

Preface

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Two reports on the 1963 Census of African Population in Zambia have already been published. This is the final report on the census. This is the first time that fairly complete information has been obtained relating to African Population in Zambia. In certain cases the data appear to be little less satisfactory than one would have liked. This was mainly due to the lack of adequately trained staff to carry out the necessary checks and the scrutiny of the data.

The census was a modest attempt in comparison with the censuses in other developed countries. However the census operation can be described as generally satisfactory. One would have liked to collect information on a number of interesting characteristics of the population but that would have made the census unmanageable at that time.

With the experience gained in 1963 census, the next census of population can be carried out on a more comprehensive basis.

I wish to record the appreciation of the Department of Census and Statistics of the efforts of various authorities to make the census a success.

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CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

1. The first complete Census of Africans in Zambia was held during May and June 1963. The Census showed a total de facto African population of 3,405,788 an increase of 35 per cent over the official estimate of 2,520,000 for the 30th of June 1963 which was based on the results of the 1950 Demographic Sample Survey of the African population of Zambia.
2. The 1950 Demographic Sample Survey gave a de facto African population of 1,816,000 at 30th June 1950 and a rate of natural increase of 2.5% per year.

3. Two preliminary reports have already been issued by the Central Statistical Office. The first report, published in January 1964, gave the following tables :-

(1)

- I. The de facto African Population of Zambia May/June 1963 by Type of Area and District.
- II. Geographical Distribution of the African Population of Zambia May/June 1963.
- III. Detailed Distribution of African Population in the Main Towns of Zambia May/June 1963.
- IV. Analysis of Housing and Standard of Education by Districts.
- V. Analysis of Males by Employment Category by Districts.
- VI. Analysis of Housing and Standard of Education : Main Towns.
- VII. Analysis of Males by Employment Category : Main Towns.

4. The Second Report published in December 1964 gave the following tables :-

1. The De facto African Population of Zambia May/June 1963 by Sex and Broad Age Group.
2. The De facto African Population of Zambia May/June 1963 by Type of Area.
3. Geographical Description of the African Population of Zambia May/June 1963.
4. Detailed Distribution of the African Population in the Main Towns of Zambia.
5. Number of Persons Born 1942 and After by Year of Birth - Provincial Summaries.
6. Age Group of Children Aged 0-19 at mean date of Census 1963.
7. The De facto African Population by Country of Birth and Type of Area May/June 1963.
8. The African Population by Country of Birth.
9. Education Category of Males Born 1942-55 by Year of Birth - Provincial Summaries.
10. Education Category of Females Born 1942-55 by Year of Birth - Provincial Summaries.

(1)

Was known at the time of the Census as the British Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia.

11. The Proportion of Adults (i.e. Persons Born Before 1942) who have never been to School.
12. Education of Persons Born Before 1942 - Provincial Summaries.
13. Males by Broad Age Groups and Employment Status.
14. Number of Male Employees by Type of Area Compared with September 1961 Census of Employees.
15. Males by Employment and Educational Categories - Provincial Summaries.
16. Males by Employment Category and Country of Birth.
17. (a) Number of Rooms in Dwellings.
(b) Number of Persons Suffering from Loss of Limbs.

5. The tables in the First Report were based on District Commissioners' Summaries and the Second Report was based on a detailed analysis of a 5 per cent sample of punched cards of all Census Forms.

6. The early preparatory work on the census was carried out by the Central Statistical Office in Salisbury. In January, 1963 a Chief Census Officer was appointed to control and co-ordinate the field work. The territory was divided into 44 census districts corresponding to the existing administrative districts though for census purposes one district, Port Jameson, was sub-divided into three making 46 census districts in all. All district commissioners were appointed census supervisors in their districts. Their duties were to draw up the census plan for their districts, to sub-divide them into appropriate enumeration areas, to select, appoint, and train the necessary field staff, to generally supervise the census operation in their districts and finally, to prepare a preliminary summary of the district population.

7. A de facto census is normally a count of the population at a given moment of time on a particular day known as "Census Day". Amongst highly literate populations such censuses can be taken by distributing forms to all householders prior to census date and instructing the head of each household to complete the form for that household at the appropriate time. Such an approach is not practicable among African populations since, owing to the low level of literacy, heads of households are not always able to complete the forms themselves.

8. It was realised at the outset, therefore, that the census particulars for all households would have to be obtained and recorded by enumerators with a minimum educational attainment - preferably Standard VI. However, since there would be insufficient enumerators of this calibre to cover the whole territory on a single day, the census was to be spread over a three week period, starting on May 15th and ending not later than July 29th, depending on the dates of the school holidays.

9. Within each enumeration area the census was spread over a period of roughly three weeks, but the commencement of the Census varied between enumeration areas as it depended on the local Calendar and the general availability of School Teachers to help with the enumeration. The mean dates of the census for the various provinces were as follows :-

Barotse Province	17th June, 1963
Central Province	10th June, 1963
Eastern Province	25th June, 1963
Luapula Province	20th June, 1963
Northern Province	11th June, 1963
North-Western Province	29th May, 1963
Southern Province	12th June, 1963
Western Province	11th June, 1963

For all practical purposes very little error is involved in conveniently assuming that the mean date of the census was mid-year i.e. June 30th. /3

10. In order to preserve the de facto nature of the census spread over a three week period, the enumeration at any particular dwelling was confined to the persons sleeping in that dwelling on the night before the census enumerator called. Consequently, some dwellings were enumerated on May 15th and others as late as August. The mean date of the enumeration was June 14th. As a result some people may have been counted more than once and others omitted altogether. Nevertheless it is felt that no serious bias was introduced into the census results since by and large duplications should be offset by omissions.

11. Most district commissioners decided to tackle enumeration with team of enumerators responsible to a team leader. The demarcation of enumeration areas was based on administrative boundaries where possible and the normal population of an enumeration area in rural areas was intended to be about 5,000 so that a fairly detailed geographical breakdown of the population would be available later. The demarcation of enumeration areas took into account divisions between Urban areas, Stateland Farming Areas, and Tribal Areas (Non-Stateland Rural Areas). Within the Tribal Areas enumeration areas were based on chiefs' areas.

12. The main categories of field staff recruited were :-

(a) Enumerators. - These were expected to have had at least a Standard VI education. They were to work in teams of up to 12 under the direct supervision of a team leader. The rate of pay was 1/6. an hour. Cycle and subsistence allowances were also paid.

(b) Senior Enumerators. - These were expected to have had at least two years secondary schooling. They were to work individually without direct supervision from a team leader and, in certain circumstances, to supervise two or three enumerators themselves. The rate of pay was 3/- an hour, plus cycle and subsistence allowances.

(c) Team Leaders. - These were expected to have had at least four years secondary schooling and be capable of directly supervising teams of up to 12 enumerators. The rate of pay was 7/6d. an hour plus mileage and subsistence allowances where applicable.

(d) Carriers. - In rural areas where transport was only possible by foot or canoe, carriers and canoe paddlers were employed at normal Government rates.

13. Altogether 2,377 enumerators, 302 senior enumerators and 420 team leaders were appointed. They were briefly on their duties by district commissioners or their staff and started work in mid-May. The census was planned to take place in the school holidays so that school teachers and senior scholars would be available to undertake census duties. The consensus of opinion afterwards was that there was too great a discrepancy between enumerators' and team leaders' pay and that many of the team leaders employed were below the standard anticipated when the rates of pay were determined.

Publicity. :

14. The preparatory work on the census was accompanied by an intensive publicity campaign carried out by the Chief Information Officer of the Zambia Government. Information leaflets were printed in the 8 main languages and widely distributed. Posters explaining the census and carrying messages from the leaders of the main political parties were widely circulated. A short interest film was compiled and shown throughout the territory. The Federal Broadcasting Corporation and the national newspapers provided additional publicity by publishing news items concerning the census from time to time.

15. The need for full publicity on the widest possible scale cannot be overemphasised for a census depending for its success on the willing co-operation of all people in the territory. The fact that little opposition to the census was encountered due to ignorance of its nature and purpose indicates that the publicity campaign achieved what it set out to do.

16. The prime object of the census was to obtain the detailed geographical distribution of the de facto population of Zambia classified by the characteristics of Sex, Age, Country of Birth and Standard of Education. In addition details of number of rooms in dwellings, the number of persons who have lost the use of a limb or limbs, and the employment of males were collected.

17. The number of rooms occupied by households were further distinguished between :-

- (a) Improved dwelling with walls of brick, concrete, asbestos, etc.
- (b) Temporary dwelling with walls of pole and dagga or makeshift materials.

18. Six personal characteristics were collected for members of each household, namely :-

- (a) Relationship to head of household.
- (b) Whether the member has lost the use of a limb or limbs.
- (c) Sex.
- (d) Year of birth. The exact year of birth was collected for those born in 1942 and after. As for the rest their ages were grouped into two age groups, namely :-
 - (i) born before 1918.
 - (ii) born between 1918 and 1941.
- (e) Country of birth.
- (f) Standard of Education. This was only collected in the had left school.

19. Employment particulars in respect of males were collected in the following categories :-

- (a) Self Employed:
 - (i) Mainly occupied in farming.
 - (ii) Mainly occupied in fishing.
 - (iii) Mainly occupied in other occupations.
- (b) Working for cash wages.
- (c) Not Employed:
 - (i) Seeking paid work last week.
 - (ii) Others.

ANALYSIS OF CENSUS RESULTS

20. Each team leader was charged with the function of collecting completed forms from enumerators and summarising them. In turn, the supervisor (District Commissioner) consolidated these summaries into District summaries.

21. The preliminary report published in January 1964 was based on summaries prepared by the District Commissioners and the second report published in December 1964 was based on a detailed analysis of a 5% sample of punched cards of all census returns. All this was undertaken by the Central Statistical Office in Salisbury.

22. This report sets out final tabulations in respect of the 1963 Census of Africans :-

- (i) The De Facto African Population of Zambia by Broad Age Groups May/June 1963.
- (ii) The De Facto African population of Zambia by Type of Area May/June 1963.
- (iii) Geographical distribution of the African population of Zambia May/June 1963.
- (iv) Detailed Distribution of African population in Main Towns of Zambia.
- (v) Number of persons born 1942 and after by Year of birth - Provincial Summaries.
- (vi) Age groups of Children aged 0 - 19 at mean date of Census.
- (vii) The de facto African Population by country of birth and Type of Area May/June 1963.

- (viii) The African Population by country of Birth - Detailed Provincial Figures.
- (ix) The African Population by Education category.
- (x) Males by Employment Status - Detailed District Summaries.
- (xi) Number of male employees by Type of area compared with September 1961 Census of employees.
- (xii) (a) Number of rooms in Dwellings.
Number of persons suffering from loss of limbs.

23. Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, and 12 are based on a complete analysis of the census forms. The remaining appendix tables are based on 5% analysis. The 5% analysis gives reliable figures for provinces and for the country and in general for all figures in excess of 20,000.

24. In giving the Census and sample results for the country as a whole it has assumed that the broad age and sex structure by district as set out in Table 1 of the Appendix is correct and all tabulations have been raised to these totals by sex and age groups separately. The national totals have been obtained by summing the raised totals for the eight provinces. Where an analysis by type of area is also shown the figures for stateland and urban areas are based directly on the analysed results, but that for non-stateland rural areas has been obtained by substraction. This method has been adopted to avoid showing more than one set of national totals from the same tabulation.

The full cost of the census cannot be fully accounted for without allowing for the hidden administrative costs by the Central Statistical Office in Salisbury, the Provincial Administration, the Government Printer and the Central Statistical Office in Lusaka. However the direct costs to the federal Government for field work and supernumary staff, publicity and other miscellaneous costs were in the region of £90,000. The main components of this expenditure were as follows :-

Enumerators pay	£30,000
Enumerators Allowance	13,000
Team Leader's pay	21,000
Team Leaders' Allowances	4,000
Carriers expenses	6,000
Transport expenses	10,000
Supernumerary Executive and -)
clerical staff including Chief)
Census Officer) 5,000
Miscellaneous	1,000
	<u>£90,000</u>

26. The average cost per head of the population enumerated was just over 6d. Much of the time of the enumerators was taken up in travelling between villages, resulting into a large proportion of the Census costs being taken up by travelling. The rate of enumeration varied from almost 12 persons per hour in the Southern Province to about 8 persons per hour in the Barotse Province.

Reliability of the Results :

27. The overall reliability of a census can only be adequately checked by post enumeration check surveys and in the last report by another census in the not too distant future. The results of the census were so much greater than the official estimate that the possibility of duplications must not be ruled out. However independent checks as well as the detailed analysis of village populations of the census, do not convincingly indicate over-enumeration. Over-enumerations in censuses are rare occurrences and have usually been associated with biases which could have been evaluated at the time of the census such as a desire to register voters, or for famine relief.

On the whole the quality of the details collected on personal characteristics was poor. This is not meant as a criticism of the enumerators who probably did their best after the limited briefing and instruction that could be given them. Intensive training is expensive and there is no doubt

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..... doubt that had more funds been available for long training session this would have improved the quality of the census results. It is clear that the scope of the census was too ambitious bearing in mind the funds available and the basic standard of the available enumerators. In the outcome Zambia had had its first census, making certain information regarding the African population available for the first time.

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CHAPTER 11 : DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH OF AFRICAN POPULATION.

28. The Census results showed that the de facto African Population of Zambia was 3,405, 788 about 35% higher than the official estimate for 30th June, 1963. Such a discrepancy could be explained by one or more of the following factors :-

- (a) the results of the 1950 surveys on which the estimate was based gave an understatement of both the de facto African Population and the rate of natural increase.
- (b) The rate of natural increase revealed by the 1950 surveys (2.5% per annum) had increased to at least 3.0% p.a. in 1963.
- (c) The 1950 survey and subsequent estimates failed to take full account of the non-indigenous element in the population -and there has been further migration since 1950.
- (d) The 1963 census overstates the population of the rural areas.

29. It is estimated that the error in the official estimates for 1963 due to understatement of the rate of natural increase and failure to take full account of immigrants and their dependants will not account for more than about 300,000 of the discrepancy of 900,000 between the census results and the official estimate. It is concluded then that the main explanation must be in a possible understatement of the population in 1950, an overstatement in 1963, or a combination of such errors.

30. A full account of the method by which the 1950 survey was carried out is contained in the Report of the 1950 Demographic Sample Survey of the African Population of Northern Rhodesia published in April, 1952. In this survey a sample of villages was selected from up-to-date registers of village headmen - and to quote from paragraph 25 of the report, "In all cases the population estimates made from the sample were based on the ratio of taxpayers to total population" Thus errors in the tax register should not have biased the results in any way provided that all the de facto residents of each sample village were enumerated. Although there was a check on the number of taxpayers enumerated there was no outside check on the number of other adult males, all females and children.

31. A comparison of the broad age structure of the indigenous population as revealed by the 1950 survey with that obtained from the 1963 census suggests that the proportion of persons aged under 15 years is very much higher in 1963 (about 47%) compared with 1950 (43%), though admittedly the 1950 figures refer to the proportion of the population below the age of puberty, which could occur between the ages of 12 and 16. Such a conclusion would support the view that the rate of natural increase has risen over the years since 1950, but gives no clue as to possible causes of understatement.

32. At this stage the most philosophical course is to accept the fact that the 1950 survey results are inconsistent with those of the recent census and look to future enquiries to provide explanations. However it is to be added that experience elsewhere has shown that the first census in an underdeveloped country usually provides figures greatly in excess of the official estimates, whether based on previous sample enquiries or not. So little is known of the demographic structure of African populations that no enquiry can be regarded as useless and it must be left for the analysts of future censuses to pass judgement on that of 1963. This, if it produced an overstatement of the population, must have done so by duplication - but such duplication must have been on a massive scale to produce a discrepancy of 600,000, the minimum not accounted for by greater natural increase and immigration.

33. Past estimates of the de facto African population, have consequently been revised on the assumption that the rate of increase in population has risen steadily from 2.5% p. a. in 1963. These are as follows for the period 1954 - 1963 :-

30th June,	1954	2,610,000
"	1955	2,680,000
"	1956	2,760,000
"	1957	2,840,000
"	1958	2,920,000
"	1959	3,010,000
"	1960	3,100,000
"	1961	3,200,000
"	1962	3,300,000
"	1963	3,410,000

Estimated Vital Rates for African in Zambia.

34. As given in the Technical Notes (Appendix B) of the Second Report the results of the 1963 Census (for males only) are consistent with the following vital rates in 1963 :-

Crude Birth Rate	51 per thousand
Crude Death Rate	19 per thousand
Rate of Natural Increase	32 per thousand
Complete Expectation of Life at Birth for both Sexes	40 years.

These results are based on the natural increase rate of 24.6 per thousand found in 1950, but they are not consistent with the birth and death rates (57 and 32 pre thousand respectively) derived from that Survey. They are approximate and have been calculated from a detailed analysis of the age structure of males aged 0-15, where as the 1950 rates were based on retrospective enquiries into births and deaths over the twelve months preceding the 1950 survey.

35. It will be seen from the table given below that reported crude birth rates for the African Continent are consistently high with very few below 40 per 1,000. The variation in death rates is however much greater, ranging just under 10 per 1,000 in Mauritius to 40 per 1,000 in Guinea. In addition to these figures it might be mentioned that the 1962 Census of Africans in Rhodesia indicated a crude birth rate of 48 per 1,000 and a crude death rate of 14 per 1,000 giving a rate of natural increase of 34 per 1,000.

VITAL RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FOR AFRICAN COUNTRIES.

	Period	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Rate of Increase
Basutoland	1955-57	40	23	17
Burundi	1957	46.6	17.4	29.2
Central African Republic	1959-60	48	30	18
Congo(Brazzaville)	1960	47	27	20
Congo(Kinshasa)	1957	43	20	23
Dahomey	1961	55	27	28
Gabon	1960-61	38	28	10
Ghana	1960	55.8	25.6	30.2
Guinea	1954-55	62	40	22
Ivory Coast	1961	56.1	33.3	22.8
Mali	1960-61	56	28	28
Mauritius	1961	39.8	9.9	29.9
Niger	1959-60	59	32	27
Rwanda	1957	52	13.7	38.3
Senegal	1960	43.3	16.7	26.6
Sudan	1955	51.7	18.5	33.2
Tanganyika	1947-48	44	25	19
Togo	1961	55	29	26
Tunisia	1961	43.2	10.7	32.5
Uganda	1958-59	42	20	22
Upper Volta	1960-61	49.1	30.5	18.6

(Source - Demographic Year Books of the United Nations). .../9.

The Distribution of the De Facto Population:

36. Tables 1 -3 of the Appendix set out details of the geographical distribution of the de facto African population by province and district in Zambia. The provinces are arranged in alphabetical order with the districts in alphabetical order within the provinces. The composition of the provinces is as follows :-

<u>Barotse:</u>	Kalabo, Mankoya, Mongu-Lea-lui, Senanga Seshek.
<u>Central:</u>	Broken Hill (Urban), Broken Hill (Rural), Feira, Lusaka, Mkush, Mumbwa, Serenje.
<u>Eastern:</u>	Fort Jameson, Lundazi, Petauke.
<u>Luapula:</u>	Fort Rosebery, Kawambwa, Samfya.
<u>Northern:</u>	Abercorn, Chinsali, Isoka, Kasama, Luwingu, Mpika, Mporokoso.
<u>North-Western:</u>	Balovale, Kabompo, Kasempa, Mwinilung, Solwezi.
<u>Southern:</u>	Choma, Gwembe, Kalomo, Livingstone, Mazabuka, Namwala.
<u>Western:</u>	Bancroft, Chingola, Kalulushi, Kitwe, Luanshya Mufulira, Ndola(Urban), Ndola (Rural).

37. The Census results are also given for the three main types of Area:-

- (i) Non-Stateland Rural Areas - Include all areas not classified as Stateland or ~~Urban~~ *Urban*.
- (ii) Stateland Areas - These are areas where acquisition of land by individuals is by law, allowed. These areas mainly comprise the European farm lands and missions. However there are some areas which are tribally settled.
- (iii) Urban Areas - Include all the large urban areas and as many small townships as could be separately identified. The distinction drawn between peri-urban and rural areas was, sometimes, quite arbitrary.

38. The table below gives the distribution of population by type of area at the date of the 1963 Census :-

	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Page 48</u>	<u>Percentage.</u>	<u>Page 35</u>
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	2,525,681	2,538,312	74.1	2,525,681
Stateland Areas	203,048	185,440	6.0	198,271
Urban Areas	681,266	681,266	19.9	681,266
	<u>3,409,995</u>		<u>100.0</u>	

39. The population of the main urban areas was as follows :-

The Population of the Main Towns of Zambia.

TOWNS	1963 CENSUS OF AFRICANS	1961 NON-AFRICAN CENSUS		
		EUROPEANS	ASIANS	OTHERS
Bancroft	27,605	2,328	-	-
B/Hill	33,645	4,911	585	39
Chingola	50,654	5,575	79	35
Kalulushi	15,430	1,113	18	-
Kitwe	102,335	12,461	32	44
Livingstone	28,426	3,881	636	83

The Population of the Main Towns of Zambia (Continued)

TOWNS	1963 CENSUS OF AFRICANS	1961 NON-AFRICAN CENSUS		
		EUROPEANS	ASIANS	OTHERS
Luanshya	65,423	5,276	634	-
Lusaka	108,210	11,806	1,693	347
Mufulira	69,322	6,737	94	-
Ndola	76,799	9,251	1,651	669

The African Population is given in greater detail in Table 4 of the Appendix.

Density of Population:

40. Table 2 of the Appendix gives figures of the average density of population per square mile for every district. The overall density of the African population in Zambia is 12 per square mile compared with 0.3 per square mile for the non-African population. Mean densities for some other African countries are as follows :-

Nigeria	100
Malawi	75-80 (estimated)
Ghana	74
Uganda	74
Rep. of S. Africa	34
Kenya	34
Tanzania (Tanganyika)	26
Southern Rhodesia	24 (1962 Census)
Mozambique	21
Congo Republic	16
Angola	10
Bechuanaland	2.5

Source - Demographic Year Books of the United Nations unless otherwise specified.

41. There is quite a large variation in the density of population within Zambia as can be seen from the Table below :-

Density per Square Mile

Districts

0 - 5	Kasempa, Lusaka Rural, Mankoya, Mpika, Namwala, Sesheke and Solwezi.
6 -10	Balovale, Broken Hill Rural, Feira, Kabompo, Kalabo, Kalomo, Kalulushi, Lundazi, Mkushi, Mporokoso, Mumbwa, Mwinilunga, Ndola Rural, Senanga and Serenje.
11 -15	Abercorn, Chinsali, Fort Rosebery, Isoka, Kasama and Gwembe.
16 -20	Mongu, Petauke and Kawambwa.
21 -30	Samfya.
31 -40	Choma, Fort Jameson, Mazabuka.
41 and Over	Bancroft+, Broken Hill Urban+, Chingola+, Kitwe+, Livingstone+, Luanshya+, Lusaka Urban+, Mufulira+, and Ndola Urban+.

+ Density unrealistic because of large Urban populations.

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41. A detailed population map giving the population densities by enumeration areas is given at the end of this report. (Other details regarding the map to be added when the map is complete).

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CHAPTER 111 : AGE AND SEX.

42. Data in respect of age was given by sex in three broad age groups:-

- (a) Born before 1918 (i.e. over 45½ at Census date)
- (b) Born between 1918 and 1941 (i.e. between 21½ and 45½ at Census date)
- (c) Born in 1942 and after (i.e. 21½ years and younger at the Census date).

In addition persons born in 1942 and after had actual years of birth recorded.

43. Out of the total population for Zambia of 3,405,778 there are 25,002 more females than males. The bulk of this excess occurs in the group born between 1918 and 1941. An excess of females at upper ages is expected in most populations as a result of lower female mortality, particularly at higher ages, but as could be seen from table I of the appendix, the number of males born before 1918 exceeds that of females born before 1918 by about 26,000 whereas the females born between 1918 and 1941 exceeds that of males born between 1918 and 1941 by about 46,000. As it does not seem plausible that there should be an excess of males in the upper age group, one suspects that :-

- (i) The number of males born before 1918 may have been overstated in the Census and that between 1918 and 1941 understated.

or (ii) The number of females born before 1918 has been understated. and that of females born 1918 - 1941 overstated

However, later observations indicate that the later is the case.

44. The following table sets out the ratio of males to females expressed in the form of males per 100 females.

SEX RATIOS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, TYPE OF AREA AND BROAD AGE GROUPS - MALES PER 100 FEMALES.

	BORN BEFORE 1918	BORN 1918-41	BORN BEFORE 1942	BORN 1942 AND AFTER	TOTAL
<u>Born in Zambia:</u>					
Non Stateland Rural Areas	103	71	80	98	90
Stateland Areas	249	140	152	104	125
Urban Areas	265	156	163	103	125
TOTAL :	113	89	94	99	97
<u>Born Outside Zambia</u>					
Non Stateland Rural Areas	114	79	93	94	93
Stateland Areas	244	222	226	125	187
Urban Areas	390	197	209	85	158
TOTAL :	130	125	126	94	117
<u>Total :</u>					
Non Stateland Rural Areas	104	72	81	98	90
Stateland Areas	248	150	150	162	106
Urban Areas	282	162	170	102	128
TOTAL :	115	92	97	99	98

45. This table illustrates the pattern of migration within Zambia between the rural and urban areas. The surplus of indigenous adult males in urban areas indicates that a settled urban community with no strong attachment with the rural areas has not yet been reached.

PERSONS BORN IN 1942 AND AFTER.

46. The following table gives the analysis by country of birth ^{and} of the year of birth of all persons born 1942 and after.

YEAR OF BIRTH OF PERSONS BORN 1942 AND AFTER.

YEAR OF BIRTH	ALL PERSONS ZAMBIA			PERSONS BORN IN ZAMBIA			PERSONS BORN OUTSIDE ZAMBIA		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1942	29,679	31,535	61,214	20,770	30,510	59,280	909	1,025	1,934
1943	24,000	27,439	51,439	23,265	26,547	49,812	735	892	1,627
1944	23,486	25,739	49,225	22,767	24,902	47,669	719	837	1,556
1945	25,617	26,443	52,060	24,833	25,583	50,416	784	860	1,644
1946	26,594	27,166	53,760	25,780	26,203	52,063	814	883	1,697
1947	31,784	28,933	60,777	30,811	28,060	58,861	973	943	1,916
1948	36,656	33,835	70,491	35,534	32,735	68,269	1,122	1,100	2,222
1949	37,673	33,770	71,443	36,520	32,672	69,192	1,153	1,098	2,251
1950	44,519	38,917	83,436	43,185	37,615	80,800	1,364	1,266	2,630
1951	32,309	29,229	61,538	31,397	28,279	59,676	992	950	1,942
1952	40,923	37,672	78,595	39,670	36,447	76,117	1,253	1,225	2,478
1953	40,900	38,904	79,804	39,640	37,639	77,287	1,252	1,265	2,517
1954	44,917	43,655	88,572	43,542	42,235	85,777	1,375	1,420	2,795
1955	41,742	42,701	84,443	40,464	41,312	81,776	1,278	1,389	2,667
1956	53,381	54,098	107,479	51,747	52,339	104,086	1,634	1,759	3,393
1957	49,101	50,507	99,688	47,675	48,865	96,540	1,506	1,642	3,148
1958	60,807	62,673	123,480	58,945	60,635	119,580	1,862	2,038	3,900
1959	64,576	66,526	131,102	62,890	64,363	127,253	1,986	2,163	4,149
1960	68,908	72,490	141,398	66,798	70,133	136,931	2,110	2,357	4,467
1961	52,414	55,905	108,319	50,809	54,164	104,973	1,605	1,821	3,426
1962	67,747	71,344	139,091	65,673	69,024	134,697	2,074	2,320	4,394
1963	41,305	45,967	87,272	40,041	44,472	84,513	1,264	1,497	2,761
TOTAL:	939,528	945,588	1,885,116	910,764	914,838	1,825,602	28,764	30,750	59,514

migrants

Unknown ages have been distributed prorata.

47. These distributions show certain peculiarities which deserve special comment. In the first place there is a marked bunching at certain years, notably 1948, 1950, 1954, 1956 and 1960. This is a combination of preference for years with even digits and for years ending in 0 and is a well known census error, (particularly in underdeveloped countries) and seems to occur in both the records of ages and of years of birth. The even digital preference can be corrected by a simple smoothing formula described in Appendix B of the Second Report, but the additional preference for years ending in 0 requires a more refined approach. The high figures for years 1942 and 1943 are probably due to the erroneous inclusion of persons born before 1942, again this type of 'end effect' can be corrected by smoothing.

48. Secondly these distributions reveal a pattern of sex ratios by year of birth which on the face of it seem absurd. See table below :-

SEX RATIOS FOR PERSONS BORN IN 1942 AND AFTER,
BY YEAR OF BIRTH - MALES PER 100 FEMALES

YEAR OF BIRTH	ALL CHILDREN
1942	94
1943	87
1944	91
1945	97
1946	98
1947	110
1948	108
1949	112
1950	114
1951	111
1952	109
1953	105
1954	103
1955	98
1956	99
1957	97
1958	97
1959	98
1960	95
1961	94
1962	95
1963	90
TOTAL :	99

49. These show that there are more girls than boys at younger ages, balance of sexes improving to 1955. For the years 1954 to 1947 there is a steadily increasing surplus of males until a sudden change occurs from a sex ratio of 110 in 1947 to one of 98 in 1946. However, for years of birth earlier than 1947, the sex ratio could be affected by migration. *mortality and enumeration errors.*

50. As was pointed out in the Second Report, this pattern of sex ratios, implying that more girls are born than boys and that they experience less favourable mortality rates than boys, is directly contrary to accepted beliefs. The conclusion is reached therefore that either these beliefs do not hold for Zambia or that there is a serious bias in the census for reported years of the birth of children. It is worth noting however that where independent checks exist, there was no evidence to support the view that more girls were born than boys.

51. It has been concluded therefore that the age distributions of children born in Zambia are biased by the consistent misreporting of the years of birth of females as having been too recent. This conclusion is based on a detailed analysis of the age structure for boys and girls, which reveals that the reported age structure for boys, after smoothing, is consistent with plausible rates of birth, death and natural increase, whereas that for females is consistent with most unlikely rates. Furthermore, the results for males produced more plausible vital rates if the analysis was limited to the ages 0-15, a distortion appearing in the ages 16 and above which is probably due to emigration and misreporting of the year of birth of these persons as having been before 1942.

PERSONS BORN BEFORE 1943.

52. It must be admitted that the census data on age groups is unsatisfactory - and this may have been aggravated by the fact, suggested by a number of district commissioners in reporting on the census field work, that many non-indigenous Africans had declared themselves as "born in Zambia", in order to improve their chances of qualifying for the Voters Roll.

FOOTNOTE: (1) Rhodesia had similar results. See final report on the April/May 1962 Census of Africans for that country.

No evidence that this took place on a significantly large scale exists, in fact the census results for employees classified by country of birth agrees closely with the results of the 1961 Census of Employees. However, in view of the large number of non-indigenous persons reported as living in the tribal areas, the possibility that this is an understatement must not be ruled out.

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CHAPTER IV : COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

53. Details of the country of birth of all Africans were collected in the course of the census. This was considered to be more objective than obtaining detaining details of which country individuals regarded as their permanent home. The census showed that out of a de facto population of 3,405,788 a total of 227,834 were born outside the territory. The distribution of these by district, province and type of area is set out in table 7 of the Appendix. From this it will be seen that 60% of those Africans born outside Zambia live in the Non-Stateland Rural Areas 7.7% live on Stateland farms and 32.3% in urban areas.

54. Table 8 of the Appendix gives detailed figures of the African population totals by country of birth :-

<u>Country of Birth</u>	<u>Total</u>
Zambia	3,177,384
Malawi	62,778
Rhodesia	53,245
Tanzania	12,208
Congo	16,564
Angola	59,680
Mozambique	17,398
Others	5,961
TOTAL :	3,405,218

55. There is a striking difference between the pattern of migration into Zambia and that into Rhodesia as revealed by the 1962 Census of Africans in Rhodesia. The table below illustrates this difference.

	<u>% OF NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION</u>		
	<u>NON-STATELAND RURAL AREAS</u>	<u>(1) STATELAND FARMING AREAS</u>	<u>URBAN AREAS</u>
Zambia	60.0	7.7	32.3
Rhodesia	5.8	54.4	39.8

(1) Comprised mainly European Farm Lands.

56. While about 60% of those persons living in Zambia, but born outside, live in the Non-Stateland rural areas, the equivalent proportion in Rhodesia is just under 6%. Thus the bulk of the immigrants into Zambia appear to have infiltrated from neighbouring territories into the rural areas, where as in Rhodesia immigration has been due to the attraction of cash wages either on European-owned farms or in the urban and mining centres, with very little settlement of non-indigenous persons in the African rural areas.

58. It is further to be noted that in general most immigrants live in adjacent provinces to the country of origin. Thus 89% of immigrants from Angola live in the adjacent provinces of Barotsse and North-Western, 48% of immigrants from Malawi live in Eastern and Central Provinces (the bulk of the remainder live on the Copperbelt), 56% of immigrants from Rhodesia live in the Central Province (the remainder are shared evenly by the Eastern, Southern and Western Provinces), 87% of immigrants from Mozambique live in the Eastern Province, and apart from the Copperbelt the bulk of the immigrants from the Congo live in Luapula and the bulk of those from Tanzania in the Northern Province.

58. As there is large proportion of non-indigenous adults who were born before 1918, it stands to reason that before the boundaries were well defined there was a large movement to and fro across the borders. Of course, it is not known for how many years such persons have resided in Zambia but this kind of result is consistent with migration long enough ago to have children of such persons being born in Zambia and thus excluded from non-indigenous.

59. It should be further remembered that persons born before 1918 possibly have grandchildren who were born in Zambia. If the original migration of persons born before 1918 took place twenty or thirty years ago, the numbers involved, together with their children and grandchildren who have been born in Zambia, could explain why it has proved almost impossible to fit a theoretical model to the age structure of the so called "indigenous" population of Zambia.

60. A major puzzle regarding the migration pattern into Zambia which remains unresolved is why the movement into Rural Areas took place at such a large scale when it is considered that the rural areas do not present major attractions.

ANALYSIS OF MALES BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS.

61. As can be seen from the table given below the majority of adult male immigrants into Zambia from Rhodesia, Malawi and Tanzania are working for cash wages, whereas those from Angola, Mozambique and the Congo are largely self-employed, presumably in the non-Stateland Rural Areas. However, a third of the adult males from Rhodesia and a quarter of those from the Congo are given as working for cash wages.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH		TOTAL	SELF-EMPLOYED	WORKING FOR	NOT EMPLOYED	
				CASH WAGES	SEEKING PAID WORK	OTHERS
Rhodesia	No.	26,892	9,440	12,182	1,344	3,926
	%	100.0	35.1	45.3	5.0	14.6
Malawi	No.	38,738	5,075	26,303	3,254	4,106
	%	100.0	13.1	67.9	8.4	10.6
Angola	No.	29,959	12,852	4,494	2,427	10,186
	%	100.0	42.9	15.0	8.1	34.0
Mozambique	No.	8,243	5,490	989	107	1,657
	%	100.0	66.6	12.0	1.3	20.1
Congo	No.	8,913	2,701	2,255	339	3,618
	%	100.0	30.3	25.3	3.8	40.6
Tanzania	No.	7,761	621	5,177	1,350	613
	%	100.0	8.0	66.7	17.4	7.9
Other	No.	3,069	371	2,142	166	390
	%	100.0	12.1	69.8	5.4	12.7
Total :	No.	1123,575	36,550	53,542	8,987	24,496
	%	100.0	29.9	42.2	7.5	20.4

62. The following table compares the information provided by the 1963 Census of Africans and the census results of the 1961 Census of Employees. It should, however, be borne in mind when interpreting the figures that the "country of origin" as given by the 1961 Census of Employees and the "country of birth" as given by the 1963 Census are not necessarily the same. It is however deemed that for most practical purposes and in as far as they effect the male employees they may be interpreted to mean the same.

Country of Birth/ (As per 1963 Census) Country of Origin/ (As per 1961 Census)	M A L E		E M P L O Y E E S	
	May/June, 1963 Census of Africans		September, 1961 Census of Employees	
	No.	%	No.	%
Zambia	206,540	79.4	190,692	83.0
Rhodesia	26,303	10.1	6,039	2.6
Malawi	12,182	4.7	20,206	8.8
Angola	4,494	1.7	2,963	1.3
Mozambique	989	0.4	2,859	1.3
Congo	2,255	0.9	2,382	1.0
Tanzania	5,177	2.0	4,243	1.8
Other	2,142	0.8	408	0.2
TOTAL:	260,082	100.0	229,792	100.0

63. There is reasonable agreement between the two series with the exception of figures for Angola, Mozambique and the Congo. Employees from Angola as reported in 1963 are greater, and those from Mozambique much less, than in the September, 1961 Census of Employees. The discrepancy in the figures for the Congo may well be due to movements following upon internal unrest in the past two years.

64. It should be repeated that in reporting on the accuracy of the census several district commissioners commented that, in their opinion, the details of "country of birth" were unreliable, as some persons born outside Zambia had declared themselves to be indigenous in the hope that this would help them get on to the Voters Roll. Unfortunately there will always be sufficient reason for some people to misrepresent their particulars in the course of a census. In view of the close agreement between the two sets of figures it is not felt that there is much bias in this tabulation.

65. The number of employees recorded in the 1963 Census is much higher than the Sept- 1961 figure. This is mainly due to a difference in coverage. The September, 1961 Census of Employees did not cover African employees outside the main towns. Moreover, there would normally be a seasonal increase in agricultural employment between September and May in any crop year.

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CHAPTER V. : EDUCATION.

66. Details were collected of the Standard of Education of all persons in the country. Three broad groups were distinguished :-

- (a) Never been to school.
- (b) At school last term.
- (c) Left school before last term (this category was further classified by the standard of education reached).

Comparison with Official School Enrolments.

67. The Census gives 399,168 persons as having been to school. This figures represents an increase of 63,000 over the official enrolment figures of 336,630 for the year 1962/63.

68. If it is assumed that the number of adults shown as still at school is an error and refers to persons studying privately or at night school, then the discrepancy between the census figures and official enrolments is about 54,000 or 16% over the official enrolments. Part of this discrepancy is undoubtedly due to the fact that the official figures do not cover certain farm schools and unrecognised schools, neither do they include persons studying privately, or through correspondence schools in order to improve their standard of education. The following possible explanations for the discrepancy were advanced in the preliminary reports and are repeated here for the sake of completeness :-

- (i) The official figures exclude certain farm schools and unrecognised schools.
- (ii) Some children attend school outside the country but had returned for the school holidays.
- (iii) As there is a certain social status attached to being at school, some children were reported as attending school when in fact they were not.
- (iv) Enumerators assumed that children of school age were at school without making sure whether they were still at school, left school or, had never been to school.
- (v) Children attending Sunday Schools, studying privately or at evening school were included.
- (vi) Children removed from school to help relatives were erroneously included.

69. A valuable check on the consistency of the figures for children still at school would have been available had details of the standard reached by children still at school been obtained in the census. This was not attempted, since it was felt that if the classification differed from that obtained from the official enrolment figures, then the latter would in any case be accepted as correct.

70. However, in view of the discrepancy of 54,000 referred to above, a detailed classification from the census of the standard or form reached by children still at school would probably have helped to explain it. The following table sets out details of the number of children enrolled in each standard during the 1962/63 academic year :-

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENROLLED IN
SCHOOL 1962/63 BY SEX AND STANDARD

	BOYS		GIRLS	
	No.	%	No.	%
Sub standard A	38,324	19.1	34,459	25.3
" " B	35,518	17.7	29,794	21.9
Standard 1	35,518	17.8	26,639	19.7
" 11	35,120	17.5	23,158	17.0
" 111	17,688	8.8	8,502	6.3
" 1V	16,784	8.4	6,799	5.0
" V	7,848	3.9	2,638	1.9
" VI	7,412	3.7	2,260	1.7
Form 1	1,825	0.9	433	0.3
" 2	1,377	0.7	297	0.2
Remove	546	0.3	84	
" 3	343	0.2	52	
" 4	201		34	0.1
" 6(L)	47	0.1	3	
" 6(U)	35		3	
Teacher Training	804	0.4	399	0.3
Technical and Vocational	1,012	0.5	369	0.3
TOTAL	200,511	100.0	136,123	100.0

71. The cross tabulations of the education category of persons born between 1942 and June 1963 by sex and year of birth in the Second Report indicate that as regard males :-

- (i) about 65% had never been to school, this included those below the age of 5.
- (ii) about 25% were still at school.
- (iii) about 10% had already left school.

and as regards females :-

- (i) about 73% had never been to school (includes those below the age of 5.
- (ii) about 17% were still at school.
- (iii) 10% had left school.

72. An examination of the proportions of children who have never been to school for, successive years of birth indicates that many children must enter school for the first time at ages considerably in excess of the minimum although a number seem to have been enrolled while under the normal minimum age.

73. The following table gives an age distribution for children reported to be still at school at the date of the census :-

AGE OF PERSONS STILL AT SCHOOL.

AGE REACHED DURING 1963/		MALES		FEMALES	
		No.	%	No.	%
Less than	7	5,344	3.9	8,420	5.3
	7	8,583	4.0	8,737	5.5
	8	12,458	5.2	11,914	7.5
	9	18,208	7.6	16,045	10.1
	10	20,604	8.6	18,109	11.4
	11	22,521	9.4	19,380	12.2
	12	19,166	8.0	14,933	9.4
	13	24,198	10.1	17,316	10.9
	14	20,364	8.5	13,503	8.5
	15	20,364	8.5	10,644	6.7
	16	17,489	7.3	6,831	4.3
	17	11,979	5.0	4,289	2.7
	18	9,344	3.9	2,383	1.5
	19	7,187	3.0	1,589	1.0
	20	5,271	2.2	1,112	0.7
	21	5,031	2.1	953	0.6
Over	21	6,469	2.7	2,701	1.7
TOTAL :		239,580	100.0	58,859	100.0

Unknown ages have been distributed pro rata.

74. This distribution will of course be affected by the same errors of bunching at certain years as discussed in Chapter III.

75. The following table summarises that set out in paragraph 73 and indicates the proportion of children in school for various age groups :-

AGE OF BIRTH	APPROXIMATE AGE GROUP AT CENSUS DATE	% OF CHILDREN AT SCHOOL	
		MALES	FEMALES
1955 - 52	7½ - 11½	44.0	41.0
1955 - 50	7½ - 13½	48.2	43.0
1955 - 48	7½ - 15½	49.7	41.4

76. Thus, over the broad age range covering the expected age of primary school children about 50% of boys and just over 40% of girls are in school and for individual years of birth the proportion does not rise over 60% for boys or 52% for girls in any single year.

77. The following table gives the standard of education reached by children who had already left school :-

STANDARD OF EDUCATION REACHED BY CHILDREN BORN 1942 AND AFTER WHO HAD LEFT SCHOOL AT CENSUS DATE.

STANDARD	BOYS		GIRLS	
	No.	%	No.	%
Sub-standard A	3,871	4.0	4,966	5.2
" B	7,935	8.2	10,887	11.4
Standard I	10,838	11.2	13,944	14.6
" II	35,031	36.2	40,398	42.3
" III	10,645	11.0	8,802	9.3
" IV	13,258	13.7	8,595	9.0
" V	3,387	3.5	2,388	2.5
" VI	9,677	10.0	4,775	5.0
Above Standard VI	2,129	2.2	669	0.7
TOTAL :	96,771	100.0	95,504	100.0

78. The total numbers of males and females who have left school are approximately equal and the above table indicates that a higher proportion of boys than girls received middle and upper primary school education. The median standard of education reached by the boys who had left school was slightly higher than for girls (3.7 years primary schooling compared with 3.4 years for girls). However 40% of the boys had entered middle primary school and 16% upper primary school compare with 26% and 8% respectively in the case of girls.

EDUCATION OF ADULTS.

79. As the cross tabulations given in the second report indicate, persons living in urban areas have on the average, received more education than those living in the rural areas. Among the more or less completely rural provinces Luapula Province contains the lowest proportion of both males and females with no schooling (48% and 79% respectively) and North-Western Province the highest (72% for males and 93% for females).

80. It is further, as pointed out in the second report, to be said that the figures for children at school as well as details for adults who have left school may have been overstated due to erroneous inclusion of persons who regarded themselves as being of a certain standard of education, with or without justification, but who never achieved this standard at school. It is therefore thought that, if anything, the figures for persons who have never been to school is understated.

81. The table below does give an indication of the proportion of the adult population which is literate. It can be assumed that persons who have never been to school are illiterate. In addition the bulk of those persons who left school before completing Standard III will be either illiterate or in danger of reverting to illiteracy. The proportion of adults who have been educated to Standard III or higher is 22.5% for males and 4.0% for females. Leaving aside the small proportion of adults shown as still attending school it can be assumed that all persons reaching Standard II were literate then the proportion of illiterate adults would fall to 65% of males and 91% of females. A minimum estimate of the proportion of illiterate adults is the proportion who have never been to school and this is 52% for males and 82% for females.

EDUCATIONAL CATEGORY OF ALL ADULTS.

	MALES		FEMALES	
	No.	%	No.	%
Never been to school	390,413	52.0	632,424	82.1
Left school having reached:				
Sub-Standard A	8,259	1.1	12,325	1.6
" B	33,035	4.4	26,190	3.4
Standard I	50,303	6.7	27,731	3.6
" II	93,098	12.4	37,745	4.9
" III	45,048	6.0	11,555	1.5
" IV	54,808	7.3	10,784	1.4
" V	18,019	2.4	3,081	0.4
" VI	41,294	5.5	4,622	0.6
Standard VI and Higher	9,760	1.3	770	0.1
Still at School	6,757	0.9	3,081	0.4
TOTAL:	750,794	100.0	770,308	100.0

82. If we were to include the population born before 1947 (i.e. aged 16 or more) as adult then the 48% of males and 78% of females who have never been to school can be regarded as illiterate.

83. As can easily be observed from the table above, while most adults who attended school left after attaining Standard II considerable numbers have obtained only 2 or 3 years primary schooling.

The median effective number of years schooling of those who have left school is just under 4 years for males and over 3 years for females.

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CHAPTER VI : EMPLOYMENT OF MALES.

84. An attempt was made to obtain details of the employment status of every male in Zambia, but it was considered that a classification of females would be too difficult. As it was, considerable misunderstanding of the various employment categories in some districts has rendered complete analysis of the census results for this section largely a waste of time.

85. Enumerators were instructed to place each male into one of the following categories:-

- (i) Self-employed :.....
 - (a) Farming
 - (b) Fishing
 - (c) Other occupations
- (ii) Working for cash wages-----
- (iii) Not employed
 - (a) Seeking paid work last week
 - (b) Others.

86. These categories agree closely with those recommended by the International Labour Organisation for a classification of a country's labour force by status, except that no provision was made for "unpaid family workers" (i.e. persons employed for at least a third of normal working hours in an enterprise operated by a member of the same household, e.g. farm, trading store, etc.). It was felt that although this was an important category for under-developed countries like Zambia it would be almost impossible to collect accurate details of the numbers so employed in the course of a general census. Unpaid family workers should have been recorded as other of group (III) Not Employed, and this is probably where the bulk of them were placed.

87. The main inconsistency in the classification of males by employment status was the classification of subsistence farmers and fishermen. Here, it was intended that male heads of households carrying out subsistence farming and/or fishing should be classified as self employed, but it would appear from the instructions issued to the enumerators, and I quote :-

- "(a) If a man tells you he is SELF EMPLOYED you must attempt to find out what sort of work he does:
 - (i) If his main occupation is growing crops or keeping cattle, then put a tick in COLUMN 19 HEADED 'FARMING'.
 - (ii) If his main occupation is catching and selling fish then put a tick (/) in COLUMN 19 HEADED 'FISHING'. You will meet some people who are both farmers and fishermen. However, you must put the tick in the column which correctly describes their MAIN occupation..."

that the instructions were not explicit enough. It is, therefore, not surprising that data in respect of subsistence farming and fishing had been counted together with Other (b) of group (iii) NOT EMPLOYED.

88. Another point worth mentioning is that the coverage of the self-employed fishing group was confined to men catching and selling fish, thus, deliberately excluding subsistence fishermen from the definition of self-Employed and the Not Employed was the inclusion of the word OTHER in both sections, when it was representing varied employment status.

89. The detailed census results with respect to employment of males were as follows :-

CLASSIFICATION OF MALES BY EMPLOYMENT AND TYPE
OF AREA.

TYPE OF AREA	Total Number	SELF EMPLOYED			WORKING FOR CASH WAGES	NOT EMPLOYED	
		Farming	Fishing	Other		Seeking/ Work/	Other+
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	No. 1,197,561	162,463	43,266	44,603	60,929	44,935	841,365
	% 100.0	13.6	3.6	3.7	5.1	3.8	70.2
STATELAND AREAS	No. 110,337	6,074	1,113	3,177	44,644	2,917	52,412
	% 100.0	5.5	1.0	2.9	40.5	2.6	47.5
URBAN AREAS	No. 382,350	1,142	2,157	8,890	154,509	28,746	186,906
	% 100.0	0.3	0.6	2.3	40.4	7.5	48.9
TOTAL:	No. 1,690,248	169,679	46,536	56,670	260,082	76,598	1,080,683
	% 100.0	10.0	2.8	3.4	15.4	4.5	63.9

* Includes Children.

90. Similar details for each district and province are shown in table 10 of this report. All returns having unknown employment status were analysed under OTHER of NOT EMPLOYED.

COMPARISON WITH RESULTS OF SEPTEMBER, 1961 CENSUS OF EMPLOYEES.

91. The Census showed a total of 260,082 males in employment in May/June 1963. Of these 2.6% were born in 1947 or later and can be regarded as juveniles. The September, 1961 Census of Employees recorded a total of 225,000 of which total it can be assumed that about 97% or 218,000 were males. The Census therefore shows about 42,000 more African males employed than implied by the official employment figures. However, the 1961 Census of employees and the subsequent Employment enquiries did not cover employees of African employers in rural areas and the figures 42,000 can be regarded as an indication of what level of this type of employment might be. To the cynic, of course, it indicates that the Census would have overstated the number of males, and of the total population as well, by anything up to 18%.

92. Table 11 of the Appendix sets out a comparison, district by district, of the September, 1961 Census of Employees and the census results of the May/June 1963 Census, which showed a total of 26,000 employees. From this it can be seen that employment in rural areas can account for most of the differences. It should be remembered that employment measured by the official figures had fallen by about 5% between September, 1961 and June, 1963.

93. The following table sets out a comparison of male employment in the main towns in Zambia at the September, 1961 Census of Employees and the May/June 1963 Census of Africans.:-

TABLE
THE NUMBER OF MALE EMPLOYEES IN THE MAIN TOWNS OF
ZAMBIA.

TOWN	SEPTEMBER, 1961 CENSUS	MAY/JUNE, 1963 CENSUS
Bancroft	6,662	7,268
Broken Hill	9,266	7,297
Chingola	12,799	11,338
Kalulushi	2,945	3,197
Kitwe	25,307	25,559
Livingstone	9,465	7,460
Luanshya	14,224	13,439
Lusaka	24,942	27,250
Mufulira	19,940	17,694
Ndola		

94. These figures are encouragingly consistent and suggest that if there has been overstatement in the Census this has not taken place in urban areas to any appreciable extent.

95. The apparently large fall in employment in Broken Hill was probably due to the completion of extensions to the mine plant between the dates of the two censuses, and the fall in employment at Mufulira may have been the result of strike action, but the falls in Livingstone and Ndola have no ready explanation.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

96. It will be noted that there were 76,598 males described as seeking paid work in the week prior to the Census and that of this total 44,935, or nearly 60 % of these were living in the African rural areas. It is unlikely that, apart from those registered for work with the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, these persons had been actively seeking work in urban areas in the week prior to the census and the figure of 44,935 probably represents the number of males, who, while willing to accept a paid job, had perhaps been tired of seeking work and returned to the rural areas for a period.

97. The accepted international definition of a unemployed person is one able to work, actively seeking it, but unable to find it, although it is admitted that this concept, framed with the experience of developed nations in mind, is probably unsuited for application to countries like Zambia with a large proportion of the potential labour force either under-employed or not employed at all.

EMPLOYMENT BY EDUCATIONAL STANDARD.

98. The following table gives the cross-tabulation of the adult males by standard of education and employment category. :-

Standard of Education	Self-Employed Born Before 1942		Working for Wages-Born Before 1942		Seeking Paid Work-Born Before 1942		Other Not Employed-Born Before 1942	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Never been to School	155,250	59.9	85,195	36.2	25,299	42.2	122,002	62.9
Still at school	778	0.3	1,177	0.5	360	0.6	4,073	2.1
Left School in :-								
SUB A	3,888	1.5	1,883	0.8	600	1.0	2,134	1.1
SUB B	13,996	5.4	7,531	3.2	2,638	4.4	8,340	4.3
Standard I	18,143	7.0	16,710	7.1	4,437	7.4	11,444	5.9
Standard III	31,362	12.1	31,537	13.4	9,233	15.4	20,366	10.5
Standard III	12,700	4.9	18,592	7.9	4,676	7.8	9,116	4.7
Standard IV	13,737	5.3	26,830	11.4	5,935	9.9	8,922	4.6
Standard V	3,629	1.4	10,120	4.3	1,799	3.0	2,521	1.3
Standard VI	4,925	1.9	28,242	12.0	4,137	6.9	4,073	2.1
Above Standard VI	778	0.3	7,531	3.2	839	1.4	970	0.5
TOTAL :	259,186	100.0	235,348	100.0	59,953	100.0	193,961	100.0

NOTE: - Persons whose standard of Education was unknown have been classed as "never been to school".

99. The striking fact revealed by this table is the broad similarity between the distributions for "self-employed" and "others not employed" and again between the distributions for males "working for wages" and males "seeking paid work". The former similarity underlines the contention mentioned in paragraph 87 that the distinction drawn between self-employed persons and others not employed is an ill-defined one and educationally, at any rate, these groups have broadly similar characteristics.

100. The following table gives a summary for males born in 1942 and after. It should be borne in mind that for this age group the category "never been to school" includes all boys below school age and many others who, although of school age, had not started school by the date of the census. /27.

MALES BORN IN 1942 AND AFTER BY STANDARD OF EDUCATION
AND EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY.

STANDARD OF EDUCATION	SELF-EMPLOYED		WORKING FOR WAGES		SEEKING PAID WORK		OTHERS NOT EMPLOYED	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never been to School	5,670	41.4	7,047	28.5	4,794	28.8	592,331	66.8
Still at School	1,384	10.1	1,311	5.3	766	4.6	230,548	26.0
Left school in:-								
Below Standard I	658	4.8	1,360	5.5	566	3.4	9,754	1.1
Standard I	699	5.1	1,410	5.7	1,015	6.1	7,980	0.9
Standard II	2,507	18.3	4,601	18.6	3,246	18.9	24,828	2.8
Standard III	959	7.0	2,251	9.1	1,498	8.4	6,207	0.7
Standard IV	1,000	7.3	2,548	10.3	1,997	12.0	7,980	0.9
Standard V)	822	6.0	965	3.9	533	3.2	1,773	0.2
Standard VI)			2,548	10.3)	2,430	14.6	4,434	0.5
Above Standard VI)			693	2.8)			887	0.1
TOTAL :	13,699	100.0	24,734	100.0	16,645	100.0	886,722	100.0

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CHAPTER VII - HOUSING AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD.

NUMBER AND TYPE OF ROOMS.

101. Details were collected in the Census of the number of rooms in occupied dwellings and whether or not these were made of pole and dagga or of brick and more permanent materials.

The following table gives details of numbers of rooms in dwelling and average number of persons per room by province.

THE NUMBER OF ROOMS IN DWELLINGS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM BY PROVINCE.

PROVINCE		NUMBER OF ROOMS			TOTAL POPULATION	AVERAGE NO. OF PERSONS PER ROOM
		BRICK	POLE AND DAGGA	TOTAL		
Barotse	No.	6,632	126,449	133,081	361,905	2.7
	%	5.0	95.0	100.0		
Central	No.	114,662	80,275	194,937	482,485	2.5
	%	58.8	41.2	100.0		
Eastern	No.	21,884	179,285	201,169	477,682	2.4
	%	10.9	89.1	100.0		
Luapula	No.	173,878	26,451	200,329	356,461	1.8
	%	86.8	13.2	100.0		
Northern	No.	96,733	124,470	221,203	563,003	2.6
	%	43.7	56.3	100.0		
North-Western	No.	47,611	46,698	94,309	210,526	2.2
	%	50.5	49.5	100.0		
Southern	No.	86,725	81,202	167,927	457,301	2.7
	%	51.6	48.4	100.0		
Western	No.	239,013	22,618	261,631	495,855	2.4
	%	91.4	8.6	100.0		
TOTAL :	No.	787,138	687,448	1,474,586	3,405,218	2.3
	%	53.4	46.6	100.0		

Table 12 of the Appendix gives similar details for each district.

102. In the census instructions to enumerators a "room" was defined to include inside kitchens but to exclude outside kitchens, bathrooms, lavatories and grain stores, even if these were used as sleeping quarters.

103. There is a marked variation between provinces in the proportion of occupied rooms declared to be brick-built. The high proportion in Western Province reflects the urban conditions there. Of the purely rural provinces Luapula has 87% of occupied rooms brick-built as opposed to 11% in the Eastern Province and only 5% in Barotse Province. Elsewhere the proportion of brick-built rooms varies between 44% in Northern Province to 59% in Central Province.

104. In the rural areas slightly less than 40% of the occupied rooms were brick-built compared with 96% in urban areas.

105. It is apparent that had details regarding the size of rooms and the type of brick walls been collected during the census a much more intimate picture in respect of housing would have resulted.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM.

106. The provincial figures for the average number of persons per room (in Table 12 of the Appendix) show that Western Province and Luapula Province, which have the highest proportion of brick-built rooms, have also the lowest average number of persons per room. This suggests that brick-built houses may be associated with lower densities per room.

107. For completeness the cross-tabulation of number of rooms in dwelling by the number of persons per dwelling given in the second report is set out below :-

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ROOMS IN DWELLINGS BY PERSONS PER DWELLING AND TYPE OF AREA.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER DWELLING	ROOMS IN DWELLING						TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5 & over	Unknown	
<u>NON-STATELAND RURAL AREAS:</u>							
L 1.	9.5	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	11.8
2..	13.4	3.4	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	18.9
3.	12.3	4.2	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	19.0
4.	8.7	4.3	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	15.6
5.	6.1	3.5	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	12.0
6.	3.7	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	8.3
7.	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	-	5.6
8.	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	3.4
9.+	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.1	5.4
TOTAL :	57.8	23.2	9.4	3.9	3.1	2.6	100.0
<u>STATELAND AREAS :</u>							
1.	21.3	1.9	0.5	-	0.2	0.7	24.6
2.	14.0	3.0	0.7	-	-	0.7	18.4
3.	10.8	2.8	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	15.5
4.	9.4	2.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.6	13.9
5.	5.6	3.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	10.1
6.	3.7	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	7.3
7.	2.1	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	4.6
8.	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.3
9.+	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	3.3
TOTAL :	68.5	18.7	5.9	1.4	2.2	3.3	100.0
<u>URBAN AREAS :</u>							
1.	5.1	2.0	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	9.9
2.	4.3	3.1	3.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	12.0
3.	3.5	4.1	4.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	13.7
4.	2.6	4.0	5.3	1.6	0.6	0.4	14.5
5.	1.7	3.8	5.4	1.9	0.5	0.1	13.4
6.	0.9	3.0	4.7	2.1	0.8	0.2	11.7
7.	0.8	2.0	2.9	2.3	0.9	0.1	9.0
8.	0.3	1.1	2.2	1.8	0.6	0.1	6.1
9. +	0.3	1.3	3.1	3.5	1.4	0.1	9.7
TOTAL :	19.5	24.4	32.7	15.6	5.4	2.4	100.0

108. This cross-tabulation cannot, unfortunately, be used to obtain an idea of the number of separate households. Although enumerators were instructed to enumerate households (i.e. those persons eating from a common kitchen), it is evident that in rural areas, in many cases, each hut was regarded as a separate household, and the concept of "dwelling" as representing the hut or huts occupied by a household was not consistently followed. It is unlikely that as much as 12% of all rural households are single-member households and even in the stateland farming areas, where there would be a large number of "migrant" workers, the proportion of single-member households looks high.

109. This table can be used however to establish the proportion of occupied dwellings with three or more persons per room- one indication of housing conditions recommended by the United Nations Organisation for inter-country comparisons (See International Definitions and Measurement of levels of Living - and Interim Guide, United Nations 1961).

110. These proportions for each province and type of area are as follows:-
...../30.

PROPORTION OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS WITH
THREE OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM.

Barotse Province	48.1
Central Province	42.4
Eastern Province	41.8
Luapula Province	27.2
Northern Province	49.3
North-Western Province	35.7
Southern Province	48.1
Western Province	22.8
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	44.0
Stateland Farms	40.6
Urban Areas	22.0

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CHAPTER VIII : DISABLEMENT.

Incidence of Loss of Limbs.

111. The following are the final and revised figures for the number of persons suffering from loss of limbs for each of the main types of area :-

THE INCIDENCE OF LOSS OF LIMBS BY TYPE OF AREA :

TYPE OF AREA	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS	NUMBER OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM LOSS OF LIMBS	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	2,525,681	21,562	8.5
Stateland Area	198,271	880	4.4
Urban Areas	681,266	1,447	2.1
TOTAL :	3,405,218	23,889	7.0

112. These figures include all persons who had lost the use (including the loss of use through paralysis) of an arm, leg, hand or foot. Persons who had lost fingers were only included if :-

- (a) they had lost a thumb and at least one other finger;
- (b) they had lost all fingers except the thumb.

Similar figures for each district and province are shown in Table 12 of The Appendix

113. The following table sets out in greater detail the analysis by sex and broad age group of the incidence of loss of limbs.

INCIDENCE OF LOSS OF LIMBS BY SEX AND BROAD AGE GROUPS.

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS	NUMBER OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM LOSS OF LIMBS	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
<u>MALES:</u>			
Born before 1918	207,378	6,246	30.1
Born 1918 - 41	543,377	5,650	10.5
Born 1942 and after	938,638	4,239	4.5
<u>Females:</u>			
Born before 1918	181,526	2,783	15.4
Born 1918 - 41	588,942	2,836	4.8
Born 1942 and after	945,708	2,135	2.3
TOTAL :	3,405,218	23,889	7.0

Employment Category of Disabled Males :

114. The Census showed that there were 12,310 males born before 1947 who were suffering from loss of limbs. The employment categories of these males were as follows :-

1.	Self-employed	No.	%
(a)	Farming	1,870	15.2
(b)	Other	1,430	11.6

2. Working for wages	No.	%
	630.	5.6
3. Not employed :		
(a) Seeking paid work	310	2.5
(b) Other	8,010	65.1
TOTAL :	12,310	100.0

Data taken unaltered from the Second Report.

115. The high proportion of disabled males shown as self-employed may need little more than the fact that these men are heads of households that carry out some economic activity. At least it indicates that such men may be self-supporting, if only at a subsistence level.

116. The majority (i.e. more than 65%) of the disabled adult males were shown as not employed and must therefore be dependant on others.

Reliability of Information on Disablement :

117. It must be stressed that a full scale Census is not a satisfactory medium for the collection of details on physical disabilities such as loss of limb. It is unlikely that enumerators were consistent in recording these details, which affected such a small proportion of the population. Furthermore, in certain districts the local supervisors asked the enumerators to obtain some supplementary details of blind persons in order to assist the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind and in a number of cases in these districts it was not clear whether persons marked as disabled were blind or suffering from loss of limbs. The districts affected were those in Luapula Province and Mporokoso District in the Northern Province.

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TABLE 1 (Continued).

TABLE 1 (Continued).

PROVINCE & DISTRICT	TOTAL NO Of Persons.	Born Before 1918	MALES		FEMALES		
			Born 1918- 1941	Born 1942 and After	Born Before 1918	Born 1918- 1941	Born 1942 and After
SOUTHERN PROVINCE:							
Choma	94,630	4,422	14,035	26,844	3,637	15,259	28,433
Gwembe	68,874	2,558	8,745	20,214	2,902	12,748	21,567
Kalomo	75,884	5,281	12,991	10,728	1,719	12,163	21,002
Livingstone	32,906	1,698	5,359	8,585	431	5,282	7,851
Mazabuka	132,325	8,110	21,111	10,111	7,104	20,400	43,943
Namwala	32,682	3,729	4,537	7,509	3,133	5,857	7,917
TOTAL :	457,301	25,873	71,893	130,972	21,036	76,769	130,713
WESTERN PROVINCE:							
Baneroft	31,694	425	10,078	8,226	157	5,175	7,633
Chingola	53,760	1,425	13,662	15,321	527	8,100	14,665
Kalulusni	20,145	551	5,360	5,359	182	3,035	5,658
Kitwe	109,885	3,040	31,524	28,899	839	16,775	28,808
Luanshya	69,262	2,312	15,341	20,165	755	10,495	20,194
Mufulira	73,401	2,432	16,757	21,112	732	11,656	20,665
Ndola (Urban)	81,120	2,553	21,350	21,508	933	12,992	21,774
Ndola (Rural)	56,585	4,528	10,114	14,017	2,891	10,596	14,449
TOTAL :	495,855	17,266	124,196	134,607	7,036	78,884	133,846
Railway Travellers:	570	10	10	10	10	120	120
TOTAL ZAMBIA:	3,406,788	207,597	543,377	938,633	181,525	588,942	945,708

TABLE 2. - THE DE FACTO AFRICAN POPULATION OF ZAMBIA BY TYPE OF AREA - MAY/JUNE, 1963.

PROVINCE & DISTRICT.	RURAL AREAS		URBAN AREAS	TOTAL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE
	NON-STATELAND	STATELAND <i>Protected AREAS</i>			
Barotse Province :					
Kalabo	93,291	-	2,374	95,665	10.09
Mankoya	45,433	-	1,071	46,504	4.34
Mongu	100,758	-	4,019	104,807	18.22
Senanga	70,804	-	1,485	72,289	6.26
Sesheke	40,925	-	1,715	42,640	3.77
TOTAL :	351,211	-	10,654	361,905	7.42
CENTRAL PROVINCE:					
B/Hill (Urban)	-	18,464	33,967	52,471	86.44
B/Hill (Rural)	76,794	7,677	1,850	86,321	8.68
Feira	8,609	-	103	8,797	6.56
Lusaka	34,881	23,015	113,656	171,582	24.12
Mukushi	45,688	6,951	915	53,594	6.14
Mumbwa	52,081	254	1,292	53,627	6.58
Serenje	52,981	-	3,112	56,093	6.22
TOTAL :	271,034	56,451	155,000	482,485	10.75
EASTERN PROVINCE:					
Fort Jameson	210,476	18,008	9,842	238,326	33.5
Lundazi	120,509	-	1,600	117,167	15.90
Petauke	115,556	-	1,611	117,167	24.98
TOTAL :	446,541	18,008	13,133	477,682	17.9
LUAPULA PROVINCE:					
Fort Rosebery	81,307	-	4,918	86,235	13.82
Kawambwa	166,015	-	6,130	172,195	18.52
Sanywa	93,870	-	4,161	98,031	24.58
TOTAL :	341,192	-	15,269	356,461	18.26

Table 2 (Continued)

PROVINCE/DISTRICT	RURAL AREAS		URBAN AREAS	TOTAL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE
	NON-STATELAND	STATELAND FARMING AREAS			
NORTHERN PROVINCE:					
Abercorn	80,413	5,154	5,327	90,894	12.72
Chinsali	68,263	1,866	1,072	71,201	11.98
Isoka	78,435	-	3,361	81,796	15.3
Kasama	104,594	-	8,577	113,171	14.26
Luwingu	79,776	-	817	80,593	15.42
Mpika	59,600	-	581	60,181	3.81
Mporokoso	64,413	-	754	65,167	6.74
TOTAL :	535,494	7,020	20,489	563,003	9.86
NORTH-WESTERN PROV.					
Balovale	51,292	-	2,202	53,494	7.55
Kabompa	31,941	-	982	32,923	5.87
Kasempa	33,278	-	597	33,875	2.11
Mwinilunga	45,112	-	634	45,746	5.63
Solwezi	37,891	4,737	1,860	44,488	3.81
TOTAL :	199,514	4,737	6,275	210,526	4.33
SOUTHERN PROVINCE:					
Choma	66,999	19,740	7,891	94,630	33.59
Gwembe	66,745	-	2,129	68,874	14.15
Kalomo	55,491	15,056	5,337	75,884	6.32
Livingstone	-	3,691	29,215	32,906	59.72
Mazabuka	103,195	40,693	8,437	152,325	35.56
Namwala	31,680	148	854	32,682	3.89
TOTAL :	324,110	79,328	53,863	457,301	13.89
WESTERN PROVINCE:					
Baneroft	-	3,923	27,771	31,694	80.04
Chingola	-	3,373	50,387	53,760	82.96
Kalulushi	-	4,715	15,430	20,145	7.19
Kitwe	-	7,550	102,335	109,885	366.18
Luanshya	-	4,753	64,509	69,262	221.28
Mufulira	-	4,092	69,312	73,404	116.15
Ndola (Urban)	-	4,321	76,799	81,120	190.42
Ndola (Rural)	56,585	-	-	56,585	6.22
TOTAL :	56,585	32,727	406,543	495,855	40.99
GRAND TOTAL:	2,525,681	198,271	681,266	3,405,218	11.72

TABLE 3. - GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE AFRICAN POPULATION OF ZAMBIA MAY/JUNE 1963

PROVINCE/DISTRICT	TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS	MALES			FEMALES		
		BORN BEFORE 1918	BORN 1918- 1941	BORN 1942 and After	BORN BEFORE 1918	BORN 1918- 1941	BORN 1942 and After
BAROTSE PROVINCE:							
KALABO:							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	93,291	7,863	12,168	22,428	8,055	19,957	22,820
Kalabo Township	2,374	127	1,157	492	23	260	315
TOTAL :	95,665	7,990	13,325	22,920	8,078	20,217	23,135
MAKOYA:							
Non-Stateland Rural- Areas	45,433	5,135	6,329	9,243	5,266	10,370	9,070
Mankoya Township	1,071	63	227	291	29	185	276
TOTAL :	46,504	5,198	6,556	9,534	5,315	10,555	9,346

Table 3 (Continued).

Province/District	TOTAL Number of Persons	MALES			FEMALES		
		Born Before 1918	Born 1918- 1941	Born 1942 and After	Born Before 1918	Born 1918- 1941	Born 1942 and After
MONGU:							
Non-Stateland Rural- Areas	100,758	10,614	11,058	22,960	12,371	19,542	24,213
Mongu Township	4,049	274	946	1,056	162	683	928
TOTAL :	104,807	10,888	12,004	24,016	12,533	20,225	25,141
SENANGA							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	70,804	5,278	8,041	18,303	5,593	13,406	20,163
Senanga Township	1,485	112	218	446	43	267	399
TOTAL :	72,289	5,390	8,259	18,749	5,636	13,673	20,562
SESHEKE							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	40,925	3,518	6,637	9,998	2,849	8,046	9,877
Katima Mulilo	817	34	214	167	18	162	222
Sesheke Township	998	27	227	238	8	158	240
TOTAL :	42,640	3,579	7,078	10,403	2,875	8,366	10,339
TOTAL BAROTSE PRO.	361,905	33,045	47,222	85,622	34,437	73,036	88,543
CENTRAL PROVINCE							
BROKEN HILL (URBAN)							
Stateland Areas	18,484	1,189	4,775	4,563	507	2,910	4,540
Broken Hill Urban Area*	33,987	1,380	7,365	10,223	458	5,060	9,501
TOTAL	52,471	2,569	12,140	14,786	965	7,970	14,041
BROKEN HILL (RURAL)							
Non-Stateland Rural Area*	76,794	6,692	12,429	19,854	4,985	13,015	19,819
Stateland Farming- Areas	7,677	399	2,451	1,745	101	1,341	1,640
Chisamba Township	676	20	178	179	8	104	187
Liteta Leprosorium	777	81	224	144	46	158	124
Kapiri Mposhi Township	397	9	123	98	2	66	99
TOTAL	86,321	7,201	15,405	22,020	5,142	14,684	21,869
FEIRA DISTRICT							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	8,609	675	748	2,350	817	1,332	2,687
Feira Township	188	8	39	46	1	29	65
TOTAL :	8,797	683	787	2,396	818	1,361	2,752
LUSAKA DISTRICT							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	34,881	2,362	4,430	10,137	1,998	5,733	10,221
Stateland Farming Areas	23,045	1,176	5,267	6,074	585	3,777	6,166
Chilanga Township	2,313	102	477	668	21	312	733
Kafue Township	2,043	91	484	536	35	341	556
Lusaka Urban Area	109,300	3,491	29,372	28,430	1,440	18,711	27,856
TOTAL :	171,562	7,222	40,030	45,845	4,079	28,874	45,532
MKUSHI DISTRICT							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	45,688	3,216	6,295	13,093	2,416	7,510	13,158
Stateland Farming Areas	6,991	305	2,110	1,911	59	821	1,785
Mkushi Township	915	27	216	238	6	133	295
TOTAL :	53,594	3,548	8,621	15,242	2,481	8,464	15,238

TABLE 3 (Continued)

PROVINCE/DISTRICT	TOTAL NO OF PERSON.	MALES			FEMALES		
		BORN BEFORE 1918	BORN 1918- 1941	BORN 1941 And After	BORN BEFORE 1918	BORN 1918- 1941	BORN 1941 And After
MUMBWA DISTRICT							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	82,064	4,066	7,566	18,061	5,074	9,481	13,500
Stateland Farming-Areas	254	21	91	42	9	50	41
Mumbwa Township	1,292	79	291	510	20	229	357
TOTAL :	53,027	5,000	7,758	18,593	3,103	9,760	13,776
SERENJE DISTRICT							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	52,901	3,306	5,690	15,906	3,39	8,291	10,345
Serenje Township	3,110					403	920
TOTAL :	50,068	3,310	5,370	16,942	3,306	8,694	17,265
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCE	402,485	29,831	91,107	130,570	20,095	49,807	130,475
EASTERN PROVINCE							
FORT JAMESON DISTRICT:							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	210,476	14,472	25,706	56,040	10,411	30,678	50,139
Stateland Farming Areas	10,000	1,107	4,010	4,001	512	3,594	4,011
Chadiza Township	447	21	94	123	2	74	133
Fort Jameson Township	7,002	230	1,738	2,235	86	1,309	2,028
Katete Township	1,795	49	492	492	25	307	468
TOTAL :	230,326	15,965	32,070	64,204	17,036	44,162	64,779
LUNDAZI DISTRICT							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	120,509	6,440	12,055	35,206	7,026	22,275	36,264
Lundazi Township	1,600	116	319	512	40	271	414
TOTAL :	122,109	6,556	12,374	35,718	7,066	22,546	36,678
PETAUKE DISTRICT							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	115,556	7,268	14,099	31,457	8,002	21,386	31,955
Petauke Township	1,611	70	340	440	23	264	466
TOTAL :	117,167	7,338	14,439	31,897	8,025	21,650	32,421
TOTAL EASTERN PROVINCE	477,682	29,840	60,002	131,970	33,565	88,358	133,678
LUAPULA PROVINCE							
FORT ROSEBERY							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	51,307	4,979	11,348	24,073	5,176	12,946	24,783
Fort Rosebery Township	4,928	114	1,173	1,540	24	736	1,341
TOTAL :	56,235	5,093	12,521	25,613	5,200	13,682	26,124
KAWAMBWA DISTRICT:							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	166,015	11,433	21,106	49,379	9,702	25,438	49,957
Kawambwa Township	6,180	359	993	1,794	315	918	1,971
TOTAL :	172,195	11,792	22,099	50,173	10,017	26,356	51,928
SAMFYA DISTRICT							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	93,870	5,391	13,592	29,325	4,263	14,707	26,592
Samfya/Mwamfulli Township	4,161	137	653	1,309	95	799	1,258
TOTAL :	98,031	5,528	14,245	30,634	4,358	15,506	27,850
TOTAL LUAPULA PROVINCE	355,461	22,423	48,865	106,420	17,577	55,454	105,722
NORTHERN PROVINCE							
ABERCON DISTRICT							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	80,413	4,520	9,782	24,857	4,301	13,140	24,013
Stateland Areas	5,154	259	686	1,503	204	679	1,539
Abercon Township	3,434	101	1,052	987	30	459	840
Mpulungu Township	1,633	82	469	503	17	320	437
TOTAL :	90,634	4,962	10,989	27,849	4,552	14,598	27,829
CHINSALI DISTRICT							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	68,263	3,856	7,632	21,110	3,854	10,297	21,506
Stateland Areas	1,066	37	301	618	20	291	561
Chinsali Township	1,072	43	229	309	13	121	307
TOTAL :	71,201	3,936	8,162	22,037	3,887	10,709	22,374
ISOKA DISTRICT							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	78,435	3,709	10,503	24,744	3,503	13,885	23,001
Isoka Township	3,361	160	453	1,020	125	496	1,107
TOTAL :	81,796	3,869	10,956	25,764	3,628	14,381	24,108
KASAMA DISTRICT							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	101,594	6,931	12,152	30,354	7,185	16,218	31,754
Kasama Townships	6,384	198	1,629	1,871	47	860	1,783

Table 3 (Continued)

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS	MALES		FEMALES			
		BORN BEFORE 1918	BORN 1918- 1941	BORN 1942 AND AFTER	BORN BEFORE 1918	BORN 1918- 1941	BORN 1942 And After
Malole Township	920	56	200	309	47	76	224
Mungwi Township	1,273	54	225	448	17	151	378
TOTAL:	113,171	7,239	14,214	32,902	7,292	17,305	34,139
<u>LUWINGU DISTRICT:</u>							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	79,776	4,728	8,895	24,024	4,383	13,081	24,665
Luwingu Township	817	42	163	252	10	104	246
TOTAL:	80,593	4,770	9,058	24,276	4,393	13,185	24,911
<u>MPIKA DISTRICT:</u>							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	59,600	3,656	6,074	17,820	3,581	9,409	19,060
Mpika Township	581	18	97	191	3	76	196
TOTAL:	60,181	3,674	6,171	18,011	3,584	9,485	19,256
<u>MPOROKOSO DISTRICT:</u>							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	64,413	3,889	6,926	19,375	3,720	9,713	20,782
Mporokoso Township	754	26	171	258	13	87	199
TOTAL:	65,167	3,915	7,097	19,633	3,741	9,800	20,981
TOTAL NORTHERN PROVINCE:	563,003	32,510	66,646	169,701	31,085	89,663	173,398
<u>NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE:</u>							
<u>BALOVALE DISTRICT:</u>							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	51,292	5,339	8,356	9,799	5,718	12,651	9,429
Balovale Township	2,202	113	466	600	22	443	543
TOTAL:	53,494	5,452	8,822	10,407	5,747	13,094	9,972
<u>KABOMPO DISTRICT:</u>							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	31,941	3,026	5,751	5,690	2,949	8,687	5,830
Kabompo Township	982	55	185	275	36	167	264
TOTAL:	32,923	3,081	5,936	5,973	2,985	8,854	6,094
<u>KASEMPA DISTRICT:</u>							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	33,278	2,145	4,723	9,061	1,792	6,340	9,209
Kasempa Township	597	19	128	186	5	88	171
TOTAL:	33,875	2,164	4,851	9,247	1,797	6,436	9,380
<u>NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE:</u>							
<u>MWINULUNGA DISTRICT:</u>							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	45,112	3,038	6,612	11,862	2,382	10,027	11,184
Mwinulunga Township	634	9	135	174	4	117	195
TOTAL:	45,746	3,047	6,754	12,036	2,386	10,144	11,379
<u>SOLWEZI DISTRICT:</u>							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	37,891	2,476	5,720	10,219	1,913	7,194	10,369
Stateland Farming Areas	4,737	292	756	1,282	176	887	1,344
Solwezi Township	1,860	58	512	508	11	296	475
TOTAL:	44,488	2,826	6,988	12,009	2,100	8,377	12,188
TOTAL NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE:	210,526	16,570	33,351	49,672	15,015	46,905	49,013
<u>SOUTHERN PROVINCE:</u>							
<u>CHOMA DISTRICT:</u>							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	66,999	3,014	7,860	21,078	2,964	10,717	21,366
Stateland Farming Areas	19,740	1,078	4,237	5,735	538	3,074	5,078
Choma Township	6,175	255	1,581	1,550	92	1,188	1,509
Muzoka Township	419	19	63	121	11	72	133
Pemba Township	1,297	56	294	360	32	208	347
TOTAL:	94,630	4,422	14,035	28,844	3,637	15,259	28,433

Table 3. (Continued)

PROVINCE/DISTRICT:	TOTAL NO OF Persons	MALES			FEMALES		
		Born Before 1918	Born 1918- 1941	Born 1942 And After	Born Before 1918	Born 1918- 1941	Born 1942 And After
GWEMBE DISTRICT:							
Non-Stateland Rural- Areas	66,745	2,489	8,100	19,609	2,915	12,416	21,076
Chirundu	106	4	41	17	-	17	27
Gwembe	815	24	201	265	27	147	207
Siavonga	456	3	177	105	8	52	83
Sinazongwe	762	10	246	204	2	116	174
TOTAL :	68,874	2,558	8,845	20,204	2,952	12,748	21,167
KALOMO DISTRICT:							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	55,491	3,623	7,150	16,165	3,109	8,906	16,538
Stateland Farming Areas	15,056	1,297	4,547	3,198	433	2,362	3,139
Kalomo Township	4,839	308	1,183	1,247	146	791	1,164
Zimba Township	460	53	111	118	31	84	101
TOTAL :	75,884	5,281	12,991	20,723	3,719	12,163	21,002
LIVINGSTONE DISTRICT:							
Stateland Farming Areas	3,691	265	1,205	761	46	713	691
Senkobo Township	498	33	148	102	13	101	101
Livingstone Urban Areas	28,717	1,380	7,706	7,722	372	4,468	7,069
TOTAL :	32,906	1,698	9,059	8,585	431	5,282	7,861
MAZABUKA DISTRICT:							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	103,195	5,497	13,393	31,358	5,531	16,862	30,534
Stateland Farming Areas	40,693	2,225	7,085	11,545	1,478	7,199	11,161
Chisokosi Township	278	15	58	68	11	42	84
Magoya Township	450	44	79	111	22	81	113
Mazabuka Township	4,761	292	1,059	1,239	110	771	1,290
Monze Township	2,948	112	757	701	32	505	761
TOTAL :	152,325	8,148	24,411	43,162	7,184	25,480	43,943
NAMWALA DISTRICT:							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	31,828	3,066	1,312	7,301	3,119	5,716	7,605
Namwala Township	854	63	195	208	15	141	232
TOTAL :	32,682	3,729	1,507	7,509	3,133	5,857	7,837
TOTAL SOUTHERN PROVINCE:	457,301	25,873	71,828	130,972	21,056	76,789	130,713
WESTERN PROVINCE:							
Bancroft District							
Stateland Farming Areas	8,700	125	1,259	1,072	23	590	854
Bancroft Urban Area*	22,994	300	8,819	7,154	134	4,585	6,779
TOTAL :	31,694	425	10,078	8,226	157	5,175	7,633
CHINGOLA DISTRICT:							
Stateland Farming Areas	3,373	215	1,064	784	51	656	583
Chingola Urban Area*	50,387	1,210	12,578	14,537	476	7,504	14,092
TOTAL :	53,760	1,425	13,642	15,321	527	8,160	14,675
KALULUSHI DISTRICT:							
Stateland Farming Areas	4,346	165	1,332	1,009	29	743	1,039
Kalulushi Township	12,124	171	2,100	2,372	43	1,747	3,602
Chibuluma Township	3,306	210	637	922	110	504	923
Chambishi Township	369	-	205	56	-	41	65
TOTAL :	20,145	551	5,360	5,359	182	3,035	5,629

PROVINCE/DISTRICT	TOTAL NO OF PERSONS.	MALES			FEMALES		
		BORN BEFORE 1918	BORN 1918- 1941	BORN 1942 And After	BORN BEFORE 1918	BORN 1918 1942	BORN 1942 And After
KITWE DISTRICT:							
Stateland Farming Areas	7,550	515	2,718	1,495	129	1,174	1,519
Kitwe Urban Area*	102,335	2,525	28,806	27,404	710	15,601	27,289
TOTAL :	109,885	3,040	31,524	28,899	839	16,775	28,808
LUANSHYA DISTRICT:							
Stateland Farming Areas	4,753	404	1,197	1,157	145	857	993
Luanshya Urban Area *	64,509	1,908	14,144	19,008	610	9,638	19,201
	69,262	2,312	15,341	20,165	755	10,926	20,665
MUFULIRA DISTRICT:							
Stateland Farming Areas	4,753	222	1,164	927	59	730	990
Mufulira Urban Areas*	69,312	2,210	15,593	20,185	723	10,926	19,201
TOTAL :	73,404	2,432	16,757	21,112	782	11,656	20,194
NDOLA (URBAN) DISTRICT							
Stateland Farming Areas	4,321	214	1,206	1,015	82	768	1,034
Ndola Urban Area*	76,799	2,339	20,152	20,493	851	12,224	20,740
TOTAL :	81,120	2,553	21,360	21,508	933	12,992	21,774
NDOLA (RURAL) DISTRICT							
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	56,585	4,528	10,114	14,017	2,881	10,596	14,449
TOTAL WESTER PROVINCE							
	495,855	17,266	124,196	134,607	7,056	78,864	13,386
Railway Travellers	570	50	130	110	40	120	120
TOTAL ZAMBIA	3,405,788	207,597	543,377	938,638	161,526	588,942	945,708

TABLE 4. - DETAILED DISTRIBUTION OF AFRICAN POPULATION IN THE MAIN TOWNS OF ZAMBIA

AREA	TOTAL Number of Persons	MALES			FEMALES		
		Born Before 1918	Born 1918- 1941	Born 1942 And After	Born Before 1918	Born 1918- 1941	Born 1942 And After
<u>BROKEN HILL</u>							
<u>Municipal African Township:</u>							
Bwacha	7,678	302	1,745	2,219	113	1,132	2,167
Ngunqu & Chimanimani	6,414	344	1,164	1,909	78	1,044	1,875
TOTAL :	14,092	646	2,909	4,128	191	2,176	4,042
<u>African Mine Township</u>							
Mine Township	8,705	233	1,701	2,797	671	1,314	2,589
TOTAL :							
<u>Railway Compound</u>	3,813	211	654	1,198	94	575	1,081
<u>Mukobeko Township & Hospital</u>							
	2,409	134	607	662	67	335	604
<u>Industrial Area</u>	1,416	64	377	378	28	231	338
<u>Non-African Residential and Commercial Areas.</u>							
Municipality	3,056	68	972	918	5	364	729
Broken Hill Mine	154	4	78	53	-	10	9
TOTAL :	3,210	72	1,050	971	5	374	738
<u>TOTAL BROKEN HILL URBAN-AREA:</u>							
	33,645	1,360	7,298	10,134	456	5,005	9,392

(Continued) TABLE 4. - DETAILED DISTRIBUTION OF AFRICAN POPULATION IN THE MAIN TOWNS OF ZAMBIA.

AREA	TOTAL	MALES			FEMALES		
	NUMBER OF Persons	Born Before 1918	Born 1918- 41	Born 1942 And After	Born Before 1918	Born 1918- 41	Born 1942 And After
<u>LUSAKA:</u>							
<u>Municipal African Townships</u>							
Chinika	2,221	44	597	592	17	354	617
Balovale	365	35	86	72	20	62	90
Chibolya	2,036	107	854	673	32	477	693
Chilenje	10,265	277	2,370	3,035	112	1,544	2,927
Kabwata	6,103	56	1,803	1,625	39	1,104	1,476
Kamwala	1,649	40	468	390	13	310	420
Matoto	28,446	653	7,056	7,771	262	4,787	7,897
TOTAL :	51,885	1,212	13,234	14,166	515	8,638	14,120
<u>Unauthorised Compounds:</u>							
Antonio	585	29	147	164	12	98	135
Kalingalinga	3,033	98	704	823	56	545	807
Kanyama	2,961	145	796	693	71	514	742
Mandevu	2,115	84	514	530	31	354	602
Marripodi	2,558	92	498	735	45	454	734
Mtengo	205	12	39	59	6	30	59
TOTAL :	11,457	460	2,698	3,004	221	1,995	3,079
<u>Private Compounds:</u>							
John Howard's	1,413	41	394	330	22	250	376
Military Camp							
Police Camp							
Hospital/Prison							
Quarries and Contractors							
South of Lusaka	5,227	233	1,391	1,208	74	1,009	1,232
TOTAL :	6,640	274	1,391	1,618	96	1,259	1,608
<u>Non-African Residential- and Commercial Area:</u>							
<u>Municipality (includes</u>							
<u>Military Camp)</u>							
<u>(Police Camp,-</u>							
<u>Hospital & Prison</u>							
Roma	444	65	132	84	9	85	69
Kabulonga	2,044	65	542	529	17	385	506
TOTAL :	24,854	927	7,734	6,013	270	4,269	5,641
<u>Per-Urban Areas:</u>							
South(excluding Kanyama & Quarries)	1,665	78	437	421	29	287	413
Bothas Rust(North West)	3,792	193	897	983	112	640	967
North East(excluding - Kalingalinga)	6,610	292	1,731	1,620	176	1,291	1,500
Lilayi Police Depot	1,307	22	491	356	8	161	269
TOTAL LUSAKA URBAN AREA:	108,210	3,458	29,037	28,181	1,427	8,540	27,597
<u>LIVINGSTONE:</u>							
<u>Municipal African Township:</u>							
Libuyu	5,357	208	1,494	1,343	68	908	1,336
Linda (includes Railway- Compound)	7,451	382	1,841	2,142	83	1,162	1,841
Maramba (including Police & Prison Camps)	9,737	528	2,380	2,669	168	1,409	2,583
TOTAL :	22,545	1,118	5,715	6,154	319	3,479	5,760

(Continued)

TABLE 4. - DETAILED DISTRIBUTION OF AFRICAN POPULATION IN THE MAIN TOWNS OF ZAMBIA.

AREA	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS	MALES			FEMALES		
		BORN BEFORE 1910	BORN 1910- 41	BORN 1942 And After	BORN BEFORE 1910	BORN 1910- 41	BORN 1942 And After
Airport Compound	819	30	238	213	4	142	192
Industrial Sites(Incl. Sawmills)	2,406	100	808	598	32	427	521
Non-African Residential & Commercial Area:	2,576	106	851	699	12	360	548
TOTAL LIVINGSTONE URBAN- Area:	28,426	1,354	7,612	7,664	367	4,408	7,021
BANCROFT:							
African Townships:							
Lubengele	7,187	50	2,205	1,898	28	1,176	1,740
Chililabombwe	15,040	211	4,937	3,748	4	2,638	3,412
Konkola	4,777	37	1,149	1,371	12	704	1,504
Non-African Residential & & Commercial Area:	601	2	307	122	-	56	114
TOTAL BANCROFT URBAN -	27,605	300	8,698	7,139	134	4,576	6,770
CHINGOLA:							
African Townships:							
Chiwempala(Municipal)	15,206	488	4,294	3,051	169	2,398	4,006
Nchanga Mine	31,122	576	7,125	9,566	201	4,554	9,100
Kasempa	2,208	129	429	590	101	368	591
Non-African Residential & Commercial Area:	1,051	17	730	530	5	184	325
Musenga Plots	267	21	99	51	5	48	43
TOTAL CHINGOLA URBAN- Area:	50,664	1,231	12,677	14,500	481	7,552	14,125
KITWE:							
Municipal African- Townships:							
Chimwemwe	15,042	350	4,277	4,073	114	2,612	4,408
Buchi	6,311	176	1,815	1,572	68	1,083	1,597
Kamitondo	5,540	81	1,903	1,342	40	917	1,265
Kwaoha	12,915	361	4,145	3,222	103	1,959	3,125
TOTAL:	40,616	976	12,140	10,209	325	6,571	10,395
Nkana Mine African - Townships:							
Chamboli	15,218	473	2,569	5,040	138	2,131	4,867
Mindola	13,467	215	3,800	3,637	61	1,866	3,800
Wusakili	23,134	580	6,522	6,175	124	3,510	6,223
TOTAL:	51,819	1,268	12,899	14,852	323	7,507	14,970
Kamponda Industrial	3,351	69	1,058	757	34	628	805
Non-African Residential & Commercial Area:							
Parklands(Municipality)	1,659	92	560	378	18	303	300
Riverside(Municipality)	505	9	197	129	-	55	115
Mertindale(Municipality)	1,477	27	495	391	5	219	340
Kitwe(Municipality)	449	13	205	104	-	62	65
Nkana Mine	1,320	23	856	308	1	56	76
Garnetone	1,139	48	388	276	4	200	223
TOTAL:	6,549	212	2,709	1,586	28	895	1,119
TOTAL: NKANA/KITWE - URBAN AREA:	102,335	2,525	28,806	27,404	710	15,601	27,289

TABLE 4 :- DETAILED DISTRIBUTION OF AFRICAN POPULATION IN THE MAIN TOWNS OF ZAMBIA.

(Continued)

TOTAL	Number of	MALES			FEMALES		
		Born Before 1918	Born 1918-1941	Born 1942 And After	Born Before 1918	Born 1918-1941	Born 1942 And After
LUSKHA:							
African Townships:							
Mikomwa (Municipal)	17,840	709	4,035	4,997	300	2,779	5,020
Roon (Mine)	32,292	709	6,874	9,376	208	5,014	10,111
Mpotomatu (mine)	8,063	261	1,546	2,856	63	1,319	2,818
Fisenge	914	84	134	251	47	152	246
Non-African Residential & Commercial	5,514	229	1,689	1,779	39	526	1,252
TOTAL LUSKHA URBAN AREA:							
MUFULIRA:	65,423	1,992	14,278	19,259	657	9,790	19,447
Municipal African Townships:							
Chibolya	5,842	183	1,745	1,422	81	1,012	1,398
Kamuchanga	10,037	248	2,610	2,815	73	1,744	2,567
Kwacha	334	10	75	83	4	55	107
TOTAL:							
16,233	441	4,431	4,320	158	2,811	4,072	
Mufurica Mine African Townships:							
Butondo	6,047	103	1,344	1,810	15	950	1,825
Kankoyo	13,957	417	2,708	4,182	182	2,080	4,388
Kantanshi	28,016	1,053	5,792	8,447	257	4,342	8,125
TOTAL:							
48,020	1,573	9,844	14,439	454	7,372	14,338	
Kansuwa Township							
Non-African Residential & Commercial Area	2,046	138	338	582	102	316	570
Municipality	1,441	33	510	401	2	172	323
Mufurica Mine	1,572	25	470	443	7	255	372
TOTAL:							
3,013	58	980	844	9	427	695	
TOTAL MUFULIRA URBAN AREA:							
NDOLA:	22,073	520	5,723	5,874	201	3,540	6,215
Chitubu	16,148	419	4,068	4,396	183	2,700	4,392
Kabushi	5,370	214	1,231	1,231	100	904	1,399
Masala	10,157	190	2,829	2,684	71	1,596	2,787
TOTAL:							
53,748	1,343	13,851	13,475	555	8,740	14,783	
TOTAL:							
Railway Housing Area:	2,641	193	409	741	25	457	736
Twapia Township	3,504	220	495	1,052	132	603	1,000
Non-African Commercial & Residential Area:	8,421	289	2,722	2,212	60	1,148	1,990
Peri-Urban Areas:	3,123	216	916	691	68	544	886
Kafubu Small-Holdings	2,349	34	712	571	5	316	711
Tug Argan	3,013	42	967	750	6	414	834
Gwana Mkuwa	76,799	2,339	20,152	20,493	851	12,224	20,740

...../44.

TABLE 5 - NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN 1942 AND AFTER BY YEAR OF BIRTH - PROVINCE SUMMARIES

YEAR OF BIRTH	P R O V I N C E								
	Barotse	Central	Eastern	Luapula	Northern	N-Western	Southern	Western	Total
MALES:									
1942	2,459	3,996	3,775	3,478	5,229	1,460	4,015	5,267	29,679
1943	2,041	3,262	3,334	2,491	4,325	1,108	3,389	4,050	24,000
1944	2,226	3,164	3,447	2,440	4,124	1,031	3,415	3,639	23,486
1945	2,453	3,496	3,543	2,819	4,654	1,161	3,567	3,924	25,617
1946	2,333	3,573	3,666	2,965	5,246	1,399	3,828	3,584	26,594
1947	2,715	4,451	4,349	3,604	6,348	1,694	4,283	4,340	31,784
1948	3,935	4,746	5,279	4,115	7,063	1,895	5,310	4,313	36,656
1949	3,439	5,185	5,387	4,727	7,107	2,187	5,134	4,507	37,673
1950	4,343	5,822	6,596	5,366	8,775	2,643	6,168	4,836	44,549
1951	3,024	4,304	4,540	3,957	6,170	1,614	4,553	4,227	32,389
1952	3,665	5,520	5,470	5,204	7,788	2,287	5,630	5,359	40,923
1953	3,528	5,418	6,214	4,857	7,577	2,161	5,899	5,246	40,900
1954	4,413	6,254	6,366	5,306	7,835	2,604	6,101	6,038	44,917
1955	3,656	6,049	5,959	4,905	7,243	2,124	5,686	6,120	41,742
1956	4,907	7,741	7,666	6,256	9,235	2,800	7,317	7,379	53,381
1957	4,332	6,932	6,041	5,673	8,809	2,557	6,787	7,250	49,181
1958	5,717	8,557	8,859	6,692	10,562	3,327	8,624	8,469	60,807
1959	5,643	9,867	9,486	6,974	11,436	3,494	8,791	9,185	64,876
1960	6,057	9,475	9,573	7,467	12,302	3,851	9,976	10,207	68,908
1961	4,910	7,175	6,677	5,766	9,477	2,689	6,907	8,813	52,414
1962	6,268	9,821	8,934	6,903	11,009	3,495	9,942	11,375	67,747
1963	3,558	5,762	6,009	4,455	7,381	2,011	5,650	6,479	41,305
	85,622	130,570	131,970	106,420	169,695	49,672	130,972	134,607	939,528

TABLE 5 : NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN 1942 AND AFTER BY YEAR OF BIRTH-PROVINCE SUMMARIES.

YEAR OF BIRTH	P R O V I N C E								
	Barotse	Central	Eastern	Luapula	Northern	N-Western	Southern	Western	Total
FEMALES:									
1942	3,048	4,181	4,320	3,723	6,064	1,598	4,038	4,563	31,535
1943	2,505	3,740	4,128	2,903	5,137	1,579	3,557	3,890	27,439
1944	2,564	3,350	3,814	2,654	4,976	1,320	3,296	3,765	25,739
1945	2,538	3,531	4,029	3,020	4,961	1,221	3,455	3,680	26,443
1946	2,422	3,454	4,113	2,978	5,962	1,347	3,588	3,302	27,166
1947	2,708	3,813	4,219	3,357	6,014	1,363	3,855	3,664	28,993
1948	3,822	4,308	5,287	3,765	6,755	1,610	4,703	3,585	33,835
1949	3,329	4,556	4,974	4,152	6,670	1,786	4,438	3,865	33,770
1950	4,024	5,177	5,009	4,458	7,782	2,025	5,528	4,114	38,917
1951	2,802	3,816	4,121	3,324	5,664	1,360	4,070	4,072	29,229
1952	3,446	5,266	4,807	4,695	7,115	1,918	5,153	5,272	37,672
1953	3,455	5,232	5,550	4,613	7,140	1,946	5,602	5,366	38,904
1954	4,274	5,979	6,105	5,058	7,825	2,458	6,060	5,896	43,655
1955	3,766	5,950	5,936	4,830	7,145	1,913	6,769	6,392	42,701
1956	5,025	7,942	7,729	6,212	9,447	2,954	7,265	7,524	54,098
1957	4,497	6,987	7,046	5,730	8,978	2,621	6,905	7,743	50,507
1958	5,915	9,049	8,989	6,769	10,929	3,485	8,854	8,683	62,673
1959	6,250	9,324	9,073	7,135	11,801	3,613	9,135	9,395	66,526
1960	6,136	10,279	10,136	7,953	13,007	4,000	10,314	10,665	72,490
1961	5,271	7,943	6,691	6,053	10,074	2,941	7,504	9,508	55,985
1962	6,728	10,451	9,372	7,273	11,615	3,665	10,464	11,776	71,344
1963	4,018	6,147	6,830	5,059	8,337	2,290	6,160	7,126	45,967
	88,543	130,475	133,078	105,722	173,398	49,013	130,713	133,846	945,581

NOTE: Unknown ages have been distributed prorata.

TABLE 6. - AGE GROUP OF CHILDREN AGED 0-19 AT MEAN DATE OF CENSUS 1963.

PROVINCE/DISTRICT	MALES				FEMALES			
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19
BAROTSE PROVINCE:								
Kalabo	7,466	5,665	5,152	3,924	7,784	5,752	4,639	3,742
Mankoya	3,407	2,364	2,032	1,365	3,592	2,329	1,794	1,202
Mongu	8,271	6,141	5,040	3,576	8,934	6,279	5,009	3,745
Senanga	6,818	5,110	3,740	2,457	7,431	5,219	3,569	3,261
Sesheke	3,340	2,649	2,243	1,701	3,615	2,670	2,133	1,450
TOTAL :	29,302	21,937	18,207	13,023	31,356	22,249	17,144	13,400
CENTRAL PROVINCE:								
B/Hill Urban	5,656	3,515	2,560	2,278	5,382	3,672	2,293	1,959
B/Hill Rural	7,100	5,680	4,695	3,497	7,507	5,640	4,316	3,264
Feira	804	655	586	285	925	694	560	471
Lusaka	16,991	12,428	7,918	6,126	18,003	12,202	7,712	5,712
Mkushi	5,210	3,728	3,266	2,321	5,418	3,816	2,890	2,370
Mumbwa	4,574	4,371	2,732	1,884	4,933	3,543	2,520	2,033
Serenje	6,031	4,478	3,766	2,206	6,506	4,441	3,303	2,373
TOTAL :	46,366	34,855	25,523	18,597	48,674	34,003	23,594	18,082
EASTERN PROVINCE:								
Fort Jameson	21,702	16,993	13,411	9,330	23,151	16,872	11,871	9,746
Lundazi	13,072	8,796	7,257	5,351	13,324	8,714	6,928	6,018
Petauke	10,349	8,507	6,978	4,634	10,928	8,509	6,337	5,124
TOTAL :	45,123	34,376	27,646	19,315	47,403	34,095	25,136	15,478
LUAPULA PROVINCE:								
Fort Rosebery	9,035	6,634	5,154	3,612	9,435	6,788	4,901	3,919
Kawambwa	16,163	13,444	11,437	7,154	17,783	13,572	10,699	7,448
Samfya	9,718	7,841	7,151	4,369	9,844	7,166	5,223	4,000
TOTAL :	34,916	27,919	23,742	15,135	37,062	27,526	20,823	15,366
NORTHERN PROVINCE:								
Abercorn	9,271	6,882	6,293	4,266	9,802	6,986	5,603	3,940
Chinsali	7,149	5,733	4,847	3,406	7,810	5,651	4,294	3,520
Isoka	7,856	5,836	5,671	4,211	8,322	5,627	4,963	4,157
Kasama	10,970	7,606	7,003	5,697	11,659	7,928	6,672	6,033
Luwingu	8,678	6,295	5,158	3,188	8,902	6,205	4,755	3,658
Mpika	6,232	4,688	3,952	2,520	6,664	4,705	3,875	3,152
Mporokoso	6,737	5,161	4,244	2,784	7,148	5,333	4,154	3,396
TOTAL :	57,893	42,201	37,168	26,072	60,307	42,435	34,316	27,856
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE								
Balovale	3,610	2,524	2,167	1,572	3,804	2,545	1,804	1,305
Kabompo	2,129	1,398	1,165	983	2,180	1,418	1,011	1,070
Kasempa	3,254	2,337	2,026	1,289	3,509	2,344	1,818	1,322
Mwinilunga	4,301	3,308	2,589	1,458	4,481	3,019	1,989	1,371
Solwezi	3,917	3,339	2,818	1,491	4,389	3,248	2,453	1,781
TOTAL :	17,211	11,906	10,765	6,793	18,363	12,574	9,075	6,849
SOUTHERN PROVINCE:								
Choma	10,465	7,443	6,379	3,845	9,989	8,139	5,146	3,797
Gwembe	7,533	4,966	4,141	2,729	8,274	5,145	3,901	3,169
Kalomo	7,211	5,393	4,213	3,035	7,849	5,407	4,043	2,853
Livingstone	2,808	1,972	1,568	1,638	2,896	2,008	1,289	1,140
Mazabuka	14,878	11,429	9,618	7,144	15,842	11,446	8,578	6,240
Namwala	2,689	1,955	1,550	1,038	2,961	2,087	1,393	1,133
TOTAL :	45,584	33,158	27,469	19,429	47,811	34,232	24,350	18,332

(Continued)

TABLE 6. - AGE GROUPS OF CHILDREN AGED 0 - 19 AT MEAN DATE OF CENSUS 1963.

PROVINCE/DISTRICT	MALES				FEMALES			
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19
WESTERN PROVINCE:								
Baneroft	3,355	2,152	1,307	1,024	3,444	1,984	1,045	839
Chingola	5,260	3,662	2,881	2,278	5,347	3,749	2,947	2,039
Kalulushi	2,097	1,312	958	701	2,231	1,432	819	735
Kitwe	11,415	6,904	4,580	4,306	11,824	7,280	4,357	3,953
Luanshya	7,020	4,876	3,587	3,415	7,405	5,383	3,440	2,950
Mufulira	8,023	4,840	3,670	2,830	8,445	5,445	3,343	3,001
Ndola Urban	8,113	5,222	3,638	3,207	8,722	5,337	3,366	3,123
Ndola Rural	4,995	3,981	2,898	1,712	5,224	3,940	2,690	1,979
TOTAL : .	50,278	32,957	23,719	19,473	52,642	34,550	21,817	18,619
TOTAL ZAMBIA :	326,673	239,309	194,239	130,837	343,618	241,669	176,255	133,982

TABLE 7. - THE DE FACTO AFRICAN POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND TYPE OF AREA.

	BORN IN ZAMBIA				BORN OUTSIDE ZAMBIA			
	TOTAL	NON-STATELAND RURAL AREAS	STATELAND FARMING AREAS	URBAN AREAS	TOTAL	NON-STATELAND RURAL AREAS	STATELAND FARMING AREAS	URBAN AREAS
BAROTSE PROVINCE:	85,614	83,548	-	2,066	10,051	9,743	-	308
Kalabo	85,614	83,548	-	2,066	10,051	9,743	-	308
Mankoya	34,825	33,831	-	994	11,679	11,602	-	77
Mongu	97,906	94,029	-	3,877	6,901	6,729	-	172
Senanga	67,503	66,086	-	1,417	4,786	4,718	-	68
Sesheke	40,655	39,064	-	1,591	1,905	1,061	-	124
TOTAL :	326,503	316,558	-	9,945	35,402	34,653	-	749
CENTRAL PROVINCE:								
B/Hill Urban	49,420	-	17,417	32,003	3,051	3, -	1,067	1,984
B/Hill Rural	77,584	75,856	-	1,728	8,737	8,615	-	122
Feira	7,303	7,139	-	164	1,494	1,470	-	24
Lusaka	149,792	32,944	19,346	97,502	21,790	1,937	3,699	16,154
Mkushi	51,629	45,107	5,585	857	1,965	501	1,406	58
Mumbwa	42,355	40,914	253	1,188	11,272	11,167	1	104
Serenje	55,707	52,692	-	3,015	386	289	-	97
TOTAL :	433,790	254,732	42,601	136,457	48,695	23,979	6,173	18,543
EASTERN PROVINCE:								
Fort Jameson	218,083	194,850	14,524	8,709	20,243	15,626	3,484	1,133
Lundazi	110,642	109,203	-	1,439	11,547	11,306	-	241
Patauke	107,575	106,130	-	1,445	9,592	9,426	-	166
TOTAL :	436,300	410,183	14,524	11,593	41,382	36,358	3,484	1,540
LUAPULA PROVINCE:								
Fort Rosebery	84,680	79,093	-	4,787	1,555	1,414	-	141
Kawambwa	167,655	161,548	-	6,107	4,540	4,467	-	73
Samfya	97,862	93,725	-	4,137	169	145	-	24
TOTAL :	350,197	335,166	-	15,031	6,264	6,026	-	238
NORTHERN PROVINCE:								
Abercorn	88,954	84,120	-	4,834	1,940	1,447	-	493
Chinsali	70,944	68,058	1,845	1,041	257	205	21	31
Isoka	79,115	75,800	-	3,315	2,681	2,635	-	46
Kasama	112,094	103,798	-	8,296	1,077	796	-	281
Luwingu	80,465	79,653	-	812	128	123	-	5
Mpika	60,001	59,435	-	566	180	165	-	15
Mporokoso	64,426	63,679	-	747	741	734	-	7
TOTAL :	555,999	534,543	1,845	19,611	7,004	6,105	21	878
NORTH-WESTERN - PROVINCE :								
Balevale	49,450	47,531	-	1,919	4,044	3,761	-	283
Kabompo	23,214	22,336	-	878	9,709	9,605	-	104
Kasempa	32,718	32,127	-	591	1,157	1,151	-	6
Mwinilunga	40,381	39,759	-	622	5,365	5,355	-	12
Solwezi	42,944	36,839	4,287	1,818	1,544	1,052	450	42
TOTAL :	198,707	178,592	4,287	5,828	21,819	20,922	450	447

(Continued) TABLE 7. - THE DE FACTO AFRICAN POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND TYPE OF AREA.

	TOTAL	BORN IN ZAMBIA			TOTAL	BORN OUTSIDE ZAMBIA		
		NON-STATELAND RURAL AREAS	STATELAND FARMING AREAS	URBAN AREAS		NON-STATELAND RURAL AREAS	STATELAND FARMING AREAS	URBAN AREAS
SOUTHERN PROV.								
Choma	92,634	66,346	19,000	7,488	1,800	653	940	403
Gwenbe	67,810	65,958	-	1,860	1,056	787	-	269
Kalomo	72,760	53,816	13,948	5,004	3,116	1,675	1,108	333
Livingstone	29,400	-	3,157	26,251	3,498	-	534	2,964
Mazabuka	150,072	102,327	39,967	7,778	2,253	868	726	659
Namwala	30,975	30,019	135	821	1,707	1,661	13	33
TOTAL :	443,675	318,466	76,007	49,202	13,626	5,644	3,321	4,661
WESTERN PROV.								
Bancroft	25,805	-	3,605	22,200	5,889	-	318	5,571
Chingola	47,618	-	2,774	44,844	6,142	-	599	5,543
Kalulushi	17,093	-	4,028	13,065	3,052	-	607	2,365
Kitwe	95,669	-	6,715	88,954	16,216	-	835	13,381
Luanshya	63,748	-	4,239	59,509	5,514	-	514	5,000
Mufulira	66,755	-	3,573	63,182	6,649	-	519	6,130
Ndola Urban	71,933	-	3,764	68,169	9,187	-	557	8,630
Ndola Rural	53,592	53,592	-	-	2,993	2,993	-	-
TOTAL :	442,213	53,592	28,698	359,923	53,642	2,993	4,029	46,620
TOTAL ZAMBIA	3,177,304	2,401,832	167,962	607,590	227,834	136,680	17,478	73,676

TABLE 8. - THE AFRICAN POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH - PROVINCIAL SUMMARIES.

PROVINCE	ZAMBIA		MALAWI		RHODESIA		TANZANIA		CONGO		ANGOLA		MOZAMBIQUE		OTHER	
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
Barotswe	149,050	177,453	44	29	356	756	-	-	7	36	16,489	17,367	-	-	750	166
Central	225,364	208,426	8,460	3,776	14,550	15,132	778	290	834	506	562	107	956	750	994	900
Eastern	202,802	233,498	9,690	8,344	3,640	3,530	73	45	-	-	-	-	6,842	8,171	409	538
Lusitania	162,760	207,437	297	46	46	9	167	93	2,775	2,756	102	102	9	-	47	19
North-eastern	273,919	282,080	860	768	213	139	2,045	1,675	592	379	102	102	19	-	73	37
North-western	89,625	99,082	56	9	28	30	19	19	1,211	1,331	8,893	10,155	-	-	28	19
South-eastern	217,326	226,349	2,108	769	4,090	3,664	109	13	63	9	1,375	407	50	9	28	453
Western	252,265	189,948	17,203	10,299	3,969	3,085	4,570	2,307	3,386	2,634	2,599	1,502	327	97	462	760
TOTAL :	1,553,111	1,624,273	38,738	24,040	26,892	26,353	7,761	4,447	8,913	7,651	29,989	29,721	8,243	9,155	3,069	2,892

THE DE FACTO AFRICAN POPULATION BY EDUCATION CATEGORY

TABLE : 9

PROVINCE/DISTRICT	TOTAL PERSONS	NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL	AT SCHOOL LAST TERM	LEFT SCHOOL BEFORE LAST TERM
<u>BAROTSE PROVINCE</u>				
<u>KALABO</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	93,291	72,553	9,388	11,350
Kalabo Township	2,374	1,489	262	623
TOTAL :	95,665	74,042	9,650	11,973
<u>MANKOYA</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	45,433	35,268	3,906	6,259
Mankoya Township	1,071	534	157	380
TOTAL :	46,504	35,802	4,063	6,639
<u>MONGU</u>				
Non- Stateland Rural Areas	100,758	70,650	12,197	17,911
Mongu Township	4,049	1,870	764	1,415
TOTAL :	104,807	72,520	12,961	19,326
<u>SENANGA</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	70,804	55,107	6,078	9,619
Senanga Township	1,485	855	246	384
TOTAL :	72,289	55,962	6,324	10,003
<u>SESHEKE</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	40,925	27,209	5,640	8,076
Katima Mulilo Township	898	443	149	306
Sesheke Township	817	436	132	249
TOTAL :	42,640	28,088	5,921	8,631
TOTAL BAROTSE PROVINCE	361,905	266,414	38,919	56,572
<u>CENTRAL PROVINCE</u>				
<u>BROKEN HILL URBAN</u>				
Stateland Farming Areas	18,484	12,251	1,584	4,649
Broken Hill Urban Areas	33,987	17,742	6,455	9,790
TOTAL :	52,471	29,993	8,039	14,439
<u>BROKEN HILL RURAL</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	76,794	53,860	8,108	14,826
Stateland Farming Areas	7,677	5,881	151	1,645
Chisamba Township	676	407	98	171
Liteta Leprosarium	777	538	91	148
Kapiri Mposhi Township	397	228	57	112
TOTAL :	86,321	60,914	8,505	16,902

THE DE FACTO AFRICAN POPULATION BY EDUCATION CATEGORY

TABLE : 9

PROVINCE/DISTRICT	TOTAL PERSONS	NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL	AT SCHOOL LAST TERM	LEFT SCHOOL BEFORE LAST TERM
<u>FEIRA</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	8,600	5,889	1,202	1,518
Feira Township	188	101	30	57
TOTAL :	8,797	5,990	1,232	1,575
<u>LUSAKA</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	34,881	25,778	4,365	4,738
Stateland Farming Areas	23,045	18,127	1,021	3,897
Chilanga Township	12,313	1,272	403	638
Kafue Township	2,043	1,091	302	650
Lusaka Urban Area	109,300	62,071	15,014	32,215
TOTAL :	171,582	108,339	21,105	42,138
<u>MKUSHI</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	45,608	34,878	3,579	7,431
Stateland Farming Areas	6,991	4,905	179	1,907
Mkushi Township	915	483	116	316
TOTAL :	53,594	40,066	3,874	9,654
<u>MUMBWA</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	52,081	37,203	4,793	10,085
Stateland Farming Areas	254	179	12	63
Mumbwa Township	1,292	714	159	419
TOTAL :	53,627	38,096	4,964	10,567
<u>SERENJE</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	52,981	35,850	5,583	11,548
Serenje Township	3,112	1,392	558	1,162
TOTAL :	56,093	37,242	6,141	12,710
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCE	482,485	320,640	53,860	107,985
<u>EASTERN PROVINCE</u>				
<u>FORT JAMESON</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	210,476	169,933	15,827	24,716
Stateland Farming Areas	18,008	13,806	917	3,285
Chadiza Township	447	255	68	124
Fort Jameson Township	7,602	3,999	1,384	2,219
Katete Township	1,793	1,103	243	447
TOTAL :	238,326	189,096	18,439	30,791

THE DE FACTO AFRICAN POPULATION BY EDUCATION CATEGORY

TABLE : 9

PROVINCE/DISTRICT	TOTAL PERSONS	NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL	AT SCHOOL LAST TERM	LEFT SCHOOL BEFORE LAST TERM
<u>LUNDAZI</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	120,509	87,054	11,638	21,817
Lundazi Township	1,680	945	302	433
TOTAL :	122,189	87,999	11,940	22,250
<u>PETAUKE</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	115,556	86,512	11,379	17,665
Petauke Township	1,611	896	231	484
TOTAL :	117,167	87,408	11,610	18,149
TOTAL EASTERN PROVINCE	477,682	364,503	41,989	71,190
<u>LUAPULA PROVINCE</u>				
<u>FORT ROSEBERY</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	81,307	54,870	9,693	16,744
Fort Rosebery Township	4,928	2,359	723	1,846
TOTAL :	86,235	57,229	10,416	18,590
<u>KAWAMBWA</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	166,015	102,758	22,151	41,106
Kawambwa Township	6,180	3,116	1,125	1,939
TOTAL :	1172,195	105,874	23,276	43,045
<u>SAMFYA</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	93,870	66,180	10,496	17,194
Samfya/Mwamfuli Township	4,161	2,447	664	1,050
TOTAL :	98,031	68,627	11,160	18,244
TOTAL LUAPULA PROVINCE	356,461	231,730	44,852	79,879
<u>NORTHERN PROVINCE</u>				
<u>ABERCORN</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	80,413	60,421	7,050	12,942
Stateland Farming Areas	5,154	3,550	681	923
Abercorn Township	3,494	1,553	473	1,468
Mpulungu Township	1,833	779	320	734
TOTAL :	90,894	66,303	8,524	16,067
<u>CHINSALI</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	68,263	42,559	9,462	16,242
Stateland Farming Areas	1,866	1,276	97	493
Chinsali	1,072	386	253	433
TOTAL :	71,201	44,221	9,812	17,168

THE DE FACTO AFRICAN POPULATION BY EDUCATION CATEGORY

TABLE : 9

PROVINCE/DISTRICT	TOTAL PERSONS	NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL	AT SCHOOL LAST TERM	LEFT SCHOOL BEFORE LAST TERM
<u>ISOKA</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	78,435	56,648	9,254	12,533
Isoka Township	3,51	2,247	418	696
TOTAL :	81,796	58,895	9,672	13,229
<u>KASAMA</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	104,594	76,369	10,952	17,273
Kasama Township	6,384	2,801	1,041	2,542
Malole Township	920	339	257	324
Mungwi Township	1,273	623	229	421
TOTAL :	113,171	80,132	12,479	20,560
<u>LUWINGU</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	79,776	60,669	7,036	12,071
Luwingu Township	817	407	140	270
TOTAL :	80,593	61,076	7,176	12,341
<u>MPIKA</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	59,600	43,897	6,093	9,610
Mpika Township	581	274	115	192
TOTAL :	60,181	44,171	6,208	9,802
<u>MPOROKOSO</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	64,413	46,743	6,479	11,191
Mporokoso Township	754	328	124	302
TOTAL :	65,167	47,071	6,603	11,493
TOTAL NORTHERN PROVINCE :	563,003	401,869	60,474	100,660
<u>NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE</u>				
<u>BALOVALE</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	51,292	40,004	4,843	6,445
Balovale Township	2,202	1,232	316	654
TOTAL :	53,494	41,236	5,159	7,099
<u>KABOMPO</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	31,941	26,538	2,301	3,102
Kabompo Township	982	558	166	258
TOTAL :	32,923	27,096	2,467	3,360
<u>KASEMPA</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	33,278	27,930	2,514	2,834
Kasempa Township	597	310	102	185
TOTAL :	33,875	28,240	2,616	3,019

THE DE FACTO AFRICAN POPULATION BY EDUCATION CATEGORY

TABLE : 9

PROVINCE/DISTRICT	TOTAL PERSONS	NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL	AT SCHOOL LAST TERM	LEFT SCHOOL BEFORE LAST TERM
<u>MWINILUNGA</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	45,112	35,949	3,626	5,537
Mwinilunga Township	634	405	76	153
TOTAL :	45,746	36,354	3,702	5,690
<u>SOLWEZI</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	37,891	30,647	2,860	4,384
Stateland Farming Areas	4,737	3,735	191	811
Solwezi Township	1,860	979	274	607
TOTAL :	44,488	35,361	3,325	5,802
TOTAL NORTH-WESTER PROVINCE	210,526	168,287	17,269	24,970
<u>SOUTHERN PROVINCE</u>				
<u>CHOMA</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	66,595	38,532	12,554	15,913
Stateland Farming Areas	19,740	12,014	2,383	5,343
Choma Township	6,175	3,274	886	2,015
Muzoka Township	419	230	81	108
Pemba Township	1,297	710	233	354
TOTAL :	94,630	54,760	16,137	23,733
<u>GWEMBE</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	66,745	52,591	7,217	6,937
Chirundu Township	106	58	5	43
Gwembe Township	815	485	96	234
Siayonga Township	456	251	15	190
Sinazongwe Township	752	439	77	236
TOTAL	68,874	53,824	7,410	7,640
<u>KALOMO</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	55,491	37,517	7,395	10,579
Stateland Farming Areas	15,056	11,031	575	3,450
Kalomo Township	4,839	2,719	964	1,156
Zimba Township	498	366	30	102
TOTAL :	75,884	51,633	8,964	15,287
<u>LIVINGSTONE</u>				
Stateland Farming Areas	3,691	2,394	284	1,013
Senkobo Township	498	329	49	120
Livingstone Urban Area	28,717	13,556	5,198	9,963
TOTAL :	32,906	16,279	5,531	11,096

THE DE FACTO AFRICAN POPULATION BY EDUCATION CATEGORY

TABLE : 9

PROVINCE/DISTRICT	TOTAL PERSONS	NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL	AT SCHOOL LAST TERM	LEFT SCHOOL BEFORE LAST TERM
<u>MAZABUKA</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	103,195	62,377	18,676	22,142
Stateland Farming Areas	40,693	25,498	6,653	8,542
Chisekesi Township	278	174	41	63
Magoye Township	450	261	86	103
Mazabuka Township	4,761	2,489	638	1,634
Monze Township	2,948	1,565	396	987
TOTAL :	152,325	92,364	26,490	33,471
<u>NAMWALA</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	31,828	19,770	4,109	7,949
Namwala Township	854	388	121	345
TOTAL :	32,682	20,158	4,230	8,294
TOTAL SOUTHERN PROVINCE	457,301	289,018	68,762	99,521
<u>WESTERN PROVINCE</u>				
<u>BANCROFT</u>				
Stateland Farming Areas	3,923	2,471	504	948
Bancroft Urban Area	27,771	15,183	3,980	8,608
TOTAL :	31,694	17,654	4,484	9,556
<u>CHINGOLA</u>				
Stateland Farming Areas	3,373	2,372	314	687
Chingola Urban Area	50,387	25,626	8,534	16,227
TOTAL :	53,760	27,998	8,848	16,914
<u>KALULUSHI</u>				
Stateland Farming Areas	4,346	2,945	370	1,031
Kalulushi Township	12,124	6,326	1,823	3,975
Chibuluma Township	3,306	1,922	540	844
Chambishi Township	369	128	31	210
TOTAL :	20,145	11,321	2,764	6,060
<u>KITWE</u>				
Stateland Farming Areas	7,550	4,611	419	2,520
Kitwe Urban Area	102,335	53,163	14,851	34,321
TOTAL :	109,885	57,774	15,270	36,841

THE DE FACTO AFRICAN POPULATION BY EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY

TABLE : 9

PROVINCE/DISTRICT	TOTAL PERSONS	NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL	AT SCHOOL LAST TERM	LEFT SCHOOL LAST BEFORE LAST TERM
<u>LUANSHYA</u>				
Stateland Farming Areas	4,753	3,084	564	1,105
Luanshya Urban Area	64,509	33,914	12,106	18,489
TOTAL :	69,262	36,998	12,670	19,594
<u>MUFULIRA</u>				
Stateland Farming Areas	4,092	2,750	194	1,148
Mufulira Urban Area	69,312	36,073	12,011	21,376
TOTAL :	73,404	38,823	12,205	22,376
<u>NDOLA URBAN</u>				
Stateland Farming Areas	4,321	2,986	270	1,065
Ndola Urban Area	76,799	39,894	11,310	25,595
TOTAL :	81,120	42,880	11,580	26,660
<u>NDOLA RURAL</u>				
Non-Stateland Rural Areas	56,585	40,190	55,222	11,173
TOTAL WESTERN PROVINCE	495,855	273,638	73,043	149,174
TOTAL ZAMBIA	3,405,218	2,316,099	399,168	689,951

MALES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS - DETAILED DISTRICT SUMMARIES

TABLE : 10

PROVINCE/DISTRICT	TOTAL MALES	SELF - EMPLOYED			WORKING FOR CASH WAGES	NOT EMPLOYED	
		FARMING	FISHING	OTHER		SEEKING SWORK	OTHER
BAROTSE PROVINCE							
KALABO	44,235	1,665	1,094	1,522	1,899	5,610	32,445
MANKOYA	21,288	7,811	115	540	1,216	400	11,206
MONGU	46,908	1,967	1,002	2,264	3,534	4,159	33,982
SENANGA	32,398	2,153	963	1,947	2,410	2,686	22,239
SESHEKE	21,060	2,782	208	847	3,045	314	13,864
TOTAL :	165,889	16,378	3,382	7,120	12,104	13,169	113,736
CENTRAL PROVINCE							
B/HILL URBAN	29,495	127	223	557	11,705	1,295	15,588
B/HILL RURAL	44,626	10,519	2,077	1,255	5,009	426	25,340
FEIRA	3,866	8	14	74	372	23	3,375
LUSAKA URBAN	63,651	245	248	1,506	28,245	3,638	29,769
LUSAKA RURAL	29,446	6,542	409	299	6,772	381	15,043
MKUSHI	27,411	4,125	268	529	4,458	265	17,766
MUMBWA	26,185	7,817	732	348	1,862	265	15,161
SERENJE	26,828	1,418	431	679	1,727	291	22,288
TOTAL :	251,508	30,801	4,402	5,247	60,150	6,584	144,324
EASTERN PROVINCE							
FORT JAMESON	112,319	24,121	41	2,824	12,690	1,891	70,752
LUNDAZI	55,291	2,755	11	1,226	2,728	3,517	45,054
PETAUKE	54,271	17,019	87	1,052	3,377	489	32,247
TOTAL :	221,881	43,895	139	5,102	18,795	5,897	148,053
LUAPULA PROVINCE							
FORT ROSEBERY	43,227	649	1,424	6,805	3,117	1,954	29,278
KANAMBWA	84,074	2,299	8,981	5,265	3,878	3,829	59,822
SAMFYA	50,407	455	10,374	1,360	1,502	626	36,090
TOTAL :	177,708	3,403	20,779	13,430	8,497	6,409	125,190
NORTHERN PROVINCE							
ABERCORN.	43,915	1,149	752	970	3,148	5,703	32,193
CHINSALI	34,223	4,097	1,112	1,394	1,312	2,045	24,263
ISOKA	39,679	4,409	73	716	1,399	3,778	29,304
KASAMA	54,435	4,797	1,169	1,482	4,185	2,339	40,463
LUWINGU	38,104	209	3,180	1,637	1,220	991	30,867
MPIKA	27,856	147	946	478	1,131	1,421	23,733
MPOROKOSO	30,645	2,007	999	1,475	1,026	532	24,606
TOTAL :	268,857	16,815	8,231	8,152	13,421	16,809	205,429

PROVINCE/DISTRICT	TOTAL MALES	SELF - EMPLOYED			WORKING FOR CASH WAGES	NOT EMPLOYED	
		FARMING	FISHING	OTHER		SEEKING WORK	OTHER
<u>NORTH-WESTER PROVI.</u>							
BALOVALE	24,681	6,474	1,775	1,761	1,918	235	12,518
KABOMPO	14,990	1,897	257	722	1,125	2,142	8,847
KASEMPA	16,262	4,421	215	411	1,203	171	9,841
MWINILUNGA	21,837	3,160	236	844	1,400	261	15,936
SOLWEZI	21,823	3,020	222	534	1,954	197	15,896
TOTAL :	99,593	18,972	2,705	4,272	7,600	3,006	63,038
<u>SOUTHER PROVINCE</u>							
CHOMA	47,301	8,697	95	578	7,806	769	29,356
GWEMBE	31,607	5,192	2,813	399	2,035	636	20,532
KALOMO	39,000	5,445	678	1,039	8,551	908	22,379
LIVINGSTONE	19,342	27	144	531	8,988	1,341	8,311
MAZABUKA	75,718	15,635	631	847	8,644	859	49,102
NAMWALA	15,775	3,093	910	695	1,242	396	9,439
TOTAL:	228,743	38,089	5,271	4,089	37,266	4,909	139,119
<u>WESTERN PROVINCE</u>							
BANCROFT	18,729	15	394	578	7,873	1,830	8,039
CHINGOLA	30,408	41	152	820	12,351	2,420	14,624
KALULUSHI	11,270	20	12	835	4,219	746	5,438
KITWE	63,463	34	102	1,316	27,463	5,917	28,631
LUANSHYA	37,818	50	239	985	14,342	2,953	19,249
MUFULIRA	40,301	31	117	1,058	15,279	2,480	21,336
NDOLA URBAN	45,421	149	180	1,703	18,736	3,108	21,545
NDOLA RURAL	28,659	986	431	1,963	1,986	361	22,932
TOTAL :	276,069	1,326	1,627	9,258	102,249	19,815	141,794
TOTAL ZAMBIA :	1,690,248	169,679	46,536	56,670	260,082	76,598	1,080,683

NUMBER OF MALE EMPLOYEES BY TYPE OF AREA COMPARED WITH SEPTEMBER, 1961.

CENSUS OF EMPLOYEES

TABLE : 11

PROVINCE/DISTRICT	SEPTEMBER 1961 CENSUS OF EMPLOYEES	MAY/JUNE, 1963 CENSUS			
	TOTAL	NON-STATE LAND RURAL AREAS	STATE LAND FARMING AREAS	URBAN AREAS	
<u>BAROTSE PROVINCE</u>					
Kalabo	795	1,899	1,651	-	248
Mankoya	1,447	1,216	1,041	-	175
Mongu	3,588	3,534	3,154	-	380
Senanga	1,070	2,410	2,202	-	208
Sesheke	1,978	3,045	2,677	-	368
TOTAL :	8,878	12,104	10,725	-	1,379
<u>CENTRAL PROVINCE</u>					
Broken Hill Urban	9,266	11,705	-	4,408	7,297
Broken Hill Rural	7,381	5,009	1,741	2,971	297
Feira	336	372	324	-	48
Lusaka	31,021	35,017	1,154	5,518	28,245
Mkushi	3,712	4,458	1,294	2,973	191
Mumbwa	1,474	1,862	1,487	91	284
Serenje	693	1,727	999	-	728
TOTAL :	53,883	60,150	6,999	16,061	37,090
<u>EASTERN PROVINCE</u>					
Fort Jameson	8,062	12,690	6,674	3,434	2,582
Lundazi	2,106	2,728	2,360	-	368
Petauke	1,907	3,377	2,965	-	412
TOTAL :	12,075	18,795	11,999	3,434	3,362
<u>PUAPULA PROVINCE</u>					
Fort Rosebery	2,203	3,117	2,142	-	975
Kawambwa	3,013	3,878	3,368	-	510
Samfya	1,045	1,502	1,165	-	337
TOTAL	6,261	8,497	6,675	-	1,822
<u>NORTHERN PROVINCE</u>					
Abercorn	2,164	3,148	1,368	385	1,395
Chinsali	823	1,312	863	203	246
Isoka	771	1,399	1,204	-	195
Kasama	2,799	4,185	2,684	-	1,501
Luwingu	1,189	1,220	1,075	-	145
Mpika	998	1,131	1,015	-	116
Mporokoso	543	1,026	864	-	162
TOTAL :	9,287	13,421	9,073	588	3,760

NUMBER OF MALE EMPLOYEES COMPARED WITH SEPTEMBER, 1961 CENSUS OF EMPLOYEES

TABLE : 11

PROVINCE/DISTRICT	SEPTEMBER 1961 CENSUS OF EMPLOYEES	MAY/JUNE, 1963 CENSUS			
		TOTAL	NON-STATE LAND RURAL AREAS	STATELAND FARMING AREAS	URBAN AREAS
<u>NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE</u>					
Balovale	1,476	1,918	1,550	-	368
Kabompo	1,062	1,125	916	-	209
Kasempa	1,007	1,203	1,077	-	126
Mwinilunga	1,271	1,400	1,268	-	132
Solwezi	1,246	1,954	1,248	150	556
TOTAL :	6,062	7,600	6,059	150	1,391
<u>SOUTHERN PROVINCE</u>					
Choma	6,580	7,806	1,346	4,694	1,766
Gwembe	1,697	2,035	1,431	-	604
Kalomo	5,369	8,551	1,591	5,910	1,050
Livingstone	11,857	8,988	-	1,411	7,577
Mazabuka	7,491	8,644	2,026	4,732	1,886
Namwala	634	1,242	1,019	-	223
TOTAL :	33,628	37,266	7,413	16,747	13,106
<u>WESTERN PROVINCE</u>					
Bancroft	7,297	7,873	-	605	7,268
Chingola	13,556	12,351	-	1,013	11,338
Kalulushi	3,369	4,219	-	1,022	3,197
Kitwe	27,054	27,463	-	1,904	25,559
Luanshya	15,180	14,342	-	903	13,439
Mufulira	18,423	15,279	-	1,175	14,104
Ndola Urban	21,469	18,736	-	1,042	17,694
Ndola Rural	(a) -	1,986	1,986	-	-
TOTAL :	106,348	102,249	1,986	7,664	92,599
TOTAL ZAMBIA	236,422	260,082	60,929	44,644	154,509

(a) The figure for Ndola Urban includes that for Ndola Rural

...../61.

(a) NUMBER OF ROOMS IN DWELLING

(b) NUMBER OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM LOSS OF LIMBS

TABLE : 12

PROVINCE/DISTRICT	HOUSING				LOSS OF LIMBS	
	NUMBER BRICK WALLS	OF ROOMS POLE AND DAGGA WALLS	TOTAL	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS	RATE PER 1000 POPULATION
<u>BAROTSE PROVINCE</u>						
Kalabo	629	36,429	37,058	2.58	1,242	13.0
Mankoya	1,314	17,048	18,362	2.53	321	6.9
Mongu	2,979	37,349	40,328	2.60	1,181	11.3
Senanga	677	22,861	23,538	3.07	1,015	14.0
Sesheke	1,033	12,762	13,795	3.09	368	8.6
TOTAL :	6,632	126,449	133,081	2.72	4,127	11.4
<u>CENTRAL PROVINCE</u>						
B/Hill Urban	19,611	3,636	23,247	2.26	155	3.0
B/Hill Rural	12,906	18,840	31,746	2.72	726	8.4
Feira	522	2,683	3,205	2.74	65	7.4
Lusaka	57,306	17,686	74,992	2.29	519	3.0
Mkushi	3,150	13,110	16,260	3.30	371	6.9
Mumbwa	9,358	13,344	22,702	2.36	220	4.1
Serenje	11,809	10,976	22,785	2.46	420	7.5
TOTAL :	114,662	80,275	194,937	2.48	2,476	5.1
<u>EASTERN PROVINCE</u>						
Fort Jameson	13,224	87,012	100,236	2.38	1,734	7.3
Lundazi	3,726	46,489	50,215	2.43	561	4.6
Petauke	4,934	45,784	50,718	2.31	599	5.1
TOTAL :	21,884	179,285	201,169	2.37	2,894	6.1
<u>LUAPULA PROVINCE</u>						
Fort Rosebery	35,816	8,704	44,520	1.94	1,012	11.7
Kawambwa	99,271	9,382	108,653	1.58	2,128	12.4
Samfya	38,791	8,365	47,156	2.08	1,051	10.7
TOTAL :	173,878	26,451	200,329	1.78	4,191	11.8
<u>NORTHERN PROVINCE</u>						
Abercorn	18,780	19,815	38,595	2.36	541	6.0
Chinsali	6,568	16,069	22,637	3.15	410	5.8
Isoka	10,669	24,070	34,739	2.35	468	5.7
Kasama	14,412	24,659	39,071	2.90	718	6.3
Luwingu	24,897	13,573	38,470	2.10	901	11.2
Mpika	7,678	14,308	21,986	2.74	854	14.2
Mporokoso	13,729	11,976	25,705	2.54	646	9.9
TOTAL :	96,733	124,470	221,203	2.55	4,538	8.1

- (a) NUMBER OF ROOMS IN DWELLING
(b) NUMBER OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM LOSS OF LIMBS

TABLE : 12.

<u>PROVINCE/DISTRICT</u>	HOUSING				LOSS OF LIMBS	
	NUMBER OF ROOMS			AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS	RATE PER 1000 POPULA- TION
	BRICK WALLS	POLE AND DAGGA WALLS	TOTAL			
<u>NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE</u>						
Balovale	15,050	13,583	28,633	1.87	377	7.0
Kabompo	6,178	10,783	16,961	1.94	303	9.2
Kasempa	2,563	7,817	10,380	3.26	217	6.4
Mwinilunga	17,394	3,491	20,885	2.19	289	6.3
Solwezi	6,426	11,024	17,450	2.55	396	8.9
TOTAL :	47,611	46,698	94,309	2.23	1,582	7.5
<u>SOUTHERN PROVINCE</u>						
Choma	22,883	11,649	34,532	2.74	683	7.2
Gwembe	2,583	19,454	22,037	3.13	404	5.9
Kalomo	6,909	20,468	27,377	2.77	983	13.0
Livingstone	16,349	2,038	18,387	1.79	66	2.0
Mazabuka	34,848	17,622	52,470	2.90	706	4.6
Namwala	3,153	9,971	13,124	2.49	195	6.0
TOTAL :	86,725	81,202	167,927	2.72	3,037	6.6
<u>WESTERN PROVINCE</u>						
Bancroft	15,771	1,015	16,786	1.89	15	0.5
Chingola	27,784	844	28,628	1.88	116	2.2
Kalulushi	7,759	953	8,712	2.31	35	1.7
Kitwe	56,131	1,056	57,187	1.92	156	1.4
Luanshya	34,666	1,016	35,682	1.94	112	1.6
Mufulira	42,856	663	43,519	1.69	84	1.1
Ndola Urban	45,957	1,543	47,500	1.71	144	1.8
Ndola Rural	8,089	15,528	23,617	2.40	382	6.8
TOTAL :	239,013	22,618	261,631	1.90	1,044	2.1
TOTAL ZAMBIA	787,138	687,448	1,474,586	2.31	23,889	7.0

