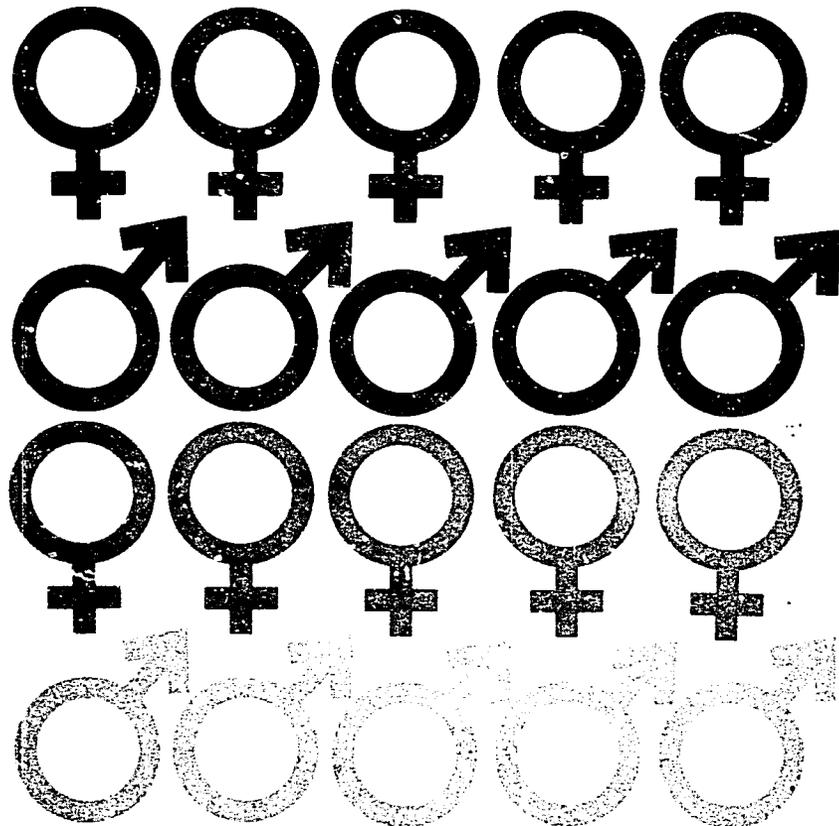

AFRICA

Zambia

Selected Statistical Data by Sex



Economic and Social Data Services Division
Development Information Utilization Service
Office of Evaluation
Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination
U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

The United States Bureau of the Census (BuCen) recently updated a data base project, sponsored by the AID Women in Development Office (PPC/WID), which, drawing on existing data sources, provides AID with data disaggregated by sex, age and urban-rural residence for a variety of variables including demographic, education, health, household, income and employment. The purpose of the project was to capture and make accessible, in a convenient single location, statistical data from existing sources relevant to a better understanding of the status and roles of women in AID-participating countries. The scope of work included a data search of 120 countries with a population of 5 million or more. A listing of the countries for which searches were conducted is provided in Appendix A. A listing of the variables searched is provided in Appendix B. Appendix C presents a summary of the table characteristics for the country under review. The most commonly used sources were national censuses and surveys, statistical abstracts, and international compendia (e.g., publications from the United Nations, the Latin American Demographic Center, the International Labor Organization, and so forth). Each table is in a format which permits the footnoting of sources and important definitions. Further annotation is often included to indicate instances where data availability deviates significantly from the standard table outline, or where concepts and definitions used in collection or tabulation differ from internationally recommended standards.

BuCen researchers were concerned with recording "hard", reliable data. Census data were generally accepted as valid. Survey data were used if they had been judged reliable by the country analysts in the BuCen Center for International Research. Projections were not used and estimates or questionable measures were generally avoided. If, of necessity, the latter were employed, caveats appear in the footnotes.

A major product of this effort is a computerized data file suitable for analysis using standard statistical packages, e.g., Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Statistical Analysis System (SAS). Data for all 120 countries are available on a single tape. A standard tape file format was prepared for all 19 tables. Information concerning the record layouts (formats) for the various types of data as well as information regarding data-file specifications is available. Beyond the basic tabular data, the tapes indicate source references, concept definitions, and any qualifying information which should be considered by the user. The computerized data file is available for use by Agency personnel on the AID computer. Arrangements for Agency users should be made through the Economic and Social Data Services Division, Development Information Utilization Service, Office of Evaluation (PPC/E-DIU-ESDS). The data file is also available on magnetic tape from the BuCen. Requests should be addressed to Chief, Center For International Research, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233 (for order form see Appendix F).

The Economic and Social Data Services Division of PPC/E is making updated copies of the data available in hard copy booklet form, on a country-specific basis. Each country booklet contains a complete set of computer printout tables for the variables searched for that country. In those cases where the data search failed to uncover data for a variable, the table(s) appears blank in the country booklet. Copies of these country-specific booklets are available upon request from the AID Development Information Utilization Service, Office of Evaluation (PPC/E-DIU/ESDS).

Census data on women exhibit certain limitations and biases which must be taken into account if the statistics are to be interpreted appropriately. Some of these biases are noted in the FOREWORD which follows. Appendix E, "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women," by Nadia Youssef, expands on the difficulties surrounding the use of women's statistics in the important area of employment.

Finally, several tear-out copies of Reader Comments forms have been bound into this volume for use in submitting user reactions and suggestions to the PPC/E-DIU/ESDS in AID/Washington. We would appreciate hearing from you. Every effort will be made to improve upon the present volume so that succeeding editions become progressively more useful.

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

The decade of the seventies witnessed a growing international movement directed towards improvement in the status and roles of women worldwide. Increasingly, it became widely recognized and accepted that, while class or social ranking is a general or basic factor in all people's fate in life, women face a special problem in that there are two systems of stratification in operation. The second system concerns women's position vis-a-vis men in public and private life. It is in this sense that women are confronted with problems of discrimination peculiar to them, and it is this universal problem that lay behind the designation of the International Women's Year in 1975, followed by the current United Nations Decade for Women (1975-1985). A more recent milestone in this international women's movement was reached when, on 18 December 1979, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by a vote of 130 in favor, none against, with 11 abstentions and 11 Member States non-voting, The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Eighty-one nations are now signatories to the Convention and ratification proceedings are underway in these countries.

(b) The Situation in AID

During this same time, within the Agency for International Development, awareness of women as they impacted on, and were affected by, the development process also grew. Reports depicting women as victims of the development process appeared with increasing frequency, as did reports that the contributions of women to the development process were being consistently overlooked.*

Special concern for the status and roles of women was initially provided explicit recognition in the Agency policy framework, in 1973, in Sec. 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act, otherwise known as the Percy Amendment.

*This perspective was also incorporated in the conceptual framework underlying the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women which states, in part: "It can be argued that the predominant economic analyses of labor and capital insufficiently trace the linkages between production systems in world economics and women's work as producers and reproducers; nor is the subjection, exploitation, oppression and domination of women by men, sufficiently explained in history."
(UN: A/Conf. 94/34, 13 August 1980, p. 6)

That amendment mandated that Foreign Assistance "shall be administered so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort."

While the Percy Amendment dealt specifically with women, other broader changes occurring within the Agency (as well as within the development community generally) indirectly spotlighted the situation of women. First, the AID "new directions" mandate of 1973 focussed attention on issues of distribution and equity in the growth process. Secondly, the "new directions" approach was supplemented mid-decade with the "basic human needs" emphasis. Both orientations pushed toward greater concern for women in the process of societal change. This is the case because (1) women make up a disproportionately large portion of the poorest of the poor, and (2) women commonly bear the major responsibility for supplying themselves and their families with food, water, fuel, health care, sanitation, education, and so forth. Women are, in effect, simultaneously the group most in need and the "front line" providers of basic human needs. Development projects that overlook or misconstrue their capabilities and contributions run the serious risk of being ineffective or, even worse, counterproductive.*

(c) Data Needs on Women

Planners and administrators who have recognized the need to take women into account, both as contributors to, and/or beneficiaries of, the development process, are often frustrated by the lack of solid, accessible statistical evidence of women's situations. In the absence of reliable data, decisions must be made on the basis of impressions, hunches, or even prejudices. At stake are substantial investments of both human and financial resources. Data bases which fail to address the unique situations of women provide little guidance for policy planning, and little basis for judging the results of initiatives taken to further women's integration in development. Hence the crucial need for a reliable, up-to-date, accessible data base on women in development.

Within the Agency, it is now generally recognized that beginning with the policy stage and continuing through the project programming, implementation and evaluation cycle, data must be obtained which reflect the differential conditions of men and women. The assumption that when benefits and costs accrue to production aggregates (ranging from nations to households), they will be felt in some comparable way by the various units (ranging from subgroup to individuals) of which they are comprised, has proven patently false. Many projects now require the gathering of baseline socioeconomic data pertinent to women's status, e.g., the sexual division of labor, decision-making in the household, the pattern of expenditure of household cash earnings and so forth. Project evaluations and impact assessments increasingly focus on

*See, for example, The Memow Case, Case Studies of the Impact of Large Scale Development Projects on Women: A Series for Planners, Working Paper No. 7, September 1979, Agency for International Development, Washington,

changes in the differential access of men and women to both the means and fruits of production.*

(d) Problems and Prospects

Problems with the statistical data base on women and women's situations in society emerge from two theoretically distinct sources. One set of problems arises from the concepts and indicators which have been used in the construction of the data base. For example, there are intrinsic limitations to operational definitions of concepts and measurements designed to capture employment trends in census practices. These combine with cultural biases against women's employment, and together result in the underreporting and undercounting of women's participation in the market place.** Too often the economic value of what women do in the home and subsistence production is given short shrift in census and many survey data. Necessary changes in the concepts and the operations of data gatherers represent a challenge extending into the future, although some measure of improvement is possible in the short run in some areas.

A second set of problems with the statistical data base on women arises from the lack of availability of data at appropriate levels of aggregation; i.e, data are not disaggregated by sex. Although census and survey data have frequently been collected in such a way as to allow the tabulation of responses separately for men and women, because of the past insensitivity to questions concerning differing conditions and responses by sex, separate tabulations have either not been made or have not been reported. This is an area where improvements can be made within relatively short time periods.

One of the goals adopted by the Office of Women in Development (WID) in AID*** is improvements in the collection, reporting and analysis of data concerning the status of women in society and their role in national development. In order to further the goal of reliable information on women in development issues, the WID Office has been supporting a variety of efforts to develop a reliable and internationally comparable data base in these areas. One of these efforts has been to examine existing data sources, and, where possible, provide tabulations of the information separately by sex. The data presented in this series of country booklets represent the product of that effort.

*Assessing the Impact of Development Projects on Women, A.I.D. Program Evaluation Discussion Paper No. 8, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Agency for International Development, May, 1980.

**Limitations and biases regarding employment statistics for women are discussed in Appendix E, "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women."

***The Women in Development Office was established within the Agency to help meet the objectives of the Percy Amendment.

It is clearly recognized that the data captured in this project do not represent an ideal or complete set of information on the status and role of women necessary for project and/or program needs.* Rather they reflect to a substantial degree what is currently accessible to the research team members. We do feel, however, that it may be useful to publicize basic data available to AID missions, generalists in the development community, and program planners who may be interested in comparisons within regions and comparisons between men and women. In addition we hope this kind of presentation will help create a demand for more detailed and sophisticated information on women in the future, especially if future publications point out current gaps in information.

An assumption underlying the project was that the availability of data on women in developing countries might remind planners of the importance of incorporating women in their programs, help suggest programs and speed up the orientation of more development programs toward women. In other words, the project was expected to have a "consciousness-raising" function.

A more specific concern however, was to build up a solid set of data on characteristics of women in developing countries which could be updated when new information became available. The 1980 round of censuses will provide more information as will the country specific studies now being done in many countries. The data base does provide a solid benchmark of what was available from the 1970s and can serve as a source for future comparisons.

*Because of their lack of detail, the data would not be very useful for project planning. It is possible some AID field missions, especially those with smaller staffs, will use the information in their annual Country Development Strategy Statement (CDSS) although many missions may be closer to the data for their own country than the compilers in Washington could be. Regional comparisons might re-emphasize the continued existence of certain problems, e.g., the relatively low life expectancy of females in South Asia.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. ZAMBIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4056995	1987011	2069984	1192116	A	A	2864879	A	A
0-4	749028	367313	381715	A	A	A	A	A	A
5-9	651471	324592	326879	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	458329	236725	221604	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	356556	172676	183880	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	321770	132325	189445	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	286806	125438	161368	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	258508	115955	142553	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	235992	117189	118803	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	173256	87327	85929	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	161573	85163	76410	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	113283	59464	53819	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	103694	62980	40714	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	54799	29161	25638	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	88673	48974	39699	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	43257	21729	21528	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1973, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, FINAL REPORT, VOL. 1, TOTAL ZAMBIA, LUSAKA, TABLES 3 AND 4.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 URBAN INCLUDES LARGE URBAN AREAS HAVING AN ESTIMATED POPULATION OF AT LEAST 30,000, AS WELL AS SMALL URBAN AREAS AND TOWNSHIPS HAVING ESTIMATED POPULATIONS OF LESS THAN 30,000 BUT MORE THAN 5,000.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1974. ZAMBIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4676746	2275272	2401474	1663213	857198	806015	3013533	1418074	1595459
0-4	906422	450904	455518	347719	174325	173394	558703	276579	282124
5-9	740376	370765	369611	271023	134421	136602	469353	236344	233009
10-14	580420	293534	286886	205252	100968	104284	375168	192566	182602
15-19	449131	211755	237376	187009	87156	99853	262122	124599	137523
20-24	306759	136507	170252	145346	68529	76817	161413	67978	93435
25-29	263300	116794	146506	122708	63406	59302	140592	53388	87204
30-34	220312	101751	118561	92025	50855	41170	128287	50296	77391
35-39	190225	86649	103576	73180	39832	33348	117045	46817	70228
40-44	163752	85536	78216	57443	37020	20423	106309	48516	57793
45-49	119703	64893	54810	37532	25823	11709	82171	39070	43101
50-54	103101	58037	45064	25225	18585	6640	77876	39452	38424
55-59	67957	37409	30548	11979	8618	3361	55978	28791	27187
60-64	73016	44196	28820	9291	6848	2443	63725	37348	26377
65 AND OVER	93824	52727	41097	7579	4676	2903	86245	48051	38194
UNKNOWN	398448	163815	234633	69902	36136	33766	328546	127679	200867

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1979, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1978, NEW YORK, TABLE 7.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION. THESE DATA ARE FROM THE 1974 SAMPLE POPULATION CENSUS CONDUCTED FROM AUGUST 26 TO SEPTEMBER 7, 1974.

03 URBAN INCLUDES LOCALITIES WITH 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS, THE MAJORITY OF WHOM ARE ENGAGED IN NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

04 THE UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL OFFICE (1981, POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS REPORT, JULY 1981, NEW YORK) REPORTS A PRELIMINARY 1980 CENSUS FIGURE OF 5,679,808.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1980. ZAMBIA**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5679808	2785469	2894339	2440419	1244070	1196349	3239389	1541399	1697990

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION
AND HOUSING - PRELIMINARY REPORT, LUSAKA, TABLES 1, 3, A-1, AND A-3.
02 POPULATION IS DE FACTO.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1969. ZAMBIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	4144000

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980, WORLD POPULATION
1979, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 162.
- 02 THE ADJUSTED POPULATION FOR 1969 WAS DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU
OF THE CENSUS, ACCEPTING THE 2.1 PERCENT NET UNDERENUMERATION
AS ESTIMATED BY THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE (1975,
POPULATION PROJECTIONS 1969-1999, LUSAKA, P. 1).

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1974. ZAMBIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	4854000

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980, WORLD POPULATION
1979, WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 162.
- 02 THE ADJUSTED CENSUS FIGURE IS IMPLIED BY OFFICIAL MIDYEAR
POPULATION ESTIMATES; THE NET UNDERNUMERATION IS 3.3 PERCENT
(SEE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1975, POPULATION PROJECTIONS
FOR ZAMBIA 1969-1999, LUSAKA, P. 25).

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1974. ZAMBIA

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4677000	A	A	1663000	A	A	3014000	A	A
CENTRAL	919000	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
COPPERBELT	1046000	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
EASTERN	570000	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LUAPULA	321000	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
NORTHERN	584000	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
NO.-WESTERN	242000	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
SOUTHERN	534000	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
WESTERN	460000	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1978, MONTHLY DIGEST OF STATISTICS, VOL. XIV, NO. 10, TABLE 3, P. 3.

02 SAMPLE CENSUS FINAL RESULTS. FOR A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING METHODS, REFER TO CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1975, SAMPLE CENSUS OF POPULATION 1974 - PRELIMINARY REPORT, P. 102. THE SAMPLE SIZE WAS ABOUT 14%.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY PROVINCE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1980. ZAMBIA

PROVINCE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	5679808	2785469	2894339	2440419	1244070	1196349	3239389	1541399	1697990
CENTRAL	513835	258773	255062	183102	93055	90047	330733	165718	165015
COPPERBELT	1248888	642667	606221	1148854	592900	555954	100034	49767	50267
EASTERN	656381	308718	347663	59343	29980	29363	597038	278738	318300
LUAPULA	412798	197001	215797	65547	31446	34101	347251	165555	181696
LUSAKA	693878	355006	338872	579118	296390	282728	114760	58616	56144
NORTHERN	677894	319373	358521	117749	57568	60181	560145	261805	298340
NORTH-WESTERN	301677	143956	157721	38045	18551	19494	263632	125405	138227
SOUTHERN	686469	337593	348876	186083	94022	92061	500386	243571	256815
WESTERN	487928	222382	265606	62578	30158	32420	425410	192224	233186

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1981, CENSUS OF POPULATION
AND HOUSING - PRELIMINARY REPORT, LUSAKA, TABLES 1, 3, A-2, AND A-3.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1969. ZAMBIA

ETHNIC GROUP	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4056995	1987011	2069984
AFRICAN	3998644	1956421	2042223
EUROPEAN	43390	22858	20532
ASIAN	10785	5643	5142
COLOURED	4176	2089	2087

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1973, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND
HOUSING 1969, FINAL REPORT, VOL. 1, TOTAL ZAMBIA, LUSAKA, TABLE 4.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1969. ZAMBIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA AVAILABLE FOR THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1969. ZAMBIA

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4056995	1987011	2069984
ZAMBIA	3871074	1886987	1984087
ANGOLA	8406	4222	4184
CONGO	5712	3270	2442
ZAIRE	2139	1202	937
MALAWI	54965	31797	23168
MOZAMBIQUE	4354	2089	2265
RHODESIA	35280	17100	18180
SOUTH AFRICA	6123	2945	3178
NAMBIA	541	279	262
TANZANIA	22301	12853	9448
OTHER AFRICA	1481	775	706
ITALY	1329	833	496
UNITED KINGDOM	32699	16641	16058
YUGOSLAVIA	972	865	107
OTHER EUROPEAN	4398	2367	2031
INDIA	2819	1454	1365
OTHER ASIA	547	349	198
ALL OTHER	1855	983	872

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1973, CENSUS OF POPULATION
AND HOUSING 1969, FINAL REPORT, VOL. 1, TOTAL ZAMBIA, LUSAKA, TABLE 9.
02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1969. ZAMBIA

LANGUAGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4056995	1987011	2069984
ENGLISH	41434	21251	20183
FRENCH	906	513	393
ITALIAN	1337	832	505
GERMAN	1332	760	572
PORTUGUESE	325	170	155
OTHER EUROPEAN	3015	1877	1138
GUJRATI	7276	3808	3468
HINDI	1112	560	552
URDU	414	206	208
OTHER ASIAN	2193	1207	986
BEMBA	741114	366798	374316
TONGA	427031	207031	220000
CHEWA	196640	95103	101537
NSENGA	207364	97994	109370
NGONI, NYANJA	256588	129993	126595
LOZI	222426	112641	109785
OTHER AFRICAN	1944455	945105	999350
NOT STATED	2033	1162	871

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1969. ZAMBIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	43.4-47.0	41.8-44.3	45.0-47.5

- 01 SOURCES: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1970, CENSUS OF
POPULATION AND HOUSING 1969, FIRST REPORT, LUSAKA, P. A2; AND
1975, POPULATION PROJECTIONS OF ZAMBIA 1969-1999, LUSAKA, P. 2.
PATRICK O. OHADIKE AND H. TESFAGHYORGHIS, 1975, THE
POPULATION OF ZAMBIA, NATIONAL POPULATION MONOGRAPH IN THE
CICRED SERIES, PARIS, P. 37.
- 02 ESTIMATED RANGES WERE DERIVED USING STABLE POPULATION ANALYSIS
AND BRASS TECHNIQUES APPLIED TO 1969 CENSUS DATA.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. ZAMBIA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL
CDR (PER 1000 POP) 1969	18-20
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS) 1969	127-160

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980, WORLD POPULATION 1979 - RECENT
DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES FOR THE COUNTRIES AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD,
WASHINGTON, D.C., P. 161.
- 02 ESTIMATED RANGES IN THE CRUDE DEATH RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE
ARE BASED ON AN ANALYSIS OF 1969 CENSUS DATA USING STABLE POPULATION
ANALYSIS AND BRASS TECHNIQUES.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF
PROVINCE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1969.
ZAMBIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1969. ZAMBIA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	2154910	449771	1455379	0	91289	143056	15415
TOTAL MALES	1036652	303717	670029	0	12537	41355	9014
15-19	172676	166056	4054	0	76	466	2024
20-24	132325	83258	43982	0	306	2910	1869
25-29	125438	27038	91128	0	561	5534	1177
30-34	115955	9865	98565	0	702	5945	878
35-39	117189	6132	103341	0	880	6920	816
40-44	87327	3252	78246	0	854	4425	550
45-49	85163	2579	76607	0	1136	4310	531
50-54	59464	1456	53006	0	1347	3292	363
55-59	62980	1279	56338	0	1703	3305	355
60-64	29161	1042	24832	0	1310	1812	165
65 AND OVER	48974	1760	39930	0	3662	3336	286
UNKNOWN	21729	15592	4807	0	84	335	911
TOTAL FEMALES	1118258	146054	785350	0	78752	101701	6401
15-19	183880	106683	68014	0	433	6659	2091
20-24	189445	18141	153110	0	1250	15893	1051
25-29	161368	6029	139512	0	1786	13382	659
30-34	142553	3161	123584	0	2928	12358	522
35-39	118803	2339	101103	0	4208	10718	435
40-44	85929	1743	69167	0	5727	8949	343
45-49	76410	1680	56728	0	8761	8927	314
50-54	53819	1485	33168	0	11245	7651	270
55-59	40714	1332	20997	0	11957	6213	215
60-64	25638	1202	10109	0	9849	4303	175
65 AND OVER	39699	2259	9858	0	20608	6648	326
UNKNOWN	21528	15105	4804	0	300	475	844

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1971, NEW YORK, TABLE 12.

02 FIGURES FOR TOTAL COUNTRY, TOTAL MALES, AND TOTAL FEMALES EXCLUDE THE RESPECTIVE FIGURES FOR AGE 'UNKNOWN'.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1969. ZAMBIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1969. ZAMBIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. ZAMBIA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	16	16	16	16	16	16
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	21	17	A	A	A	A
AGE 50% EVER-MARR.	24	18	A	A	A	A
AGE 75% EVER-MARR.	27	20	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCES: MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AS REPORTED IN POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1979, POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES M, NO. 4, BALTIMORE, TABLE 15. QUANTILES EVER MARRIED BASED ON CENSUS DATA AS REPORTED IN UNITED NATIONS, 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1971, NEW YORK, TABLES 7 AND 12.

02 MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE IS 16 YEARS WITH PERMISSION OF THE COURT.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. ZAMBIA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL
1	107322
2	130008
3	128001
4	120589
5	102603
6	86421
7	62871
8	58851
9	22582
10 AND OVER	54045
UNKNOWN	0
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	873293
MEAN SIZE	4.6
MEDIAN SIZE	4.1

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1973, CENSUS OF
POPULATION AND HOUSING, FINAL REPORT, VOL. 1, TOTAL ZAMBIA,
LUSAKA, TABLE 6.
- 02 THE DEFINITION OF 'HOUSEHOLD' COULD NOT BE LOCATED.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASETABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. ZAMBIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	873293	667493	205800

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, 1973, CENSUS OF POPULATION
AND HOUSING, FINAL REPORT, VOL. 1, TOTAL ZAMBIA, LUSAKA, TABLE 6.
02 THE DEFINITION OF 'HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD' COULD NOT BE LOCATED.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. ZAMBIA

AGE	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL							
1969A	148	310	284	240	185	100	74
1969B	157	327	300	253	194	105	78

- 01 SOURCE: ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON AN APPLICATION OF THE ARRIAGA FERTILITY TECHNIQUE TO DATA FROM THE 1969 CENSUS (ASSUMING FERTILITY WAS CONSTANT IN THE PAST), AS WELL AS ON RESULTS FROM STABLE POPULATION ANALYSIS OF DATA FROM THE 1969 CENSUS REPORTED IN PATRICK OHADIKE AND HABTEMARIAN TESFAGHIORGHIS, 1978, THE POPULATION OF ZAMBIA, NATIONAL POPULATION MONOGRAPH IN THE CICRED SERIES, PARIS, PP. 35.
- 02 SET 'A' AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES ARE BASED ON STABLE POPULATION ANALYSIS (RESULTING IN A TOTAL FERTILITY RATE OF 6.7) AND THE PATTERN OF FERTILITY FROM THE 1969 CENSUS. SET 'B' RATES ARE BASED ON ADJUSTED RATES CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS USING THE ARRIAGA FERTILITY TECHNIQUE APPLIED TO DATA FROM THE SAME CENSUS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1969. ZAMBIA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP) 1969	48-51
TFR (PER WOMAN) 1969	6.70-7.06
GRR (PER WOMAN) 1969	3.30-3.48
NRR (PER WOMAN) 1969	

01 SOURCE: ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION RESULTS REPORTED IN PATRICK OHADIKE AND H. TESFAGHIORGHIS, 1978, THE POPULATION OF ZAMBIA, NATIONAL POPULATION MONOGRAPH IN THE CICRED SERIES, PARIS, P. 35.

02 ESTIMATED RANGES ARE BASED ON APPLICATIONS OF VARIOUS INDIRECT TECHNIQUES TO 1969 CENSUS DATA. THE GROSS REPRODUCTION RATE ASSUMES A SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.03.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY
AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. ZAMBIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1363955	816890	547065
10-14	350146	185204	164942
15-19	272925	144832	128093
20-24	194983	102849	92134
25-29	147661	89139	58522
30-34	115917	76872	39045
35-44	157102	118376	38726
45-54	72237	58754	13483
55-64	29157	24595	4562
65 AND OVER	10796	8718	2078
UNKNOWN	13031	7551	5480

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK
1971, NEW YORK, TABLE 18.
02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO BOTH READ AND WRITE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1969.
ZAMBIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2555036	1248597	1306439
10-14	451377	233250	218127
15-19	350846	170189	180657
20-24	314396	129869	184527
25-29	279141	122723	156418
30-34	251387	113492	137895
35-44	398249	199641	198608
45-54	268221	141297	126924
55-64	154851	90189	64662
65 AND OVER	86568	47947	38621
UNKNOWN	39594	19940	19654

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1971,
NEW YORK, TABLE 18.

02 EXCLUDES 18,507 MALES AND 28,751 FEMALES OF UNKNOWN LITERACY STATUS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. ZAMBIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	53.4	65.4	41.9
10-14	77.6	79.4	75.6
15-19	77.8	85.1	70.9
20-24	62.0	79.2	50.0
25-29	52.9	72.6	37.4
30-34	46.1	67.7	28.3
35-44	39.4	59.3	19.5
45-54	26.9	41.6	10.6
55-64	18.8	27.3	7.1
65 AND OVER	12.5	18.2	5.4
UNKNOWN	32.9	37.9	27.9

01 SOURCES: UNITED NATIONS, 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1971,
NEW YORK, TABLE 18.
02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO BOTH READ AND WRITE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. ZAMBIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	667043	378731	288312
5-9	177299	89722	87577
10-14	311177	166905	144272
15-19	157509	103226	53683
20-24	21058	18278	2780

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1971,
NEW YORK, TABLE 20, P. 581.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
 WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1969.
 ZAMBIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1777461	860211	917250
5-9	640806	318485	322321
10-14	458329	236725	221604
15-19	356556	172676	183880
20-24	321770	132325	189445

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1973, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1972,
 NEW YORK, TABLE 6.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. ZAMBIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	37.5	44.0	31.4
5-9	27.7	28.2	27.2
10-14	67.9	70.5	65.1
15-19	44.2	60.1	29.2
20-24	6.5	13.8	1.5

01 SOURCES: UNITED NATIONS, 1972, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1971, NEW YORK, TABLE 20; AND 1973, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1972, NEW YORK, TABLE 6.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969.
ZAMBIA**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1159698	815331	344367
15-19	147586	74432	73154
20-24	159238	105919	53319
25-29	152557	113322	39235
30-34	138694	105576	33118
35-39	134634	105712	28922
40-44	101230	77741	23489
45-49	98763	74431	24332
50-54	73645	51649	21996
55-59	74583	54495	20088
60-64	29242	19761	9481
65 AND OVER	31637	22278	9359
UNKNOWN	17889	10015	7874

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1973, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1972,
NEW YORK, TABLE 8.

02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O.
STANDARD.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1969.
ZAMBIA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	2198167	1058381	1139786
15-19	356556	172676	183880
20-24	321770	132325	189445
25-29	286806	125438	161368
30-34	258508	115955	142553
35-39	235992	117189	118803
40-44	173256	87327	85929
45-49	161573	85163	76410
50-54	113283	59464	53819
55-59	103694	62980	40714
60-64	54799	29161	25638
65 AND OVER	88673	48974	39699
UNKNOWN	43257	21729	21528

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1973, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1972,
NEW YORK, TABLE 8.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1969. ZAMBIA.

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	52.8	77.0	30.2
15-19	41.4	43.1	39.8
20-24	49.5	80.0	28.1
25-29	53.2	90.3	24.3
30-34	53.7	91.0	23.2
35-39	57.1	90.2	24.3
40-44	58.4	89.0	27.3
45-49	61.1	87.4	31.8
50-54	65.0	86.9	40.9
55-59	71.9	86.5	49.3
60-64	53.4	67.8	37.0
65 AND OVER	35.7	45.5	23.6
UNKNOWN	41.4	46.1	35.6

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1973, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1972,
NEW YORK, TABLE 8.
02 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O.
STANDARD.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1963. ZAMBIA

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	A	604570	A
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	A	274290	A
EMPLOYERS	A	A	A
SELF-EMPLOYED	A	A	A
EMPLOYEES	A	256510	A
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	A	A	A
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	A	73770	A

01 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, 1973, DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1972,
NEW YORK, TABLE 12.

02 DATA REFER TO THE AFRICAN POPULATION ONLY. SOME SUBSISTENCE
FARMERS WERE CLASSIFIED AS INACTIVE RATHER THAN AS SELF-EMPLOYED.

03 THE DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CONFORMS TO THE I.L.O.
STANDARD.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME (IN KWACHAS), BY
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977. ZAMBIA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND. PER CAPITA NATIONAL INCOME IN
1977 (AT CURRENT PRICES) WAS 305 KWACHAS (SEE CENTRAL STATISTICAL
OFFICE, 1978, MONTHLY DIGEST OF STATISTICS, VOL. XIV, NOS. 7 TO 9,
JULY/SEPTEMBER, LUSAKA).

APPENDIX A

"Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

Angola
 Benin
 Botswana
 Burundi
 Cameroon
 Cape Verde
 Chad
 Djibouti
 Ethiopia
 The Gambia
 Ghana
 Guinea
 Guinea Bissau
 Ivory Coast
 Kenya
 Lesotho
 Liberia
 Madagascar
 Malawi
 Mali
 Mauritania
 Mauritius
 Mozambique
 Niger
 Nigeria
 Rwanda
 Sao Tome and Principe
 Senegal
 Seychelles
 Sierra Leone
 Somalia
 South Africa
 Sudan
 Swaziland
 Tanzania
 Togo
 Uganda
 Upper Volta
 Zaire
 Zambia
 Zimbabwe

ASIA/OCEANIA

Australia
 Bangladesh
 Burma
 People's Republic of China
 Republic of China - Taiwan
 Hong Kong
 India
 Indonesia
 Japan
 Kampuchea
 North Korea
 South Korea
 Malaysia
 Nepal
 Pakistan
 Philippines
 Sri Lanka
 Thailand
 Vietnam

EUROPE

Austria
 Belgium
 Bulgaria
 Czechoslovakia
 Denmark
 Finland
 France
 German Democratic Republic
 Federal Republic of Germany
 Greece
 Hungary
 Italy
 Netherlands
 Poland
 Portugal
 Romania
 Spain
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 United Kingdom
 Yugoslavia

APPENDIX A (countinued)

Latin America/Caribbean

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Venezuela

Near East/North Africa

Afghanistan
Algeria
Cyprus
Egypt
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Jordan
Lebanon
Morocco
Saudi Arabia
Syria
Tunisia
Turkey
Yemen Arab Republic

North America

Canada
United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

APPENDIX B

A List of Variables Used in the "Women in Development" Tables

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (earlier census), 19__
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (latest census), 19__
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- 6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
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- 10a. Total Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19__
- 10b. Urban Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19__
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11. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage and Age at which Specified Percent are Ever Married, by sex and, 19__
Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
13. Heads of Household 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
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- 17a. Number of Economically Active Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence; 19__
- 17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c, 19__
- 17c. Percentage Economically Active 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
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19. Income Distribution and Median Income (in _____), by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__

APPENDIX C

TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

INTERNATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC DATA CENTER, U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

COUNTRY 611--ZAMBIA

MAY 4, 1983

-----TABLE CHARACTERISTICS-----

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1969	16	9		X	
TABLE 02	1974	16	9		XX	
TABLE 02	1980	1	9		XXX	
TABLE 03	1969	1	1		XXX	
TABLE 04	1974	1	1		XXX	
TABLE 05	1974	9	9		XXX	
TABLE 05	1980	10	9		XXX	
TABLE 06A	1969	5	3		X	
TABLE 06B	1969	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1969	19	3		XX	
TABLE 06D	1969	19	3		XXX	
TABLE 07	1969	1	3		XX	
TABLE 08	1969	6	1		X	
TABLE 09	1969	3	0			X
TABLE 10A	1969	27	7		X	
TABLE 10B	1969	0	0			XX
TABLE 10C	1969	0	0			X
TABLE 11	1969	4	6	X		
TABLE 12	1969	14	1		XX	
TABLE 13	1969	1	3		XXX	
TABLE 14A	1969	3	7		XXX	
TABLE 14B	1969	11	1		XXX	
TABLE 15A	1969	11	3		XXX	
TABLE 15B	1969	11	3		XXX	
TABLE 15C	1969	11	3		XXX	
TABLE 16A	1969	5	3		XXX	
TABLE 16B	1969	5	3		XXX	
TABLE 16C	1969	5	3		XXX	
TABLE 17A	1969	13	3		XXX	
TABLE 17B	1969	13	3		XXX	
TABLE 17C	1969	13	3		XXX	
TABLE 18	1963	7	0			X
TABLE 19	1977	0	0			

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

1 STANDARD TABLES
27 NONSTANDARD TABLES
5 BLANK TABLES

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

"The objective of this contract is two-fold: (1) to develop and make accessible a body of reliable and internationally comparable data which will facilitate better understanding of the statuses and roles of women worldwide, and their participation in national development, and (2) to promote institutionalization of WID issues and concerns in national and international census and survey activities. Our purpose is to update, expand and make more relevant and accessible, both now and in the future, the census and survey data available to the Agency and AID participating countries pertinent to Women in Development (WID) issues and concerns.

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

"The contractor will pursue this goal through the accomplishment of a number of basic tasks: (1) expansion of the data base of social, economic and demographic information related to the status and roles of women worldwide; (2) preparation of a hard copy publication(s) providing a worldwide statistical portrait of women, accompanied by interpretative text and an analytical critique of the indicators and the data base as they relate to an understanding of the conditions of women; (3) encouraging through consultation and coordination ongoing and contemplated BuCen programs for statistical training and technical assistance to take into consideration the needs for the conceptualization, design, collection, tabulation and analysis of data pertinent to women in development issues; (4) function as a repository for international WID data and provide dissemination of assembled international WID data base in response to user requests (U. S. and international) utilizing specific transportable medium (tape, card, diskette, etc.) as appropriate, and to include documentation; (5) preparation of special tabulations from census samples and surveys to provide data concerning WID issues which have not previously been available, e.g., micro data from censuses and surveys may be exploited to prepare data on women migrants, women-headed households, male/female income differentials; and (6) compilation of data on subject areas less frequently included in population censuses and general purpose household surveys, e.g., access to credit, political participation.

"Under this new contract agreement BuCen will (1) assess the variables included in the previous stage of work to determine whether new variables should be added to the data base, (2) extend the data capture activities to include, in addition to the 69 AID-participating countries, all countries of 5 million or more population, (3) update the data presented under the previous contract to reflect most recent information available, and (4) drawing on the information presented in this expanded data base, prepare for hard copy publication a worldwide statistical portrait of women using the most recent data available, to include interpretive text and an analytical critique of the data base.

Dissemination and utilization of these data is a primary objective. As indicated above, the data will be made available in two forms: (1) in machine-readable form according to agreed-upon file specifications; and (2) a world handbook, or regional handbooks, which select and display data from the automated file in a maximally useful analytic mode and provide(s) a critique of the data base and indicators. The BuCen will function as repository for these data, and will create a reproductive capacity and disseminate the data in response to user requests, both U. S. and international, in a form consistent with user capabilities.

"An additional priority focus in the contract effort is the institutionalization of an integrated concern and capability for assessing the roles and status of women, in a manner which accurately reflects women's real social and economic contributions and conditions in society, in national and international census and survey data collection, reporting and analysis activities. To this end, BuCen will consult and coordinate with ongoing Census Bureau programs. Examples of these programs are the Census Bureau's regular training programs for population analysis, POPSTAN workshops, assistance to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) program of national surveys on internal migration and the Survey and Evaluation Unit (SEU) Resource Support Services Agreement (RSSA) agreement with AID to assist AID-participating countries in data collection, processing and compilation efforts and to provide on-the-job training for host country nationals in data collection and information management."

APPENDIX E

A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women^{1/}

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 International Center for Research on Women
 Washington, D.C.

The Agency's commitment to promoting productive employment as an integral component of its programmatic emphasis has important bearing on development efforts on behalf of women. The relationship between increasing the use of women's economic resources and improving the economic picture of underdevelopment is only now beginning to surface. AID projects have recently begun to address women in their productive role. However, fuller planning efforts are thwarted by the absence in the Third World of a system of statistics showing the reality of women's economic contribution. National censuses, which are the primary source of data for development planning, have up to now consistently undervalued the productive contribution of women to the national economy. Unless corrective action is introduced women will continue to be excluded from social and economic development planning.^{2/}

The perennial problem is that internationally adopted standards, the operational definitions of concepts, and measures of employment are grounded in a system of identification and evaluation of economic activity based on developed and industrialized economies. Methodologically, such an approach is inadequate for developing economies, because it focuses on stable wage-earners and thereby fails to capture the totality of men's and women's productive contributions. The census statistics for women, more than for men, are fraught with ambiguities and sex related biases. This tendency is due to the interaction between two factors: (a) the inappropriate conceptualization of female labor force activity and its underenumeration by means of censuses, and (b) the cultural bias against acknowledging the types and level of work that women perform that leads to distorted reporting and recording of women's contribution to total employment.

The following pages single out some of the limitations intrinsic to current operational definitions and measurement of work in standard census practices.

^{1/} This is a condensed version of a larger paper entitled "Sex-Related Biases in Census Counts" in the report Priorities in the Design of Development Programs: Women's Issues, Bureau of Development Support, AID, Washington, D. C.

^{2/} A basic critique of the situation can be found in the U.N. Secretariat "Sex Biases and National Data Systems," (ST/ESA/STAT/59), (June 1980).

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

Standard census practices use the labor force approach in collecting data on economic characteristics and in classifying populations as economically "active" or "inactive". According to this approach, the economically active population is identified as 1) at work for pay or profit during a specified brief period, either one week or one day; 2) with a job but not at work, or 3) actively seeking employment. This measure, originally developed in the United States during the Depression to assess the extent of unemployment, fails to capture the reality of working conditions in developing economies for the following reasons: a) much of production is family-based and for home consumption; b) the agricultural cycle generates sharp seasonal variation in activity; c) the length of working days is not uniform; d) most wage work is for daily wages; and e) individuals engage in not one, but a variety of economic activities in the course of a single year.

The flaws intrinsic to this conventional measure are more acute for women than for men because of a deeply entrenched bias against female employment. This bias takes the form of failure to report on the productive contribution of women to economic life, not only through the self-reporting process (because women do not consider their work to be economically important), but also in instructing the interviewer to accept a married woman's designation of herself as a "housewife" (hence to be counted "economically inactive") without further probing into a possible distinction between the economic and non-economic value of the activities she performs.

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

A rigorous interpretation of the concept "economic activity", as utilized in the labor force approach, is disadvantageous to women because of the following:

Domestic Production: The concept excludes activities connected with family production which do not result in the actual production of market goods, such as personal services and home consumption goods.

Reference Periods: Women are more likely to be misclassified as economically inactive because the reference period or time frame in which women perform work is often not according to "standard" reference periods used in the census. To facilitate accurate recall, censuses and labor surveys inquire about work performed in the last week or month. Since most men work almost every week or month of the year, the short reference period will accurately reflect men's long-term labor force status. Many women however, work irregularly, since they either constitute a seasonal labor force used to meet agricultural peak labor demands, or in urban areas, they may engage intermittently in informal sector activities.

Subsistence Activities: Women who work in traditional subsistence activities tend to be excluded from the labor force count. Many agricultural societies are characterized by heavy reliance upon traditional subsistence activities, which remain outside the sphere of formal markets although supporting a high proportion of the rural population. Work activities in those traditional societies are family labor, in-kind exchange labor, and labor provided to meet social obligations at the village level. Such work is typically regarded by enumerators as having no economic significance, often because no form of cash is exchanged. Given that the subsistence economy is mostly in female hands, excluding such forms of labor operates to decrease further the number of women reported in the statistics as part of the labor force.

Unpaid Family Workers: The category of "unpaid family labor" is meant to exclude household work such as food preparation, childcare, and care of livestock used for family consumption, but may include any farm activities which result in the cash sale of products and services.

Follow ILO specifications, most surveys and censuses require that a person work at least one-third time during the short reference period (typically the past week or month) to qualify as an "unpaid family worker". This specification has proved to be disadvantageous to women, in that the uncertainty surrounding what constitutes "one-third" of cash producing work by "unpaid" female workers in particular, are misclassified by census enumerators as "economically inactive".

Informal Sector: Women's work in informal sectors of the economy is unrecognized in census statistics. A widespread phenomenon in Third World countries, particularly in the urban areas, is the build-up of an extensive shadow economy, developing as a necessary complement to the expanding formal sector wage labor. Most activities in the informal sector are on the periphery of the job market, and these jobs are not integrated into any industry coding, or detailed occupational breakdown, as exists for the formal sector.

Since informal sector jobs often fall outside taxation structures, lack a set location to transact business, or may even be quasi-legal, the tendency is to exclude informal sector activities from the labor force count. This has led to a considerable underestimation of the number of urban women who are actually economically active.

Multiple Roles: Multiple economic roles of women are not captured in census counts. According to the standard definitions, individuals are classified as economically active or inactive on the basis of a series of questions clustered around the concept of principal economic activity. In developing economies, however, the formulation of such a question does not reflect the totality of work involvement, for both sexes are engaged in a multiplicity of economic activities at different levels of productivity.

The rigidity of standard definitions leads to a distortion once more, and it is the women who go unreported, because their day--more so than that of men--is characterized by a constant and subtle alternation between numerous activities with both economic and non-economic significance. No statistical acknowledgement is made of women who intermittently engage in small-scale trade and in short duration income-earning activities, which are interspersed between housework.

The Underestimation of Unemployment: The standard labor force approach works to the disadvantage of including women in unemployment rates.

Many women who are unemployed are, in fact, not counted. First of all, there is a tendency among census takers to automatically attribute the status of "unemployed" housewife to a married woman who is not working at the time of the census, without probing whether or not she is currently in search of work. Further, the conventional practice of defining the actively unemployed as those who sought work in the previous week leaves out of the count the passively unemployed group of women: those wanting or needing work but who are discouraged, and the groups of women who wanted a job and would have accepted one had it been offered. Inclusion of the passively unemployed group (which may have more members among women than men) in the unemployment rate would reflect a more accurate measure of the proportion of women available for employment.

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

Women will continue to be dropped from the labor force count unless more categories of activity status (full-time, part-time, seasonal worker, and the like) are introduced, unless occupational classifications are set up to fit the specific types of work women pursue, and unless interviewers themselves are trained and sensitized to probe into the economic value and functions of the activities women perform.

Assigning a social and economic value to women's labor force participation has implications beyond the improvement of statistics. The development of sensitive measures which address the critical questions "What types of work do women perform?" and "What are the occupational characteristics and skill levels of women who are active in the labor force?" directly bears upon formulation of employment policies for women.

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE
(Includes 120 Countries)

SEND TO: Center for International Research
U. S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D. C. 20233

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)	Name			RETURN TO: Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233 Phone: 301/763-4100			Date		T
	Organization								
	Address								
	City, State, ZIP								
	Telephone								
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerco-Census"			<input type="checkbox"/> Charge to Census Bureau Deposit Account No. <u>2</u>					
	Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche			Order No.	No of Reels	No. of Microfiche	No. of Document copies	Cost	
*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge With tape orders; additional copies are \$5.00 each.						TOTAL \$			
Characteristics of Tape (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 8250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 8250 bpi, ASCII				Labeling (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled					
Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.									

USER COMMENTS

If subsequent efforts in this data capture/dissemination activity are to be improved in a manner maximally responsive to user needs, the major ideas for such improvement must come from the persons who actually use the data to meet policy program and project needs. This tear-out form is placed here in multiple copies to make it easy for successive users to submit constructive comments.

It would be helpful if the reader would clearly identify on this form the features of the Data by Sex booklet considered particularly effective in contributing to its usefulness. Such supportive "feedback" is necessary to ensure that the strong points of this report will be retained in the future.

It is suggested that the Introduction and Foreword be read once more before this form is completed, in order that the reader may have a clear idea of just what the data base is meant to be, as well as what it is not meant to be.

AID field officers should air pouch the completed form to the address on the left, and others mail it to the address on the right:

Statistical Data by Sex
PPC/E-DIU/ESDS
AID/Washington

Statistical Data by Sex
PPC/E-DIU/ESDS
Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C. 20523
U. S. A.

Please record your comments below, on the reverse side, and if necessary, on additional sheet(s).

USER COMMENTS (continued)
