "unpaid family worker", "unemployed" and "agriculture sector" experienced under-five mortality rates of above 130 deaths per 1,000 children. The remaining categories recorded under-five mortality rates of below 120 deaths per 1,000 children. Refer to Table 9.5 for more details on the estimated under-five mortality rate by socio-economic groups for 1980 and 1990 censuses.

Expectation of Life at Birth

The expectation of life at birth in Lusaka Province has declined from 54.6 years in 1980 to 50.4 years in 1990. Mortality levels that have yielded the expectations of life at birth are 15.4 (1980) and 13.7 (1990). Expectation of life at birth for males in 1980 was of 55.2 years compared to 50.1 years in 1990. For females the expectation of life at birth was 53.8 years in 1980 and declined to 52.4 years in 1990. Expectation of life at birth for rural areas for 1990 derived from the 1990 census data is 49.9 years while that of urban areas is 50.8 years. The expectation of life at birth for Luangwa, Lusaka Rural and Lusaka Urban in 1990 are 48.8, 50.8 and 50.7 years respectively.

Children born to mothers who have completed at least secondary education are most likely to live longer (56.7 years) than their counterparts born to mothers with primary (48.9 years) or without formal education with a life expectancy of 48.8 years. Categories of "none" and "primary" level of education recorded an expectation of life at birth of 48.8 and 48.9 years, respectively. Generally, all the education categories had higher expectation of life at birth in 1980 as compared to 1990.

Analysis of expectation of life at birth by marital status reveal some disparities in some categories. "Divorced" and "widowed" females have children whose expectation of life at birth is 53.5 years in 1990, while children of the "separated" and "married" females have an expectation of life at birth of 55.8 and 55.4 years, respectively. The highest expectation of life at birth (57.1 years) is for children born to females who have "never married". Mortality levels in 1990 ranged from 14.7 for the "divorced" to 16.3 for the "never married" category. In 1980, "never married" and "married" categories recorded the highest expectation of life at birth of 57.8 and 57.1 years, respectively. For more details, refer to Table 9.6.

Table 9.6

Expectation of Life at Birth for the 5 Year Period Preceding the Census, by Selected Background Characteristics, Lusaka Province, 1980 and 1990

Background Characteristics	Expectation of Life at Birth (e_0)		Mortality Level	
	1980	1990	1980	1990
Lusaka Province - Total	54.6	50.4	15.4	13.7
Sex of Child				
Male	55.2	50.1	16.3	14.2
Female	53.8	52.4	14.4	13.9
Residence				
Rural	58.0	49.9	16.8	13.5
Urban	53.8	50.8	15.2	13.9
District				
Luangwa	51.8	49.0	14.3	13.1
Lusaka Rural	58.2	50.8	16.9	13.9
Lusaka Urban	53.5	50.7	15.0	13.9
Education				
None	51.4	48.8	14.1	13.1
Primary	53.7	48.9	15.1	13.1
Secondary+	60.1	56.7	17.7	16.3
Marital Status				
Never Married	57.8	57.1	16.7	6.3
Married	57.1	55.4	16.5	5.7
Separated	55.0$	55.8	15.6	5.9
Divorced	-	53.5	-	4.7
Widowed	52.4	53.5	14.6	5.0
Economic Activity				
Working	57.3*	56.0	16.6	16.0
Unpaid Family Worker		49.8	-	13.5
Unemployed	56.2#	52.3	16.1	14.5
Full-Time Housewife	56.8	54.5	16.3	15.4
Not Available for Work	-	51.5	-	14.2
Economic Sector				
Agricultural Sector	-	48.8	-	13.1
Non-Agricultural Sector	-	55.1	-	15.7

Note: $ = Includes "divorce" category.
* = Includes female unpaid family workers
# = Includes females not seeking work and not available for work

Results from the 1990 Census show that children born to working mothers have the highest expectation of life at birth followed by those born to full-time housewives. These categories recorded 56.0 years (working) and 54.5 years (full-time housewife). Other categories that recorded high expectation of life at birth in 1990 are "unemployed" (52.3 years) and "not available for work" (51.5 years). Children born to women in the agriculture sector experience the lowest expectation of life at birth of 48.8 years while their counterparts born to women in the non-agriculture sector have an expectation of life at birth of 55.1 years.

9.6 MORTALITY TRENDS

Information on mortality trends is essential for evaluating the effectiveness of government policies and programs over a number of years. In this section, trends of infant and child mortality rates, and expectation of life at birth are presented. These have been estimated by using a computer software package called "Mortpak - Lite" (United Nations, 1983). Table 9.7 and Table 9.8 show information on trends of infant, child and expectation of life at birth estimated from the 1990 and 1980 Census data respectively. The reference dates for mortality estimates made from 1990 Census data range from 1976 to 1989 while those derived from 1980 Census data have reference dates that range from 1964 to 1979.

Table 9.7

Trends of Infant, Child and Expectation of life at Birth, Lusaka Province, 1990

Year	Infant Mortality Rate	Child Mortality Rate	Under-five Mortality Rate	Expectation of life at birth
1989	125	96	125	46.6
1988	105	77	134	50.6
1986	89	62	128	54.1
1984	78	51	125	56.8
1982	71	44	128	58.7
1980	79	51	158	56.6
1976	81	53	175	56.2

Table 9.8

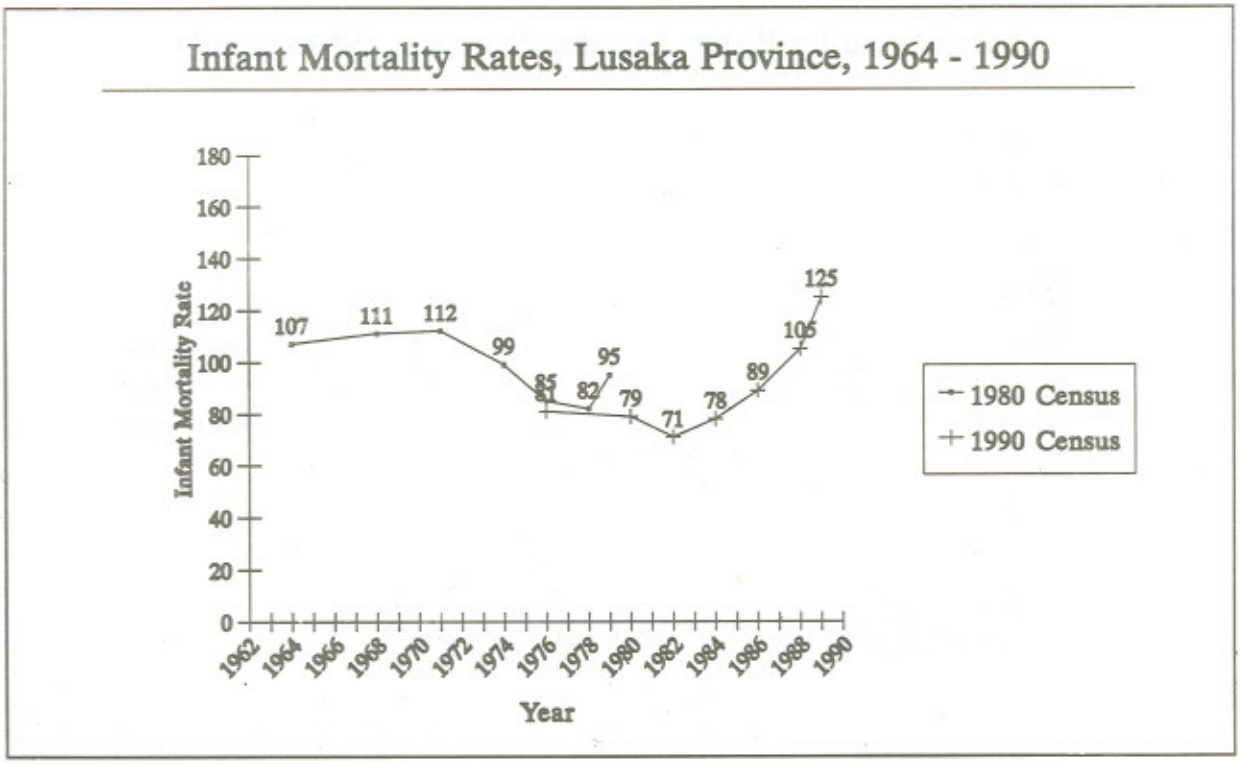
Trends of Infant, Child and Expectation of life at Birth, Lusaka Province, 1980

Year	Infant Mortality Rate	Child Mortality Rate	Under-five Mortality Rate	Expectation of life at Birth
1979	95	67	95	52.8
1978	82	54	103	55.9
1976	85	58	121	55.1
1974	99	71	163	51.9
1971	112	84	216	49.1
1968	111	83	229	49.3
1964	107	79	238	50.1

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

There was a steady increase in the infant mortality rate between 1982 and 1989. Recent estimate of infant mortality rate is 125 deaths (1989) per 1,000 live births. Between 1976 and 1982, Lusaka Province experienced a declining trend in infant mortality rate from 81 deaths in 1976 to 71 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1982, see Figure 9.1.

Figure 9.1

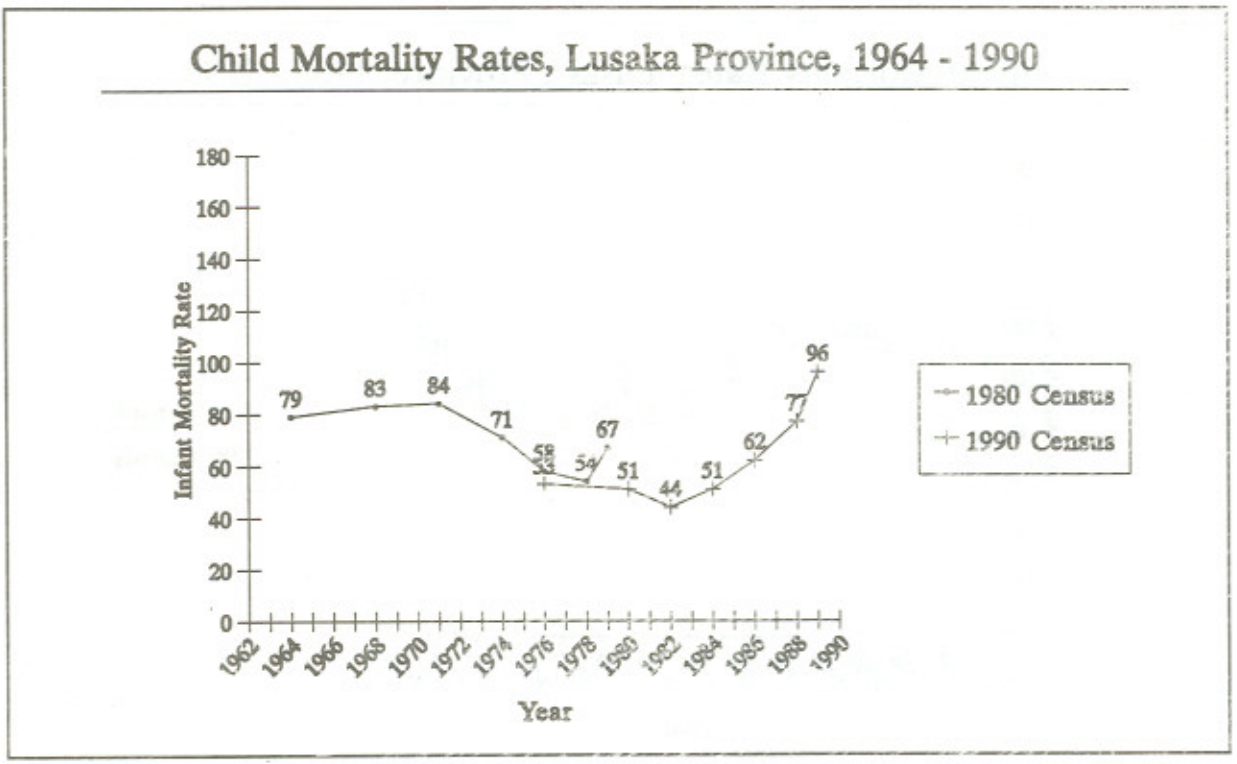


The pattern established from estimates made from the 1980 Census data show fluctuations from one year to another. There was an increasing pattern of infant mortality rate from 107 deaths (1964) to 112 deaths (1971) per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate declined to 99 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1974. The declining trend had continued in the later half of the 1970's to 82 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1978. One year prior to the 1980 Census, the infant mortality rate was 95 deaths per 1,000 live births..

Child Mortality Rate (CMR)

The 1990 Census results have shown an increasing pattern in child mortality rate in Lusaka province, especially during 1982-1989. In 1982, the rate was 44 and later increased substantially to 96 deaths per 1,000 children aged 1-4 years in 1989. There were fluctuations in child mortality rate as evidenced from the 1980 Census results shown in Table 9.8 and Figure 9.2.

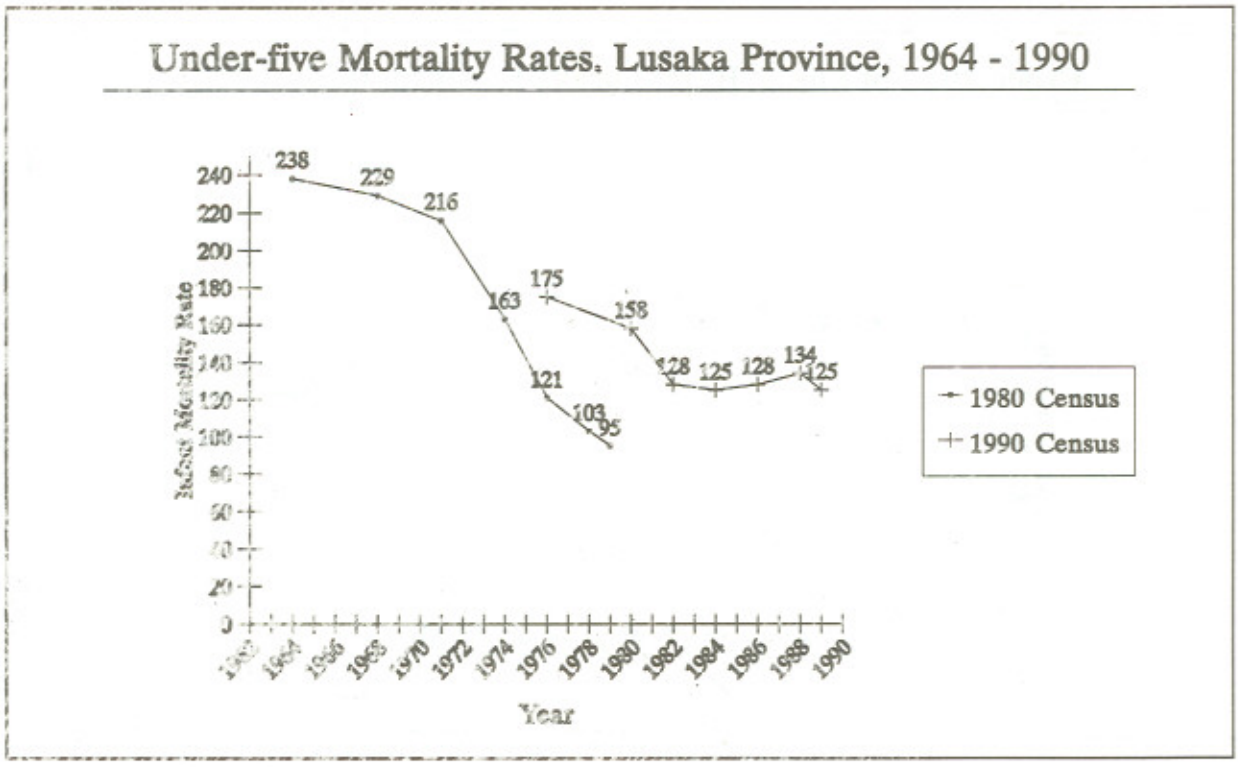
Figure 9.2



Under-five Mortality Rate

Overall child mortality rate in Lusaka Province derived from the 1990 census has been increasing since 1984. In 1984 child mortality rate was 125 deaths and later rose to 134 deaths per 1,000 children aged below 5 years in 1988. A decline was recorded in 1989 when the rate had dropped to 125 deaths per 1,000 children aged below 5 years. In the later half of the 1970s and early 1980s, under-five mortality rate had shown a declining trend from 175 deaths in 1976 to 128 deaths for 1,000 children aged below 5 years, see Figure 9.3).

Figure 9.3

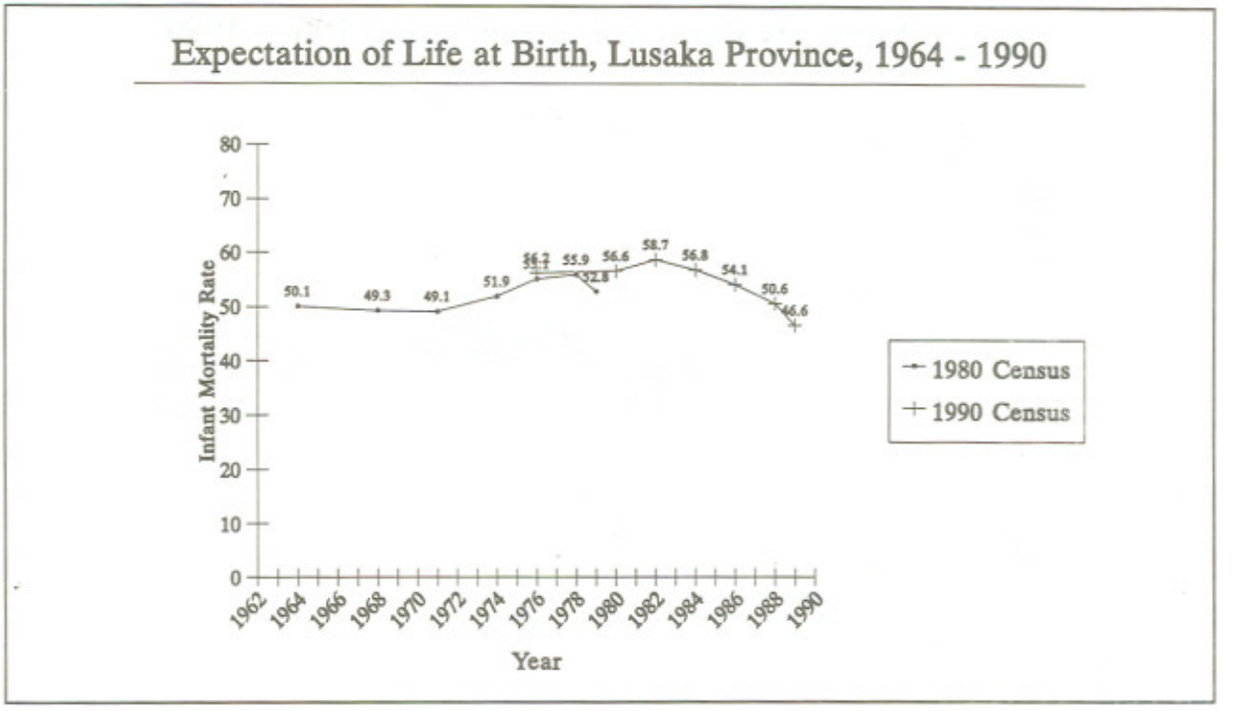


In Table 9.8, 1980 Census results have shown that under-five mortality rate declined substantially from 216 deaths in 1971 to 103 deaths per 1,000 children aged below 5 years in 1978. In 1979, the under-five mortality rate had further reduced to 95 deaths per 1,000 children below 5 years. In the later half of the 1960's, under-five mortality rate was estimated at above 220 deaths per 1,000 children aged below 5 years. Refer to Table 9.8 and Figure 9.3 for the under-five mortality pattern derived from the 1980 census.

Expectation of Life at Birth

Recent estimates of expectation of life at birth from the 1990 Census data show a declining trend since 1982 when it was highest at 58.7 years. Previously, the expectation of life at birth was 56.6 years in 1980 and 56.2 years in 1976. It was lowest in 1989 (46.6 years), refer to Table 9.7 and Figure 9.4.

Figure 9.4



The trend established from 1980 census showed relatively high expectation of life at birth in the later half of the 1970's. Between 1975 and 1978, expectation of life at birth was above 55 years. An expectation of life at birth of 52.8 years was obtained in 1979. In the early 1970's expectation of life at birth was below 52 years. Lower expectations of life at birth were obtained in 1960's. Standards of living might have been low in the 1960's due to high mortality rates. Refer to Table 9.8 and Figure 9.4 for more details.

9.7 ADULT MORTALITY

In the absence of mortality data by age, sex and date of death from the 1990 census and 1980 census, indirect estimates of adult mortality are used in the analysis of adult mortality. The computer software package known as "Mortpak - Lite" is used to derive adult mortality estimates from model life tables. Coale and Demeny North Model Life Tables are used for Lusaka Province. An input parameter in the modelling is the expectation of life at birth. Life Tables for males and females derived from 1990 census are presented.

Generated life table columns are as follows:-

${}_nm_x$ = Central death rates between ages x and x + n,

${}_nq_x$ = Probability of dying between exact ages x and x + n,

l_x = Number of persons alive at exact ages x,

${}_nD_x$ = Number of persons dying between exact ages x and x + n,

${}_nL_x$ = Person years lived between exact ages x and x + n,

${}_nS_x$ = Probability of surviving between exact ages x and x + n,

T_x = Total number of person years lived after age x,

$^{o}e_x$ = Expectation of life at age x or the average number of years a person aged x has to live.

$a_{(x,n)}$ = Average number of years lived by those who die.

Adult mortality refers to the mortality of the population aged 25 years and above. The probabilities of dying as usual increase as one gets older. By age of 25 years, the probability of dying for males is 0.03257 and later increase to 0.05732 at the age of 45 years. These probabilities of dying yield expectations of life at ages 25 and 45 years of 40.3 and 25.3 years, respectively. Expectation of life at birth reduces further to 18.3 years at age 55 years for males. Refer to Table 9.9 for details on other columns. The male pattern of expectation of life at each age is presented in Figure 9.5.

Table 9.9

Coale and Demeny North Model Life Table for Lusaka Province - Males, 1990.

Age	$m_{(x,n)}$	$q_{(x,n)}$	$l_{(x)}$	$D_{(x,n)}$	$L_{(x,n)}$	$S_{(x,n)}$	$T_{(x)}$	$^{o}e_{(x)}$	$a_{(x,n)}$	Age
0	.11621	.10782	100000.	10782.	92776.	.86490 /A/	5010023.	50.100	0.330	0
1	.01912	.07281	89218.	6496.	339672.	.94119 /B/	4917247.	55.115	1.352	1
5	.00648	.03190	82722.	2639.	407015.	.97521	4577575.	55.337	2.500	5
10	.00352	.01744	80084.	1396.	396927.	.98088	4180560.	52.078	2.500	10
15	.00441	.02182	78687.	1717.	389336.	.97353	3773634.	47.957	2.613	15
20	.00632	.03112	76970.	2395.	379032.	.96779	3384298.	43.969	2.571	20
25	.00662	.03257	74575.	2429.	366824.	.96645	3005266.	40.299	2.510	25
30	.00708	.03477	72146.	2509.	354519.	.96325	2638441.	36.571	2.525	30
35	.00800	.03921	69637.	2731.	341490.	.95708	2283922.	32.797	2.548	35
40	.00966	.04717	66906.	3156.	326833.	.94816	1942432.	29.032	2.561	40
45	.01179	.05732	63750.	3654.	309891.	.93438	1615599.	25.343	2.575	45
50	.01560	.07518	60096.	4518.	289557.	.91462	1305708.	21.727	2.582	50
55	.02046	.09749	55578.	5418.	264833.	.88431	1016151.	18.283	2.590	55
60	.02951	.13778	50160.	6911.	234194.	.83482	751318.	14.978	2.597	60
65	.04386	.19829	43249.	8576.	195511.	.75969	517124.	11.957	2.582	65
70	.06798	.29122	34673.	10098.	148528.	.65318	321613.	9.276	2.540	70
75	.10508	.41481	24575.	10194.	97015.	.43949 /C/	173084.	7.043	2.463	75
80	.18906	....	14381.	14381.	76069.	....	76069.	5.289	5.289	80

/A/ Value Given is for Survivorship of 5 Cohorts of Birth to Age Group 0-4 = L(0,5)/500000
/B/ Value Given is for S(0,5)=L(5,5)/L(0,5)
/C/ Value Given is S(75+,5)=T(80)/T(75)

Note: Used expectation of life at Birth as an infant parameter in the Coale and Demeny Model Life Tables

The life table for females shown in Table 9.10 indicates a much favourable mortality pattern as compared to that of males. A substantial number of females are expected to survive in Lusaka Province than males at each age. Expectation of life at age 25 years for females is 42.2 and the probability of dying at this age is 0.02790. At ages 45 and 55 years, expectations of life is 27.0 and 19.5 years, respectively. By age 65 years, expectation of life for females is 12.7 years while the probability of surviving is 0.78321. Thereafter, the expectation of life at much older age groups drop to below 10 years. Refer to Table 9.10 for details on other life table columns. Female pattern of expectation of life at each age is presented in Figure 9.5.

Table 9.10

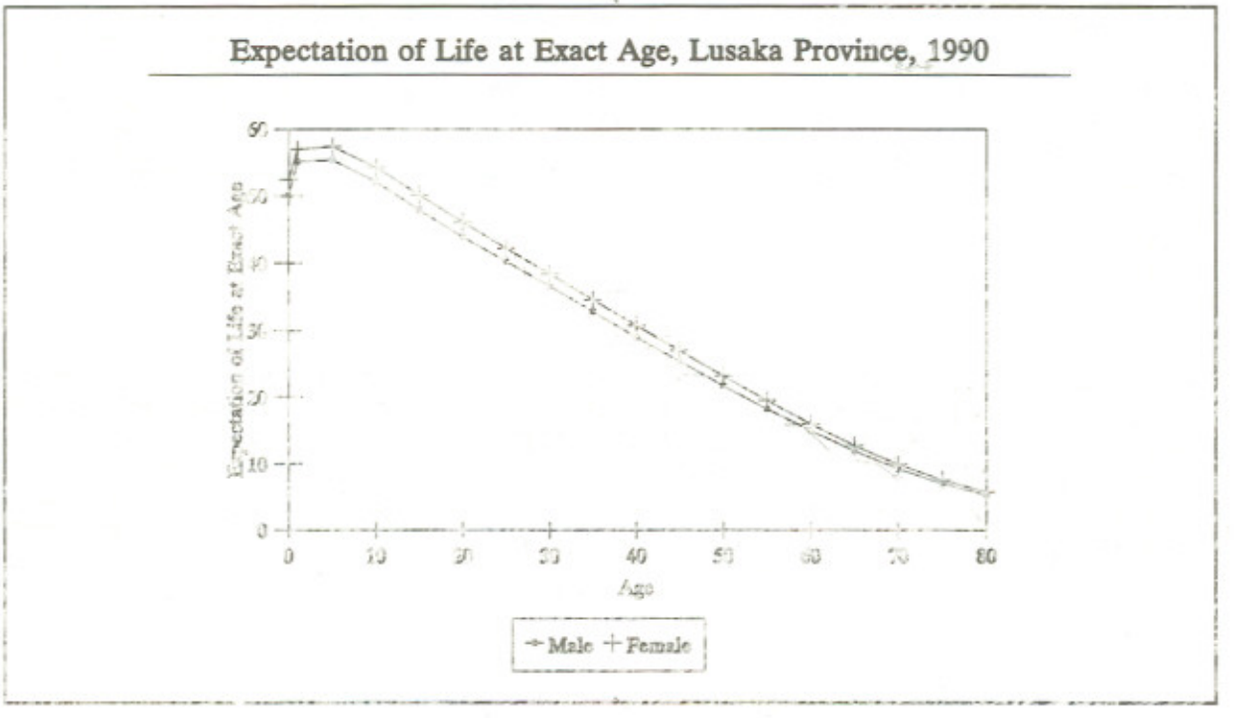
Coale and Demeny North Model Life Table for Lusaka Province - Females, 1990.

Age	nm_x	$q_{x,x+n}$	l_x	d_x	$L_{x,x+n}$	$S_{x,x+n}$	T_x	e_x	a_x	x
0	.10271	.09517	100000	9517.	93638.	.87506 /A/	5240013.	52.400	0.359	0
1	.01959	.07415	90483.	6702.	342890.	.94096 /B/	5146374.	56.900	1.368	1
5	.00652	.03206	83681.	2685.	411695.	.97477	4802485.	57.392	2.500	5
10	.00366	.01814	80997.	1469.	401309.	.98104	4390790.	54.210	2.500	10
15	.00409	.02022	79527.	1608.	390698.	.97791	3989481.	50.165	2.552	15
20	.00458	.02414	77919.	1881.	380003.	.97400	3598782.	46.168	2.558	20
25	.00566	.02790	76039.	2121.	368992.	.97008	3218779.	42.326	2.545	25
30	.00651	.03204	73917.	2368.	358771.	.96573	2849787.	38.553	2.546	30
35	.00747	.03666	71549.	2623.	347997.	.96093	2491017.	34.816	2.542	35
40	.00856	.04193	68925.	2890.	335961.	.95599	2143020.	31.092	2.533	40
45	.00975	.04665	66036.	3081.	322849.	.94748	1807059.	27.366	2.526	45
50	.01131	.05979	62955.	3764.	306702.	.93222	1484211.	23.579	2.589	50
55	.01659	.07977	59191.	4721.	284675.	.90256	1177508.	19.901	2.611	55
60	.02475	.11686	54469.	6366.	257422.	.85917	892833.	16.393	2.624	60
65	.03851	.17633	48104.	8482.	220225.	.78321	635411.	13.210	2.607	65
70	.06090	.26510	39622.	10504.	172482.	.66225	392747.	9.912	2.560	70
75	.09452	.38197	29118.	11122.	117675.	.46576 /C/	220265.	7.565	2.490	75
80	.17542	....	17996.	17996.	102589.	....	102589.	5.701	5.701	80

/A/ Value Given is for Survivorship of 5 Cohorts of Birth to Age Group 0-4 = L(0,5)/500000
/B/ Value Given is for S(0,5)=L(5,5)/L(0,5)
/C/ Value Given is S(75+,5)=T(80)/T(75)

Note: Used expectation of Life at birth as an infant parameter in the Coale and Demeny Model North Life Tables

Figure 9.5



9.8 SUMMARY

Results from the 1990 Census have indicated a crude death rate of 15.7 deaths per 1,000 population for Lusaka Province. Crude deaths rates for males and females are 16.1 and 15.3 deaths per 1,000 population respectively. A comparative analysis of crude death rate for Lusaka Province has indicated substantial increases in the 1980 - 1990 intercensal period.

The 1990 Census estimates of infant and child mortality rates have also shown increases over the 1980-1990 intercensal period. Infant mortality rate for Lusaka province increased from 87.3 deaths in 1980 to 106.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990. Child mortality rate increased from 59.7 deaths in 1980 to 78.3 deaths per 1,000 children aged 1-4 years in 1990. Under-five mortality rate (UMR) increased from 106.3 deaths in 1980 to 129 deaths per 1,000 children aged below 5 years in 1990. Variations in infant and child mortality rates exist for females with different socio-economic backgrounds.

Expectation of life at birth in Lusaka Province decreased from 54.6 years in 1980 to 50.4 years in 1990. In 1990, male and female expectations of life at birth were 50.1 and 52.4 years, respectively. Similarly, there are variations in expectation of life at birth for people of different socio-economic characteristics such as education, marital status and economic status. Trends in expectation of life at birth also show that mortality is increasing.

CHAPTER 10

DISABILITY

10.1 INTRODUCTION

Data on disabled persons, among other variables, was collected during the 1990 Census. The 1990 Census identified the following disabled persons:-

- Totally blind
- Totally deaf/dumb
- Crippled
- Mentally retarded

The above classifications do not take into account the complete definition of disability which includes variations in the intensity of disability. The partially blind and deaf are not included in the above classifications though these can be identified with the use of medical instruments by qualified medical personnel. Such an approach, however, would require a special survey.

Some cultural factors pose problems in the identification of disabled persons. In some communities, disability may be regarded as a curse and hence a shame in the family which should not be discussed. Census enumerators may not see such persons and the respondent may not provide accurate information. Nevertheless, the results presented in this chapter provide useful information for the understanding of the levels and patterns of disability in Lusaka Province.

10.2. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Disability

Refers to the inability to do something. In this report, disability refers to a person who is totally blind, totally deaf/dumb, crippled and mentally retarded. A disabled person may have one or more disabilities defined below.

Totally blind

Refers to a person who has completely lost the sense of sight.

Totally deaf/dumb

Refers to a person lacking the senses of hearing and of speech.

Crippled

Loss of one or more limbs or loss of the ability to use one or more limbs.

Mentally retarded

A person whose psychological functioning is defective to some degree.

Multiple disabilities

Having more than one of the above stated disabilities.

10.3 DISTRIBUTION OF DISABLED PERSONS

Out of a population of 987,106 in Lusaka Province, 7,979 are recorded as disabled in the 1990 Census. Of these, 4,595 are male and the remaining 3,384, are female. Table 10.1 shows that 43 percent of all the disabled have multiple disabilities while 25 percent are crippled and 11 percent, deaf/dumb. The mentally retarded and blind comprise 11 and 10 percent of the disabled, respectively. For both the male and female, the largest proportion of the disabled are those with multiple disabilities, and least, that of the blind. The proportions of the blind and mentally retarded female however, are fairly close (9.6 percent and 9.7 percent respectively).

Table 10.1

Disabled Persons by Type of Disability, Sex and Residence, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Residence and Sex	Type of Disability						
	Total Number	Total	Blind	Deaf/ Dumb	Crippled	Mentally Retarded	Multiple Disabilities
Lusaka							
Both sexes	7,979	100.0	9.7	11.2	25.2	10.9	43.0
Male	4,595	100.0	9.8	10.6	25.5	11.8	42.3
Female	3,384	100.0	9.6	11.9	24.8	9.7	44.0
Residence							
Rural							
Both sexes	1,525	100.0	14.3	16.3	27.9	12.8	28.7
Male	839	100.0	14.7	14.7	29.9	13.8	26.9
Female	686	100.0	13.8	18.4	25.4	11.7	30.7
Urban							
Both sexes	6,454	100.0	8.6	9.9	24.6	10.5	46.4
Male	3,756	100.0	8.3	9.7	24.5	11.4	45.6
Female	2,698	100.0	8.5	10.2	24.6	9.2	47.5
District							
Luangwa							
Both sexes	172	100.0	9.9	17.4	38.4	14.5	
Male	91	100.0	7.7	15.5	45.0	9.9	19.8
Female	81	100.0	12.3	19.5	30.9	19.8	20.9
							18.5
Lusaka Rural							
Both sexes	1,742	100.0	13.9	11.3	35.6	12.0	
Male	953	100.0	15.0	5.	27.8	13.6	28.7
Female	789	100.0	11.9	11.5	35.0	10.1	29.6
							38.5
Lusaka Urban							
Both Sexes	6,065	100.0	8.5	9.2	25.7	10.5	46.4
Male	3,551	100.0	8.3	9.7	24.4	11.4	46.2
Female	2,514	100.0	8.8	10.2	25.1	9.3	46.6

In both the rural and urban areas, the largest proportions of the disabled are those with multiple disabilities although the proportion is much higher in urban than rural areas. Table 10.1 shows that Lusaka Urban district has the largest proportion of the disabled (76 percent) while Luangwa has the least with 2 percent. The remaining 22 percent are in Lusaka Rural district. However, this reflects the population distribution in the districts.

Table 10.2 shows the number of disabled persons as a proportion of total population. Only 0.8 percent of Lusaka's population is disabled. In rural areas of the province, 1.0 percent of the population are disabled while in urban areas it is 0.8 percent. In Lusaka Urban and Lusaka Rural districts 0.8 percent are disabled in each case while in Luangwa district, slightly over 1 percent are disabled.

Table 10.2

Disabled Persons as a Proportion of Total Population by Residence and Type of Disability, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Residence	Total Population	Type of Disability					
		Total	Blind	Dumb/Deaf	Crippled	Mentally Retarded	Multiple Disability
Lusaka							
Total	987,106	0 8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Rural	156,864	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
Urban	830,238	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Districts							
Luangwa	16,246	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Lusaka Rural	201,503	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Lusaka Urban	769,353	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3

10.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF DISABLED PERSONS

Sex Ratios

The sex ratios of the disabled by type of disability and district are shown in Table 10.3. Sex ratio indicates the number of males per 100 females. Hence, the sex ratio of 135.8 indicates that there are 135.8 disabled males per 100 disabled females. For all forms of disability there are more males than females. In rural areas however, there are more deaf/dumb females than males. In all the districts, there are generally more disabled males than females. The number of deaf/dumb females is equal to that of their male counterparts in Luangwa. There are more mentally retarded and blind females than males in Luangwa.

Table 10.3

Sex Ratio of Disabled Persons by Residence and Type of Disability, Lusaka Province, 1990

Sex Ratio and Residence	Type of Disability					
	Total	Blind	Dumb/Deaf	Crippled	Mentally Retarded	Multiple Disabilities
Lusaka						
Total	135.8	139.5	121.1	139.9	165.0	130.2
Rural	122.3	129.5	97.6	144.2	145.0	102.3
Urban	139.2	143.7	131.9	139.1	171.5	134.0
Districts						
Luangwa	112.3	70.0	100.0	164.0	56.2	126.7
Lusaka Rural	120.8	158.5	98.5	146.4	161.2	92.8
Lusaka Urban	141.2	134.5	133.9	137.0	173.8	139.9

Age Structure

Table 10.4 displays the distribution of the disabled in broad age groups. Among children aged 0-14 years, blindness is the least common disability followed by mental retardation. Fairly close to half (49.5 percent) of these children have multiple disabilities. For the disabled persons aged 15-59 years, the lowest proportion comprises the deaf/dumb, closely followed by that of the blind (8.8 and 9 percent, respectively). The largest proportion in this age group, like that of the children below 15 years of age, are multiple disabled. Among those aged 60 years and above, 34 percent are crippled, 32 percent are blind and 14 percent have multiple disabilities. The mentally retarded and deaf/dumb make up 9 and 10 percent, respectively of the disabled.

Table 10.4

Disabled Persons by Type of Disability and Age Group, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Type of Disability	Age Group			
	Total	0 - 14	15 - 59	60+
Blind	9.8	7.0	9.0	32.2
Deaf/Dumb	11.1	15.6	8.8	10.5
Crippled	25.2	19.5	27.5	34.3
Mentally Retarded	10.9	8.4	12.5	9.1
Multiple Disabilities	43.0	49.5	42.2	13.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	7,979*	2,665	4,835	460

Note: (*) This total includes even those who did not state their age.

Usually Economically Active Disabled Population

Table 10.5 and Figure 10.1 display data on disabled persons according to type of disability and usual economic activity. For detailed definitions of economic activity, refer to Chapter 6.

Figure 10.1

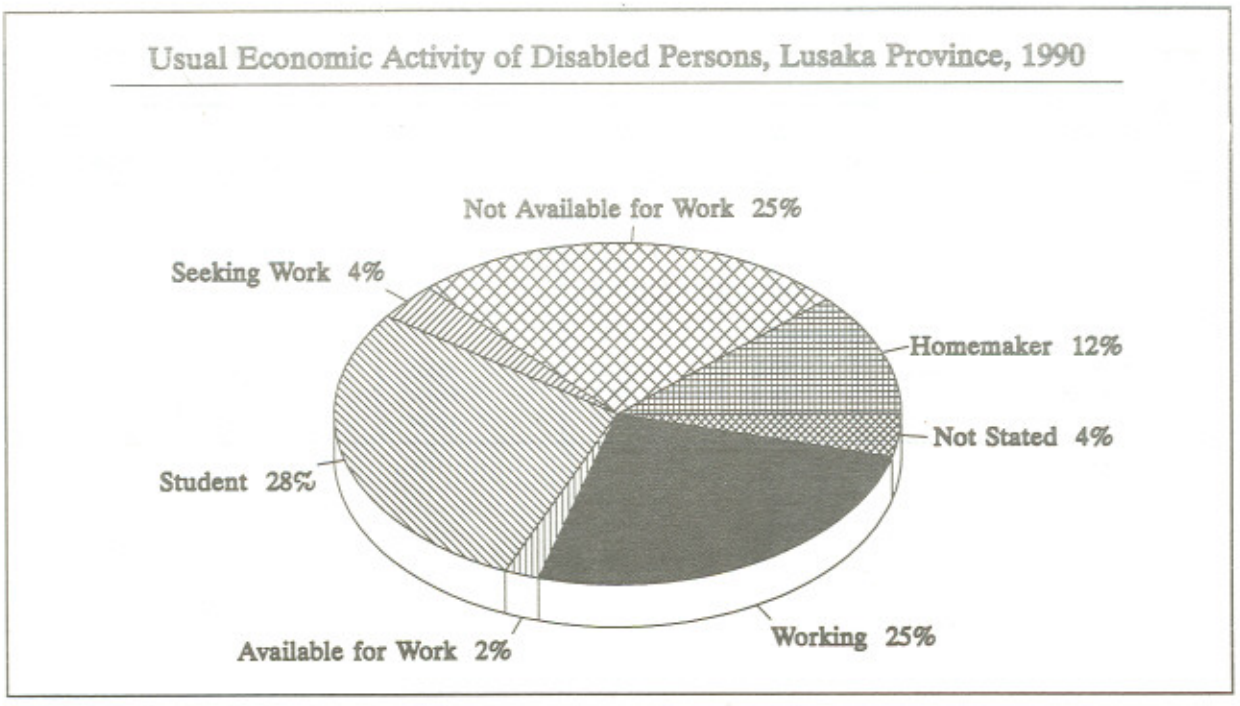


Figure 10.1 shows that out of 5,881 economically active disabled persons, about a quarter are working while another quarter are not available for work. Only 4 and 2 percent are seeking and available for work respectively. Students make up 28 percent of the usually active disabled population while homemakers make up 12 percent.

Table 10.5

Disabled Persons (12 Years and Older) by Type of Disability and Usual Economic Activity, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Usual Economic Activity	Type of Disability					
	Total	Blind	Deaf/Dumb	Crippled	Mentally Retarded	Multiple Disabilities
Working	25.4	37.2	28.3	31.3	17.1	20.1
Seeking work	3.5	2.5	2.6	5.1	4.9	2.4
Available for work	2.0	1.6	3.2	1.9	2.2	1.8
Homemaker	11.7	12.8	11.5	11.9	9.1	12.0
Student	28.4	9.5	23.1	18.1	10.6	47.2
Not available for work	24.9	32.3	27.4	27.0	49.1	13.6
Not Stated	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.7	7.0	2.9
Percentage total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	5,881	632	533	1,643	715	2,358

The majority of the blind, deaf/dumb and crippled are working, followed by those who are not available for work. About half (49 percent) of the mentally retarded are not available for work. The largest proportion (47 percent) of those with multiple disabilities are students while the least in this category (2 percent) is that of those who are available for work.

The employment status of the disabled household heads is presented in Table 10.6. Fairly close to half of the disabled heads of households are employees while less than 1 percent are employers. About a fifth are family workers and slightly over a quarter are self employed.

Table 10.6

Disabled Household Heads Usually Active by Disability and Employment Status, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Type of Disability	Employment Status						
	Total Number	Percentage Total	Employer	Employee	Self Employed	Family Worker	Not Stated
Total	231	100.0	0.9	48.5	26.4	20.3	3.9
Blind	27	100.0	-	59.3	22.2	14.8	3.7
Deaf/Dumb	30	100.0	3.3	33.3	33.3	26.7	3.4
Crippled	83	100.0	1.2	49.4	30.1	18.1	1.2
Mentally Retarded	29	100.0	-	58.6	13.8	24.2	3.4
Multiple Disabilities	62	100.0	-	45.2	25.8	21.0	8.0

None of the blind heads of households is an employer. Most of them are employees (59 percent). A third of the deaf/dumb are employees while another third comprises the self employed. In all types of disability, the majority are employees.

Educational Status of Disabled Population

Table 10.7 shows that out of 7,103 disabled persons aged 5 years and above in Lusaka Province, only 0.2 percent have completed higher levels of education while 37 percent have never attended formal education. About a third have completed primary level while slightly over a quarter have completed secondary level of education.

Table 10.7

Disabled Persons (5 Years and Older) by Type of Disability and Level of Education Completed, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Type of Disability	Level of Education						
	Total Number	Percentage Total	No Education	Primary	Secondary	Higher Level	Not Stated
Total	7,103	100.0	37.2	32.7	26.4	0.2	3.5
Blind	718	100.0	46.4	28.0	22.0	-	3.6
Deaf/Dumb	728	100.0	52.1	33.2	10.6	-	4.1
Crippled	1,897	100.0	35.7	39.7	21.4	0.4	2.8
Mentally Retarded	820	100.0	54.8	29.0	13.2	0.1	2.9
Multiple Disabilities	2,940	100.0	27.3	30.1	38.5	0.2	3.9

None of the blind and deaf/dumb have completed higher levels of education. The largest proportion of these two categories have received no formal education. The majority of the crippled have completed primary education while the majority of those with multiple disabilities have completed secondary education. Very small proportions for all disability categories comprise those who have completed higher levels of education.

10.5 SUMMARY

The total number of persons recorded as disabled during the 1990 Census in Lusaka Province is 7,979. The disabled make up 0.8 percent of the total population in the province. There are more disabled males than females. Disabled males are 4,595 while disabled females are 3,384.

The largest proportion of the disabled have multiple disabilities (43 percent) and the smallest (9 percent) that of the blind. The distribution of the disabled persons according to their economic activity shows that 79 percent of the disabled persons are either working, students, or not available for work. The majority of disabled household heads (48 percent) are employees. Less than 1 percent of disabled persons have completed higher levels of education.

CHAPTER 11

HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

11.1 INTRODUCTION

During the 1990 Census, data on housing characteristics for every housing unit and household was collected. The following information was solicited :-

- Type of structure
- Materials used for roofing, walls and floors
- Water and energy sources
- Type of toilet facilities
- Ownership of housing unit and type of tenancy

The last page of the 1990 Census questionnaire provides more details on the type of questions on household and housing characteristics.

11.2 CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Household

A group of persons who normally live and eat together. These people may or may not be related to each other. They make common provision for food and other essentials for living and have only one person whom they all regard as the head of household.

Household Composition

Description of the household according to some aspect of its membership, such as age, sex and number.

Housing Unit

An independent place of abode intended for habitation by at least one household. It should have its own door to the outside or a hallway.

Aqua Privy

It is a type of toilet in which water from a tank, through a large pipe sweeps away human excreta in a gully that leads to a sewerage system.

11.3 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The standard of living of a community may be measured by analysing housing characteristics. In this section, housing characteristics discussed include number of rooms occupied by households, construction materials, toilet facilities, water and energy sources.

Number of rooms per housing unit

The number of rooms includes bedrooms and living rooms. Verandas, lobbies, kitchens, bathrooms and toilets are not included. If a garage or store-room is large enough to fit a bed for an adult and is used for living purposes, it is included as a room. In rural areas, several units belonging to one household are treated as rooms of one housing unit.

Table 11.1 displays data on households and the number of rooms they occupy. In all, there are 173, 684 households in Lusaka Province of which 29,189 are in rural areas and 144,495 in urban areas. Of all the households in the province, about 40 percent occupy two-roomed housing units. In both rural and urban areas the largest proportion is that of households occupying two-roomed housing units. This is followed by those occupying one-roomed structures for rural areas and three-roomed dwellings for urban areas. Very small proportions constitute households occupying six or more roomed structures.

Table 11.1

Households by Number of Rooms, Rural/Urban and Districts, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Residence	Number of H/holds	Total	Number of Rooms										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Not Stated
Lusaka Province													
Total	173,684	100.0	19.8	39.7	18.9	14.0	4.0	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.9
Rural	29,189	100.0	30.1	34.6	17.3	10.1	3.5	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.2
Urban	144,495	100.0	17.8	40.7	19.2	14.8	4.1	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.8
Districts													
Luangwa	3,288	100.0	34.4	30.6	20.9	10.2	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Lusaka Rural	36,989	100.0	24.3	38.1	19.0	11.3	3.5	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.1
Lusaka Urban	133,407	100.0	18.2	40.3	18.8	14.8	4.2	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.8

In Luangwa district, the majority of households occupy one-roomed structures followed by those occupying two and three roomed structures in that order. In Lusaka Rural and Lusaka Urban Districts, two-roomed structures are the most commonly occupied. In all the districts, at least three-quarters of the households occupy housing units of 3 or less rooms in each case.

Figure 11.1 shows the proportions of households in districts of Lusaka Province. A little over three-quarters (77 percent) of households in the province are in Lusaka Urban district, 21 percent in Lusaka Rural district and 2 percent in Luangwa district. This, however, more or less reflects the population distribution of the districts.

Figure 11.1

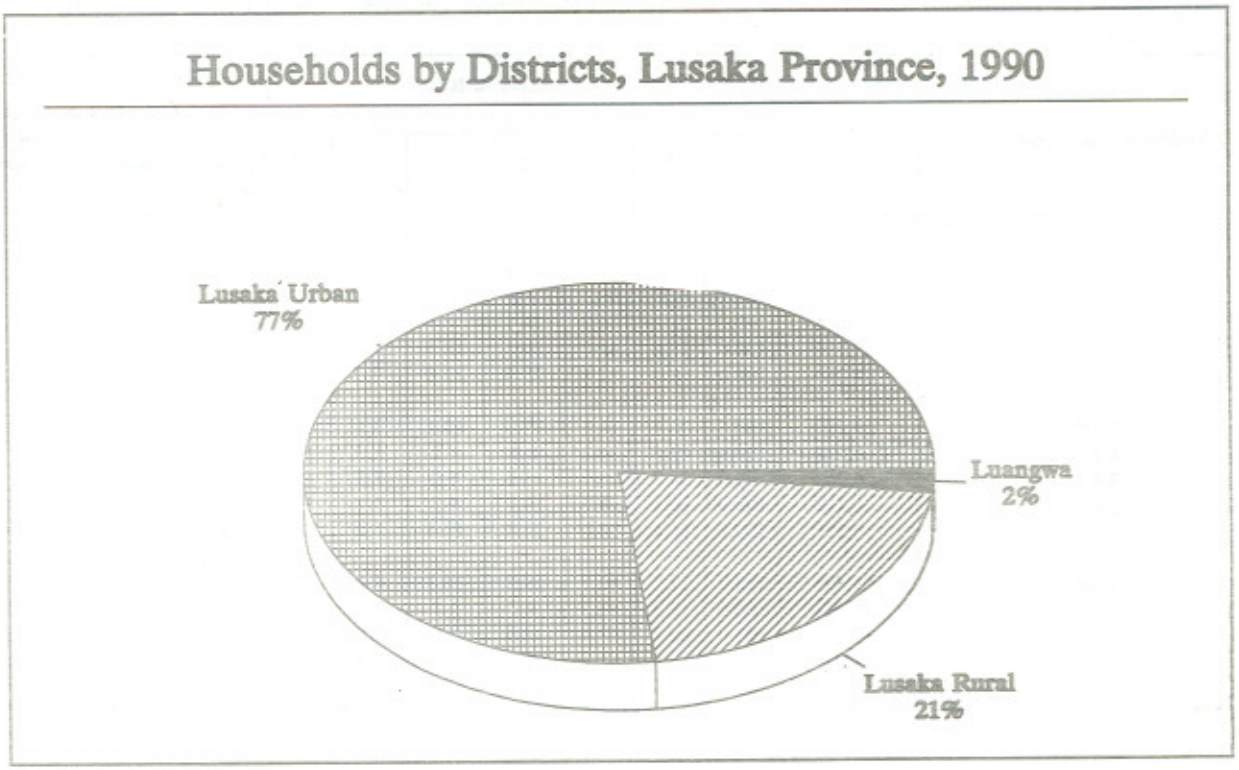


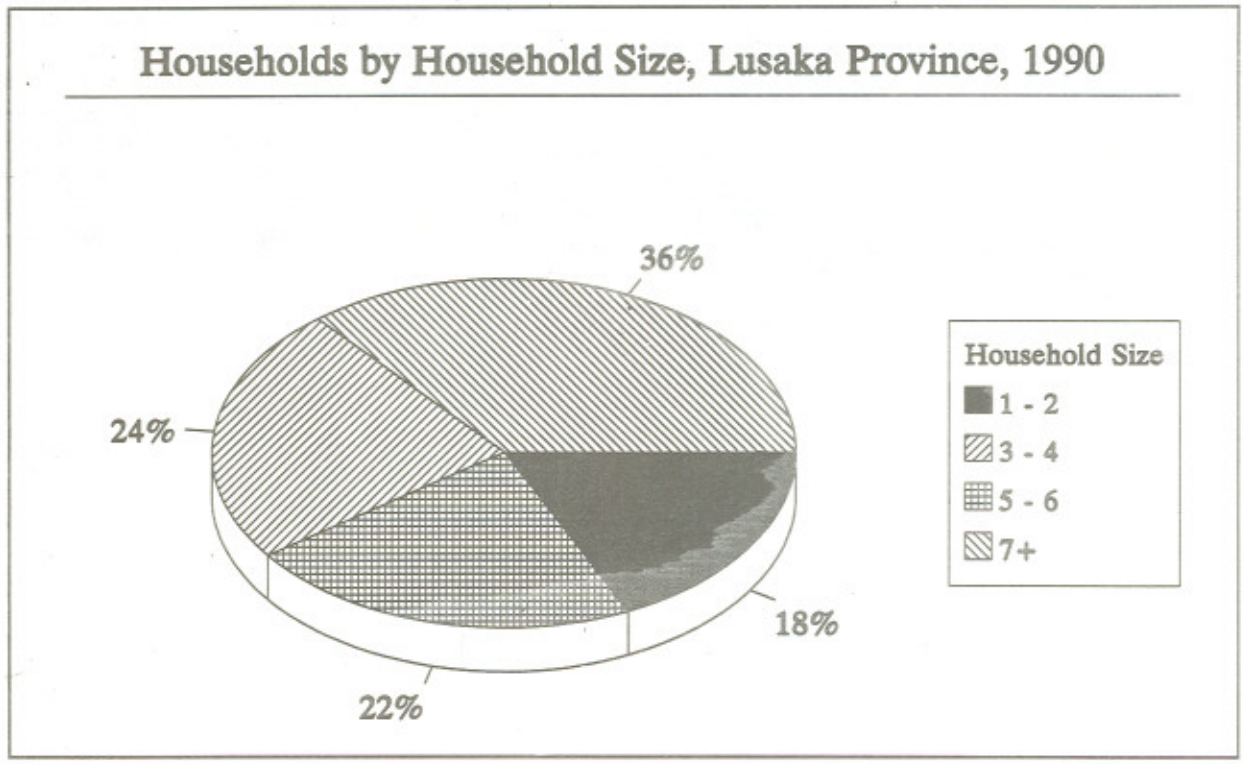
Table 11.2 sheds more light on the housing situation as it indicates household size and number of rooms the households occupy in the province as well as rural and urban areas. Out of 173,684 households in the province, 62,280 have at least seven members. Of these the largest (31 percent) occupy two-roomed housing structures followed by those occupying 3 and 4 roomed structures. This pattern can be generalised to both rural and urban areas as there are no outstanding disparities between the two areas. Overcrowding is as apparent in rural as in urban areas if the appropriate number of persons per room is taken as two. The average number of persons per room in both rural and urban areas, regardless of household size is 2.2. However, in rural areas, the average number of persons per room for households with at least seven persons is 3.0 and 2.8 in urban areas.

Table 11.2

Households by Household Size, Number of Rooms and Residence, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Residence and Household Size	Households	Number of Rooms								Average Number of rooms	Average Persons per room
		Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Not Stated		
Lusaka Province											
Total	173,684	100.0	19.8	39.7	18.9	14.0	4.0	2.7	0.9	2.5	2.2
1-2	30,540	100.0	42.0	39.7	9.6	5.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.9	0.8
3-4	41,644	100.0	28.1	46.2	14.1	7.5	1.8	1.4	0.9	2.1	1.6
5-6	39,220	100.0	15.8	45.7	20.1	12.5	3.3	1.9	0.7	2.5	2.2
7+	62,280	100.0	6.0	31.4	25.9	23.5	7.3	5.1	0.8	3.2	2.8
Rural											
Total	29,189	100.0	30.1	34.6	17.3	10.1	3.5	3.2	1.2	2.4	2.2
1-2	6,677	100.0	49.5	34.1	8.9	4.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.8	0.8
3-4	6,969	100.0	36.7	38.1	15.0	6.0	1.5	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.7
5-6	6,172	100.0	26.1	38.5	19.7	9.7	3.1	1.9	1.1	2.3	2.4
7+	9,371	100.0	14.0	30.0	23.5	17.5	7.2	6.5	1.3	3.0	3.0
Urban											
Total	144,495	100.0	17.8	40.7	19.2	14.8	4.1	2.6	0.8	2.6	2.2
1-2	23,863	100.0	39.9	41.3	9.7	5.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	0.8
3-4	34,675	100.0	26.4	47.8	13.9	7.9	1.8	1.4	0.8	2.2	1.6
5-6	33,048	100.0	13.9	47.1	20.1	13.1	3.3	1.9	0.6	2.5	2.2
7+	52,909	100.0	4.6	31.7	26.4	24.5	7.3	4.8	0.7	3.2	2.8

Figure 11.2



Construction materials of walls and roofs

Tables 11.3 and 11.4 show the construction materials of walls and roofs. It is apparent from the tables that the most common construction material for building roofs is asbestos used in 47 percent of housing units (Table 11.3) while that of walls are concrete blocks/slab used in 68 percent of the structures (Table 11.4)

Table 11.3

Occupied Housing Units by Construction Materials of Walls and Roofs, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Construction Materials of Walls	Number of H/units	Total	Construction Materials of Roof						
			Concrete/ Cement	Asbestos Sheets	Iron Sheet Corrugated	Grass/ Thatch	Tiles	Other	Not Stated
Burnt Bricks	11,409	100.0	8.9	46.0	39.2	3.5	1.9	0.3	0.2
Unburnt/Mud Bricks	30,242	100.0	1.4	20.5	45.6	30.3	0.2	1.9	0.1
Concrete Blocks/Slab	117,827	100.0	3.3	58.9	37.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Stone	119	100.0	5.1	17.6	40.3	33.6	1.7	1.7	-
Iron Sheets	1,320	100.0	1.7	6.7	81.5	2.9	0.4	0.9	5.9
Asbestos/Wood/Hardboard	617	100.0	2.6*	62.9	17.2	3.6	0.6	5.3	7.8
Pole and Dagga	8,164	100.0	0.3*	2.8	5.0	91.1	0.1	0.6	0.1
Grass	1,629	100.0	1.1*	6.0	4.8	80.7	0.5	2.6	4.3
Other	1,642	100.0	1.1	10.5	12.2	19.6	0.4	9.8	46.4
Total	172,969	100.0	3.2	47.3	36.9	10.9	0.4	0.6	0.7

Note: (*) This combination is unusual. There is a possibility of enumeration errors.

Although asbestos and iron sheets are the most common roofing materials, grass/thatch is a predominant roofing material for housing units with grass or pole and dagga walls. It is also relatively common in mud brick and stone-walled structures. In houses with iron sheet walls, 7 percent have asbestos roofs while 82 percent have iron sheet roofs. Tiles are not common roofing materials. It can be observed from Table 11.4 that although concrete blocks/slab are the most common material for walls, only 0.4 percent of housing units with grass roofs have concrete block/slab walls. Large proportions of grass roofed housing units have unburnt/mud brick or pole and dagga walls. Pole and dagga walls are only common in grass roofed housing units. In housing structures with concrete/cement, asbestos, iron sheets or tiles for roofs, less than 1 percent have pole and dagga walls in each case, stone, iron sheets, grass, pole and dagga are not common building materials for walls.

Table 11.4

Occupied Housing Units by Construction Materials of Walls and Roofs, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Construction Materials of Walls	Total	Construction Materials of Roofs						
		Concrete/ Cement	Asbestos Sheets	Iron Sheet Corrugated	Grass/ Thatch	Tiles	Other	Not Stated
Burnt Bricks	6.6	18.7	6.4	7.0	2.1	29.6	3.1	2.3
Unburnt/Mud Bricks	17.5	7.8	7.6	21.6	48.7	7.0	50.6	3.6
Concrete Blocks/Slab	68.1	71.7	84.8	68.4	0.4	58.5	19.4	11.9
Stone	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	-
Iron Sheets	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.7	1.1	6.6
Asbestos/Wood/Hardboard	0.4	0.3*	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	3.0	4.1
Pole and Dagga	4.7	0.4*	0.3	0.6	39.5	1.2	4.2	0.8
Grass	0.9	0.3*	0.1	0.1	7.0	1.2	3.8	6.0
Other	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.7	1.0	14.6	64.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
H/units	172,969	5,462	81,896	63,787	18,815	730	1,104	1,175
Rural								
Burnt Bricks	8.0	17.9	13.2	21.8	1.7	11.3	2.1	3.0
Unburnt/Mud Bricks	38.5	20.6	13.3	32.9	49.1	19.1	18.8	7.2
Concrete Blocks/Slab	20.0	48.0	68.2	33.6	0.3	50.6	9.4	4.2
Stone	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	-	-
Iron Sheets	1.5	3.0	0.4	6.5	0.2	2.2	1.6	2.4
Asbestos/Wood/Hardboard	0.5	0.6*	1.4	0.4	0.1	-	5.3	4.8
Pole and Dagga	24.8	6.0*	2.6	3.6	39.5	9.0	11.4	4.2
Grass	4.7	2.7*	0.4	0.5	7.2	2.2	15.5	9.6
Other	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.7	4.5	35.9	64.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
H/units	29,069	335	5,304	5,746	17,210	89	245	167
Urban								
Burnt Bricks	6.3	18.7	5.9	5.5	6.9	32.1	3.4	2.2
Unburnt/Mud Bricks	13.2	6.9	7.2	20.5	44.8	5.3	59.7	3.0
Concrete Blocks/Slab	77.8	73.2	86.0	71.8	1.6	59.6	22.3	13.2
Stone	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	-
Iron Sheets	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	7.3
Asbestos/Wood/Hardboard	0.3	0.3*	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.3	3.9
Pole and Dagga	0.7	0.1*	0.1	0.4	40.1	0.2	2.2	0.2
Grass	0.2	0.2*	0.1	0.1	4.4	1.1	0.5	5.4
Other	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.5	8.5	64.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
H/units	143,873	5,127	76,592	58,041	1,605	641	859	1008

Note: (*) This combination is unusual, there is a possibility of enumeration errors.

There are disparities between rural and urban areas with regards to construction materials of walls and roofs. In rural areas, unburnt/mud brick walls are the most common while concrete/slab walls are predominant in urban areas. However, stone is the least common material for walls in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, for houses with concrete/cement roofs, concrete block/slab walls are the most common inspite of the prevalence of unburnt/mud brick walls of housing units in general. In urban areas although concrete/slab walls are the most common, only 2 percent of houses with grass roofs have concrete block/slab walls.

Construction materials of Walls and Floors

Table 11.5 and Table 11.6 display data on construction materials of walls and floors. The most common building material for floors is concrete, used in 79 percent of housing units (Table 11.5). It may also be observed from Table 11.5 that housing units with unburnt/mud brick, stone, grass, pole and dagga walls usually have mud floors. Concrete/cement floors are most common in houses with burnt brick, concrete block/slab, iron sheet and asbestos walls. Wood and marble are generally not common building materials for floors.

Table 11.5

Occupied Housing Units by Construction Materials of Walls and Floors, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Construction Materials of Walls	Number of Units	Total	Construction Material of Floor					
			Concrete/ Cement	Mud	Wood (not Wooden Tile)	Marble	Other	Not Stated
Burnt Bricks	11,409	100.0	85.9	6.9	4.3	0.4	2.0	0.4
Unburnt/Mud Bricks	30,242	100.0	45.8	52.6	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2
Concrete Blocks/Slab	117,827	100.0	93.7	2.5	1.7	0.3	1.5	0.3
Stone	119	100.0	44.5	50.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	-
Iron Sheets	1,320	100.0	66.4	28.7	1.0	0.1	3.4	0.4
Asbestos/Hardboard/Wood	617	100.0	55.1	38.3	4.4	-	1.9	0.3
Pole and Dagga	8,164	100.0	8.7	89.5	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.3
Grass	1,629	100.0	9.2	79.6	0.6	0.2	5.9	4.6
Other	1,642	100.0	16.8	24.6	1.5	0.3	9.1	47.7
Total	172,969	100.0	78.9	17.0	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.8

Table 11.6 shows that housing units with concrete, wood or marble floors usually have concrete block/slab walls. For those with mud floors, unburnt/mud brick walls are the most common.

Table 11.6

Occupied Housing Units by Construction Materials of Walls and Floors, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Construction Materials of Walls	Total	Construction Material of Floor					
		Concrete/ Cement	Mud	Wood (not Wooden Tile)	Marble	Other	Not Stated
Burnt Bricks	6.6	7.2	2.7	17.5	9.9	9.5	3.9
Unburnt/Mud Bricks	17.5	10.1	54.2	8.0	7.5	5.7	5.8
Concrete Blocks/Slab	68.1	80.9	10.1	70.3	76.7	69.9	25.6
Stone	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	-
Iron Sheets	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.4	1.8	0.4
Asbestos/Hardboard/Wood	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.0	-	0.5	0.2
Pole and Dagga	4.7	0.5	24.9	1.5	3.1	2.7	2.0
Grass	0.9	0.1	4.4	0.3	0.9	3.8	5.4
Other	0.9	0.2	1.4	0.8	1.1	6.0	56.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
H/units	172,969	136,528	29,330	2,799	454	2,478	1,380
Rural							
Burnt Bricks	8.0	18.2	2.5	9.3	4.9	5.1	5.1
Unburnt/Mud Bricks	38.5	16.7	51.3	19.8	26.8	11.2	11.2
Concrete Blocks/Slab	20.0	55.2	0.7	46.4	29.3	13.5	4.6
Stone	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.4	0.3	-
Iron Sheets	1.5	3.0	0.7	2.1	2.4	3.7	-
Asbestos/Hardboard/Wood	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.7	-	1.7	-
Pole ahd Dagga	24.8	5.3	35.7	16.5	24.4	19.3	13.3
Grass	4.7	0.4	6.7	0.4	4.9	27.0	8.7
Other	1.8	0.4	1.8	3.4	4.9	18.2	57.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
H/units	29,096	10,020	18,306	237	41	296	196
Urban							
Burnt Bricks	6.3	6.3	3.1	18.3	10.4	10.1	3.7
Unburnt/Mud Bricks	13.3	9.6	59.1	6.9	5.6	4.9	4.9
Concrete Blocks/Slab	77.8	83.0	25.6	72.5	81.4	77.5	29.0
Stone	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	-
Iron Sheets	0.6	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.4
Asbestos/Hardboard/Wood	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.9	-	0.3	0.2
Pole and Dagga	0.7	0.1	6.9	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.2
Grass	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	4.9
Other	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	4.4	56.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
H/units	143,873	126,508	11,024	2,562	413	2,182	1,184

There are no major variations between rural and urban areas as regards construction materials of walls and floors. In both rural and urban areas, the largest proportion of housing structures with concrete/cement floors have concrete/slab walls. The most common materials for walls in dwellings with mud floors are unburnt/mud bricks; for dwellings with floors made of wood and those made of marble, the most prevalent materials for walls are concrete blocks/slab for both rural and urban areas.

Water Supply and Sanitation

Availability of clean water supply helps prevent the occurrence of water-borne diseases. Clean water supply includes piped water, boreholes and protected wells.

The most common sources of water supply are shown in Table 11.7. The table clearly shows that the most common source of water supply in the province is piped water outside the housing unit and within 100 metres from the housing unit. This source is used by 47 percent of the households. This is followed by piped water inside the housing unit, used by 22 percent of the households. The river or stream is used by slightly less than 5 percent of the households.

In rural areas, wells/boreholes and rivers/streams are the most common sources of drinking water while piped water is very common in urban areas. In Luangwa district, more than half of the households depend on rivers or streams as their main source of water supply and slightly over a quarter draw water from wells or boreholes. In Lusaka Urban district, 54 percent of the households use piped water outside the housing unit and within 100 metres from the housing unit.

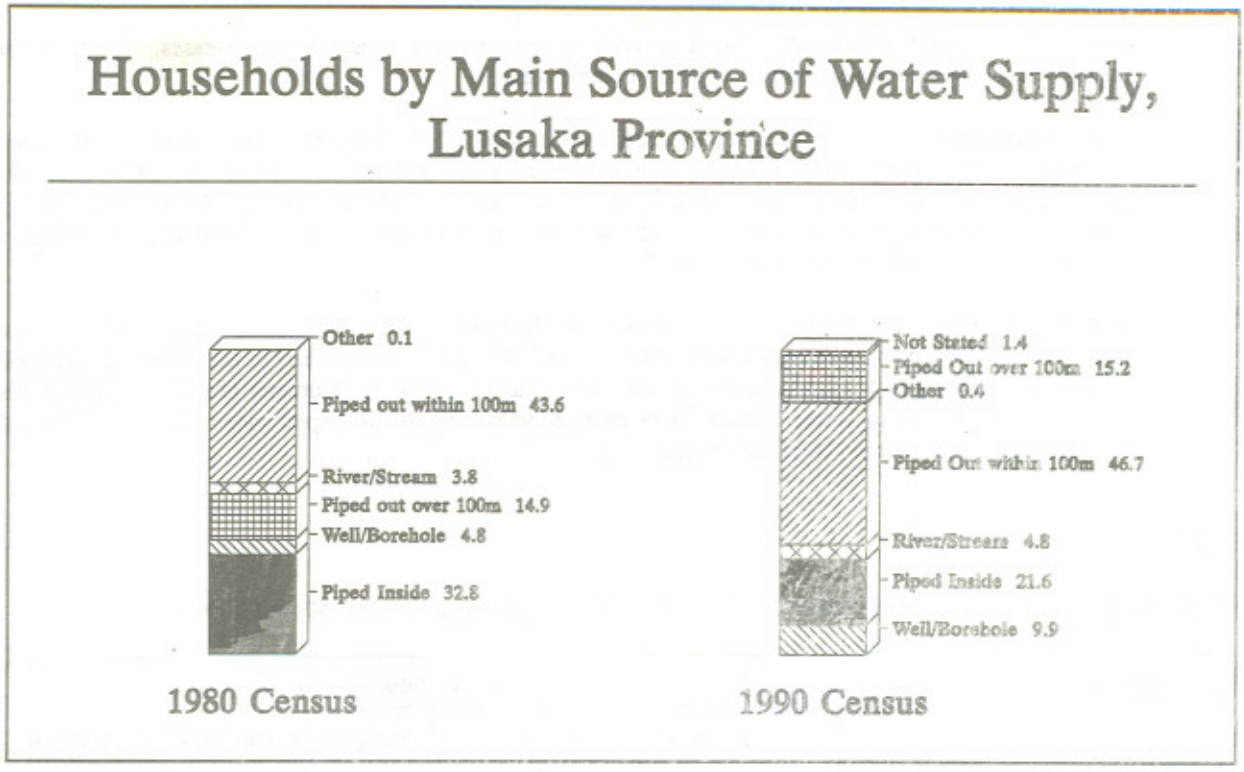
Table 11.7

Households by Main Source of Water Supply, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1980 and 1990

Main Source of Water Supply	1980	Residence - 1990					
		Total	Rural	Urban	Luangwa	Lusaka Rural	Lusaka Urban
Piped water inside H/unit	32.8	21.6	5.6	24.9	3.9	14.4	24.1
Piped water outside H/unit within 100m	43.6	46.7	14.4	53.2	5.4	22.6	54.4
Piped Water Outside H/unit Beyond 100m	14.9	15.2	7.8	16.6	5.9	10.5	16.6
Well/borehole	4.8	9.9	42.9	3.2	26.5	32.9	3.1
River or Stream	3.8	4.8	25.9	0.5	57.7	16.6	0.2
Other	0.1	0.4	2.0	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.1
Not Stated	-	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.4	1.4	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Households	133,822	173,684	29,189	44,495	3,288	36,989	133,407

Figure 11.3 shows that proportions of households using piped water inside the housing unit decreased from 33 percent in 1980 to 22 percent in 1990. For piped water outside the housing unit, proportions increased during the inter-censal period. The proportion of those using the well/borehole more than doubled during this period while those using rivers/streams increased by 1 percent.

Figure 11.3



Households drawing water from rivers/streams in areas where the most common toilet facility is the pit latrine risk drawing contaminated water. They could be vulnerable to water-borne diseases because seepage containing germs from pit latrines could contaminate water in rivers or streams.

Table 11.8 shows the types of toilets used in the province. The majority (62 percent) of households in the province use pit-latrines. Slightly over a quarter of households use the flush toilet. Very small proportions use buckets or aqua-privy as their toilet facility.

Table 11.8

Households by Type of Toilet and Residence (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Type of Toilet	Residence					
	Total	Rural	Urban	Luangwa	Lusaka Rural	Lusaka Urban
Flush	27.3	7.9	31.2	5.1	17.9	30.5
Bucket	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Aqua-Privy	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.8
Pit Latrine	61.7	45.7	65.0	18.7	48.6	66.4
Other	9.0	44.6	1.8	75.5	31.6	1.1
Not Stated	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Households	173,681	29,186	144,495	3,288	36,986	133,407

The proportions of households using flush toilets and pit latrines are higher for urban than rural areas. About 45 percent of rural households use "other" toilet facilities while only 2 percent of their urban counterparts use such facilities. In Lusaka Rural and Lusaka Urban districts, the majority of households use pit-latrines, while "other" toilet facilities are the most common in Luangwa. Bucket and aqua-privy are not common toilet facilities in all the districts.

Domestic Energy

Table 11.9 shows the six main sources of cooking energy in the province. These are electricity, gas, paraffin, wood, charcoal and coal. The largest proportion (54 percent) of the households in the province use charcoal as the main source of cooking energy, while about a fifth of the households use electricity. Wood is used by 18 percent of the households. Gas and coal are not common sources of cooking energy in the province.

Table 11.9

Households by Main Source of Energy used for Cooking, Residence and District (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Main source of energy for cooking	Total	Residence		Districts		
		Rural	Urban	Luangwa	Lusaka Rural	Lusaka Urban
Electricity	20.5	7.0	23.3	2.3	14.2	22.8
Gas	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6
Paraffin	5.6	2.0	6.3	1.1	2.4	6.6
Wood	18.1	82.8	5.1	93.0	64.5	3.4
Charcoal	54.5	7.1	64.1	3.0	17.7	66.0
Coal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Not Stated	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total households	173,641	29,146	144,495	3,288	36,945	133,407

While 83 percent of the rural households use wood for cooking, 5 percent of their urban counterparts use this source. Charcoal is the most common source of cooking energy in urban areas. Luangwa and Lusaka Rural districts bear the same pattern as that of rural areas of the province, as regards the main source of cooking energy. Like the urban areas of the province, the largest proportion of households in Lusaka Urban district use charcoal for cooking followed by those using electricity. In all the districts, coal and gas are not common sources of cooking energy.

Table 11.10 shows that the proportion of households using electricity for cooking decreased from 22 percent in 1980 to 21 percent in 1990. Those using gas and paraffin also declined. Wood, charcoal and coal were combined in previous censuses unlike in the 1990 census. Wood fuel and coal for 1990 in Table 11.10 has been combined for comparability purposes. (Refer to Table 11.9 for separated categories). Wood fuel and coal were used in 69.9 percent of the households in 1980. This proportion increased to 73 percent in 1990.

Table 11.10

Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1980 and 1990

Energy Source	1980	1990
Electricity	21.7	20.6
Gas and Kerosene	8.3	6.2
Wood, Charcoal, Coal	69.9	72.7
Other	0.1	0.0
Not stated	-	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of households	133,822	173,641

Sources of energy for lighting are shown in Table 11.11. The most common source of lighting energy is paraffin used in 67 percent of the households followed by electricity used in 26 percent. About 4 percent comprises households using candle and 1 percent using gas for lighting.

Table 11.11

Housing Units by Main Source of Energy Used for Lighting, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Main source of energy for cooking	Total	Rural	Urban	Districts		
				Luangwa	Lusaka Rural	Lusaka Urban
Electricity	25.5	11.6	28.2	5.7	20.6	27.3
Gas	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.8	1.1
Paraffin	66.8	79.1	64.3	63.8	73.9	64.9
Candle	4.4	0.9	5.2	0.3	1.0	5.5
Other	1.6	7.1	0.5	29.5	3.1	0.5
Not Stated	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number H/units	172,969	29,096	143,873	3,279	36,861	132,829

In both rural and urban areas, the largest proportions of households use paraffin followed by those using electricity and so is the case with Lusaka Rural and Lusaka Urban districts. In Luangwa district, the largest proportion, like in the other districts, is of households using paraffin. However, the second largest proportion is of households using "other" energy sources. Gas is not a common source of lighting energy in all the districts.

11.4 OWNERSHIP STATUS OF HOUSING UNITS

Table 11.12 presents data on housing units by ownership status, for rural areas, urban areas and districts of Lusaka Province. The provision of housing structures is usually done by various institutions and individuals. This section describes the housing units in terms of ownership by various persons and institutions.

About three-quarters of houses in the province are owned by individuals. The central government owns 7.7 percent, closely followed by the district council which owns 7.6 percent. Parastatal organisations own about 6 percent while private organisations own 3.6 percent.

Table 11.12

Occupied Housing Units by Ownership Status and District, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Ownership Status	Total	Rural	Urban	DISTRICTS		
				Luangwa	Lusaka Rural	Lusaka Urban
Central Govt.	7.7	6.4	8.0	5.7	3.5	28.7
District Council	7.6	0.4	9.0	2.5	1.0	18.2
Parastatal	5.9	2.9	6.5	0.6	0.2	4.9
Private Org.	3.6	8.6	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.7
Individual	74.1	80.5	72.8	90.5	94.7	47.2
Not Stated	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
H/units	172,969	29,096	143,873	3,279	2,993	286

In both rural and urban areas, the largest proportion is that of housing units owned by individuals. District councils and parastatal organisations own a larger proportion of housing units in urban than rural areas while the private organisations own a larger proportion in rural than urban areas. In Luangwa, Lusaka Rural and Lusaka Urban districts, 90, 95 and 47 percent of housing units are owned by individuals, respectively. Lusaka Urban district has the largest proportion of housing structures owned by the central government. The private organisations own very small proportions of dwellings in all the districts.

Data on households in rented housing units by residence and landlord is presented in Table 11.13. Out of 173,684 households in the province, 71,661 occupy rented housing structures. Of these 64.3 percent have individuals for their landlords, 8 percent, central government, 14 percent, district council, 8 percent, parastatal organisations and 2 percent, private organisations.

Table 11.13

Households in Rented Housing Units by Residence and Ownership, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Residence		Landlord							
		Number of H/units	Total	Central Government	District Council	Parastatal	Private Organisation	Individual	Not Stated
Lusaka Province									
	- Total	71,661	100.0	7.6	14.3	8.1	2.4	64.3	3.3
	- Rural	1,839	100.0	32.9	2.9	12.1	13.4	34.0	4.7
	- Urban	69,822	100.0	6.9	14.7	7.9	2.1	65.1	3.3
Districts	Luangwa	198	100.0	53.5	26.8	5.6	1.5	10.6	2.0
	Lusaka Rural	6,922	100.0	18.6	5.7	36.5	4.2	31.1	3.9
	Lusaka Urban	64,541	100.0	6.3	15.2	5.0	2.2	68.0	3.3

In rural areas, 34 percent of households occupy structures rented from individuals and 33 percent from central government. The lowest proportion is that of households with district councils as their landlord (3 percent). In urban areas, the largest proportion is that of households in houses rented from individuals (65 percent) followed by those rented from district councils (15 percent) and least is that of households with the private organisations as their landlord. In Luangwa district, out of 198 households in rented houses, over half rent from the central government. In Lusaka Rural district, the majority of households rent their housing structures from parastatal organisations while individuals are the most common landlords in Lusaka Urban district.

11.5 HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND COMPOSITION

Household Size

Table 11.14 shows household size by head of household. In the province there are more male than female headed households. Male headed households tend to be larger than female headed households. The table shows that proportions of female headed households are higher than those headed by males for households of size 1 to 5. With an increase in size of household, the proportion of male headed households increases for the province. The proportion of male headed households for households with 6 or more members is larger than for female headed households.

Table 11.14

Households by Size and Sex of Head, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Sex of Household Head and District	Number of H/holds	Total	Household Size									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
Lusaka												
Male	151,765	100.0	6.5	10.1	11.5	12.1	11.7	10.9	9.8	8.2	6.3	12.9
Female	21,922	100.0	12.4	11.5	13.1	13.3	12.2	10.5	8.0	6.2	4.1	8.7
Luangwa												
Male	2,580	100.0	8.1	9.2	14.0	14.8	14.0	10.5	10.4	7.2	5.2	6.6
Female	709	100.0	17.3	13.3	14.2	16.4	11.3	11.6	6.3	3.1	3.0	3.5
Lusaka Rural												
Male	32,281	100.0	11.1	10.5	11.5	11.3	11.1	10.0	9.1	7.7	5.8	11.9
Female	4,714	100.0	13.1	11.6	13.0	12.7	12.0	10.8	7.7	5.7	4.0	9.4
Lusaka Urban												
Male	116,904	100.0	5.3	10.0	11.5	12.3	11.8	11.1	9.9	8.3	6.5	13.3
Female	16,499	100.0	12.0	11.5	13.1	13.3	12.2	10.3	8.2	6.5	4.1	8.8

The average household size for Lusaka Province is shown in Table 11.15. The table reveals that the average household size increased from 5.1 in 1980 to 5.7 in 1990. In rural areas of the province, it has remained the same over the 10 year period while in urban areas, it has increased from 5.2 to 5.7. The household size is larger for male than female headed households. In Luangwa district, it stands at 4.9, 5.4 in Lusaka Rural and 5.8 in Lusaka Urban district.

Table 11.15

Average Household Size by Residence and Sex of Head, Lusaka Province, 1980 and 1990

Sex of Household Head and Residence	1980	1990
Lusaka Province		
Total	5.1	5.7
Male	5.2	5.8
Female	4.9	5.0
Rural	5.3	5.3
Urban	5.2	5.7
Districts		
Luangwa	-	4.9
Lusaka Rural	-	5.4
Lusaka Urban	-	5.8

Table 11.16 shows that the proportion of one-member households decreased from 12 percent in 1980 to 7 percent in 1990. That of households with 2-3 members declined from 23 to 22 percent. There has been a slight increase in proportion, for households of size 4-6. That of at least seven-member households increased from 31 to 36 percent.

Table 11.16

Household Size, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1980 and 1990

Number of Household Members	1980	1990
1	11.7	7.3
2-3	22.8	22.0
4-6	34.6	34.8
7+	30.9	35.9
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of households	133,822	173,641

Household Composition

In this report, household composition is described in terms of marital status, educational level of household heads, economic activity of household members, relation of household members to household head and the presence of children below the age of 12 years.

Marital Status of Household Heads

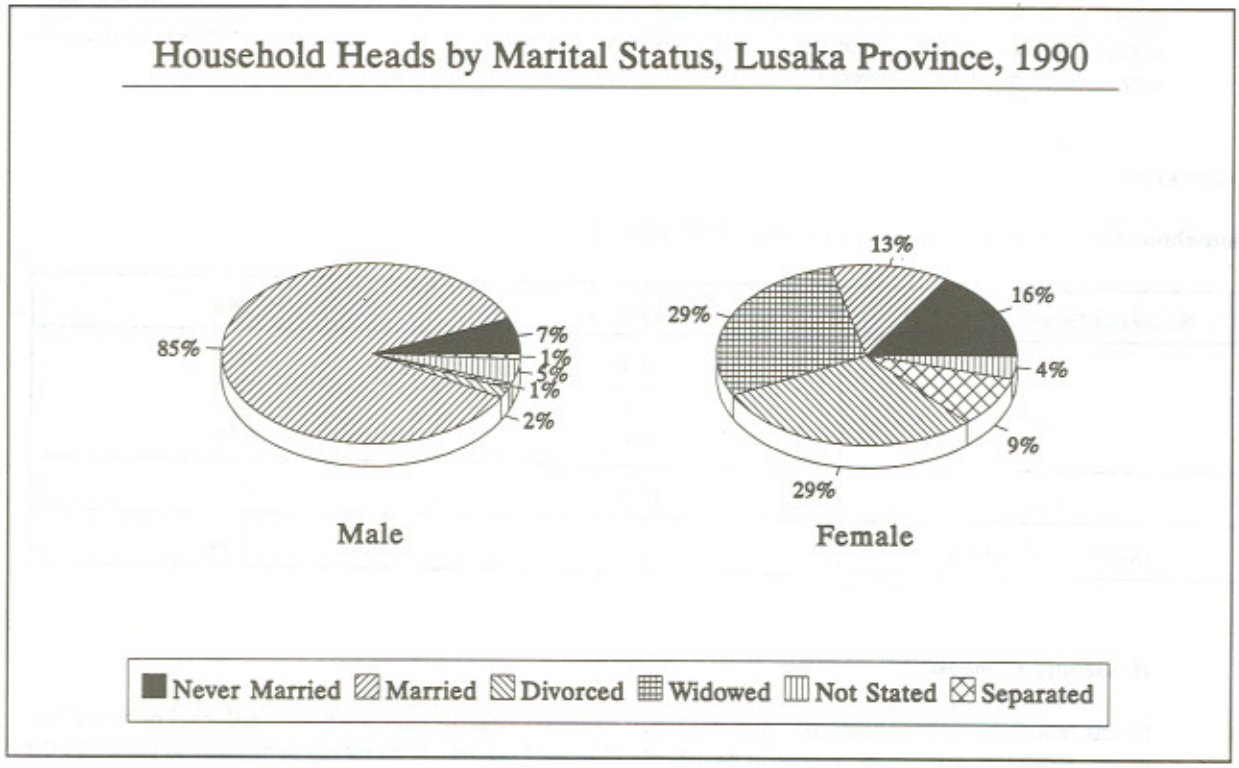
Table 11.17 shows the marital status of heads of households. The majority of male heads of households are married and make up 85 percent of the male heads. In the case of their female counterparts, the majority are either widowed or divorced. Less than 1 percent of the male heads are widowed or separated in each case.

Table 11.17

Household Heads by Marital Status, Sex and Residence, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Marital Status	Lusaka Province		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Never Married	6.5	16.2	7.2	7.0	6.3	18.3
Married	85.3	12.7	77.8	12.4	86.8	12.8
Widowed	0.9	28.7	1.2	37.1	0.8	26.7
Divorced	1.9	29.1	2.9	28.0	1.7	29.4
Separated	0.9	9.2	1.2	8.2	0.9	9.5
Not Stated	4.5	4.1	9.7	7.3	3.5	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of h/hold heads	151,765	21,922	25,055	4,142	126,710	17,780

Figure 11.4



In both rural and urban areas, at least three-quarters of male household heads are married. Few male household heads are separated, divorced or widowed. The proportions of male and female heads of households who have never been married are more or less the same for rural areas (7.1 and 7.0 percent, respectively). In urban areas the proportion of male heads who have never been married is about a third of their female counterparts.

The percentage distribution of heads of households by age, sex and marital status is shown in Table 11.18. The table shows that of the 14 female heads of households aged 12-14 years, 50 percent have never been married, 21 percent are married and 7 percent are widowed while none are divorced or separated. The majority of the male heads of households in this age group (65 percent) are married. Up to age 29, the largest proportion of female heads of households have never been married. At older age groups, they are concentrated in the 'widowed' or divorced categories. At all age groups, except 15-19 years, the largest proportions of male heads of households are married. Small proportions of heads of households are divorced, widowed or separated.

Table 11.18

Households Heads by Marital Status, Age and Sex, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Age of Household Head	Marital Status and Sex of Household Head															
	Total		Percentage Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Separated		Not Stated	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
12-14	43	14	100.0	100.0	23.3	50.0	65.1	21.4	-	7.2	-	-	-	-	11.6	21.4
15-19	668	180	100.0	100.0	67.8	71.1	27.7	13.3	-	1.1	0.3	6.7	0.6	6.1	3.6	1.7
20-24	9,921	1,412	100.0	100.0	32.2	56.1	63.2	13.4	0.1	3.5	1.1	17.4	0.9	8.1	2.5	1.5
25-29	23,651	2,850	100.0	100.0	14.1	37.7	80.6	13.2	0.2	8.5	1.3	27.4	0.8	10.3	3.0	2.9
30-34	30,343	3,688	100.0	100.0	4.9	20.3	88.7	13.3	0.4	14.8	1.6	86.4	0.9	12.0	3.5	3.2
35-39	23,663	3,121	100.0	100.0	2.2	11.0	90.6	13.0	0.6	20.8	1.7	40.0	0.8	11.6	4.1	3.6
40-44	20,423	2,731	100.0	100.0	1.4	5.7	90.3	13.2	0.7	30.1	2.1	37.1	0.8	9.0	4.7	4.9
45-49	14,848	2,126	100.0	100.0	1.1	3.2	89.4	14.3	0.9	37.9	2.2	31.2	0.9	9.2	5.6	4.2
50-54	10,897	2,063	100.0	100.0	1.0	3.7	88.0	12.9	1.4	48.2	2.7	22.8	1.2	7.7	5.8	4.7
55-59	7,155	1,313	100.0	100.0	1.4	3.6	86.1	11.6	2.0	52.6	2.8	21.9	1.4	6.8	6.3	3.5
60-64	4,348	982	100.0	100.0	1.2	5.4	82.7	11.2	3.1	57.9	3.1	14.2	1.7	5.3	8.2	6.0
65+	5,507	1,344	100.0	100.0	1.7	3.1	79.7	8.0	5.5	66.4	3.3	13.2	1.9	4.2	7.9	5.1
Not Stated	297	97	100.0	100.0	1.7	5.1	50.8	2.1	1.7	20.6	1.4	9.3	0.3	-	44.1	62.9
Total	151,764	21,921	100.0	100.0	6.5	16.2	85.3	12.7	0.9	28.7	1.9	29.1	0.9	9.2	4.5	4.1

Educational level of household heads

The levels of education completed by heads of households in Lusaka Province are displayed in Table 11.19. The table shows that the largest proportion of heads of households is of those who have completed secondary education followed by those who have completed primary level. They make up 42 and 35 percent, respectively. This pattern is similar to that of urban areas. In rural areas, the majority of the heads have never attended formal schooling (40 percent) followed by those who have completed primary level.

Table 11.19

Household Heads by Level of Education Completed, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Residence	Number of h/holds heads	Total	Level of Education				
			No Schooling	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Not Stated
.Lusaka							
Total	173,687	100.0	18.7	35.2	42.5	1.5	2.1
Rural	29,197	100.0	40.2	38.5	18.8	0.6	1.9
Urban	144,490	100.0	14.3	34.5	47.4	1.6	2.2
Sex of Head							
Male	151,765	100.0	15.9	36.1	44.2	1.6	2.2
Female	21,922	100.0	37.8	28.4	31.1	0.8	1.9
Districts							
Luangwa	3,289	100.0	47.1	39.1	13.0	0.2	0.6
Lusaka Rural	36,995	100.0	32.8	36.6	27.9	0.8	1.9
Lusaka Urban	133,403	100.0	14.1	34.6	47.4	1.7	2.2

There are disparities between male and female heads of households as regards the level of education completed. While the majority of male heads have completed secondary level of education, the majority of their female counterparts have not completed any level of education. The second largest proportion is that of the 'primary' category for males and 'secondary' category for females. The proportion of female heads who have completed a higher level of education is half that of the males.

In Luangwa district, the majority of the heads have not completed a single category of education while in Lusaka Rural, the majority have completed primary level. The largest proportion in Lusaka Urban district is of those who have completed secondary level of education. The proportions of heads of households who have completed higher level of education are 0.2. percent in Luangwa, 0.8 percent in Lusaka Rural and 1.7 percent in Lusaka Urban district.

Usually Economically Active

Table 11.20 shows the percentage distribution of households by household size and number of members usually economically active. The table shows that more than half of the households have one economically active member, 24 percent have two, 10 percent have three, 4 percent have four, 2 percent have five and 1 percent have at least six. Almost 6 percent of the households have no members that are usually economically active.

Table 11.20

Households by Size and Number of Members Economically Active, (Percent), Lusaka Province, 1990

Residence and Household Size	Number of Households	Total	Members Usually Economically Active						
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Lusaka Province									
Total	173,687	100.0	5.7	53.4	24.0	9.7	4.2	1.7	1.3
1-2	33,233	100.0	10.2	73.2	16.6	-	-	-	-
3-4	41,643	100.0	6.0	63.9	21.7	7.2	1.2	-	-
5-6	39,219	100.0	4.9	54.1	26.6	9.8	3.3	1.1	0.2
7+	62,298	100.0	3.9	36.3	27.4	16.1	8.6	4.1	3.6
Rural									
Total	29,197	100.0	10.7	48.5	22.4	9.1	4.8	2.2	2.3
1-2	6,675	100.0	14.5	71.0	14.5	-	-	-	-
3-4	6,972	100.0	11.3	54.9	24.5	7.9	1.4	-	-
5-6	6,172	100.0	10.6	46.2	26.4	10.3	4.6	1.6	0.3
7+	9,378	100.0	7.6	29.2	23.9	15.7	10.7	5.9	7.0
Urban									
Total	144,490	100.0	4.7	54.4	24.3	9.8	4.0	1.6	1.2
1-2	23,852	100.0	8.9	73.8	17.3	-	-	-	-
3-4	34,671	100.0	4.9	65.8	21.1	7.0	1.2	-	-
5-6	33,047	100.0	3.8	55.6	26.7	9.7	3.1	1.0	0.1
7+	52,920	100.0	3.2	37.5	28.1	16.1	8.3	3.8	3.0

In households with 5-6 persons, 54 percent have one usually economically active member while in those with at least seven members, 36 percent have one economically active member and about 4 percent have no usually economically active member. Rural and urban areas show a similar pattern to that of the province.

Relationship to household head

The distribution of households by relationship of household head to household members is shown in Table 11.21. The table shows that out of 173,684 heads of households in the province, 132,136 have spouses, 133,696 have own sons and daughters, 5,595 have step sons or daughters, 83,791 have other relatives and 6,197 keep unrelated persons. Out of the 132,136 heads of households with spouses, 98 percent are in monogamous unions, 2 percent have two spouses, 0.2 percent have three and a negligible proportion has four or more spouses. Out of 6,197 households with unrelated persons, 69 percent have one such person. The proportion of household heads in polygamous unions is slightly higher in rural than urban areas.

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Mr. Keith Chipako
Mr. Martin Kakar (UNFPA - DPA)
Mr. Robert Kaonga
Mr. Chrispin Sapele
Mr. George Namasiku
Mr. Lackson Mitti
Mr. Elija Kashona
Ms. Samantha Mulendema
Mr. Matthews Muvombo

Mr. Webster S. Chileshe
Mr. Anthony M. Nkole

RECORD TYPE: H

23

MORTALITY

M-1 Has there been any death in this household since...1989 ?
1 - Yes
2 - No - Go to HH-1
24

M-2 How many died ?
How many of these are -
Male ? 25
Female ? 26

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

HH-1 What is the main source of energy used for energy used for lighting by this household ?
1 - Electricity
2 - Gas
3 - Paraffin/Kerosene
4 - Candle
5 - Other
27

HH-2 What is the main source of energy used for cooking by this household ?
1 - Electricity
2 - Gas
3 - Paraffin/Kerosene
4 - Wood
5 - Charcoal
6 - Coal
7 - Other
28

HH-3 What type of toilet is used by members of this household ?
1 - Flush
2 - Pit latrine
3 - Aqua privy
4 - Bucket
5 - Other - Go to HH-6
29

HH-4 Is this toilet inside or outside this housing unit ?
1 - Yes
2 - No
30

HH-5 Is this toilet exclusively used by members of this household ?
1 - Yes
2 - No
31

HH-6 Is this housing unit owned by any member of this household ?
1 - Yes
2 - No - Go to HH-8
32

HH-7 Was this housing unit -
1 - Built by any member of this household ? Go to HH-13
2 - Bought ?
3 - Inherited/given
33

HH-8 Is this housing unit provided free by the employer/friend or relative of any member of this household ?
1 - Yes-Employer - Go to HH-10
2 - Yes-By friend or relative-Go to HH-13
3 - No
34

HH-9 Is this housing unit rented from the employer of any member of this household ?
1 - Yes
2 - No - Go to HH-11
35

HH-10 Is the employer -
1 - The Central Govt?
2 - The District Council?
3 - A Parastal ?
4 - A Private Organ. ?
5 - An individual ?
GO to HH-12
36

HH-11 Is this housing unit rented from -
1 - The Central Govt?
2 - The District Council?
3 - A Parastal ?
4 - A Private Organ. ?
5 - An individual ?
37

HH-12 Is this housing unit owned by -
1 - The Central Govt?
2 - The District Council?
3 - A Parastal ?
4 - A Private Organ. ?
5 - An individual ?
38

HH-13 a. How many radios does this household/institution have ?
39----41

b. How many television sets does this household/institution have?
42----44

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

H-1 Type of housing
1 - Single Structure
2 - Several Structures
3 - Part of Structure
4 - Improvised/makeshift
5 - Unitended
6 - Collective
7 - Institutional
8 - Other
45

H-2 Type of roofing material
1 - Concrete/Cement
2 - Asbestos sheet
3 - Iron sheet/corrugated iron sheet
4 - Grass/thatch
5 - Tiles
6 - Other
46

H-3 What are the walls of this housing unit made of?
1 - Burnt bricks
2 - Unburnt ormud bricks
3 - Concrete blocks/slab
4 - Stone
5 - Iron sheets
6 - Asbestos/hardboard/Wood
7 - Pole and dagga/mud
8 - Grass
9 - Other
47

H-4 What is the floor of this housing unit made of?
1 - Concrete/cement
2 - Mud
3 - Wood(not wooden tiles)
4 - Marble
5 - Other
48

H-5 Occupancy
1 - Single household
2 - One household in several housing units 49
3 - Shared (Enter number of households sharing in box 50) 50
4 - Vacant
5 - Non-residential - END HERE

H-6 How many living rooms and bedrooms does this housing unit have ?
Living rooms 51
bedrooms 52 - 53

H-7 Does this housing unit have a kitchen ?
1 - Yes
2 - No
54

H-8 What is the main source of water supply for this house ?
1 - Piped water inside the housing unit
2 - Piped water outside the housing unit and within distance of 100 metres
3 - Piped water outside the housing unit and beyond 100 metres
4 - Well or borehole
5 - Rivar/Streams
6 - Other
55

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

A-1 Has any member of this household been engaged in any agricultural activity for this household since 1st October 1989 ?
1 - Yes
2 - No - Go to A-3
56

A-2 Is this holding managed by someone else who is not a member of this household ?
1 - Yes
2 - No - COMPLETE AGRICULTURE SUPPLEMENT
57

A-3 Has any member of this household been managing any holding which does not belong to this household since 1st October 1989 ?
1 - Yes - COMPLETE AGRICULTURE SUPPLEMENT
2 - No - End interview & thank respondent
58

ENUMERATOR - Complete an Agriculture supplement questionnaire for each of the responses; 'NO' in A-2 and 'Yes' in A-3.

FORM CPHA-9001

FOR FEMALES 12 YEARS AND OVER								GENERAL COMMENTS
FERTILITY (Own children ever born alive)								
SERIAL NUMBER	Have you had any live birth since.....1989 ? 1 - Yes GO TO next person otherwise go to M-1 (Enter Code)	CHILDREN BORN IN LAST 12 months Of the children born to you alive since.....1989 ? a. How many are still living today ? How many of these are male and how many are females ?		b. How many are living elsewhere in some other household ? How many of these are male and how many are female ?		c. How many died ? How many of these are male and how many are female ?		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	F - 5	F - 6						
	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	
1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
4	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
5	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
6	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
7	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
8	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
9	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
0	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
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9	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
0	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	

FOR PERSONS 12 YRS AND OVER			FOR FEMALES 12 YEARS AND OVER									
			FERTILITY (Own children ever born alive)									
	MARITAL STATUS	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE	LIVE BIRTH	AGE AT FIRST LIVE BIRTH	How many children born to you are still alive ? If 'None' enter '00' GO TO F-4c How many of these are male and how many are female ?		Of the children born to you alive - a. How many are still living with you ? How many many of these are male and how many are female ?		b. How many are living elsewhere in some other household ? How many of these are male and how many are female ?		c. How many died ? How many of these are male and how many are female ?	
SERIAL NUMBER	Is..... 1-Married ? 2-Separated ? 3-Divorced ? 4-Widowed ? 5-Never married? (If female, GO TO F-1, otherwise go to next person or M-1 if last person)	What was .....'s age when he/she first got married ? (If male GO TO next person otherwise M-1) (Give age in completed years only)	Have you ever had a live birth ? (Including babies who died after birth) 1-Yes 2-No (If 'No' GO TO next person or M-1)	How old were you when you first had a live birth ?	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	P - 24	P - 25	F-1	F-2	F-3		F-4					
	73	74 - 75	76	77 - 78	79 - 80	81 - 82	83 - 84	85 - 86	87 - 88	89 - 90	91 - 92	93 - 94
1												
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18												
19												
20												

FOR PERSONS 12 YEARS AND OVER					
	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY		EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY
SERIAL NUMBER	What was..... mainly doing in the last 7 days ? 1 - Working for pay or profit 2 - On leave 3 - Unpaid work on household holding or business 4 - Unemployed and seeking work 5 - Not seeking work but available for work 6 - Full-time housewife/ homemaker 7 - Full-time student 8 - Not available for work for other reasons (Enter Code)	What has..... mainly been doing since.....1989 ? 1 - Working for pay or profit 2 - On leave 3 - Unpaid work on household holding or business 4 - Unemployed and seeking work 5 - Not seeking work but available for work 6 - Full-time housewife/ homemaker 7 - Full-time student 8 - Not available for work for other reasons Go to P-24 (Enter Code)	Since.....1989 ? has.....been mainly ? 1 - an employer ? 2 - an employee ? 3 - self-employed ? 4 - an unpaid family worker ?	What was.....'s main occupation since....1989? (Write name of occuption and enter code)	What kind of main product of service is (was) produced ? Where..... works/worked? (Write name of industry and enter code)
	P - 19	P - 20	P - 21	P.....22	P.....23
	64	65	66	67 - 69	70 - 72
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2	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
3	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
4	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
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7	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
8	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
9	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐
0	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐	☐☐☐

FOR PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OVER						
EDUCATION						
SERIAL NUMBER		Can ..... read and write in any language ? 1 - Yes 2 - No	Does.....go to any institution of learning ? 1 - Yes-Full time 2 - Yes-Part time 3 - Yes-Correspondence Go to P-17 4-No	Did.....previously go to any institution of learning ? 1 - Yes-Full time 2 - Yes-Part time 3 - Yes-Correspondence 4 - No - Go to P-18	What highest level of academic education has..... completed ?	What highest professional or vocational education has..... completed ? (Write level and field of study, then enter code - 1 - Certificate 2 - Diploma 3 - Degree in the first box and two digit code from the list of educational programmes)
		P - 14	P - 15	P - 16	P - 17	P - 18
		56	57	58	59 - 60	61 62 - 63
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
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	6					
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	9					
	0					

FOR ALL PERSONS

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

SERIAL NUMBER	MIGRATION		ETHNICITY AND LANGUAGE		
	Where was.....staying in August last year ?		What is .....'s ethnic group ?	What is.....'s LANGUAGE OF COMMUNICATION ?	
	State district if in Zambia and country if outside Zambia (Enter district name 3-digit code from list of provinces and districts)	Is this part of the district rural or urban ? 1 - Rural 2 - Urban 8 - Not Applicable (Outside Zambia or child less than 1 year) (Enter Code)	(Enter Zambian tribe, if not applicable enter major racial group) Code - 64 - African 65 - American 66 - Asian 67 - European 68 - Other	a. PREDOMINANT (Write the name of the language and enter the code. If not applicable enter 88)	b. SECOND (Write the name of the language and enter the code. If not applicable enter 88)
	P - 11		P - 12	P - 13	
	46 - 48	49	50 - 51	52 - 53	54 - 54
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4					
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7					
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FORM CPHA-9001

FOR ALL PERSONS						
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS						
SERIAL NUMBER	MIGRATION					
	Where was.....born ?		What is.....'s country of citizenship ?	How long has..... .....been continuously living in this district ?		
	a. State district if born in Zambia and Country if born outside Zambia (Refers to usual district/country of residence of member at time of giving birth) (Enter district name and 3-digit code from list of provinces and districts)	b. Was this part of the district rural or urban at time of birth ? 1 - Rural 2 - Urban 8 - Not Applicable (Outside Zambia) (Enter Code)	(For non Zambians write name of country and enter its code; For Zambians just enter code 148)	(Enter completed years and months)		
				Years	Months	
	P - 8		P - 9	P - 10		
	35 - 37	38	39 - 41	42 - 43	44 - 45	
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4						
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6						
7						
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2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
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9						
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FOR ALL PERSONS

RECORD TYPE

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME (a) What is the name of the head of household? (b) What are the names of persons who spent last night here (other than the head of household)? (c) What are the names of usual household members who didn't spend last night here (other than the head of household)?	MEMBERSHIP STATUS Is.....a 1- Usual member present last night ? 2- Visitor ? 3- Usual member absent? (Enter Code)	RELATIONSHIP What is.....'s relationship to the head of h/hold? 1- Head 2- Spouse 3- Own Son/daughter 4- Step Son/daughter 5- Other relative 6- Unrelated (Enter Code)	SEX What is.....'s sex ? 1 - Male 2 - Female	AGE What is.....'s age ? (Enter age in completed year or '00' if less than 1 year)	DISABILITY Is..... (a) BLIND ? 1 - Yes 2 - No (Enter Code)	(b) DEAF/DUMB? 1 - Yes 2 - No (Enter Code)	(c) CRIPPLED? 1 - Yes 2 - No (Enter Code)	(d) MENTALLY/ RETARDED? 1 - Yes 2 - No (Enter Code)
P-1	P - 2	P - 3	P - 4	P - 5	P - 6	P - 7			
23 24 25		26	27	28	29 - 30	31	32	33	34
P 1									
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APPENDIX I

KEY PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 1990 CENSUS ANALYSIS

SECRETARIATE

Mr. David S. Diangamo
Mr. Emmanuel .M. Silanda
Mr. Modesto F.C. Banda
Mr. Kumbutso Dzekedzeke
Mr. Richard Zulu
Mr. Patrick M. Chewe
Ms. Margaret Tembo

ANALYSTS

Mr. Modesto F. C. Banda
Mr. Richard Zulu
Ms. Margaret Tembo
Mr. Patrick M. Chewe
Mr. Gandson Moyo
Ms. Sheila M. Shimwambwa
Ms. Loveness Maambo
Mr. Emmanuel M. Silanda
Ms. Nchimunya Nkombo

EDITORS

Mr. Kumbutso Dzekedzeke
Ms. Margaret Tembo
Mr. Richard Zulu
Mr. Patrick M. Chewe
Mr. Ackim T. Jere
Mr. Alfred M. Kaili

CONSULTANTS

Dr. Helge Brumborg
Mr. Moulie A. Gibril
Mr. Anders Falnes
Mr. Halvard Skiri

PROGRAMMERS

Mr. Keith Chipako
Mr. Martin Kakar (UNFPA - DPA)
Mr. Robert Kaonga
Mr. Chrispin Sapele
Mr. George Namasiku
Mr. Lackson Mitti
Mr. Elija Kashona
Ms. Samantha Mulendema
Mr. Matthews Muvombo

DESKTOP SPECIALISTS

Mr. Webster S. Chileshe
Mr. Anthony M. Nkole

Editor	Edited	22

SUMMARY COUNT
(DEFACTO POPULATION CODE 1 AND 2 OF P-3)

CODE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1			
2			
TOTAL			