

## Preface

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The 2000 Census of Population and Housing was undertaken from 16<sup>th</sup> October to 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2000. This was the fourth census since Independence in 1964. The other three were carried out in 1969, 1980 and 1990. The 2000 Census operations were undertaken with the use of Grade 11 pupils as enumerators, Primary School Teachers as supervisors, Professionals from within Central Statistical Office (CSO) and other government departments as Trainers and Management Staff. Professionals and Technical Staff of the Central Statistical Office were assigned more technical and professional tasks

This Atlas is the first comprehensive to be produced and published by the Central Statistical Office. It was developed as part of efforts by the CSO to increase our understanding of the social economic variables as a basis for action to better provide for the well being of Zambians. The maps in the Atlas provide an insight into the characteristics of the population of Zambia and how conditions vary across the country. The information is useful for evaluating the performance of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Transitional National Development Plans (TNDP). It is the wish of the CSO that those involved in economic management in Zambia will find this Atlas to be an important source of information in designing strategies that will lead the country into a better future. This Atlas will complement the Zambia Social and Economic Database (ZAMSED) that the CSO launched in May 2003.

The 2000 census was preceded by a mapping exercise that was launched in 1998 for the purpose of up-dating the maps in readiness for the census. In order to meet the data demands at levels lower than the districts, the mapping exercise incorporated constituency and ward as part of the data collection hierarchy. This enabled aggregation of census data from the lowest administrative area (ward) to the national level. These administrative boundaries have been converted into digital format allowing the use of spatial analysis using the Geographic Information System.

The success of the Census accrues to the dedicated support and involvement of a large number of institutions and individuals. My sincere thanks go to the Co-operating partners namely the British Government, the Japanese Government, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Norwegian Government, the Dutch Government, the Finnish Government, the Danish Government, the German Government, University of Michigan, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Canadian Government for providing financial, material and technical assistance which enabled the Central Statistical Office carry out the Census.

Finally, we would like to show gratitude to the people of Zambia for co-operating in providing the valuable information, to the enumerators, supervisors, master trainers, district census officers, provincial census officers and to all others who contributed to the collection, processing and compilation of this valuable information in one way or another.

Dr. Buleti G. Nsemukila

**Director of Census and Statistics**

November, 2003

## Table of Contents

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<b>Preface .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>Tables of contents.....</b>	<b>ii</b>
 <b>Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.0 Location .....	1
1.2 Administrative Organization .....	1
1.3 Atlas. ....	1
 <b>Chapter 2: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
2.0 Introduction.....	4
2.1 Population Distribution.....	4
2.2 Population Density .....	4
2.3 Population Growth Rate.....	4
2.4 Dependency Ratio.....	4
 <b>Chapter 3: ETHNICITY AND LANGUAGES</b>	
3.0 Introduction.....	11
3.1 Ethnicity and Languages.....	11
 <b>Chapter 4: EDUCATION AND LITERACY</b>	
4.0 Introduction .....	14
4.1 General Literacy .....	14
4.2 School Attendance .....	14
4.3 Youth Literacy .....	14
4.4 Adult Literacy .....	14
 <b>Chapter 5: ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
5.0 Introduction .....	19
5.1 Active Labour Force .....	19
5.2 Labour Force Participation.....	19
5.3 Unemployment .....	19
5.4 Economic Dependency Ratio .....	19

**Chapter 6:MORTALITY AND FERTILITY**

6.0 Introduction .....	24
6.1 Infant Mortality .....	24
6.2 Child Mortality.....	24
6.3 Under Five Mortality .....	24
6.4 Life Expectancy .....	24
6.5 Fertility .....	25

**Chapter 7:DISABILITY**

7.0 Introduction .....	31
7.1 Cause of Disability.....	31
7.2 Type of Disability.....	31
7.3 Proportion of Disability.....	31

**Chapter 8:HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS**

8.0 Introduction .....	35
8.1 Household Headship .....	35
8.2 Household Size .....	35
8.3 Household Amenities .....	35

**Chapter 9:MIGRATION**

9.0 Introduction .....	44
9.1 Migration .....	44
9.1.1 Life Migration .....	44
9.1.2 Inter-Censual Net Migration.....	44

**Chapter 10:AGRICULTURE**

10.0 Introduction .....	47
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<b>References .....</b>	<b>52</b>
-------------------------	-----------

<b>Appendix.....</b>	<b>53</b>
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## List of Maps

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### Chapter 1

Zambia Administrative Division .....	3
--------------------------------------	---

### Chapter 2

2.1 Population Distribution by Ward .....	5
2.2 Population Distribution by Ward Dot Map .....	6
2.3 Population Density .....	7
2.4 Population Growth Rate, 2000 .....	8
2.5 Distribution of Population in Urban Centres .....	9
2.6 Overall Dependency Ratio by Province .....	10

### Chapter 3

3.1 Predominant language of Communication by Province .....	12
3.2 Broad Ethnic Groups by Province .....	13

### Chapter 4

4.1 Literacy Rates Five years and Older .....	15
4.2 Children Attending School, 7 –13 Year Old by Province .....	16
4.3 Literacy Rate, 15 – 24 Years, by District .....	17
4.4 Literacy Rate, 15 Years and Older by District .....	18

### Chapter 5

5.1 Total Active Labour Force by Sex and Province .....	20
5.2 Total Labour Force Participation Rate by District .....	21
5.3 Total Unemployment Rate by District .....	22
5.4 Total Economic Dependency Ratio by District .....	23

### Chapter 6

6.1 Infant Mortality Rate by District .....	26
6.2 Child Mortality Rate by District .....	27
6.3 Under Five Mortality Rate by District .....	28
6.4 Life Expectancy at Birth by District .....	29
6.5 Total fertility Rate by District .....	30

## Chapter 7

7.1 Disabled Persons by Cause of Disability and Province .....	32
7.2 Disabled Persons by Type of Disability .....	33
7.3 Disabled Persons by Proportion .....	34

## Chapter 8

8.1 Male and Female Headed Households by Province .....	36
8.2 Households Size by Ward .....	37
8.3 Households with Access to safe Water Facilities by District .....	38
8.4 Households with Access to Electricity Facilities by District .....	39
8.5 Households with Access to Proper Toilet Facilities by District .....	40
8.6 Households by Main Method of Garbage Disposal by Province .....	41
8.7 Households owning various types of Assets by Province .....	42
8.8 Housing Units by Type .....	43

## Chapter 9

9.1 Life Time Net Migration .....	45
9.2 Inter-Censal Net Migration Rate by Province .....	46

## Chapter 10

10.1 Households Growing Crops (Map 1) .....	48
10.2 Households Growing Crops (Map 2) .....	49
10.3 Households Growing Crops (Map 3) .....	50
10.4 Households Rearing livestock and Poultry .....	51

## Chapter 1

### Introduction

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#### 1.0 Location

Zambia is located in the Southern Africa. It lies between 8 and 18 degrees South of the Equator and between 20 and 35 degrees east of the Greenwich Meridian. It is a land-locked country covering an area of 752,612 square kilometres. It shares borders with the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Tanzania in the north; Malawi and Mozambique to the east; Zimbabwe and Botswana to the south; Namibia in the south-west and Angola in the west.

#### 1.1 Administrative Organisation.

As at 2000, Zambia had nine provinces and 73 districts. For political administration the country had a total of 150 constituencies and 1,286 wards. Constituencies are administered by Elected Members of Parliament while wards are administered by elected Ward Councillors. A Provincial Minister administers the Province while a District Administrator administers the district.

#### 1.3. Atlas.

This atlas provides a set of maps drawn from various demographic and economic variables obtained during the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. It is a reflection of the social and economic conditions of the Zambian Population during the past 10 years before the 2000 census. The atlas has basically four levels of representation namely Province, District, Constituency and Ward. At the time of compiling this atlas many indicators in terms of percentages and ratios were computed at Province and District levels, hence the dominance of this level of representation. However, the population and household data have been represented at ward and constituency levels.

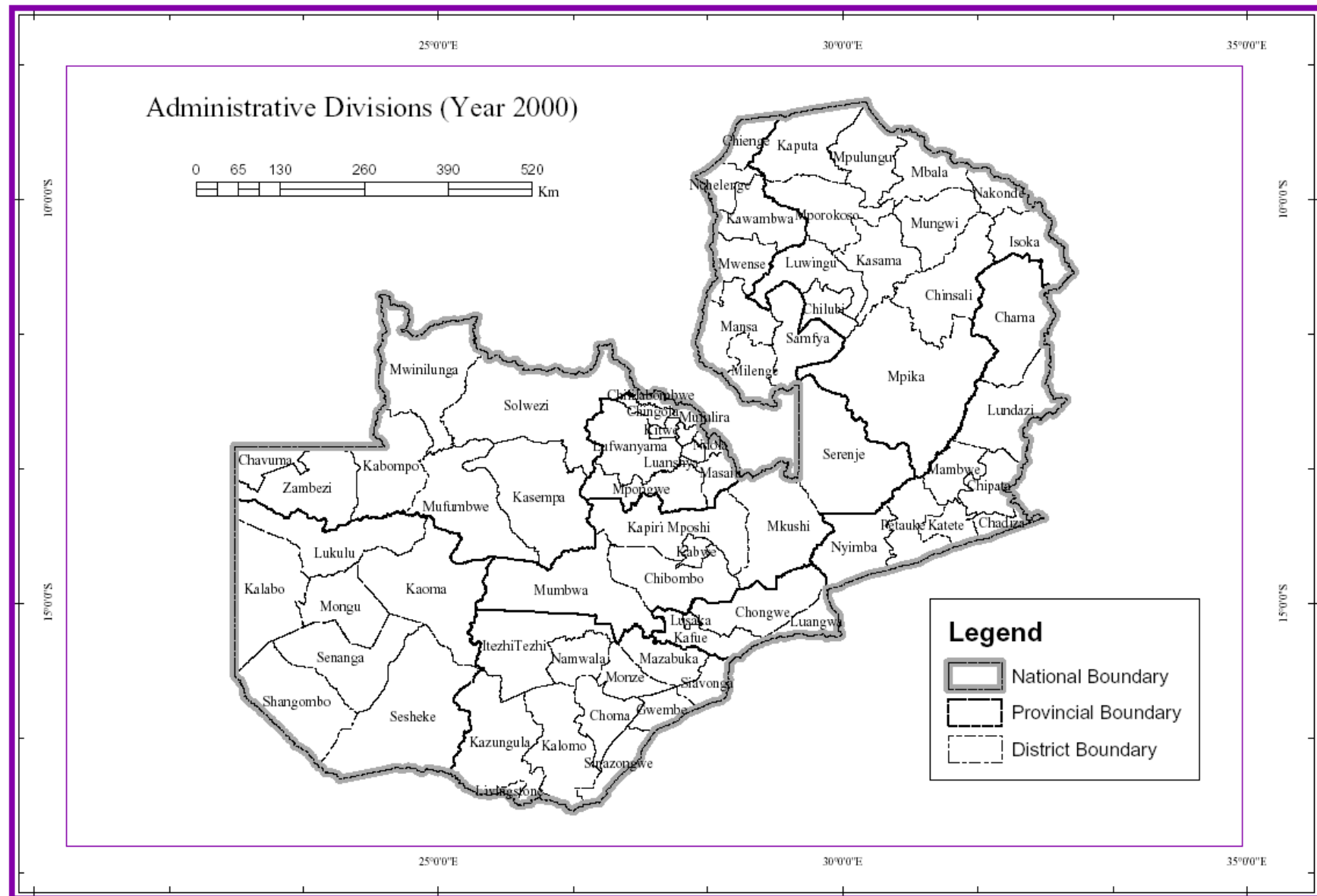
The disaggregation of data at political boundaries will allow for a wider audience to use the maps as shown in this Atlas. Other civil organizations and individuals will find this Atlas useful in assisting design appropriate programme interventions. This atlas is also intended to be used by learning institutions such as universities, secondary and primary schools in order to allow schools understand issues related to population and development.

The following notes are important to help in map interpretation:

- Most maps are shaded area maps with colors representing a given data value range. This means that a province, district or ward will be shaded with a particular colour if they fall within the data value range.
- Province maps have three-category range, districts have six-category range and wards have eight-category range. Generally these category ranges were chosen so that relatively equal numbers of areas fall in each category and the color shift occurs at the national statistic average. The color pattern exhibited by the map provides a quick assessment of which areas of the country are characterized by high or low values for the statistic.
- Maps show statistics at various geographical levels. The spatial variations shown by the ward data can help draw conclusions at constituency levels. The province and district maps allow the reader to assess the importance of province and district variation of the statistics.

The base maps for this atlas was derived from the updated maps from the 1990 Census. The updating was preceded by consultative workshops with various stakeholders like the Electoral Commission, Surveys Department and the Ministry of Local Government and Housing. Rural maps were drawn at the scale of 1:50,000 and urban maps were at the scale of 1:5000. About 16,683 enumeration areas (EAs) were used to organise data collection efforts for the 2000 Census. These were digitised to create enumeration area shape files from which ward and constituency boundary files were created.

The maps were digitised using the ESRI Inc. Software PC Arc Info. 8.1.2.



## Chapter 2

### Population Characteristics

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#### 2.0 Introduction

Censuses of population are useful for social, economic and political planning of a country. They provide a basis for carrying out detailed analysis of the characteristics of persons or groups of the population. This chapter presents population characteristics, which include population density, population distribution, 1990-2000 annual growth rate and dependency ratio for children and the aged.

#### 2.1 Population Distribution.

The spatial or geographical distributions of population in Zambia are shown in Map 2.1 and Map 2.2. Map 2.2 shows population distribution where one dot denotes 100 persons. The map shows that most of Zambia's populations are in rural areas. However, relative to the total population, Copperbelt remains the most populated in Zambia. North-western has the smallest share of the population.

#### 2.2 Population Density

Map 2.3 shows population density, which is defined as the number of people resident within a standard unit of area, in this case measured per square kilometer.

In 2000 13.1 persons were recorded per square kilometer. The map exhibits and Lusaka (3013.1 persons per sq.km) as having the highest population density. Northern, North-western and Western have densities of less than 10 persons per sq. km.

#### 2.3 Population Growth Rate

Map 2.4 shows population growth rate for the 1990-2000 inter-censual period. The annual population growth rate for this period was 2.4 percent. At provincial level Luapula, Lusaka and Northern populations grew at average growth rates of over 3 percent during the 1990-2000 inter-censual period, Copperbelt province grew the least at a rate of 0.8 percent. According to map 2.5, more people are located in Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces.

#### 2.4 Dependency Ratio

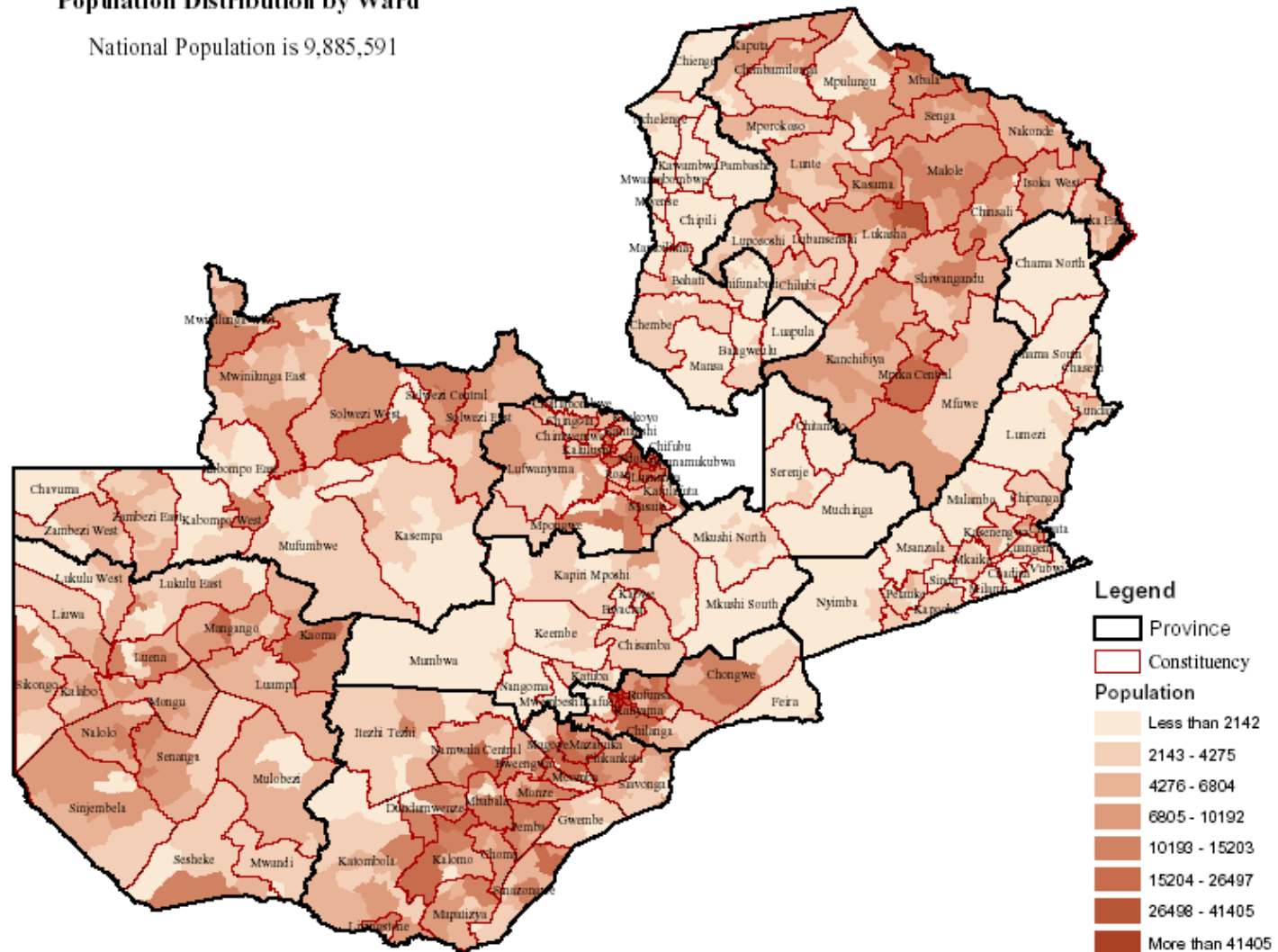
Map 2.6 shows the overall dependency ratio and the aged dependency ratio. The overall dependency ratio of 2000 census was 96 per 100 persons in the working group. Map 2.6.1 shows that Copperbelt and Lusaka, are the only provinces with child dependency ratio of less than 81.8 per 100 persons; Most have more than 88.6 per 100 persons in the working group. Map 2.6.2 shows that aged people are mostly found in Eastern, North-western and Western Provinces.

The age dependency ratio, which is the ratio of children aged 0-14 years and persons aged 65 years and older per 100 persons in the working age group of 15-64 years old, is exhibited in the two inserts (Map 2.6.1 and Map 2.6.2).

The child national dependency ratio was 91 dependents per 100 persons while aged dependency ratio was five dependents per 100 persons in the working age group.

**Map 2.1 Population Distribution by Ward**

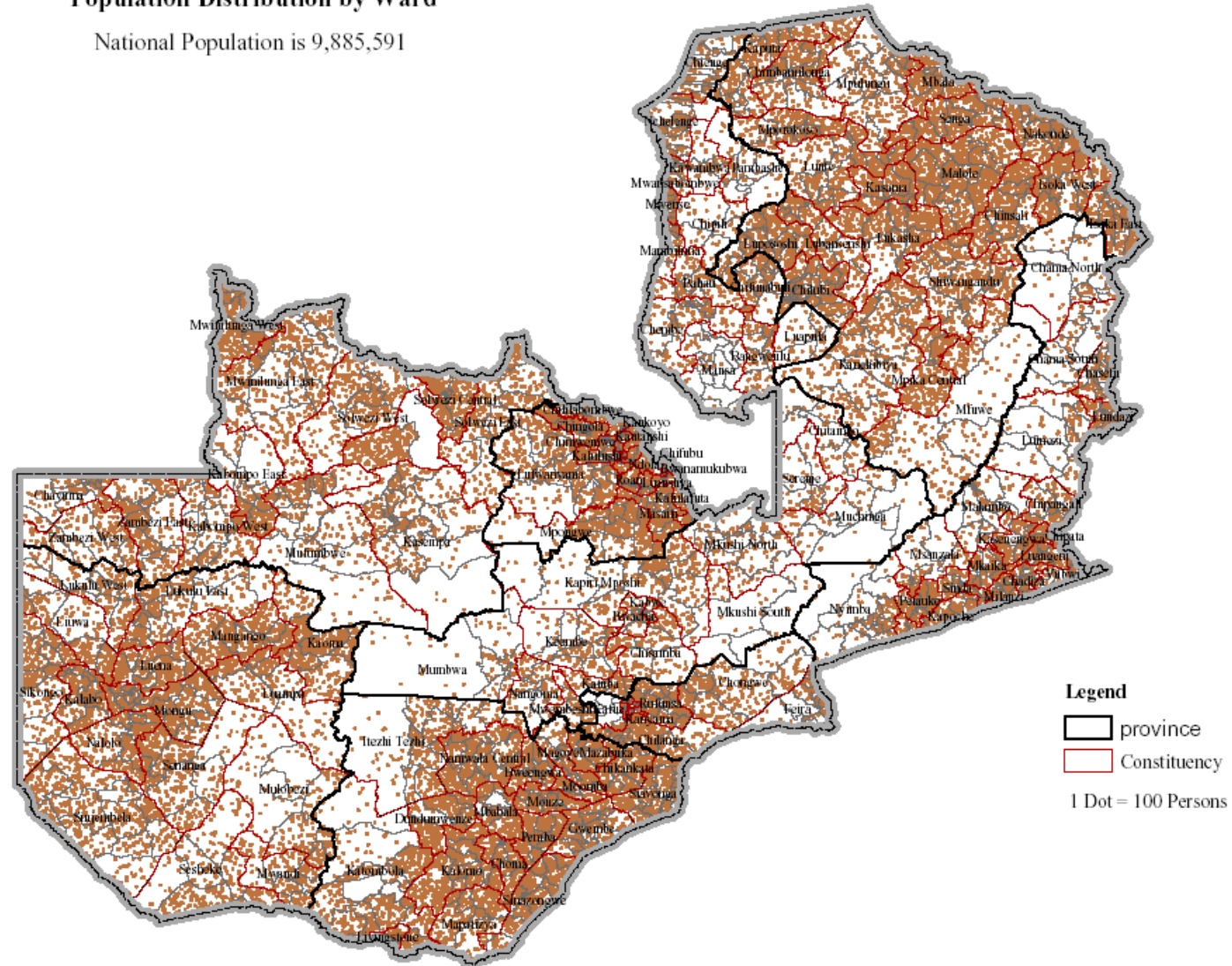
National Population is 9,885,591



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Map 2.2 Population Distribution by Ward**

National Population is 9,885,591

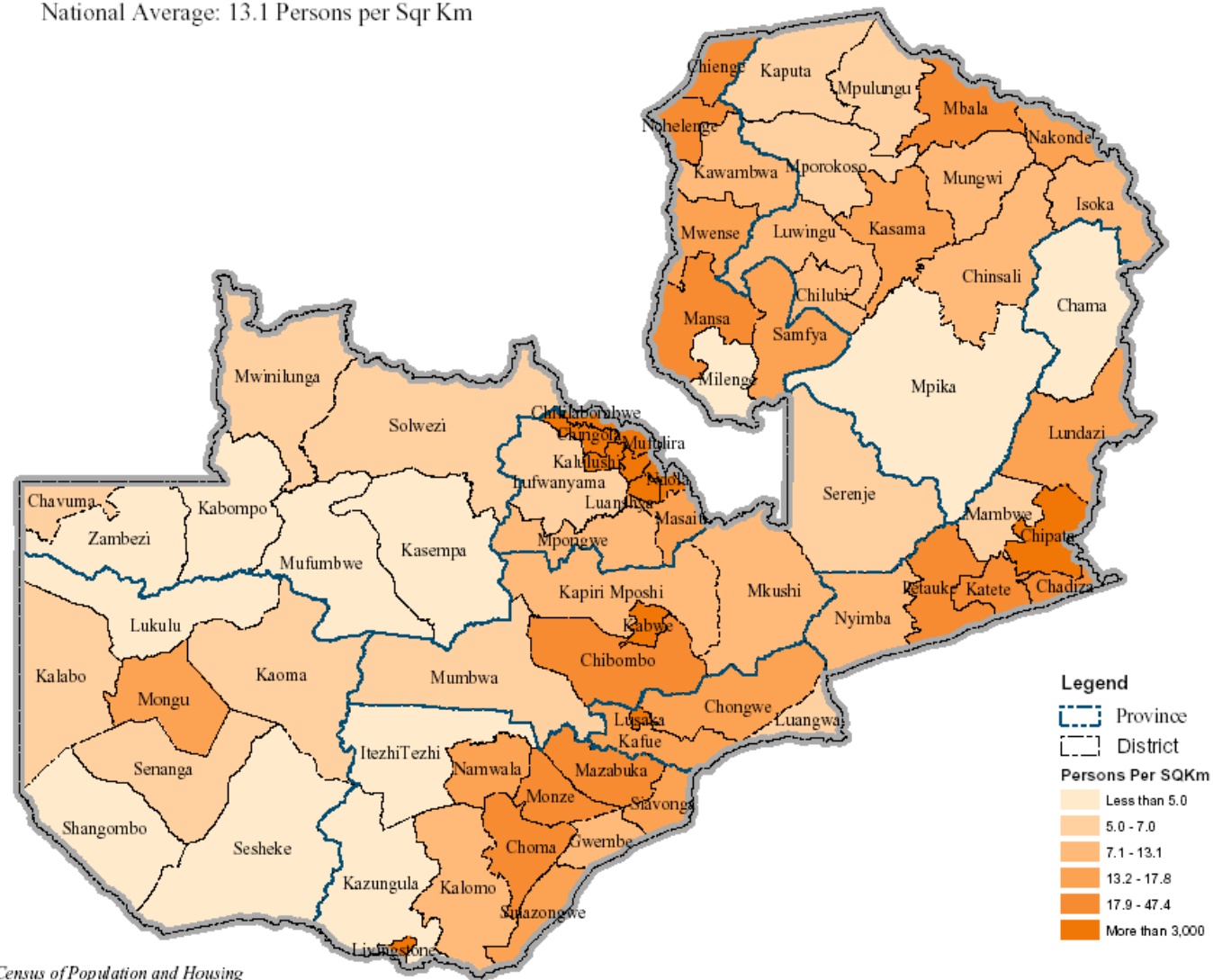


Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

### Map 2.3

## Population Density

National Average: 13.1 Persons per Sqr Km

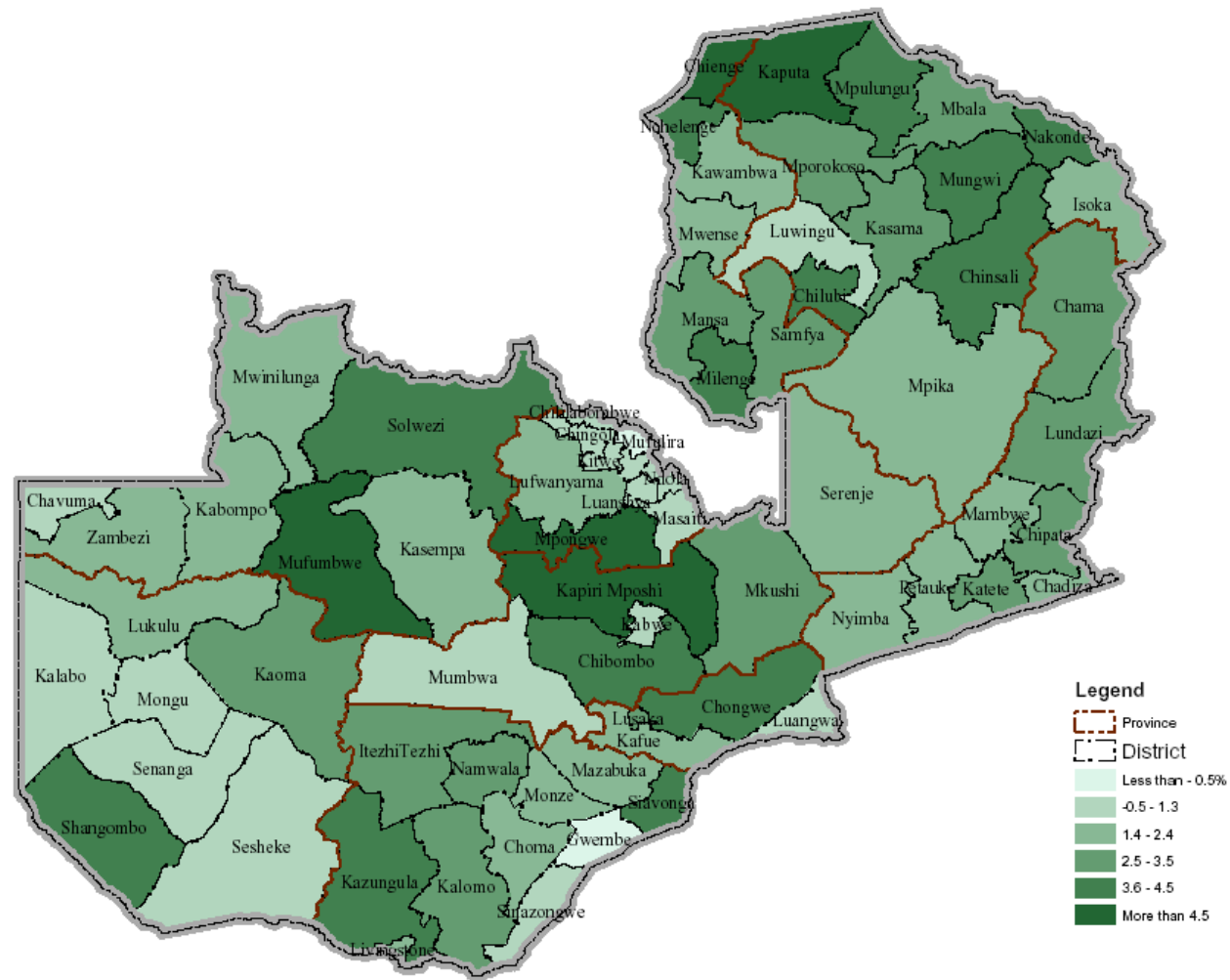


Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Map 2.4

**Annual Population Growth Rate, 1990 - 2000**

National Average Annual Growth Rate is 2.4 Percent



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Map 2.5 Distribution of Urban Population by Centres

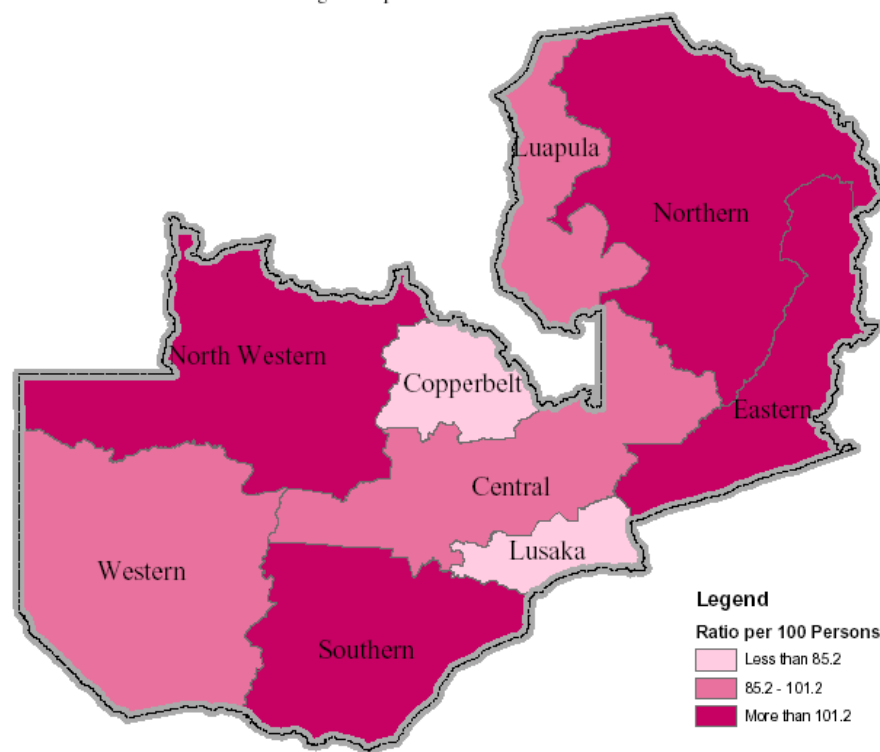


Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Map 2.6

**Overall Dependency Ratio**

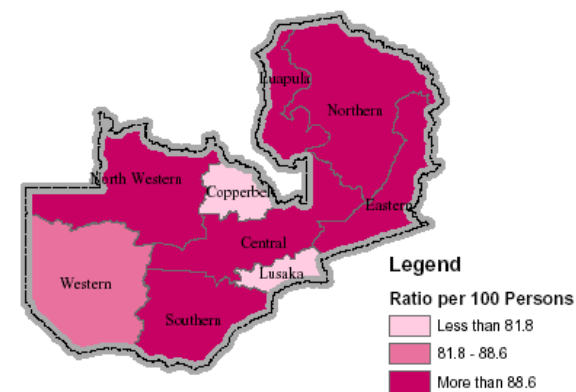
National Average is 96 per 100 Persons



Map 2.6.1

**Child Dependency Ratio**

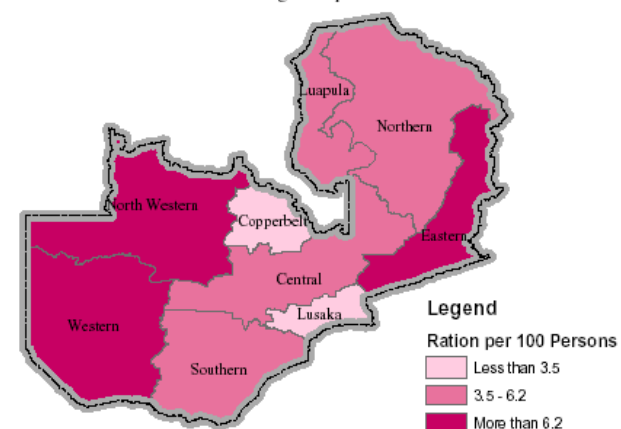
National Average is 91 per 100 Persons



Map 2.6.2

**Aged Dependency Ratio**

National Average is 5 per 100 Persons



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

## Chapter 3

### Ethnicity and Languages

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#### 3.0 Introduction

Zambia is a country endowed with many languages. Officially, there are 72 ethnic groups in Zambia with each of them speaking a dialect of the seven language cluster groups. Though language is not invariably synonymous with tribe it is a fair assumption that the number of dialects of language clusters in the country is equal to the number of tribes.

There are seven languages or language clusters that are used in Zambia besides English for official purposes such as broadcasting (both on radio and television), literacy campaigns and the official dissemination of information. These are (in alphabetical order), Bemba, Kaonde, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale, Nyanja and Tonga. They represent language clusters around which exist several dialects. Although these languages are taught in schools in specific provinces, the official language of instruction in schools is English. The 2000 Census of Population and Housing collected information on the predominant language of communication in the cluster spoken by an individual as well as the second language. The former referred to the language a person uses most frequently in their day-to-day communication. The second language is the next most frequently used language of communication. The matter of second language shows the phenomenon of trans-tribe character of some languages in that other tribes speak them.

#### 3.1 Ethnicity and Languages

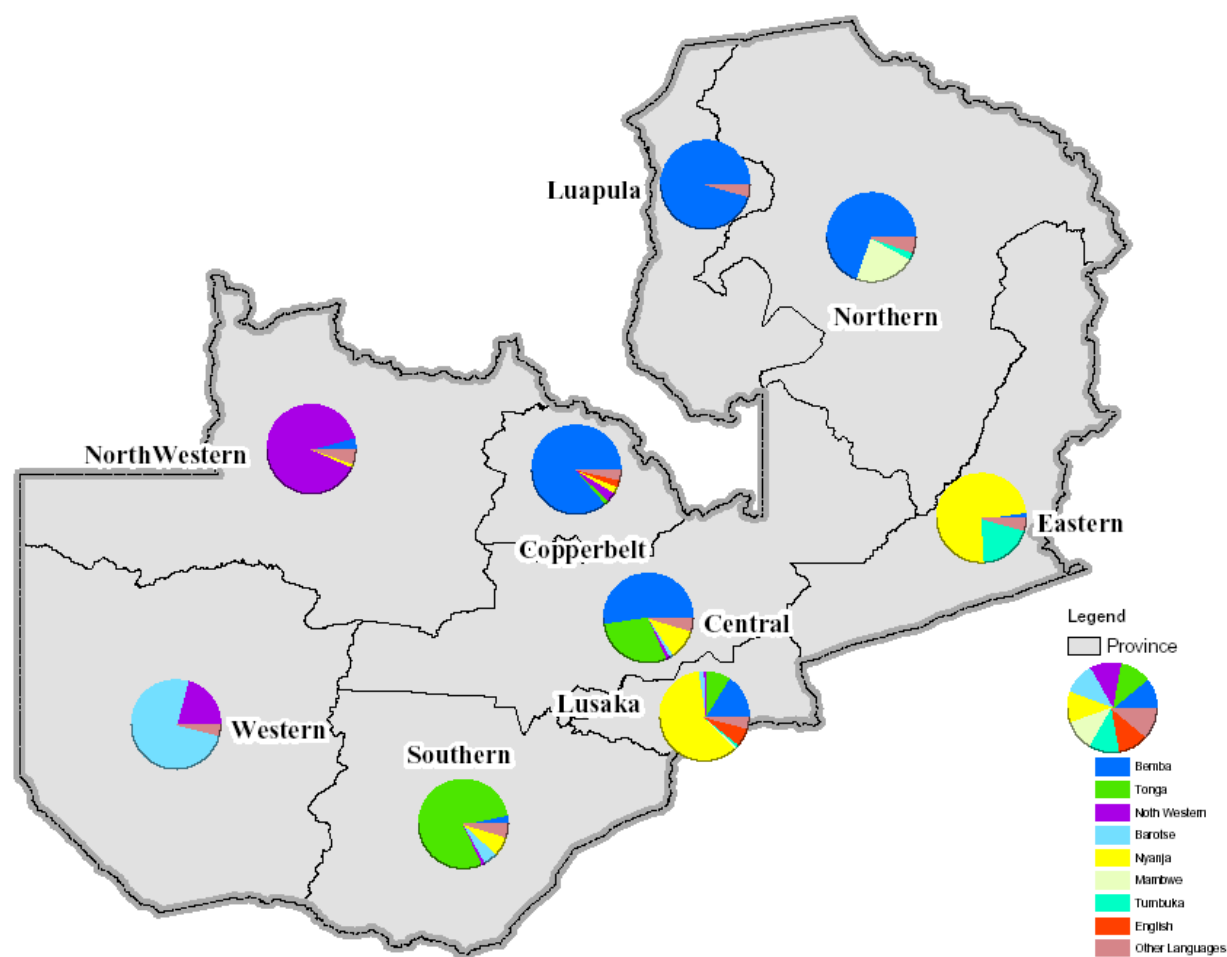
Two themes on Ethnicity and Languages are included in this chapter. These are Predominant Language of Communication and Broad Ethnic Groups, both of which have been mapped at provincial level.

Predominant language of communication is the language which is widely spoken as a medium of communication. Broad ethnic groups refer to broad groups of languages, which are mainly formed by combining languages, which were mutually exclusive.

In the 2000 Census of Population and Housing, seven broad ethnic groups were identified these are Bemba, Tonga, North-western, Barotse, Nyanja, Mambwe and the Tumbuka groups.

According to Map 3.1 predominant languages are specific to ethnic groups and region of the country. Bemba is predominant in Northern, Luapula, Copperbelt and Central provinces. Tonga consists of all tribes of the Southern Province. The trend is similar for other tribes on Map 3.1 and Map 3.2. Map 3.2 shows that in all provinces, except Luapula ethnic groups other than the main one are also found there. For example, while the main group on the Copperbelt is Bemba, Barotse, North-western, Tongas and many others are also found there.

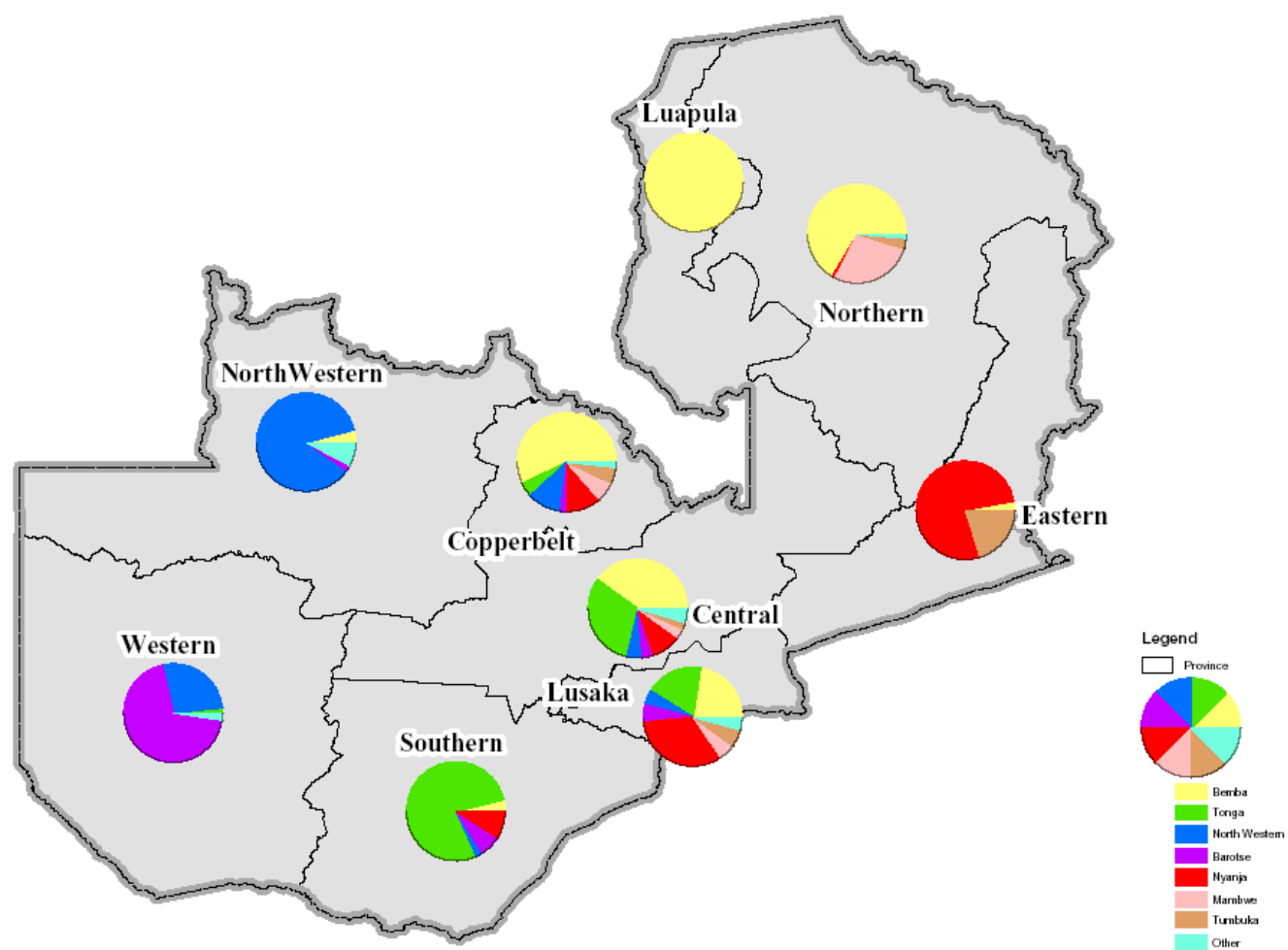
Map 3.1 Predominant Language of Communication by Province



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Map 3.2

## Broad Ethnic Groups by Province



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

## Chapter 4

### Education and Literacy

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#### 4.0 Introduction

A large segment of the Zambian Population remains uneducated and illiterate. Since 1990, 45 percent of the population aged 5 years and above remained illiterate. The level of illiteracy remained higher among female than male population. The problem of illiteracy is more common in rural than in urban parts of Zambia. More than half of the rural population aged 5 years and above has been identified with illiteracy since 1990. Provincial analysis of literacy rates show that Eastern Province has the highest proportion of illiterate population aged 5 years and above, while Copperbelt and Lusaka have the lowest. Nearly all provinces registered very marginal changes in the proportion of the population that can read and write in any language between 1990 and 2000. In general, the problem of illiteracy was more associated to remote provinces than highly urbanized provinces.

#### 4.1 General Literacy.

Literacy refers to the ability to read and write in any language. Generally, literacy rates refer to the proportion of the population aged 5 years and above who can read and write in any language.

Map 4.1 shows that in the year 2000, the literacy rate for the population aged 5 years and above was 55.3 percent.

#### 4.2 School Attendance

Map 4.2 shows school attendance by primary school age population. In Zambia the official primary school attendance range is 7 to 13 years. According to the 2000 census results the national average for school attendance for this cohort was 62.2 percent. School attendance rates were high in Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces both falling in the range of 73 to 84 percent.

Eastern province recorded the lowest in terms of school attendance of the primary school going age group. The inserts show maps for male and female school attendance with the national average being 61.8 and 62.6 percent, respectively. Though no major sex differences were observed, girls are more likely to be attending school than boys.

#### 4.3 Youth Literacy

Map 4.3 shows literacy rates for persons between 15 to 24 years. This is the youth literacy age group; the national average for this age group was 70.1 percent. Eastern Province had the highest proportion of illiterate youths since 1990 while Copperbelt had the lowest.

#### 4.4 Adult Literacy

Map 4.4 shows literacy rates for persons who are 15 years and older. This is the adult literacy category; the national average was 67.2 percent. Selected districts on the Copperbelt (eg Mufulira, Chililabombwe, and Kitwe) have highest adult literacy rates with Shang'ombo (Western) and Chilubi (Northern) showing high adult illiteracy. Despite marginal increases in adult literacy levels, nearly half of the rural adults could still not read and write since 1990. The literacy maps show a similar pattern in that literacy rates are less pervasive among the rural than the urban population.



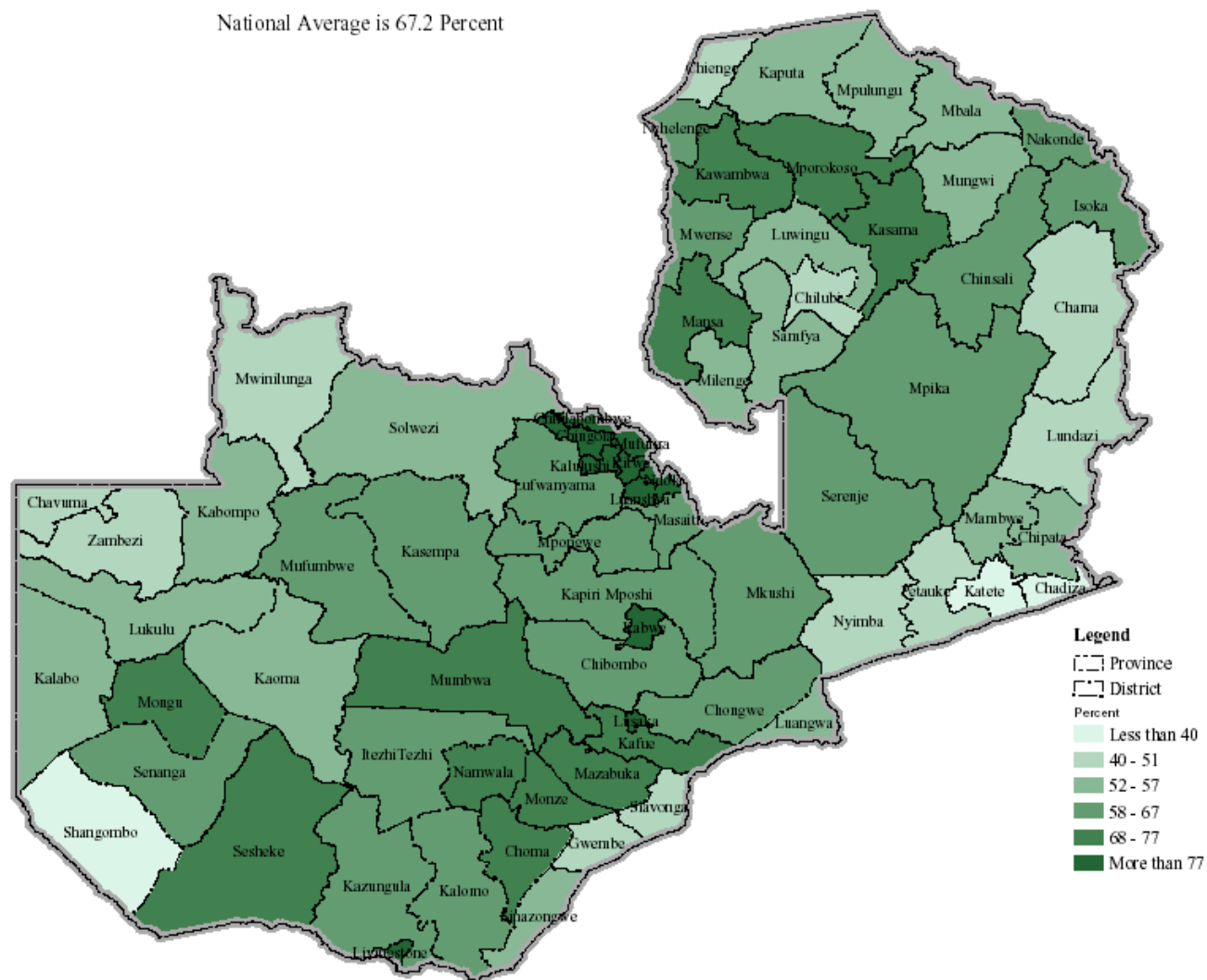




Map 4.4

## Literacy Rates, 15 years and older by District

National Average is 67.2 Percent



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

## Chapter 5

### Economic Characteristics

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#### 5.0 Introduction

Individuals engage in economic activities in order to attain and sustain a certain acceptable level of consumption of goods and services. Engagement in these activities not only ensures a person's livelihood but also equips an individual with the means of acquiring and sustaining the basic needs of life such as food, clothing and shelter. Most studies have revealed that employment levels to a large extent determine the production and consumption levels of any given economy. In a developing country like Zambia, it becomes imperative to constantly measure and monitor changes in the levels of economic activities because fluctuations in labour-force participation rates, employment levels and economic dependency levels have an impact on poverty and vice - versa.

Active labour force is defined as all persons aged 12 years and above of either sex whose main economic activity status is to supply their labour force for the production of economic goods and services. It is composed of the employed and unemployed persons. The size of the working-age population in Zambia has increased by 22.4 percent between 1990 and 2000. The distribution of this population by age shows that it declines with the increase in age, just like the total population declines.

#### 5.1 Active Labour force

Map 5.1 shows the economically active population by sex. The national total active population was 3,165,151. The proportion of males to females in the labour force is generally higher for males across the country. Significant disparities were recorded on the Copperbelt and in Lusaka provinces with higher proportions of males than females being more economically active.

#### 5.2 Labour Force Participation

Map 5.2 shows labour force participation rates. This is defined as the proportion of persons of a particular age group who are in the labour force. The labour force participation rate was 56 percent in 2000. The rate was highest in Western Province at 69 percent. The lowest was Lusaka at 47 percent.

#### 5.3 Unemployment

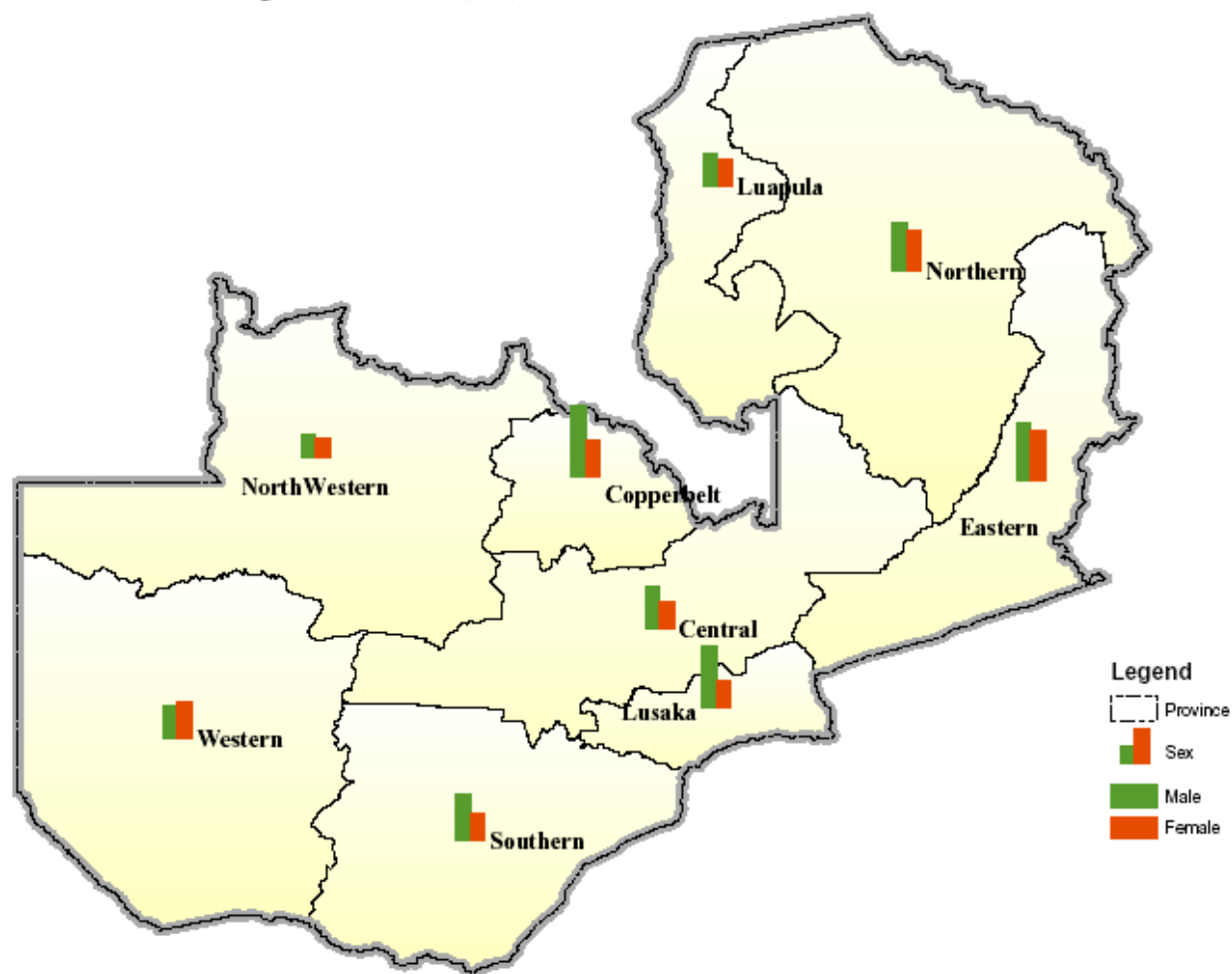
Map 5.3 shows unemployment, which consists of all persons 12 years and over who are actively seeking work or are available for work. The overall unemployment rate was 12.9 percent in 2000. Lusaka and Copperbelt recorded the highest unemployment rates, ranging from 17.6 to 27.8 percent. Western and Eastern provinces recorded the lowest unemployment rates of 5.1 and 4.8 percent, respectively.

#### 5.4 Economic Dependency Ratio

Map 5.4 shows Economic Dependency Ratios. This is the ratio of economically inactive population divided by the economically active population. The overall economic ratio was 79. This means that of every 100 persons, 79 are economically dependant. Parts of Southern, Central, Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces recorded the highest cases of dependency. Fewer cases were recorded in Western and Eastern provinces.

**Map 5.1 Total Active Labourforce by Sex and Province**

National Average Labourforce is 3,165,151



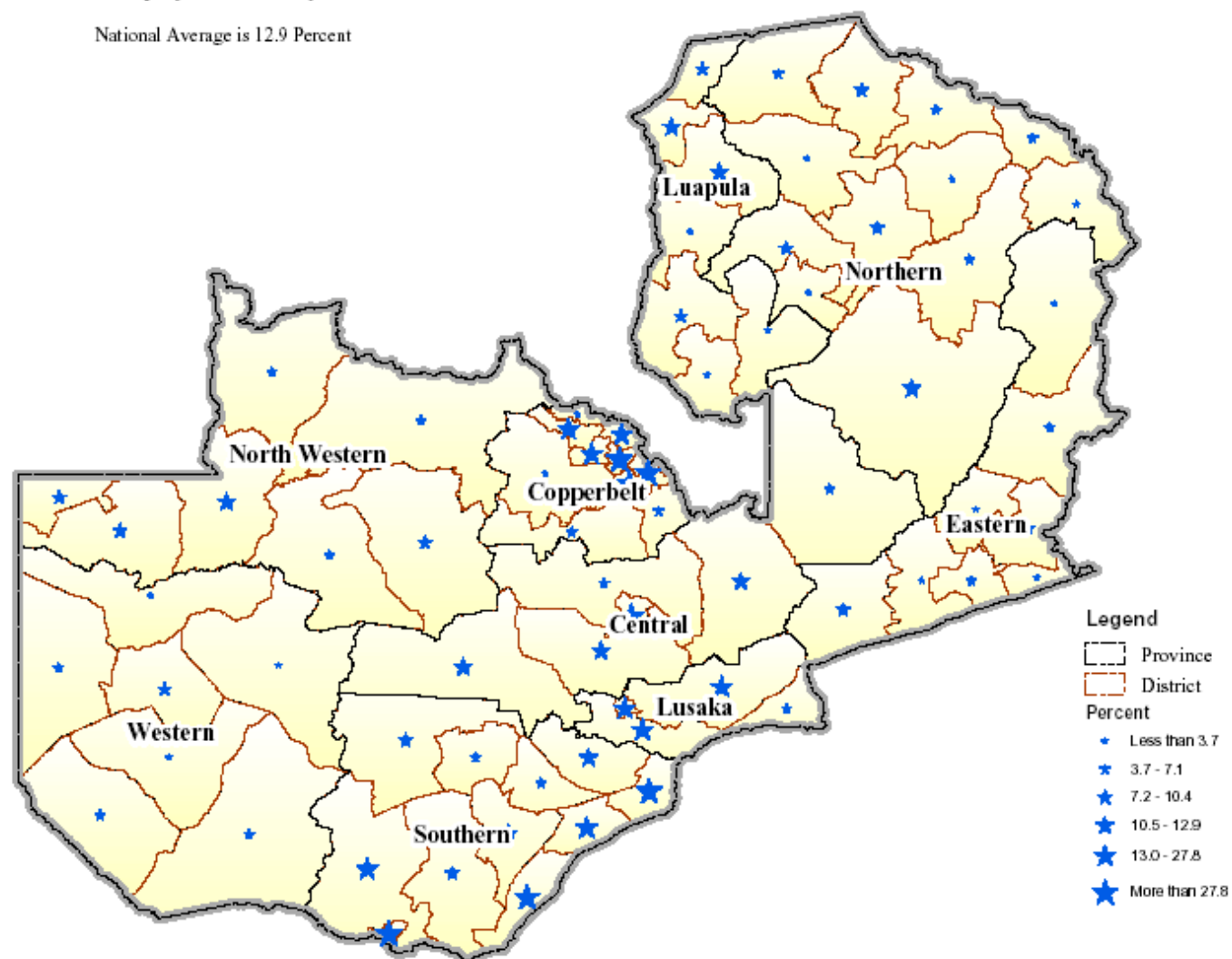
Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing



Map 5.3

**Total Unemployment Rate by District**

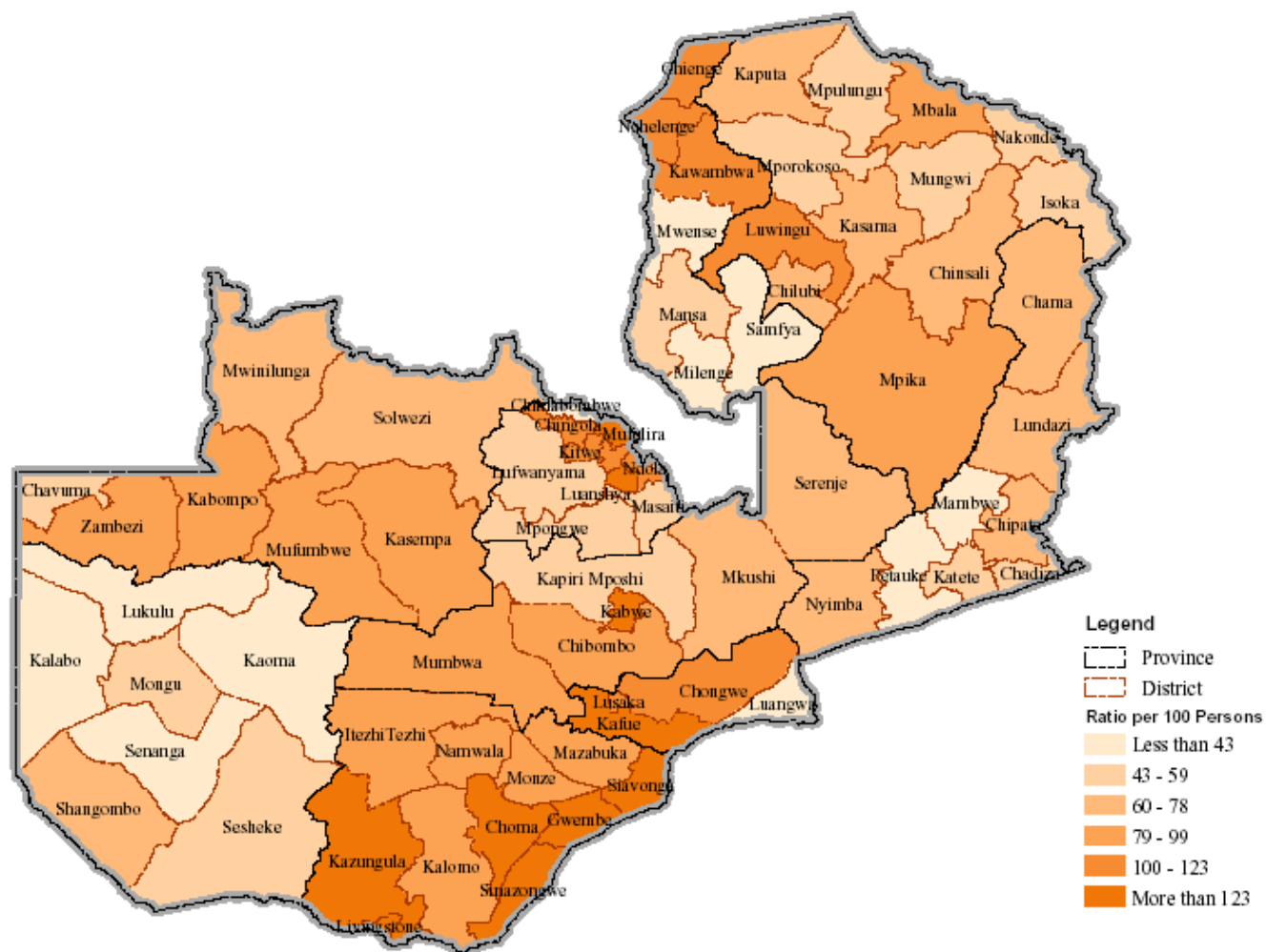
National Average is 12.9 Percent

*Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing*

**Map: 5.4**

### Total Economic Dependancy Ratio by District

National Average is 79 per 100 Persons



## Chapter 6 Mortality and Fertility

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### 6.0 Introduction

Basic demographic information on the number of deaths by age and sex in a population is a critical input for the determination and evaluation of health policies and programmes (WHO, 2002). Specifically, child mortality data are important for evaluating and monitoring progress on governments' child survival targets and intervention measures. Equally important for planning and programme implementation purposes is information on adult mortality. This is of particular importance in the era of HIV/AIDS as the pandemic affects the most productive and reproductive ages (15-49 years).

Mortality refers to the occurrence of deaths in a population.

### 6.1 Infant Mortality.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) refers to the number of deaths among infants aged below 1 year per 1,000 live births per year. Map 6.1 shows IMR by district. The national average is 110 deaths per thousand live births. In 2000 the highest IMR was experienced in Western Province and the lowest was in North-western Province.

Map 6.1.1 shows the rural rate of 117 while the urban rate was 91.

### 6.2 Child Mortality.

Map 6.2 shows Child Mortality Rate (CMR): This refers to the number of deaths among children aged below five years per thousand (1,000) live births per year. Overall CMR in 2000 was 82 deaths per thousand live births. The pattern for IMR was similar to CMR, with the highest rates for CMR being experienced in Western province and the lowest in North-western Province.

According to maps 6.2.1 and 6.2.2, rural CMR (117) was higher than urban (91).

### 6.3 Under Five Mortality.

Map 6.3 shows Under Five Mortality Rates (UMR). This refers to the number of deaths among children aged between exact age one and five years per thousand (1000) live births per year. URM, therefore, constitutes both infant and child mortality. UMR in 2000 was 162 per thousand live births. The rate was higher in rural areas (180) than urban areas (126) (Maps 6.3.1 and 6.3.2).

### 6.4 Life Expectancy

Life Expectancy at Birth refers to the average number of years a newly born child is expected to live, if the currently existing mortality conditions were to prevail for a long time. Life expectancy at birth in 2000 was 50 years. This rate was relatively low in Western Province and Luapula, and relatively high in North-western and Lusaka.

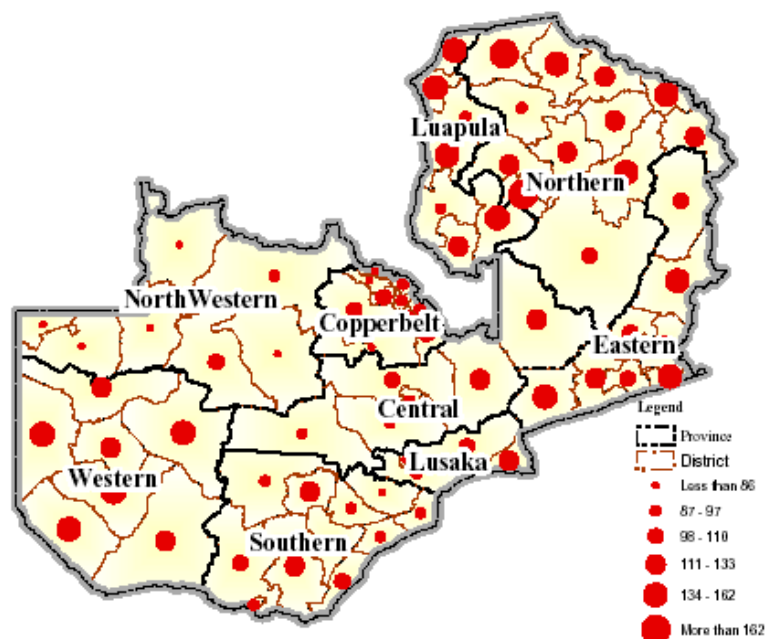
## 6.5 Fertility

Fertility is one of the dynamics of population change. Fertility analysis is important in understanding past, current and future trends of population size, composition and growth. Information on fertility levels, patterns and trends experienced by a country is important for socio-economic planning, monitoring and evaluating programs.

Fertility refers to the frequency of occurrence of live births among women aged 15 to 49 years. Zambia's fertility has continued to decline although at a slow pace. The drop in urban childbearing is the principle reason for the overall decline in fertility levels in Zambia. Compared with other sub-Saharan countries, Zambia's TFR remains among the highest.

Map 6.5 shows Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which is the number of children that a woman would have by the end of her child bearing period if she were to experience the currently observed age specific fertility rates. According to the 2000 census results, the TFR is 6.0. This means that on average, a woman in Zambia will give birth to six children by the end of her reproductive period if current fertility levels remain constant. The TFRs range from 4.6 in Lusaka to 7.1 in Luapula. Copperbelt, Lusaka, and Western provinces have TFRs below national average of 6.0

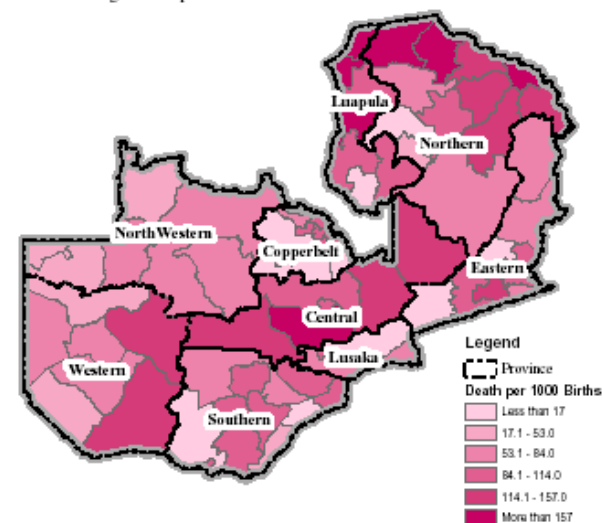
Map: 6.1

**Infant Mortality Rate by District***National Average is 110 per thousand live Births**Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing*

Map 6.1.1

**Rural**

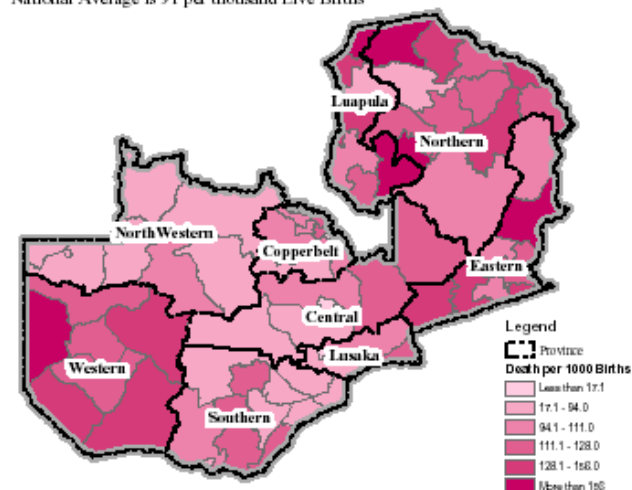
National Average is 117 per thousand Live Births



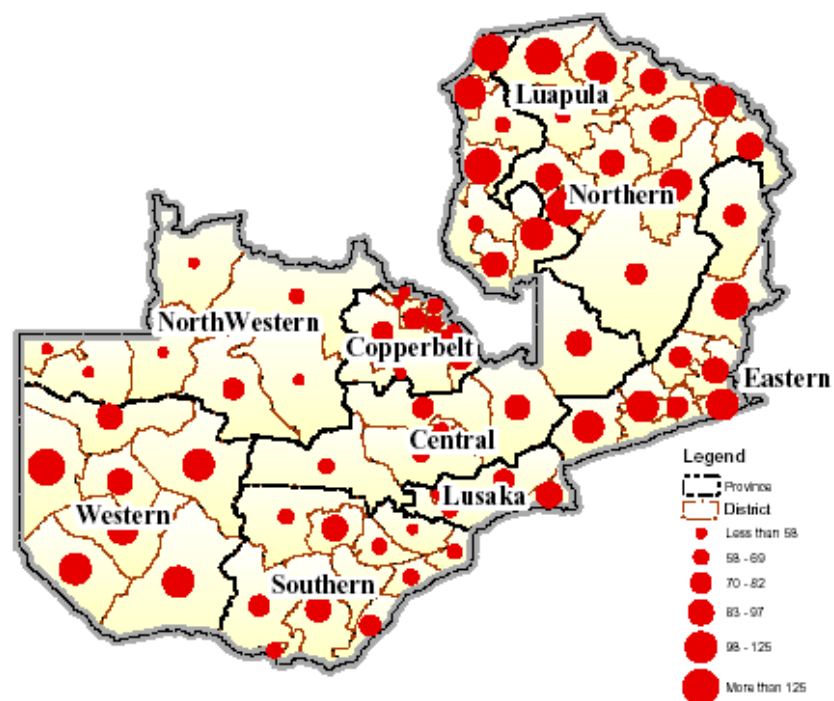
Map 6.1.2

**Urban**

National Average is 91 per thousand Live Births

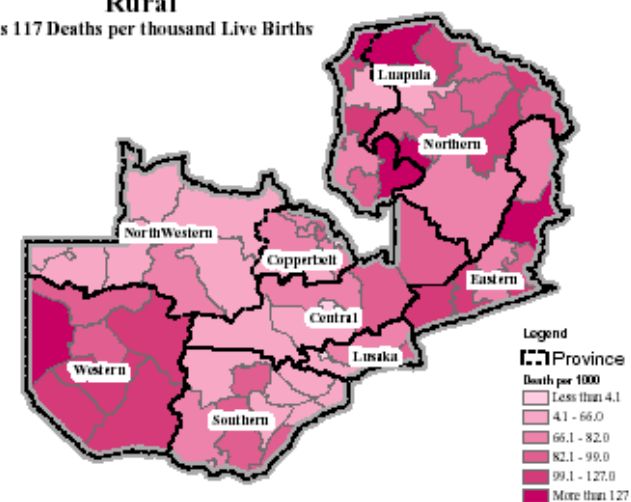


**Map 6.2** **Child Mortality Rate by District**  
*National Average is 82 Deaths per thousand Live Births*

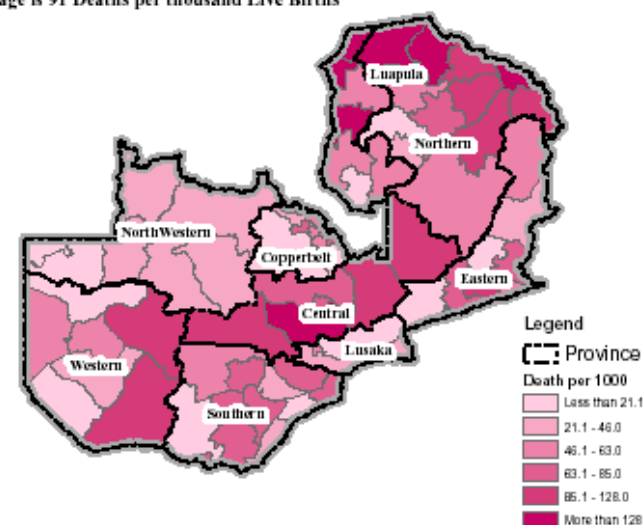


Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Map 6.2.1** **Rural**  
*National Average is 117 Deaths per thousand Live Births*



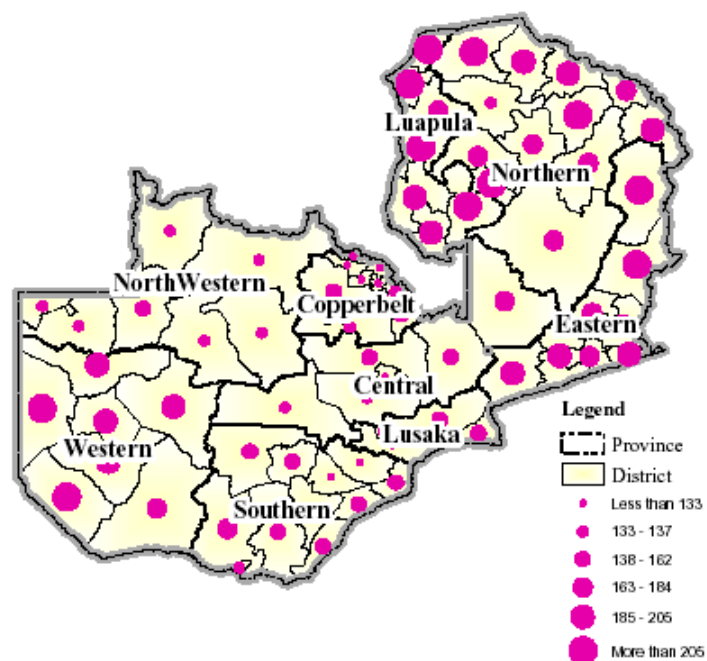
**Map 6.2.2** **Urban**  
*National Average is 91 Deaths per thousand Live Births*



Map 6.3

### Under Five Mortality Rate by District

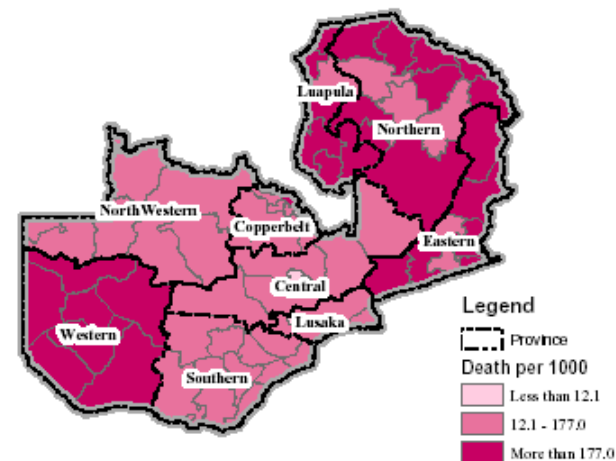
National Average is 162 deaths per thousand live births



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

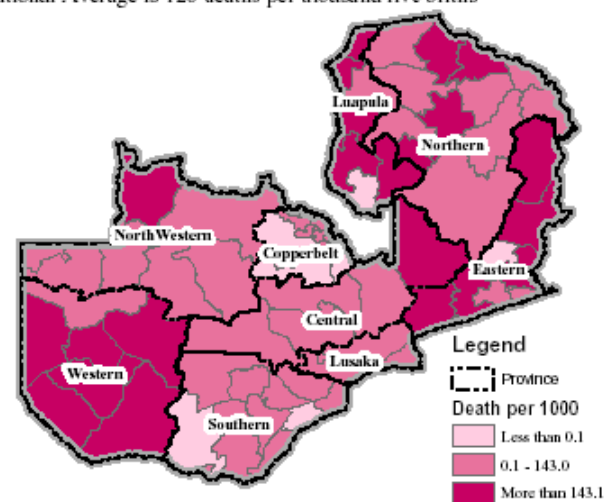
Map 6.3.1 Rural

National Average is 180 deaths per thousand live births

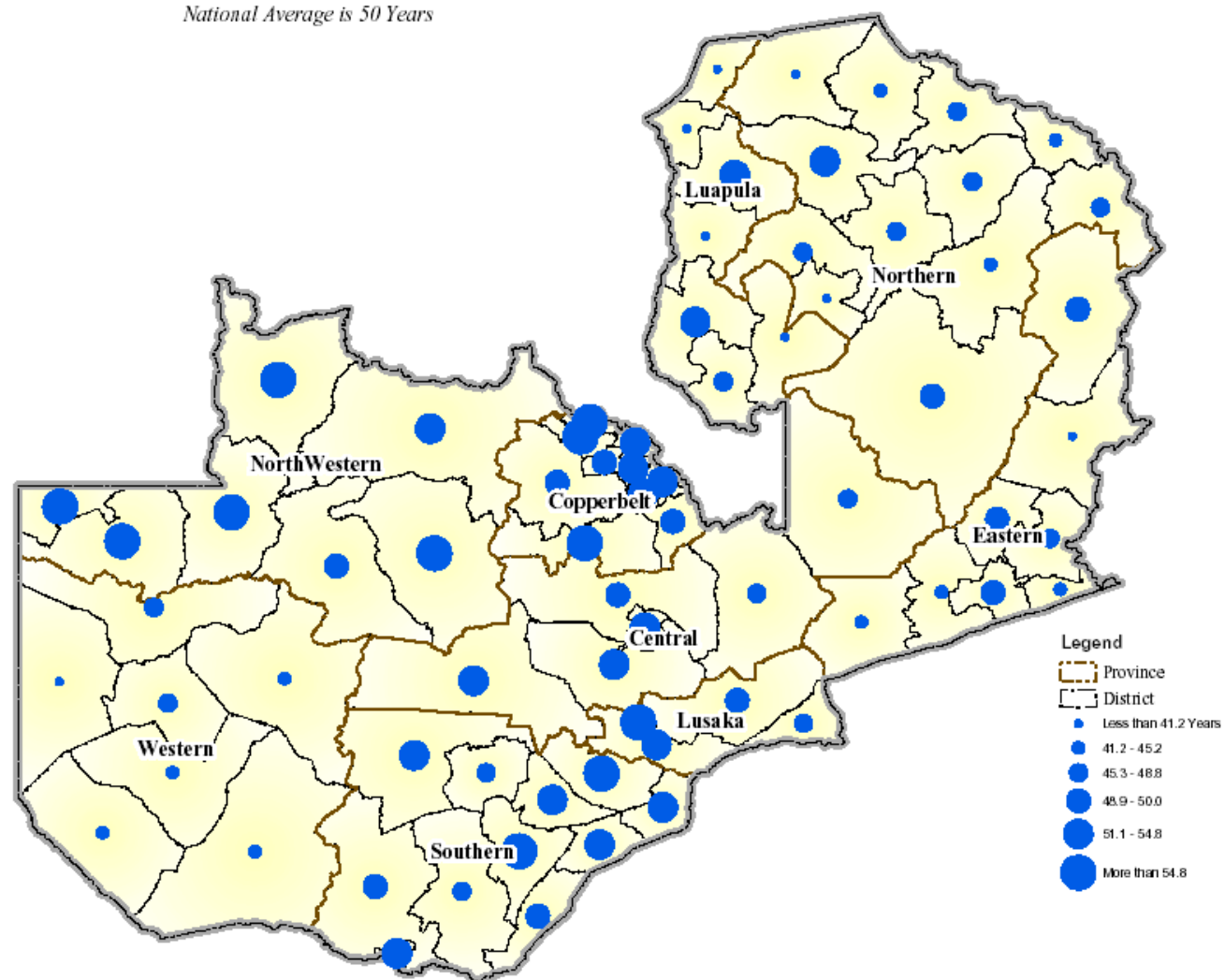


Map 6.3.2 Urban

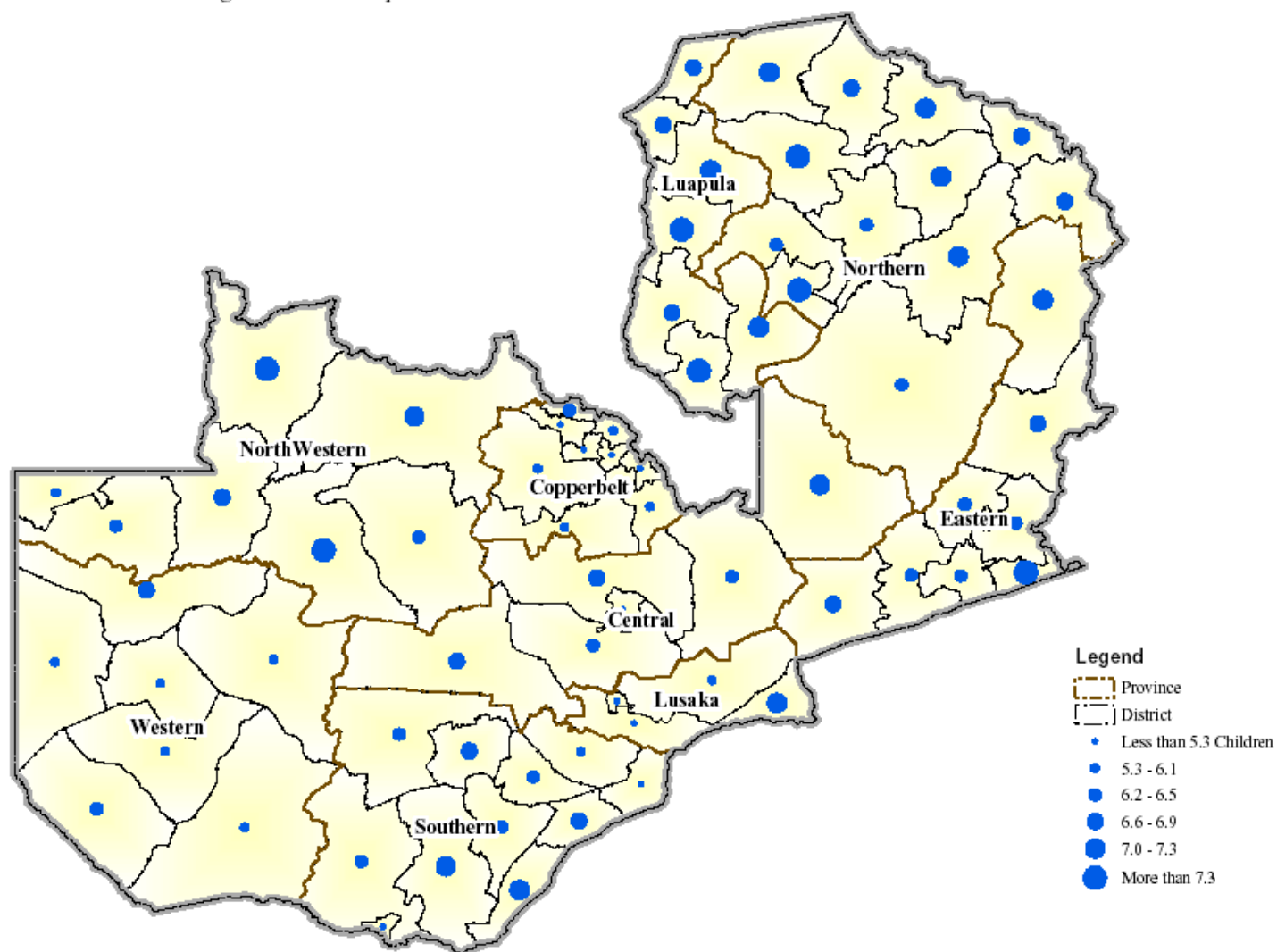
National Average is 126 deaths per thousand live births



Map: 6.4

**Life Expectancy at Birth by District***National Average is 50 Years**Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing*

Map: 6.5

**Total Fertility Rate by District***National Average is 6.0 Children per woman**Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing*

## Chapter 7

### Disability

---

#### 7.0 Introduction

Persons with disabilities have the same rights as other citizens to opportunities for self-actualization and participation in the economic and social development of this country. Information on persons with disabilities is important for addressing barriers that limit their enjoyment of these human rights and their integration into the mainstream of society. According to the 2000 Census definition, disability refers to a person who is limited in the kind or amount of activities that he/she can do because of on going difficulties due to long-term physical, mental or health problem. Out of the total population of Zambia, 256,690 persons are disabled; representing a proportion of 2.7 percent of the total population. The proportion of the disabled persons is higher in rural than urban areas. The maps show disability by cause, type and proportion.

#### 7.1 Cause of Disability

Map 7.1 shows the causes of disability. Disease is the most common cause of disability reported by about 39 percent of the disabled population. Prenatal causes were reported by 13.7 percent, injury by 17.2 percent, and other by 9 percent while 20 percent reported that they did not know the cause of their disability. Injury as a cause of disability is more commonly reported by males than females while disease is more common among females than males. Among the provinces, Western reported the largest proportion of the disabled citing disease as a cause of their disability with 54 percent while Lusaka has the lowest with 31 percent.

#### 7.2 Type of Disability

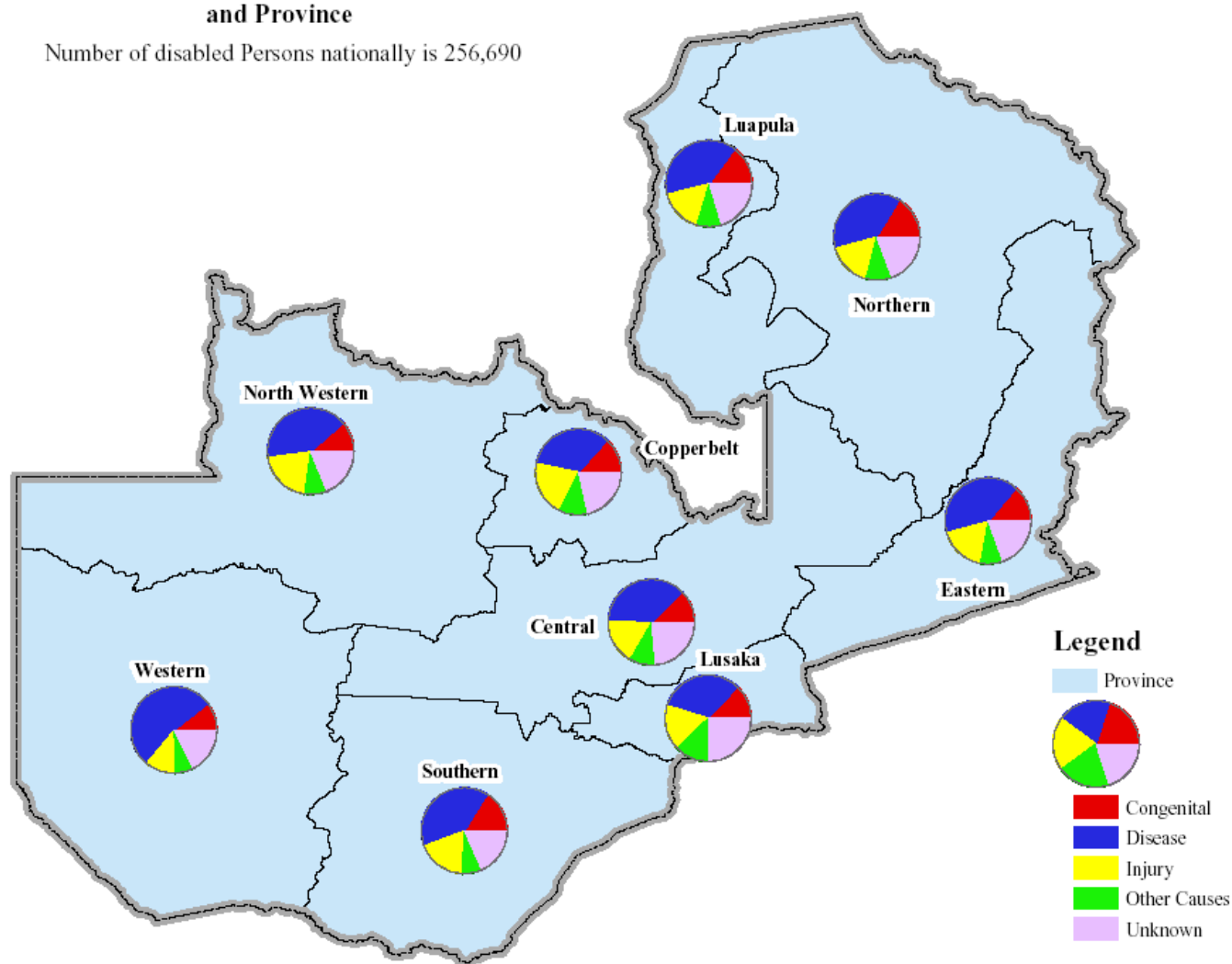
Map 7.2 shows distribution of the disabled persons by type of disability. Physical disability is the most common type of disability affecting about 39 percent of the disabled population while the ex mentally ill persons make up the smallest proportion of 4 percent

#### 7.3 Proportion of Disability

Map 7.3 shows the proportion of disabled persons. Luapula and Western Provinces show more cases of disability ranging between 3.3 and 3.8 percent, which is above the national level of 2.7 percent. The fewer cases of disability are found in the relatively urban provinces of Southern, Lusaka, Central and Copperbelt.

**Map:7.1      Distribution of the Disabled persons by Cause of Disability and Province**

Number of disabled Persons nationally is 256,690

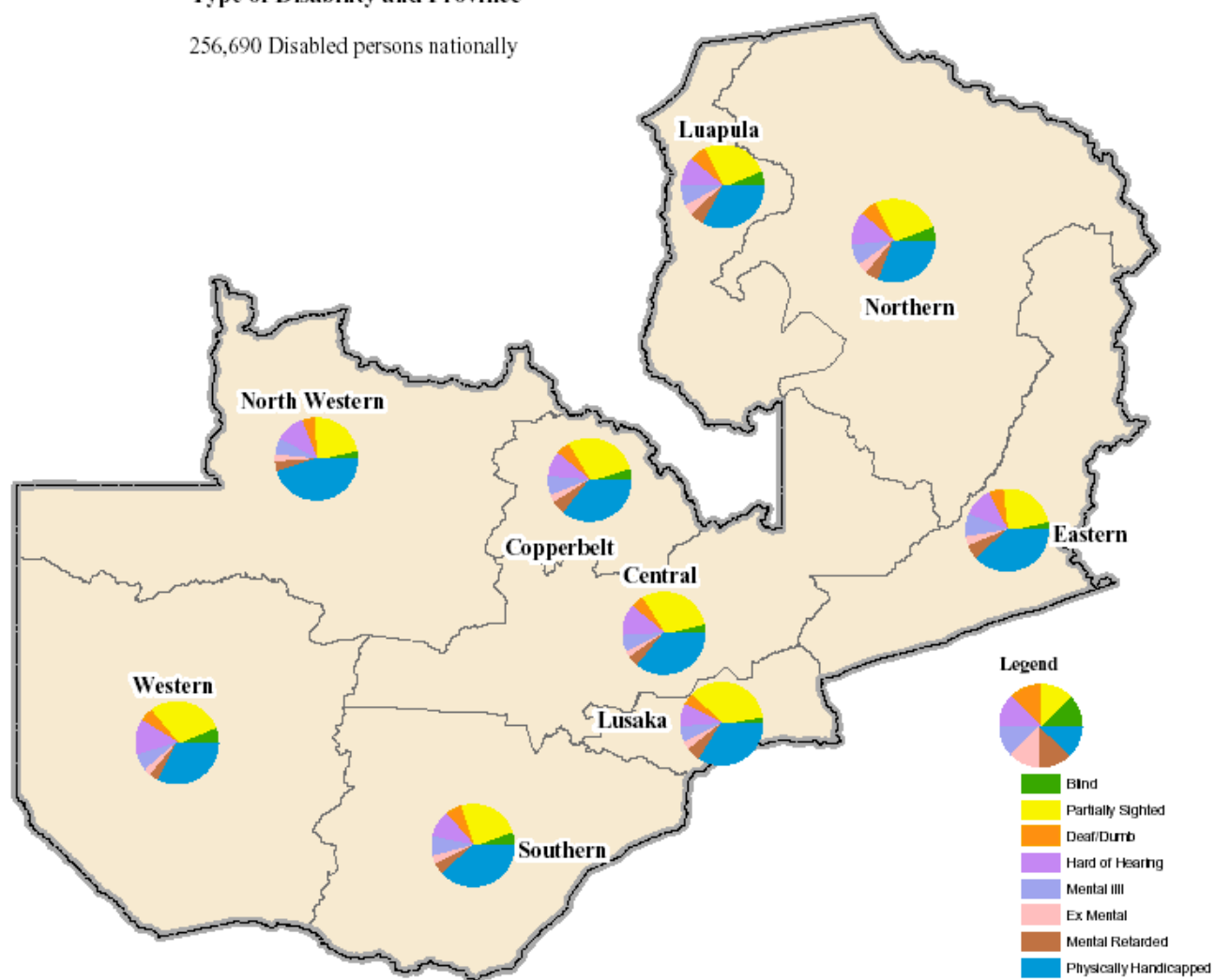


Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Map:7.2

### Distribution of the Disabled Persons by Type of Disability and Province

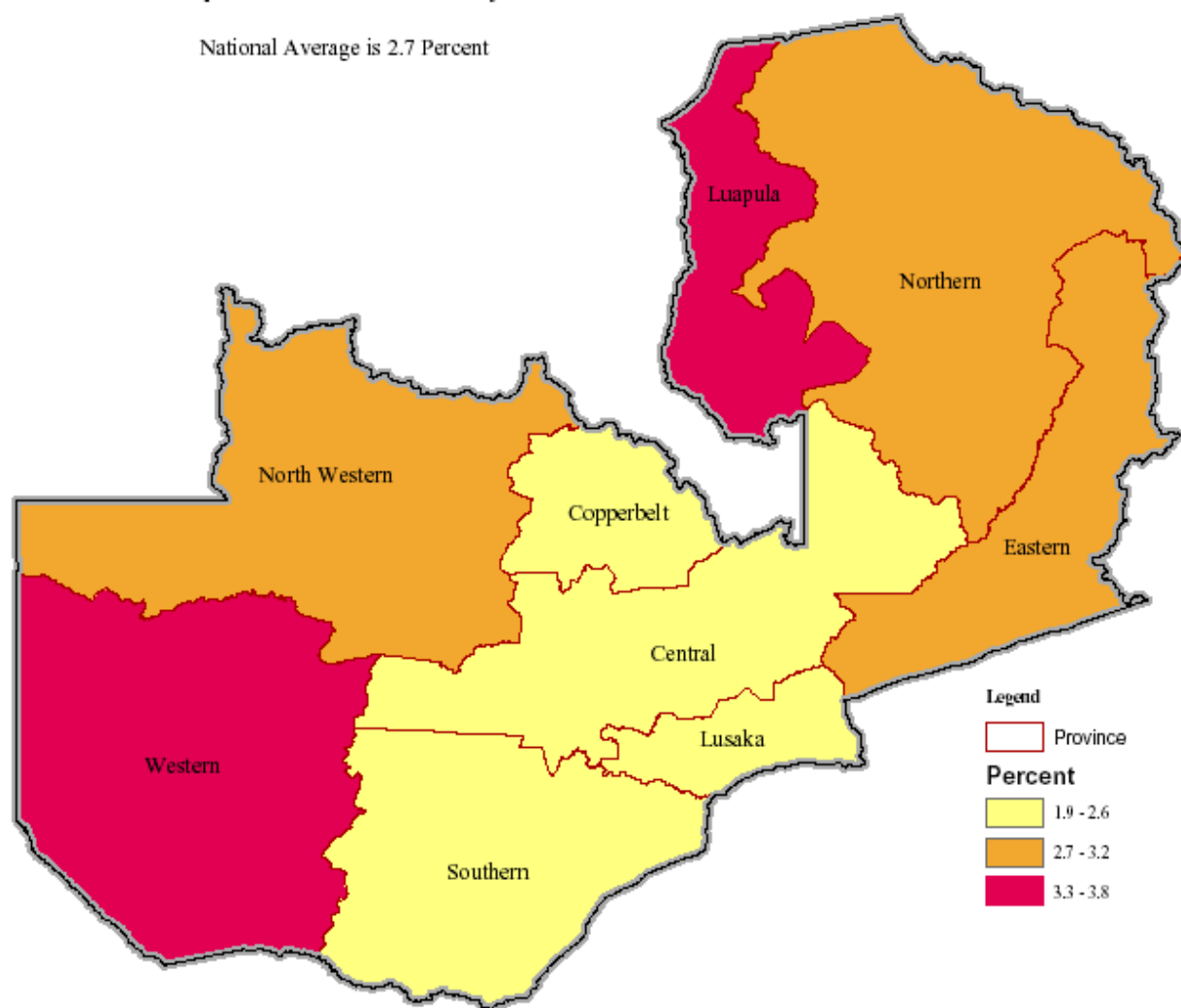
256,690 Disabled persons nationally



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Map:7.3****Proportion of Disabled Persons by Province**

National Average is 2.7 Percent



2000 Census of Population and Housing

## Chapter 8

### Housing And Household Characteristics

---

#### 8.0 Introduction

The results of the analysis of the Zambia 2000 Census of Population and housing presented in this report focus on housing and household characteristics. The census provided demographic and socio-economic data including housing data for development planning. The data collected during the 2000 Census of Population and housing, pertaining to housing and household characteristics included types of housing units, building materials used for roofing, walls and floors, occupancy, tenancy and ownership of housing units, access to facilities, household assets and socio-economic characteristics of households.

#### 8.1 Household Headship

Map 8.1 shows that in the year 2000, males headed 81.1 percent of households and females headed only about 18.9 percent.

Map 8.2 shows female-headed households; in 2000 18.9 percent of total households were female headed in Zambia. Most of these households were recorded from the rural areas with Western Province recording the highest proportion at 26.6 percent. The lowest proportion was found in Lusaka at 16.3 percent.

#### 8.2 Household Size

Map 8.3 shows distribution of household size by ward. National average was 5.3 persons per household. The male headed households had a higher average household size of 5.1 than the female headed households 4.4.

#### 8.3 Household Amenities

Map 8.4 shows the proportion of households with access to safe sources of water, 49.1 percent of households had access to safe water. The map shows that more households in the urban than rural areas had access to safe water (Maps 8.4.1 and 8.4.2).

The pattern for access to electricity and proper toilet facilities is similar. The maps show that urban households had more access to these social amenities than the households in the rural areas (Maps 8.5 to 8.5.2 and 8.6 to 8.6.2).

Map 8.7 shows the percentage of households by main method of garbage disposal. The most commonly used method of garbage disposal was burying/pit. (A lot shown in map).

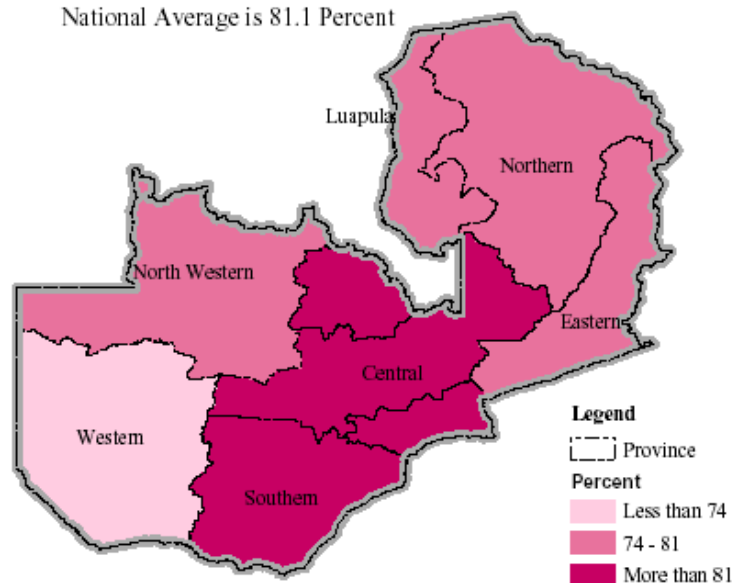
Very few households had their garbage regularly collected.

All provinces recorded similar trends in disposing of garbage as observed at national level. The burying method was mostly used and very few households had their garbage collected. Map 8.8 shows ownership of various types of assets. While radios are widespread, televisions are a rare property in North-western province. Map 8.9 shows housing units by type and province. Conventional housing units are mostly found in Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces.

### Percentage Distribution of Male and Female Headed Households by Province

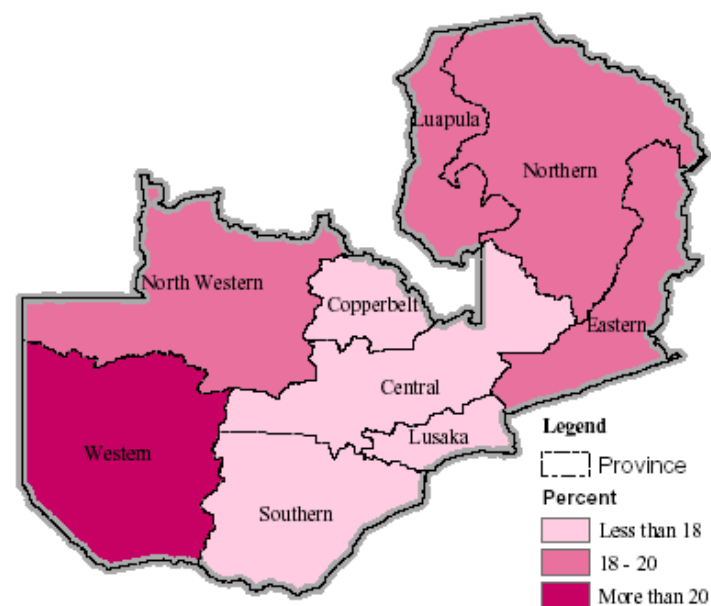
**Map 8.1 Male Headed Households**

National Average is 81.1 Percent



**Map 8.2 Female Headed Households**

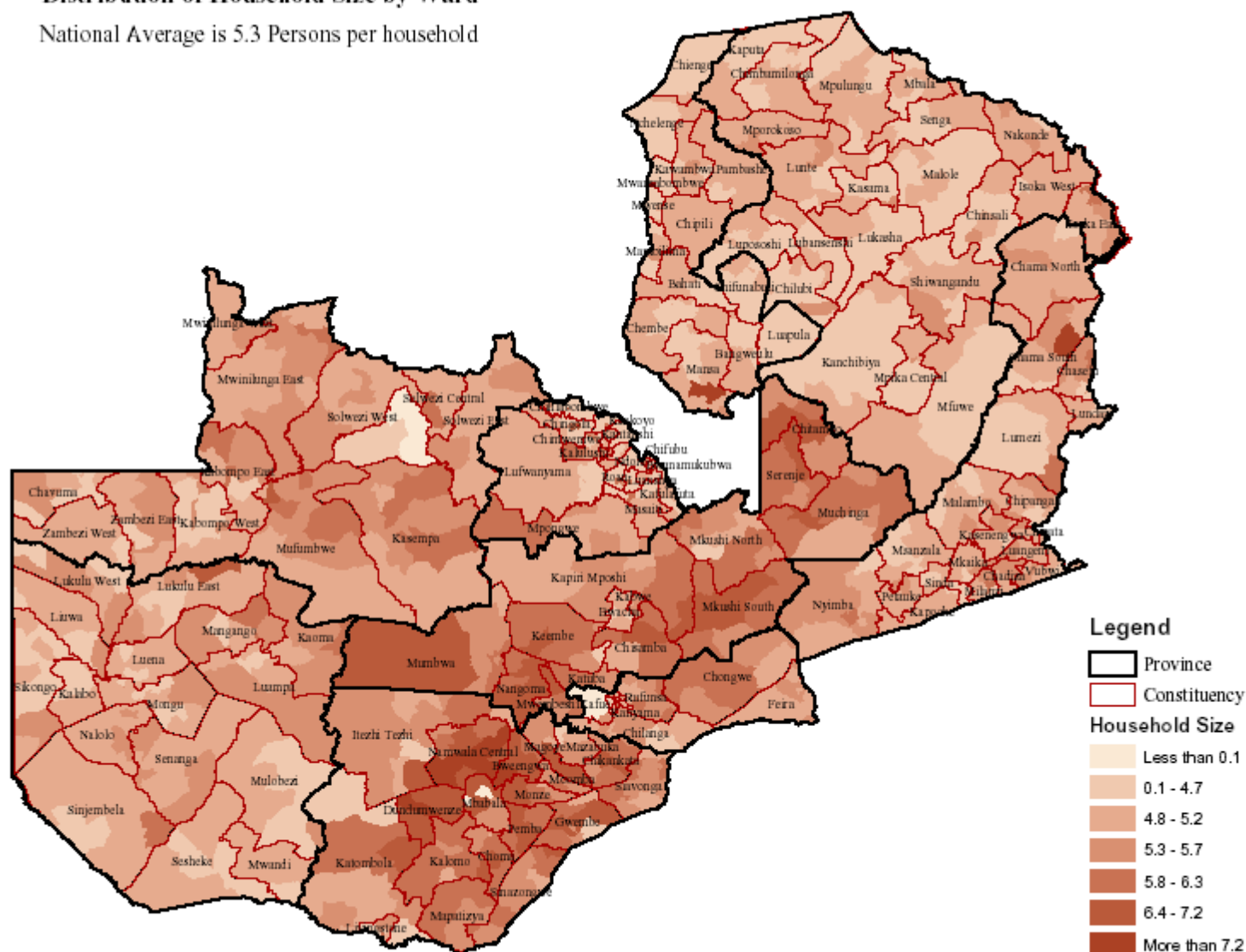
National Average is 18.9 Percent



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Map 8.3      Distribution of Household Size by Ward**

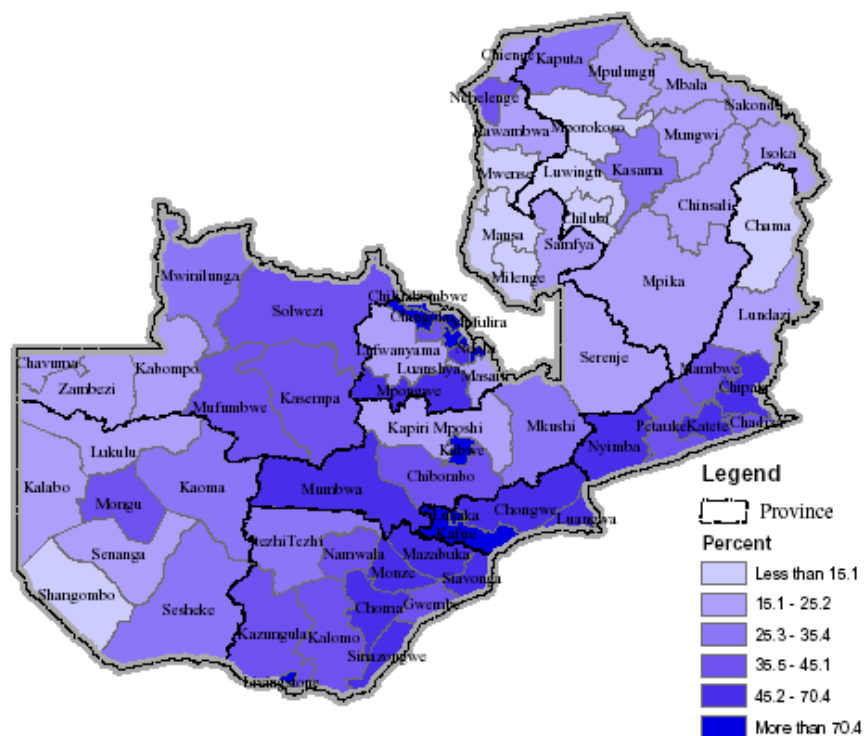
National Average is 5.3 Persons per household



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

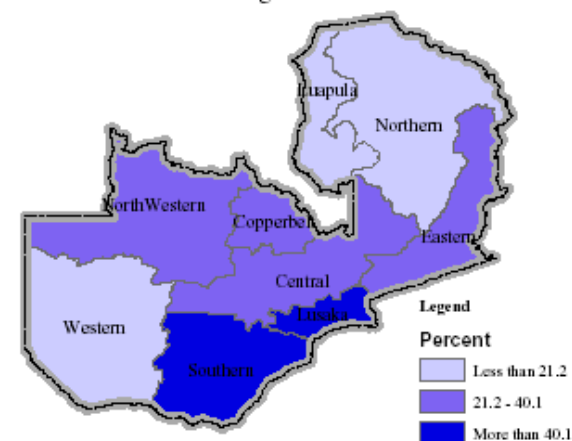
**Map 8.4 Percentage of Households with Access to Safe water Facilities by District**

National Average is 49.1 Percent

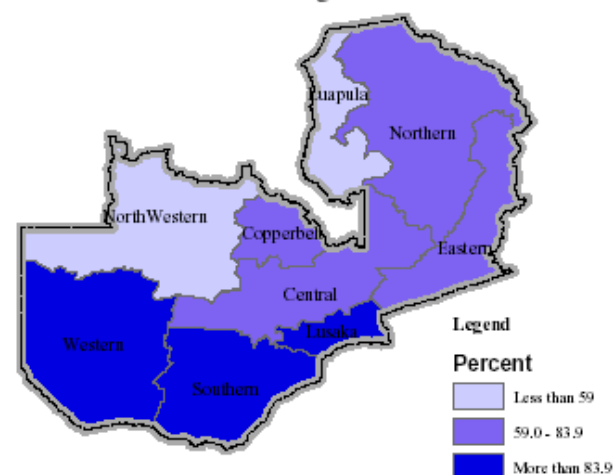


Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Map 8.4.1 Rural**  
National Average is 29.5 Percent

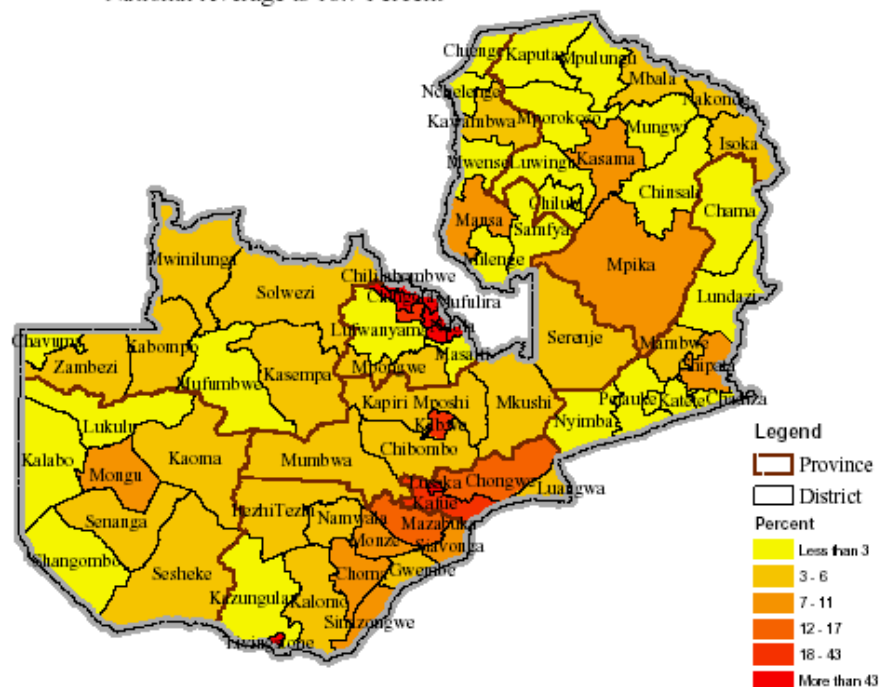


**Map 8.4.2 Urban**  
National Average is 86.1 Percent

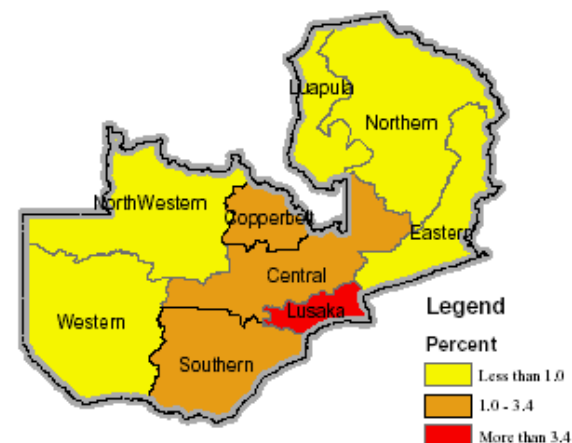


**Map: 8.5 Percentage of Households With Access to Electricity Facilities by District**

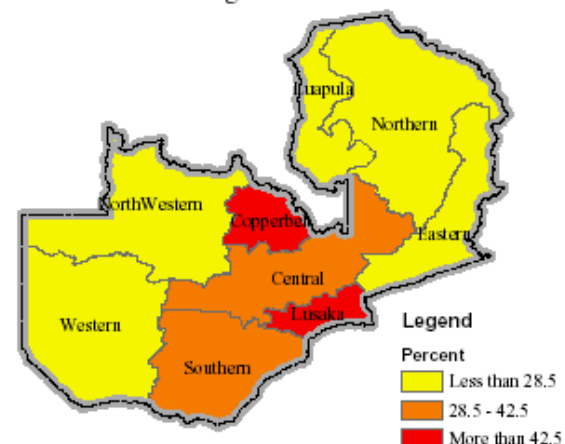
National Average is 16.7 Percent



**Map: 8.5.1 Rural**  
National Average is 2.2 Percent



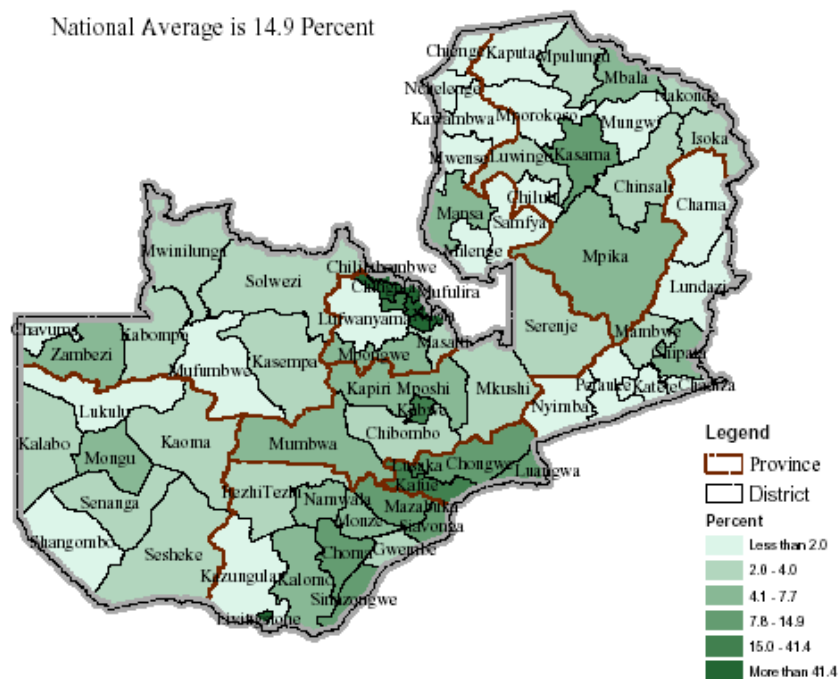
**Map: 8.5.2 Urban**  
National Average is 44.1 Percent



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

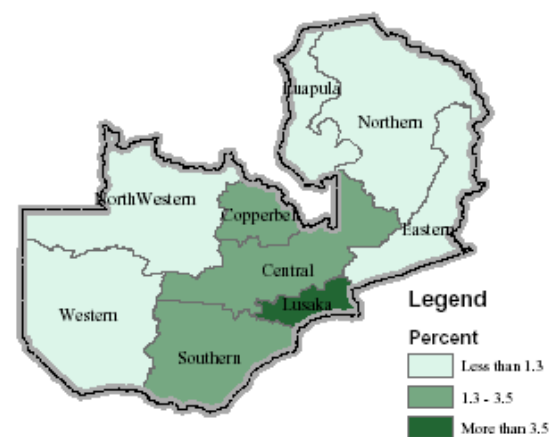
**Map: 8.6 Percentage of Households With Access to Proper Toilet Facilities by District**

National Average is 14.9 Percent

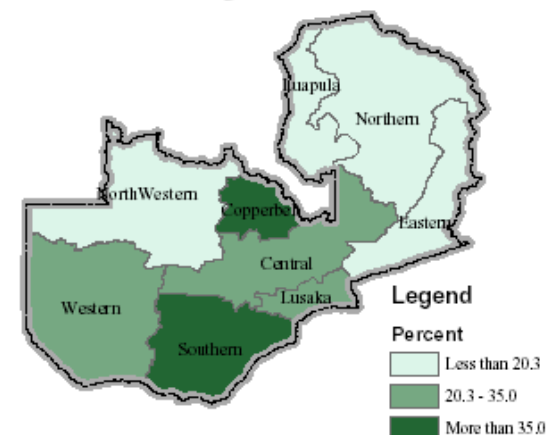


Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

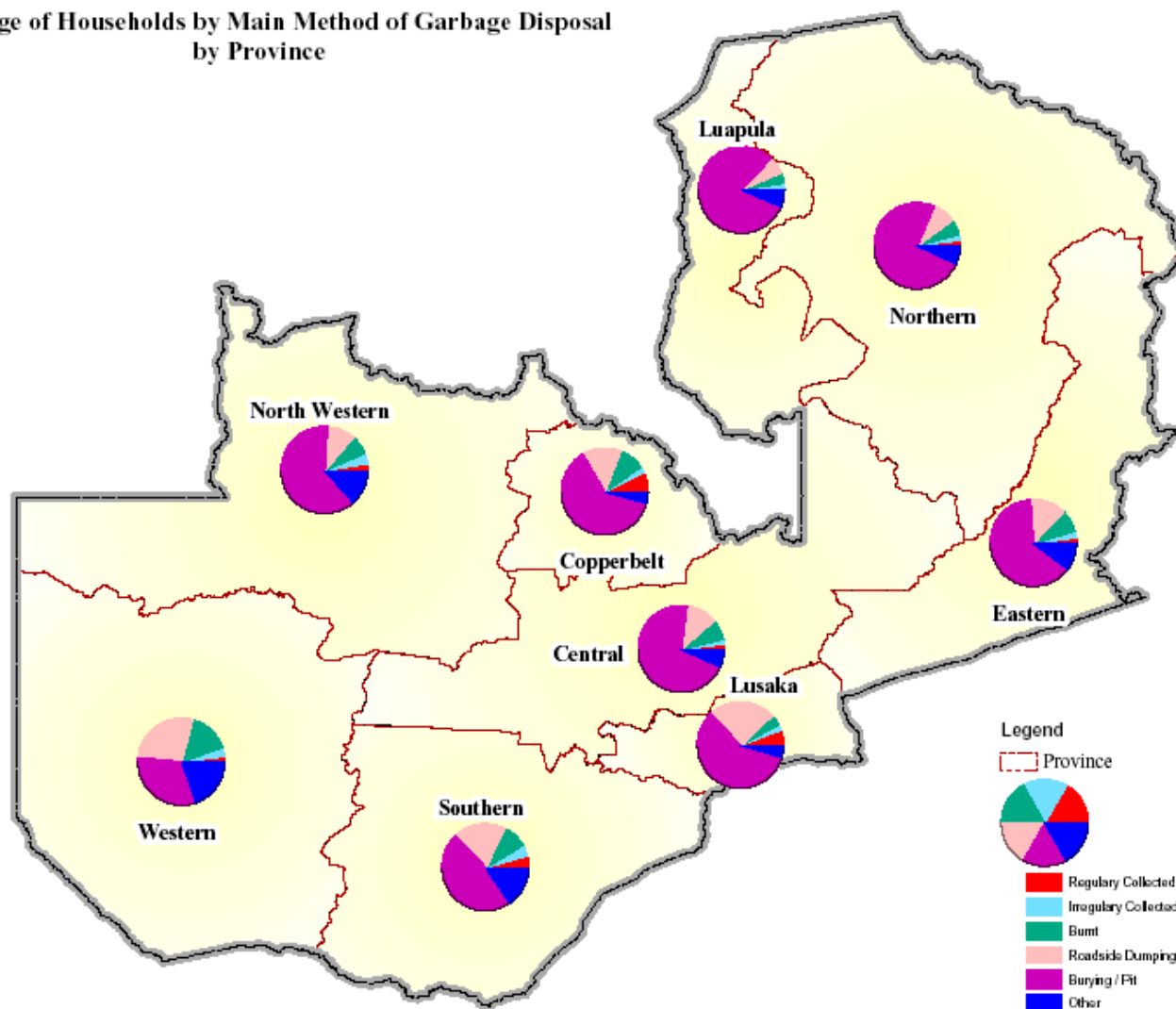
**Map 8.6.1 Rural**  
National Average is 2.1 Percent



**Map 8.6.2 Urban**  
National Average is 39.2 Percent

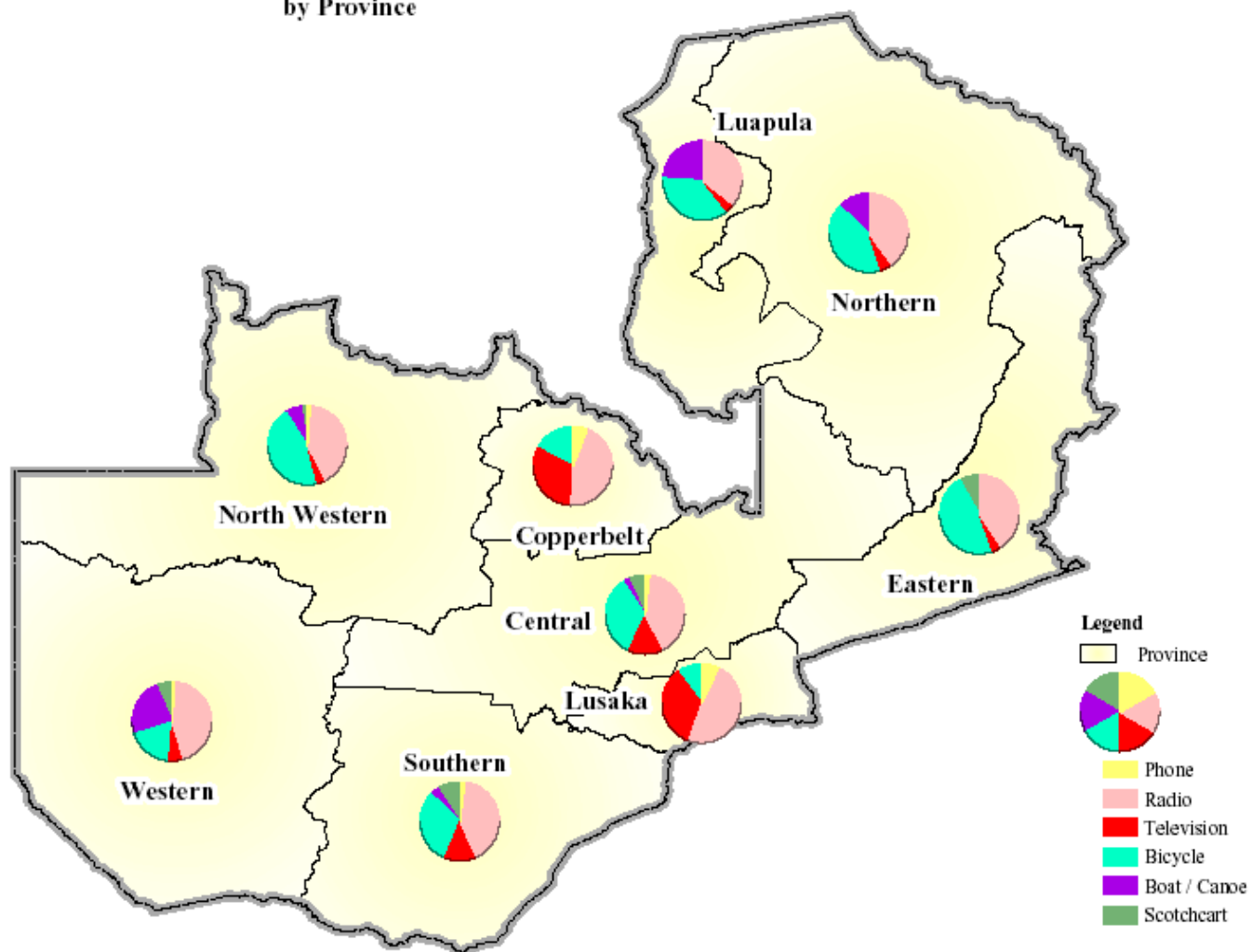


**Map 8.7**      **Percentage of Households by Main Method of Garbage Disposal**  
by Province



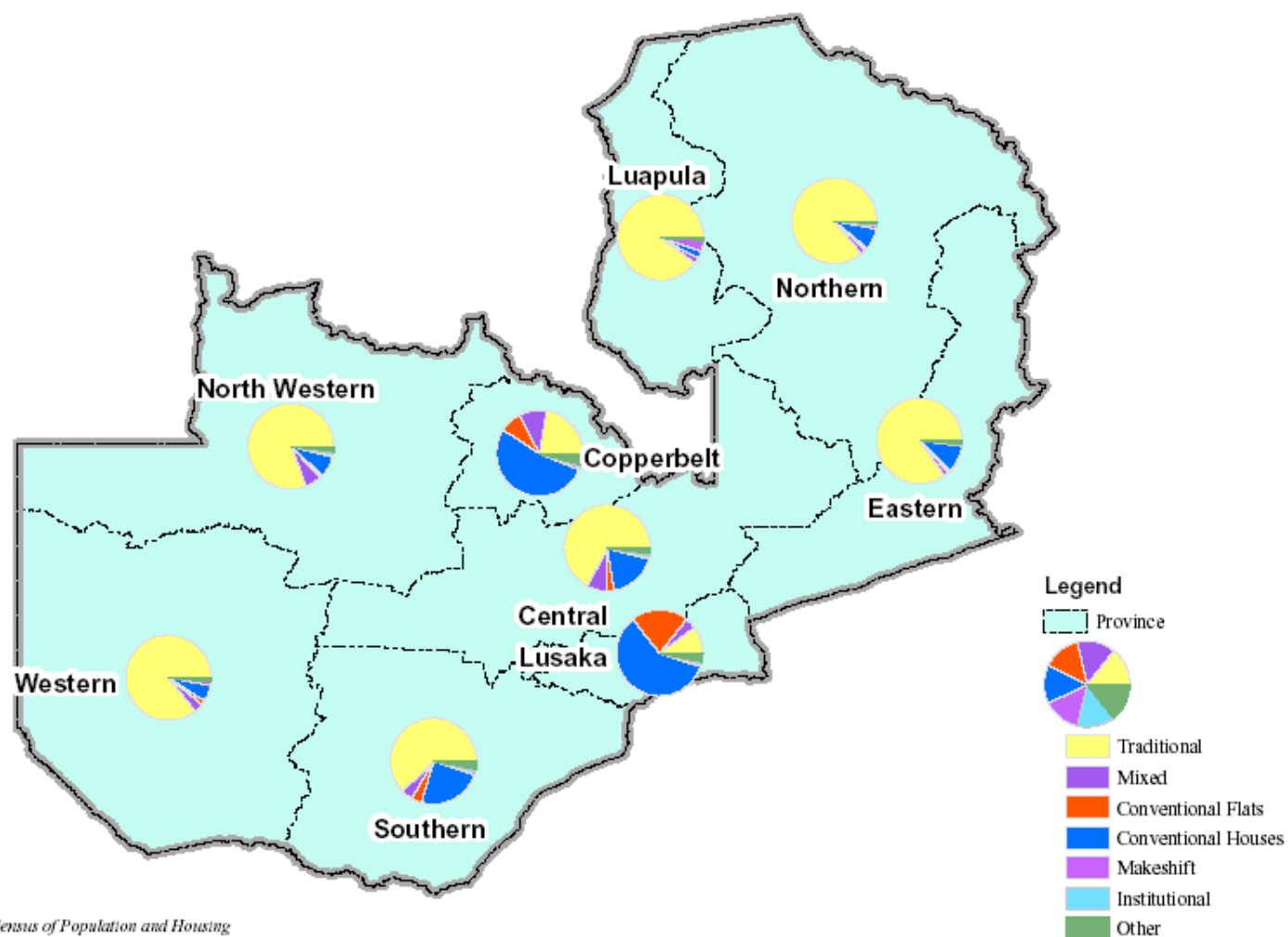
Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Map: 8.8**      **Percentage of Households Owning Various Types of Assets**  
by Province



*Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing*

**Map 8.9**      **Housing Units by Type and Province**



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

## Chapter 9

### Migration and Urbanisation

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#### 9.0 Introduction

In 1969 a total of 0.74 million people or 20 percent of the population were involved in migration. The number of migrants increased to 1.18 million, 1.44 million and 1.68 million in 1980, 1990 and 2000, respectively. However, the observed absolute increase reflected a decline in the percentage of people involved in internal migration. In 1980 nearly 22 percent of the population was involved in migration. This declined to 20 percent and 18 percent in 1990 and 2000. The number of international migrants or immigrants coming to Zambia has been on the decline since 1969. In 1969 immigrants made up to six percent of the total population. This fell to four percent in 1980 and two percent in 1990. In 2000 immigrants constituted only one percent of the total population. In absolute terms the number declined from 328,188 in 1969 to 215,086 in 1980, 141,395 in 1990 and only 92,504 in 2000. The level of external or international out-migration was not captured. This would require a specialized study.

#### 9.1 Migration

##### 9.1.1 Lifetime Migration

Map 9.1: Shows data on lifetime migration. The map shows the most urbanised provinces namely Central, Copperbelt and Lusaka have the highest proportion of people born outside areas of enumeration. Above 37 percent of the population for these provinces was born outside the province of enumeration. Western had the lowest proportion of 17 percent. At District Level, all Copperbelt Province districts had percentages of above 38 percent. Kabwe and Lusaka had proportions of 44 percent and 40 percent, respectively. Of the rural districts, Mufumbwe and Kaoma were highest at 46 percent and 30 percent respectively.

##### 9.1.2 Inter-Censual Net Migration

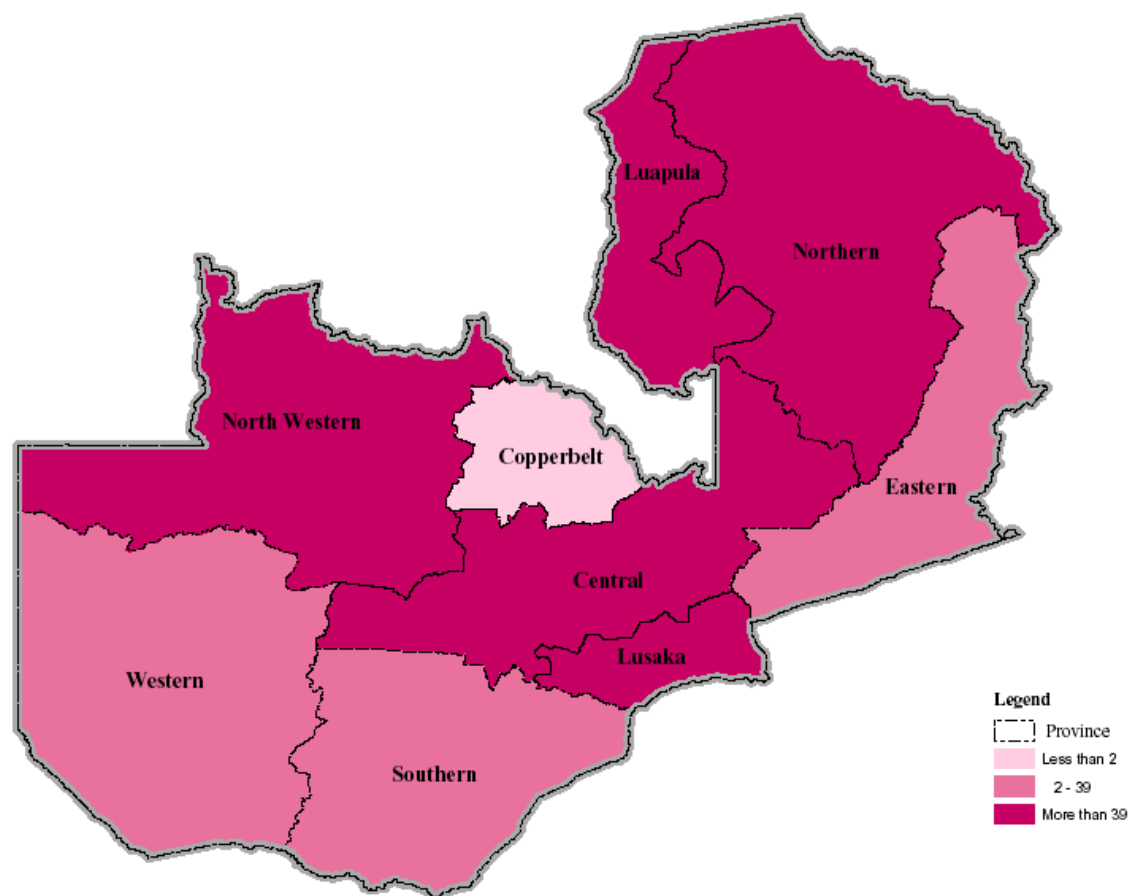
Map 9.2: Data on inter-censual net-migration has shown that rural Zambia experienced net in-migration while urban Zambia had net out-migration between 1990 and 2000. At Province Level, Copperbelt had the highest net out-migration rates of 137 migrants per 1000. Lusaka recorded a positive net-effect of about 60 migrants per 1000. Other provinces with a positive net-effect are Central, Northern, and North-western. The other provinces experienced a net loss of population.



Map 9.2

**Intercensal Net Migration Rate by Province**

Net Migrants per 1000 Migrants

*Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing*

## Chapter 10

### Agriculture

---

#### 10.0 Introduction

The real growth rate in the agricultural sector has fluctuated significantly mainly due to the sector's high dependence on seasonal rainfall, reduced investments and the failure to strategically position the sector according to its comparative advantage. The sector's contribution to GDP averaged 18 percent over the past decade. Non-traditional export, mainly agriculture-based export earnings increased from \$46. 5 million in 1995 to \$133.9 million in 1999, thus demonstrating the enormous potential the sector possesses. Some 75 percent of Zambia's population is engaged in agriculture, largely subsistence farming, which remains vulnerable to weather fluctuations.

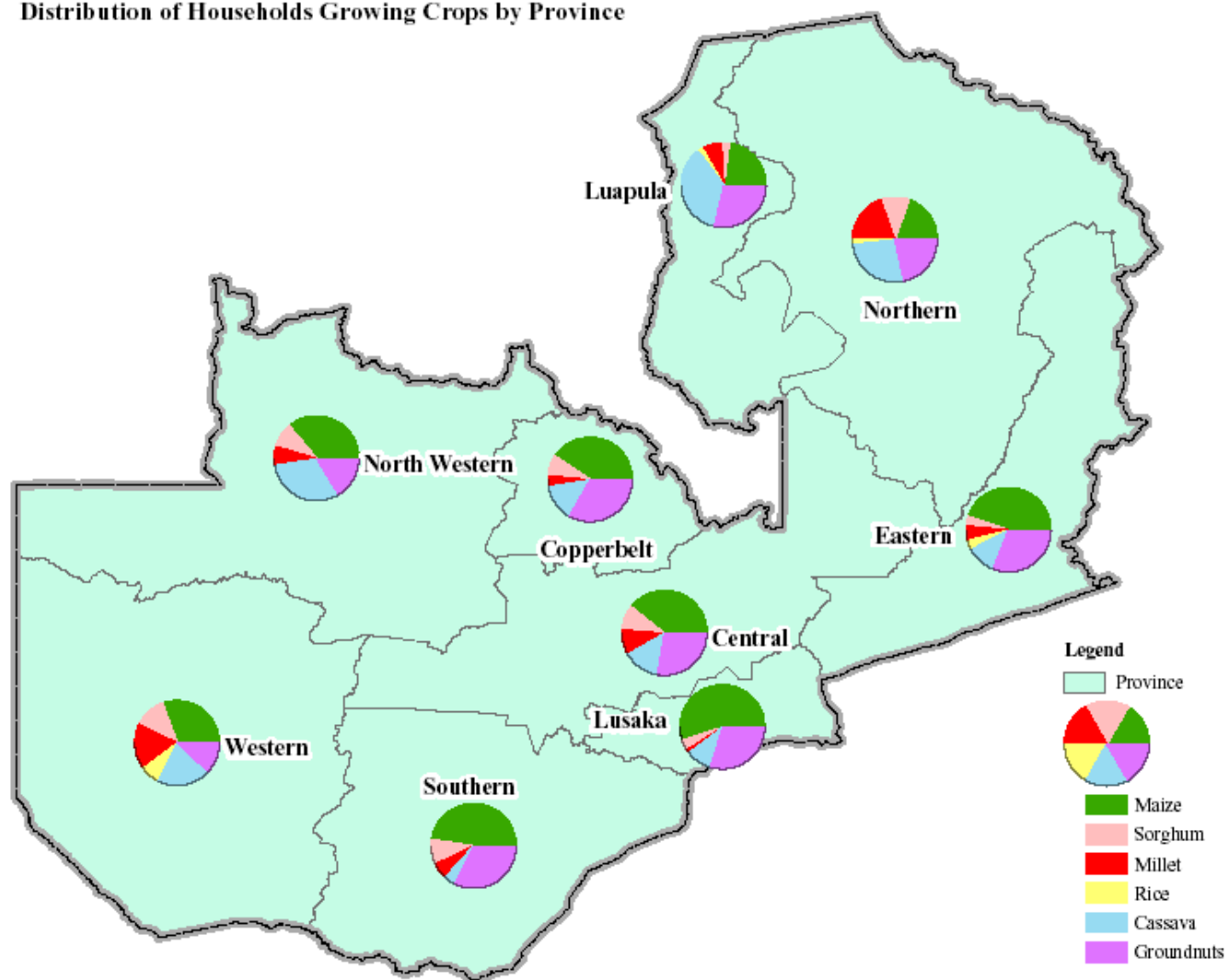
Agricultural maps were mapped at provincial and district level showing the distribution of households growing particular crops.

Maps 10.1 to 10.3 show distribution of households growing various crops such as maize, sorghum, millet, rice, cassava and groundnuts. Maize is widely grown in all provinces.

Map 10.4 shows distribution of households rearing livestock and poultry by province. Cattle are found in almost all provinces.

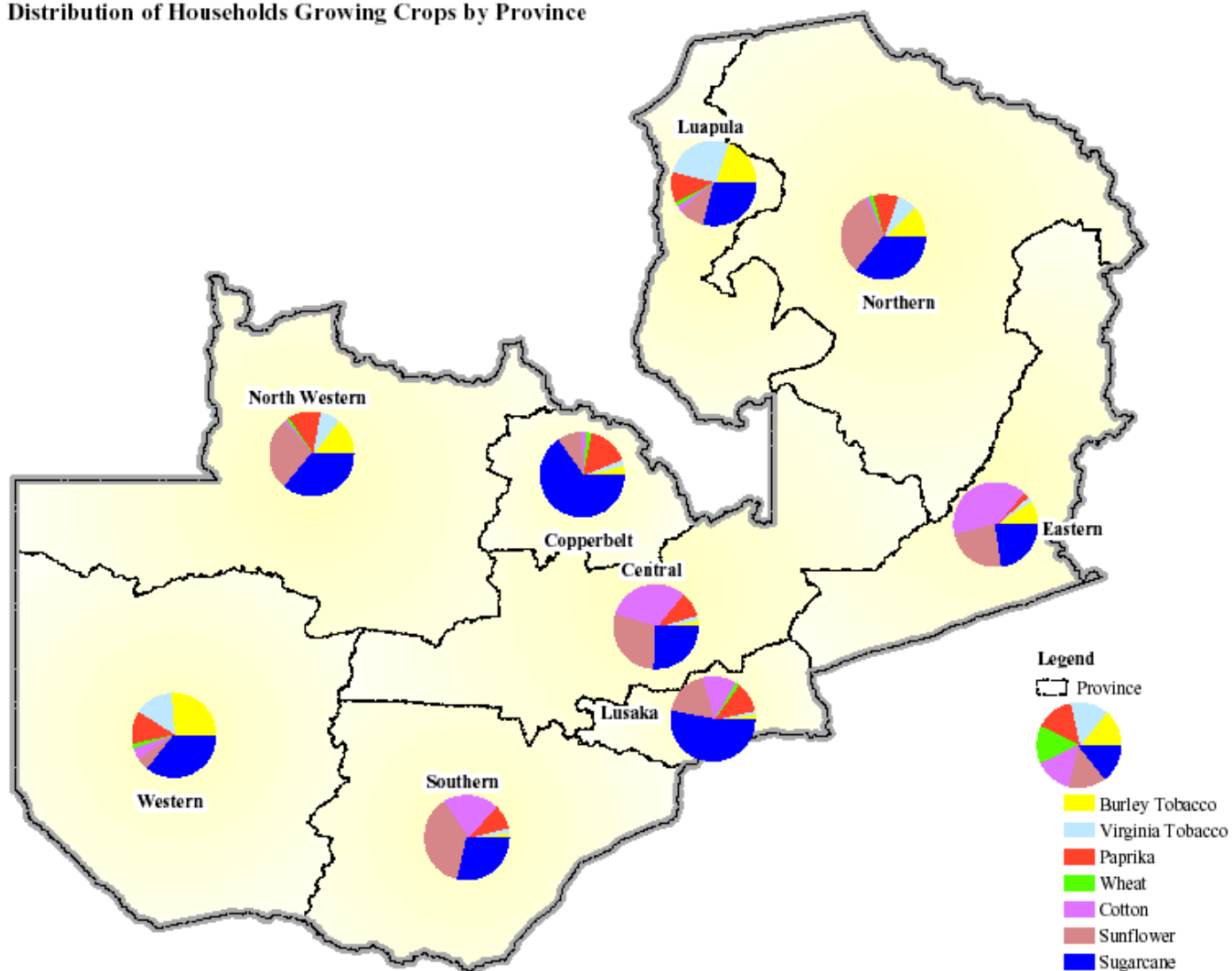
The proportion of households growing a particular crop in a province varies depending on the region of the country and other reasons such as climatic conditions of the area.

**Map: 10.1**      **Distribution of Households Growing Crops by Province**



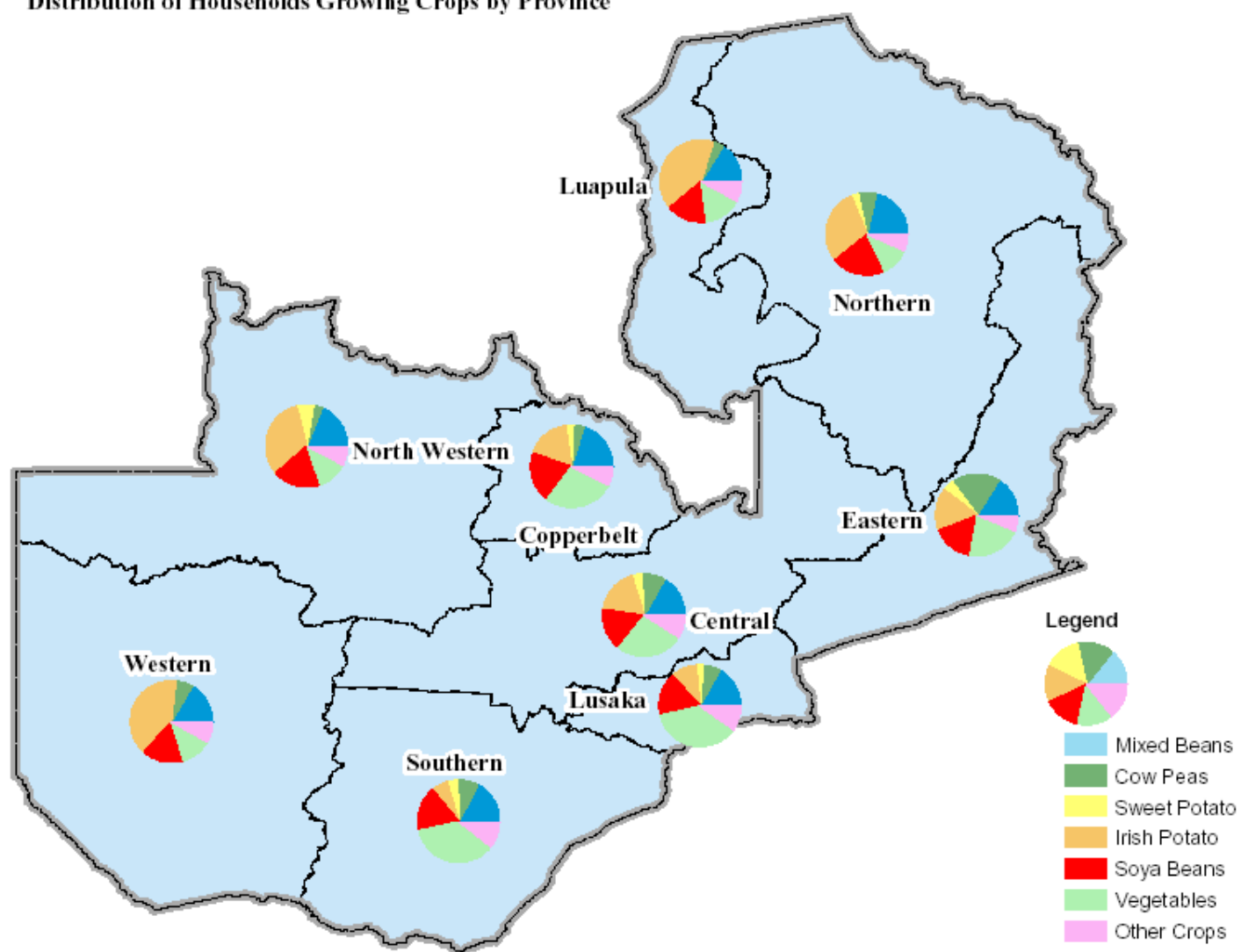
Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Map: 10.2**      **Distribution of Households Growing Crops by Province**



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

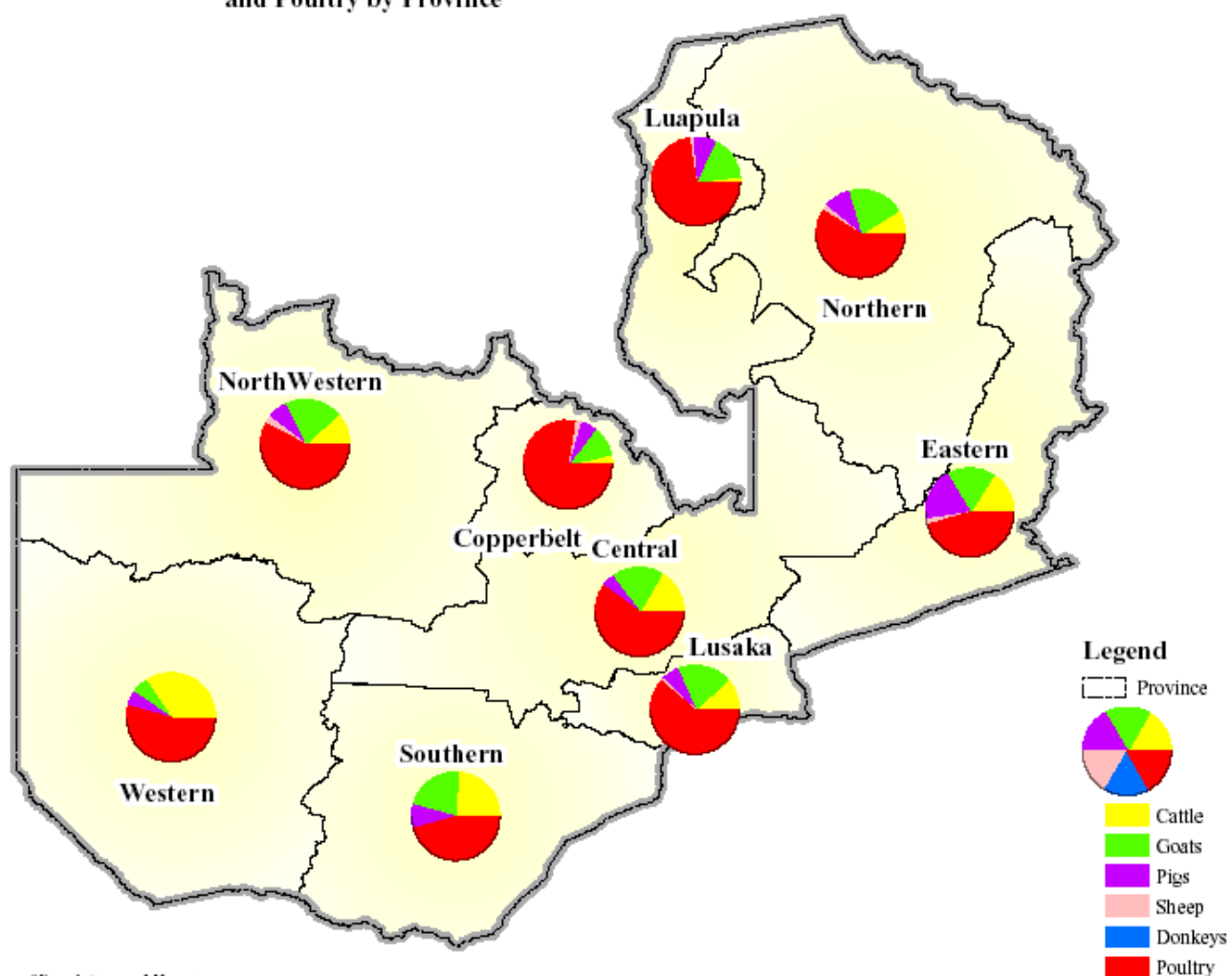
**Map:10.3**      **Distribution of Households Growing Crops by Province**



*Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing*

Map: 10.4

### Distribution of Households Rearing Livestock and Poultry by Province



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

## References

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- Instituto Nacional De Estatistica (2000): Socio-Demographico De Mozambique.Direccao de Censos elnqueritos Av. Ahmed Sekou Tor 21,9 andar Cx Postal 493 Maputo

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