

LEGAL POWERS

- The Census is being carried out under the provisions of the Census and Statistics Act, Chapter 127 of the Laws of Zambia. All people residing in Zambia, except foreign diplomats accredited to Zambia (i.e. only those attached to Embassies and High Commissions), are required by this Act to provide the necessary information. However, willing co-operation of the people is most important if the Census is to be a success.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF CENSUS INFORMATION

- All Census officials will take an Oath of Secrecy, in the presence of a Magistrate or a Commissioner for Oaths. They are, therefore, not supposed to show the Census documents, or in any other way disclose the information contained in them to any unauthorised person, otherwise they will be liable to prosecution under the Census and Statistics Act, Chapter 127 of the Laws of Zambia. In the course of their work, they shall not leave the Census questionnaires issued to them in any place where an unauthorised person may have access to them.

CENSUS ORGANISATION

The country is divided into 72 Districts. Each District is divided into Census Supervisory Areas (CSAs), and each CSA into Standard Enumeration Areas (SEAs). Each SEA is so defined that the number of people in the area will approximately range from 300 to 500 in rural areas and from 600 to 800 in urban areas. In this regard, there will be about 25,000 Standard Enumeration Areas. Thus, there will be about 25,000 enumerators employed to carry out the enumeration exercise.

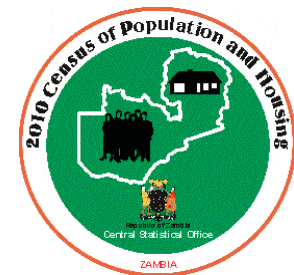
The Enumerators will be supervised by supervisors. In all, there will be about 8,000 supervisors. The Census Administration in a district will be managed by the District Census Officer.

For Further information, contact
The Census Manager
P.O. Box 31908, Lusaka
Tel: +260-211 -251377
email: info@zamstats.gov.zm
www.zamstats.gov.zm

2010 Census of Population and Housing



Government of the Republic of Zambia
Central Statistical Office



*"Help the Census help you.
be counted"*

2010 Census

Sponsored by United Nations Population Fund



What is a Census?

A Census of Population and Housing is defined by the United Nations as the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time or times, to all persons in a designated area or the whole country. It is the primary source of information about the population of a country. It is undertaken at regular intervals, usually after ten years. The population Census is distinguished from other kinds of field surveys by its traditional background, legal sanctions, coverage, and by the whole scale of the operation and the resources normally devoted to it.

WHY HOLD A POPULATION CENSUS?

The main objective of conducting a Population Census is to enumerate all the people in the country in order to provide the Government, private organizations, individuals, and other stakeholders with the number of persons in each district, township, locality, village, etc., according to age, sex, and other characteristics. For every aspect of planning, it is essential to know the size, structure and distribution of the population of a country. This information is required for various aspects of social and economic planning.

In case of social services, information is needed on:

a) Education:

Planning for education requires knowledge of the number of children of school-going age, who are likely now and in the coming years to require education at various levels. The Government cannot know where to build the necessary schools and train the required number of school teachers, unless it knows where the need is greatest in terms of number of children of school-going age.

b) Housing:

Housing is a problem, particularly in urban areas where many people are living under crowded conditions. If additional houses are to be built in order to alleviate overcrowding, the Government must know the number of people living under these conditions who will require more houses

c) Health Services:

It is the wish of the Government to improve and expand health services of the country so as to control diseases and minimize the number of children dying during infancy and early childhood. If health services are to be adequately planned for, the Government needs to know the number of people affected.

d) Agriculture:

In Zambia, most of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. In order to develop agriculture, it is essential to know the number of people involved in agricultural activities, their sex, age, education level and where they are located.

b) Industry:

Industry plays a vital role in any country's economy. For instance, mining is the major foreign exchange earner for this country. A large number of people are employed in mining and manufacturing industries. Hence the need to know their numbers, ages and skills.

For all these purposes, it is not enough just to know how many people there are at the time of the Census. We must know also how fast the population is increasing and how many people there will be in five years time, ten years time, etc. This is why we wish to obtain information, not only on people living now, but also on number of children being born and the number of people dying.

