

ZAMBIA

2010 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

MIGRATION AND URBANISATION ANALYTICAL REPORT

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PREFACE

The Census of Population and Housing was carried out for four weeks (one month) starting from 16th October to 15th November 2010. The main objective of the Census was to determine the size of the population, its composition and distribution, levels and trends of fertility, mortality, information on housing, economic activity and migration. This was the fifth Census in the history of census undertaking in Zambia.

This publication is one of the specialised reports produced by the Central Statistical Office (CSO). It presents an analysis of the Migration and Urbanisation trends on data collected from the population.

The 2010 Census was preceded by a mapping exercise that was launched in 2006 for the purpose of updating the maps in readiness for the census. A pilot Census was conducted in order to test the data collection instruments and computer data capturing system. A Post Enumeration Survey (PES) was also conducted shortly after the census to evaluate its quality.

A census is a massive and costly exercise involving nearly everyone in the country. The 2010 Census operations were undertaken with the use of School leavers as enumerators and teachers as Supervisors. Professionals from within Central Statistical Office (CSO) and other government departments were recruited as Master Trainers.

I would like to pay sincere gratitude to UNFPA, UKAID, USAID and AfDB for the financial, material, and technical support so far rendered to the 2010 Census.

I wish to express my gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Zambia for funding the Census and providing the mandate to carry out the Census.

Finally, I would like to thank the Zambian People for supporting the 2010 Census exercise by welcoming the enumerators to their homes and answering all the questions truthfully.

I hope all stakeholders and data users will make effective use of these results and other more detailed results from the 2010 Census.



John Kalumbi
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December 2013

CHAPTER ONE

MIGRATION AND URBANISATION

1.1 Introduction

Migration and urbanisation are closely related demographic indicators that affect population distribution. Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary of the country for the purpose of establishing a new residence. Urbanisation is defined as the increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas. In a country like Zambia, migration and urbanisation are highly affected by the socio-economic development of provinces and districts. More economically developed provinces in Zambia show higher level of urbanisation and in-migration.

This report highlights the recent trends in in-migration, out-migration and urbanisation. The report is divided into chapters covering inter-censal net migration, lifetime migration, international migration and urbanisation. The trend analysis has been limited to the 1990, 2000 and 2010 census years.

1.2 Concepts and Definitions

1.2.1 Internal Migration

Internal Migration refers to changes of residence within a nation and is defined in terms of residential movements across boundaries in a country such as provinces and districts. Internal migration arises primarily for economic reasons. People migrate to improve their economic well being. Internal migration takes place largely, in response to regional imbalances within a country (Adepoju, 1984).

The following concepts used in this report relate to internal migration:

- **Migrant:** A migrant is a person who changes his usual place of residence by crossing an administrative boundary and residing in a new area for a period of not less than six months or intends to stay in the new area for a period of not less than six months.
- **In-migrant and Out-migrant:** An in-migrant is a person who comes to live in an area by crossing an administrative boundary within the same country. An out-migrant is a person who leaves an administrative area to live in another administrative area of the same country. These concepts are associated with internal migration.
- **Net-migration:** The balance between in-migration and out-migration. According to the direction of the balance, it may be characterised by net in-migration or net out-migration. When the flow is in, it is indicated by a plus (+) sign. When the flow is out, the balance is indicated by a minus (-).
- **Net-migrants:** Net-migrants for any area is the sum of the total in-and-out movements (migration) for the area within the interval of study.

- **Lifetime Migrant:** This is a person enumerated in a different administrative area than that of birth. The concept refers to all movements that have occurred between the time of birth and the time of enumeration.

1.2.2 Inter-censal Net-migration

Inter-censal net-migration measures estimated net migration between two census years. The estimates provide a way of identifying movements that have occurred over a period of time.

1.2.3 International Migration

International migration refers to changes of residence involving crossing a national boundary. International migration arises primarily for economic reasons although other factors such as social unrest in a particular country may lead to people moving out of their country of birth. It signifies inequality in development, employment opportunities, income and living conditions between countries.

People involved in international migration are referred to as emigrants and immigrants. An emigrant refers to a person migrating away from a country while an immigrant is a person moving in a given country.

1.2.4 Migration Flows

Migration flows refers to a group of migrants having a common origin and destination in a given migration period.

1.2.5 Urbanisation

Urbanisation is the process by which population becomes concentrated in cities or localities (Davis, 1969). It is the increase in the proportion of the population living in urban areas. The process is essentially demographic but it is closely linked with other process of change such as economic growth and industrialisation.

1.3 Data Sources for Migration and Urbanisation

1.3.1 Migration

Data on migration is obtained from four census questions: place of birth, place of residence twelve months before the census, place of residence at the time of the census and the duration of residence in the current place of residence.

1.3.2 Urbanisation

Data on urbanisation is obtained from the census question that requires the respondent to indicate whether the part of district one is residing in, is either rural or urban. The coding of rural and urban areas for enumeration areas is done at the time of Census Mapping prior to the census count. Apart from the ambiguous literature surrounding the definition of the urbanisation concept, there is concern in the Zambian case with the demarcation of urban places. The demarcation of urban places are done on the basis of administrative and municipal

boundaries rather than by their functional and built up area. As a result, towns tend to be either over- or under bounded. In the former, some rural areas and hence rural population tends to be included in the population of the city while the latter excludes urban areas that are outside city boundary limits. Ndola and Kabwe towns are typical examples of cities with rural areas included in the urban because of their municipal boundaries.

Since 2000 Census, enumeration area maps have been demarcated within wards. Essentially, a ward can either be rural or urban. However, with the explanation given earlier it was common to find one part of the urban ward having a component of rural population. In this case only enumeration areas that constituted the built-up area were coded urban and provided the urban population.

1.4 Measures for Migration and Urbanisation

1.4.1 Migration

Migration is measured by a series of indices. Four types of migration rates have been used in this report:

- *In-migration rate, I/P;*
- *Out-migration rate, O/P;*
- *Net-migration rate, I-O/P; and*
- *Gross migration rate, I+O/P.*

Where I = the number of in-migrants
O = the number of out-migrants
P = the population of the area at the time of enumeration

1.4.2 Urbanisation

The annual geometric growth rate method has been used in determining the urbanisation trends in this chapter. The annual growth rate is obtained by using the formula below:
 $GR= e(\ln(Pt/Po)/10)-1$

Where;

GR = Growth Rate
Pt = Urban population of latest census
Po = Urban population of earlier census
10 = Length of inter-censal period in years

1.5 Historical Background of Migration and Urbanisation

Zambia’s population has a long history of mobility associated with the settling in of different ethnic groups and the rural economies that involved hunting, gathering and shifting cultivation (CSO, 1995). Economic development that was associated with colonialism led to increased mobility and formation of urban centres. Urban centres that were associated with employment opportunities especially in the mining sector led to a rapid growth of urban settlements. With the start of the

colonial period that was associated with economic development, the levels of mobility increased. Collection of data on mobility started in the early colonial period when annual tax registers recorded number of absentee males from rural areas. Later in colonial times some of the tax figures provided subjective data concerning the movement of people recording the destination of individuals in broad categories of ‘within province’ ‘within Northern Rhodesia’ and ‘outside Northern Rhodesia’. In the 1940s social scientists undertook studies on mobility mainly in urban areas that provided information about movements in specific towns.

According to Jackman (1973, CSO 1995) labour migration recorded through surveys and labour statistics provided some reliable data on migration. Other studies by the Institute of African institute conducted various surveys in urban areas along the line of rail. These surveys noted among other things, the home areas of urban dwellers and the length of time spent in the towns.

The impetus on migration and growth of towns during the late 1920s came from large scale exploitation of mineral ores such as copper, lead and zinc. Towns like Ndola, Kabwe and Kitwe gained population as a result of migrant labour to the mines. Missionary activities were responsible for growth of towns like Chipata and Mbala. By 1931 most towns in the mining areas and others that developed later had a large resident of immigrant European communities and African population (Kay 1969, CSO; 1995).

Following the attainment of political independence in 1964 and the removal of colonial restrictions on movements, migration became more pronounced mainly to areas along the old line-of-rail especially to the Copperbelt Province where the mining industry provided employment. Reliable data on migration was made available after the 1969 Census when specific questions on migration were included relating to place of birth and place of residence at the time of Census. Prior to that, the 1963 Census provided no specific question on migration. Increased human mobility was evident in the 1969 Census when a total of nearly 20 percent (740,658) of the population had migrated to other administrative areas other than where they were born. During the 1980 Census a total of 1,180,414 migrants was recorded representing 20.8 percent of the population (CSO; 1995).

CHAPTER TWO INTER-CENSAL NET MIGRATION

2.0 Summary

There was net in-migration to urban areas. Female net urban in-migration was higher than males in the 10-24 years age groups while male net urban in-migration was higher in the age group 25-39 years.

Northern and Eastern provinces were the only provinces that had rural net in-migration of 15,859 and 6,133 people, respectively. Luapula Province had the highest volume of rural net out-migrants of 76,927 people while Western Province had the least at 19,565 people.

CHAPTER TWO

INTER-CENSAL NET-MIGRATION

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents estimates of net migrants during the 2000-2010 inter-censal period. Responding to the question on place of birth divides the population into those enumerated in their place of birth (non-migrants) and those enumerated outside their district of birth (migrants). From this data, estimates of migration flows, in and out of an administrative area of the country can be made. However, these measures do not refer to any specific time as they only generate lifetime indices that represent the surviving persons who have migrated outside a district of birth and return migrants.

Estimating net migration is one way of identifying movements that have occurred over a period of time. In this analysis, estimates of inter censal migration are presented at rural/urban and national levels. For provinces, estimates of net migration is analysed at the rural level only given the fact that rural to urban migration is still very significant in the country. The figures show estimates of net migrants for males and females in rural and urban areas at national level and rural areas for provincial estimates.

2.2 Methodology

The census survival-ratio method has been used to estimate inter-censal net migration. Using the survival ratio, the basic method involves the application of a survival ratio for the administrative region to the base year resident population of the administrative region to obtain the expected population of the province at the end of the inter-censal period. This is a commonly used net migration method because it can be applied when there are two censuses with data on population by age for the region of interest and for the country as a whole.

The census survival ratio method makes the following assumptions:

- *The boundaries of the regions are the same in both censuses (or sufficient data are available to reconstruct the regions so that the boundaries are the same);*
- *The survival rates by age and sex are the same in all regions as in the country as a whole;*
- *Errors of enumeration and age reporting are the same in all regions as in the country as a whole; and*
- *International migration is distributed to each region in proportion to its population.*

If these assumptions are met, the method yields rates of internal net migration which are free from effects of age miss statement, enumeration errors and international migration (UN: 1992).

However, these assumptions are not met in most populations due to age misreporting, under/over-coverage and also the in-migration from abroad. The estimates are therefore made with inherent errors. Of all the inherent errors identified, mortality is the most serious one and if estimates are made without

corrections on mortality, all those among in-migrants and out migrants who die during the inter-censal period will appear as migrants. To have refined data that considers mortality corrections, the place of birth data has to be tabulated by age and sex for successive censuses and appropriate age specific ratios used.

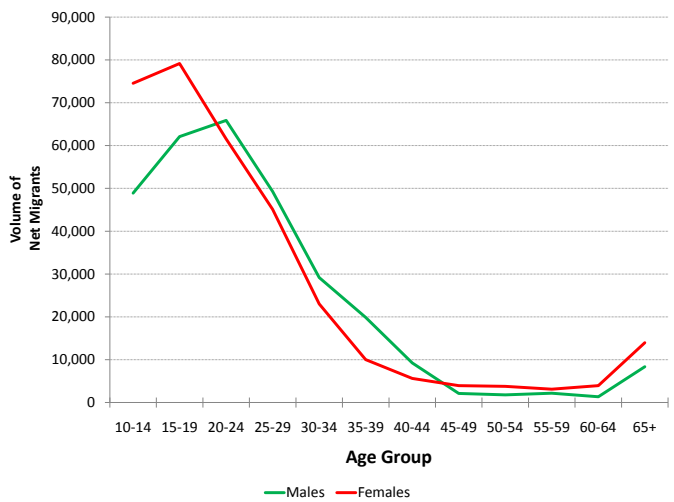
Inter-censal net migration figures in this chapter have been calculated using the CSRMIG program to estimate net migration for sub-populations between two census dates. The rural sub-population has been used for provinces while at national level, urban sub populations have been used to estimate urban national net migration.

2.3 Urban Net-migration Estimates for Zambia

Figure 2.1 shows the estimated urban inter-censal net migration by age and sex for Zambia during the 2000 and 2010 inter-censal period. There was high net in-migration to urban areas which was mainly from the rural areas, with a few from outside the country.

There were more female migrants from rural to urban areas in the younger ages, age 10-19 years. Males dominated migration from age 20 to 44 years. At older ages, age 45-64 years, very few people were migrating to the urban areas.

Figure 2.1: Estimated Urban Inter-censal Net-migration by Age and Sex, Zambia, 2000-2010



Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

2.4 Rural Net-Migration Estimates by Province

Table 2.1 shows the estimated rural inter-censal net-migrants by age and province. Eastern and Northern Provinces were the only provinces with overall net in-migration, the rest had net out-migration. The volume of in-migrants to Northern Province was higher than that of Eastern Province, 15,859 and 6,133 people, respectively. Despite Eastern and Northern provinces having overall net in-migration, the 15-24 and 10-24 age groups, in that order, had net out migration.

Luapula Province recorded the highest volume of out-migrants (76,927 people) while Western Province had the least (19,565 people). Copperbelt and Central provinces were the only provinces that had overall net out-migration but with in-

migration in some age groups. Copperbelt had in-migration in the ages 45 to 64 years while Central Province had in-migration in the 60-64 years age group.

Table 2.1: Estimated Rural Inter-censal Net-migrants by Age and Province, Zambia, 2000-2010

Age Group	Province								
	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western
10-14	-7,018	-6,937	830	-17,483	-8,028	-2,810	-9,179	-11,190	-3,977
15-19	-9,898	-7,340	-1,514	-15,749	-12,728	-3,914	-9,616	-15,098	-5,434
20-24	-5,629	-6,740	-787	-10,303	-16,821	-2,304	-7,882	-15,004	-4,135
25-29	-1,009	-3,280	756	-6,791	-13,803	3,768	-5,427	-9,706	-1,297
30-34	-1,446	-1,931	1,020	-5,468	-6,189	3,759	-4,218	-5,515	-1,205
35-39	-1,747	-974	60	-5,062	-2,513	4,521	-2,944	-2,903	-1,111
40-44	-149	-479	1,052	-3,160	-1,296	4,061	-2,187	-1,076	-613
45-49	-120	383	1,820	-2,869	-906	3,731	-1,114	-448	-467
50-54	-342	709	1,246	-2,576	-103	2,948	-950	-52	-175
55-59	-653	769	346	-1,697	-428	1,396	-813	-299	-19
60-64	219	433	747	-1,744	-212	341	-691	-571	-322
65+	-1,708	-1,723	558	-4,025	-969	361	-1,449	-713	-810
Total	-29,503	-27,109	6,133	-76,927	-63,997	15,859	-46,471	-62,574	-19,565

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Table 2.2 shows the percentage distribution of the estimated rural inter-censal net-migrants by age and province. There was mainly net out-migration in all provinces although Copperbelt, Northern, Eastern and Central Provinces had net in-migration

in at least one age group. Copperbelt and Northern Provinces had net in-migration in the 45-64 and 10-24 years age groups, respectively.

Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of the Estimated Rural Inter-censal Net-migrants by Age and Province, Zambia, 2000-2010

Age Group	Province								
	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western
10-14	23.8	25.6	13.5	22.7	12.5	-17.7	19.8	17.9	20.3
15-19	33.6	27.1	-24.7	20.5	19.9	-24.7	20.7	24.1	27.8
20-24	19.1	24.9	-12.8	13.4	26.3	-14.5	17.0	24.0	21.1
25-29	3.4	12.1	12.3	8.8	21.6	23.8	11.7	15.5	6.6
30-34	4.9	7.1	16.6	7.1	9.7	23.7	9.1	8.8	6.2
35-39	5.9	3.6	1.0	6.6	3.9	28.5	6.3	4.6	5.7
40-44	0.5	1.8	17.2	4.1	2.0	25.6	4.7	1.7	3.1
45-49	0.4	-1.4	29.7	3.7	1.4	23.5	2.4	0.7	2.4
50-54	1.2	-2.6	20.3	3.3	0.2	18.6	2.0	0.1	0.9
55-59	2.2	-2.8	5.6	2.2	0.7	8.8	1.7	0.5	0.1
60-64	-0.7	-1.6	12.2	2.3	0.3	2.2	1.5	0.9	1.6
65+	5.8	6.4	9.1	5.2	1.5	2.3	3.1	1.1	4.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing



CHAPTER THREE LIFETIME MIGRATION

3.0 Summary

In 2010, the inter-provincial lifetime migrants were 16.8 percent of the total Zambian born population. Of the Zambian born population, 1.7 percent changed residence 12 months prior to the 2010 Census at provincial level.

Lusaka and Central provinces were the only provinces that had in-migration greater than the out-migration at 38.2 and 14.7 percent, respectively. Out-migration was highest in Copperbelt Province at 22.4 percent followed by Northern Province at 14.5 percent. In-migration was highest in Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces.

There was high urban to urban migration accounting for 38.7 percent of the migrants. This was followed by rural to urban migration at 30.0 percent. More than half (53.1 percent) of the urban to urban migrants were youths.

The most urbanized provinces, Lusaka and Copperbelt, had the highest percentages of migrants, 38.2 and 20.1 percent, respectively, a sum of all the types of migration. The least percentage of migrants observed was in Western Province accounting for 2.2 percent of all migrants.

CHAPTER THREE

LIFETIME MIGRATION

3.1 Introduction

Comparing current residence with place of birth provides information on lifetime migration. This chapter presents lifetime migration that occurred in Zambia up to the 2010 Census. In determining lifetime migrants, non-migrants are also identified within the present population of a district or province. Non migrants are defined as people whose place of residence at the time of the census is their place of birth.

Comparison of internal migration trends presented in this chapter is for the 1990-2000 and 2000-2010 inter-censal periods.

3.2 Lifetime Migrants Categories

The available data classifies migrants by administrative level and rural/urban flows. Zambia at the time of 2010 Census was divided into nine (9) provinces. A tenth province, Muchinga, was created after the Census. This report only covers the nine provinces that existed at the time of the census. Migration with respect to Muchinga Province, which was created after the 2010 Census, would not be meaningful. However, lifetime inter-district migration estimates have been tabulated that make up Muchinga Province.

As development policies are usually tied to an administrative level, classification of migrants by administrative level is important for integration of migrants in development plans at different levels. However, for the analysis of migration only two administrative levels namely, province and district have been used as the domain for analysis.

In this chapter three groups of migrants have been presented for analysis.

- **Inter-Provincial Migrants:** include persons born in Zambia and whose province of residence at the time of the census was different from their province of birth.
- **Inter-District Migrants:** include persons born in Zambia and whose district of residence at the time of the census was different from their district of birth.
- **Current Migrants:** include persons whose province of residence at the time of the census was different from the province of residence 12 months before the census.

Regarding migration flows between urban and rural areas, the following flows were identified based on the rural and urban characteristic of the place of residence prior to the time of the census and current place of residence:

- Rural-to-rural migration;
- Rural-to-urban migration;
- Urban-to-rural migration; and
- Urban-to-urban migration.

3.3 Methodology

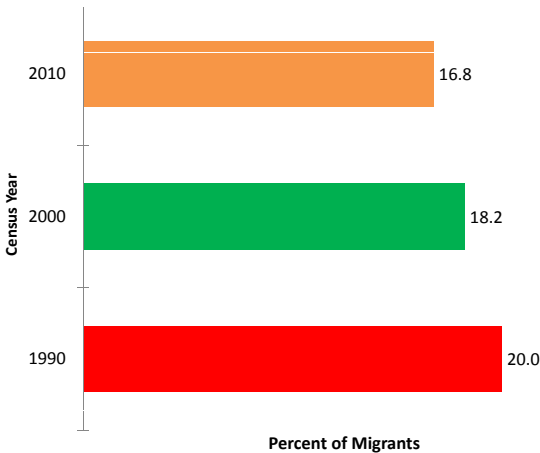
To estimate migrants, the in-born population of an area is subtracted from the total count at Census. The in-born population refers to persons whose place of birth is the same as their place of residence at the time of the Census. Example: during the 2010 Census, the total population for Luanshya District was 150,348. Of these, 90,098 people were born in Luanshya District. Therefore, there were 60,250 migrants for Luanshya District.

The limitation of this method is that certain types of migrants, such as temporary migrants, seasonal migrants and return migrants are not identifiable because they are mixed with non-migrant or migrant populations. The method also fails to identify circular movements of people. For instance, a person who was born in Copperbelt Province but had migrated to some other provinces and subsequently returned to live in Copperbelt Province prior to the census will be captured as a non migrant even though they had migrated at some point to another province.

3.4 Migration Patterns, 1990-2010

The migrant population as defined in this chapter accounted for a considerable proportion of the Zambian born population. Figure 3.1 shows the percent of migrants to the Zambian born population in 1990, 2000 and 2010. Of the more than 12.42 million people born in Zambia, in 2010, 16.8 percent (2.08 million people) were migrants. Although the proportion of migrants to the total population over the 1990 -2010 Censuses has declined, there has been an increase in absolute terms in the number of migrants recorded. In 1990, 1.44 million people were enumerated in areas where they were not born. This figure increased to 2.08 million in 2010 from 1.68 million in 2000.

Figure 3.1:Percent of Migrants to the Zambian Born Population, Zambia, 1990, 2000 and 2010



3.5 Lifetime Migration and Population Growth

The contribution of migrants to the total provincial population is shown in Table 3.1. The table shows the total number of people born outside the province of birth as well as the percentage contribution of these migrants to the population growth

using the inter-provincial matrix. Remarkable proportions are observed in three provinces that are relatively more urbanized which had an out-born population above 30 percent with Lusaka Province recording the highest at 42.3 percent for both sexes. The rest of the provinces had proportions of the out-born population ranging from 13 to 23 percent.

Province	2010 Population			Lifetime Migrants			Proportion to Total Population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Central	1,245,089	613,372	631,717	403,683	197,919	205,764	32.4	32.3	32.6
Copperbelt	1,920,611	950,775	969,836	716,289	354,805	361,484	37.3	37.3	37.3
Eastern	1,525,123	744,354	780,769	204,268	97,866	106,402	13.4	13.1	13.6
Luapula	938,391	455,046	483,345	151,112	73,598	77,514	16.1	16.2	16
Lusaka	2,138,907	1,049,215	1,089,692	904,100	442,616	461,484	42.3	42.2	42.3
Muchinga*	677,507	328,980	348,527	102,240	49,025	53,215	15.1	14.9	15.3
Northern	1,044,955	508,226	536,729	178,557	86,042	92,515	17.1	16.9	17.2
North-Western	681,698	332,376	349,322	147,107	71,406	75,701	21.6	21.5	21.7
Southern	1,517,088	738,996	778,092	339,361	162,870	176,491	22.4	22.0	22.7
Western	836,945	395,913	441,032	134,866	62,605	72,261	16.1	15.8	16.4

**Muchinga Province lifetime migrants aggregated from Nakonde, Isoka, Chama, Mpika and Chinsali*

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3.6 Inter-Provincial Migration Flows, Zambia, 2010

Table 3.2 shows inter-provincial migration flows. The place of birth and place of residence by province were cross tabulated to identify the major migration flows which had occurred in the country. The provincial matrix has 90 flows identified but, for ease of discussion, only major flows of at least 40, 000 people have been considered in the analysis. Reading the table across shows the number of in-migrants to the province of residence while reading down the columns indicates the number of out-migrants from the province of birth.

Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Lusaka and Southern Provinces had in-migration flows of over 40,000 people from at least one province.

The sum of the inflows to Lusaka Province were 0.74 million people. These flows were from Copperbelt, Eastern, Southern, Central, Northern and Western provinces. The total flow to Copperbelt Province was 0.34 million people with the majority of the migrants coming from Northern Province. Central Province received 0.25 million people from Southern, Copperbelt, Lusaka and Northern provinces.

In terms of out-flows, all the provinces had at least one major flow observed. Notable ones are from Central to Lusaka Province (108,665), Copperbelt to Lusaka Province (204,045), Northern to Copperbelt Province and Northern to Lusaka Province at 105,906 and 104,583 migrants, respectively. Southern Province lost a total of 119,536 people to Lusaka Province.

Province of Residence	Province of Birth									Total Born in Zambia
	Central	Copper-belt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western	
Central	934,283	64,394	21,786	12,425	62,267	48,057	6,486	73,310	16,953	1,239,961
Copperbelt	54,531	1,487,913	38,717	75,808	51,520	105,906	51,517	29,597	11,119	1,906,628
Eastern	8,087	31,994	1,504,229	1,857	43,704	6,874	1,314	8,005	1,940	1,608,004
Luapula	3,680	37,057	1,979	857,590	6,405	21,581	1,088	1,815	703	931,898
Lusaka	108,665	204,045	158,564	37,408	1,315,854	104,583	21,306	119,534	41,442	2,111,401
Northern	12,535	57,990	5,904	21,484	19,294	1,492,462	1,408	4,632	1,355	1,617,064
North Western	4,520	38,517	1,843	2,369	7,508	3,353	599,488	3,640	8,983	670,221
Southern	18,044	23,963	12,174	5,144	41,071	10,179	3,569	1,366,480	30,300	1,510,924
Western	4,245	7,869	1,593	1,601	9,859	1,368	5,929	12,218	783,751	828,433
Total	1,148,590	1,953,742	1,746,789	1,015,686	1,557,482	1,794,363	692,105	1,619,231	896,546	12,424,534

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

A comparison with the 2000 inter-provincial migration flows (Table 3.3) shows a similar pattern although the volumes of flows were less than the 40,000 cut off for analysis. In 2000, Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, North Western

and Southern provinces had major in-migration flows of above 35,000 migrants. In 2010, unlike 2000, Luapula and North Western provinces did not have major in-migration flows.

Table 3.3: Province of Birth by Province of Residence, Inter-Provincial Migration Flows, Zambia, 2000

Province of Residence	Province of Birth									Total Born in Zambia
	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western	
Central	674,361	71,497	20,347	9,109	56,482	34,040	5,759	64,109	13,750	949,454
Copperbelt	42,625	1,174,394	37,526	58,328	37,560	83,404	43,489	23,881	10,084	1,511,291
Eastern	8,845	38,981	1,095,429	1,974	50,554	6,071	1,256	7,585	1,741	1,212,436
Luapula	3,661	51,716	1,993	634,845	6,200	19,018	1,048	1,464	684	720,629
Lusaka	59,288	133,632	108,234	21,364	811,599	60,967	14,481	77,988	28,422	1,315,975
Northern	12,917	74,697	5,008	13,862	19,355	1,033,259	1,473	4,210	1,451	1,166,232
North Western	4,505	26,948	1,233	1,103	3,846	1,438	459,808	2,375	7,183	508,439
Southern	15,056	22,095	10,551	3,950	35,537	8,042	3,452	999,243	30,883	1,128,809
Western	5,351	9,778	1,577	613	11,116	1,402	5,824	13,636	642,288	691,585
Total	826,609	1,603,738	1,281,898	745,148	1,032,249	1,247,641	536,590	1,194,491	736,486	9,204,850

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Table 3.4 shows the percent province of birth by province of residence. Reading the table down, the columns indicate the proportion of out-migrants from the province of birth while reading across the rows shows the proportion of in-migrants to the province of residence.

The table shows that there are high proportions of persons who were born in Copperbelt, Central and Eastern provinces that were living in Lusaka Province, 10.4, 9.5 and 9.1 percent, respectively.

Table 3.4: Percent Province of Birth by Province of Residence, Inter-Provincial Migration Flows, Zambia, 2010

Province of Residence	Province of Birth								
	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western
Central	81.3	3.3	1.2	1.2	4.0	2.7	0.9	4.5	1.9
Copperbelt	4.7	76.2	2.2	7.5	3.3	5.9	7.4	1.8	1.2
Eastern	0.7	1.6	86.1	0.2	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2
Luapula	0.3	1.9	0.1	84.4	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Lusaka	9.5	10.4	9.1	3.7	84.5	5.8	3.1	7.4	4.6
Northern	1.1	3.0	0.3	2.1	1.2	83.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
North Western	0.4	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	86.6	0.2	1.0
Southern	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	2.6	0.6	0.5	84.4	3.4
Western	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.8	87.4

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

A comparison with the 2000 percent inter-provincial migration flows (Table 3.4) shows a similar pattern.

Table 3.5: Percent Province of Birth by Province of Residence, Inter-Provincial Migration Flows, Zambia, 2000

Province of Residence	Province of Birth									Total Born in Zambia
	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western	
Central	81.6	4.5	1.6	1.2	5.5	2.7	1.1	5.4	1.9	10.3
Copperbelt	5.2	73.2	2.9	7.8	3.6	6.7	8.1	2.0	1.4	16.4
Eastern	1.1	2.4	85.5	0.3	4.9	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	13.2
Luapula	0.4	3.2	0.2	85.2	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.8
Lusaka	7.2	8.3	8.4	2.9	78.6	4.9	2.7	6.5	3.9	14.3
Northern	1.6	4.7	0.4	1.9	1.9	82.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	12.7
North Western	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	85.7	0.2	1.0	5.5
Southern	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.5	3.4	0.6	0.6	83.7	4.2	12.3
Western	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	87.2	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

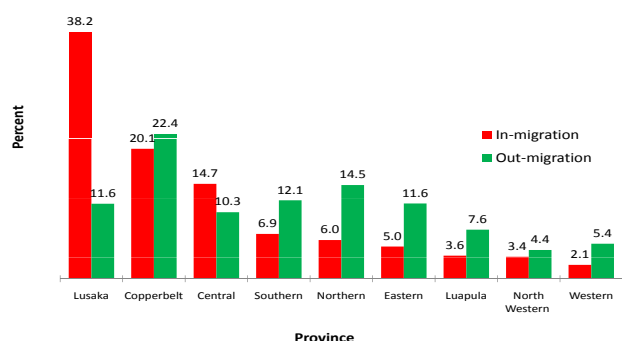
3.7 In-migration and Out-migration by Province, 2010

Figure 3.2 shows the in and out-migration flows by province. Only Lusaka and Central Provinces had in-migration greater than out-migration. In Lusaka Province, the in-migration (38.2

percent) was more than three times the out-migration (11.6 percent). There were more people going to Lusaka and Central Provinces than those that were leaving.

With regards to out-migration, it was highest in Copperbelt Province at 22.4 percent followed by Northern Province at 14.5 percent.

Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of In and Out-migrants by Province, Zambia, 2010

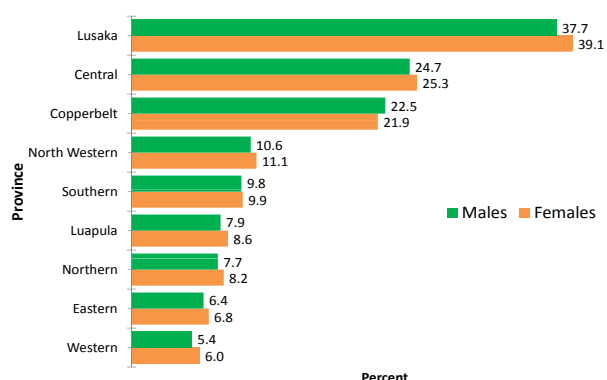


Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3.8 Percentage of In-migrants and Out-migrants to Population of Province, 2010

Figure 3.3 shows the percentage distribution of in-migrants by sex and province. In all provinces, except Copperbelt, there were more female in-migrants than males.

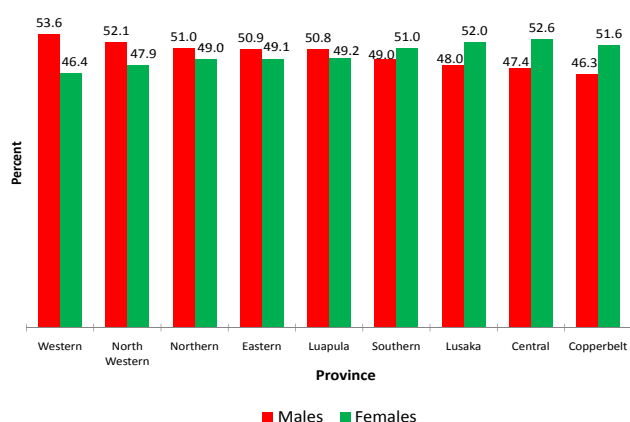
Figure 3.3: Percentage Distribution of In-migrants by Sex and Province, Zambia, 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 3.4 shows the percentage distribution of out-migrants by sex and province. Central, Copperbelt, Lusaka and Southern Provinces had more female than male out-migrants while the remaining provinces had more male than female out-migrants. Western Province had the highest proportion of male out-migrants at 53.6 percent while Central Province had the highest proportion of female out-migrants at 52.6 percent.

Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Out-migrants by Sex and Province, Zambia, 2010

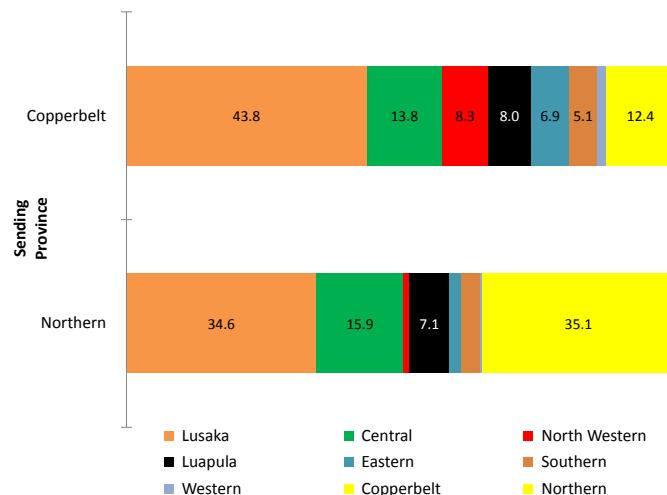


Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3.9 Inter-Provincial In-migration and Out-migration Flows

Figure 3.5 shows the percentage distribution of provinces of destination of the top two sending provinces, Copperbelt and Northern. Most of the migrants from Copperbelt Province were living in Lusaka and Central provinces, 43.8 and 13.8 percent, respectively. In Northern Province, the majority of the migrants were living in Copperbelt (35.1 percent) and Lusaka provinces (34.6 percent).

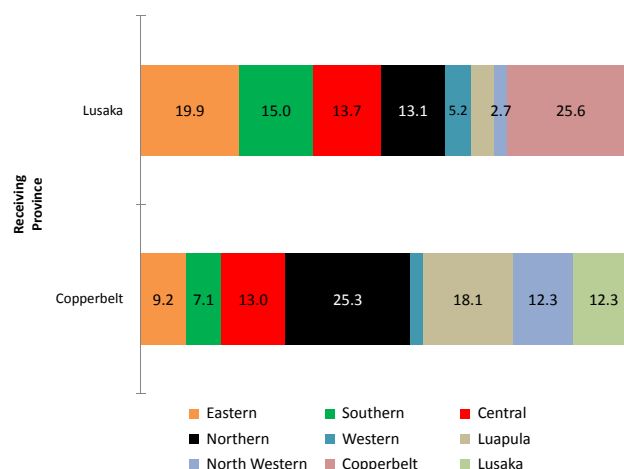
Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Destination of Migrants of the Top Two Sending Provinces, Zambia, 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 3.6 shows the percentage distribution of province of origin of migrants of the top two receiving provinces, Lusaka and Copperbelt. In Lusaka Province, 25.6 percent of the migrants were from the Copperbelt Province and 19.9 percent were from Eastern Province. On the Copperbelt Province, 25.3 percent of its migrants were from Northern Province followed by Luapula Province at 18.1 percent.

Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Province of Origin of Migrants of the Top Two Receiving Provinces, Zambia, 2010

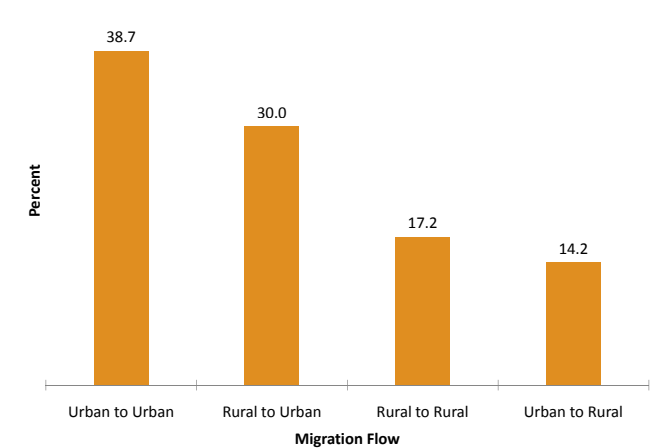


Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3.10 Types of Migration Flows

There are four types of migration flows identified from the Census data; urban to urban, urban to rural, rural to rural and rural to urban. Figure 3.7 shows the distribution of all migrants by the type of migration. There was high urban to urban migration accounting for 38.7 percent of the migrants. This was followed by rural to urban migration at 30.0 percent. More than two thirds (68.7 percent) of the migrants were migrating to urban areas.

Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Type of Migration Flows, Zambia, 2010

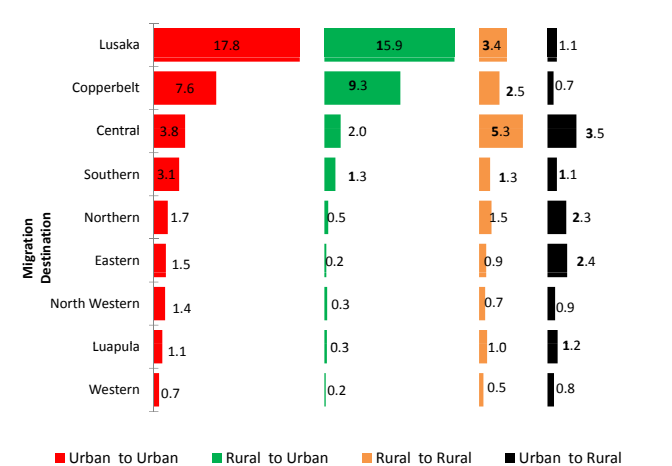


Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 3.8 shows the distribution of all migrants by destination and type of migration. The most urbanized provinces, Lusaka and Copperbelt, had the highest percentages of migrants, 38.2 and 20.1 percent, respectively, a sum of all the types of migration. The least percentage of migrants observed was in Western Province accounting for 2.2 percent of all migrants.

Lusaka Province was the major urban destination with 17.8 and 15.9 percent of migrants from urban and rural areas, respectively. The second major urban destination was Copperbelt Province with 7.6 and 9.3 percent of migrants from urban and rural areas, respectively. Central Province was the major rural destination with 5.3 and 3.5 percent of migrants from rural and urban areas, respectively.

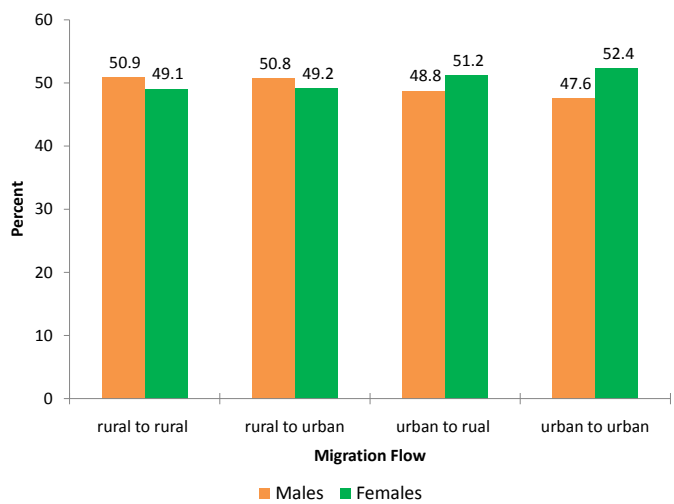
Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Destination, Province and Type of Migration, Zambia, 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 3.9 shows the percentage distribution of migrants by sex and type of migration flow. There were more females migrating from urban to rural and urban to urban areas at 51.2 and 52.4 percent, respectively. On the other hand, there were more males migrating to rural and urban areas from rural areas, 50.9 and 50.8 percent, respectively.

Figure 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Sex and Type of Migration Flow, Zambia, 2010

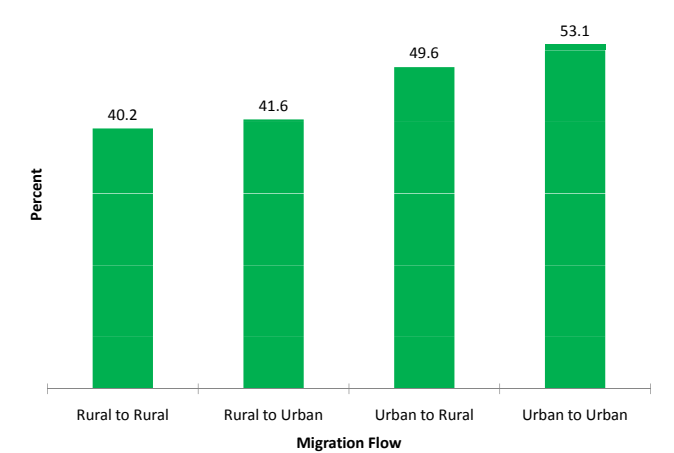


Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3.11 Youth (15-35 Years) Migration by Type of Migration Flows

Figure 3.10 shows youth migration by type of migration. A youth is defined as a person who is aged 15 to 35 years old. More than half (53.1 percent) of the urban to urban migrants were youths. This was followed by the urban to rural youth migrants at 49.6 percent.

Figure 3.10: Percentage Distribution of Youth (15-35 years) Migrants by Type of Migration Flow, Zambia, 2010



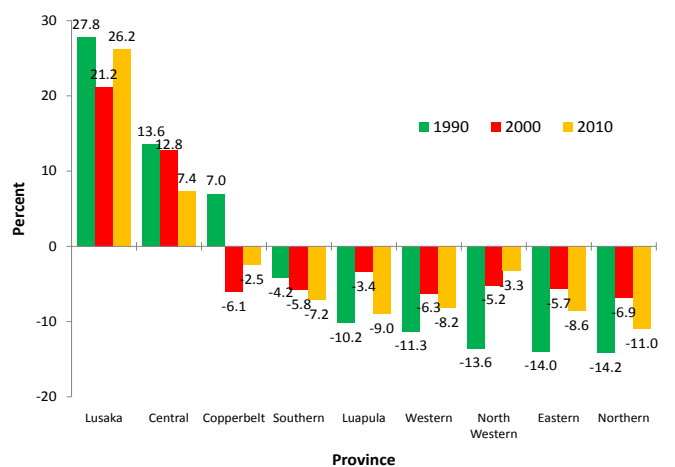
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3.12 Net-Migration Pattern, 1990-2010

Figure 3.11 shows net-migration by province. Only Lusaka and Central Provinces had positive net effect of migration in the three Census years 1990, 2000 and 2010. The two provinces were predominant areas of net in-migration. Positive net migrants made up 26.2 percent of the Lusaka Province population while Central Province recorded 7.4 percent in 2010. Despite the negative net effect for the other provinces,

there was a notable decline in the effect of out-migration on the Copperbelt and North Western provinces. Between 2000 and 2010, net out-migration proportions declined from 6.1 percent to 2.5 percent and 5.2 percent to 3.3 percent for Copperbelt and North Western Provinces, respectively. Net out-migration in the rest of the provinces increased in 2010.

Figure 3.11: Percentage Distribution of Net Migrants by Province, Zambia, 1990, 2000 and 2010



Sources: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

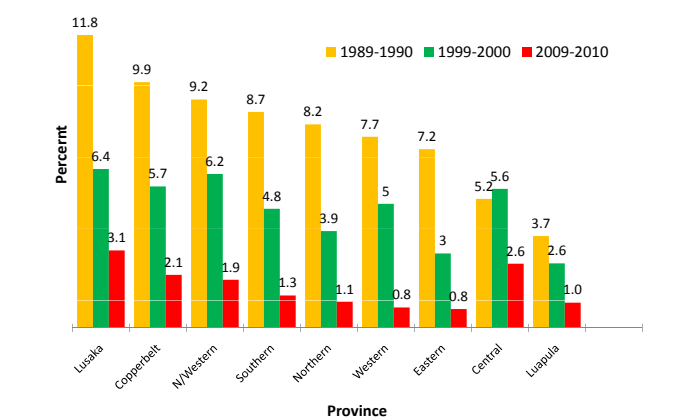
3.13 Current Migration

Current migration analysis provides an insight into recent trends in the migration patterns of the population. This section provides an analysis of the Census question “Where was (NAME) residing in October 2009?” All respondents were asked this question but only persons whose province of enumeration was not the same as the province of residence twelve months prior to the census were identified as current migrants. A total of 205,787 people or 1.7 percent of the Zambian born population changed residence 12 months prior to the 2010 Census at provincial level.

Figure 3.12 shows the percentage distribution of current migrants by census year, 1990, 2000 and 2010. There was a decline in the proportion of current migrants over the census years in all the provinces except Central Province which showed a minimal increase in 2000.

In the period 2009-2010, the highest proportions observed were for Lusaka, Central and Copperbelt provinces with 3.1, 2.6 and 2.1 percent, respectively.

Figure 3.12: Percentage Distribution of Current Migrants by Province, Zambia, 1990, 2000 and 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3.14 Inter-District Migration, 2010

Inter-district migration data provides a wealth of information relating to migration links among districts in the country. Inter-district migrants refer to all people who were enumerated in a district different from their district of birth. At the time of the 2010 Census, the country had 72 districts. However, following the census, Ikelenge and Mafinga were created after recoding data from Mwinilunga and Isoka districts, respectively. Map 1 is the administrative map of Zambia.

Map 1: Administrative Map of Zambia

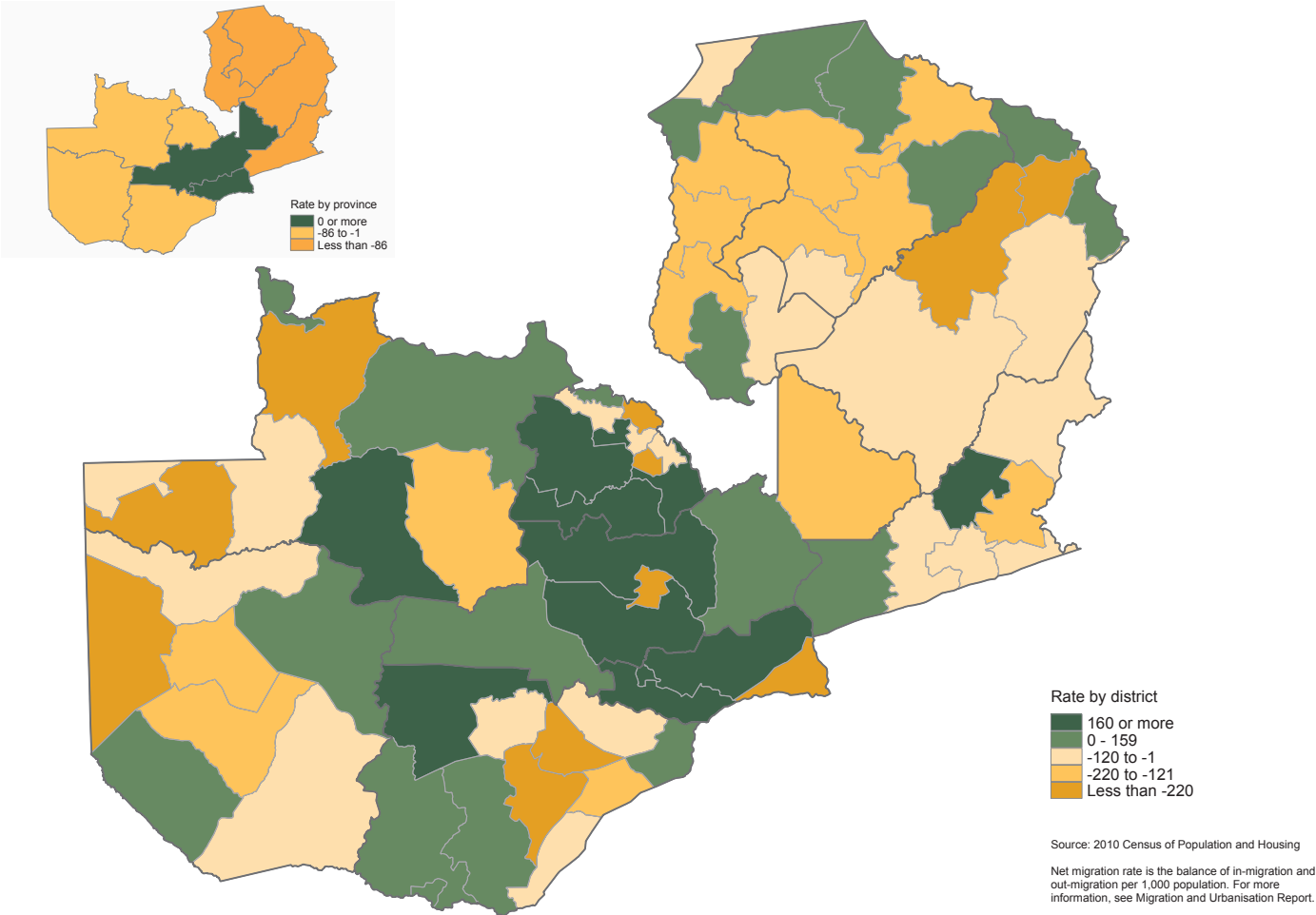


The provincial matrix produced a total of 2.08 million migrants while the inter-district matrix showed that a total of 3.28 million people changed district residence at the time of census. The inter district matrix is given in Appendix B6.

The analysis of the inter-district links confirms the patterns in interprovincial migration. Major links observed in this table (Appendix B6) is a large concentration of migration flows within the province. External flows to the districts of Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces, which are along the line-of rail dominate in the cases of out-migration from Eastern and Northern provinces. Generally, where two or more districts are

strongly linked by migration, there are reciprocal movements in both directions. This is true of Copperbelt Province districts that have strong ties in either direction with Northern, Luapula and North Western provinces districts. Almost all districts have strong links with districts along line of rail in Lusaka, Southern, Central and Copperbelt provinces. Map 2 shows the lifetime district net migration rate for 2010. High rates of district net in migration are observed in some districts of Lusaka and Copperbelt rural. Urban net-migration is observed in Kabwe, Mufulira and Chingola. Net-Out migration is more pronounced in districts of Luapula, Muchinga, Northern, North Western and Western provinces.

Map 2: Lifetime District Net Migration Rate, 2010



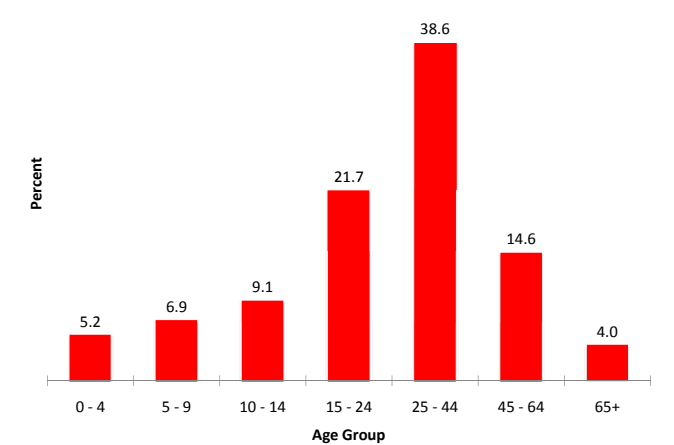
3.15 Characteristics of Migrants

Migrants have been analysed by their characteristics as migration tends to be age and sex selective and is influenced by level of education. The characteristics of interest used are, age, sex, marital status, education attainment, employment and occupation.

3.15.1 Age Structure of Migrants

Figure 3.13 shows distribution of the migrants by age group. Migrants in the age-group 25-44 years accounted for 38.6 percent of migrants. The second highest age group 15-24 years accounted for 21.7 percent of the migrants.

Figure 3.13: Percentage Distribution of the Migrants by Age-Group, Zambia, 2010



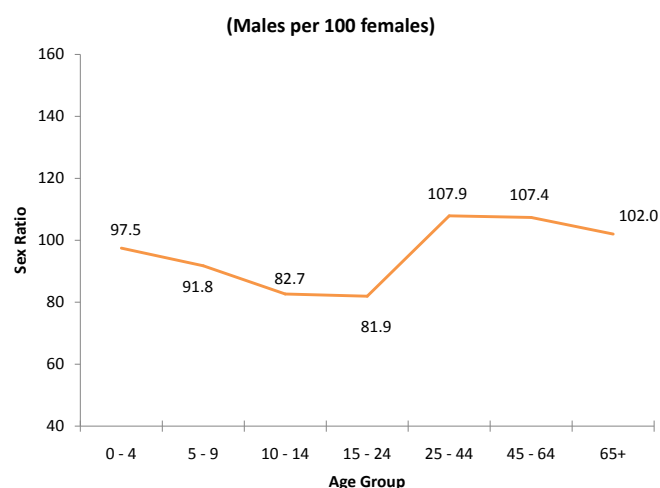
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3.15.2 Sex Structure of Migrants

In analysing the sex structure of migrants, a sex ratio was used. A sex ratio is a common measure used to describe the balance of males and females in a population. It is defined as the number of males per 100 females. A sex ratio of exactly 100 would indicate a balance between the males and the females, with a sex ratio under 100 indicating a greater number of females.

Figure 3.14 shows the sex ratios of migrants by age group. There were more migrant females at younger ages, 0-24 years, than males. However, at older ages, 25-65+, the reverse occurs with more male migrants than females.

Figure 3.14: Sex Ratio of Migrants by Age Group, Zambia, 2010

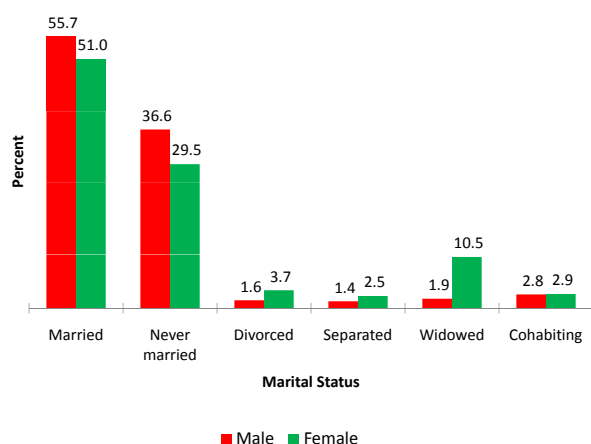


Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3.15.3 Marital Status of Migrants

Figure 3.15 shows the marital status of the migrants by sex. For both males and females, over half of the migrants were married, 55.7 and 51.0 percent, respectively. There were more males who were married and never married compared to the females. In the widowed category, females were over five times more than the males, 10.5 and 1.9 percent, respectively.

Figure 3.15: Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Marital Status and Sex, Zambia, 2010

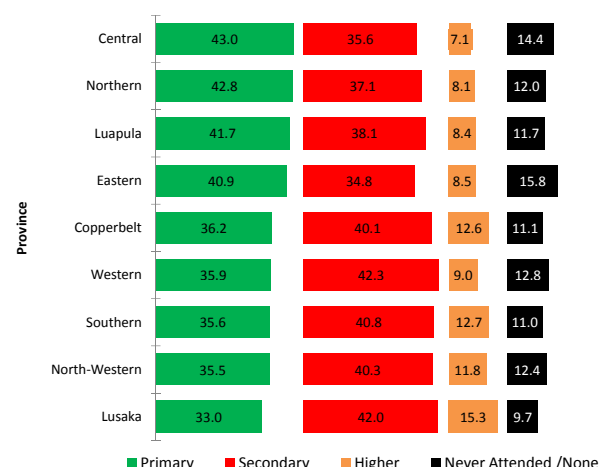


Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3.15.4 Educational Attainment

Figure 3.16 shows the percentage distribution of migrants (5 years and older) by highest education level completed and province. Central Province had the highest proportion of migrants with primary education at 43.0 percent.

Figure 3.16: Percentage Distribution of Migrants (5 Years and Older) by Highest Education Level Attained and Province, Zambia, 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

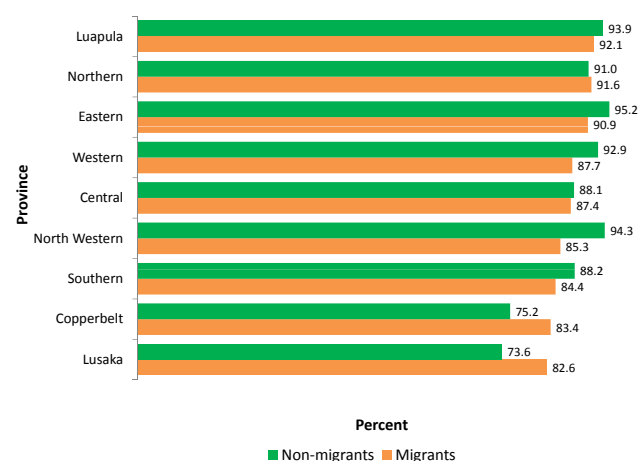
Western Province had the highest proportion of migration with secondary education at 42.3 percent. Lusaka Province had the highest proportion of migrants with higher education (43.0 percent) and the least proportion of migrants with no education (9.7 percent).

3.15.5 Characteristics of Employed Migrants and Non-migrants

Employment in Zambia is measured as a percent of the labour force. It is made up of those who reported to be working or on leave during the reference period (seven days prior to the census night). Figure 3.17 shows the percentage of employed migrants and non-migrants (12 years and older). There were high proportions of employed migrants and non-migrants in all the provinces.

There were more migrants than non-migrants who were employed in Lusaka, Copperbelt and Northern provinces.

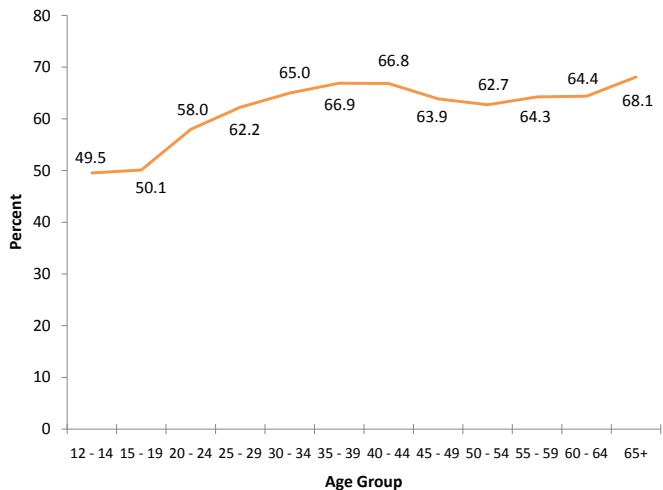
Figure 3.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Migrants and Non-migrants (12 Years and Older), Zambia, 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 3.18 shows the proportion of males that were employed by age group. There were more males than females that were employed in all age groups except the 12-14 age group at 49.5 percent. The proportion of males that were employed was highest in the age group 65 years and older at 68.1 percent.

Figure 3.18: Percent of Male Migrants that were Employed by Age-Group, Zambia, 2010



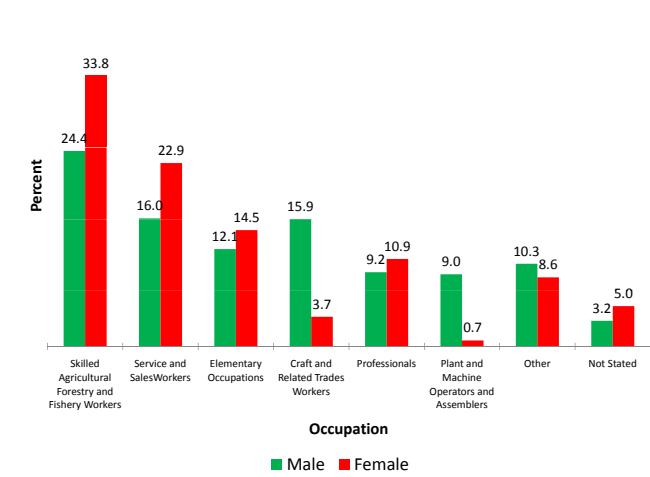
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3.15.6 Occupational Characteristics of Migrants

Occupation refers to the actual work that an individual is involved in whether in paid employment, an unpaid family worker or self-employed. Occupation focuses on what one does at their place of work. The occupations are classified according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) of 2008.

Figure 3.19 shows the percentage of the migrants (12 years and older) by sex and occupation. There were more skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers among migrants for both males and females at 24.4 and 33.8 percent, respectively.

Figure 3.19: Percentage Distribution of Migrants (12 Years and Older) by Sex and Occupation, Zambia, 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Note: The other category was a combination of Technical and Associate Professionals, Clerical Support Workers and Managers Occupations.

There were more females than males in service and sales, elementary occupations and professionals. For crafts and related trades, the males were about four times more than the females, 15.9 compared to 3.7 percent, respectively. A similar pattern was observed for the plant and machine operators and assemblers where the males were over twelve times more than the females at 9.0 and 0.7 percent, respectively.

CHAPTER FOUR INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

4.0 Summary

Zambia had 43,867 immigrants in 2010. The percentage of immigrants to the total population declined from 1.9 percent in 1990 to 0.4 percent in 2010. Of the total immigrants, 29.4 percent were refugee and asylum seekers while 20.2 percent had come to settle.

By region of origin, Southern Africa had the highest proportion of immigrants at 31.8 percent in 2010. Of the immigrants from Southern Africa, 12.7 and 11.6 percent came from Angola and Zimbabwe, respectively.

In 2010, 53.1 percent of immigrants were male and 46.9 percent were female. More than half of the immigrants aged 15 years and older were married at 58.9 percent. The occupation activities of immigrants when ranked by top 10 categories showed that subsistence agricultural and fishery workers were the highest at 19.8 percent of the population aged 12 years and older.

CHAPTER FOUR

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

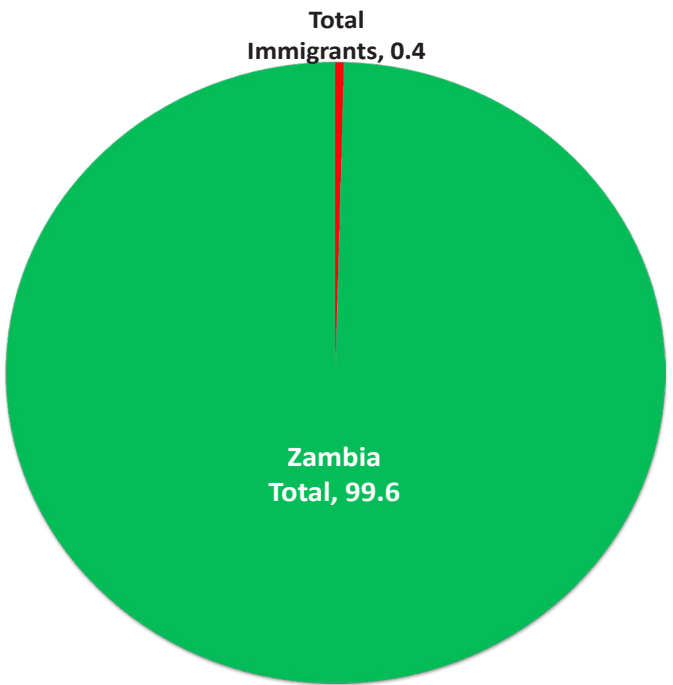
4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents results on immigrant population as captured during the 2010 Census. All persons whose place of birth was recorded to be outside Zambia were treated as immigrants. Unfortunately, the census did not have questions to collect data on people who have emigrated from Zambia. This chapter focuses on the trends in International migration, based on the 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses.

4.2 Percentage of Immigrants to the Total Population

Figure 4.1 shows the percentage of immigrants to the total population. Zambia had a total of 43,867 immigrants in 2010, constituting 0.4 percent of the total population. Although international migrants are a small population, they are a very important group in migration analysis. When compared with the rest of the censuses, the 2010 Census had the lowest percentage of immigrants in the population.

Figure 4.1: Percentage of Immigrants to the Total Population, Zambia, 2010

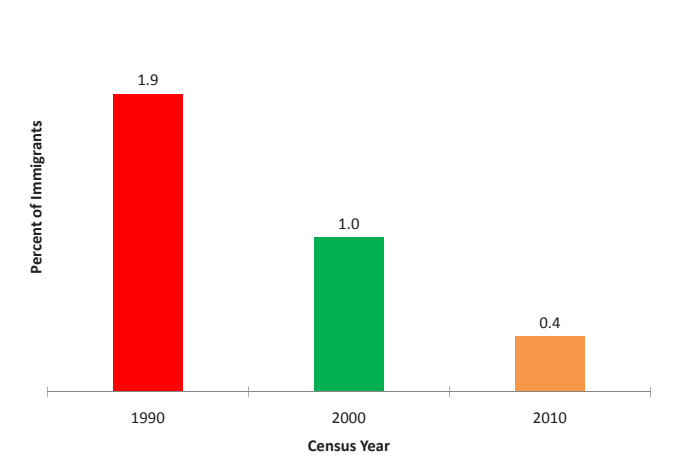


Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

4.3 Trends in Immigration, 1990, 2000 and 2010

Figure 4.2 shows the percentage of immigrants to total population by census year. The percentage of immigrants to total Zambian population has been declined from 1.9 percent in 1990 to 1.0 percent in 2000. This further declined to 0.4 percent in 2010.

Figure 4.2: Percentage of Immigrants to Total Population, Zambia, 1990, 2000 and 2010



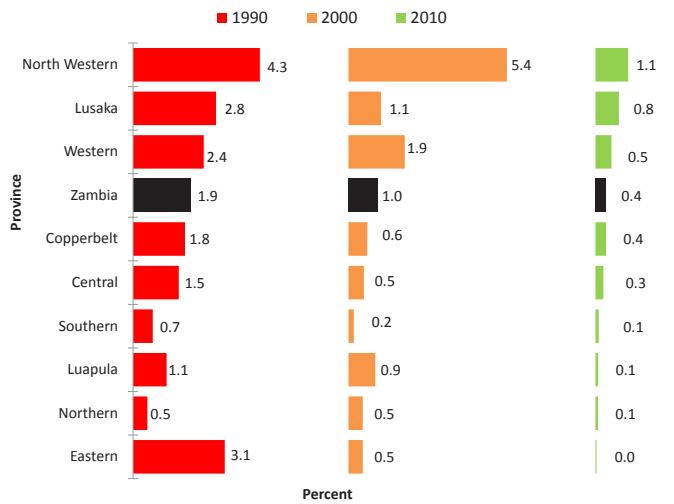
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

4.4 Distribution of Immigrants by Province

There has been a decline in the proportion of immigrants to the total population of each province when compared to previous censuses. Figure 4.3 shows the percent distribution of immigrants to province population. In 2010, more than 50 percent of the immigrants were in North Western Province at 1.1 percent, which was above the national average (0.4 percent). North Western Province had the highest percentage of immigrants in 2000 (5.4 percent), this dropped by more than 50 percent in 2010. This decrease can be attributed to the repatriation activities by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

Other provinces above national average were Lusaka Province at 0.8 percent and Western Province at 0.5 percent.

Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Immigrant Population by Province, Zambia, 1990, 2000 and 2010



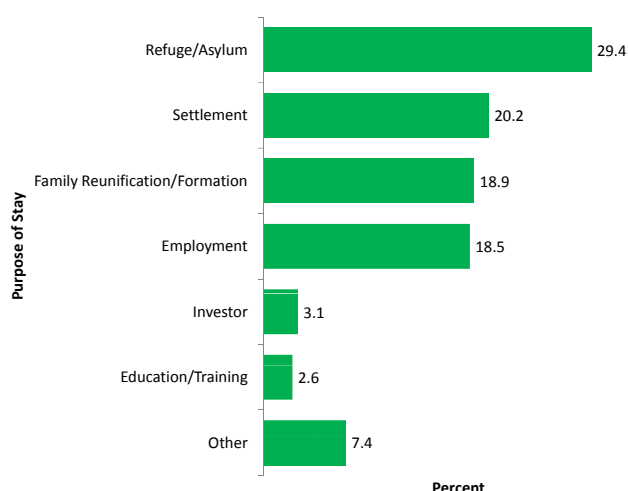
Source: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

4.5 Immigrant Population by Purpose of Stay in Zambia

The 2010 Census collected data on the purpose of stay for immigrants. The purpose of stay was categorized as; Settlement, Family Reunification/Formation, Employment, Investor Education/Training and Other which included tourists.

Figure 4.4 shows the percentage distribution of immigrants by purpose of stay. Refugees and asylum seekers made up 29.4 percent of immigrants to Zambia in 2010. Immigrants coming in to settle made the second largest proportion at 20.2 percent while family reunification accounted for 18.9 percent of the immigrant population.

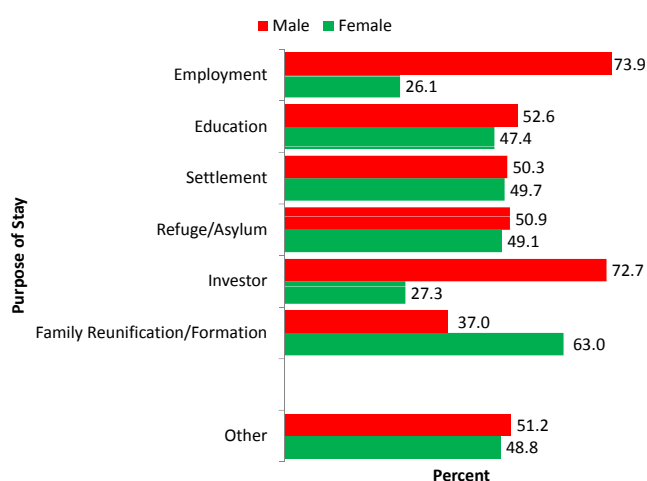
Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Immigrants by Purpose of Stay, Zambia, 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 4.5 shows percentage distribution of immigrants by sex and purpose of stay. In all the categories except family reunification/formation, there were more males than females. Females accounted for 63.0 percent of immigrants whose purpose of stay was family reunification/formation.

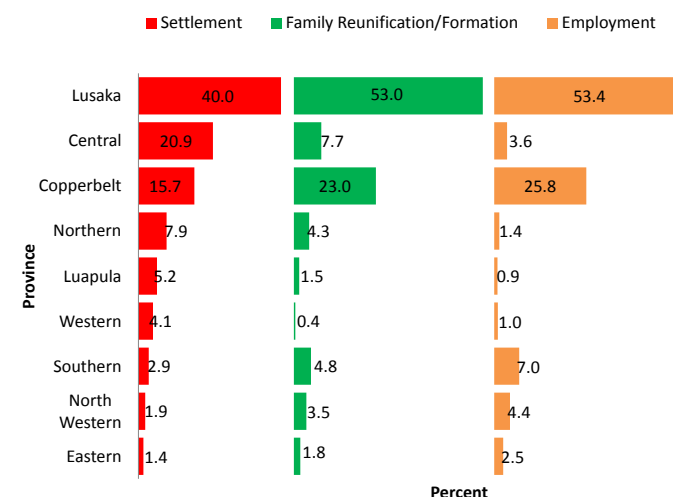
Figure 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Immigrants by Purpose of Stay and Sex, Zambia, 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 4.6 shows the percentage distribution of immigrants by major categories of purpose of stay by province. For all the major categories for the purpose of stay, Lusaka Province had the highest percentages. For employment, Lusaka Province accounted for 53.4 percent while family reunification/formation and settlement accounted for 53.0 and 40.0 percent, respectively.

Figure 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Immigrants by Major Categories of Purpose of Stay by Province, Zambia, 2010



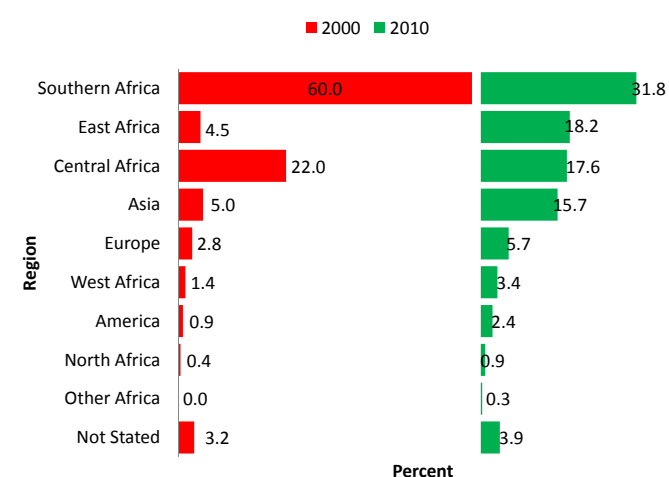
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

4.6 Immigrants by Region of Origin

Figure 4.7 shows the foreign population by region of origin in 2000 and 2010. For the two censuses, immigrants mainly came from within Southern Africa. The percentage of immigrants from Southern Africa declined from 60 percent in 2000 to 31.8 percent in 2010.

All regions with the exception of the Southern and Central Africa had an increase in percentage distribution of the foreign population in 2010. The percentage of immigrants from East Africa increased by more than two thirds in 2010. Asia's contribution to the total immigrant population increased from 5.0 percent in 2000 and to 15.7 percent in 2010.

Figure 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Immigrants by Region of Origin, Zambia, 2000 and 2010



Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

4.7 Country of Origin of Immigrants to Zambia

Figure 4.8 shows the percentage distribution of the source of immigrants ranked by top ten countries. Angola had the highest percentage of immigrants at 12.7 percent. Zimbabwe was the second highest at 11.6 percent followed by Democratic Republic of Congo at 9.5 percent. The United Kingdom was lowest at 2.0 percent.

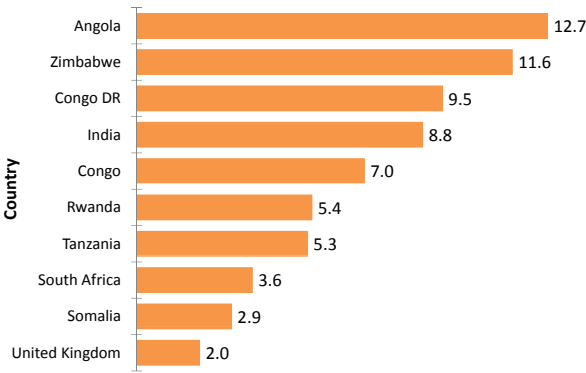
4.8 Characteristics of Immigrants

4.8.1 Age and Sex Composition of Immigrants

The population distribution of immigrants by age and sex is given in Table 4.1.

In 2010, there were 43,867 immigrants. Of these, 53.1 percent (23,310) were males, while 46.9 percent (20,557) were females.

Figure 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Immigrants Ranked by Top Ten Countries, 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

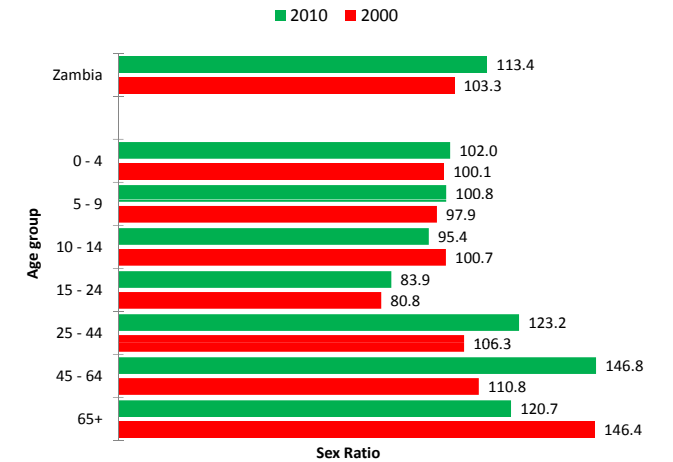
Table 4.1: Distribution of Immigrants by Age Group and Sex, Zambia, 2010					
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Percent Males	Percent Females
0 - 4	4,161	2,101	2,060	50.5	49.5
5 - 9	3,823	1,919	1,904	50.2	49.8
10 - 14	3,760	1,836	1,924	48.8	51.2
15 - 24	6,318	2,883	3,435	45.6	54.4
25 - 44	14,702	8,114	6,588	55.2	44.8
45 - 64	8,022	4,772	3,250	59.5	40.5
65+	3,081	1,685	1,396	54.7	45.3
Total	43,867	23,310	20,557	53.1	46.9

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

4.8.2 Sex Ratios of Immigrants

Figure 4.9 shows the sex ratios of Immigrants between the 2000 and 2010 census years, at various age groups. The sex ratio for the immigrant population in 2010 was 113.4, an increase from 103.3 in 2000. Sex ratio at birth for the age group 0-4 in 2010 indicates two more males for every 100 female births. The highest peak in 2010 is between the ages of 45-64 indicating more males than females. However, when compared to 2000, there has been an increase in the number of males in this age group.

Figure 4.9: Sex Ratio's at Birth of Immigrants, Zambia, 2000 and 2010



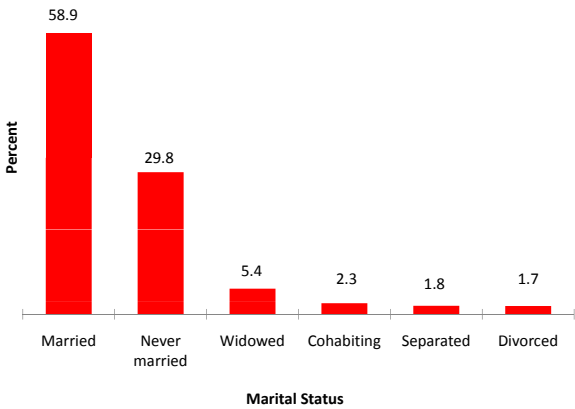
Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

Sex ratios below 100 are observed in the age group 10-14 at 95.4 percent, and 15-24 years at 83.9 percent.

4.8.3 Marital Status of Immigrants

Figure 4.10 shows the percentage of Immigrants by marital status in 2010. More than half of the total immigrants indicated that they were married, at 58.9 percent accounting for the largest group.

Figure 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Immigrants (12 years and Older) by Marital Status, Zambia, 2010

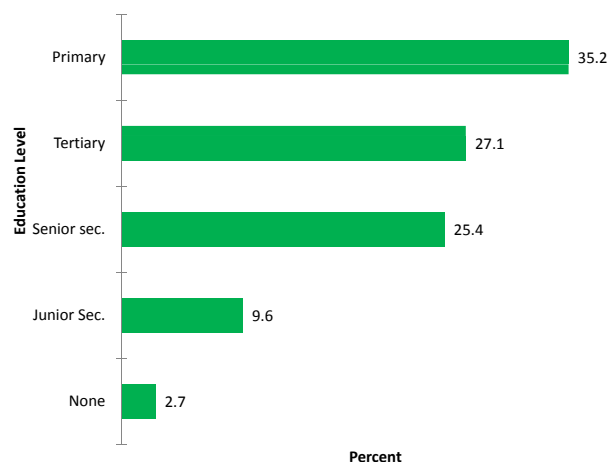


Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

4.8.4 Education Characteristics of Immigrants

Figure 4.11 shows the percentage distribution of immigrants by highest level of education attained. Immigrants with primary education made up 35.2 percent followed by tertiary education at 27.1 percent. The least were immigrants with no education at 2.7 percent.

Figure 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Immigrants (5 Years and Older) by highest level of Education Attained, Zambia, 2010



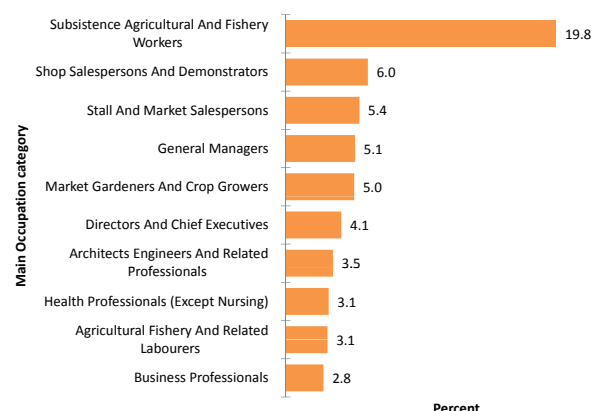
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

4.8.5 Occupational Characteristics of Immigrants

Figure 4.12 shows the main occupation of immigrants (12 months prior to the census) by top ten ranking.

Subsistence agricultural and fishery workers accounted for the highest percentage at 19.8 percent followed by shop sales persons and demonstrators at 6.0 percent. Architects, Engineers and related professionals accounted for 3.5 percent while 2.8 percent were business professionals.

Figure 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Immigrants (12 Years and Older) by Main Occupation Categories (top ten ranking) 12 Months Prior to the Census, Zambia, 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing



CHAPTER FIVE URBANISATION

5.0 Summary

In 2010, 39.5 percent of the Zambian population were living in urban areas. This was an increase from 34.7 percent recorded in 2000. The urban population growth rate was 4.2 percent in the 2000-2010 inter-censal period from 1.5 percent in the 1990-2000 inter-censal period. The annual urban population growth rate in the 2000-2010 intercensal period increased in all provinces except Northern Province. North Western Province had the highest urban population growth rate of 8.3 percent in 2010.

Zambia had 84 urban centres in 2010. Lusaka city was the largest urban centre with a population of 1,747,152 people in 2010, accounting for 33.8 percent of the urban population. Kitwe and Ndola cities followed with a population of 501,360 and 451,246 people, respectively. Solwezi became a major urban centre in 2010 with a population of 96,725 people, making it the eleventh largest urban centre in the country.

CHAPTER FIVE

URBANISATION

5.1 Introduction

An analysis of migration and urbanisation provides an insight of the population distribution in the country. Migration plays an important role in the urbanisation process. This process is closely linked with other processes of change such as economic growth and industrialisation. This chapter examines the urban population growth trends and population distribution in the country. The 1990-2000 and 2000-2010 inter-censal periods are used to compare urbanisation trends.

5.2 Urban Place

An urban place in the Zambian context is a locality with at least 5,000 people, half of whom are not engaged in agriculture. Such a locality should have urban attributes such as electricity, piped water, schools and hospitals. Localities with less than the population threshold stated above, but have these facilities qualify as urban centers. For the purpose of the census, the Central Statistical Office broadly defined an urban place to be:

- A locality of 5000 and more inhabitants with at least half of whom are not engaged in agricultural activities.
- Settlements with less than 5,000 people but with urban attributes such as piped water supply, electricity, schools and hospitals.
- Administrative centers with population concentrations performing services and functions. Large cities like Lusaka, Ndola and Kitwe are on top this urban hierarchy followed by mining townships and provincial and district administrative centers.

5.3 Characteristics of Urbanisation

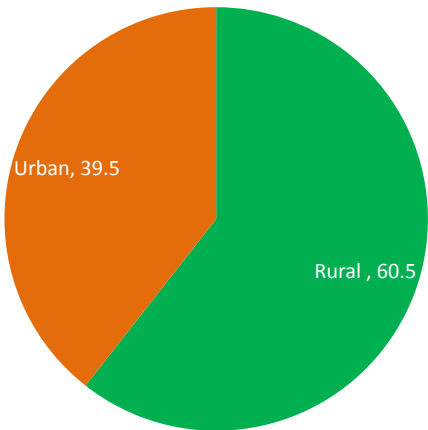
Urbanization is the result of three processes: natural population growth, rural/urban migration and the reclassification of rural areas into urban areas. Urban population growth in Zambia is mainly due to natural population growth rate while the rest is a result of rural/urban migration. Reclassification of previously rural areas has also contributed to the increase in urban population in 2010. While rural/urban migration plays an important role in the urbanisation process, it is not the only cause of rapid urbanisation that characterises the Zambian population distribution. Creation of informal houses or squatter settlements in most cities results in the formation of new urban households.

The process of urbanisation involves two major elements: the multiplication of points of population concentration, and the increase in the size of the population of individual points. As a process of population concentration, urbanisation also tends to have rather specific manifestations, the most important is the physical growth of towns. The rapid growth of urban centres is increasingly becoming a source of planning problems associated with urbanisation.

5.4 Urban and Rural Population Growth Trends, 1990, 2000 and 2010

Figure 5.1 shows the Zambian population by rural and urban in 2010. Zambia's population is mostly rural at 60.5 percent of the total population in 2010. Urban areas account for 39.5 percent of the total population, respectively.

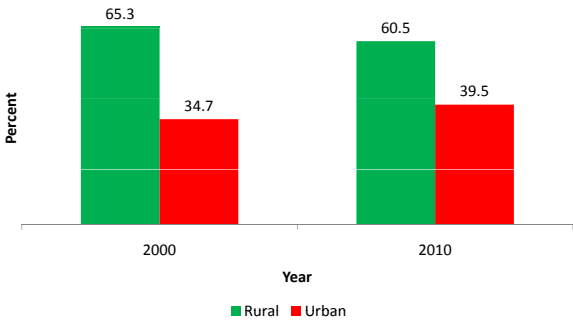
Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Rural and Urban Zambia 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 5.2 shows urban and rural population growth trends, in the 2000-2010 inter censal period. The rural population has decreased from 65.3 percent in 2000 to 60.5 percent in 2010, leading to an increase in the percentage of total urban population.

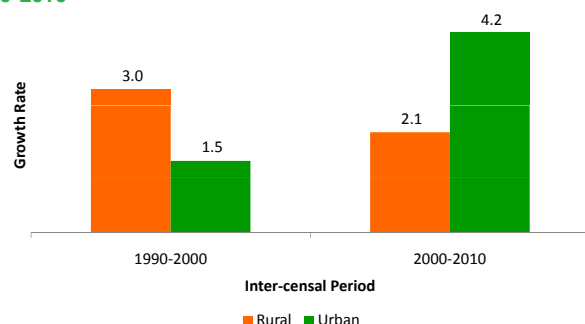
Figure 5.2: Urban and Rural Population Growth Trends, Zambia, 2000-2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 5.3 shows trends in urban and rural growth rates. The annual growth rate for urban areas has shown a growth of more than a hundred percent, from 1.5 percent in the 1990-2000 inter-censal period to 4.2 in 2000-2010, respectively.

Figure 5.3 Urban and Rural Population Growth Rates, Zambia, 2000-2010



Sources: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

Table 5.1: Urban Population in Zambia, 1990, 2000 and 2010

Census Year	National Population	Annual Growth Rate of National population	Total Urban Population	Urban population as a percentage of total pop (urbanisation)	Decadal increase of Urban Population (%)	Geometric Growth of Urban Population
1990	7,759,167	3.2	2,948,872	38.0		2.5
2000	9,885,591	2.5	3,426,862	34.7	16.21	1.5
2010	13,092,666	2.8	5,173,450	39.5	50.97	4.2

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

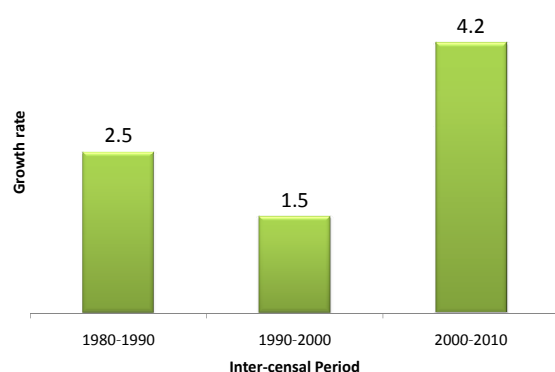
5.7 Percent Urban Index

The Percent Urban Index for Zambia 2010 now stands at 39.5 percent, as shown in the table. This index refers to the number of persons living in urban localities for each 100 people living in the country. It is calculated by taking the ratio of the urban population to the total population of the country expressed as percent. This is an important index because it shows that 39.5 percent of Zambia's population live in urban areas.

5.8 Urban Population Growth

The 2010 Census signifies a high rate of urbanisation in Zambia. Figure 5.4 shows the urban growth rate from 1990 to 2010. In 1990, the urban population grew at a rate of 2.5 percent but then dropped to 1.5 percent in 2000. In 2010, the growth rate was 4.2 percent.

Figure 5.4: Urban Population Growth Rate, Zambia, 1990-2010



Sources: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

5.9 Tempo of Urbanisation

This is the measurement of how rapidly urbanization takes place in a given region. The measurement of urbanization tempo indicates the pace at which a specific area is urbanizing. It is calculated by getting the difference between the urban

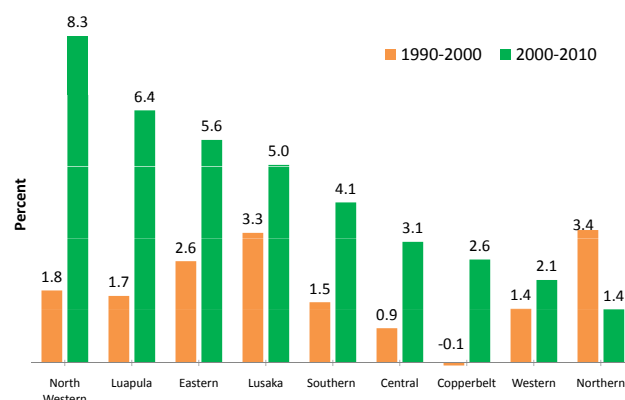
5.6 Urban Population Growth Trends 1990, 2000 and 2010

Since independence, Zambia has seen a steady growth in the urban population. Table 5.1 shows that, the urban population in Zambia has increased rapidly from less than 3 million persons in 1990 to 3,426,862 in 2000 and was 5,173,450 persons in 2010. During the same period, the population that lived in urban areas increased from 34.7 percent in 2000 to 39.5 percent in 2010. The urban population was characterized by a high growth rate of 4.2 percent between 2000 and 2010.

and rural growth rates in an inter censal period. The tempo of urbanisation in the 2000-2010 inter-censal period was 2.1 percent. This means that urban areas have been increasing at a pace or tempo of 2.1 percent leading to a growth rate of 4.2 percent.

Figure 5.5 shows the annual urban population growth rate by province. The figure shows that North Western Province had the highest rate of urban growth at 8.3 percent. Other provinces higher than the national average were Luapula at 6.4 percent, Eastern at 5.6 percent and Lusaka at 5.0 percent, respectively. Northern Province had the lowest urban population growth of 1.4 percent in the period 2000-2010.

Figure 5.5: Annual Urban Population Growth Rate by Province, Zambia, 1990-2000 and 2000-2010



Sources: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

5.10 Percentage Change in Urban Population Growth by Province, 1990-2000 and 2000-2010

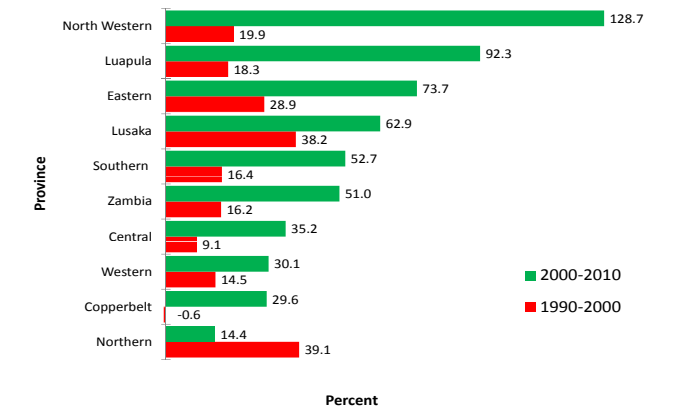
Figure 5.6 shows the percentage change in urban population growth by province. Overall, the percentage change increased from 16.2 percent in the 1990-2000 inter-censal period to 51.0 percent in the 2000-2010 inter-censal period. The percentage change for all provinces increased with the exception of Northern Province. The percentage change in Northern Province declined from 39.1 percent to 14.4 percent in the 1990-2000 and 2000-2010 inter-censal periods, respectively. North Western Province had the highest percentage change from 19.9 percent in 1990-2000 to 128.7 percent in the 2000-2010 inter-censal period.

5.11 Distribution of Urban Population

Zambia’s urban population is unevenly distributed. Figure 5.7 shows the percentage distribution of urban population by province. Over the years, the concentration of the urban population has been dominant in Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces. In 2010, 35.9 percent of the urban population was in Lusaka Province. Copperbelt Province followed at 30.8 percent. The province with the least urban population was Western at 2.3 percent.

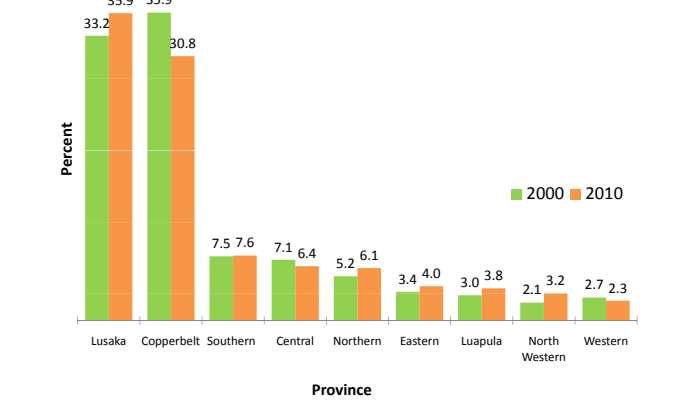
The 2010 Census collected data for both large and small urban centres. Large urban areas have been classified by a population threshold of at least 50,000 persons. Small urban centres have a population below 50,000 people. In 2010, small urban centres accounted for 17.9 percent of the urban population, which represents a decrease of two percentage points from 2000. Large urban centres increased their population from 80.1 percent in 2000 to 82.1 percent in 2010.

Figure 5.6: Percentage Change in Urban Population Growth by Province, Zambia, 1990-2000 and 2000-2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Urban Population by Province, Zambia, 2000 and 2010



Sources: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

Table 5.2: Distribution of Urban Population in Large and Small Urban Centres, Zambia, 1990-2010					
Census Year	Urban Population	Large Urban		Small Urban	
		Population	Percent Urban Population	Population	Percent Urban Population
1990	2754.5	2055.1	74.6	699.6	25.4
2000	3426.862	2745.9	80.1	681	19.9
2010	5173.450	4222.3	82.1	919.5	17.9

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

The uneven concentration of urban population can also be observed in terms of the percentage and spatial distribution of

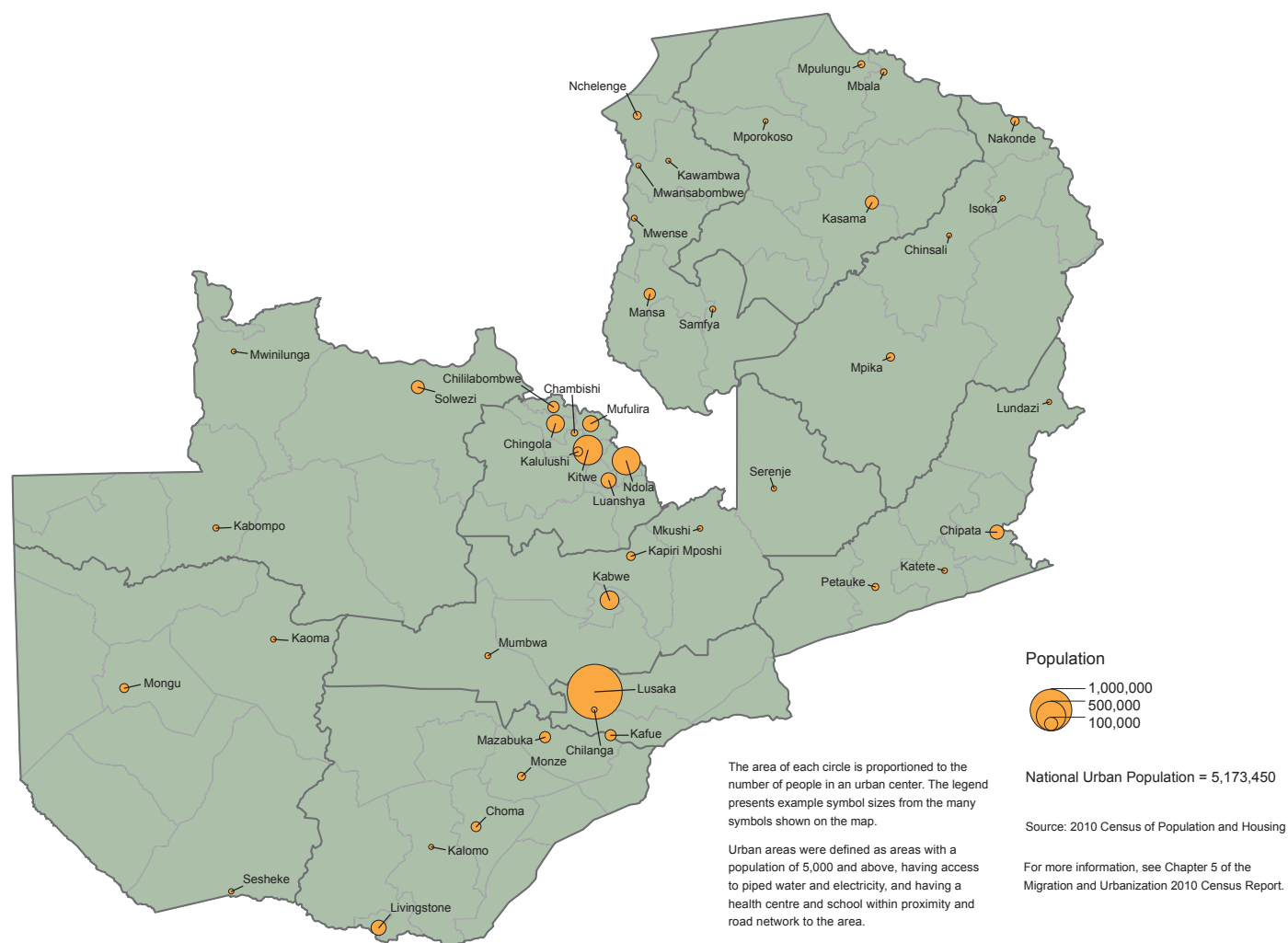
the population by size of urban centres. Table 5.3 shows the population distribution of urban centres by size in 2010.

Table 5.3: Population Distribution of Urban Centres by Size, Zambia 2010				
Size	Number of Urban Centres	Population in 000s	Percent of Total	Cumulative Percent
1,000,000+	1	1,747,152	33.8	33.8
500,000-999,999	1	501,360	9.7	43.5
200,000-499,999	2	653,606	12.6	56.1
100,000-199,999	6	822,744	15.9	72.0
50,000-99,999	7	502,359	9.7	81.1
20,000-49,999	13	426,090	8.2	90.0
10,000-19,999	25	362,078	7.0	97.0
5,000-9,999	9	74,310	1.4	98.4
Less than 5,000	20	83,751	1.6	100.0
Total	84	5,173,450	100.0	

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Map 3 shows the distribution urban centres with a population of at least 15,000 people in 2010.

Map 3: Distribution of Urban Centre with a Population of 15000 or more, 2010



5.12 The Growth of Towns

Zambia's towns have grown due to a high rate of rural/urban drift, which has been caused by the relative stagnation of rural areas. The urbanisation process can be characterized by the growth of cities. The central location of Lusaka and its growth as an administrative capital has continued to offer a diversified economy that attract people. The Zambian urbanisation process is basically dominated by Lusaka City that has a population of

1,747,152 people. To show the increase in urban population and the rate of growth for some urban areas, 4 cities and 13 towns have been selected for analysis are shown in table 5.4. Mufulira and Kalulushi were the only major urban centres that had negative growth rates in the 2000–2010 inter-censal period. Mansa had the highest growth rate of 6.6 percent during the same period. The growth pattern exhibited by the selected urban centres are a reflection of the overall urbanisation process that increased from 2000.

Table 5.4: Population Growth Rates of Major Urban Centers, Zambia, 1990-2010

Name	Population in '000			Average Annual Growth Rate (percent)		
	1990	2000	2010	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2010
Lusaka	769.4	1084.7	1,747.2	3.7	3.5	4.9
Kitwe	288.6	363.7	501.4	0.2	2.3	3.3
Ndola	329.2	374.8	451.2	2.8	1.3	1.9
Mufulira	123.9	122.3	151.3	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1
Luanshya	118.1	115.6	133.4	0.4	-0.2	1.4
Chingola	142.4	147.4	185.2	0.9	0.4	2.3
Kabwe	154.3	176.8	202.4	1.9	1.4	1.4
Livingstone	76.9	97.5	134.3	2.3	2.4	3.3
Kalulushi	31.5	52.8	51.9	-5.1	5.3	-0.2
Chililabombwe	48.1	54.5	77.8	-1.6	1.3	3.6
Kasama	47.7	74.2	101.8	2.8	4.5	3.2
Mansa	37.9	41.1	78.2	2.9	0.8	6.6
Kafue	43.8	45.9	72.2	11.6	0.5	4.6
Mongu	29.3	44.3	49.8	0.2	4.2	1.2
Choma	30.1	40.4	53.9	-0.7	3	2.9
Mazabuka	32	47.1	72.2	7	3.9	4.4
Chipata	52.2	73.1	116.6	4.5	3.1	4.8

Source: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

Table 5.5 shows the population distribution of all the urban centres with a population of at least 50,000 people. Seventeen (17) of the 84 urban centres in Zambia had a population a

above 50,000 people. These 17 urban centres accounted for 81.8 percent (4,232,649 persons) of the total urban population. (5,173,450 persons).

Table 5.5: Urban Centres with a Population of at Least 50,000 People, Zambia 2010

Urban Centre	Population 2010	Percent
Lusaka	1,747,152	41.3
Kitwe	501,360	11.8
Ndola	451,246	10.7
Kabwe	202,360	4.8
Chingola	185,246	4.4
Mufulira	151,309	3.6
Livingstone	134,349	3.2
Luanshya	133,368	3.2
Chipata	116,627	2.8
Kasama	101,845	2.4
Solwezi	96,725	2.3
Mansa	78,153	1.8
Chililabombwe	77,818	1.8
Mazabuka	72,237	1.7
Kafue	72,166	1.7
Choma	58,825	1.4
Kalulushi	51,863	1.2
Total	4,232,649	100.0

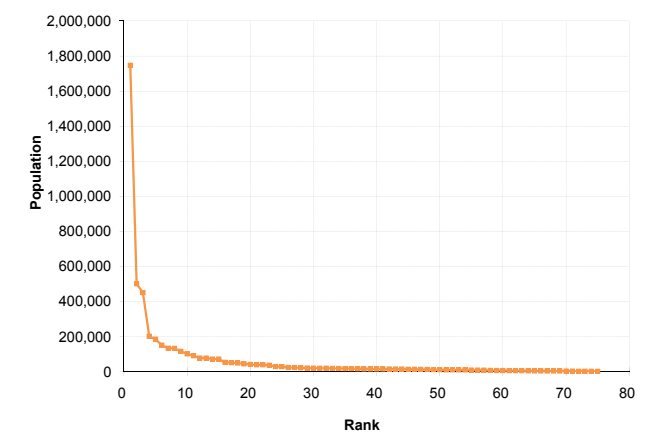
Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Solwezi town exhibited exception growth during the 2000-2010 intercensal period. Solwezi town only became a major urban centre in 2010, with a population of 96,725 people. It was the eleventh largest urban centre. The increase of urban population in Solwezi explains the large percentage change in urban population for North Western Province that increased from 19.9 percent in 1990-2000 inter-censal period to 128.7 percent in the 2000-2010 inter-censal period.

Figure 5.8 shows Zambia’s cities ranked from a scale of 1 to 83, illustrating the growth of towns.

From Figure 5.8, three major cities stand out. The highest peak on the graph is Lusaka city, followed by Kitwe and Ndola cities. Most of Zambia’s cities have a population of less than 100,000 persons.

Figure 5.8: City Population by Rank from a scale of 1to 83, Zambia, 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

5.13 Primacy Index

The primacy index measures the concentration of the population of the largest city of the country in relation to that of other cities. The index relates the population of the largest city to the combined populations of the second, third and fourth largest cities. The rationale behind this index is the premise that, if cities follow the rank size rule when the exponent modifying the rank is 1, then the ratio of the largest city to the next three largest cities should be close to 1. The primacy index for Zambia in 2010 was 1.51. The primacy index calculated above 1 indicates an enormous dorminance of the largest city which is Lusaka over the next most populated cities namely, Kitwe, Ndola and Kabwe towns.

5.14 Mean City Population Size

This index represents the average city size of residence of the population. In other words, it is the size of the city in which the average person in Zambia lives. Most urban problems are related to the size of urban localities. The mean city population size in 2010 was 284,387 persons.

Statistically this index gives the expected value of the city size of residence of the Zambian population. An average person lives in a city with a mean population of 284,387. The index of mean city population size can be used to explain a change in the degree of urbanisation. The size of Zambian cities varies, however, the index shows that the largest proportion of the population live in larger cities. The increase in the urban population during the inter-censal was concentrated in large cities, a pattern which has not changed over the past decades.

APPENDICES

Table A: Estimated Urban Inter-censal Net Migration by Age and Sex, Zambia 2000-2010

Age	Both Sexes	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
10-14	123,470	48,913	7.8	74,557	11.9
15-19	141,279	62,113	9.9	79,165	12.6
20-24	127,427	65,890	10.5	61,537	9.8
25-29	94,395	49,280	7.8	45,114	7.2
30-34	52,191	29,175	4.6	23,015	3.7
35-39	29,882	19,870	3.2	10,012	1.6
40-44	14,858	9,237	1.5	5,621	0.9
45-49	6,053	2,118	0.3	3,935	0.6
50-54	5,545	1,770	0.3	3,775	0.6
55-59	5,268	2,161	0.3	3,107	0.5
60-64	5,272	1,337	0.2	3,935	0.6
65+	22,292	8,344	1.3	13,948	2.2
Total	627,932	300,209	47.8	327,723	52.2

Table A1: Estimated Rural Inter-censal Net Migration by Age and Sex, Central Province 2000-2010

Age Group	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
				Male Migrants		Female Migrants
10-14	-7,018	23.8	-2,836	22.2	-4,182	25
15-19	-9,898	33.6	-3,932	30.8	-5,966	35.7
20-24	-5,629	19.1	-3,128	24.5	-2,502	15
25-29	-1,009	3.4	-333	2.6	-676	4
30-34	-1,446	4.9	-652	5.1	-794	4.7
35-39	-1,747	5.9	-1,225	9.6	-522	3.1
40-44	-149	0.5	-133	1	-16	0.1
45-49	-120	0.4	68	-0.5	-188	1.1
50-54	-342	1.2	144	-1.1	-486	2.9
55-59	-653	2.2	-217	1.7	-437	2.6
60-64	219	-0.7	245	-1.9	-26	0.2
65+	-1,708	5.8	-783	6.1	-925	5.5
Total	-29,503	100	-12,782	100	-16,720	100

Table A2: Estimated Rural Inter-censal Net Migration by Age and Sex, Copperbelt Province 2000-2010

Age Group	Both Sexes	Percent Total	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
				Male Migrants		Female Migrants
10-14	-6,621	25.9	-2,001	16.6	-4,621	34.2
15-19	-7,034	27.5	-2,925	24.3	-4,109	30.4
20-24	-6,534	25.6	-3,804	31.5	-2,730	20.2
25-29	-3,104	12.1	-1,779	14.7	-1,325	9.8
30-34	-1,805	7.1	-1,145	9.5	-660	4.9
35-39	-868	3.4	-989	8.2	121	-0.9
40-44	-407	1.6	-431	3.6	24	-0.2
45-49	447	-1.7	129	-1.1	318	-2.4
50-54	774	-3	322	-2.7	452	-3.4
55-59	810	-3.2	518	-4.3	292	-2.2
60-64	454	-1.8	475	-3.9	-20	0.2
65+	-1,667	6.5	-431	3.6	-1,236	9.2
Total	-25,554	100	-12,060	100	-13,494	100

Table A3: Estimated Rural Inter-censal Net Migration by Age and Sex, Eastern Province 2000-2010

Age Group	Both Sexes	Percent Total	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
				Male Migrants		Female Migrants
10-14	-10,513	22.5	-4,345	19.2	-6,168	25.5
15-19	-11,133	23.8	-5,434	24.1	-5,699	23.5
20-24	-7,542	16.1	-3,783	16.7	-3,759	15.5
25-29	-4,857	10.4	-2,069	9.2	-2,788	11.5
30-34	-3,632	7.8	-1,929	8.5	-1,703	7
35-39	-3,415	7.3	-2,197	9.7	-1,218	5
40-44	-1,214	2.6	-885	3.9	-329	1.4
45-49	-863	1.8	-276	1.2	-587	2.4
50-54	-860	1.8	-518	2.3	-342	1.4
55-59	-411	0.9	-280	1.2	-131	0.5
60-64	-420	0.9	-111	0.5	-309	1.3
65+	-1,944	4.2	-769	3.4	-1,175	4.9
Total	-46,803	100	-22,594	100	-24,208	100

Table A4: Estimated Rural Inter-censal Net Migration by Age and Sex, Luapula Province 2000-2010

Age Group	Both Sexes	Percent Total	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
				Male Migrants		Female Migrants
10-14	-7,916	26.5	-3,381	24	-4,535	28.8
15-19	-7,300	24.4	-3,588	25.4	-3,712	23.6
20-24	-4,238	14.2	-2,398	17	-1,840	11.7
25-29	-1,649	5.5	-611	4.3	-1,038	6.6
30-34	-1,762	5.9	-769	5.4	-993	6.3
35-39	-1,733	5.8	-820	5.8	-913	5.8
40-44	-1,024	3.4	-605	4.3	-419	2.7
45-49	-1,018	3.4	-413	2.9	-605	3.8
50-54	-848	2.8	-309	2.2	-539	3.4
55-59	-792	2.7	-247	1.8	-545	3.5
60-64	-431	1.4	-217	1.5	-215	1.4
65+	-1,149	3.8	-747	5.3	-402	2.5
Total	-29,860	100	-14,103	100	-15,757	100

Table A5: Estimated Rural Inter-censal Net Migration by Age and Sex, Lusaka Province 2000-2010

Age Group	Both Sexes	Percent Total	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
				Male Migrants		Female Migrants
10-14	-8,028	12.5	-2,977	10.1	-5,051	14.7
15-19	-12,728	19.9	-5,169	17.5	-7,560	21.9
20-24	-16,821	26.3	-7,563	25.6	-9,258	26.9
25-29	-13,803	21.6	-7,350	24.9	-6,453	18.7
30-34	-6,189	9.7	-3,610	12.2	-2,579	7.5
35-39	-2,513	3.9	-1,266	4.3	-1,247	3.6
40-44	-1,296	2	-768	2.6	-527	1.5
45-49	-906	1.4	-344	1.2	-562	1.6
50-54	-103	0.2	56	-0.2	-159	0.5
55-59	-428	0.7	-182	0.6	-246	0.7
60-64	-212	0.3	-128	0.4	-84	0.2
65+	-969	1.5	-242	0.8	-728	2.1
Total	-63,997	100	-29,543	100	-34,454	100

Table A6: Estimated Rural Inter-censal Net Migration by Age and Sex, Northern Province 2000-2010

Age Group	Both Sexes	Percent Total	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
				Male Migrants		Female Migrants
10-14	-14,801	22.3	-6,640	20.8	-8,161	23.6
15-19	-15,586	23.4	-7,606	23.8	-7,981	23.1
20-24	-10,565	15.9	-5,459	17.1	-5,106	14.8
25-29	-6,528	9.8	-2,652	8.3	-3,875	11.2
30-34	-4,885	7.3	-2,406	7.5	-2,479	7.2
35-39	-5,095	7.7	-2,774	8.7	-2,321	6.7
40-44	-2,425	3.6	-1,826	5.7	-599	1.7
45-49	-934	1.4	-556	1.7	-379	1.1
50-54	-731	1.1	-118	0.4	-613	1.8
55-59	-1,366	2.1	-528	1.7	-838	2.4
60-64	-794	1.2	-243	0.8	-551	1.6
65+	-2,790	4.2	-1,184	3.7	-1,606	4.7
Total	-66,502	100	-31,993	100	-34,509	100

Table: A7: Estimated Rural Inter-censal Net Migration by Age and Sex, North Western Province 2000-2010

Age Group	Both Sexes	Percent Total	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
				Male Migrants		Female Migrants
10-14	-9,179	19.8	-4,122	18.1	-5,056	21.3
15-19	-9,616	20.7	-4,400	19.3	-5,216	22
20-24	-7,882	17	-3,978	17.5	-3,904	16.5
25-29	-5,427	11.7	-2,653	11.7	-2,774	11.7
30-34	-4,218	9.1	-2,425	10.7	-1,793	7.6
35-39	-2,944	6.3	-1,730	7.6	-1,215	5.1
40-44	-2,187	4.7	-1,250	5.5	-938	4
45-49	-1,114	2.4	-638	2.8	-477	2
50-54	-950	2	-402	1.8	-548	2.3
55-59	-813	1.7	-434	1.9	-378	1.6
60-64	-691	1.5	-206	0.9	-486	2
65+	-1,449	3.1	-529	2.3	-920	3.9
Total	-46,471	100	-22,765	100	-23,705	100

Table A8: Estimated Rural Inter-censal Net Migration by Age and Sex, Southern Province 2000-2010

Age Group	Both Sexes	Percent Total	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
				Male Migrants		Female Migrants
10-14	-6,932	13	-3,589	13.6	-3,343	12.5
15-19	-9,869	18.5	-5,863	22.2	-4,006	14.9
20-24	-13,441	25.2	-6,811	25.8	-6,630	24.7
25-29	-9,021	16.9	-4,880	18.5	-4,141	15.4
30-34	-6,554	12.3	-3,071	11.6	-3,483	13
35-39	-3,646	6.8	-1,706	6.5	-1,939	7.2
40-44	-1,753	3.3	-590	2.2	-1,163	4.3
45-49	-373	0.7	-24	0.1	-349	1.3
50-54	-76	0.1	-39	0.1	-37	0.1
55-59	-285	0.5	-70	0.3	-215	0.8
60-64	-1,027	1.9	-89	0.3	-937	3.5
65+	-299	0.6	285	-1.1	-583	2.2
Total	-53,275	100	-26,448	100	-26,827	100

Table A9: Estimated Rural Inter-censal Net Migration by Age and Sex, Western Province 2000-2010

Age Group	Both Sexes	Percent Total	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
				Male Migrants		Female Migrants
10-14	-3,007	20.1	-1,194	18	-1,814	21.8
15-19	-4,596	30.8	-2,140	32.3	-2,456	29.6
20-24	-3,533	23.7	-1,858	28	-1,674	20.2
25-29	-730	4.9	-214	3.2	-516	6.2
30-34	-790	5.3	-260	3.9	-529	6.4
35-39	-806	5.4	-525	7.9	-280	3.4
40-44	-411	2.8	-207	3.1	-204	2.5
45-49	-295	2	-224	3.4	-71	0.9
50-54	-39	0.3	-44	0.7	5	-0.1
55-59	79	-0.5	103	-1.5	-24	0.3
60-64	-237	1.6	54	-0.8	-291	3.5
65+	-570	3.8	-124	1.9	-447	5.4
Total	-14,935	100	-6,632	100	-8,303	100

Table B1: Percentage of Population Born Outside Area of Enumeration by Sex, Province and District, Zambia 2010

Province/District	2010 Population			Lifetime Migrants			Proportion to Total Population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Central Province									
Chibombo	290,556	144,038	146,518	97,784	47,934	49,850	33.7	33.3	34.0
Kabwe	195,979	94,835	101,144	82,979	39,659	43,320	42.3	41.8	42.8
Kapiri Mposhi	240,638	118,811	121,827	96,883	47,636	49,247	40.3	40.1	40.4
Mkushi	148,814	74,292	74,522	43,257	22,120	21,137	29.1	29.8	28.4
Mumbwa	210,847	103,900	106,947	61,399	29,965	31,434	29.1	28.8	29.4
Serenje	158,255	77,496	80,759	21,381	10,605	10,776	13.5	13.7	13.3
Total	1,245,089	613,372	631,717	403,683	197,919	205,764	32.4	32.3	32.6
Copperbelt Province									
Chililabombwe	89,120	45,232	43,888	38,245	19,665	18,580	42.9	43.5	42.3
Chingola	209,897	104,302	105,595	74,140	36,735	37,405	35.3	35.2	35.4
Kalulushi	97,225	48,332	48,893	53,530	26,485	27,045	55.1	54.8	55.3
Kitwe	506,045	249,582	256,463	190,942	93,994	96,948	37.7	37.7	37.8
Luanshya	151,076	74,366	76,710	60,250	29,357	30,893	39.9	39.5	40.3
Lufwanyama	75,030	37,203	37,827	24,633	12,622	12,011	32.8	33.9	31.8
Masaiti	100,551	50,163	50,388	27,215	13,778	13,437	27.1	27.5	26.7
Mpongwe	89,950	44,891	45,059	29,779	15,146	14,633	33.1	33.7	32.5
Mufulira	158,371	78,753	79,618	56,104	27,956	28,148	35.4	35.5	35.4
Ndola	443,346	217,951	225,395	161,451	79,067	82,384	36.4	36.3	36.6
Total	1,920,611	950,775	969,836	716,289	354,805	361,484	37.3	37.3	37.3
Eastern Province									
Chadiza	102,341	50,310	52,031	10,308	4,812	5,496	10.1	9.6	10.6
Chipata	436,894	213,873	223,021	67,472	32,200	35,272	15.4	15.1	15.8
Katete	234,585	114,416	120,169	27,122	12,728	14,394	11.6	11.1	12.0
Lundazi	308,420	149,376	159,044	25,188	12,140	13,048	8.2	8.1	8.2
Mambwe	64,672	31,643	33,029	17,939	8,788	9,151	27.7	27.8	27.7
Nyimba	81,025	39,632	41,393	14,656	7,072	7,584	18.1	17.8	18.3
Petauke	297,186	145,104	152,082	41,583	20,126	21,457	14.0	13.9	14.1
Total	1,525,123	744,354	780,769	204,268	97,866	106,402	13.4	13.1	13.6

Table B1: Percentage of Population Born Outside Area of Enumeration by Sex, Province and District, Zambia 2010

Province/District	2010 Population			Lifetime Migrants			Proportion to Total Population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Luapula Province									
Chiengwe	107,997	52,226	55,771	14,878	7,099	7,779	13.8	13.6	13.9
Kawambwa	128,814	62,791	66,023	17,878	8,837	9,041	13.9	14.1	13.7
Mansa	212,028	102,839	109,189	45,064	21,845	23,219	21.3	21.2	21.3
Milenge	41,097	19,908	21,189	7,219	3,676	3,543	17.6	18.5	16.7
Mwenge	115,642	56,225	59,417	14,291	7,017	7,274	12.4	12.5	12.2
Nchelenge	144,987	71,140	73,847	33,637	16,482	17,155	23.2	23.2	23.2
Samfya	187,826	89,917	97,909	18,145	8,642	9,503	9.7	9.6	9.7
Total	938,391	455,046	483,345	151,112	73,598	77,514	16.1	16.2	16.0
Lusaka Province									
Chongwe	181,816	90,829	90,987	82,678	41,525	41,153	45.5	45.7	45.2
Kafue	219,000	108,939	110,061	126,391	62,714	63,677	57.7	57.6	57.9
Luangwa	23,059	11,237	11,822	3,851	1,951	1,900	16.7	17.4	16.1
Lusaka	1,715,032	838,210	876,822	691,180	336,426	354,754	40.3	40.1	40.5
Total	2,138,907	1,049,215	1,089,692	904,100	442,616	461,484	42.3	42.2	42.3
Muchinga Province									
Chama	99,434	47,951	51,483	10,124	4,776	5,348	10.2	10.0	10.4
Mpika	191,329	93,064	98,265	37,077	18,261	18,816	19.4	19.6	19.1
Isoka	130,986	63,130	67,856	13,587	6,202	7,385	10.4	9.8	10.9
Nakonde	117,099	57,164	59,935	25,233	11,892	13,341	21.5	20.8	22.3
Chinsali	138,659	67,671	70,988	16,219	7,894	8,325	11.7	11.7	11.7
Total	677,507	328,980	348,527	102,240	49,025	53,215	15.1	14.9	15.3
Northern Province									
Chilubi	74,884	35,342	39,542	5,558	2,651	2,907	7.4	7.5	7.4
Kaputa	111,613	53,812	57,801	18,509	8,877	9,632	16.6	16.5	16.7
Kasama	222,383	108,880	113,503	62,437	30,408	32,029	28.1	27.9	28.2
Luwingu	114,508	55,674	58,834	17,905	8,777	9,128	15.6	15.8	15.5
Mbala	192,636	94,101	98,535	19,554	9,124	10,430	10.2	9.7	10.6
Mporokoso	96,061	47,441	48,620	12,534	6,106	6,428	13.0	12.9	13.2
Mpulungu	91,316	44,189	47,127	18,769	8,832	9,937	20.6	20.0	21.1
Mungwi	141,554	68,787	72,767	23,291	11,267	12,024	16.5	16.4	16.5
Total	1,044,955	508,226	536,729	178,557	86,042	92,515	17.1	16.9	17.2
North-Western Province									
Chavuma	33,837	16,245	17,592	3,666	1,739	1,927	10.8	10.7	11.0
Kabompo	86,497	42,032	44,465	15,999	7,596	8,403	18.5	18.1	18.9
Kasempa	63,520	30,802	32,718	10,244	4,952	5,292	16.1	16.1	16.2
Mufumbwe	53,683	26,185	27,498	21,294	10,267	11,027	39.7	39.2	40.1
Mwinilunga	130,779	63,609	67,170	7,962	3,796	4,166	6.1	6.0	6.2
Solwezi	237,233	116,535	120,698	78,671	38,722	39,949	33.2	33.2	33.1
Zambezi	76,149	36,968	39,181	9,271	4,334	4,937	12.2	11.7	12.6
Total	681,698	332,376	349,322	147,107	71,406	75,701	21.6	21.5	21.7
Southern Province									
Choma	238,348	115,528	122,820	39,194	18,343	20,851	16.4	15.9	17.0
Gwembe	50,136	24,238	25,898	5,915	2,864	3,051	11.8	11.8	11.8
Itezhi-tezhi	63,050	30,936	32,114	26,414	12,820	13,594	41.9	41.4	42.3
Kalomo	249,910	120,788	129,122	45,003	20,768	24,235	18.0	17.2	18.8
Kazungula	97,178	48,001	49,177	24,808	12,291	12,517	25.5	25.6	25.5
Livingstone	133,881	65,489	68,392	66,814	32,620	34,194	49.9	49.8	50.0
Mazabuka	221,893	109,876	112,017	54,169	26,983	27,186	24.4	24.6	24.3
Monze	183,817	89,502	94,315	27,664	12,751	14,913	15.0	14.2	15.8
Namwala	94,818	45,726	49,092	20,602	9,485	11,117	21.7	20.7	22.6
Siavonga	85,811	41,659	44,152	17,877	8,541	9,336	20.8	20.5	21.1
Sinazongwe	98,246	47,253	50,993	10,901	5,404	5,497	11.1	11.4	10.8
Total	1,517,088	738,996	778,092	339,361	162,870	176,491	22.4	22.0	22.7
Western Province									
Kalabo	120,308	55,017	65,291	7,314	3,306	4,008	6.1	6.0	6.1
Kaoma	172,927	82,629	90,298	48,140	22,411	25,729	27.8	27.1	28.5
Lukulu	81,568	38,900	42,668	10,468	4,645	5,823	12.8	11.9	13.6
Mongu	168,743	79,807	88,936	30,830	14,295	16,535	18.3	17.9	18.6
Senanga	117,359	55,372	61,987	16,575	7,621	8,954	14.1	13.8	14.4
Sesheke	91,970	44,657	47,313	13,777	6,808	6,969	15.0	15.2	14.7
Shang'ombo	84,070	39,531	44,539	7,762	3,519	4,243	9.2	8.9	9.5
Total	836,945	395,913	441,032	134,866	62,605	72,261	16.1	15.8	16.4

Table B2: In-migration, Out-migration, Net-migration, Gross migration and Efficiency ratios for Lifetime migration 2010

Province	2010 Population	In-Migration		Out-Migration		Net-Migration		Gross-Migration		Efficiency Ratio
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)/(1)	(4)	(5)=(4)/(1)	(6)=(2)-(4)	(7)=(6)/(1)	(8)=(2+4)	(9)=(8)/(1)	(10)=(7)/(9)
Central	1,239,961	305,678	24.7	214,307	17.3	91,371	7.4	519,985	41.9	0.2
Copperbelt	1,906,628	418,715	22.0	465,829	24.4	(47,114)	-2.5	884,544	46.4	-0.1
Eastern	1,608,004	103,775	6.5	242,560	15.1	(138,785)	-8.6	346,335	21.5	-0.4
Luapula	931,898	74,308	8.0	158,096	17.0	(83,788)	-9.0	232,404	24.9	-0.4
Lusaka	2,111,401	795,547	37.7	241,628	11.4	553,919	26.2	1,037,175	49.1	0.5
Northern	1,617,064	124,602	7.7	301,901	18.7	(177,299)	-11.0	426,503	26.4	-0.4
North West- ern	670,221	70,733	10.6	92,617	13.8	(21,884)	-3.3	163,350	24.4	-0.1
Southern	1,510,924	144,444	9.6	252,751	16.7	(108,307)	-7.2	397,195	26.3	-0.3
Western	828,433	44,682	5.4	112,795	13.6	(68,113)	-8.2	157,477	19.0	-0.4
Total	12,424,534	2,082,484	16.8	2,082,484	16.8	-		4,164,968		

Table B3: In-migration, Out-migration, Net-migration, Gross migration and Efficiency ratios for Lifetime migration, Zambia 2000

Province	2000 Population	In-Migration		Out-Migration		Net-Migration		Gross-Migration		Efficiency Ratio
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)/(1)	(4)	(5)=(4)/(1)	(6)=(2)-(4)	(7)=(6)/(1)	(8)=(2+4)	(9)=(8)/(1)	(10)=(7)/(9)
Central	949,454	275,093	28.7	152,248	15.9	122,845	12.8	427,341	44.6	0.3
Copperbelt	1,511,291	336,897	22.1	429,344	28.1	-92,447	-6.1	766,241	50.2	-0.1
Eastern	1,212,436	117,007	9.5	186,469	15.2	-69,462	-5.7	303,476	24.7	-0.2
Luapula	720,629	85,784	11.8	110,303	15.1	-24,519	-3.4	196,087	26.9	-0.1
Lusaka	1,315,975	504,376	37.6	220,650	16.5	283,726	21.2	725,026	54.1	0.4
Northern	1,166,232	132,973	11.3	214,382	18.3	-81,409	-6.9	347,355	29.6	-0.2
N/Western	508,439	48,631	9	76,782	14.2	-28,151	-5.2	125,413	23.2	-0.2
Southern	1,128,809	129,566	11.4	195,248	17.2	-65,682	-5.8	324,814	28.7	-0.2
Western	691,585	49,297	7	94,198	13.3	-44,901	-6.3	143,495	20.3	-0.3
Total	9,204,850	1,679,624	18	1,679,624	18			3,359,248		

Table B4: In-migration, Out-migration, Net-migration, Gross migration and Efficiency ratios for Lifetime migration, Zambia 1990

Province	1990 Population	In-Migration		Out-Migration		Net-Migration		Gross-Migration		Efficiency Ratio
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)/(1)	(4)	(5)=(4)/(1)	(6)=(2)-(4)	(7)=(6)/(1)	(8)=(2+4)	(9)=(8)/(1)	(10)=(7)/(9)
Central	705,970	214,186	30.3	117,995	16.7	96,191	13.6	332,181	47.1	0.3
Copperbelt	1,392,247	392,550	28.2	295,002	21.2	97,548	7	687,552	49.4	0.1
Eastern	930,255	82,833	8.9	212,897	22.9	-130,064	-14	295,730	31.8	-0.4
Luapula	517,719	63,464	12.3	116,252	22.5	-52,788	-10.2	179,716	34.7	-0.3
Lusaka	948,725	402,102	42.4	138,237	14.6	263,865	27.8	540,339	57	0.5
Northern	846,872	101,868	12	222,281	26.2	-120,413	-14.2	324,149	38.3	-0.4
North Western	369,760	35,103	9.5	85,248	23.1	-50,145	-13.6	120,351	32.5	-0.4
Southern	896,423	111,567	12.4	149,073	16.6	-37,506	-4.2	260,640	29.1	-0.1
Western	590,893	37,686	6.4	104,374	17.7	-66,688	-11.3	142,060	24	-0.5
Total	7,198,864	1,441,359	20	1,441,359	20			2,882,718		

Table B5: Inter- District Lifetime Migration Rates, Zambia 2010

Province/ District	Total Pop 2010	In-Migration		Out-Migration		Net-Migration		Gross Migration		Efficiency Ratio
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)/ (1)*100	(4)	(5)=(4)/ (1)*100	(6)	(7)=(6)/ (1)*100	(8)=(2+4)	(9)=(8)/ (1)*100	(10)=(7)/ (9)*100
Central Province										
Chibombo	288,963	97,784	33.8	-99,637	-34.5	197,421	68.3	- 1,853	-0.6	-106.5
Kabwe	195,119	82,979	42.5	- 140,237	-71.9	223,216	114.4	- 57,258	-29.3	-3.9
Kapiri-Mposhi	239,757	96,883	40.4	- 103,128	-43.0	200,011	83.4	- 6,245	-2.6	-32.0
Mkushi	148,288	43,257	29.2	- 142,701	-96.2	185,958	125.4	- 99,444	-67.1	-1.9
Mumbwa	209,741	61,399	29.3	- 135,267	-64.5	196,666	93.8	- 73,868	-35.2	-2.7
Serenje	158,093	21,381	13.5	-49,846	-31.5	71,227	45.1	- 28,465	-18.0	-2.5
Total	1,239,961	403,683	32.6	- 670,816	-54.1	1,074,499	86.7	- 267,133	-21.5	-4.0
Copperbelt Province										
Chilila-bombwe	88,383	38,245	43.3	- 133,620	-151.18	171,865	194.5	- 95,375	-107.9	-1.8
Chingola	208,450	74,140	35.6	-43,047	-20.65	117,187	56.2	31,093	14.9	3.8
Kalulushi	96,797	53,530	55.3	- 308,814	-319.03	362,344	374.3	- 255,284	-263.7	-1.4
Kitwe	501,984	190,942	38.0	-89,164	-17.76	280,106	55.8	101,778	20.3	2.8
Luanshya	150,348	60,250	40.1	-49,966	-33.23	110,216	73.3	10,284	6.8	10.7
Lufwanyama	74,644	24,633	33.0	-72,707	-97.41	97,340	130.4	- 48,074	-64.4	-2.0
Masaiti	99,971	27,215	27.2	-59,594	-59.61	86,809	86.8	- 32,379	-32.4	-2.7
Mpongwe	89,537	29,779	33.3	- 100,918	-112.71	130,697	146.0	- 71,139	-79.5	-1.8
Mufulira	157,774	56,104	35.6	- 274,771	-174.15	330,875	209.7	- 218,667	-138.6	-1.5
Ndola	438,740	161,451	36.8	-89,707	-20.45	251,158	57.2	71,744	16.4	3.5
Total	1,906,628	716,289	37.6	- 1,222,308	-64.11	1,938,597	101.7	- 506,019	-26.5	-3.8
Eastern Province										
Chadiza	100,214	10,308	10.3	-88,497	-88.31	98,805	98.6	- 78,189	-78.0	-1.3
Chipata	430,209	67,472	15.7	- 205,930	-47.87	273,402	63.6	- 138,458	-32.2	-2.0
Katete	233,642	27,122	11.6	- 278,768	-119.31	305,890	130.9	- 251,646	-107.7	-1.2
Lundazi	304,619	25,188	8.3	-46,285	-15.19	71,473	23.5	- 21,097	-6.9	-3.4
Mambwe	64,274	17,939	27.9	-65,723	-102.25	83662	130.2	- 47,784	-74.3	-1.8
Nyimba	80,553	14,656	18.2	- 252,779	-313.80	267,435	332.0	- 238,123	-295.6	-1.1
Petauke	295,548	41,583	14.1	-90,206	-30.52	131,789	44.6	- 48,623	-16.5	-2.7
Total	1,509,059	204,268	13.5	- 1,028,188	-68.13	1,232,456	81.7	- 823,920	-54.6	-1.5
Luapula Province										
Chienge	105,140	14,878	14.2	- 110,300	-104.91	125,178	119.1	- 95,422	-90.8	-1.3
Kawambwa	128,420	17,878	13.9	- 165,467	-128.85	183,345	142.8	- 147,589	-114.9	-1.2
Mansa	211,126	45,064	21.3	-33,716	-15.97	78,780	37.3	11,348	5.4	6.9
Milenge	40,971	7,219	17.6	- 100,526	-245.36	107,745	263.0	- 93,307	-227.7	-1.2
Mwense	115,007	14,291	12.4	- 109,964	-95.62	124,255	108.0	- 95,673	-83.2	-1.3
Nchelenge	143,700	33,637	23.4	- 169,038	-117.63	202,675	141.0	- 135,401	-94.2	-1.5
Samfya	187,534	18,145	9.7	-96,211	-51.30	114,356	61.0	- 78,066	-41.6	-1.5
Total	931,898	151,112	16.2	- 785,222	-84.26	936,334	100.5	- 634,110	-68.0	-1.5
Lusaka Province										
Chongwe	180,615	82,678	45.8	-89,529	-49.57	172,207	95.3	- 6,851	-3.8	-25.1
Kafue	217,195	126,391	58.2	-18,741	-8.63	145,132	66.8	107,650	49.6	1.3
Luangwa	22,886	3,851	16.8	- 980,099	-4282.53	983,950	4299.4	- 976,248	-4265.7	-1.0
Lusaka	1,690,705	691,180	40.9	-69,126	-4.09	760,306	45.0	622,054	36.8	1.2
Total	2,111,401	904,100	42.8	- 1,157,495	-54.82	2,061,595	97.6	- 253,395	-12.0	-8.1

Table B5: Inter- District Lifetime Migration Rates, Zambia 2010

Province/ District	Total Pop 2010	In-Migration		Out-Migration		Net-Migration		Gross Migration		Efficiency Ratio
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)/ (1)*100	(4)	(5)=(4)/ (1)*100	(6)	(7)=(6)/ (1)*100	(8)=(2+4)	(9)=(8)/ (1)*100	(10)=(7)/ (9)*100
Muchinga Province										
Chama	98,945	10,124	10.2	17,113	17.30	- 6,989	-7.1	27,237	27.5	-0.3
Chinsali	138,487	16,219	11.7	51,005	36.83	-34,786	-25.1	67,224	48.5	-0.5
Isoka	129,826	13,587	10.5	43,084	33.19	-29,497	-22.7	56,671	43.7	-0.5
Mpika	191,060	37,077	19.4	47,994	25.12	-10,917	-5.7	85,071	44.5	-0.1
Nakonde	115,470	25,233	21.9	22,169	19.20	3,064	2.7	47,402	41.1	0.1
Total	673,788	102,240	15.2	181,365	26.92	-79,125	-11.7	283,605	42.1	-0.3
Northern Province										
Chilubi	74,853	5,558	7.4	- 121,578	-162.42	127,136	169.8	- 116,020	-155.0	-1.1
Kaputa	110,635	18,509	16.7	- 158,435	-143.21	176,944	159.9	- 139,926	-126.5	-1.3
Kasama	222,038	62,437	28.1	-96,289	-43.37	158,726	71.5	- 33,852	-15.2	-4.7
Luwingu	114,439	17,905	15.6	- 171,923	-150.23	189,828	165.9	- 154,018	-134.6	-1.2
Mbala	192,069	19,554	10.2	- 152,933	-79.62	172,487	89.8	- 133,379	-69.4	-1.3
Mporokoso	96,009	12,534	13.1	-72,018	-75.01	84,552	88.1	- 59,484	-62.0	-1.4
Mpulungu	90,858	18,769	20.7	- 117,989	-129.86	136,758	150.5	- 99,220	-109.2	-1.4
Mungwi	141,320	23,291	16.5	-89,988	-63.68	113,279	80.2	- 66,697	-47.2	-1.7
Total	1,042,221	178,557	17.1	- 981,153	-94.14	1,159,710	111.3	- 802,596	-77.0	-1.4
North Western Province										
Chavuma	33,495	3,666	10.9	-70,057	-209.16	73,723	220.1	- 66,391	-198.2	-1.1
Kabompo	86,139	15,999	18.6	-52,998	-61.53	68,997	80.1	- 36,999	-43.0	-1.9
Kasempa	63,410	10,244	16.2	-32,207	-50.79	42,451	66.9	- 21,963	-34.6	-1.9
Mufumbwe	53,526	21,294	39.8	- 121,054	-226.16	142,348	265.9	- 99,760	-186.4	-1.4
Mwinilunga	129,179	7,962	6.2	- 149,956	-116.08	157,918	122.2	- 141,994	-109.9	-1.1
Solwezi	228,982	78,671	34.4	-66,073	-28.86	144,744	63.2	12,598	5.5	11.5
Zambezi	75,490	9,271	12.3	- 193,010	-255.68	202,281	268.0	- 183,739	-243.4	-1.1
Total	670,221	147,107	21.9	- 685,355	-102.26	832,462	124.2	- 538,248	-80.3	-1.5
Southern Province										
Choma	237,429	39,194	16.5	-43,411	-18.28	82,605	34.8	- 4,217	-1.8	-19.6
Gwembe	50,055	5,915	11.8	-36,337	-72.59	42,252	84.4	- 30,422	-60.8	-1.4
Itezhi-tezhi	62,864	26,414	42.0	- 203,047	-322.99	229,461	365.0	- 176,633	-281.0	-1.3
Kalomo	249,153	45,003	18.1	-71,865	-28.84	116,868	46.9	- 26,862	-10.8	-4.4
Kazungula	96,822	24,808	25.6	-64,540	-66.66	89,348	92.3	- 39,732	-41.0	-2.2
Livingstone	132,137	66,814	50.6	- 159,851	-120.97	226,665	171.5	- 93,037	-70.4	-2.4
Mazabuka	221,229	54,169	24.5	- 146,907	-66.40	201,076	90.9	- 92,738	-41.9	-2.2
Monze	183,465	27,664	15.1	-73,144	-39.87	100,808	54.9	- 45,480	-24.8	-2.2
Namwala	94,414	20,602	21.8	-66,785	-70.74	87,387	92.6	- 46,183	-48.9	-1.9
Siavonga	85,330	17,877	21.0	-86,743	-101.66	104,620	122.6	- 68,866	-80.7	-1.5
Sinazongwe	98,026	10,901	11.1	- 111,927	-114.18	122,828	125.3	- 101,026	-103.1	-1.2
Total	1,510,924	339,361	22.5	- 1,064,557	-70.46	1,403,918	92.9	- 725,196	-48.0	-1.9
Western Province										
Kalabo	119,674	7,314	6.1	- 118,843	-99.31	126,157	105.4	- 111,529	-93.2	-1.1
Kaoma	167,585	48,140	28.7	-70,752	-42.22	118,892	70.9	- 22,612	-13.5	-5.3
Lukulu	81,444	10,468	12.9	- 136,267	-167.31	146,735	180.2	- 125,799	-154.5	-1.2
Mongu	168,132	30,830	18.3	- 100,043	-59.50	130,873	77.8	- 69,213	-41.2	-1.9
Senanga	116,980	16,575	14.2	-77,114	-65.92	93,689	80.1	- 60,539	-51.8	-1.5
Sesheke	91,055	13,777	15.1	-75,786	-83.23	89,563	98.4	- 62,009	-68.1	-1.4
Shang'ombo	83,563	7,762	9.3	-	0.00	7,762	9.3	7,762	9.3	1.0
Total	828,433	134,866	16.3	- 578,805	-69.87	713,671	86.1	- 443,939	-53.6	-1.6

Table B6: District of Birth by District of Enumeration, Lifetime Migration, Zambia 2010

District Code	District of Enumeration	District of Birth									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Chibombo	191,179	12,503	2,637	1,903	5,641	1,445	292	690	220	2,228
2	Kabwe	2,291	112,140	2,680	2,689	1,263	3,185	698	1,819	394	4,715
3	Kapiri Mposhi	3,162	16,499	142,874	6,128	2,442	3,627	608	1,230	343	3,931
4	Mkushi	648	3,462	1,715	105,031	951	9,741	199	497	148	1,668
5	Mumbwa	3,452	3,671	450	454	148,342	485	202	424	127	1,202
6	Serenje	206	2,279	505	1,607	284	136,712	289	409	83	2,173
7	Chililabombwe	75	777	208	121	120	367	50,138	5,064	1,013	4,766
8	Chingola	100	1,757	313	317	244	614	3,732	134,310	2,220	9,401
9	Kalulushi	117	1,089	232	313	196	541	1,288	3,601	43,267	11,517
10	Kitwe	343	5,695	987	1,325	699	2,855	5,072	13,056	7,809	311,042
11	Luanshya	134	1,824	498	529	252	1,557	1,383	2,817	1,084	7,560
12	Lufwanyama	123	473	129	120	159	184	588	2,648	1,653	3,663
13	Masaiti	161	1,158	662	976	164	724	397	475	257	1,657
14	Mpongwe	443	2,677	1,568	455	399	330	235	662	453	1,968
15	Mufulira	78	1,477	249	253	171	695	1,604	3,787	1,636	7,616
16	Ndola	453	6,998	1,648	2,316	665	4,424	2,338	6,594	1,780	17,502
17	Chadiza	7	133	18	24	16	10	108	61	11	188
18	Chama	10	211	11	24	21	23	117	639	43	621
19	Chipata	98	2,532	163	230	238	241	304	954	402	3,305
20	Katete	37	479	27	102	64	46	112	210	65	1,170
21	Lundazi	35	594	43	52	73	77	134	374	100	1,445
22	Mambwe	15	254	12	6	31	87	46	135	22	655
23	Nyimba	24	442	43	117	36	117	53	189	44	700
24	Petauke	48	903	46	72	96	99	115	360	96	2,056
25	Chiengwe	22	79	10	6	5	27	81	266	28	548
26	Kawambwa	11	251	20	18	21	58	276	962	128	1,419
27	Mansa	54	832	156	111	91	323	571	1,886	272	3,778
28	Milenge	4	55	19	24	3	112	52	116	19	292
29	Mwense	7	156	19	38	83	50	235	781	125	1,016
30	Nchelenge	9	214	26	21	13	75	241	889	102	1,265
31	Samfya	11	290	37	54	23	242	283	1,073	151	2,310
32	Chongwe	1,571	4,460	460	1,039	1,200	771	206	538	165	1,912
33	Kafue	1,332	5,239	622	795	4,071	798	416	1,310	324	3,296
34	Luangwa	22	136	24	9	31	23	7	30	6	94
35	Lusaka	8,125	41,714	5,827	5,867	17,250	7,279	6,159	18,815	4,239	52,215
36	Chilubi	16	140	21	8	3	26	105	280	31	789
37	Chinsali	32	572	118	115	24	153	176	490	115	1,201
38	Isoka	19	329	92	84	26	60	318	745	98	1,260
39	Kaputa	2	104	19	48	12	35	83	239	34	341
40	Kasama	64	1,488	292	298	100	382	543	1,634	238	3,910
41	Luwingu	20	285	32	42	5	55	294	948	96	1,952
42	Mbala	13	408	97	88	65	120	170	533	98	1,078
43	Mpika	71	1,420	497	468	117	1,365	337	962	185	2,891
44	Mporokoso	24	231	28	26	15	30	173	660	57	940
45	Mpulungu	8	226	39	27	21	50	73	209	28	530
46	Mungwi	14	444	109	98	21	144	177	437	104	1,279
47	Nakonde	25	484	259	175	46	141	347	851	95	1,518
48	Chavuma	31	39	2	-	4	7	43	85	16	90
49	Kabompo	14	217	30	10	25	14	172	598	133	898
50	Kasempa	18	159	78	16	156	37	177	647	189	1,104
51	Mufumbwe	11	119	13	49	71	26	217	571	152	740
52	Mwinilunga	13	134	25	11	181	37	89	500	58	785
53	Solwezi	115	1,451	219	247	306	450	1,405	6,665	1,034	7,575
54	Zambezi	11	76	35	17	38	8	50	156	67	407
55	Choma	145	1,180	221	157	359	119	105	288	116	898
56	Gwembe	13	81	26	12	49	6	5	17	3	71
57	Itezhi-tezhi	52	330	56	43	1,457	77	59	111	28	278
58	Kalomo	64	586	104	99	275	63	57	132	33	432
59	Kazungula	21	275	44	14	87	24	12	53	9	173
60	Livingstone	165	2,557	262	211	645	228	259	802	191	2,329
61	Mazabuka	270	1,768	312	243	1,066	231	145	410	99	1,223
62	Monze	134	943	212	107	456	61	44	194	59	543
63	Namwala	26	359	47	36	255	22	21	64	7	181
64	Siavonga	88	449	83	89	182	50	51	147	24	502
65	Sinazongwe	28	285	35	24	51	25	32	77	13	200
66	Kalabo	75	73	13	2	82	10	177	86	10	115
67	Kaoma	38	781	62	113	583	104	83	499	45	617
68	Lukulu	14	111	49	22	80	15	27	52	68	160
69	Mongu	45	623	44	131	319	64	101	284	56	833
70	Senanga	8	189	20	13	115	13	43	77	15	253
71	Sesheke	7	197	25	32	75	45	14	57	23	231
72	Shang'ombo	8	19	1	3	20	2	9	14	6	57
Total		216,129	252,585	168,559	136,324	192,750	182,243	84,772	228,245	72,462	509,278

Table B6: District of Birth by District of Enumeration, Lifetime Migration 2010 (Cont'd)												
District Code	District of Enumeration	District of Birth										
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Chibombo	934	45	49	164	752	2,518	199	324	3,248	590	663
2	Kabwe	2,278	53	38	156	2,257	6,016	201	464	4,230	494	870
3	Kapiri Mposhi	2,912	54	205	1,316	1,519	6,619	103	273	1,805	167	459
4	Mkushi	1,295	40	69	78	724	2,611	49	106	858	91	176
5	Mumbwa	718	15	41	35	476	1,154	65	110	1,188	151	287
6	Serenje	1,788	39	10	33	1,001	1,793	26	51	430	35	92
7	Chililabombwe	2,513	178	81	154	2,869	2,395	41	120	682	89	303
8	Chingola	3,458	598	243	199	4,781	5,429	65	296	1,556	178	642
9	Kalulushi	2,509	2,444	115	248	3,814	3,498	60	130	911	125	317
10	Kitwe	11,962	1,484	430	812	14,415	19,100	205	780	5,706	665	2,091
11	Luanshya	90,098	378	1,079	1,966	3,188	8,322	58	168	1,813	134	550
12	Lufwanyama	1,267	50,011	455	765	831	1,716	18	32	182	24	77
13	Masaiti	2,044	164	72,756	2,357	810	7,356	13	65	488	27	184
14	Mpongwe	3,666	346	1,745	59,758	818	3,806	15	41	413	34	80
15	Mufulira	3,500	304	123	194	101,670	4,883	56	204	1,175	151	495
16	Ndola	10,940	417	1,540	1,016	8,953	277,289	200	703	7,167	773	2,050
17	Chadiza	73	1	2	1	81	203	89,906	188	3,489	2,521	355
18	Chama	165	1	1	2	347	463	116	88,821	1,151	191	2,550
19	Chipata	1,370	35	12	24	1,076	3,688	5,126	1,771	362,737	6,820	9,278
20	Katete	250	5	2	8	217	861	3,800	325	6,236	206,520	951
21	Lundazi	755	10	3	8	525	1,302	753	1,733	7,904	983	279,431
22	Mambwe	211	61	9	2	217	531	889	185	6,957	2,314	1,499
23	Nyimba	390	6	41	5	182	722	187	122	1,285	696	305
24	Petauke	835	12	9	261	400	1,775	1,314	353	4,916	11,467	1,213
25	Chienge	161	7	2	8	364	324	4	6	45	6	10
26	Kawambwa	461	20	5	13	911	709	8	25	148	20	29
27	Mansa	1,098	32	25	26	3,060	2,656	23	53	618	59	123
28	Milenge	227	4	9	4	328	555	2	2	27	3	5
29	Mwense	280	8	2	12	952	523	7	14	106	7	13
30	Nchelenge	391	39	10	14	949	784	1	12	163	8	30
31	Samfya	546	13	51	20	1,282	1,007	11	14	145	12	23
32	Chongwe	753	21	32	89	676	2,179	723	551	5,453	1,518	1,478
33	Kafue	1,486	57	55	89	1,348	3,685	352	568	5,712	1,067	1,480
34	Luangwa	50	-	1	7	41	120	20	35	187	49	58
35	Lusaka	20,203	541	529	978	20,790	60,583	3,496	5,076	62,175	13,619	16,526
36	Chilubi	292	5	5	4	243	317	6	4	44	9	8
37	Chinsali	638	25	6	10	545	1,002	25	253	175	23	76
38	Isoka	581	9	5	8	444	760	37	393	195	16	75
39	Kaputa	82	8	1	6	191	203	1	12	49	9	34
40	Kasama	1,730	25	11	26	1,539	3,307	15	110	697	55	171
41	Luwingu	499	22	10	18	946	686	5	62	102	17	21
42	Mbala	360	11	17	14	556	841	9	33	212	29	41
43	Mpika	1,848	32	7	30	1,122	2,075	33	439	619	36	226
44	Mporokoso	455	3	-	4	426	662	5	11	105	5	21
45	Mpulungu	165	1	8	1	218	450	5	17	110	11	24
46	Mungwi	687	8	4	13	453	1,133	-	19	116	13	31
47	Nakonde	582	14	6	6	864	1,053	8	61	228	22	97
48	Chavuma	28	4	4	8	39	52	1	3	20	-	2
49	Kabompo	149	4	5	10	444	312	-	7	60	4	13
50	Kasempa	247	28	7	23	277	453	3	7	93	13	12
51	Mufumbwe	194	11	6	15	278	403	2	1	79	5	13
52	Mwinilunga	259	6	-	15	152	483	4	6	71	9	14
53	Solwezi	1,869	351	55	124	2,505	4,557	27	87	740	98	115
54	Zambezi	89	1	119	5	84	219	3	8	46	10	21
55	Choma	295	7	13	18	283	1,075	63	65	938	109	172
56	Gwembe	23	1	1	-	25	80	4	12	61	11	13
57	Itezhi-tezhi	77	-	1	5	70	342	3	30	206	12	116
58	Kalomo	112	5	10	8	131	468	15	31	437	70	67
59	Kazungula	70	1	8	3	55	219	4	23	154	16	28
60	Livingstone	855	26	25	21	845	3,031	80	164	2,309	276	436
61	Mazabuka	475	8	30	59	435	1,538	61	89	1,457	226	281
62	Monze	189	11	5	35	208	657	44	70	551	63	129
63	Namwala	65	-	-	6	62	224	9	15	124	29	36
64	Siavonga	134	4	4	7	189	484	26	41	509	88	82
65	Sinazongwe	76	2	8	5	67	270	17	25	160	18	31
66	Kalabo	25	-	-	-	37	119	1	2	34	3	3
67	Kaoma	182	7	2	16	247	734	17	57	359	37	46
68	Lukulu	36	2	3	1	40	104	3	2	34	8	3
69	Mongu	222	7	5	4	288	783	15	26	309	45	54
70	Senanga	151	1	9	1	72	197	4	6	65	8	20
71	Sesheke	48	58	2	3	76	238	1	20	119	11	31
72	Shang'ombo	20	-	54	-	22	41	5	2	29	1	5
Total		185,396	58,151	80,235	71,354	197,102	466,747	108,673	105,934	512,922	253,023	327,261

Table B6: District of Birth by District of Enumeration, Lifetime Migration 2010 (Cont'd)

District Code	District of Enumeration	District of Birth										
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Chibombo	50	174	1,186	56	242	595	36	190	99	351	1,726
2	Kabwe	51	140	1,063	153	654	1,839	73	473	258	1,217	390
3	Kapiri Mposhi	28	85	372	108	284	1,065	64	332	133	663	381
4	Mkushi	7	135	217	29	188	551	33	114	78	341	187
5	Mumbwa	2	60	325	30	173	319	25	142	42	156	666
6	Serenje	9	11	66	32	82	485	37	61	81	541	54
7	Chililabombwe	9	24	154	71	758	1,249	47	527	279	745	52
8	Chingola	21	57	426	140	1,721	2,673	58	1,165	521	1,474	62
9	Kalulushi	18	45	247	120	712	1,656	36	495	362	1,037	53
10	Kitwe	102	197	1,672	526	3,527	9,777	313	2,424	1,493	5,726	245
11	Luanshya	23	50	610	89	963	2,033	61	600	320	1,015	54
12	Lufwanyama	8	11	60	22	117	327	40	71	47	156	26
13	Masaiti	2	26	133	47	189	653	39	85	77	215	100
14	Mpongwe	2	10	116	20	265	391	28	102	54	210	97
15	Mufulira	28	33	270	159	1,443	4,735	153	1,194	571	1,706	74
16	Ndola	55	190	1,766	378	2,419	8,801	588	1,659	914	3,220	234
17	Chadiza	106	69	382	7	16	25	5	7	6	9	85
18	Chama	48	89	165	3	4	47	3	5	2	5	14
19	Chipata	2,250	602	3,931	24	162	434	17	74	56	104	272
20	Katete	794	267	3,470	1	26	100	11	19	4	14	207
21	Lundazi	518	147	699	12	42	99	3	33	16	36	101
22	Mambwe	46,335	87	712	-	15	59	1	6	2	11	36
23	Nyimba	89	65,897	3,778	11	23	35	3	17	25	16	152
24	Petauke	372	2,099	253,965	6	40	117	3	13	3	20	175
25	Chienge	-	-	4	90,262	1,391	797	82	1,163	4,191	223	10
26	Kawambwa	4	2	13	513	110,542	1,905	88	2,749	2,140	672	20
27	Mansa	6	24	63	573	3,664	166,062	919	4,786	2,041	6,547	49
28	Milenge	-	1	8	49	171	1,806	33,752	172	173	2,384	8
29	Mwense	4	5	14	243	2,194	3,231	136	100,716	1,258	512	28
30	Nchelenge	3	1	19	5,679	8,487	2,575	134	6,398	110,063	620	29
31	Samfya	-	6	20	704	589	3,313	666	478	388	169,389	31
32	Chongwe	65	872	2,644	42	231	644	24	166	92	200	97,937
33	Kafue	79	421	1,873	59	532	1,240	65	535	164	440	2,919
34	Luangwa	2	89	124	1	23	35	1	11	9	12	277
35	Lusaka	1,058	5,714	25,480	903	5,510	15,498	590	3,375	2,162	4,844	13,508
36	Chilubi	-	-	15	23	35	148	15	15	7	907	16
37	Chinsali	-	3	33	8	71	177	10	20	29	64	41
38	Isoka	5	3	39	3	27	134	2	10	14	45	12
39	Kaputa	2	2	8	7,526	523	404	54	474	1,313	93	32
40	Kasama	13	32	102	96	491	1,302	27	204	143	270	49
41	Luwingu	2	4	16	28	333	726	43	332	78	781	24
42	Mbala	1	13	19	24	104	251	9	36	57	85	62
43	Mpika	62	4	125	59	230	516	27	80	64	323	71
44	Mporokoso	-	2	7	21	666	255	19	49	112	63	29
45	Mpulungu	4	2	23	24	82	177	9	56	40	51	18
46	Mungwi	2	6	17	19	74	183	8	29	21	37	32
47	Nakonde	7	5	41	24	79	337	5	41	40	93	45
48	Chavuma	-	2	2	2	5	10	3	3	1	1	10
49	Kabompo	12	2	9	1	9	29	1	7	8	10	18
50	Kasempa	4	3	17	5	23	56	4	11	4	26	21
51	Mufumbwe	6	3	4	-	12	24	6	7	-	7	19
52	Mwinilunga	1	3	19	3	20	40	4	10	5	20	6
53	Solwezi	21	20	107	74	362	952	35	201	125	197	84
54	Zambezi	2	4	5	1	17	17	-	-	6	5	4
55	Choma	11	16	207	13	82	203	20	77	27	51	173
56	Gwembe	-	2	18	7	25	44	7	38	7	20	18
57	Itezhi-tezhi	1	12	45	19	40	112	5	35	14	89	55
58	Kalomo	2	7	93	10	22	78	17	14	4	30	171
59	Kazungula	2	1	30	-	13	39	6	11	12	16	31
60	Livingstone	59	48	687	43	179	561	28	225	103	132	190
61	Mazabuka	22	43	360	55	164	350	14	240	39	237	373
62	Monze	6	25	139	5	75	204	3	76	18	61	148
63	Namwala	3	11	21	8	68	66	3	28	10	53	47
64	Siavonga	9	20	122	14	46	192	9	245	28	75	188
65	Sinazongwe	5	2	39	19	51	98	12	35	19	46	36
66	Kalabo	-	2	5	137	8	12	2	3	1	3	52
67	Kaoma	4	9	65	18	202	178	26	21	19	47	64
68	Lukulu	-	2	3	3	4	66	-	4	-	2	13
69	Mongu	25	16	44	23	35	138	158	28	11	29	113
70	Senanga	-	1	5	10	8	36	4	61	10	6	13
71	Sesheke	2	1	18	10	23	57	3	4	82	22	23
72	Shang'ombo	3	-	3	6	5	5	2	3	1	65	8
Total		52,446	77,971	308,559	109,413	151,612	243,348	38,734	133,090	130,596	208,893	122,568

Table B6: District of Birth by District of Enumeration, Lifetime Migration 2010 (Cont'd)											
District Code	District of Enumeration	District of Birth									
		33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	Chibombo	1,275	294	19,426	169	690	707	135	1,166	245	592
2	Kabwe	815	150	11,430	510	1,706	1,287	266	3,913	872	1,507
3	Kapiri Mposhi	670	91	7,077	200	2,112	1,636	288	3,321	570	1,848
4	Mkushi	225	45	2,650	31	1,023	817	283	1,309	186	1,116
5	Mumbwa	1,273	117	11,793	185	238	196	70	607	143	253
6	Serenje	99	15	1,418	26	360	288	57	650	115	365
7	Chililabombwe	85	10	1,934	192	572	1,116	151	1,083	919	431
8	Chingola	234	33	4,323	269	1,044	1,802	284	2,351	1,759	978
9	Kalulushi	101	47	2,241	147	831	1,005	142	1,550	983	601
10	Kitwe	599	128	14,587	757	3,066	3,509	686	7,867	5,262	2,652
11	Luanshya	190	31	3,600	282	1,208	1,092	124	2,377	1,099	785
12	Lufwanyama	37	6	620	20	106	202	50	248	199	97
13	Masaiti	69	34	1,274	33	420	224	26	507	132	175
14	Mpongwe	71	15	1,149	29	188	156	44	413	193	146
15	Mufulira	169	23	3,151	163	843	786	218	1,940	1,518	683
16	Ndola	596	151	15,015	729	3,409	3,030	481	8,231	2,118	2,827
17	Chadiza	37	29	1,419	6	13	19	5	40	4	19
18	Chama	51	4	890	5	394	870	16	81	26	27
19	Chipata	390	219	14,089	11	176	267	46	765	70	173
20	Katete	171	62	5,424	5	32	70	19	170	10	30
21	Lundazi	163	41	4,297	3	66	175	28	185	22	81
22	Mambwe	71	13	1,640	2	14	39	4	62	18	24
23	Nyimba	86	347	3,497	6	20	16	5	71	13	33
24	Petauke	215	171	9,336	8	79	67	29	194	19	47
25	Chienge	14	1	279	39	30	25	3,598	251	120	48
26	Kawambwa	63	5	752	41	107	81	137	477	790	148
27	Mansa	116	33	2,606	396	233	276	298	1,505	1,783	408
28	Milenge	10	1	154	23	7	14	14	72	52	26
29	Mwense	82	5	537	18	33	37	86	207	622	52
30	Nchelenge	43	14	690	17	68	34	1,470	372	379	94
31	Samfya	52	6	767	1,368	69	47	38	295	678	145
32	Chongwe	1,513	2,767	29,876	81	580	526	87	1,058	131	572
33	Kafue	90,804	738	40,301	136	1,134	993	153	1,868	379	1,354
34	Luangwa	113	19,035	1,520	18	35	24	6	59	10	35
35	Lusaka	10,328	4,693	999,525	759	11,828	8,364	1,974	28,291	3,512	15,214
36	Chilubi	23	4	194	69,295	97	33	55	259	1,013	58
37	Chinsali	132	3	1,665	249	122,268	1,995	113	2,186	277	455
38	Isoka	54	52	841	82	2,214	116,239	67	1,086	124	417
39	Kaputa	19	6	313	137	126	129	92,126	863	151	583
40	Kasama	185	26	4,444	912	3,940	1,779	1,564	159,601	2,987	6,400
41	Luwingu	37	3	639	4,750	209	147	101	1,678	96,534	253
42	Mbala	134	6	2,109	376	483	639	297	2,796	244	172,515
43	Mpika	189	22	2,777	270	5,930	1,399	287	4,269	654	1,418
44	Mporokoso	23	4	714	161	216	102	1,012	2,201	1,053	810
45	Mpulungu	42	16	832	57	158	258	1,316	1,917	142	8,529
46	Mungwi	96	6	1,576	94	1,504	447	211	8,359	352	1,969
47	Nakonde	103	11	1,563	68	1,908	5,178	308	2,921	187	2,492
48	Chavuma	11	2	93	-	4	3	4	19	7	1
49	Kabompo	37	2	364	2	21	12	11	26	6	14
50	Kasempa	30	6	563	3	15	17	4	48	24	20
51	Mufumbwe	57	4	406	1	9	7	1	22	19	16
52	Mwinilunga	26	3	552	3	5	13	4	49	10	22
53	Solwezi	227	25	4,545	31	217	202	73	682	155	253
54	Zambezi	9	2	382	5	4	10	5	36	4	7
55	Choma	463	50	4,532	37	101	101	23	357	41	163
56	Gwembe	95	7	368	12	16	6	8	21	15	6
57	Itezhi-tezhi	126	25	1,737	39	73	34	18	96	46	64
58	Kalomo	217	24	2,132	4	59	58	37	112	16	47
59	Kazungula	67	4	931	4	17	16	4	61	4	16
60	Livingstone	656	83	9,104	21	271	208	34	856	114	406
61	Mazabuka	1,862	78	5,935	60	145	206	31	463	74	312
62	Monze	436	22	3,015	19	66	51	16	311	47	268
63	Namwala	146	5	1,039	18	48	46	21	95	23	73
64	Siavonga	1,479	62	3,736	7	130	59	30	217	27	102
65	Sinazongwe	134	14	1,057	17	159	26	11	182	36	31
66	Kalabo	56	10	585	4	4	4	-	16	1	5
67	Kaoma	247	26	3,088	7	46	40	12	171	16	48
68	Lukulu	34	7	387	1	7	8	3	22	2	6
69	Mongu	202	18	2,844	2	24	34	15	166	17	73
70	Senanga	65	8	812	-	29	5	4	36	5	13
71	Sesheke	115	7	858	3	16	14	7	55	5	24
72	Shang'ombo	13	1	190	-	-	1	1	9	-	8
Total		118,677	30,028	1,286,209	83,435	173,273	159,323	109,152	265,820	129,383	231,483

Table B6: District of Birth by District of Enumeration, Lifetime Migration 2010 (Cont'd)											
District Code	District of Enumeration	District of Birth									
		43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
1	Chibombo	1,050	178	71	40	249	49	83	168	25	163
2	Kabwe	2,482	638	170	99	599	59	213	239	56	358
3	Kapiri Mposhi	3,137	511	159	62	1,040	41	111	186	48	133
4	Mkushi	1,886	146	70	39	818	8	29	40	23	146
5	Mumbwa	341	128	22	15	77	14	157	493	39	113
6	Serenje	1,339	164	41	26	402	3	28	30	8	48
7	Chililabombwe	512	445	46	31	258	198	313	376	90	530
8	Chingola	972	1,166	94	74	662	104	1,284	1,336	232	2,101
9	Kalulushi	595	508	58	37	258	53	526	651	136	883
10	Kitwe	3,591	2,131	364	149	1,526	167	1,268	1,626	815	2,793
11	Luanshya	1,318	755	84	51	288	45	251	439	93	947
12	Lufwanyama	154	67	10	6	62	45	330	703	69	780
13	Masaiti	241	105	16	17	112	4	76	83	12	193
14	Mpongwe	186	90	18	21	58	13	176	182	39	254
15	Mufulira	791	825	95	48	498	46	438	360	105	522
16	Ndola	3,287	2,009	314	163	1,180	142	636	947	187	1,798
17	Chadiza	30	6	3	2	2	4	5	3	1	2
18	Chama	261	7	3	1	57	2	5	2	3	1
19	Chipata	353	87	34	11	80	26	62	72	10	118
20	Katete	86	32	7	5	7	2	10	11	4	12
21	Lundazi	290	21	16	3	46	-	11	14	10	33
22	Mambwe	484	5	9	1	4	1	4	4	1	11
23	Nyimba	38	25	4	-	14	-	5	6	3	8
24	Petauke	90	19	7	8	17	4	11	13	5	30
25	Chienge	42	391	17	5	12	1	2	1	1	7
26	Kawambwa	119	1,019	21	19	24	-	11	14	3	21
27	Mansa	329	648	64	19	161	15	36	22	7	56
28	Milenge	28	16	2	3	7	-	2	2	-	5
29	Mwense	79	95	17	6	25	-	4	7	1	13
30	Nchelenge	100	736	33	2	26	2	6	14	8	15
31	Samfya	266	49	14	4	55	3	14	5	11	21
32	Chongwe	515	238	57	37	178	35	77	138	24	175
33	Kafue	1,368	446	88	53	388	46	215	242	65	280
34	Luangwa	26	15	14	-	7	3	2	1	1	14
35	Lusaka	10,451	4,416	1,687	652	4,766	444	1,591	2,352	560	3,731
36	Chilubi	105	27	9	44	16	-	1	-	3	3
37	Chinsali	1,460	223	69	129	510	2	2	7	2	9
38	Isoka	422	192	58	77	1,664	7	8	10	2	8
39	Kaputa	162	2,736	1,037	39	82	-	3	4	4	15
40	Kasama	2,882	6,298	1,057	6,837	1,814	9	29	52	13	57
41	Luwingu	345	702	77	73	98	2	2	2	1	6
42	Mbala	635	884	3,331	558	946	-	3	12	2	9
43	Mpika	153,983	486	158	253	1,072	2	19	27	7	39
44	Mporokoso	304	83,475	298	98	127	1	1	4	2	7
45	Mpulungu	283	1,484	72,089	193	527	2	4	6	3	7
46	Mungwi	779	751	297	118,029	698	-	9	5	-	7
47	Nakonde	1,145	268	401	370	90,237	1	6	18	10	39
48	Chavuma	8	1	-	-	-	29,829	376	55	73	98
49	Kabompo	8	14	2	-	5	1,534	70,140	334	750	1,183
50	Kasempa	21	5	3	-	7	157	405	53,166	1,182	517
51	Mufumbwe	17	1	2	1	3	592	4,993	3,136	32,232	1,177
52	Mwinilunga	31	7	2	2	11	95	714	287	216	121,217
53	Solwezi	272	544	64	21	154	891	3,442	7,705	2,247	17,210
54	Zambezi	11	4	-	-	6	2,396	1,473	184	248	381
55	Choma	192	64	23	13	66	23	75	37	7	72
56	Gwembe	37	4	1	-	13	-	2	2	-	5
57	Itezhi-tezhi	62	39	17	-	8	10	80	32	17	21
58	Kalomo	64	13	-	2	12	10	22	12	11	21
59	Kazungula	29	5	3	3	7	2	11	4	1	9
60	Livingstone	388	154	39	15	97	54	140	124	39	185
61	Mazabuka	739	50	31	13	101	12	71	66	23	73
62	Monze	188	41	17	5	32	6	27	34	12	106
63	Namwala	181	8	2	1	16	7	15	4	-	10
64	Siavonga	65	26	34	3	45	6	40	48	17	32
65	Sinazongwe	92	15	6	17	12	4	19	15	-	8
66	Kalabo	9	4	1	-	1	36	6	4	2	12
67	Kaoma	86	16	6	3	15	30	501	251	135	105
68	Lukulu	13	5	2	1	3	132	703	80	40	32
69	Mongu	58	29	4	4	20	29	114	41	131	65
70	Senanga	24	7	-	-	4	5	29	11	5	94
71	Sesheke	36	4	4	1	12	4	18	18	1	8
72	Shang'ombo	4	-	1	-	2	1	5	2	-	4
Total		201,977	116,723	82,874	128,514	112,406	37,470	91,500	76,581	40,133	159,166

Table B6: District of Birth by District of Enumeration, Lifetime Migration 2010 (Cont'd)

District Code	District of Enumeration	District of Birth									
		53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
1	Chibombo	355	146	5,225	729	113	1,103	149	783	7,209	8,894
2	Kabwe	927	378	2,004	148	59	501	85	1,454	1,458	2,032
3	Kapiri Mposhi	471	190	3,215	287	46	599	66	572	3,860	5,682
4	Mkushi	158	51	956	214	9	379	19	178	854	1,817
5	Mumbwa	348	221	3,240	412	730	991	133	695	4,722	5,041
6	Serenje	91	39	217	21	13	114	3	129	142	207
7	Chililabombwe	1,387	401	220	23	6	84	13	139	128	145
8	Chingola	4,008	1,191	543	29	18	151	32	476	403	437
9	Kalulushi	1,368	741	422	23	19	112	37	258	218	319
10	Kitwe	4,503	1,587	1,667	109	55	453	74	1,548	981	1,330
11	Luanshya	846	345	512	30	20	193	39	399	363	350
12	Lufwanyama	2,607	487	625	17	3	107	8	79	182	346
13	Masaiti	268	244	237	4	7	82	11	98	189	271
14	Mpongwe	386	166	1,249	107	11	274	22	112	740	1,219
15	Mufulira	892	535	390	27	16	123	26	321	229	300
16	Ndola	3,194	964	1,926	143	84	687	88	1,779	1,045	1,499
17	Chadiza	21	1	86	7	1	34	-	49	54	58
18	Chama	25	-	31	61	13	7	5	41	49	26
19	Chipata	329	114	671	30	201	178	26	940	655	451
20	Katete	59	10	130	20	5	114	3	179	225	126
21	Lundazi	67	12	132	19	6	45	118	149	148	117
22	Mambwe	23	3	61	3	7	22	-	116	77	40
23	Nyimba	24	12	57	7	4	21	1	116	107	70
24	Petauke	71	14	203	12	15	73	5	391	300	537
25	Chienge	35	1	10	-	3	1	1	13	11	8
26	Kawambwa	61	17	73	1	1	20	3	36	46	39
27	Mansa	340	43	178	16	9	110	1	180	126	127
28	Milenge	16	-	44	-	-	12	1	7	16	24
29	Mwense	59	7	33	-	2	32	3	25	14	13
30	Nchelenge	60	13	36	5	1	20	5	37	28	25
31	Samfya	82	24	47	3	10	23	1	50	41	30
32	Chongwe	348	180	2,774	340	65	702	80	681	2,189	2,027
33	Kafue	687	337	4,286	925	260	1,026	163	1,507	7,521	5,048
34	Luangwa	18	1	39	4	14	12	2	33	69	46
35	Lusaka	7,365	2,374	18,230	1,838	1,073	4,885	885	12,600	13,950	17,783
36	Chilubi	9	-	17	1	2	4	-	17	7	8
37	Chinsali	53	9	78	38	5	10	1	79	59	62
38	Isoka	32	6	47	1	28	18	2	59	57	34
39	Kaputa	13	2	19	-	4	28	2	18	15	17
40	Kasama	205	39	247	13	19	54	27	322	222	197
41	Luwingu	54	13	29	3	5	18	4	58	31	29
42	Mbala	64	7	76	8	3	26	9	108	82	86
43	Mpika	123	24	256	22	11	93	14	186	126	272
44	Mporokoso	52	4	39	1	-	16	9	33	19	29
45	Mpulungu	44	5	40	2	1	7	4	45	19	23
46	Mungwi	65	7	61	1	3	8	6	91	29	27
47	Nakonde	53	10	86	12	29	20	5	108	68	67
48	Chavuma	261	1,910	13	-	-	5	-	19	10	20
49	Kabompo	999	5,332	105	6	12	18	2	88	34	36
50	Kasempa	2,219	382	59	3	4	22	1	46	47	76
51	Mufumbwe	1,941	2,475	51	9	11	18	1	65	93	30
52	Mwinilunga	2,040	500	58	6	1	12	6	46	29	56
53	Solwezi	150,311	3,740	517	36	29	134	24	468	327	432
54	Zambezi	524	66,219	39	7	3	17	7	55	28	40
55	Choma	181	100	198,235	870	181	6,213	304	2,476	2,120	5,392
56	Gwembe	13	7	1,285	44,140	31	148	39	177	596	1,107
57	Itezhi-tezhi	47	93	4,869	216	36,450	2,517	121	514	566	1,918
58	Kalomo	89	27	21,510	985	208	204,150	2,148	2,367	1,333	4,346
59	Kazungula	39	24	3,430	141	65	9,027	72,014	3,921	371	1,144
60	Livingstone	367	280	6,645	313	139	4,619	5,168	65,323	1,908	3,385
61	Mazabuka	166	113	5,871	1,926	120	1,572	187	1,574	167,060	9,159
62	Monze	100	33	6,427	1,375	112	1,090	194	1,002	3,779	155,801
63	Namwala	31	47	7,316	204	758	933	72	505	736	5,144
64	Siavonga	58	32	775	1,799	50	273	39	442	1,970	794
65	Sinazongwe	30	9	3,259	458	47	802	56	400	477	720
66	Kalabo	42	39	86	4	36	24	7	124	181	57
67	Kaoma	361	385	430	53	223	184	27	852	716	347
68	Lukulu	78	1,641	39	16	48	29	6	114	76	50
69	Mongu	242	181	416	26	82	138	24	1,063	404	339
70	Senanga	64	33	103	7	21	50	21	490	289	111
71	Sesheke	76	18	410	24	6	306	310	2,110	346	217
72	Shang'ombo	13	102	41	14	5	28	1	127	178	28
Total		192,558	94,697	312,753	58,354	41,651	245,921	82,970	111,662	232,757	248,084

Table B6: Total Population by Sex, District of Birth and District of Enumeration, Zambia 2010 (Cont'd)

District Code	District of Enumeration	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	Total
1	Chibombo	668	668	382	433	602	224	1,035	362	164	15	288,963
2	Kabwe	355	192	129	281	540	143	1,168	396	248	10	195,119
3	Kapiri Mposhi	309	150	151	125	235	65	462	142	95	3	239,757
4	Mkushi	95	62	44	76	62	26	229	93	34	5	148,288
5	Mumbwa	1,865	441	206	2,903	2,070	408	2,504	1,164	258	126	209,741
6	Serenje	53	21	10	35	59	12	96	33	12	-	158,093
7	Chililabombwe	35	32	32	122	60	7	175	62	31	-	88,383
8	Chingola	99	58	76	129	197	55	447	147	71	10	208,450
9	Kalulushi	80	24	29	90	102	44	273	87	83	2	96,797
10	Kitwe	236	169	227	298	353	178	1,347	478	304	9	501,984
11	Luanshya	56	53	54	92	106	34	392	110	83	2	150,348
12	Lufwanyama	72	28	13	54	49	8	91	32	21	1	74,644
13	Masaiti	49	27	15	29	39	6	134	27	14	6	99,971
14	Mpongwe	187	26	30	57	67	32	133	35	33	3	89,537
15	Mufulira	83	41	38	116	127	30	396	112	62	1	157,774
16	Ndola	324	197	146	371	529	174	1,479	511	337	23	438,740
17	Chadiza	8	14	2	11	25	1	45	10	25	-	100,214
18	Chama	2	2	5	4	16	6	16	10	7	-	98,945
19	Chipata	102	100	64	71	194	32	459	124	77	2	430,209
20	Katete	16	27	8	23	22	6	55	30	15	-	233,642
21	Lundazi	24	22	12	27	57	19	47	22	29	2	304,619
22	Mambwe	15	8	6	8	6	4	46	6	7	3	64,274
23	Nyimba	18	12	5	11	52	10	54	11	8	4	80,553
24	Petauke	26	33	19	24	39	3	98	39	18	-	295,548
25	Chienge	2	3	7	2	10	-	8	4	5	-	105,140
26	Kawambwa	7	17	9	5	22	4	26	13	7	-	128,420
27	Mansa	22	36	20	29	62	14	160	23	35	3	211,126
28	Milenge	9	5	2	-	2	-	8	1	-	-	40,971
29	Mwense	2	19	4	1	6	5	56	17	8	-	115,007
30	Nchelenge	8	8	7	5	12	6	27	5	5	-	143,700
31	Samfya	15	7	5	3	22	6	43	14	18	1	187,534
32	Chongwe	312	766	361	351	477	120	894	343	205	23	180,615
33	Kafue	755	3,042	820	1,613	1,431	514	2,448	816	451	65	217,195
34	Luangwa	14	28	2	14	13	17	58	22	7	1	22,886
35	Lusaka	3,784	4,684	3,909	4,136	6,490	1,445	13,654	3,669	2,004	161	1,690,705
36	Chilubi	2	1	-	-	1	-	6	1	1	-	74,853
37	Chinsali	9	17	9	1	21	1	28	14	6	1	138,487
38	Isoka	2	5	4	3	14	4	25	9	4	-	129,826
39	Kaputa	2	2	7	2	6	-	11	4	4	-	110,635
40	Kasama	38	19	12	25	108	15	165	35	25	1	222,038
41	Luwingu	3	2	-	4	12	3	17	8	3	-	114,439
42	Mbala	12	11	11	16	20	3	61	11	19	3	192,069
43	Mpika	22	18	10	29	68	12	110	33	26	3	191,060
44	Mporokoso	29	3	6	4	11	2	13	6	16	-	96,009
45	Mpulungu	8	14	4	4	17	3	25	9	11	1	90,858
46	Mungwi	2	2	6	12	29	2	33	9	4	2	141,320
47	Nakonde	10	20	9	7	28	22	50	21	12	-	115,470
48	Chavuma	-	2	1	15	39	63	20	16	-	-	33,495
49	Kabompo	8	4	6	105	469	894	271	40	18	2	86,139
50	Kasempa	12	6	-	20	249	39	75	23	16	-	63,410
51	Mufumbwe	10	6	6	672	1,513	239	450	111	27	38	53,526
52	Mwinilunga	10	6	7	10	40	11	54	24	10	1	129,179
53	Solwezi	89	84	76	133	361	160	643	182	87	16	228,982
54	Zambezi	16	6	4	188	145	1,232	198	42	15	7	75,490
55	Choma	1,747	402	3,354	167	280	56	687	290	418	10	237,429
56	Gwembe	84	569	328	26	37	8	67	49	25	1	50,055
57	Itezhi-tezhi	5,322	138	158	1,037	1,098	287	836	259	79	15	62,864
58	Kalomo	1,134	233	2,747	92	194	19	478	250	306	17	249,153
59	Kazungula	228	41	316	116	182	37	407	405	2,240	22	96,822
60	Livingstone	813	428	1,130	624	861	223	2,889	1,879	4,099	84	132,137
61	Mazabuka	1,131	2,978	1,044	1,196	452	236	1,692	1,401	494	189	221,229
62	Monze	1,214	266	520	226	153	46	442	260	206	25	183,465
63	Namwala	73,812	122	203	140	188	23	279	140	93	4	94,414
64	Siavonga	123	67,453	478	102	94	24	264	115	97	2	85,330
65	Sinazongwe	196	220	87,125	77	64	13	237	105	63	2	98,026
66	Kalabo	18	9	6	112,360	528	463	2,486	752	233	367	119,674
67	Kaoma	138	82	32	8,867	119,445	2,891	16,136	4,519	953	813	167,585
68	Lukulu	19	3	2	1,963	1,569	70,976	1,802	411	147	36	81,444
69	Mongu	90	57	44	7,309	4,241	1,585	137,302	4,606	888	327	168,132
70	Senanga	34	20	26	3,168	1,077	353	5,793	100,405	877	1,448	116,980
71	Sesheke	83	32	44	568	507	180	1,631	3,432	77,278	709	91,055
72	Shang'ombo	9	-	6	1,351	234	106	809	3,561	488	75,801	83,563
Total		96,186	84,303	104,590	152,188	148,510	83,889	205,055	132,407	94,069	80,428	12,424,534

**2010 CENSUS OF POPULATION
AND HOUSING QUESTIONNAIRE**

[illegible]

INTERVIEW STATUS

Completed (occupied)
 Non-contact (occupied)
 Not interviewed (vacant)
 Non residential
 Refused
 Other

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QUESTIONNAIRE

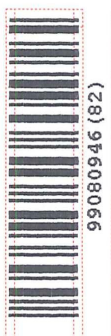
Questionnaire
of

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ENUMERATOR	
Name _____	Date _____

SUPERVISOR	
Name _____	Date _____

99080946 (82)



HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY COUNT				INSTITUTIONAL			
Usual members present		Visitors		Type of Collective Quarters			
Male	Female	Male	Female	Police Cell	Refugee Camp	Other (specify below)	
Total		Total		Summary Count			
				Male			
				Female			
				Total			

Person Number	FOR ALL MEMBERS PRESENT				ONLY FOR PERSONS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD				ONLY FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND OLDER								
	P12 What is (NAME'S) ethnicity?	P13 What is (NAME'S) predominant language of communication?	P14 Where was (NAME) residing in October 2009?	P15 How long has (NAME) been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE)?	P16 Is (NAME) disabled in any way?	P17 What is (NAME'S) disability?	P18 What is the cause of (NAME'S) disability?	P19 Is (NAME) an albino?	P20 Is (NAME'S) biological mother alive?	P21 Does (NAME'S) biological mother live in this household?	P22 Is (NAME'S) biological father alive?	P23 Does (NAME'S) biological father live in this household?	P24 Does (NAME) have a birth certificate?	P25 Can (NAME) read and write in any language?	P26 Has P27 Is (NAME) ever attended school? (NAME) completed?	P28 What highest level of education has (NAME) completed?	
[1]			Record code for district or code for foreign country	YEARS MONTHS	Yes No	Blind Partially sighted Deaf and Dumb Deaf Hard of hearing Dumb Mental illness Speech impairment Physically disabled Mentally related Other	Congenital/Pre-natal Disease/illness Injury/Accident Spousal violence Other violence Unknown Other	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Enter code from manual	
[2]				Same as Head of Household	Yes No				Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No		
[3]				Same as Head of Household	Yes No				Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No		
[4]				Same as Head of Household	Yes No				Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No		
[5]				Same as Head of Household	Yes No				Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No		
[6]				Same as Head of Household	Yes No				Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No		
[7]				Same as Head of Household	Yes No				Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No		
[8]				Same as Head of Household	Yes No				Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No		

SECTION A – AGRICULTURE

SECTION M: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

Please record information on the deaths that occurred in the household during the last 12 months.
Do not forget the children.

M1 Is there any member of the household who died since October 2009?		M2 What was the sex of the deceased?		M3 What was the age of the deceased?		M4 What was the cause of death?		M5 Did the death occur while pregnant?		M6 Did the death occur during childbirth?		M7 Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended?	
		Death Number			Age in completed years. (Record 00 if less than 1 year)								
		1	Male			1	Accident	Yes	End	Yes	End	Yes	1
		2	Female			2	Other Violence	No	2	No	2	No	2
		3	Male			3	Spousal Violence	Yes	End	Yes	End	Yes	3
		4	Female			4	Other Violence	No	2	No	2	No	2
		5	Male			5	Other Violence	Yes	End	Yes	End	Yes	5
		6	Female			6	Other Violence	No	2	No	2	No	2
		7	Male			7	Other Violence	Yes	End	Yes	End	Yes	7
		8	Female			8	Other Violence	No	2	No	2	No	2
		9	Male			9	Other Violence	Yes	End	Yes	End	Yes	9
		10	Female			10	Other Violence	No	2	No	2	No	2

SECTION N: HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

Please record information on the facilities that are available in the household.

N1 Is there any toilet inside or outside this housing unit?		N2 Is there any toilet exclusively used by members of this household?		N3 Is this housing unit owned by any member of this household?		N4 How was this housing unit acquired?		N5 Is this housing unit provided free by the employer, friend or relative of any member of this household?	
1		1		1		1		1	
2		2		2		2		2	
3		3		3		3		3	
4		4		4		4		4	
5		5		5		5		5	
6		6		6		6		6	
7		7		7		7		7	
8		8		8		8		8	
9		9		9		9		9	
10		10		10		10		10	
11		11		11		11		11	
12		12		12		12		12	
13		13		13		13		13	
14		14		14		14		14	
15		15		15		15		15	
16		16		16		16		16	
17		17		17		17		17	
18		18		18		18		18	
19		19		19		19		19	
20		20		20		20		20	
21		21		21		21		21	
22		22		22		22		22	
23		23		23		23		23	
24		24		24		24		24	
25		25		25		25		25	
26		26		26		26		26	
27		27		27		27		27	
28		28		28		28		28	
29		29		29		29		29	
30		30		30		30		30	
31		31		31		31		31	
32		32		32		32		32	
33		33		33		33		33	
34		34		34		34		34	
35		35		35		35		35	
36		36		36		36		36	
37		37		37		37		37	
38		38		38		38		38	
39		39		39		39		39	
40		40		40		40		40	
41		41		41		41		41	
42		42		42		42		42	
43									

SECTION M: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

Please record information on the deaths that occurred in the household during the last 12 months.

M1 Is there any member of the household who died since October 2009?											
M2 What was the sex of the deceased?		M3 What was the age of the deceased?		M4 What was the cause of death?		M5 Did the death occur while pregnant?		M6 Did the death occur during childbirth?		M7 Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended?	
[1]	Male	[]	[]	Accident	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]
	Female	[]	[]	Other Violence Suicide Injury Other Violence Spousal Violence Suicide Illness/Disease Wildcraft Other	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]
[2]	Male	[]	[]		[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]
	Female	[]	[]		[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]
[3]	Male	[]	[]		[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]
	Female	[]	[]		[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]
[4]	Male	[]	[]		[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]
	Female	[]	[]		[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]
[5]	Male	[]	[]		[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]
	Female	[]	[]		[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]
[6]	Male	[]	[]		[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]
	Female	[]	[]		[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]
[7]	Male	[]	[]		[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]
	Female	[]	[]		[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]
[8]	Male	[]	[]		[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	Yes	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]
	Female	[]	[]		[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]	No	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10]

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