

CHAPTER THREE

POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND COMPOSITION

3.0. Introduction

In Zambia, the first comprehensive Census of Population and Housing was undertaken in 1969 and was followed by another in 1980. Since then, censuses are conducted regularly every ten (10) years. The Census of Population in Zambia has included questions on births and deaths, given the poor status of the vital registration system. The Census is designed to collect both *de jure* and *de facto* population count. By definition (see *below*) the *de facto* count is most useful in providing a separate record of a range of characteristics for all individuals enumerated. Characteristics here refer to social, economic and political aspects of a population such as education and economic activity. This therefore provides sound basis for carrying out detailed analysis of the characteristics of persons or groups of a population based on the *de facto* count.

In general, censuses of population are useful for social, economic and political planning of a country. For instance, population data analysed by age are essential in preparing current population estimates and projections of households, school enrollment, labour force and further projections of requirements for schools, teachers, health services, food and housing.

This chapter presents a trend analysis of the population size, population growth rates, population distribution and composition (i.e. demographic, social and economic) from the census results of 1980, 1990 and 2000. Analysis of population composition is based on the *de facto* as opposed to the *de jure* population of Zambia. As such, analysis is only possible by use of the former population count, which provides individual social and economic characteristics.

3.1. Concepts and Definitions Used

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

De facto Population

This includes usual household members and visitors who spent the census night at that household. This however excludes:

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

De jure Population

This refers to usual household members *present* and usual household members temporarily *absent* at the time of the census. These include institutional populations in places such as hospitals/health centers, prisons and academic institutions (universities, colleges, boarding schools).

Population Growth Rate

Refers to the change in the size of the population as a proportion of the total population of an area. Estimated on a yearly basis, it gives us the Average Annual growth rate for each year of the inter-censal period.

Population Composition

This 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:

- Demographic characteristics such as age and sex,
- Social characteristics such as ethnicity and citizenship, and
- Economic characteristics such as economic activity.

Age

The age of an individual in all censuses undertaken in Zambia is commonly defined in terms of the age of the person at his/her last birthday *before* the census date.

Household

A group of persons who normally live and eat together. These people may or may not be biologically related to each other and make common provision for food and other essentials for living.

Head of Household

This refers to a person who makes day-to-day decisions concerning the running of the household and is also regarded as such by all household members.

3.2. Population Size and Growth

Zambia's de jure population for the year 2000 is 9,885,591 of which 4,946,298 are males and 4,939,293 females, indicating for the first time in Zambian censuses that males have outnumbered females (see Table 3.1a).

Table 3.1a: Population Size (De jure) and Percent Distribution by Sex and Residence, Zambia, 2000

Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Zambia	9,885,591	100	4,946,298	50.0	4,939,293	50.0
Rural	6,458,729	100	3,220,939	49.9	3,237,790	50.1
Urban	3,426,862	100	1,725,359	50.3	1,701,503	49.7

In demographic terms, this de jure count is considered the *true or resident population* of a nation. However, this type of population count does not allow collection of data on various characteristics (social, economic and political) of individuals. As the definition above states, persons in institutions such as prisons and hospitals are counted as a group. The de jure population therefore, becomes important only as far as the age-sex distribution is concerned. It is a useful denominator in the calculation of vital education indicators such as gross and net enrolment and intake rates.

Zambia's de facto count however, presented in Table 3.1b, is 9,337,425 of which 50.8 percent are females. The de facto population allows for detailed analysis of individuals because these are present at the time of count (see *definition above*). It can be noted that the de jure population is always larger than the de facto population.

Table 3.1b: Population Size (De facto) and Percent Distribution by Sex and Residence, Zambia, 2000

Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Zambia	9,337,425	100	4,594,290	49.2	4,743,135	50.8
Rural	5,990,356	100	2,931,551	48.9	3,058,805	51.1
Urban	3,347,069	100	1,662,739	49.7	1,684,330	50.3

The 2000 provincial population sizes are displayed in absolute terms in Table 3.2. Among the provinces, the Copperbelt has the largest population size of 1.6 million followed by Lusaka (1.4 million) and Eastern (1.3 million). The least population is found in North Western Province (583,350). It should be noted that Zambia's most urbanized provinces in descending order are Copperbelt, Lusaka, Southern and Central provinces, given that in comparison to the national urban population, they hold higher proportions of urban population than other provinces (over a million persons for Copperbelt and Lusaka; and over 200 thousand persons for Southern and Central).

Table 3.2: Population Size (De jure) by Sex, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000

Residence	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Zambia	9,885,591	4,946,298	4,939,293	6,458,729	3,220,939	3,237,790	3,426,862	1,725,359	1,701,503
Central	1,012,257	510,501	501,756	769,202	388,182	381,020	243,055	122,319	120,736
Copperbelt	1,581,221	799,402	781,819	350,093	179,616	170,477	1,231,128	619,786	611,342
Eastern	1,306,173	648,676	657,497	1,190,865	591,198	599,667	115,308	57,478	57,830
Luapula	775,353	387,825	387,528	674,187	337,330	336,857	101,166	50,495	50,671
Lusaka	1,391,329	705,778	685,551	252,869	129,695	123,174	1,138,460	576,083	562,377
Northern	1,258,696	629,976	628,720	1,081,599	541,821	539,778	177,097	88,155	88,942
N/Western	583,350	290,856	292,494	511,647	254,910	256,737	71,703	35,946	35,757
Southern	1,212,124	601,440	610,684	955,268	472,115	483,153	256,856	129,325	127,531
Western	765,088	371,844	393,244	672,999	326,072	346,927	92,089	45,772	46,317

The annual average growth rates between censuses of 1969, 1980, 1990 and 2000 are shown in Table 3.3. The table shows that Zambia's (de jure) population has grown from 5.7 million in 1980 to 7.8 in 1990 and to 9.9 million in 2000. The population of Zambia has continued to grow at declining rates. For instance, the annual population growth rate for the inter-censal period of 1969-1980 was 3.1 percent, decreased to 2.7 percent between 1980-1990 and to 2.4 percent between 1990-2000. Except for the period 1969-1980, when the annual average population growth rate was six percent for urban areas, rural areas have continued to exhibit higher rates of growth than urban areas.

Table 3.3: Population Size and Annual Average Population Growth Rate by Residence and Province, Zambia, 1969-2000

Residence	1969-1980		1980-1990		1990-2000	
	Population Size 1980	Annual Growth Rate	Population Size 1990	Annual Growth Rate	Population Size 2000	Annual Growth Rate (de jure)
ZAMBIA-Total	5,661,801	3.1	7,383,097	2.7	9,885,591	2.4
Rural	3,403,281	1.6	4,477,814	2.8	6,458,729	3.0
Urban	2,258,520	6.0	2,905,283	2.6	3,426,862	1.5
PROVINCE						
Central	511,905	3.3	720,627	3.5	1,012,257	2.7
Copperbelt	1,251,178	4.0	1,427,545	1.3	1,581,221	0.8
Eastern	650,902	2.3	965,967	4.0	1,306,173	2.6
Luapula	420,966	2.1	525,160	2.2	775,353	3.2
Lusaka	691,054	6.3	987,106	3.6	1,391,329	3.4
Northern	674,750	2.0	855,177	2.4	1,258,696	3.1
North- Western	302,668	2.5	387,552	2.5	583,350	2.9
Southern	671,923	2.8	907,150	3.0	1,212,124	2.3
Western	486,455	1.6	606,813	2.2	765,088	1.8

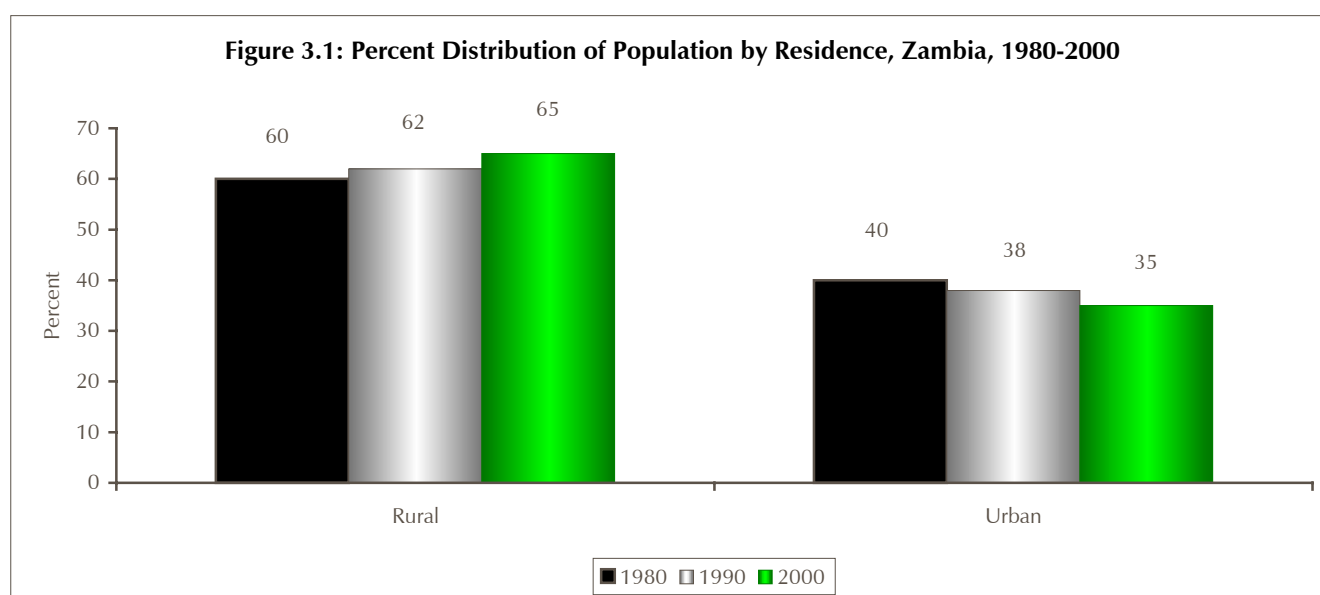
Source: CSO, 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

Note: 1969, 1980 and 1990 extracted from Analytical report, volume 10 of the 1990 Census of Population, Housing and Agriculture, CSO, 1995

At provincial level, Luapula, Lusaka and Northern populations grew at average growth rates of over 3 percent per year during the inter-censal period of 1990-2000. Notably, the Copperbelt Province grew the least during the same period, at a rate of 0.8 percent. This is rather peculiar for a province that had one of the highest growth rates in the 1970s. This drop in growth rate may be attributed to a number of factors such as the declining economic growth in the province following the unstable copper exchange prices and the closing down of most mines in the province which has proved less attractive for economic in-migration.

3.3. Population Distribution

The spatial or geographical distribution of the population in Zambia is shown graphically in Figure 3.1, 3.2 and Table 3.4.



Source: CSO, 1980, 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

Figure 3.1 illustrates that almost two thirds (65 percent) of Zambia's population are in rural areas. The proportion of rural population has steadily increased during the last three decades, from 60 percent in 1980 to 62 and 65 percent in 1990 and 2000, respectively. This implies an urban-rural migration trend, which is most significant in the most urbanized provinces of the country- Copperbelt, Lusaka, Southern and Central. These provinces have over the years been characterised by economic decline, rendering them most unattractive in economic terms (*Details on internal migration in Zambia are described in the 2000 Census Migration Report*).

The percent distribution of provincial population from 1980 to 2000 is shown in Table 3.4 and further illustrated for 2000 in Figure 3.2. Despite having the lowest growth rates in the last two decades, the Copperbelt Province, relative to the total population remains the most populated in Zambia. In 1980, the share of the Copperbelt Province was 22 percent, declined to 19 percent in 1990 and to 16 percent in 2000 Census. Generally, population shares in the rest of the provinces have increased with Lusaka, Eastern and Northern provinces each having 13 percent and above of the national population. As noted earlier, North-Western Province has continued to have the smallest share of the Zambian population, with five percent in 1980 and about six percent in both 1990 and 2000.

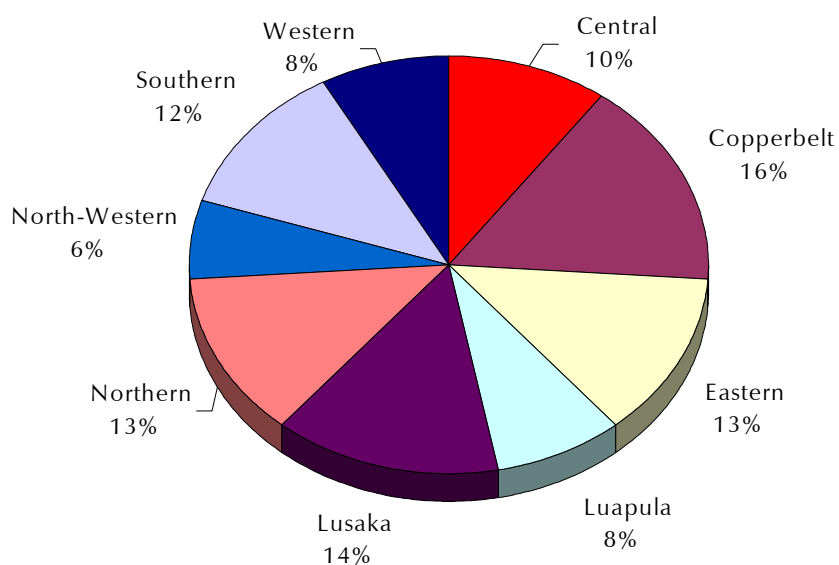
Table 3.4: Population Distribution (De jure) by Province, Zambia, 1980, 1990 and 2000

Residence	1980		1990		2000	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Zambia	5,661,801	100.0	7,759,161	100.0	9,885,591	100.0
Province						
Central	511,905	9.0	771,819	9.9	1,012,257	10.2
Copperbelt	1,251,178	22.1	1,458,471	18.8	1,581,221	16.0
Eastern	650,902	11.5	1,004,691	12.9	1,306,173	13.2
Luapula	420,966	7.4	564,490	7.3	775,353	7.8
Lusaka	691,054	12.2	991,232	12.8	1,391,329	14.1
Northern	674,750	11.9	925,888	11.9	1,258,696	12.7
North-Western	302,668	5.3	438,215	5.6	583,350	5.9
Southern	671,923	11.9	965,593	12.4	1,212,124	12.3
Western	486,455	8.6	638,761	8.2	765,088	7.7

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

Note: 1969, 1980 and 1990 extracted from Analytical report, volume 10 of the 1990 Census of Population, Housing and Agriculture, CSO, 1995

Figure 3.2: Percent Population Distribution by Province, 2000



3.3.1. Population Density

Table 3.5 shows Zambia's land area and population density from 1969 to 2000. Density of population is defined as the number of people resident within a standard unit of area, in this case, measured per square kilometer (Pressant, 1985). Generally, with an increasing population in the past decades, Zambia's population density has also been increasing, from 5.4 in 1969 to 7.5 and 10.3 in 1980 and 1990, respectively. In 2000, 13.1 persons per square km were recorded.

Table 3.5: Area and Population Density (De jure) by Province, Zambia, 1969 -2000

Province	Area (sq.km)	Population Density/Census Year (Population per sq.km)			
		1969	1980	1990	2000
Zambia	752,612	5.4	7.5	10.3	13.1
Central	94,394	3.8	5.4	8.2	10.7
Copperbelt	31,328	26.1	39.9	46.6	50.5
Eastern	69,106	7.4	9.4	14.5	18.9
Luapula	50,567	6.6	8.3	11.2	15.3
Lusaka	21,896	16.2	31.6	45.3	63.5
Northern	147,826	3.7	4.6	6.3	8.5
North-Western	125,826	1.8	2.4	3.5	4.6
Southern	85,283	5.8	7.9	11.3	14.2
Western	126,386	3.3	3.9	5.1	6.1

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

Note: 1969, 1980 and 1990 extracted from Analytical report, volume 10 of the 1990 Census of Population, Housing and Agriculture, CSO, 1995

An important feature of the country's population distribution is that Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces, which have the smallest land area of 31,328 and 21,896 square km, respectively, exhibit the highest population density. Table 3.5 also shows that in 2000, Copperbelt province had 49 persons per sq. km while Lusaka had 61 persons per sq. km. However, during the same period Northern, North-Western and Western Provinces that take the largest share of Zambian land each had population densities less than 10 persons per sq. km. It is further noted that Lusaka's population density has had significant increases from 1969 to 2000, while that of the Copperbelt has increased at a declining level. This confirms the declining population growth rate in the Copperbelt Province reflected in Table 3.3.

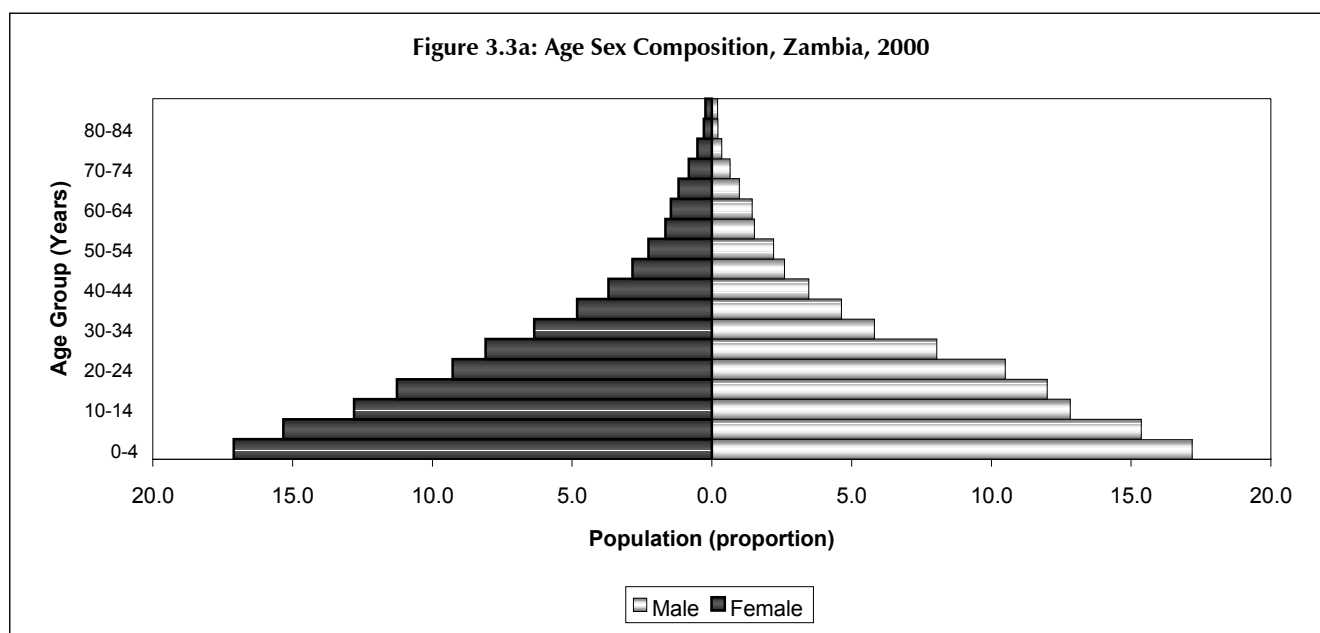
3.4. Population Composition

This section provides some information on the composition of the Zambian population in terms of age, sex, age dependency, household headship, marital status, ethnicity, citizenship and economic characteristics.

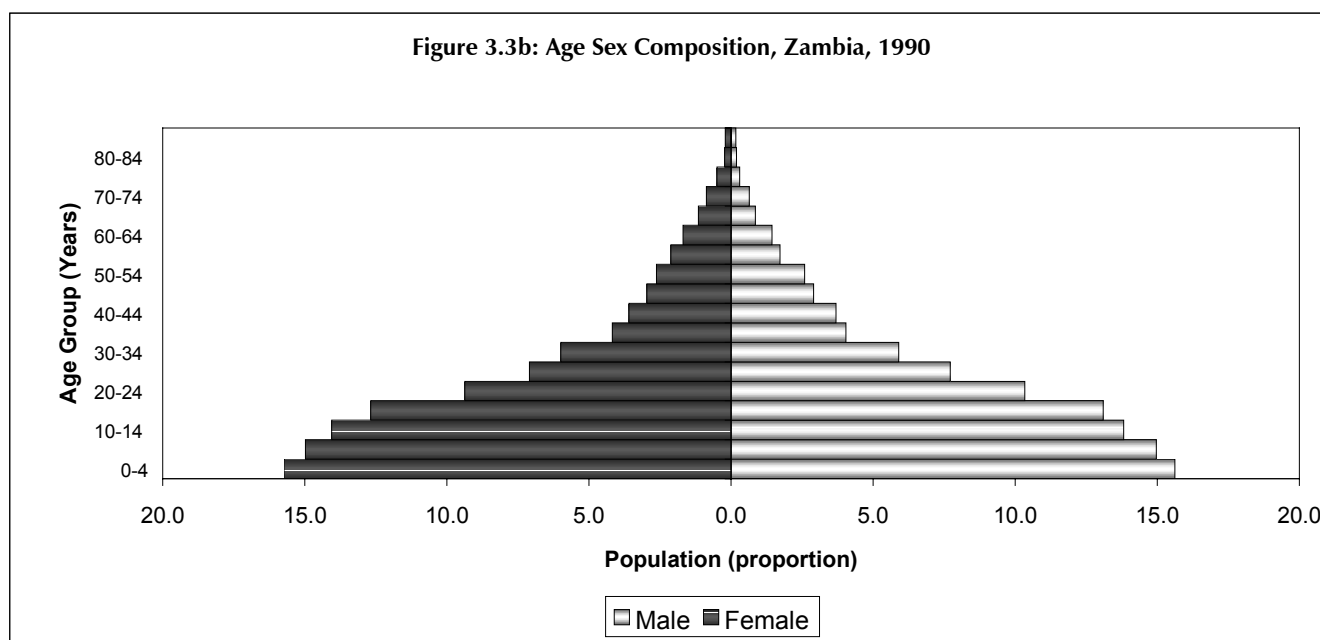
3.4.1. Age and Sex Composition

The analysis of most population phenomena is difficult to understand without taking into consideration the age and sex structure of any given population. Generally, 'tabulations on age and sex are essential in the computation of basic measures related to the factors of population change and in the study of economic dependency. Those tabulations are important for the identification and examination of various functional population groups, such as infants, children, youth, the elderly, women and women in child bearing ages, as well as for other demographic and actuarial analyses' (UN: 1995:1). Further, the age structure of a population is important given that social relationships within a community are considerably affected by the relative numbers at each age.

The age and sex structure of Zambia's population is illustrated in proportion by way of population pyramids for 1990 and 2000 in Figures 3.3a and 3.3b. Population pyramids are useful in describing the population by age and sex pictorially. Another important feature of population pyramids is their strength in illustrating whether a population is 'Young' or 'Old'. The population of Zambia continues to be termed as *Young* given that it continues to bear a high proportion of persons below the age of 15 years. The broad base of the pyramids is illustrative of this feature. In comparative terms, the 2000 population pyramid (Figure 3.3a) has a smoothened picture along the ages of 10-14 and mid 20s, which otherwise had a bumpy appearance in 1990 (Figure 3.3b). By comparison, this signifies population gaps from age 8 to 23 (see Figure 3.4). These population gaps could be attributed to increased mortality, given the ravaging effects of HIV/AIDS pandemic coupled with odds of the declining economic situation in the country, particularly in the last decade. Supporting this likelihood of events also is the evidence that fertility has in the same period decreased (see *chapter on Fertility*).



Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

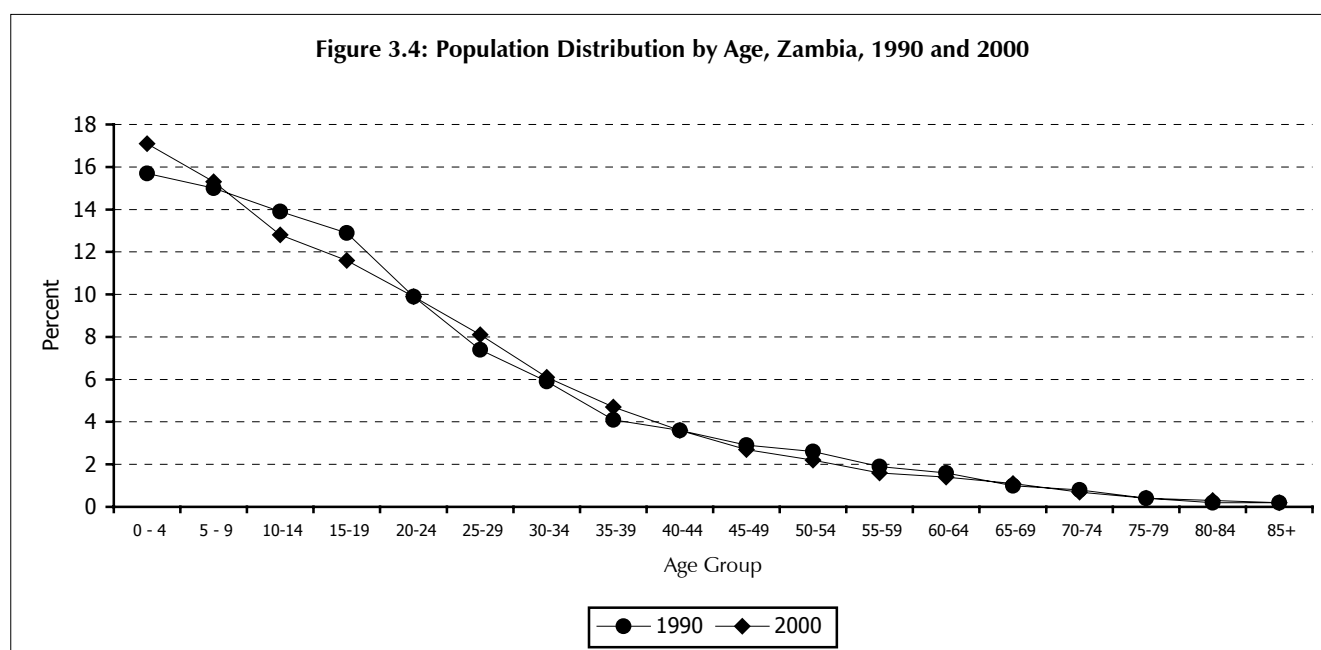


Source: CSO, 1990 Census of Population and Housing

Table 3.6 presents the age-sex population distribution for Zambia, including the rural and urban areas. In 2000, children (0 - 14 years) constituted 45.3 percent of Zambia's total population. This presents no change in the proportion captured in 1990 (45.2 percent). Similarly, rural and urban areas comprise the majority of the child population, with the rural proportion being higher (46.6 percent) than that for urban areas (42.6 percent). The proportion for the rest of the population declined, pointing towards a thin aged population (of about one and less percent). As was predictive in the past decades, this scenario still holds promise for future population growth given the potential that lies in the huge proportion of young persons expected to enter into reproductive ages (15 - 49 years).

Table 3.6: Percentage Age-Sex Distribution of Population (De jure) by Residence, Zambia, 2000

Age Group	Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0-4	17.1	17.1	17.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	15.1	15.0	15.3
5-9	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.6	15.8	15.5	14.7	14.5	15.0
10-14	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.1	12.6	12.8	12.2	13.3
15-19	11.6	11.3	12.0	11.1	11.0	11.3	12.6	11.9	13.3
20-24	9.9	9.3	10.5	9.1	8.5	9.6	11.4	10.7	12.2
25-29	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.4	7.5	9.4	9.5	9.2
30-34	6.1	6.4	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.6	6.9	7.4	6.3
35-39	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.2	5.5	4.9
40-44	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.9	4.1	3.6
45-49	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.5
50-54	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.6
55-59	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.4	0.9
60-64	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
65-69	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.5
70-74	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3
75-79	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
80-84	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
85+	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Pop	9,885,591	4,946,298	4,939,293	6,452,283	3,217,284	3,234,999	3,433,308	1,729,074	1,704,234



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

3.4.2. Age Dependency Ratio

By definition, this refers to the 'joint account of variations in the proportions of children, aged persons, and persons of "working age" (Shyrock et al., 1972:133). It is the ratio of children aged 0 - 14 years and persons aged 65 years and older, per 100 persons in the working age group of 15 - 64 years old. Table 3.7 shows that the overall dependency ratio of 2000 Census is 96 per 100 persons in the working age group. The table further shows that the burden of dependency on the productive population reduced in the 1980s but increased during the 1990s. For instance, *overall* and *child* dependency ratios which were 110 and 104 dependants per 100 persons (respectively) in 1980 dropped to 95 and 87 dependants in 1990 but increased to 96 and 91 dependants respectively, in 2000.

Table 3.7 also reveals that during the 1980 - 2000 period, the 'productive' persons in urban areas continued to bear a heavy burden of dependants compared to their rural counterparts, whose dependency has actually decreased. In 2000, for every 106 dependants per 100 persons in urban areas, there were only 81 dependants for every 100 persons in rural areas. Aged dependency has been increasing in urban areas compared to rural areas where the ratio has stagnated since 1990.

Table 3.7: Dependency Ratio by Residence and Province, Zambia, 1980-2000

Residence	Dependency Ratio	1980	1990	2000
Zambia	Overall Dependency Ratio	110.2	95.1	96.2
	Child Dependency Ratio	104.3	87.2	90.9
	Aged Dependency Ratio	5.9	5.0	5.4
Rural	Overall Dependency Ratio	112.9	97.3	81.2
	Child Dependency Ratio	104.3	90.1	78.6
	Aged Dependency Ratio	8.6	7.1	2.6
Urban	Overall Dependency Ratio	106.3	84.7	105.7
	Child Dependency Ratio	104.3	82.9	98.6
	Aged Dependency Ratio	0.2	1.9	7.1
Province				
Central	Overall Dependency Ratio	110.8	91.2	101.1
	Child Dependency Ratio	105.6	86.5	95.6
	Aged Dependency Ratio	5.2	4.7	5.5
Copperbelt	Overall Dependency Ratio	106.3	85.6	85.1
	Child Dependency Ratio	104.4	83.4	81.7
	Aged Dependency Ratio	1.8	2.2	3.4
Eastern	Overall Dependency Ratio	112.5	95.7	104.5
	Child Dependency Ratio	103.2	88.6	97.2
	Aged Dependency Ratio	9.2	7.1	7.3
Luapula	Overall Dependency Ratio	114.8	93.5	101.2
	Child Dependency Ratio	108.6	87.9	95.5
	Aged Dependency Ratio	6.2	5.6	5.7
Lusaka	Overall Dependency Ratio	102.1	82.4	79.3
	Child Dependency Ratio	99.9	80.4	76.7
	Aged Dependency Ratio	2.2	2.0	2.6
Northern	Overall Dependency Ratio	123.8	99.8	104.5
	Child Dependency Ratio	155.5	93.9	98.3
	Aged Dependency Ratio	8.3	6.0	6.2
North-Western	Overall Dependency Ratio	111.4	98.1	104.9
	Child Dependency Ratio	99.6	89.1	97.4
	Aged Dependency Ratio	11.7	9.0	7.5
Southern	Overall Dependency Ratio	115.6	99.6	97.8
	Child Dependency Ratio	109.9	94.9	88.6
	Aged Dependency Ratio	5.8	4.7	9.1
Western	Overall Dependency Ratio	99.6	94.0	105.4
	Child Dependency Ratio	88.5	84.4	100.2
	Aged Dependency Ratio	11.1	9.6	5.2

Source: CSO, 1980, 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

Note: 1969, 1980 and 1990 extracted from Analytical report, volume 10 of the 1990 Census of Population, Housing and Agriculture, CSO, 1995

Table 3.7 further shows that between 1980 and 2000 census periods, both overall and child dependency ratios have increased for all provinces except for the Copperbelt, Lusaka and Southern Provinces, where only aged dependency has been on the increase. These three provinces are considered more urban than the rest and confirm the increased influx of urban dwellers into rural areas probably as a result of continued declining economic conditions in the country, which have rendered urban areas less attractive.

3.4.3. Household Headship

Household headship by various characteristics is presented in Table 3.8. The table shows that on a national level, one in five households are female headed. With a predominant rural population in Zambia, it is not surprising that there are almost twice as many heads of household in rural (1,241,534) than urban areas (643,207). Distinction of household heads by sex is important because it is often associated with aspects of household welfare. For instance, female-headed households are typically poorer than male-headed households (CSO, 1998).

Table 3.8: Household Headship by Sex, Marital Status, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2000

Province/Residence/ Marital Status	Number of Household Heads	Total Percentage of Household heads	Sex of Head	
			Male	Female
Residence				
Zambia	1,884,741	100.0	81.1	18.9
Rural	1,241,534	100.0	80.5	19.5
Urban	643,207	100.0	82.4	17.6
Marital Status				
Married	1,412,764	100.0	95.7	4.3
Separated	57,484	100.0	35.2	64.8
Divorced	102,489	100.0	28.2	71.8
Widowed	200,339	100.0	19.2	80.8
Never Married	107,839	100.0	81.1	18.9
Living together/Cohabiting	3,826	100.0	46.4	53.6
Provinces				
Central	178,820	100.0	83.1	16.9
Copperbelt	289,647	100.0	82.9	17.1
Eastern	254,603	100.0	80.0	20.0
Luapula	164,739	100.0	79.9	20.1
Lusaka	272,094	100.0	83.7	16.3
Northern	258,887	100.0	80.3	19.7
North-Western	111,133	100.0	80.9	19.1
Southern	204,398	100.0	82.7	17.3
Western	150,420	100.0	73.4	26.6

Table 3.8 further shows that headship of household for a female is more likely to occur when they are separated (65 percent), divorced (72 percent) and widowed (81 percent). However, most of the male heads of households are either married (96 percent) or have never married (81 percent). Amongst the provinces, Western province exhibits the highest proportion of female heads of households with 27 percent, while Lusaka has the least (16 percent).

3.4.4. Marital Status

Categorisation of marital status in the 2000 Census included married, separated, divorced, widowed, never married and co-habiting which was not available in the 1990 Census. Table 3.9 presents the percentage distribution of marital status of population above 12 years by sex, residence and province. The majority of both males and females in the young age group 15-19 years have never married. However, a quarter of the females (24.9 percent) compared to 3 percent of males are married.

Table 3.9: Population 12 years and above by Age, Marital Status, Sex and Residence, Zambia, 2000

Age Group	Married		Separated		Divorced		Widowed		Never Married		Co-habiting		Total Percent	Total Number of Cases	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female
12-14	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	98.5	98.0	0.2	0.3	100	331,369	333,584
15- 19	3.4	24.9	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	95.8	71.7	0.3	0.8	100	512,590	555,648
20- 24	30.4	62.2	1.0	3.4	0.9	3.7	0.3	1.3	66.7	28.6	0.6	0.8	100	415,582	492,112
25- 29	63.6	73.4	1.8	4.0	1.9	5.7	0.8	3.3	31.4	13.0	0.5	0.5	100	360,914	378,653
30- 34	80.2	75.9	2.0	4.2	2.7	7.0	1.4	6.4	13.4	6.1	0.3	0.4	100	281,599	274,744
35- 39	85.3	76.0	2.0	4.0	2.8	7.4	2.0	8.8	7.7	3.6	0.2	0.3	100	210,610	217,971
40- 44	88.0	72.7	1.9	3.7	3.1	8.2	2.7	13.0	4.1	2.2	0.1	0.2	100	160,452	164,045
45- 49	88.3	69.2	1.9	3.7	3.1	8.7	3.2	16.5	3.4	1.8	0.1	0.2	100	121,831	122,343
50- 54	87.3	62.1	2.1	3.5	3.6	9.0	4.7	24.0	2.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	100	97,195	105,337
55+	81.6	41.1	2.2	3.0	4.3	8.8	10.0	45.8	1.9	1.2	0.1	0.1	100	270,022	259,224
Total Pop.	1,336,310	1,477,398	34,540	81,722	48,533	137,606	53,388	243,394	1,280,582	949,673	8,811	13,868	100	2,762,164	2,903,661

It is a common practice for males to marry later than females with the latter presenting higher rates of those separated, divorced and widowed than their male counterparts. Though not collected in 2000 census, the reported average age at first marriage in 1990 was 26 years for males and 21 years for females (CSO, 1995). Another common practice is that of males re-marrying more frequently than females, thus the low proportions of males in the separated, divorced and widowed categories. For instance, Table 3.9 shows that from age 30, widows outnumber widowers, by a range of 5 to 35 percentage points. In the oldest age group (55 and above), one in ten men compared to about one in two women are widowed.

3.4.5. Ethnicity and Citizenship

In the 2000 Census, ethnicity implied indigenous Zambian tribes while it referred to the continent of origin for non-Zambians. For purposes of this chapter, the former explanation is applicable, with the latter presented in Chapter Four. Information on racial characteristics is useful in the analysis of economic and social development in societies where the population is not homogenous. Planning of future development of resources is thus made possible through such analyses (UN: 95).

3.4.5.1. Ethnicity

As might be expected, Table 3.10 shows that the Zambian population mostly constitutes of persons of African origin, 99.5 percent. The American, Asian, European and 'Other' ethnic groups make up the remaining 0.5 percent. This ethnic composition, dominated by Africans, is similar to that of 1990 Population census, with slight variations in proportions. In 1990, the proportion of Africans was 98.7 percent.

Rural and urban comparison shows a higher presence of non-African ethnic groups in urban areas, where Asians are significantly dominant (0.34 percent). Table 3.10 further shows that there are more males than females of non-African origin.

Table 3.10: Ethnic Composition of Population by Sex and Residence, Zambia, 2000

Residence/Sex		Ethnic Group					
		African	American	Asian	European	Other	Total
Zambia	Male	4,572,026	691	6,272	3,462	11,839	4,594,290
	Female	4,722,128	507	5,576	2,720	12,204	4,743,135
	Both Sexes	9,294,154	1,198	11,848	6,182	24,043	9,337,425
Percent of total population		99.54	0.01	0.13	0.07	0.26	100
Rural	Male	2,921,867	227	343	1,036	8,078	2,931,551
	Female	3,049,023	160	270	825	8,527	3,058,805
	Both Sexes	5,970,890	387	613	1,861	16,605	5,990,356
Percent of total population		99.68	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.28	100
Urban	Male	1,650,159	464	5,929	2,426	3,761	1,662,739
	Female	1,673,105	347	5,306	1,895	3,677	1,684,330
	Both Sexes	3,323,264	811	11,235	4,321	7,438	3,347,069
Percent of total population		99.29	0.02	0.34	0.13	0.22	100

3.4.5.2. Citizenship

Like past censuses, the 2000 Population census included questions on citizenship. Citizenship defined as ‘the legal nationality of each person’, is not necessarily related to place of birth. Rather, citizenship is normally acquired through various means such as being born within a state (or elsewhere with parents of the given nationality), through naturalization or marriage (Pressant, 1985). In Zambia, data on citizenship is collected for purposes of classification of members of its population either as citizens or foreigners.

Table 3.11 presents information on the citizenship of Zambia’s population. There has been a significant drop in the number of foreigners between 1990 and 2000. This presents a difference of about 60,000 persons or one percentage point. The majority of foreign citizens in Zambia hail from Angola, Congo DR (former Zaire) and Zimbabwe. With Angola topping the list in both 1990 and 2000 censuses, its proportion of citizens has more than doubled from 14.6 percent in 1990 to 40.1 percent in 2000. Second to Angola is Congo DR, which moved from its fifth position of 5.6 percent in 1990 (ranked in descending order) to 20 percent in 2000. At national level, the number and proportion of foreign citizens from Zimbabwe have since declined from 14 percent in 1990 to 9.8 percent in 2000. The influx of foreigners from Angola and Congo DR could be attributed to refugees fleeing from civil strife in these countries. It is however expected that the numbers from Angola will now and in future decline given the Zambian repatriation policy being implemented following restored peace in that country. However, it was difficult to enumerate refugees living in the villages because they mostly did not like to be identified as such.

Table 3.11: Foreign Population of Zambia by Citizenship, 1990 and 2000

Country/Region	Percent 1990	Percent 2000	Population 2000
Zimbabwe	14.2	9.79	9,059
Malawi	8.9	7.50	6,935
Botswana	0.1	0.12	109
Mozambique	12.8	0.59	545
Angola	14.6	40.10	37,097
Namibia	1.6	0.11	98
South Africa		1.66	1,539
Other Southern Africa	1.4	0.10	97
Ghana		0.18	162
Mali		0.21	192
Nigeria		0.15	138
Senegal		0.18	162
Other Western Africa	1.4	0.65	603
Kenya		0.27	250
Tanzania	4.1		-
Uganda		0.40	368
Other Eastern Africa	1.1	3.83	3,541
Cameroun		0.02	17
Congo		1.94	1,798
Congo DR	5.6	19.66	18,184
Other Central Africa	0	0.33	308
Egypt		0.09	83
Other Northern Africa	0.6	0.28	258
Other African Countries		0.04	35
United Kingdom		1.12	1,039
France		0.06	56
Germany		0.17	155
Other Europe	3.8	1.43	1,325
United States Of America		0.50	466
Canada		0.17	157
Other Americas	0.5	0.21	190
Australia		0.09	82
China		0.18	166
India		3.75	3,471
Japan		0.14	132
Other Asia & Oceania	3.9	0.83	772
Not Stated	25.3	3.15	2,915
% Total	100.0	100.0	
Total foreign Citizens	152,448	92,504	92,504
% Foreign Population	2.1	1.0	

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Note: Nationals less than five (5) were grouped under 'Other' totals.

3.5. Economic Characteristics

Data on economic characteristics of Zambia's population were collected during the 2000 Census. Economic characteristics pertaining to labour force participation, employment and unemployment, employment status, occupation, industry and educational attainment are covered in detail in Chapter Six of this report. This section mainly presents summary economic characteristics (Table 3.12).

Table 3.12: Summary of Economic Characteristics by Sex and Residence, Zambia, 2000

Characteristics	Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Population (12 yrs and above)	5,679,998	2,769,964	2,910,034	3,541,919	1,705,121	1,836,798	2,138,079	1,064,843	1,073,236
Current Labour Force Size	3,165,151	1,858,482	1,306,669	2,151,776	1,184,467	967,369	1,013,375	674,075	339,300
Current Participation Rate	55.7	67.1	44.9	60.8	69.5	52.7	47.4	63.3	31.6
Age Dependency Ratio	96.2	99.6	93.0	81.2	112.9	99.3	105.7	79.9	82.5
Economic Dependency Ratio	79	49	123	65	44	90	111	58	216

Table 3.12 shows that of Zambia's total population, 5.7 million comprises those over 12 years, commonly referred to as the *productive or working age population*. Majority of these are found in rural as opposed to urban areas (3.5 million versus 2.1 million) and are mostly women. Despite dominance of females in the working age population, majority of these are considered economically inactive mostly due to their classification as full-time homemakers. In all, fifty six percent of the total working age population in Zambia are economically active or make up the labour force: 67.1 percent for males and 44.9 percent for females.

In general, Table 3.12 also shows that age and economic dependency ratios are higher for persons in urban than rural areas. The high economic dependency ratio suggests that persons in 'productive' age groups in urban areas experience more stress from people in the non-productive age groups than their rural counterparts. The economic dependency ratio is higher among females (123) than males (49).

3.6. Summary

Zambia's de jure or simply 'true' or resident population recorded in the 2000 census is 9,885, 591. However, the de facto population adopted for analytical purposes in this chapter and the rest of the report is 9,337,425 of which 50.8 percent are females. The population has continued to grow at a declining average annual growth rate of 3.1 percent between 1969-1980 to 2.7 percent between 1980-1990 and 2.4 percent during the last inter-censal period of 1990-2000. The proportion living in rural areas in the past decades has continued to increase, whilst the proportion of the urban population has declined from 38 percent in 1990 to 35 percent in 2000.

An Analysis of the age-sex distribution indicates that overtime Zambia has maintained a Young population. The proportion of those below the age of 15 years has not changed between 1990 and 2000, i.e., 45 percent. Population pyramids for 1990 and 2000 indicate a change in the age-sex structure, which could be attributed to increased mortality, particularly for adults. This has been observed by population gaps in 2000 for adults in the 20s and 30s who may be more susceptible to terminal illnesses (e.g. AIDS) as well as complications associated with a declining economy.

Headship of households is still dominated by males, with only one in five being female household heads. In absolute terms, there are almost twice as many heads of household in rural than urban areas. The overall dependency ratio as of 2000 Census was 96 per 100 persons in the economically active group (15-64 years). It has been noted that dependency on productive persons increased during the 1990s. Summary economic characteristics of the population give a national labour force size of 3,165,151, most of which is found in rural areas.

In addition, participation rates for males are higher than females, 67 and 45 percent, respectively. Finally, the chapter indicates that in comparison to rural counterparts, the economic burden on productive persons in urban areas is higher. Amongst the provinces, this is more so in all provinces with the exception of the Copperbelt, Lusaka and Southern, whose overall dependency ratios range between 80 and 97 persons per 100 of those in productive ages (15-64 years).