



Republic of Zambia

Census of Population and Housing, 1969

Central Statistical Office,
P.O. Box 1908, Lusaka.

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PREFACE

This is the first of a series of reports on the Census of Population and Housing conducted during 22nd to 30th August 1969. The Census data on a national level (with some provincial level tables) are presented in this report together with comments on the main results and some details regarding the organisation and administration of the Census. This report is being issued with a view to make the Census data available to the interested people as early as possible. No attempt has been made to smooth the data or to carry out sophisticated analytical research at this stage. Separate reports in respect of each Province and each District as well as reports incorporating analytical studies of various characteristics of the Zambian population will be issued in due course.

This Census was planned as an ambitious project both in respect of its scope and speed of processing the data. We are very happy to record that, with the active co-operation and assistance of a large number of persons, it has been possible for us to bring out this comprehensive report in record time.

The Department of Statistics gratefully acknowledges the support given to this project by His Excellency Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, who by a public speech, gave a call to the nation to render all assistance and co-operation to the nearly 10,000 people engaged in the Census operations. We are happy to record that the nation spontaneously responded to this call.

I take this opportunity to record this Department's gratitude to the following institutions/people, without whose assistance and co-operation this Census would not have been a success:-

- (i) The Permanent Secretaries of the various Ministries of the Government of Zambia and other members of the National Census Committee, (for the general directions given by the Committee),
- (ii) The United Nations Development Programme, (for making available the services of their experts, Dr. V. Kanisto, Dr. J.C. Blacker and Dr. Z. Rajakovic, who visited Zambia for a short duration to render advices on

specific aspects of the Census, and for seconding Dr. O.A. Lemieux for a period of 15 months as Census Adviser),

- (iii) The Government Printer, his officers and staff (for getting the numerous forms and documents printed excellently and expeditiously),
- (iv) The Data Processing Manager, his officers, and, in particular, Mr. L. Rehlin, (for their most active co-operation in completing the computer work in record time),
- (v) The District Secretaries, the Senior Supervisors, the Supervisors, the Enumerators and the Coders (for carrying out the various responsibilities entrusted to them), and
- (vi) Mr. F.M. Walusiku, Professional Officers and other staff of the Central Statistical Office (for their hard work often after office hours and during weekends, at different stages of the Census, without which this project could not have been completed in time).

(iii)
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P A R T I

CHAPTER 1.1: INTRODUCTION

This report on the Census of Population and Housing 1969, consists of two parts. Part I discusses the results of the Census. This analysis is arranged under seven broad headings, namely (i) geographical distribution, age, sex and family composition, (ii) citizenship, (iii) migration, (iv) fertility, (v) education, (vi) economic characteristics and (vii) housing conditions. The Census data at the national level together with some classification by provinces and districts (urban and rural separately) are presented in 47 tables.

Part II is the report on Census organisation and administration. The problems involved in the conduct of the census enumeration, as well as the tabulation of the census data, are discussed in this section.

This Census of Population and Housing is the first comprehensive Census in Zambia. This has been a very successful operation within the context of the acute manpower shortage and the problems of administrative arrangement for a country as large as Zambia. At times the entire personnel resources of the

the Government of Zambia have two computer installations, competent computer staff being in short supply, the carrying out the Census analysis stretched the capacity of the Data Centre to the maximum.

The people of Zambia co-operated very well. However some of the concepts used particularly in relation to economic characteristics were new to the people in general, and the enumerators and supervisors in particular. Therefore the census data relating to some economic characteristics should be treated with caution.

It was not possible for various reasons to organise a post enumeration sample check on the completeness of the Census enumeration. However comparison of the relevant Census data with (i) number of registered voters (ii) statistics of students enrollment compiled by Ministry of Education and (iii) available figures relating to the total number of subsistence farmers in the country, revealed that the Census enumeration was an undercount of the order of about two percent. This would mean that the population estimate relates more appropriately to the beginning of the year 1969 rather than to 1st September of that year.

Central Statistical Office were utilised. Though

CHAPTER 1.2

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

1. The population of Zambia in 1969 was 4,056,995 as against 3,490,540 in 1963; this indicates a rate of growth of 2.5% per year.
2. The crude birth rate is found to be 42 per 1,000 population and the crude death rate 17 per 1,000 population.
3. Estimated infant mortality (deaths amongst children under one year) is 16%.
4. The life expectancy at birth is 47 years; among the developing countries, Zambia ranks high in this respect.
5. The male-female ratio varies widely from one district to the other; the overall number of men per 1,000 women was 960.
6. Children aged 0-14 form 45.8% of the total population.
7. Average size of the household is 4.6.
8. There were 43,390 Europeans compared with 74,549 in 1961.
9. The number of Asians was 10,785 compared with 7,790 in 1961.
10. The people born in Rhodesia formed the largest group among those born outside Zambia. They number

- 59,792 followed by Malawi (48,956), Angola (27,940), Tanzania (22,748) and United Kingdom (19,755).
11. There were 54,965 citizens of Malawi, 35,280 Rhodesians, 32,699 British and 22,301 Tanzanians.
 12. The number of full time students was 683,786, of which those aged 5 to 14 numbered 492,880. This represents 44.3% of the population aged 5 to 14.
 13. Assuming that a person who has attained grade 3 level, as literate, 35.1% among the male population are literate as against 21.0% among the females.
 14. Of the total population of the country, 875,821 (21.6%) persons were living a year before the Census in a different district than the one in which they were enumerated, at the time of the Census.
 15. Among the disabled persons there were 9,684 blind and 7,419 deaf and mute, and 26,181 persons had lost the use of one or more limbs.
 16. Persons reported to be sick numbered 44,764 constituting just over 1% of the population.
 17. The total number of houses in Zambia was estimated to be 879,134. Of the 178,839 houses for which rents were paid, 24,070 houses were owned by private landlords.

18. There were private taps in 108,585 dwellings
and shared taps in 127,502 dwellings.

19. Electricity was available for 104,420 dwellings.

20. The total number of employees was 398,350.

CHAPTER 1.3: DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION: ANALYSIS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, AGE, SEX AND FAMILY COMPOSITION

The population of Zambia was found to be 4,056,995. This shows an increase of 16.2% over the population of 1963, when the last Census of African population was held. The districtwise population figures according to the 1969 and 1963 Censuses are presented in Table 1.3.1.

It is clear from the table that the population change has been different in various parts of the country. The main centres of commerce and industry namely the Copperbelt and the Central Provinces have recorded increases of 50.0% and 41.2%, respectively, over the 1963 population. Western Province with an increase of 12.9 comes near the national increase of 16.2%. Luapula and Northern Provinces showed declines of 5.9% and 3.4%, respectively. Substantial number of persons have migrated to Copperbelt and Central Provinces from the adjoining provinces. Zambia can be divided into two geographical regions, one consisting of Copperbelt, Northern, Luapula and the North Western Provinces, and the other comprising Eastern, Central, Southern and Western Provinces. The migratory movement has been mainly taking place

within each of these two regions. Both the regions have approximately the same percentage change over the 1963 population.

The most important cause of the shift of the population to the urban areas is the increase in employment opportunities due to the rapid expansion of the economy. However, the increase in the number of employees is not enough to explain the considerable spurt in the population of the Copperbelt and Central Provinces.

It appears that a number of persons working in the Copperbelt or in Lusaka were staying alone in 1963. Their families normally stayed in the villages. However, due to improved housing conditions, a large number of families came to join the breadearners in the urban areas. This has resulted in a much greater influx of people in the urban areas than would have been the case if the increase was due only to increased employment.

Population Density: The total area of Zambia is 290,586 square miles. The table 1.3.2 shows the population per square mile in each district. The main urban areas have a density of 98 per square mile. The density of population for Zambia as a whole is 14 per square mile.

TABLE 1.3.1 - POPULATION OF PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS

('000)

District/Province	1963 Census	1969 Census	% change over 1963
Chililabombwe	34	45	32.4
Chingola	59	103	74.6
Kalulushi	22	32	45.5
Kitwe	123	200	62.6
Mufulira	80	108	35.0
Luanshya	75	96	28.0
Ndola (Urban)	94	160	70.0
Ndola(Rural)	57	72	26.3
Copperbelt Total	544	816	50.0
Chinsali	71	58	-19.3
Isoka	82	78	- 4.9
Kasama	114	108	- 5.3
Luwingu	81	79	- 2.5
Mbala	91	96	5.5
Mpika	60	59	- 1.7
Mporokoso	65	67	3.0
Northern Total	564	545	- 3.4
Kawambwa	172	164	- 4.7
Mansa	87	80	- 8.8
Samfya	98	91	- 7.1
Luapula Total	357	336	- 5.9
Balovale	53	61	15.1
Kabompo	33	33	00.0
Kasempa	34	33	- 3.0
Mwinilunga	46	51	10.9
Solwezi	45	53	17.8
North Western Total	211	232	10.00

Chipata/

('000)

District/Province	1963 Census	1969 Census	% change over 1963
Chipata	239	261	9.2
Lundazi	123	123	0.0
Petauke	118	125	5.9
Eastern Total	480	510	6.3
Lusaka	195	354	81.5
Mkushi	55	57	3.6
Mumbwa	54	60	11.1
Serenje	57	53	- 7.0
Kabwe (Urban)	58	85	46.6
Kabwe (Rural)	86	103	19.8
Central Total	505	713	41.2
Choma	97	86	-11.3
Gwembe	69	88	27.5
Kalomo	75	77	2.7
Livingstone	38	49	28.9
Mazabuka	154	159	3.2
Namwala	33	37	12.1
Southern Total	466	496	6.4
Kalabo	96	106	10.4
Mankoya	47	56	19.1
Mongu	105	110	4.8
Senanga	72	92	27.8
Sesneke	43	49	14.0
Western Total	363	410	12.9
Zambia Grand Total	3,490	4,057	16.2

Note: The figures have been rounded off in 000's and hence the figure for a province may not necessarily agree with the total of the population of its districts.

TABLE 1.3.2: POPULATION AND AREA

DISTRICT/PROVINCE	POPULATION	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	DENSITY=POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE
Chililabombwe	44,862	396	113
Chingola	103,292	648	159
Kaiulushi	32,272	280	115
Kitwe	199,798	300	666
Luanshya	96,282	313	308
Mufulira	107,802	632	171
Ndola (Urban)	159,786	426	375
Ndola (Rural)	72,215	8,101	89
Copperbelt Total	816,309	11,096	736
Chinsali	58,014	5,944	10
Isoka	77,700	5,346	15
Kasama	107,817	7,936	14
Luwingu	79,164	5,228	15
Mbala	95,633	7,146	13
Mpika	59,378	15,805	4
Mporokoso	67,390	9,671	7
Northern Total	545,096	57,076	10
Kawambwa	164,435	9,296	18
Manza	80,342	6,240	13
Samfya	90,807	3,988	23
Luapula Total	335,584	19,524	17
Baliovale	61,324	7,081	9
Kabompo	33,376	5,611	6
Kasempa	32,656	16,053	2
Mwinilunga	51,398	8,153	6
Solwezi	52,979	11,684	5
North-Western Total	231,733	48,582	5
Chipata	261,070	7,114	37
Lundazi	123,134	12,235	10
Petauke	125,311	7,333	17
Eastern Total	509,515	26,682	19

DISTRICT/PROVINCE	POPULATION	AREA (SQUARE MILES)	DENSITY=POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE
Lusaka	353,975	8,454	42
Kitui	56,992	8,729	7
Mombasa	60,138	8,148	7
Serenje	52,981	9,016	6
Kabwe (Urban)	85,437	607	141
Kabwe (Rural)	103,107	9,946	10
Central Total	712,630	44,900	16
Choma	86,040	2,817	31
Gwembe	88,391	4,869	18
Kalomo	76,571	12,009	6
Livingstone	49,063	551	89
Mazabuka/Monze	159,376	4,284	37
Namwala	36,600	8,398	4
Southern Total	496,041	32,928	15
Kalabo	105,893	9,484	11
Mankoya	56,450	10,712	6
Mongu	110,141	5,753	19
Senanga	91,602	11,547	8
Sesheke	49,019	11,302	4
Western Total	413,105	48,798	8
Urban districts	1,232,569	12,607	98
Rest of Zambia	2,824,326	277,979	10
Zambia	4,056,995	290,586	14

Densities in some neighbouring countries are:

- (i) Kenya - 34, (ii) Tanzania - 26, (iii) Rhodesia - 24, (iv) Congo - 16, (v) Malawi - 90, (vi) Mozambique - 21, (viii) Angola - 10.

* Urban Population: The population of the main urban districts namely, Copperbelt Province excluding Ndola Rural district, Kabwe Urban, Lusaka Urban and Livingstone was approximately 1,146,000. This forms just over 28% of the total population of the country. All these areas except Livingstone have a population of 50,000 or more. Judging from the percentage of urban population, Zambia is one of the most urbanised countries in Africa. This is not surprising because of the copper industry in the country. If one considers a belt of 25 miles on either side of the line of rail, then the population of such a belt was found to be approximately 1.6 million or 40% of the population of the country.

Table 1 (page B1) and Table 2 (page B4) give the distribution of population by age. These tables are reproduced here as they were tabulated by the computer except for graphical smoothening of the age groups 0-6. Obviously full smoothening of the age data will have to be carried out. The age distribution presented in Table 1 (page B1) shows the usual peculiarities

of similar data in some other African countries.

* The number of women exceeded the number of men up to the age group 40-44 (except the age group 10-14) whereas the number of men exceeded the number of women from the age group 45-49 onwards. It is believed that the age of women are generally overstated up to 45 while older women understated their ages. On the other hand men up to 40 years showed a tendency to understate their ages and older men revealed an opposite tendency. The resulting pattern of ratio of men to the number of women at various age groups is fairly common in African countries of this region. The table 1.3.3 gives the distribution of population by broad age groups as recorded in the Census.

Table 1.3.3: POPULATION: AGE GROUPS

AGE GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALES PER 1,000 FEMALES
0-14	928,630 (46.7)	930,198 (44.9)	1,858,828 (45.8)	998
15-19	172,676 (8.7)	183,880 (8.9)	356,556 (8.8)	939
20-44	578,234 (29.1)	698,098 (33.7)	1,276,332 (31.5)	828
45-59	207,607 (10.5)	170,943 (8.3)	378,550 (9.3)	1,214
60+	99,864 (5.0)	86,865 (4.2)	186,729 (4.6)	1,150
Total	1,987,011 (100)	2,069,984 (100)	4,056,995 (100)	960

Note: Figures in brackets are percentages of the population of all age groups.

Table 1.3.3 shows that 45.8% of the total population was in the age group 0-14 and 8.8% in the age group 15-19. Thus 54.6% or well over half the population was below 20 years of age. The number of people 18 years and over i.e. the people eligible to vote is 51.4% of the total population.

The overall sex ratio was 960 men per 1,000 women. Table 1.3.3 shows that in the younger ages i.e. 0-14 the men and women were nearly equal in number. But at higher ages the ratios change in favour of women up to the age group 40-45, and reverse from then onwards. This is a consequence of the differing responses to the age question from men and women at different ages. The overall sex ratio of 960 compares well with the neighbouring African countries.

These are as follows:

(i) Kenya - 981, (ii) Liberia - 962, (iii) Congo (Kinshasa) - 944, (iv) Congo (Brazzaville) - 853, (v) Senegal - 971, (vi) Malawi - 900, (vii) Tanzania - 950, (viii) Lesotho - 981.

The male-female ratios differ widely in different parts of Zambia. In the urban areas there were more males than females. The following table gives the male/female ratios for different provinces:

TABLE 1.3.4: MALES PER 1,000 FEMALES

PROVINCES	SEX RATIO	PROVINCES	SEX RATIO
Copperbelt	1,089	Eastern	850
Northern	884	Central	1,053
Luapula	923	Southern	974
North Western	897	Western	867
URBAN DISTRICTS		URBAN DISTRICTS	
Ndola	1,120	Chingola	1,092
Mufulira	1,076	Chililabombwe	1,101
Luanshya	1,075	Livingstone	1,163
Kitwe	1,114	Lusaka	1,103
Kalulushi	1,081	Kabwe	1,098
Total Urban	1,113	Total Rural	895
TOTAL ZAMBIA: 960			

In 1963 the sex ratio in the urban areas was 1,280. This ratio dropped considerably in the last six years. This implies that a large number of people have brought their families to the urban areas from their villages. As will be seen later, the rate of increase of urban population was very high in the past, but this rate is unlikely to continue to be high on this account, because a large proportion of the 'single' persons in these areas have apparently brought their families to the urban areas. The subsequent migration will in some sense be normal migration accounting for 'single' men to be followed by families at rate at which new jobs will be created.

Table 3 (page B5) shows the composition of household in terms of the relationship to the head of the household. A household is defined as a group of people who normally live and eat together. Age groups in table 3, denote the ages of the heads of the households. In households with male heads we find on the average 0.88 wife, 2.10 sons and/or daughters, 0.03 parents, 0.79 other relatives and .13 unrelated persons. On the other hand households with female heads have 1.49 sons and/or daughters, .03 parents, 0.78 other relatives and 0.12 unrelated persons.

In the country, there are 674,836 married males compared to 791,372 married females. There were 12,622 widowed and 41,690 divorced men compared to 79,078 widowed and 102,321 divorced women. This means that it is easier for widowed or divorced men to marry again than for widowed or divorced women to do so.

Table 5 (page B9) gives a distribution of African families according to the number of wives of the head of the household. Households with one wife account for 73.9% of the total number of households. The number of households with two wives is 5.48%. Households with three or more wives constitute less

than 1% of the total households. It follows therefore that although polygamous marriages are allowed by the society, they are generally an exception rather than the rule.

In the case of households with male heads modal size of the family was 3 compared to 2 for households with female heads. It will also be seen (table 5 or 6, pages B9 or B10) that the households with sizes of 3, 4 or 5 are almost equally frequent in the case of households with male heads, and 2 or 3 in the case of female heads. Large families (with sizes 9, and 10 or more) are much fewer than one would be led to believe from the existing literature.

The average size of an African household in the country is 4.7. This average size varies from province to province. The following table summarizes this:

TABLE 1.3.5: AVERAGE SIZE OF THE AFRICAN HOUSEHOLDS

PROVINCE	AVERAGE SIZE OF THE AFRICAN HOUSEHOLD
Copperbelt	5.6
Northern	4.5
Luapula	4.0
North Western	4.1
Eastern	4.1
Central	4.7
Southern	5.3
Western	4.4
Total Zambia	4.7

There has been considerable change in the non-African population of Zambia since 1961, when the last Census of non-African population was held. The following table makes this clear:

TABLE 1.3.6: POPULATION: ETHNIC GROUP

ETHNIC GROUP	POPULATION IN 1969	POPULATION IN 1961
African	3,998,644	...
European	43,390	74,549
Asian	10,785	7,790
Coloured	4,176	...

The number of Europeans has decreased considerably. However, there has not been a corresponding decrease in European employment during this period. There were 30,826 Europeans in employment in Zambia in 1961 as against 23,635 in 1969. The main reason for decrease in the population of Europeans appears to be the fact that many of the older and larger families have left the country, and that these have been replaced by newer, younger and much smaller families. The average size of the European household was found to be 3.2 in 1969. The corresponding size of a

European family in the Republic of South Africa is 4.0.

CHAPTER 1.4 - CITIZENSHIP

There are 3,871,074 Zambian citizens in the country compared with 185,921 people who are citizens of other countries. Thus non-Zambian citizens accounted for 4.6% of the total population. The following table shows the principal countries from which people have come to Zambia:

TABLE 1.4.1: TOTAL POPULATION: COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP

COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP	TOTAL POPULATION
Zambia	3,871,074
Malawi	54,965
Rhodesia	35,280
United Kingdom	32,699
Tanzania	22,301
South Africa	6,123
India	2,819
Other countries	32,364
TOTAL	4,056,995

Malawi accounts for the largest group of non-Zambians followed by Rhodesia, United Kingdom and Tanzania.

Detailed information is given in tables 15 and 16 (pages B19 and B21). Among the non-Zambians, there is a much higher proportion of people with technical or higher education.(table 27 page B43).

The following table gives the summary of this information:

TABLE 1.4.2: CITIZENSHIP AND EDUCATION

CITIZENSHIP	TOTAL POPULATION	POPULATION WITH TECHNICAL OR HIGHER EDUCATION	% OF PEOPLE WITH TECHNICAL OR HIGHER EDUCATION
Zambian	3,871,074	2,350	.06
non-Zambian	155,921	7,828	4.2

CHAPTER 1.5 - MIGRATION

There was considerable movement of population within the country. At the time of the Census 2,428,128 people were enumerated in the districts in which they were born, compared to 1,334,240 persons, who had moved from the districts in which they were born to other districts. It shows about one third of the people were enumerated in districts other than their

districts of birth. This movement is a very important bond uniting the people of Zambia in one nation. This is a very happy situation in the context of the national motto 'One Zambia, one Nation.' Table 18 (page B29) gives the above information in greater details.

In table 17 (page B26) is shown the distribution of the population by district or country of birth. A summary table is given below:

TABLE 1.5.1: POPULATION: COUNTRY OF BIRTH

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	TOTAL POPULATION
Zambia	3,762,368
Angola	27,940
Malawi	48,956
Rhodesia	59,892
South Africa	10,833
Tanzania	22,748
United Kingdom	19,755
India	5,574
Other	99,029
TOTAL	4,056,995

There were 293,627 people in the country who were born outside Zambia. This amounts to 7.2% of the

population.

It has been noted in Chapter 1.4 that there were 185,921 persons who were not citizens of Zambia.

Assuming that persons born in Zambia were eligible for Zambian citizenship and have taken up Zambian citizenship, one can estimate the number of persons who were not born in Zambia but who have declared themselves to be Zambian citizens. This works out to be at least 107,706.

A question regarding the place of residence 12 months prior to the date of the Census was asked in all urban areas and in a 10% sample of the remaining areas. The time interval of 12 months is unlikely to have been understood fully, by the respondents. In case this was not understood, the enumerators were told to explain it as the time of the end of last winter. The Census was held at the end of August, which is approximately the end of the cold season. Table 19 (page B30) gives the distribution of population by districts in 1968 and 1969. There were 334,874 persons for whom residence 12 months prior to the Census was not available and were classified as 'Not Stated'. This is just over 8% of the population. Neglecting this we get the following

changes of population between August 1968 and August 1969 for the principal urban areas. The percentage change includes the rate of natural growth, 2.5%. In order to get the rate of increase due to migration to these areas, one must deduct 2.5 from the percentages given in the table 1.5.2.

TABLE 1.5.2: CHANGE IN POPULATION OF URBAN DISTRICT

URBAN DISTRICT	% CHANGE	URBAN DISTRICT	% CHANGE
Ndola	8.7	Chingola	16.5
Mufulira	13.4	Chililabombwe	13.3
Luanshya	6.4	Livingstone	12.3
Kitwe	12.1	Lusaka	14.2
Kalulushi	33.6	Kabwe	13.7

Note - In the case of Lusaka it has not been possible to separate the migration between Lusaka Urban and Lusaka Rural districts and hence the percentage change given is for the combined district. For all other districts the percentage change is for the whole urban district and not for the city or town council area.

If one takes all the above urban districts and neglects the smaller urban centres, we get the total change as 12.9% during the 12 months prior to the date of the

of the Census. Even assuming this percentage rate of change is an overestimate due to possible errors in the response, the urban population appears to grow at an exceptionally fast rate. As has been explained in Chapter 1.3 the rate of growth may not continue so high for these urban areas as a whole, in the future.

Apart from the movement to the urban areas, one finds that a large number of persons were not residing a year ago, in the same district as the one in which they were enumerated at the time of the Census. Seventy-four percent of the population was resident in the same district in August 68 as against twenty-six percent living elsewhere. This is a large change and compares with nearly 33% change in respect of the place of birth.

Table 20 (page B32) gives the distribution of the population by age-groups and major educational groups, classified by whether a person was resident for 12 months or more in the district in which he was enumerated. A summary of this information is given below.

TABLE 1.5.2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY RESIDENCE AND EDUCATION GROUPS OF AFRICAN POPULATION

SEX	RESIDENCE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE CENSUS	
	IN THE SAME DISTRICT	ELSEWHERE
Total	100	100
<u>Male</u>		
No Schooling	45.9	40.8
Primary	49.1	51.2
Secondary	4.9	7.8
Higher	0.1	0.2
<u>Female</u>		
No Schooling	64.7	59.6
Primary	33.8	37.6
Secondary	1.5	2.8
Higher	0	0

From the above table it is clear that the person with education showed greater tendency to move from their district to other districts, perhaps to the Urban area:

CHAPTER 1.6 - FERTILITY

Questions were asked on the total number of live births to all women 15 years and over. In order to avoid the under-reporting of births, three questions were asked, namely, (i) number of children at home, (ii) number of children staying away, and (iii) the number who had died up to the time of the Census. Finally, the date of last live birth was also recorded. This was used to estimate the number of births during the year preceeding the Census.

The above information is presented in tables 21, 22, 23 and 24 (pages B34 to B37) by 5 year age groups of mothers. Full analysis of the above data will be carried out in due course; only some preliminary work has been done so far.

It is estimated that the crude birth rate is around 42 per 1,000 population. Similar analysis using the data on number of children surviving gives a crude death rate around 17 per 1,000 population. Thus the rate of growth of population is approximately 2.5%. This agrees well with the rate growth based on the population data from the 1963 and 1969 Censuses.

Based on the census data it has been estimated

that the life expectancy at birth is 47 years.

Using the 1963 Census data, it was estimated that the crude birth rate was 51 per thousand, and the crude death rate 19 per thousand. It appears that the crude birth rate was grossly over-estimated. The crude death rate of 19 seems to fall in line with the present estimate of 17. This slight fall is consistent with the increased medical facilities now available in Zambia, particularly in the urban areas.

An attempt was made to collect information on the number of deaths during the twelve months preceeding the census. However, the information collected is not fully satisfactory. It appears that this questions was mixed up by the enumerators with the question on fertility regarding the number of children who had died up to the time of the Census; in some cases this number was recorded in the block relating to the number of deaths in the past 12 months. This mistake has affected the Census returns from some of the sample rural areas; the data from the urban areas are comparatively better. The data relating to urban areas also lead to estimate of the crude death rate to be in the region of 17 per thousand.

However, until further detailed investigation is

carried out, it is not possible to use this information in any serious way; therefore such information is not being presented in this report.

Disability - Table 25 (page B38) presents data on disability. Information was collected on blindness, deafness, loss of limbs and sickness. Blindness was defined as total blindness, and deafness as total deafness. It was left to the respondents to decide whether they regarded themselves as blind, deaf and mute, or sick. It is not possible in a Census in this country to investigate varying degrees of such disabilities. It was found that 9,684 persons were blind, and 7,419 deaf and mute in the whole country. Number of persons who have lost the use of one or more limbs was 26,181. At the time of the Census there were 44,764 persons who regarded themselves to be sick. This represents just over 1% of the population.

CHAPTER 1.7 - EDUCATION

The Census schedules included two questions on education, namely, the educational level attained and whether the person was attending school full time or not. Tables 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 (pages B39 to B52) give the analysis of these data.

It was found that 620,499 students were attending primary school, 56,284 secondary schools, and 929 were studying at technical or higher level.

At the time of the Census nearly 8,000 enumerators were employed for the Census work. They had been instructed to enumerate themselves. However it is not clear how many of them did so. It is suspected that a substantial number of these did not get enumerated. As most of the enumerators were students, it is fair to say that the total number of students shown above is an under-estimate. Further, it may be added that table 26 shows 6,254 persons who were attending school but educational level 'not stated'. Thus 684,000 shown as students in table 24 together with 6,000 to 7,000 enumerators not included in the Census will give a total fulltime student population of 690 to 691 thousand.

The Ministry of Education compiles data from the Primary and Secondary schools every year. Data collected

at the beginning of 1969 showed 660 thousand students in the primary schools and 48 thousand students in the secondary schools. Assuming 1,000 students at the higher or technical level, we get 709 thousand students at the beginning of 1969. There are no data available with the Ministry of Education on the school drop out rate. However, it is estimated that this will be around 0.5%. The full time student population should then be approximately 706 thousand.

This gives an underestimate of about 15 thousand in the final count which is just over 2% of the student population enumerated.

It is reasonable to assume that the underenumeration of the students and the rest of the population should be the same as students were enumerated as part of the households to which they belonged. It is generally very rare to enumerate only few members of the household and leave out the rest. On the basis of this, it is believed that the Census count was an underestimate approximately by 2%. This would probably mean that, on the basis of an estimated 2.5% rate of growth, the Census count represents the population of Zambia at the beginning of 1969 rather than on 1st September, 1969.

All the above tabulations give age distribution by 5 year age-groups. However, one has to be careful in interpreting the data in various age groups as the age reporting is subject to usual limitations for Censuses in all countries and, in particular, in Africa.

Among the population not attending full time school 665,508 men and 996,919 women had no schooling. Among Zambian citizens 5 years of age and over, it was found that 51.3% had no schooling at all. The corresponding percentage for non-Zambians is 32.0%

A person is defined as literate if he has completed more than two years of schooling and reached a level of grade 3 or more. This is because it is generally found in various countries that if a person has had less than two years' schooling it is likely that he will lose the ability to read and write.

There were 697,939 men and 434,193 women who had attained a grade 3 or higher level of education. It is customary to calculate the rate of literacy with reference to people aged 5 years of age and over. It was found that 43.1% of men and 25.7% of women aged 5 and over were literate. If the rate of literacy is referred to persons of all ages then the corresponding percentages will be 35.1 for men and 21.0 for women. Of the total population,

27.9% were literate.

CHAPTER 1.8

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The Census included questions on economic characteristics such as economic activity, employment status, occupation and industry. However, the field staff of enumerators and supervisors found it rather difficult to understand the full implications of the definitions used. They were given as much training as possible, including considerable field practice. The data should be used with some caution in view of the possible errors in field enumeration and subsequent coding of the data in the office.

These questions were canvassed for persons 15 years and over in all the urban areas and in a 10% sample of the remaining areas. The results are presented in Tables 32 to 37 (pages B53 - B60). These results are based on actual counts for urban areas, and estimates for all rural areas. Hence they should be regarded as estimated figures.

The following definitions were used:

Economic activity was classified into 5 categories, namely, (i) working, (ii) seeking work, (iii)

not seeking work, (iv) students, housewives, aged and sick or disabled, (v) others.

A person is defined as working if (a) he gets some financial reward such as pay or profit, (b) he gets his board and/or lodging i.e. rewards in kind. This includes persons working on a family farm or business. Generally housewives doing only household duties of looking after the families were not regarded as working. Persons classified as working included those who had a job and would normally have worked for pay or profit or return in kind but who were (a) on vacation, (b) prevented from working by temporary illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, etc., (c) persons who had got a new job but had not yet reported for work.

'Seeking work': Seeking a job should involve some positive action such as (i) being registered with the employment exchange, (ii) visiting employers, (iii) writing a letter for a job, (iv) asking acquaintances about a job, etc. A person is classified as 'not working' if the person indicates that he would like to have a job but was sure that there was no work available. Students, housewives, aged, sick or disabled persons were recorded as such. And all the rest of the persons are classified as 'others' i.e. persons who did not want to work, or who

didn't need to work. This category also includes prisoners, beggars, vagrants and other destitute persons.

Population aged 15 years and over was 2,198,167 of which 1,058,381 were males and 1,134,786 females. Of 2,198,167 persons, there were 756,764 working, 382,918 seeking work and 20,094 not seeking work.

Of the labour force (working plus seeking work), Africans constituted 97.5% and Europeans 2%. Males constituted 71.2% and females 28.8% of the labour force.

Only two-thirds of the labour force was working and the remaining one-third was seeking work. The labour participation rate (the ratio of labour force to total population 15 years and over) was 57.9% for the urban areas and 49.4% for the rural areas.

There were 381,890 persons seeking work in the country. Of these 66,442 (35,036 males and 31,406 females) were seeking work in the urban areas. Thus it is easy to see that bulk of the persons seeking work were in the rural areas. The timing of the Census has to be taken into consideration while interpreting the total number of persons seeking employment in the rural areas. The Census was conduc-

ted at the end of August, which is comparatively a slack season as far as agricultural operations are concerned. Even after taking this into account, the problem of unemployment in the rural areas seems to be acute.

Employment Status: In table 34, working population 15 years of age and over, is classified according to employment status, viz. self-employed, employer, employee and unpaid family worker. If a person has two or more jobs with different status, the status entered was that which corresponded to the job in which he spent larger part of his working time. Persons classified as self-employed were those who did not work for a wage or salary but operated their business alone or with unpaid members of the family; ordinarily such persons will have their own place of business and determine their own hours of work and work programme. Employers are those persons who worked for profits from business and employed others who receive regular wages. Employers of a household domestic servants were not classified as employers. Salaried managers of large companies which they did not own, and senior public servants were also not classified as employers. Employees are persons who worked for wages/salaries. Salesmen who worked for a commission and persons who received only wages in kind were also classified as employees. Unpaid family

workers are those persons who worked without pay in the family business or on the family farm.

Among the self-employed of 156,862 all groups, Africans accounted for 155,453, Europeans 819, Asians 489 and Coloured 101. Among the 13,043 employers, Africans numbered 12,481, Europeans 431, Asians 156 and Coloured 25. On account of some errors committed by the enumerators, respondents and coders, a certain element of inaccuracy is possible in the classification of population by employment status.

There were in all 398,350 employees, comprising 372,550 Africans, 21,963 Europeans, 2,289 Asians and 1,540 Coloureds.

Total number of employees was 398,350 of which 372,550 were Africans. There were 190,513 African employees in the Urban districts and 182,037 in the rest of the country.

Of the working population of 756,800, agricultural and allied occupations accounted for 330,300 i.e. 43.8%. There were 300,000 persons classified as subsistence farmers.

Among the African working population, 11,700 or 1.7% were engaged in professional, technical and related occupations, whereas among the 27,000 non-Africans

this category of occupations accounted for 35.6%.

Table 37 (page B60) gives the distribution of working population by industry. Agriculture accounted for 43.8% of the total working population and services for 25.1%. Services include approximately 36,000 persons in domestic service. Mining and quarrying employed 57,400 persons and construction 58,000 persons.

CHAPTER 1.9

HOUSING CONDITIONS

There were 879,134 dwellings in Zambia. (vide tables 38 to 47, pages B61 to B69) Of these 700,295 were owned by the occupants themselves. This constituted 79.7% of the total number of dwellings.

There were 188,048 dwellings in the Urban districts. Of these, 52,817 (28.1%) were owner occupied.

Dwellings occupied by households who paid rent to the owners of these dwellings, numbered 178,839. The Central Government owned 37,079 houses, Local Authorities 53,460, companies 64,230 and private landlords 24,070. Thus only a small proportion of dwellings (i.e. 13.5%) is privately owned.

Dwellings with only one room accounted for 51.3% and those with two rooms 25.5%. There were 123,452 dwellings

with two or more rooms in the urban areas. They constitute 76% of the total housing in the urban areas.

A large proportion i.e. 96.3% of the dwellings in the country were occupied by single households. Two or more households staying in the same dwelling is rather rare.

The classification of dwellings according to material of construction of roofs and walls is presented in table 38 (page B61). Out of the 879,134 dwellings 120,248 had asbestos roofs and 106,328 corrugated iron roofs. The largest number of houses belonged to the category of grass roofs and these numbered 496,589.

A little less than half the number of houses were constructed with pole and dagga and nearly one quarter with burnt bricks or concrete blocks.

It will be seen from table 39 (page B62) that among the houses with asbestos roofs three fourths were situated in urban areas.

In table 40 (page B63) dwellings are classified by number of rooms. A little more than half the dwellings had only one room each while one quarter of the dwellings had two rooms. There were only a few dwellings with more than 5 rooms; a considerable pro-

portion of which was situated in the Copperbelt province and in Central province.

Dwellings with private taps for water supply numbered 108,585 while those with shared taps were 127,502. There were 317,264 dwellings obtaining water supply from well or borehole and 276,410 depended on rivers or streams for water.

Dwellings having private water taps were mainly situated in Copperbelt and Central Provinces.

The classification of dwellings according to availability of electricity is presented in table 45 (page B67). Altogether 104,420 households had electricity supply; about 60% of these dwellings were situated in Copperbelt and in Central Provinces. Of the dwellings with electricity supply about 90% were situated in urban areas.

In table 46 (page B68) dwellings are classified by type of cooking fuel used. Only a small proportion of households used electricity and gas for cooking purposes. An overwhelming proportion depended upon wood, coal or charcoal.

TABLE 1: POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE (WITH 5 YEAR SUBTOTALS) SEX AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

AGE	ETHNIC GROUPS AND SEX									
	TOTAL		AFRICAN		EUROPEAN		ASIAN		COLOURED	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	84,019	84,006	83,984	83,347	460	464	100	103	75	92
1	79,307	79,567	76,248	78,904	541	463	104	125	74	75
2	74,070	70,772	72,073	76,064	559	528	120	119	96	61
3	70,305	73,568	69,529	73,225	538	536	158	127	80	90
4	66,061	71,960	67,921	71,196	533	534	140	151	78	79
0-4	375,420	386,273	369,755	382,736	2,631	2,525	631	625	403	387
5	67,905	70,626	67,117	69,878	520	512	183	154	85	82
6	67,294	69,623	66,615	68,965	445	433	169	148	65	77
7	64,413	64,962	63,666	64,232	484	470	188	193	75	67
8	57,160	56,774	56,539	56,136	381	410	175	163	65	65
9	61,713	60,336	61,054	59,783	393	342	208	143	58	68
5-9	318,485	322,321	314,991	318,994	2,223	2,167	923	801	348	359
10	56,524	54,280	55,924	53,755	358	323	177	142	65	60
11	49,299	47,618	48,800	47,087	288	330	157	151	54	50
12	49,862	45,173	49,426	44,740	260	246	118	134	58	53
13	42,340	39,467	42,000	39,105	208	197	87	118	45	47
14	38,700	35,066	38,323	34,684	225	260	108	83	44	39
10-14	236,725	221,604	234,473	219,371	1,339	1,356	647	628	266	249
15	43,448	39,590	42,917	39,096	326	284	156	137	49	73
16	34,776	34,375	34,383	33,984	260	235	98	103	35	53
17	35,388	37,444	34,995	37,039	244	270	112	90	37	45
18	27,394	31,809	27,100	31,495	184	191	79	86	31	37
19	31,670	40,662	31,365	40,340	189	198	80	71	36	53
15-19	172,676	183,880	170,760	181,954	1,203	1,178	525	487	188	261
20	29,916	44,537	29,670	44,211	152	227	63	68	31	31
21	27,442	40,419	27,174	40,022	187	278	59	89	22	30
22	28,617	38,161	28,259	37,671	270	393	58	67	30	30
23	22,534	32,883	22,154	32,369	320	429	38	58	22	27
24	23,816	33,445	23,346	32,843	399	499	50	66	21	37
20-24	132,325	189,445	130,603	187,116	1,328	1,826	268	348	126	155
25	22,814	34,159	22,215	33,389	512	658	66	83	21	29
26	20,886	27,351	20,272	26,666	534	577	61	79	19	29
27	31,327	36,017	30,624	35,330	608	554	60	100	35	33
28	21,018	24,904	20,364	24,283	558	496	61	95	35	30
29	29,393	38,937	28,646	38,316	637	487	68	99	42	35
25-29	125,438	161,368	122,121	157,984	2,849	2,772	316	456	152	156
30	29,121	39,991	28,341	39,298	647	518	96	141	37	34
31	22,150	28,454	21,519	27,904	529	429	72	99	30	22
32	21,611	24,587	20,954	24,036	550	410	82	115	25	26
33	22,311	26,776	21,701	26,270	504	369	75	116	31	21
34	20,762	22,745	20,180	22,252	436	353	114	107	32	33
30-34	115,955	142,553	112,695	139,760	2,666	2,079	439	578	155	136

TABLE 1: POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE (WITH 5 YEAR SUBTOTALS) SEX AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

AGE	ETHNIC GROUPS AND SEX									
	TOTAL		AFRICAN		EUROPEAN		ASIAN		COLOURED	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
35	21,409	26,364	20,773	25,866	480	360	126	114	30	24
36	16,788	17,923	16,193	17,475	456	329	113	96	26	23
37	29,609	23,380	29,045	22,980	432	279	108	89	24	32
38	21,223	17,955	20,691	17,558	401	305	116	73	15	19
39	28,160	33,181	27,562	32,781	425	296	142	79	31	25
35-39	117,189	113,803	114,264	116,660	2,194	1,569	605	451	126	123
40	24,548	27,489	23,994	27,065	403	326	116	91	35	17
41	19,606	18,693	19,149	18,362	356	260	78	55	23	16
42	16,840	14,871	16,379	14,525	342	270	104	54	15	22
43	12,903	12,942	12,459	12,647	354	243	77	40	13	12
44	13,430	11,934	13,029	11,649	310	239	79	35	12	11
40-44	87,327	85,929	85,010	84,248	1,765	1,338	454	265	98	78
45	19,125	18,629	18,651	18,292	363	274	94	43	17	20
46	9,401	9,158	9,014	8,880	312	232	59	40	16	6
47	16,608	12,085	16,244	11,779	296	265	55	27	13	14
48	16,240	12,633	15,865	12,376	311	225	53	21	11	11
49	23,789	23,905	23,372	23,617	345	259	56	20	16	9
45-49	85,163	76,410	83,146	74,944	1,627	1,255	317	151	73	60
50	18,442	17,530	18,090	17,269	287	227	55	29	10	5
51	17,107	14,233	16,846	14,028	220	178	31	15	10	12
52	7,252	7,087	6,980	6,907	224	157	41	17	7	6
53	9,921	8,560	9,659	8,394	217	146	36	11	9	9
54	6,742	6,409	6,535	6,254	178	140	23	14	6	1
50-54	59,464	53,819	58,110	52,852	1,126	848	186	86	42	33
55	25,028	12,985	24,803	12,825	185	134	31	18	9	8
56	7,488	5,668	7,275	5,539	189	121	21	6	3	2
57	9,609	6,828	9,432	6,716	151	106	17	4	9	2
58	7,377	4,844	7,213	4,721	142	111	16	9	6	3
59	13,478	10,389	13,344	10,263	115	109	16	13	3	4
55-59	62,980	40,714	62,067	40,064	782	581	101	50	30	19
60	10,680	10,845	10,526	10,747	139	85	10	8	5	5
61	5,604	4,770	5,487	4,684	105	79	6	2	6	5
62	3,994	3,148	3,903	3,074	81	68	8	5	2	1
63	4,163	3,571	4,085	3,518	70	50	7	1	1	2
64	4,720	3,304	4,654	3,247	60	55	3	2	3	0
60-64	29,161	25,638	28,655	25,270	455	337	34	18	17	13
65	5,891	5,133	5,809	5,048	75	74	6	8	1	3
66	2,937	2,381	2,884	2,333	51	40	1	7	1	1
67	6,165	4,295	6,126	4,265	34	26	4	3	1	1
68	7,003	4,485	6,974	4,453	26	23	1	6	2	3
69	6,288	5,143	6,254	5,107	28	32	5	3	1	1
65-69	28,284	21,437	28,047	21,206	214	195	17	27	6	9

TABLE I: POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE (WITH 5 YEAR SUBTOTALS) SEX AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

AGE	ETHNIC GROUPS AND SEX									
	TOTAL		AFRICAN		EUROPEAN		ASIAN		COLOURED	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
70	3,447	3,379	3,422	3,349	23	22	2	6	0	2
71	1,573	1,403	1,556	1,378	15	21	1	0	1	4
72	1,354	1,177	1,338	1,159	15	16	1	2	0	0
73	1,199	969	1,181	948	18	16	0	5	0	0
74	999	873	986	852	12	19	0	1	1	1
70-74	8,572	7,901	8,483	7,686	83	94	4	14	2	7
75	1,607	1,329	1,592	1,308	9	20	6	1	0	0
76	530	490	518	478	10	10	2	1	0	1
77	529	421	519	403	7	15	2	1	1	2
78	616	537	607	524	6	13	2	0	1	0
79	1,248	1,165	1,238	1,151	8	12	2	1	0	1
75-79	4,530	3,942	4,474	3,864	40	70	14	4	2	4
80	1,560	1,385	1,555	1,370	4	13	1	2	0	0
81	421	347	417	341	1	5	0	0	3	1
82	307	322	305	315	2	6	0	0	0	1
83	322	271	318	266	3	5	1	0	0	0
84	366	321	365	313	1	7	0	1	0	0
80-84	2,976	2,646	2,960	2,605	11	36	2	3	3	2
85+	4,612	3,873	4,594	3,843	16	22	1	5	1	3
N.S.	21,729	21,528	21,213	21,066	306	284	159	145	51	33
TOTAL	1,987,011	2,069,984	1,956,421	2,042,223	22,858	20,532	5,643	5,142	2,089	2,087

3,998,644

43,390

10,785

4,176

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TABLE 2: POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS, SEX AND PROVINCE

MALE	COPPERBELT	NORTHERN	LUAPULA	NORTH-WESTERN	EASTERN	CENTRAL	SOUTHERN	WESTERN
AGE GROUP								
0	16,502	9,945	5,899	3,094	7,506	12,175	7,879	5,524
0-4	83,450	51,522	30,557	17,035	43,354	64,633	45,107	30,819
5-9	65,577	47,104	28,224	17,759	42,489	53,680	41,883	30,096
10-14	45,915	35,999	22,516	12,321	31,467	37,168	31,057	22,262
15-19	30,910	25,450	14,316	8,351	21,541	31,064	21,132	14,925
20-24	35,525	15,942	9,168	5,682	13,129	30,098	15,249	9,712
25-29	34,432	12,485	8,055	5,015	12,295	26,996	14,265	9,301
30-34	32,501	11,552	6,004	5,044	10,288	24,691	13,846	9,649
35-39	30,000	11,827	8,102	6,485	11,139	24,375	14,100	11,161
40-44	20,397	8,749	6,565	5,352	8,652	17,072	10,972	9,568
45-49	17,156	9,137	6,404	6,405	9,677	15,701	10,536	10,147
50-54	9,107	6,446	4,747	4,662	7,277	9,835	7,541	9,849
55-59	7,966	10,877	6,735	4,418	8,967	9,846	6,536	7,635
60-64	2,457	4,052	2,329	3,196	4,316	4,183	3,574	5,072
65-69	1,890	4,495	2,407	2,672	4,197	4,045	3,519	5,055
70-74	441	1,410	672	979	1,571	1,020	1,041	1,638
75-79	205	670	551	525	745	586	606	866
80-84	120	396	179	345	507	382	387	660
85+	225	585	240	559	855	633	643	868
N.S.	5,504	1,190	905	758	2,047	6,916	2,797	1,152
TOTAL	425,612	255,850	161,074	109,569	234,115	365,544	244,791	190,435
FEMALE								
0	17,285	10,569	6,297	3,107	7,828	12,551	8,194	5,701
0-4	85,400	55,724	32,228	18,585	45,284	67,155	46,856	32,415
5-9	65,695	47,562	28,040	17,357	41,936	54,569	41,932	29,788
10-14	45,464	34,060	20,529	10,666	27,750	35,798	29,329	20,186
15-19	36,425	25,565	15,896	8,881	22,514	33,856	22,120	16,625
20-24	40,504	24,502	15,287	10,011	25,965	34,508	21,569	18,879
25-29	35,567	19,656	11,806	9,757	21,021	29,134	19,239	17,336
30-34	27,564	16,707	11,067	9,325	18,962	23,632	17,261	16,215
35-39	19,370	15,762	9,675	6,955	16,732	18,894	13,982	15,433
40-44	11,661	12,125	7,575	7,062	15,201	12,547	9,840	12,480
45-49	8,299	10,856	7,105	6,466	12,951	10,788	8,455	11,466
50-54	4,515	8,199	5,242	4,659	9,162	6,807	5,866	9,389
55-59	3,197	7,271	4,090	3,351	7,291	5,200	3,987	6,327
60-64	1,762	4,036	2,265	2,488	4,093	2,996	2,976	4,420
65-69	1,265	5,550	1,825	1,663	3,997	2,521	2,515	3,913
70-74	576	1,191	565	780	1,589	814	992	1,492
75-79	195	578	241	395	732	471	561	725
80-84	126	561	147	306	510	265	406	523
85+	220	456	157	457	871	452	575	683
N.S.	5,542	1,295	567	800	2,165	6,679	2,783	1,269
TOTAL	530,147	289,246	174,505	122,144	275,400	347,086	251,250	219,652

TABLE 3: POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS, CLASSIFIED BY RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, SEX,
5 YEAR AGE GROUPS; TOTAL ZAMBIA

ALL GROUPS		RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD						
	TOTAL **	HEAD	WIFE	SON OR DAUGHTER	FATHER OR MOTHER	OTHER RELATIVES	UNRELATED	
M A L E								
*								
15-19	22,126	8,414	1,360	1,465	184	6,965	3,530	215
20-24	144,573	47,874	28,237	24,568	1,201	30,037	11,386	1,600
25-29	336,928	65,137	68,281	103,501	2,878	62,373	12,260	2,400
30-34	451,417	91,866	80,652	192,320	3,646	68,221	11,151	3,400
35-39	536,352	98,124	89,562	260,120	4,234	68,514	11,167	4,600
40-44	446,311	75,635	70,825	229,047	3,408	54,320	9,215	5,800
45-49	442,144	75,094	71,508	223,885	3,047	55,835	8,625	4,100
50-54	294,431	52,823	50,559	133,564	1,890	46,365	6,515	2,700
55-59	300,260	56,841	54,421	124,294	1,497	53,896	6,491	2,500
60-64	122,290	25,433	24,085	40,248	576	27,773	3,071	1,100
65-69	113,671	24,660	22,884	32,688	437	28,981	2,958	1,000
70-74	31,467	7,326	6,697	7,690	90	8,519	841	300
75+	41,902	10,027	8,980	9,523	101	11,727	1,154	300
TOTAL	3,283,672	659,254	578,051	1,382,913	23,189	523,524	88,364	16,372
F E M A L E								
15-19	26,680	9,698	0	5,252	302	8,607	2,623	196
20-24	76,814	24,491	0	32,561	753	14,537	3,903	569
25-29	93,983	24,887	0	50,766	916	12,879	3,786	740
30-34	104,428	25,286	0	61,749	943	12,604	2,877	964
35-39	99,374	24,223	0	56,523	943	14,000	2,772	913
40-44	73,978	19,436	0	36,362	646	14,477	2,356	701
45-49	69,222	20,145	0	27,339	630	18,434	2,046	628
50-54	52,946	17,058	0	14,941	368	18,512	1,592	475
55-59	44,614	15,036	0	10,324	268	17,384	1,189	413
60-64	28,561	10,170	0	5,187	110	11,930	875	289
65-69	24,961	9,145	0	4,183	85	10,660	653	235
70-74	8,096	3,174	0	1,134	17	3,494	198	79
75+	9,824	3,902	0	1,326	19	4,249	236	92
TOTAL	713,481	206,651	0	307,647	6,000	161,767	25,106	6,312

TABLE 4: POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS, MARITAL STATUS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

AGE AND ETHNIC GROUPS	M A R I T A L S T A T U S A N D S E X											
	M A L E						F E M A L E					
	TOTAL	NEVER MARRIED	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED	NOT STATED	TOTAL	NEVER MARRIED	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED	NOT STATED
ALL GROUPS												
0-4	367,313	367,313	0	0	0	0	✓381,715	381,715	0	0	0	
5-9	324,592	324,592	0	0	0	0	✓326,879	326,879	0	0	0	
10-14	236,725	236,725	0	0	0	0	221,186 221,604	219,751	1,218	26	145	46
15-19	172,676	166,056	4,054	76	466	2,024	181,998 183,880	106,683	68,014	433	6,659	2,09
20-24	132,325	83,258	43,982	306	2,910	1,869	188,499 189,445	18,141	153,110	1,250	15,893	1,05
25-29	125,438	27,038	91,128	561	5,534	1,177	160,774 161,368	6,029	139,512	1,786	13,382	65
30-34	115,955	9,865	98,565	702	5,945	878	141,983 142,553	3,161	123,584	2,928	12,358	52
35-39	117,189	6,132	103,341	880	6,020	816	118,411 118,803	2,339	101,103	4,208	10,718	43
40-44	87,327	3,252	78,246	854	4,425	550	171,549 85,929	1,743	69,167	5,727	8,949	34
45-49	85,163	2,579	76,607	1,136	4,310	531	76,127 76,410	1,680	56,728	8,761	8,927	31
50-54	59,464	1,456	53,006	1,347	3,292	363	107,395 53,819	1,485	33,168	11,245	7,651	27
55-59	62,980	1,279	56,338	1,703	3,305	355	110,520 40,714	1,332	20,997	11,957	6,213	21
60-64	29,161	1,042	24,832	1,310	1,812	165	25,480 25,638	1,202	10,109	9,849	4,303	17
65-69	28,284	871	23,700	1,692	1,851	170	21,282 21,437	1,094	6,017	10,346	3,808	17
70-74	8,572	330	6,939	676	577	50	7,747 7,801	422	1,883	4,216	1,221	5
75+	12,118	559	9,291	1,294	908	66	10,393 10,461	743	1,958	6,046	1,619	9
N.S.	21,729	15,592	4,807	85	335	910	20,768 21,528	15,105	4,804	300	475	84
TOTAL	1,987,011	1,247,939	674,836	12,622	41,690	9,924	2,069,984	1,089,504	791,372	79,078	102,321	7,70

765

TABLE 4: POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS, MARITAL STATUS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

AGE AND ETHNIC GROUPS	M A R I T A L S T A T U S A N D S E X											
	M A L E						F E M A L E					
	TOTAL	NEVER MARRIED	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED	NOT STATED	TOTAL	NEVER MARRIED	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED	NOT STATED
AFRICAN												
0-4	363,648	363,648	0	0	0	0	378,178	378,178	0	0	0	0
5-9	321,098	321,098	0	0	0	0	323,552	323,552	0	0	0	0
10-14	234,473	234,473	0	0	0	0	219,371	217,530	1,214	26	145	45
15-19	170,760	164,199	4,028	76	464	1,993	181,954	104,994	67,846	427	6,652	2,03
20-24	130,603	82,134	43,423	305	2,898	1,843	187,116	17,440	151,519	1,246	15,878	1,03
25-29	122,121	26,184	88,750	558	5,494	1,135	157,984	5,599	136,608	1,781	13,346	65
30-34	112,695	9,416	95,828	695	5,905	851	139,760	2,949	121,064	2,911	12,322	51
35-39	114,264	5,888	100,777	867	5,961	771	116,660	2,196	99,162	4,187	10,689	42
40-44	85,010	3,072	76,188	845	4,377	528	84,248	1,629	67,678	5,692	8,914	33
45-49	83,146	2,419	74,855	1,122	4,247	503	74,944	1,600	55,425	8,712	8,900	30
50-54	58,110	1,371	51,813	1,327	3,253	346	52,852	1,410	32,373	11,132	7,620	25
55-59	62,067	1,211	55,561	1,678	3,275	342	40,064	1,271	20,493	11,888	6,202	21
60-64	28,655	980	24,431	1,288	1,794	162	25,270	1,145	9,889	9,774	4,289	17
65-69	28,047	840	23,518	1,677	1,846	166	21,206	1,049	5,922	10,266	3,801	16
70-74	8,483	313	6,884	663	573	50	7,686	410	1,851	4,153	1,216	5
75+	12,028	542	9,250	1,267	903	66	10,312	726	1,929	5,954	1,611	9
N.S.	21,213	15,223	4,691	84	333	882	21,066	14,804	4,676	297	472	81
TOTAL	1,956,421	1,233,011	659,997	12,452	41,323	9,638	2,042,223	1,076,482	777,649	78,496	102,057	7,53
EUROPEAN												
0-4	2,631	2,631	0	0	0	0	2,525	2,525	0	0	0	0
5-9	2,223	2,223	0	0	0	0	2,167	2,167	0	0	0	0
10-14	1,339	1,339	0	0	0	0	1,356	1,348	2	0	0	0
15-19	1,203	1,163	18	0	0	22	1,178	1,038	100	3	4	3
20-24	1,328	835	465	1	8	19	1,826	543	1,252	4	12	1
25-29	2,849	739	2,041	3	29	37	2,772	393	2,346	1	24	24
30-34	2,666	390	2,216	7	30	23	2,079	196	1,850	7	22	22
35-39	2,194	214	1,893	10	44	33	1,569	128	1,406	11	19	19
40-44	1,765	165	1,536	8	39	17	1,338	104	1,177	23	29	29
45-49	1,627	148	1,390	10	54	25	1,255	79	1,114	37	21	21
50-54	1,126	79	988	13	33	13	848	68	706	46	26	26
55-59	782	66	654	22	29	11	581	56	452	61	8	8
60-64	455	58	360	19	16	2	337	50	207	65	13	13
65-69	214	29	164	14	4	3	195	36	84	66	6	6
70-74	83	14	52	13	4	0	94	10	25	51	5	5
75+	67	11	32	21	3	0	128	13	24	92	6	6
N.S.	306	203	87	1	0	15	284	173	91	2	1	1
TOTAL	22,858	10,307	11,896	142	293	220	20,532	8,927	10,836	459	196	11

TABLE 4: POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS, MARITAL STATUS AND ETHNIC GROUPS. TOTAL ZAMBIA

AGE AND ETHNIC GROUPS	M A R I T A L S T A T U S A N D S E X											
	M A L E						F E M A L E					
	TOTAL	NEVER MARRIED	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED	NOT STATED	TOTAL	NEVER MARRIED	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED	NOT STATED
ASIAN												
0-4	631	631	0	0	0	0	625	625	0	0	0	
5-9	923	923	0	0	0	0	801	801	0	0	0	
10-14	647	647	0	0	0	0	628	624	2	0	0	
15-19	525	511	4	0	1	9	487	427	39	1	0	2
20-24	268	198	61	0	3	6	348	104	242	0	0	
25-29	316	80	228	0	3	5	456	24	429	1	2	
30-34	439	41	387	0	8	3	578	8	558	7	1	
35-39	605	19	567	2	6	11	451	12	428	6	1	
40-44	454	10	437	1	3	3	265	5	250	7	0	
45-49	317	9	295	3	7	3	151	1	142	7	0	
50-54	186	3	172	5	3	3	86	2	72	11	0	
55-59	101	0	97	2	0	2	50	3	40	6	0	
60-64	34	3	25	3	2	1	18	2	9	6	1	
65-69	17	1	13	1	1	1	27	6	7	12	1	
70-74	4	1	3	0	0	0	14	0	4	10	0	
75+	17	3	8	5	1	0	12	2	3	7	0	
N.S.	159	125	25	0	1	8	145	104	33	1	0	
TOTAL	5,643	3,205	2,322	22	39	55	5,142	2,750	2,258	82	6	4
COLOURED												
0-4	403	403	0	0	0	0	387	387	0	0	0	
5-9	348	348	0	0	0	0	359	359	0	0	0	
10-14	266	266	0	0	0	0	249	249	0	0	0	
15-19	188	183	4	0	1	0	261	224	29	2	3	
20-24	126	91	33	0	1	1	155	54	97	0	3	
25-29	152	35	109	0	8	0	156	13	129	3	10	
30-34	155	18	134	0	2	1	136	8	112	3	13	
35-39	126	11	104	1	9	1	123	3	107	4	9	
40-44	98	5	85	0	6	2	78	5	62	5	6	
45-49	73	3	67	1	2	0	60	0	47	5	6	
50-54	42	3	33	2	3	1	33	5	17	6	5	
55-59	30	2	26	1	1	0	19	2	12	2	3	
60-64	17	1	16	0	0	0	13	5	4	4	0	
65-69	6	1	5	0	0	0	9	3	4	2	0	
70-74	2	2	0	0	0	0	7	2	3	2	0	
75+	6	3	1	1	1	0	9	2	2	3	2	
N.S.	51	41	4	0	1	5	33	24	4	0	2	
TOTAL	2,089	1,416	621	6	35	11	2,087	1,345	629	41	62	1

TABLE 5: AFRICAN HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SEX OF HEAD, NUMBER OF WIVES PRESENT (MALE HEADS) AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD: TOTAL ZAMBIA

	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	S I Z E O F H O U S E H O L D									
			1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS	8 PERSONS	9 PERSONS	10+ PERSONS
MALE HEAD												
NO WIFE	342,867	129,307	60,171	24,235	14,825	9,778	6,478	4,617	3,071	2,895	881	2,356
1 WIFE	2,554,746	481,832	0	62,897	74,056	76,359	70,231	62,036	46,238	42,177	16,407	31,431
2 WIVES	304,091	35,763	0	0	1,424	2,408	3,192	4,309	4,142	5,854	2,782	11,651
3 WIVES	50,838	4,127	0	0	0	90	118	208	236	462	227	2,786
4 WIVES	11,865	727	0	0	0	0	5	9	26	43	22	622
5+ WIVES	4,468	202	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	3	194
TOTAL	3,268,875	651,957	60,171	87,132	90,305	88,635	80,024	71,182	53,714	51,432	20,322	49,040
FEMALE HEAD	727,784	204,207	44,296	39,155	34,596	28,502	20,778	14,296	8,698	7,068	2,143	4,675
T O T A L	3,996,659	856,164	104,467	126,287	124,901	117,137	100,802	85,478	62,412	58,500	22,465	53,715

TABLE 6: POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, SEX AND ETHNIC GROUP OF HEAD: TOTAL ZAMBIA

	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	MEAN SIZE OF HOUSEH.	S I Z E O F H O U S E H O L D									
				1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS	8 PERSONS	9 PERSONS	10+ PERSONS
AFRICAN													
MALE	3,209,042	651,994	5.0	60,252	37,139	90,315	88,624	80,014	71,176	53,705	51,327	20,317	49,055
FEMALE	727,955	204,118	3.6	44,202	30,139	34,583	28,497	20,773	14,223	8,703	7,042	2,153	4,608
TOTAL	3,996,997	856,112	4.7	104,454	126,278	124,898	117,121	100,787	85,464	62,408	58,470	22,470	53,753
EUROPEAN													
MALE	41,725	12,810	3.3	1,836	3,178	2,594	2,860	1,316	564	211	153	29	79
FEMALE	3,434	1,364	2.5	711	253	154	113	50	33	13	12	2	23
TOTAL	45,159	14,174	3.2	2,547	3,431	2,738	2,973	1,366	597	224	165	31	102
ASIAN													
MALE	10,338	2,099	4.9	161	198	255	396	351	278	168	137	55	100
FEMALE	484	119	4.1	27	20	15	13	12	8	11	5	2	5
TOTAL	10,822	2,218	4.9	188	218	270	409	363	286	179	142	57	105
COLOURED													
MALE	3,226	558	5.8	71	48	59	63	70	55	45	56	19	72
FEMALE	791	187	4.2	53	22	29	17	12	16	15	8	5	10
TOTAL	4,017	745	5.4	124	70	88	80	82	71	60	64	24	82
T O T A L													
MALE	3,324,331	667,461	5.0	62,320	90,563	93,213	91,943	81,751	72,073	54,129	51,743	20,420	49,306
FEMALE	732,664	205,788	3.6	44,993	39,434	34,781	28,640	20,847	14,345	8,742	7,107	2,162	4,737
TOTAL	4,056,995	873,249	4.6	107,313	129,997	127,994	120,583	102,598	86,418	62,871	58,850	22,582	54,043

TABLE 7: POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, SEX AND ETHNIC GROUP OF HEAD PROVINCE: COPPERBELT

	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	MEAN SIZE OF HOUSEH.	S I Z E O F H O U S E H O L D									
				1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS	8 PERSONS	9 PERSONS	10+
AFRICAN													
MALE	728,293	127,463	5.7	10,531	12,454	12,773	14,562	14,855	14,663	12,624	13,492	6,554	14,955
FEMALE	58,947	13,547	4.4	2,673	1,940	1,874	1,643	1,398	1,206	875	791	327	820
TOTAL	787,240	141,010	5.6	13,204	14,394	14,647	16,205	16,253	15,869	13,499	14,283	6,881	15,775
EUROPEAN													
MALE	22,335	6,751	3.3	708	1,688	1,435	1,645	760	309	101	68	14	23
FEMALE	1,435	569	2.5	280	117	60	53	25	14	5	6	0	9
TOTAL	23,770	7,320	3.2	988	1,805	1,495	1,698	785	323	106	74	14	32
ASIAN													
MALE	3,779	761	5.0	56	70	79	149	138	103	67	45	18	36
FEMALE	179	40	4.5	10	6	5	4	4	2	3	1	1	4
TOTAL	3,958	801	4.9	66	76	84	153	142	105	70	46	19	40
COLOURED													
MALE	1,019	191	5.3	19	17	21	26	31	16	17	19	4	21
FEMALE	294	64	4.6	14	6	14	5	2	5	6	4	3	5
TOTAL	1,313	255	5.1	33	23	35	31	33	21	23	23	7	26
T O T A L													
MALE	755,426	135,166	5.6	11,314	14,229	14,308	16,382	15,784	15,091	12,809	13,624	6,590	15,035
FEMALE	60,855	14,220	4.3	2,977	2,069	1,953	1,705	1,429	1,227	889	802	331	838
TOTAL	816,281	149,386	5.5	14,291	16,298	16,261	18,087	17,213	16,318	13,698	14,426	6,921	15,873

TABLE 8: POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, SEX AND ETHNIC GROUP OF HEAD PROVINCE: NORTHERN

	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	MEAN SIZE OF HOUSEH.	S I Z E O F H O U S E H O L D									
				1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS	8 PERSONS	9 PERSONS	10+ PERSONS
AFRICAN													
MALE	400,540	79,071	5.1	5,752	9,597	11,157	11,257	10,721	9,690	7,128	6,345	2,349	5,075
FEMALE	143,407	40,624	3.5	7,637	7,926	7,489	6,278	4,473	2,988	1,693	1,256	334	550
TOTAL	543,947	119,695	4.5	13,389	17,523	18,646	17,535	15,194	12,678	8,821	7,601	2,683	5,625
EUROPEAN													
MALE	718	215	3.3	91	37	29	19	16	5	1	8	0	9
FEMALE	99	31	3.2	14	8	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	2
TOTAL	817	246	3.3	105	45	30	22	16	7	2	8	0	11
ASIAN													
MALE	143	36	4.0	5	5	5	7	6	3	3	2	0	0
FEMALE	5	3	1.7	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	148	39	3.8	7	5	6	7	6	3	3	2	0	0
COLOURED													
MALE	130	15	8.7	5	0	2	3	2	1	0	1	0	1
FEMALE	17	4	4.3	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	147	19	7.7	5	1	2	4	3	2	0	1	0	1
T O T A L													
MALE	401,531	79,337	5.1	5,853	9,639	11,193	11,286	10,745	9,699	7,132	6,356	2,349	5,085
FEMALE	143,528	40,662	3.5	7,653	7,935	7,491	6,282	4,474	2,991	1,694	1,256	334	552
TOTAL	545,059	119,999	4.5	13,506	17,574	18,684	17,568	15,219	12,690	8,826	7,612	2,683	5,637

TABLE 9: POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, SEX AND ETHNIC GROUP OF HEAD PROVINCE: LUAPULA

	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	MEAN SIZE OF HOUSEH.	S I Z E O F H O U S E H O L D									
				1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS	8 PERSONS	9 PERSONS	10+ PERSONS
AFRICAN													
MALE	236,921	55,511	4.3	5,637	9,372	9,407	8,535	7,226	5,827	3,908	3,060	979	1,560
FEMALE	98,180	28,568	3.4	5,562	5,688	5,363	4,359	3,183	1,967	1,133	806	212	295
TOTAL	335,101	84,079	4.0	11,199	15,060	14,770	12,894	10,409	7,794	5,041	3,866	1,191	1,855
EUROPEAN													
MALE	249	66	3.8	19	13	10	7	7	2	1	1	1	5
FEMALE	57	21	2.7	10	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	306	87	3.5	29	15	13	9	8	3	2	2	1	5
ASIAN													
MALE	73	20	3.7	2	3	6	4	2	1	1	1	0	0
FEMALE	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	73	20	3.7	2	3	6	4	2	1	1	1	0	0
COLOURED													
MALE	65	13	5.0	4	0	3	0	1	0	2	1	1	1
FEMALE	24	6	4.0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	89	19	4.7	5	1	4	0	2	1	3	1	1	1
T O T A L													
MALE	237,308	55,610	4.3	5,662	9,388	9,426	8,546	7,236	5,830	3,912	3,063	981	1,566
FEMALE	98,261	28,595	3.4	5,573	5,691	5,367	4,361	3,185	1,969	1,135	807	212	295
TOTAL	335,569	84,205	4.0	11,235	15,079	14,793	12,907	10,421	7,799	5,047	3,870	1,193	1,861

TABLE 10: POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, SEX AND ETHNIC GROUP OF HEAD, PROVINCE: NORTH-WESTERN

	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	MEAN SIZE OF HOUSEH.	S I Z E O F H O U S E H O L D									
				1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS	8 PERSONS	9 PERSONS	10+ PERSONS
AFRICAN													
MALE	191,158	42,626	4.5	4,019	7,985	7,124	5,979	4,996	3,970	2,845	2,597	852	2,259
FEMALE	40,065	13,704	2.9	4,711	2,829	2,040	1,505	999	650	373	306	81	210
TOTAL	231,223	56,330	4.1	8,730	10,814	9,164	7,484	5,995	4,620	3,218	2,903	933	2,469
EUROPEAN													
MALE	293	109	2.7	46	20	15	10	9	4	2	1	1	1
FEMALE	170	36	4.7	19	4	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL	463	145	3.2	65	24	21	14	9	4	2	1	1	4
ASIAN													
MALE	9	4	2.3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	1	1	1.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10	5	2.0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLOURED													
MALE	24	10	2.4	6	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
FEMALE	6	5	1.2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	30	15	2.0	10	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
T O T A L													
MALE	191,484	42,749	4.5	4,073	8,006	7,141	5,990	5,006	3,974	2,847	2,599	853	2,260
FEMALE	40,242	13,746	2.9	4,735	2,834	2,046	1,509	999	650	373	306	81	213
TOTAL	231,726	56,495	4.1	8,808	10,840	9,187	7,499	6,005	4,624	3,220	2,905	934	2,473

TABLE II: POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, SEX AND ETHNIC GROUP OF HEAD PROVINCE: EASTERN

	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	MEAN SIZE OF HOUSEH.	S I Z E O F H O U S E H O L D									
				1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS	8 PERSONS	9 PERSONS	10+ PERSONS
AFRICAN													
MALE	360,331	78,944	4.6	6,225	12,889	13,547	12,080	10,083	8,176	5,841	4,837	1,680	3,586
FEMALE	147,048	44,410	3.3	10,333	9,164	7,842	6,279	4,366	2,714	1,555	1,197	324	636
TOTAL	507,379	123,354	4.1	16,558	22,053	21,389	18,359	14,449	10,890	7,396	6,034	2,004	4,222
EUROPEAN													
MALE	751	147	5.1	26	34	19	24	10	14	6	5	0	9
FEMALE	96	30	3.2	8	4	6	6	2	2	0	2	0	0
TOTAL	847	177	4.8	34	38	25	30	12	16	6	7	0	9
ASIAN													
MALE	818	138	5.9	18	8	12	12	17	15	14	15	4	23
FEMALE	92	16	5.8	0	1	1	2	5	1	3	2	0	1
TOTAL	910	154	5.9	18	9	13	14	22	16	17	17	4	24
COLOURED													
MALE	324	37	8.8	3	2	7	1	4	3	1	3	0	13
FEMALE	43	10	4.3	2	1	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	1
TOTAL	367	47	7.8	5	3	10	1	4	4	3	3	0	14
T O T A L													
MALE	362,224	79,266	4.6	6,272	12,933	13,585	12,117	10,114	8,208	5,862	4,860	1,684	3,631
FEMALE	147,279	44,466	3.3	10,343	9,170	7,852	6,287	4,373	2,718	1,560	1,201	324	638
TOTAL	509,503	123,732	4.1	16,615	22,103	21,437	18,404	14,487	10,926	7,422	6,061	2,008	4,269

TABLE 12: POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, SEX AND ETHNIC GROUP OF HEAD PROVINCE: CENTRAL

	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	MEAN SIZE OF HOUSEH.	S I Z E O F H O U S E H O L D									
				1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS	8 PERSONS	9 PERSONS	10+ PERSONS
AFRICAN													
MALE	599,629	123,192	4.9	14,217	16,429	16,303	16,775	14,869	13,261	9,896	9,176	3,760	8,506
FEMALE	92,400	23,211	4.0	4,903	3,657	3,330	3,112	2,518	1,931	1,347	1,058	414	941
TOTAL	692,029	146,403	4.7	19,120	20,086	19,633	19,887	17,387	15,192	11,243	10,234	4,174	9,447
EUROPEAN													
MALE	13,529	4,207	3.2	640	1,054	834	923	409	184	74	57	8	24
FEMALE	1,219	535	2.3	312	89	50	35	17	11	3	3	2	6
TOTAL	14,748	4,742	3.1	959	1,143	884	958	426	195	77	60	10	30
ASIAN													
MALE	4,216	868	4.9	50	84	122	171	149	125	60	52	26	29
FEMALE	160	45	3.6	12	9	6	4	3	3	4	2	1	1
TOTAL	4,376	913	4.8	62	93	128	175	152	128	64	54	27	30
COLOURED													
MALE	1,144	193	5.9	19	17	13	24	20	27	18	19	11	25
FEMALE	305	68	4.5	22	7	8	6	7	5	5	4	1	3
TOTAL	1,449	261	5.6	41	24	21	30	27	32	23	23	12	28
T O T A L													
MALE	618,518	128,460	4.8	14,926	17,584	17,272	17,893	15,447	13,597	10,048	9,304	3,805	8,584
FEMALE	94,084	23,859	3.9	5,256	3,762	3,394	3,157	2,545	1,950	1,359	1,067	418	951
TOTAL	712,602	152,319	4.7	20,182	21,346	20,666	21,050	17,992	15,547	11,407	10,371	4,223	9,535

TABLE 13: POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, SEX AND ETHNIC GROUP OF HEAD PROVINCE: SOUTHERN

	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	MEAN SIZE OF HOUSEH.	S I Z E O F H O U S E H O L D									
				1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS	8 PERSONS	9 PERSONS	10+ PERSONS
AFRICAN													
MALE	422,879	76,127	5.6	8,375	8,327	8,658	9,064	8,522	8,296	6,314	6,749	2,724	9,098
FEMALE	67,526	15,673	4.3	2,516	2,586	2,352	2,196	1,748	1,411	871	866	288	839
TOTAL	490,405	91,800	5.3	10,891	10,913	11,010	11,260	10,270	9,707	7,185	7,615	3,012	9,937
EUROPEAN													
MALE	3,614	1,227	2.9	281	306	228	219	102	44	22	13	5	7
FEMALE	293	118	2.5	50	26	23	7	5	2	3	0	0	2
TOTAL	3,907	1,345	2.9	331	332	251	226	107	46	25	13	5	9
ASIAN													
MALE	1,246	254	4.9	22	26	28	46	39	31	21	22	7	12
FEMALE	33	9	3.7	1	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,279	263	4.9	23	28	29	49	39	32	22	22	7	12
COLOURED													
MALE	358	69	5.2	9	7	9	7	10	8	4	6	1	8
FEMALE	39	15	2.6	7	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	397	84	4.7	16	9	10	9	11	10	4	6	1	8
T O T A L													
MALE	428,097	77,677	5.5	8,687	8,666	8,923	9,336	8,673	8,379	6,361	6,790	2,737	9,125
FEMALE	67,891	15,815	4.3	2,574	2,616	2,377	2,208	1,754	1,416	875	866	288	841
TOTAL	495,988	93,492	5.3	11,261	11,282	11,300	11,544	10,427	9,795	7,236	7,656	3,025	9,966

TABLE 14: POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, SEX AND ETHNIC GROUP OF HEAD PROVINCE: WESTERN

	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	MEAN SIZE OF HOUSEH.	S I Z E O F H O U S E H O L D									
				1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS	8 PERSONS	9 PERSONS	10+ PERSONS
AFRICAN													
MALE	329,184	69,060	4.8	5,476	10,086	11,346	10,372	8,742	7,293	5,149	5,141	1,419	4,016
FEMALE	80,282	24,381	3.3	5,867	5,349	4,293	3,125	2,088	1,421	856	802	173	407
TOTAL	409,466	93,441	4.4	11,363	15,435	15,639	13,497	10,830	8,714	6,005	5,943	1,592	4,423
EUROPEAN													
MALE	236	88	2.7	25	26	14	13	3	2	4	0	0	1
FEMALE	65	24	2.7	11	3	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	301	112	2.7	36	29	19	16	3	3	4	0	0	2
ASIAN													
MALE	54	18	3.0	6	2	2	6	0	0	2	0	0	0
FEMALE	14	5	2.8	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	68	23	3.0	7	4	3	6	0	1	2	0	0	0
COLOURED													
MALE	162	30	5.4	6	4	3	2	1	0	3	6	2	3
FEMALE	63	15	4.2	3	3	2	3	0	1	1	0	1	1
TOTAL	225	45	5.0	9	7	5	5	1	1	4	6	3	4
T O T A L													
MALE	329,636	69,196	4.8	5,533	10,118	11,365	10,393	8,746	7,295	5,158	5,147	1,421	4,020
FEMALE	80,424	24,425	3.3	5,882	5,357	4,301	3,131	2,088	1,424	857	802	174	409
TOTAL	410,060	93,621	4.4	11,415	15,475	15,666	13,524	10,834	8,719	6,015	5,949	1,595	4,429

TABLE 15: POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP, SEX : TOTAL ZAMBIA

COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP	T O T A L	
	M	F
ZAMBIA	1,886,987	1,984,087
ANGOLA	4,222	4,184
BOTSWANA, LESOTHO, SWAZILAND	256	335
CONGO	3,270	2,442
CONGO (KINSHASA)	1,202	937
MALAWI	31,797	23,168
MOZAMBIQUE	2,089	2,265
RHODESIA	17,100	18,180
SOUTH AFRICA	2,945	3,178
SOUTH WEST AFRICA	279	262
KENYA	193	102
TANZANIA	12,853	9,448
UGANDA	43	39
EQUATORIAL AFRICA	30	28
WEST AFRICA	123	90
MEDITERRANIAN AFRICA	58	63
ETHIOPIA, SOMALIA, SUDAN	51	28
SEYCHELLES, MALAGASY, MAURITIUS	21	21
T O T A L A F R I C A	1,963,519	2,048,857
FRANCE	186	146
GREECE	239	194
HOLLAND	290	260
ITALY	833	496
PORTUGAL	265	227
UNITED KINGDOM	16,641	16,058
WEST GERMANY	272	206
YUGOSLAVIA	865	107
SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES	272	237
EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	297	234
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	546	527
T O T A L E U R O P E	20,706	18,692
CANADA	204	177
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	320	315
LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES	22	24
T O T A L A M E R I C A	546	516
MIDDLE EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES	42	34
ISRAEL	54	40
CHINA	110	15
INDIA	1,454	1,365

TABLE 15: POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP, SEX, TOTAL ZAMBIA

COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP	T O T A L	
	M	F
JAPAN	49	24
OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES	94	85
T O T A L A S I A	1,803	1,563
AUSTRALIA	143	116
NEW ZEALAND	61	61
OTHER COUNTRIES	233	179
T O T A L	1,987,011	2,069,984

TABLE 16: POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP, SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS; TOTAL ZAMBIA

AGE AND ETHNIC GROUPS	C O U N T R Y O F C I T I Z E N S H I P											
	Z A M B I A			O T H E R C O U N T R I E S								
	TOTAL	ZAMBIA	TOTAL	MALAWI	TANZANIA	RHODESIA	SOUTH AFRICA	MOZAMBIQUE ANGOLA	CONGO	UNITED KINGDOM	INDIA	OTHER
ALL GROUPS												
MALE												
0-4	367,313	352,548	14,765	4,730	1,828	2,331	309	810	164	1,950	187	2,456
5-9	324,592	311,100	13,492	4,281	1,510	2,277	317	971	120	1,845	215	1,956
10-14	236,725	227,886	8,839	2,506	882	2,068	228	548	106	1,119	121	1,261
15-19	172,676	165,813	6,863	1,558	760	1,679	223	346	118	950	99	1,130
20-24	132,325	126,246	6,079	1,150	957	1,128	191	348	158	886	44	1,217
25-29	125,438	116,395	9,043	2,058	1,244	1,333	324	381	118	1,949	86	1,550
30-34	115,955	105,137	10,818	3,428	1,528	1,454	283	433	103	1,723	185	1,681
35-39	117,189	106,163	11,026	3,943	1,705	1,370	266	492	107	1,530	188	1,425
40-44	87,327	79,593	7,734	2,654	981	889	215	470	76	1,285	130	1,034
45-49	85,163	78,570	6,593	2,193	744	812	169	476	46	1,259	100	704
50-54	59,464	55,665	3,799	1,115	271	555	169	337	28	830	30	464
55-59	62,980	60,081	2,899	1,011	169	443	87	250	23	542	16	358
60-64	29,161	27,864	1,297	327	52	196	71	166	9	281	6	189
65-69	28,284	27,355	929	272	38	199	30	129	6	129	7	119
70-74	8,572	8,316	256	55	8	42	8	49	1	57	3	33
75+	12,118	11,786	332	62	10	83	9	64	6	48	2	48
N.S.	21,729	19,681	2,048	454	166	241	46	41	13	258	35	794
TOTAL	1,987,011	1,880,199	106,812	31,797	12,853	17,100	2,945	6,311	1,202	16,641	1,454	16,509
FEMALE												
0-4	381,715	366,430	15,285	4,984	1,920	2,530	290	798	153	1,896	189	2,525
5-9	326,879	313,435	13,444	4,268	1,547	2,304	327	933	124	1,768	173	2,000
10-14	221,604	213,024	8,580	2,411	903	2,143	208	406	87	1,080	132	1,210
15-19	183,880	176,963	6,917	1,464	810	1,871	229	420	122	914	100	987
20-24	189,445	180,854	8,591	1,756	1,250	1,926	273	597	114	1,391	95	1,184
25-29	161,368	151,207	10,161	2,419	1,155	1,795	359	668	84	2,183	150	1,348
30-34	142,553	133,756	8,797	2,191	958	1,542	364	637	81	1,653	205	1,166
35-39	118,803	112,442	6,361	1,576	429	1,139	284	569	54	1,312	145	853
40-44	85,929	81,711	4,218	801	180	793	233	409	44	1,086	59	613
45-49	76,410	73,071	3,339	482	85	689	194	350	38	974	36	491
50-54	53,819	51,814	2,005	185	48	464	130	227	13	652	14	272
55-59	40,714	39,413	1,301	120	33	274	92	131	8	409	7	227
60-64	25,638	24,861	777	55	15	180	69	108	2	220	11	117
65-69	21,437	20,903	534	42	11	149	37	82	3	116	10	84
70-74	7,801	7,572	229	7	5	57	23	25	0	66	8	38
75+	10,461	10,133	328	25	5	90	27	45	0	88	7	41
N.S.	21,528	19,724	1,804	382	94	234	39	44	5	250	24	732
TOTAL	2,069,984	1,977,313	92,671	23,168	9,448	18,180	3,178	6,449	937	16,058	1,365	13,893

TABLE 16: POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP, SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS; TOTAL ZAMBIA

AGE AND ETHNIC GROUPS	C O U N T R Y O F C I T I Z E N S H I P									
	Z A M B I A			O T H E R C O U N T R I E S						
	AFRICAN									
MALE	TOTAL*	ZAMBIA	TOTAL	MALAWI	TANZANIA	RHODESIA	SOUTH AFRICA	MOZAMBIQUE ANGOLA	CONGO	UNITED KINGDOM
0-4	363,648	351,771	11,877	4,714	1,819	2,292	44	809	163	81
5-9	321,098	310,319	10,779	4,263	1,504	2,228	64	969	120	81
10-14	234,473	227,250	7,223	2,496	879	2,035	84	547	106	38
15-19	170,760	165,262	5,498	1,553	758	1,657	74	344	118	44
20-24	130,603	125,928	4,675	1,148	953	1,103	45	348	158	20
25-29	122,121	116,123	5,998	2,047	1,232	1,289	75	381	118	88
30-34	112,695	104,904	7,791	3,419	1,517	1,410	59	433	103	85
35-39	114,264	105,929	8,335	3,937	1,698	1,340	42	490	107	72
40-44	85,010	79,407	5,603	2,651	979	866	38	469	76	58
45-49	83,146	78,396	4,750	2,191	743	791	29	475	46	72
50-54	58,110	55,535	2,575	1,113	267	544	30	337	28	34
55-59	62,067	59,983	2,084	1,009	167	434	14	250	23	21
60-64	28,655	27,794	861	326	50	189	13	166	9	9
65-69	28,047	27,325	722	272	38	196	6	129	6	8
70-74	8,483	8,301	182	54	8	41	1	49	1	1
75+	12,028	11,767	261	62	10	82	3	64	6	4
N.S.	21,213	19,579	1,634	453	165	231	15	41	13	12
TOTAL	1,956,421	1,875,573	80,848	31,708	12,787	16,728	636	6,301	1,201	739
FEMALE										
0-4	378,178	365,665	12,513	4,975	1,912	2,485	63	797	152	71
5-9	323,552	312,693	10,859	4,255	1,545	2,261	73	933	123	64
10-14	219,371	212,404	6,967	2,403	899	2,110	76	405	87	42
15-19	181,954	176,377	5,577	1,459	806	1,838	74	419	122	41
20-24	187,116	180,555	6,561	1,750	1,245	1,889	56	597	119	51
25-29	157,984	150,974	7,010	2,413	1,145	1,747	85	667	84	89
30-34	139,760	133,544	6,216	2,185	955	1,515	112	636	81	64
35-39	116,660	112,261	4,399	1,574	428	1,116	103	569	54	54
40-44	84,248	81,578	2,670	799	176	769	78	407	44	53
45-49	74,944	72,962	1,982	479	83	676	48	350	38	29
50-54	52,852	51,739	1,113	184	47	452	26	227	13	26
55-59	40,064	39,335	729	119	32	267	20	131	8	13
60-64	25,270	24,826	444	55	15	173	14	108	2	13
65-69	21,206	20,868	338	42	11	147	7	82	3	2
70-74	7,686	7,563	123	7	5	55	2	25	0	6
75+	10,312	10,115	197	24	5	90	4	45	0	5
N.S.	21,066	19,637	1,429	381	94	231	13	44	5	8
TOTAL	2,042,223	1,973,096	69,127	23,104	9,403	17,821	854	6,442	935	631

*INCLUDES OTHER COUNTRIES

TABLE 10: POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP, SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

AGE AND ETHNIC GROUPS	C O U N T R Y O F C I T I Z E N S H I P									
	Z A M B I A			O T H E R C O U N T R I E S						
	TOTAL*	ZAMBIA	TOTAL	MALAWI	TANZANIA	RHODESIA	SOUTH AFRICA	MOZAMBIQUE ANGOLA	CONGO	UNITED KINGDOM
EUROPEAN										
MALE										
0-4	2,631	296	2,335	0	1	22	221	0	0	1,638
5-9	2,223	215	2,008	0	1	31	210	0	0	1,415
10-14	1,339	176	1,163	1	0	21	117	1	0	828
15-19	1,203	196	1,007	1	1	10	127	2	0	701
20-24	1,328	131	1,197	0	1	15	132	0	0	751
25-29	2,849	138	2,711	3	5	22	218	0	0	1,729
30-34	2,666	122	2,544	4	5	27	179	0	0	1,473
35-39	2,194	127	2,067	2	2	17	186	2	0	1,140
40-44	1,765	93	1,672	0	2	15	160	1	0	982
45-49	1,627	104	1,523	0	1	16	127	0	0	1,004
50-54	1,126	77	1,049	0	1	11	131	0	0	684
55-59	782	69	713	0	2	6	66	0	0	459
60-64	455	51	404	0	1	7	55	0	0	253
65-69	214	24	190	0	0	2	24	0	0	114
70-74	83	13	70	0	0	1	7	0	0	55
75+	67	9	58	0	0	1	6	0	0	40
N.S.	306	25	281	1	1	2	16	0	0	185
TOTAL	22,858	1,866	20,992	12	24	226	1,982	6	0	13,460
FEMALE										
0-4	2,525	276	2,249	1	0	22	191	0	0	1,610
5-9	2,167	211	1,956	4	0	23	200	0	0	1,370
10-14	1,356	191	1,165	2	3	19	106	1	0	803
15-19	1,178	195	983	0	1	18	120	0	0	695
20-24	1,826	143	1,683	1	1	21	192	0	0	1,180
25-29	2,772	115	2,657	1	2	28	216	0	0	1,874
30-34	2,079	104	1,975	1	0	16	195	1	0	1,297
35-39	1,569	77	1,492	0	0	10	148	0	0	1,004
40-44	1,338	65	1,273	0	2	19	131	1	0	860
45-49	1,255	70	1,185	1	2	10	130	0	0	839
50-54	848	49	799	0	1	10	94	0	0	573
55-59	581	58	523	1	1	6	66	0	0	363
60-64	337	30	307	0	0	3	51	0	0	202
65-69	195	25	170	0	0	2	29	0	0	101
70-74	94	5	89	0	0	1	20	0	0	55
75+	128	12	116	1	0	0	20	0	0	80
N.S.	284	22	262	0	0	0	17	0	0	181
TOTAL	20,532	1,648	18,884	13	13	208	1,916	3	0	13,087

*INCLUDES OTHER COUNTRIES

TABLE 16: POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP, SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

AGE AND ETHNIC GROUPS	C O U N T R Y O F C I T I Z E N S H I P											
	Z A M B I A			O T H E R C O U N T R I E S								
	TOTAL	ZAMBIA	TOTAL	MALAWI	TANZANIA	RHODESIA	SOUTH AFRICA	MOZAMBIQUE ANGOLA	CONGO	UNITED KINGDOM	INDIA	OTHER
ASIAN												
MALE												
0-4	631	206	425	2	4	1	17	0	0	198	158	45
5-9	923	325	598	2	3	3	9	0	0	331	184	66
10-14	647	260	387	0	2	0	4	0	0	242	97	42
15-19	525	208	317	2	1	0	6	0	0	197	80	31
20-24	268	92	176	0	2	3	7	0	0	105	40	19
25-29	316	54	262	1	5	4	15	0	0	127	69	41
30-34	439	37	402	0	5	2	24	0	0	153	154	64
35-39	605	59	546	0	5	2	14	0	0	306	154	65
40-44	454	38	416	1	0	1	9	0	0	242	105	58
45-49	317	29	288	0	0	0	3	0	0	180	76	29
50-54	186	23	163	1	3	0	4	0	0	111	25	19
55-59	101	7	94	2	0	0	4	0	0	62	13	13
60-64	34	6	28	1	1	0	1	0	0	18	4	3
65-69	17	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	2
70-74	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
75+	17	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	4
N.S.	159	53	106	0	0	0	4	0	0	58	25	19
TOTAL	5,643	1,407	4,236	13	31	16	121	0	0	2,342	1,193	520
FEMALE												
0-4	625	189	436	0	8	3	15	0	0	194	161	55
5-9	801	261	540	2	2	0	15	0	0	319	139	63
10-14	628	241	387	2	1	0	6	0	0	225	114	39
15-19	487	194	293	1	3	1	7	1	0	169	81	30
20-24	348	55	293	2	4	1	19	0	0	153	82	32
25-29	456	41	415	1	7	3	25	0	0	206	122	51
30-34	578	41	537	0	2	4	21	0	0	283	172	55
35-39	451	35	416	0	1	1	9	0	0	248	121	36
40-44	265	26	239	0	2	0	5	0	0	170	46	16
45-49	151	5	146	1	0	1	2	0	0	102	29	11
50-54	86	8	78	0	0	0	3	0	0	52	14	9
55-59	50	7	43	0	0	1	4	0	0	32	4	2
60-64	18	1	17	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	8	2
65-69	27	3	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	10	1
70-74	14	1	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	6	1
75+	12	1	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	7	1
N.S.	145	50	95	0	0	0	2	0	0	59	10	15
TOTAL	5,142	1,159	3,983	9	30	17	135	1	0	2,237	1,135	410

TABLE 16: POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP, SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

AGE AND ETHNIC GROUPS	C O U N T R Y O F C I T I Z E N S H I P									
	Z A M B I A		O T H E R C O U N T R I E S							
	TOTAL*	ZAMBIA	TOTAL	MALAWI	TANZANIA	RHODESIA	SOUTH AFRICA	MOZAMBIQUE ANGOLA	CONGO	UNITED KINGDOM
COLOURED										
MALE										
0-4	403	275	128	14	4	16	27	1	1	33
5-9	348	241	107	16	2	15	34	2	0	18
10-14	266	200	66	9	1	12	23	0	0	11
15-19	188	147	41	2	0	12	16	0	0	6
20-24	126	95	31	2	1	7	7	0	0	1
25-29	152	80	72	7	2	18	16	0	0	5
30-34	155	74	81	5	1	15	21	0	0	12
35-39	126	48	78	4	0	11	24	0	0	3
40-44	98	55	43	2	0	7	8	0	0	3
45-49	73	41	32	2	0	5	10	1	0	3
50-54	42	30	12	1	0	0	4	0	0	1
55-59	30	22	8	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
60-64	17	13	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
65-69	6	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
70-74	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75+	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N.S.	51	24	27	0	0	8	11	0	0	3
TOTAL	2,089	1,353	736	64	11	130	206	4	1	100
FEMALE										
0-4	387	300	87	8	0	20	21	1	1	21
5-9	359	270	89	7	0	20	39	0	1	15
10-14	249	188	61	4	0	14	20	0	0	10
15-19	261	197	64	4	0	14	28	0	0	9
20-24	155	101	54	3	0	15	16	0	0	7
25-29	156	77	79	4	1	17	33	1	0	14
30-34	136	67	69	5	1	7	36	0	0	9
35-39	123	69	54	2	0	12	24	0	0	6
40-44	78	42	36	2	0	5	19	1	0	3
45-49	60	34	26	1	0	2	14	0	0	4
50-54	33	18	15	1	0	2	7	0	0	1
55-59	19	13	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
60-64	13	4	9	0	0	2	4	0	0	0
65-69	9	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
70-74	7	3	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
75+	9	5	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
N.S.	33	15	18	1	0	3	7	0	0	2
TOTAL	2,087	1,410	677	42	2	134	273	3	2	103

*INCLUDES OTHER COUNTRIES

TABLE 17: POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, DISTRICT OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH : TOTAL ZAMBIA

DISTRICT OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH	T O T A L	
	M	F
KALABO	55,996	60,581
MANKOYA	24,446	25,440
MONGU TOWN	20,190	20,907
MONGU RURAL	41,003	42,666
SENANGA	45,011	47,823
SESHEKE	23,308	24,446
TOTAL WESTERN PROVINCE	209,954	221,863
KABWE URBAN	23,158	23,450
KABWE RURAL	39,006	40,199
LUSAKA URBAN	43,260	43,921
LUSAKA RURAL	39,919	42,876
KAFUE TOWN	577	674
MKUSHI	29,205	31,357
MUMBWA	22,526	24,346
SERENJE	35,355	36,867
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCE	233,006	243,690
CHIPATA TOWN	27,413	28,754
CHIPATA RURAL	126,030	136,086
LUNDAZI	72,446	77,290
PETAUKE	73,872	83,660
TOTAL EASTERN PROVINCE	299,761	325,790
KAWAMBWA	88,712	92,947
MANSA TOWN	8,293	7,896
MANSA RURAL	38,188	40,095
SAMFYA	49,762	53,804
TOTAL LUAPULA PROVINCE	184,955	194,742
CHINSALI	35,779	37,759
ISOKA	47,922	49,721
KASAMA TOWN	8,459	7,264
KASAMA RURAL	56,823	60,953
LUWINGU	47,086	50,896
MBALA TOWN	5,524	4,763
MBALA RURAL	47,106	50,129
MPIKA	35,925	38,750
MPOROKOSO	38,466	40,135
TOTAL NOTHERN PROVINCE	323,090	340,370
BALOVALE	37,503	39,162
KABOMPO	18,274	19,723
KASEMPA	20,372	20,998
MWINILUNGA	29,460	29,784
SOLWEZI	27,809	28,897
TOTAL NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE	133,418	138,564
CHOMA TOWN	10,031	10,001
CHOMA RURAL	38,156	40,998
GWEMBE	38,184	43,878
KALOMBO	35,431	37,416

TABLE 17: POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, DISTRICT OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH ; TOTAL ZAMBIA

DISTRICT OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH	T O T A L	
	M	F
LIVINGSTONE TOWN	9,933	9,920
LIVINGSTONE RURAL	1,914	1,940
MAZABUKA TOWN	8,576	8,769
MAZABUKA RURAL	37,387	38,384
MONZE TOWN	35,978	38,617
NAMWALA	14,875	16,342
TOTAL SOUTHERN PROVINCE	230,465	246,265
CHILILABOMBWE	8,026	8,096
CHINGOLA	22,003	22,134
KALULUSHI	4,591	4,722
KITWE	49,771	49,535
LUANSHYA	30,043	30,136
MUFULIRA	31,123	30,871
NDOLA URBAN	36,992	37,508
NDOLA RURAL	32,853	34,983
TOTAL COPPERBELT PROVINCE	215,402	217,985
T O T A L Z A M B I A	1,831,578	1,930,790
ANGOLA	13,906	14,034
BOTSWANA, LESOTHO, SWAZILAND	467	619
CONGO	7,977	7,038
CONGO (KINSHASA)	2,931	2,633
MALAWI	30,106	18,850
MOZAMBIQUE	4,015	4,738
RHODESIA	28,897	30,895
SOUTH AFRICA	4,995	5,838
SOUTH WEST AFRICA	458	503
KENYA	510	432
TANZANIA	13,349	9,399
UGANDA	125	125
EQUATORIAL AFRICA	37	28
WEST AFRICA	176	133
MEDITERRANIAN AFRICA	99	97
ETHIOPIA, SOMALIA, SUDAN	86	64
SEYCHELLES, MALAGASY, MAURITIUS	28	34
T O T A L A F R I C A	1,939,740	2,026,250
FRANCE	193	145
GREECE	243	182
HOLLAND	275	241
ITALY	784	432
PORTUGAL	338	264
UNITED KINGDOM	10,228	9,527
WEST GERMANY	275	259
YUGOSLAVIA	911	130
SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES	222	222

TABLE 17: POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, DISTRICT OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH, TOTAL ZAMBIA

DISTRICT OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH	T O T A L	
	M	F
EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	327	263
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	594	576
T O T A L E U R O P E	14,460	12,274
CANADA	182	165
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	318	309
LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES	38	46
T O T A L A M E R I C A	538	520
MIDDLE EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES	58	55
ISRAEL	44	25
CHINA	136	36
INDIA	2,982	2,592
JAPAN	71	39
OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES	178	154
T O T A L A S I A	3,469	2,901
AUSTRALIA	144	121
NEW ZEALAND	67	72
OTHER COUNTRIES	28,593	27,846
T O T A L	1,987,011	2,069,984

TABLE 18: POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY DISTRICT OF BIRTH, SEX, 5 YEARS AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

AGE AND ETHNIC GROUPS	M A L E					F E M A L E				
	TOTAL	BORN IN DISTRICT*	BORN ELSEWHERE IN ZAMBIA	BORN OUTSIDE OF ZAMBIA	NOT STATED	TOTAL	BORN IN DISTRICT*	BORN ELSEWHERE IN ZAMBIA	BORN OUTSIDE OF ZAMBIA	NOT STATED
ALL GROUPS										
0	68,582	53,516	13,040	716	1,310	71,352	55,670	13,436	800	1,446
1-4	298,731	217,307	70,747	6,601	4,076	310,363	225,112	74,229	6,770	4,252
5-9	324,592	221,877	85,799	12,370	4,546	326,879	221,133	88,594	12,540	4,612
10-14	236,725	152,076	70,733	10,907	3,009	221,604	139,806	68,167	10,706	2,925
15-19	172,676	95,299	65,664	9,479	2,234	183,880	101,904	69,633	9,992	2,351
20-24	132,325	53,864	68,294	8,295	1,872	189,445	96,630	78,607	11,992	2,216
25-29	125,438	47,377	64,754	11,561	1,746	161,368	82,962	62,983	13,519	1,904
30-34	115,955	44,058	56,478	13,819	1,600	142,553	77,012	52,003	11,823	1,715
35-39	117,189	47,959	53,534	14,140	1,556	118,803	68,423	40,072	9,048	1,260
40-44	87,327	37,661	38,111	10,349	1,206	85,929	52,525	25,961	6,496	947
45-49	85,163	40,349	34,299	9,340	1,175	76,410	49,072	21,026	5,484	828
50-54	59,464	31,528	21,111	6,102	723	53,819	35,943	13,478	3,807	591
55-59	62,980	36,302	20,751	5,208	719	40,714	27,381	10,232	2,657	444
60-64	29,161	18,091	7,996	2,722	352	25,638	17,659	5,877	1,826	276
65-69	28,284	17,846	7,716	2,413	309	21,437	14,660	5,046	1,491	240
70-74	8,572	5,493	2,192	782	105	7,801	5,357	1,696	566	82
75+	12,118	7,759	3,121	1,091	147	10,461	6,963	2,426	940	132
N.S.	21,729	10,386	8,490	1,319	1,534	21,528	11,168	7,944	1,101	1,315
TOTAL	1,987,011	1,138,748	692,830	127,214	28,219	2,069,984	1,289,380	641,410	111,658	27,536

*BORN IN DISTRICT - DENOTES THE PEOPLE BORN IN THE DISTRICT IN WHICH THEY WERE ENUMERATED

TABLE 19: POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, RESIDENCE AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS AND 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE CENSUS*

DISTRICT OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE	SEPTEMBER 1969 TOTAL		SEPTEMBER 1968 TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F
KALABO	48,410	57,483	42,109	53,720
MANKOYA	26,140	30,310	34,180	43,589
MONGU	50,388	59,753	44,850	54,492
SENANGA	44,468	47,134	51,304	59,619
SESHEKE	24,029	24,990	15,956	18,535
TOTAL WESTERN PROVINCE	190,435	219,652	188,399	229,955
KADWE URBAN	44,717	40,720	39,256	35,694
KADWE RURAL	52,496	50,611	52,393	30,635
LUSAKA	184,313	169,662	163,503	146,376
MKUSHI	28,927	28,065	32,127	32,313
MUMBA	29,771	30,567	33,869	34,210
SERENJE	25,320	27,661	18,134	20,464
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCE	365,544	347,086	319,281	299,292
CHIPATA	121,523	139,547	103,755	122,646
LUNDASI	55,231	67,903	36,779	49,906
PETAURKE	57,361	67,950	80,056	95,786
TOTAL EASTERN PROVINCE	234,115	275,400	220,590	268,338
KAWAMBWA	79,129	85,306	75,947	85,103
MANSA	38,564	41,778	27,935	31,001
SAMFYA	43,382	47,425	48,603	45,653
TOTAL LUAPULA PROVINCE	161,075	174,509	152,485	161,757
CHINSALI	27,242	30,772	29,720	35,772
ISOKA	36,148	41,552	26,326	29,387
KASABA	50,946	56,871	48,893	53,696
LUWINGU	36,297	42,867	45,188	54,882
MBALA	45,018	50,615	22,537	24,877
MPIKA	27,862	31,516	23,292	26,799
MPURUKOSU	32,337	35,053	31,475	37,849
TOTAL NORTHERN PROVINCE	255,850	289,246	227,431	263,282
BALUVALE	28,115	33,209	25,411	29,578
KABOMPU	15,452	17,924	7,943	9,304
KASEMPA	15,538	17,118	13,561	14,506
MWINILUNGA	24,592	26,806	23,349	25,890
SULWEZI	25,892	27,087	26,082	28,347
TOTAL NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE	109,589	122,144	96,346	107,625
CHOMA	41,355	44,685	32,959	32,821
GWEMBE	41,553	46,838	26,136	32,763
KALOMO	38,039	38,532	36,927	36,664
LIVINGSTONE	26,609	22,454	24,105	19,576
HAZABUKA/MUNZE	79,425	79,951	49,720	50,672
NAMWALA	17,810	18,790	30,485	32,215
TOTAL SOUTHERN PROVINCE	244,791	251,250	200,332	204,711

TABLE 19: POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, RESIDENCE AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS AND 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE CENSUS*

DISTRICT OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE	SEPTEMBER 1969 TOTAL		SEPTEMBER 1968 TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F
CHILILABOMBWE	23,506	21,356	20,729	18,850
CHINGOLA	53,878	49,414	46,983	41,646
KALULUSHI	16,763	15,509	12,709	11,450
KITWE	105,293	94,505	94,526	83,627
LUANSHYA	49,890	46,392	46,888	43,575
MUFULIRA	55,871	51,931	49,746	45,292
NDOLA URBAN	84,430	75,356	77,853	69,148
NDOLA RURAL	35,981	36,234	39,785	40,913
TOTAL COPPERBELT PROVINCE	425,612	390,697	389,224	354,501
TOTAL ZAMBIA	1,987,011	2,069,984	1,795,481	1,890,898
OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES	..	..	12,554	11,489
EUROPE	..	..	7,110	3,289
AMERICA	..	..	244	154
ASIA AND FAR EAST	..	..	555	337
N.S.	..	..	171,067	163,817
		(TOTAL)	1,987,011	2,069,984

TABLE 20: POPULATION OF THE AFRICAN ETHNIC GROUP 5 YEAR OF AGE AND OVER CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE DATE OF THE CENSUS, MAJOR EDUCATION GROUPS, SEX AND 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

PERSONS LIVING IN THE SAME PLACE AS 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE CENSUS								
MAJOR EDUCATION GROUP								
MALES	TOTAL	NO SCHOOLING	LOWER PRIMARY	UPPER PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TECHNICAL OR HIGHER	NOT STATED
5-9	233,754	152,283	64,876	550	0	0	0	16,045
10-14	167,766	35,437	86,585	41,050	1,094	63	21	3,516
15-19	131,122	20,201	37,054	54,265	13,287	4,337	21	1,957
20-24	88,998	19,441	19,982	29,753	11,755	5,987	243	1,837
25-29	86,431	23,604	23,473	26,851	7,580	2,382	227	2,314
30-34	84,534	27,456	25,382	23,603	4,486	1,082	252	2,273
35-39	87,801	32,919	28,848	19,782	2,722	693	170	2,667
40-44	66,547	28,533	21,311	12,522	1,362	366	92	2,361
45-49	65,691	34,365	19,648	8,396	606	222	108	2,346
50-54	46,848	30,002	10,825	3,828	212	80	30	1,871
55-59	51,352	35,376	11,088	2,561	136	35	27	2,129
60-64	21,600	16,514	3,112	832	44	18	21	1,059
65-69	21,631	16,906	2,846	748	41	5	1	1,084
70-74	7,584	6,018	821	228	16	4	0	497
75+	9,261	7,359	1,013	220	29	20	0	620
N.S.	32,209	22,141	7,037	1,717	331	129	12	842
TOTAL	1,203,129	508,555	363,901	226,906	43,701	15,423	1,225	43,418
FEMALES								
5-9	235,871	155,339	63,548	521	0	0	0	16,463
10-14	158,690	37,903	79,556	36,190	1,099	104	0	3,838
15-19	139,795	39,935	43,818	41,310	9,248	2,071	62	3,351
20-24	140,225	70,310	40,163	19,788	2,919	978	82	5,985
25-29	119,517	73,766	29,625	9,276	922	243	80	5,605
30-34	110,529	77,187	21,287	5,037	459	139	53	6,367
35-39	93,351	70,574	14,640	2,598	222	93	22	5,202
40-44	67,533	55,418	7,182	1,174	96	83	29	3,551
45-49	59,562	50,699	5,049	635	52	55	9	3,063
50-54	43,217	38,104	2,455	347	15	14	13	2,269
55-59	33,168	29,370	1,871	225	6	11	3	1,682
60-64	21,089	18,888	801	107	12	11	2	1,268
65-69	16,714	14,964	621	75	22	13	0	1,019
70-74	6,484	5,759	233	35	3	0	0	454
75+	8,644	7,684	319	61	7	2	0	571
N.S.	33,180	24,934	6,291	730	114	37	12	1,062
TOTAL	1,287,569	770,834	317,459	118,109	15,196	3,854	367	61,750

TABLE 20: POPULATION OF THE AFRICAN ETHNIC GROUP 5 YEAR OF AGE AND OVER CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE DATE OF THE CENSUS, MAJOR EDUCATION GROUPS, SEX AND 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

PERSONS LIVING ELSEWHERE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE CENSUS								
MAJOR EDUCATION GROUP								
MALES	TOTAL	NO SCHOOLING	LOWER PRIMARY	UPPER PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TECHNICAL OR HIGHER	NOT STATED
5-9	78,100	50,683	21,955	200	0	0	0	5,262
10-14	56,827	10,577	28,705	15,362	666	72	2	1,443
15-19	53,046	6,393	12,867	22,272	7,495	2,971	30	1,018
20-24	45,927	7,544	9,898	15,866	7,378	4,158	276	807
25-29	38,501	9,375	11,396	11,908	3,539	1,455	164	664
30-34	31,465	9,020	10,138	8,939	1,861	691	173	643
35-39	29,469	10,744	9,775	6,792	1,059	333	118	648
40-44	20,863	8,326	6,929	4,381	504	185	69	469
45-49	18,509	9,503	5,569	2,542	302	108	43	442
50-54	13,517	8,380	3,199	1,433	105	40	12	348
55-59	13,567	9,223	3,220	719	59	15	10	321
60-64	6,224	4,747	978	250	56	21	3	169
65-69	6,172	4,818	836	286	22	5	3	202
70-74	1,936	1,555	209	101	14	1	0	56
75+	2,570	2,089	239	105	13	3	1	120
N.S.	15,393	9,628	2,902	1,121	298	102	25	1,317
TOTAL	432,086	162,605	128,815	92,277	23,371	10,160	929	13,929
FEMALES								
5-9	80,156	52,710	22,160	213	0	0	0	5,073
10-14	52,592	11,641	25,766	13,015	642	47	1	1,480
15-19	57,998	14,141	16,152	18,496	6,039	1,829	39	1,302
20-24	56,225	24,802	17,702	9,307	1,800	859	102	1,653
25-29	42,698	24,244	11,868	4,351	523	192	74	1,446
30-34	34,309	22,184	8,089	2,206	241	94	31	1,464
35-39	28,053	20,375	5,089	1,123	89	50	18	1,309
40-44	19,991	16,196	2,439	505	33	40	5	773
45-49	17,075	14,447	1,616	327	19	17	2	647
50-54	12,835	11,234	907	159	10	9	12	504
55-59	9,215	8,292	509	74	1	2	3	334
60-64	6,244	5,524	349	86	5	9	0	271
65-69	4,703	4,245	143	41	1	1	0	272
70-74	1,854	1,674	85	12	17	2	0	64
75+	2,630	2,318	109	53	12	4	0	134
N.S.	17,157	11,927	2,955	730	95	27	2	1,421
TOTAL	443,735	245,954	115,938	50,698	9,527	3,182	289	18,147

TABLE 21: WOMEN 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE, NUMBER LIVING AT HOME, NUMBER LIVING ELSEWHERE, NUMBER DEAD, BY PRESENT AGE OF THE MOTHER (5 YEAR AGE GROUPS) AND ETHNIC GROUPS. TOTAL ZAMBIA

AFRICAN	ALL WOMEN	TOTAL BIRTHS	CHILDREN AT HOME	CHILDREN ELSEWHERE	CHILDREN DEAD	EUROPEAN	ALL WOMEN	TOTAL BIRTHS	CHILDREN AT HOME	CHILDREN ELSEWHERE
15-19	181,954	71,186	52,186	8,614	10,386	15-19	1,178	55	46	
20-24	187,116	383,585	269,957	49,247	64,381	20-24	1,826	966	893	4
25-29	157,984	556,606	363,866	86,349	106,391	25-29	2,772	3,249	3,080	127
30-34	139,760	667,490	395,323	128,320	143,847	30-34	2,079	4,021	3,522	377
35-39	116,600	623,148	321,230	147,804	154,114	35-39	1,569	3,279	2,775	432
40-44	84,248	447,787	183,660	135,836	128,291	40-44	1,338	2,994	2,050	86
45-49	74,944	382,122	123,603	139,656	118,863	45-49	1,225	2,464	1,349	1,056
50-54	52,852	265,971	56,253	112,825	96,893	50-54	848	1,433	517	84
55-59	40,064	191,027	32,764	85,728	72,535	55-59	581	891	217	62
60-64	25,270	113,444	15,084	52,397	45,963	60-64	337	636	131	45
65-69	21,206	84,525	11,647	38,066	34,812	65-69	195	343	55	226
70-74	7,686	33,886	3,640	15,293	14,953	70-74	94	127	29	8
75+	10,312	44,989	4,949	19,767	20,273	75+	128	213	39	13
N.S.	21,066	47,738	25,007	11,313	11,418	N.S.	284	780	176	57
TOTAL	2,042,223*	3,913,504	1,859,169	1,031,215	1,023,120	TOTAL	20,532*	21,451	14,879	5,840
ASIAN						COLOURED				
15-19	487	39	29	9	1	15-19	261	43	24	1
20-24	348	336	287	37	12	20-24	155	207	167	2
25-29	456	908	814	68	26	25-29	156	416	361	4
30-34	578	1,597	1,400	151	46	30-34	136	610	499	6
35-39	451	1,493	1,235	204	54	35-39	123	611	385	16
40-44	265	912	682	185	45	40-44	78	398	292	6
45-49	151	562	412	123	27	45-49	60	208	119	6
50-54	86	291	154	118	19	50-54	33	123	58	4
55-59	50	138	68	58	12	55-59	19	117	20	9
60-64	18	26	8	11	7	60-64	13	26	9	1
65-69	27	52	21	24	7	65-69	9	15	5	
70-74	14	24	10	11	3	70-74	7	5	5	
75+	12	18	6	10	2	75+	9	42	14	
N.S.	145	179	170	5	4	N.S.	33	13	10	
TOTAL	5,142*	6,575	5,296	1,014	265	TOTAL	2,087*	2,834	1,968	61

*DENOTES THE TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN OF 'ALL' AGES

TABLE 22: WOMEN 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, CLASSIFIED BY THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN, PRESENT AGE OF THE MOTHER (5 YEARS AGE GROUPS) AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

AFRICAN			WOMEN WHO HAVE HAD CHILDREN TO THE NUMBER OF:												
AGE OF WOMEN	TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 AND OVER	NOT STATED	
15-19	181,954	✓24,467	9,152✓	7,692✓	2,753✓	1,083✓	636✓	353✓	396✓	46✓	24✓	3✓	49✓	175,551✓	
20-24	187,116	✓131,917	3,894✓	11,003✓	11,858✓	9,903✓	5,856✓	3,429✓	1,883✓	959✓	508✓	284✓	209✓	146,532✓	
25-29	157,984	✓239,401	1,924✓	3,853✓	6,222✓	7,621✓	10,007✓	8,363✓	6,363✓	3,910✓	2,553✓	1,341✓	1,836✓	108,249✓	
30-34	139,760	✓349,332	1,780✓	2,345✓	3,092✓	4,443✓	6,000✓	7,711✓	8,435✓	7,752✓	6,038✓	4,581✓	6,268✓	86,328✓	
35-39	116,660	✓376,148	1,401✓	2,090✓	2,444✓	3,066✓	3,970✓	5,385✓	6,391✓	7,095✓	7,042✓	5,766✓	10,611✓	66,084✓	
40-44	84,248	✓289,941	1,210✓	1,700✓	1,670✓	2,424✓	2,894✓	3,717✓	3,985✓	4,487✓	4,583✓	4,492✓	9,857✓	46,490✓	
45-49	74,944	✓246,506	1,426✓	1,528✓	1,648✓	1,947✓	2,378✓	3,048✓	3,395✓	3,509✓	3,641✓	3,604✓	8,991✓	41,500✓	
50-54	52,852	✓162,357	1,323✓	1,286✓	1,225✓	1,395✓	1,707✓	1,932✓	2,023✓	2,495✓	2,359✓	2,058✓	5,925✓	32,457✓	
55-59	40,064	✓110,596	949✓	840✓	1,181✓	1,050✓	1,212✓	1,476✓	1,516✓	1,718✓	1,660✓	1,384✓	3,800✓	25,618✓	
60-64	25,270	✓59,801	514✓	567✓	551✓	551✓	687✓	959✓	865✓	773✓	898✓	868✓	1,961✓	18,134✓	
65-69	21,206	✓44,684	469✓	487✓	437✓	491✓	654✓	643✓	785✓	771✓	723✓	509✓	1,321✓	14,114✓	
70-74	7,686	✓18,399	112✓	172✓	91✓	254✓	282✓	266✓	389✓	254✓	235✓	178✓	570✓	5,535✓	
75+	10,312	✓22,643	209✓	310✓	244✓	249✓	313✓	421✓	425✓	361✓	362✓	226✓	634✓	7,511✓	
N.S.	21,066	✓19,931	1,662✓	304✓	118✓	98✓	197✓	237✓	144✓	417✓	410✓	309✓	507✓	45,728✓	
TOTAL	2,042,223*	2,096,123	26,025	34,177	33,534	34,575	36,793	37,840	36,995	34,547	31,036	25,603	52,540	819,831	
EUROPEAN															
15-19	1,178	✓11	9✓	2✓	1✓	1✓	1✓	0✓	0✓	0✓	0✓	0✓	0✓	1,146✓	
20-24	1,826	✓132	25✓	60✓	27✓	6✓	0✓	0✓	0✓	0✓	0✓	0✓	0✓	1,657✓	
25-29	2,772	✓526	45✓	95✓	126✓	35✓	7✓	8✓	1✓	0✓	0✓	0✓	0✓	2,379✓	
30-34	2,079	✓624	15✓	47✓	87✓	66✓	24✓	15✓	1✓	0✓	1✓	0✓	2✓	1,849✓	
35-39	1,569	✓473	15✓	30✓	77✓	50✓	16✓	5✓	4✓	1✓	1✓	0✓	1✓	1,351✓	
40-44	1,338	✓583	10✓	28✓	72✓	53✓	22✓	8✓	3✓	1✓	7✓	1✓	3✓	1,189✓	
45-49	1,255	✓457	21✓	35✓	37✓	40✓	23✓	7✓	4✓	4✓	2✓	1✓	2✓	1,043✓	
50-54	848	✓304	5✓	15✓	35✓	13✓	10✓	6✓	8✓	5✓	2✓	0✓	1✓	722✓	
55-59	581	✓196	2✓	12✓	23✓	9✓	10✓	3✓	2✓	0✓	1✓	0✓	3✓	491✓	
60-64	337	✓113	3✓	3✓	6✓	9✓	4✓	2✓	0✓	1✓	1✓	2✓	1✓	305✓	
65-69	195	✓95	0✓	7✓	2✓	7✓	1✓	1✓	0✓	2✓	0✓	0✓	2✓	152✓	
70-74	94	✓39	0✓	1✓	1✓	2✓	1✓	0✓	1✓	1✓	0✓	0✓	1✓	80✓	
75+	128	✓24	7✓	0✓	2✓	2✓	1✓	2✓	0✓	0✓	0✓	0✓	0✓	126✓	
N.S.	284	✓579	3✓	2✓	3✓	1✓	3✓	0✓	0✓	1✓	0✓	0✓	9✓	285✓	
TOTAL	20,532*	4,156	160	337	499	294	123	57	24	16	15	4	25	12,775	

*DENOTES THE TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN OF 'ALL' AGES

TABLE 22: WOMEN 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, CLASSIFIED BY THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN, PRESENT AGE OF THE MOTHER (5 YEARS AGE GROUPS) AND ETHNIC GROUPS; TOTAL ZAMBIA

ASIAN	AGE OF WOMEN	TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN	WOMEN WHO HAVE HAD CHILDREN TO THE NUMBER OF:											NOT STATED
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 AND OVER	
15-19	487	✓ 16	0 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	3 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	467 ✓
20-24	343	79 ✓	3 ✓	20 ✓	16 ✓	6 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	308 ✓
25-29	456	203 ✓	2 ✓	12 ✓	21 ✓	15 ✓	9 ✓	10 ✓	3 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	378 ✓
30-34	578	327 ✓	0 ✓	8 ✓	31 ✓	21 ✓	25 ✓	10 ✓	5 ✓	2 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	450 ✓
35-39	451	366 ✓	1 ✓	4 ✓	6 ✓	11 ✓	18 ✓	10 ✓	11 ✓	4 ✓	5 ✓	3 ✓	3 ✓	3 ✓	363 ✓
40-44	265	✓ 255	0 ✓	6 ✓	3 ✓	11 ✓	5 ✓	11 ✓	10 ✓	3 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	4 ✓	203 ✓	
45-49	151	✓ 133	0 ✓	3 ✓	4 ✓	4 ✓	3 ✓	3 ✓	1 ✓	4 ✓	1 ✓	2 ✓	2 ✓	119 ✓	
50-54	86	✓ 113	3 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	5 ✓	2 ✓	5 ✓	2 ✓	4 ✓	3 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	59 ✓	
55-59	50	✓ 58	0 ✓	1 ✓	2 ✓	1 ✓	2 ✓	4 ✓	2 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	36 ✓	
60-64	18	✓ 13	1 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	11 ✓	
65-69	27	✓ 28	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	1 ✓	23 ✓	
70-74	14	✓ 13	0 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	10 ✓	
75+	12	✓ 12	1 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	9 ✓	
N.S.	145	✓ 13	0 ✓	2 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	136 ✓	
TOTAL	5,142 ²	1,629	11	58	84	78	67	55	35	20	11	7	11	2,572	
COLOURED															
15-19	261	✓ 13	4 ✓	2 ✓	1 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	240 ✓	
20-24	155	66 ✓	1 ✓	7 ✓	2 ✓	11 ✓	1 ✓	1 ✓	1 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	139 ✓	
25-29	156	71 ✓	0 ✓	13 ✓	1 ✓	5 ✓	1 ✓	5 ✓	2 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	138 ✓	
30-34	136	208 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	3 ✓	2 ✓	13 ✓	12 ✓	1 ✓	2 ✓	2 ✓	1 ✓	109 ✓	
35-39	123	185 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	3 ✓	4 ✓	3 ✓	1 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	10 ✓	4 ✓	105 ✓	
40-44	78	✓ 216	0 ✓	1 ✓	2 ✓	0 ✓	3 ✓	1 ✓	2 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	2 ✓	15 ✓	52 ✓	
45-49	60	✓ 73	0 ✓	1 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	2 ✓	3 ✓	40 ✓	
50-54	33	✓ 78	0 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	7 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	1 ✓	18 ✓	
55-59	19	✓ 15	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	22 ✓	
60-64	13	✓ 11	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	9 ✓	
65-69	9	✓ 15	0 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	2 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	5 ✓	
70-74	7	✓ 0	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	4 ✓	
75+	9	✓ 40	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	1 ✓	1 ✓	0 ✓	2 ✓	3 ✓	
N.S.	33	✓ 0	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	0 ✓	36 ✓	
TOTAL	2,087 ²	991	5	27	11	25	13	21	27	7	6	17	27	920	

²DENOTES THE TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN OF 'ALL' AGES

TABLE 25: WOMEN 15. YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, HAVING BORNE CHILDREN IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE DATE OF THE CENSUS, CLASSIFIED BY THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

AFRICAN AGE GROUP	TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN	WOMEN HAVING BORNE CHILDREN TO THE NUMBER OF:										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 AND OVER	NOT STATED
15-19	181,954	9,045	3,555	971	326	175	86	13	1	2	15	341
20-24	187,116	7,017	10,237	8,475	5,205	2,359	1,091	558	205	103	43	471
25-29	157,984	1,624	3,136	4,395	5,707	5,118	3,726	1,959	1,148	446	507	255
30-34	139,760	623	963	1,839	2,523	3,318	3,546	3,122	2,154	1,560	1,506	122
35-39	116,660	562	498	697	1,089	1,584	1,849	1,976	1,912	1,415	2,209	69
40-44	84,248	294	319	384	509	485	470	752	743	633	1,129	47
45-49	74,944	386	345	295	367	380	282	272	371	295	649	27
50+	157,390	691	596	476	375	584	467	456	413	364	759	66
N.S.	21,066	227	139	123	98	167	124	75	130	48	116	15
TOTAL	2,042,223*	20,469	19,788	17,655	16,199	14,170	11,641	9,183	7,077	4,866	6,933	1,413
EUROPEAN												
15-19	1,178	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
20-24	1,826	106	55	10	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
25-29	2,772	116	140	54	13	2	3	1	0	0	0	31
30-34	2,079	43	67	50	22	5	1	0	0	0	1	12
35-39	1,569	17	34	27	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
40-44	1,338	3	8	6	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
45-49	1,255	7	4	3	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
50+	2,183	4	13	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
N.S.	284	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
TOTAL	20,532*	306	322	156	47	12	6	5	0	0	10	72
ASIAN												
15-19	487	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	348	23	9	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
25-29	456	14	15	14	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
30-34	578	1	13	12	4	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
35-39	451	4	3	4	4	7	3	1	1	1	0	0
40-44	265	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
45-49	151	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
50+	207	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
N.S.	145	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5,142*	45	42	40	20	17	6	3	2	2	2	2
COLOURED												
15-19	261	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	155	5	5	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	156	6	1	4	4	3	2	0	1	0	1	2
30-34	136	1	1	2	0	2	2	2	1	1	2	0
35-39	123	0	1	2	3	0	3	2	0	9	2	0
40-44	78	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0
45-49	60	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50+	90	0	0	1	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	0
N.S.	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,087*	17	11	16	9	12	16	5	2	10	6	2

*DENOTES THE TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN OF THAT AGE

TABLE 24: WOMEN 15 TO 54 YEARS AND OVER CLASSIFIED BY THE DATE OF LAST BIRTH DURING 1967/68 AND 1968/69 : TOTAL ZAMBIA

ALL GROUPS	TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN	SEPT. 68 - AUG. 69	SEPT. 67 - AUG. 68
AGE GROUP			
15-19	183,680	13,180	4,903
20-24	189,445	41,986	22,961
25-29	161,568	35,793	21,570
30-34	142,553	27,805	15,576
35-39	118,803	17,162	12,419
40-44	85,929	7,319	5,879
45-49	76,410	3,023	2,677
50-54	53,819	701	765
TOTAL	1,012,207	146,969	88,750

TABLE 25: DISABLED PERSONS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF DISABILITY, SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

ALL GROUPS	M A L E						F E M A L E					
	TOTAL	TOTAL DISABLED	BLIND	DEAF AND MUTE	LOSS OF LIMB	SICK	TOTAL	TOTAL DISABLED	BLIND	DEAF AND MUTE	LOSS OF LIMB	SICK
0-4	367,313	1,594	83	80	484	947	361,715	1,580	55	74	368	1,083
5-9	324,592	1,800	136	250	708	706	326,879	1,520	150	175	546	649
10-14	236,725	1,465	179	265	505	494	221,604	1,441	127	212	548	554
15-19	172,676	2,540	165	360	1,063	752	163,880	2,999	291	388	991	1,329
20-24	152,325	2,666	142	495	861	1,168	139,445	3,468	293	423	1,186	1,566
25-29	125,436	2,440	296	274	815	1,055	161,568	3,208	233	256	1,041	1,673
30-34	115,955	2,612	261	354	1,027	1,190	142,553	3,273	260	259	955	1,779
35-39	117,189	2,932	334	248	1,104	1,246	118,803	3,423	289	275	896	1,963
40-44	87,527	2,899	236	265	1,162	1,236	85,929	2,850	227	222	866	1,535
45-49	85,163	3,076	291	268	1,562	1,737	76,410	3,561	317	172	958	2,114
50-54	59,404	3,509	286	260	1,217	1,746	53,819	3,947	395	212	848	2,494
55-59	62,980	4,473	510	252	1,455	2,256	40,714	3,591	472	145	700	2,274
60-64	29,161	2,632	412	140	771	1,309	25,638	2,955	599	100	452	1,804
65-69	28,264	3,133	472	159	872	1,630	21,437	2,667	487	125	490	1,565
70-74	8,572	1,502	261	98	391	752	7,801	1,518	290	107	243	878
75+	12,116	2,420	478	195	517	1,230	10,461	2,419	563	156	359	1,341
N.S.	21,729	640	35	96	245	264	21,528	695	36	59	155	445
TOTAL	1,987,011	42,933	4,577	4,059	14,579	19,718	2,069,984	45,115	5,107	3,360	11,602	25,046

TABLE 26: POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL, CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

ALL GROUPS		MAJOR EDUCATION GROUP, ATTENDING SCHOOL						
	TOTAL	NO SCHOOLING	LOWER PRIMARY	UPPER PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TECHNICAL OR HIGHER	NOT STATED
MALE								
5- 9	90,956	0	88,976	746	0	0	0	1,234
10-14	167,971	0	110,080	54,491	2,035	292	7	1,066
15-19	103,826	0	24,624	54,253	16,955	7,126	96	772
20-24	18,449	0	1,373	6,052	5,172	5,264	417	171
25-29	1,515	0	221	432	381	356	95	30
30-34	416	0	109	135	87	35	40	10
35-39	309	0	109	100	43	19	20	18
40-44	181	0	52	76	25	12	7	9
45-49	97	0	43	32	11	2	3	6
50-54	84	0	24	37	12	2	2	7
55-59	73	0	28	26	12	3	0	4
60-64	105	0	64	29	8	3	0	1
65-69	95	0	52	31	7	1	0	4
70-74	99	0	61	29	7	0	0	2
75+	140	0	69	45	12	9	0	5
N.S.	3,787	0	3,004	441	135	87	10	110
TOTAL	388,103	0	228,889	116,955	24,902	13,211	697	3,449
FEMALE								
5- 9	88,743	0	86,978	599	0	0	0	1,166
10-14	145,210	0	95,611	46,299	2,091	267	4	938
15-19	54,061	0	13,544	25,857	10,258	3,943	81	378
20-24	2,831	0	574	747	623	716	120	51
25-29	513	0	226	127	59	43	18	40
30-34	296	0	165	79	16	9	3	24
35-39	173	0	87	42	11	3	3	27
40-44	135	0	63	28	3	5	1	35
45-49	66	0	25	24	3	3	1	10
50-54	59	0	25	15	3	5	0	11
55-59	67	0	32	17	2	2	0	14
60-64	76	0	48	17	2	2	0	7
65-69	61	0	39	7	3	4	0	8
70-74	79	0	39	35	2	0	0	3
75+	107	0	64	30	6	3	0	4
N.S.	3,386	0	2,937	275	59	25	1	89
TOTAL	295,863	0	200,457	74,198	13,141	5,030	232	2,805

TABLE 26: POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL, CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS. TOTAL ZAMBIA

		MAJOR EDUCATION GROUP, NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL						
ALL GROUPS	TOTAL	NO SCHOOLING	LOWER PRIMARY	UPPER PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TECHNICAL OR HIGHER	NOT STATED
MALE								
5- 9	233,636	213,861	6,564	102	0	0	0	13,109
10-14	68,655	48,046	12,358	5,708	202	29	2	2,310
15-19	68,565	25,357	16,436	19,970	4,240	1,103	29	1,430
20-24	113,343	27,020	27,766	37,546	13,035	5,758	466	1,752
25-29	123,346	33,584	33,560	36,990	10,594	5,211	1,299	2,108
30-34	115,119	36,620	34,082	31,576	6,334	3,094	1,380	2,033
35-39	116,512	44,042	37,107	25,732	3,826	2,389	1,050	2,366
40-44	86,921	37,223	26,520	16,903	1,986	1,619	781	1,889
45-49	84,900	44,749	24,321	11,021	1,018	1,331	615	1,845
50-54	59,278	37,794	13,917	4,791	418	784	370	1,204
55-59	62,849	43,365	13,770	3,481	243	477	259	1,254
60-64	29,025	22,229	4,431	1,264	122	266	109	604
65-69	28,172	22,266	4,027	1,103	73	109	63	531
70-74	8,469	6,995	944	267	21	40	16	186
75+	11,966	9,968	1,297	351	39	29	16	266
N.S.	17,917	12,389	1,632	1,602	405	186	49	1,654
TOTAL	1,228,673	665,508	258,732	198,407	42,556	22,425	6,504	34,541
FEMALE								
5- 9	238,136	217,890	6,696	84	0	0	0	13,466
10-14	76,292	53,185	14,803	5,677	155	32	3	2,437
15-19	129,595	52,564	37,088	30,656	5,533	1,082	51	2,621
20-24	186,261	92,393	54,117	27,955	4,248	2,657	377	4,514
25-29	160,652	97,896	39,736	13,494	1,632	2,497	690	4,707
30-34	142,131	98,850	28,465	7,191	864	1,747	506	4,508
35-39	118,551	89,465	19,543	3,993	454	1,249	347	3,500
40-44	85,713	70,417	9,541	1,816	282	985	270	2,402
45-49	76,301	65,608	6,484	1,035	209	889	199	1,877
50-54	53,726	47,833	3,234	503	142	579	105	1,330
55-59	40,626	36,627	2,186	297	100	365	84	967
60-64	25,550	23,473	927	171	55	205	50	669
65-69	21,369	19,812	710	144	37	93	24	549
70-74	7,717	7,144	227	48	24	39	10	225
75+	10,347	9,587	304	96	34	49	7	270
N.S.	18,121	14,174	1,348	583	105	125	22	1,764
TOTAL	1,391,088	996,918	225,409	93,743	13,874	12,593	2,745	45,806

TABLE 26: POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL, CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

MAJOR EDUCATION GROUP, ATTENDING SCHOOL								
AFRICAN	TOTAL	NO SCHOOLING	LOWER PRIMARY	UPPER PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TECHNICAL OR HIGHER	NOT STATED
MALE								
5- 9	88,380	0	86,577	635	0	0	0	1,168
10-14	165,869	0	109,808	53,177	1,665	166	5	1,048
15-19	102,469	0	24,572	54,106	16,625	6,356	52	758
20-24	18,297	0	1,370	6,047	5,169	5,203	340	168
25-29	1,487	0	219	432	381	347	78	30
30-34	406	0	107	134	86	33	36	10
35-39	298	0	106	98	40	16	20	18
40-44	176	0	52	75	25	10	5	9
45-49	97	0	43	32	11	2	3	6
50-54	79	0	24	35	12	1	0	7
55-59	70	0	28	26	11	1	0	4
60-64	103	0	63	28	8	3	0	1
65-69	92	0	51	31	5	1	0	4
70-74	94	0	61	26	5	0	0	2
75+	134	0	65	44	12	8	0	5
N.S.	3,565	0	2,826	415	131	76	9	108
TOTAL	381,616	0	225,972	115,341	24,186	12,223	548	3,346
FEMALE								
5- 9	86,306	0	84,671	513	0	0	0	1,122
10-14	143,151	0	95,376	45,000	1,704	140	4	927
15-19	52,883	0	13,505	25,720	9,951	3,278	57	372
20-24	2,757	0	574	743	622	680	89	49
25-29	501	0	223	126	58	40	14	40
30-34	287	0	164	77	16	3	3	24
35-39	164	0	84	40	9	1	3	27
40-44	129	0	62	25	3	4	0	35
45-49	64	0	25	24	3	2	0	10
50-54	53	0	25	14	3	0	0	11
55-59	67	0	32	17	2	2	0	14
60-64	72	0	47	16	1	2	0	6
65-69	57	0	38	7	2	2	0	8
70-74	78	0	38	35	2	0	0	3
75+	103	0	63	28	5	3	0	4
N.S.	3,224	0	2,803	262	55	21	1	82
TOTAL	289,896	0	197,730	72,647	12,436	4,178	171	2,734

TABLE 26: POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL, CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

MAJOR EDUCATION GROUP, NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL								
AFRICAN	TOTAL	NO SCHOOLING	LOWER PRIMARY	UPPER PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TECHNICAL OR HIGHER	NOT STATED
MALE								
5- 9	232,718	213,212	6,449	99	0	0	0	12,958
10-14	68,512	48,024	12,342	5,641	186	19	1	2,299
15-19	68,023	25,326	16,424	19,920	4,124	798	12	1,419
20-24	111,807	26,998	27,741	37,470	12,923	4,781	174	1,720
25-29	120,139	33,524	33,516	36,880	10,390	3,478	326	2,025
30-34	111,939	36,578	34,005	31,390	6,115	1,562	339	1,950
35-39	113,675	43,990	37,013	25,545	3,600	975	250	2,302
40-44	84,681	37,168	26,453	16,751	1,814	510	172	1,813
45-49	82,947	44,705	24,281	10,872	872	291	146	1,780
50-54	57,974	37,763	13,890	4,687	306	105	66	1,157
55-59	61,969	43,339	13,757	3,397	162	53	38	1,223
60-64	28,539	22,208	4,420	1,212	67	33	14	585
65-69	27,944	22,252	4,020	1,074	52	12	8	526
70-74	8,386	6,990	943	254	8	8	0	183
75+	11,887	9,956	1,295	340	26	6	1	263
N.S.	17,629	12,280	1,618	1,591	388	121	22	1,609
TOTAL	1,208,769	664,313	258,167	197,123	41,033	12,752	1,569	33,812
FEMALE								
5- 9	237,246	217,266	6,571	79	0	0	0	13,330
10-14	76,134	53,165	14,784	5,598	131	20	1	2,435
15-19	128,855	52,530	37,073	30,564	5,397	655	31	2,605
20-24	184,040	92,343	54,082	27,835	4,071	1,123	110	4,476
25-29	157,332	97,836	39,676	13,316	1,366	386	126	4,626
30-34	139,395	98,743	28,384	6,942	607	202	77	4,440
35-39	116,453	89,373	19,459	3,748	244	127	49	3,453
40-44	84,086	70,339	9,491	1,644	118	98	38	2,358
45-49	74,863	65,537	6,440	921	67	48	18	1,832
50-54	52,790	47,782	3,214	426	32	25	15	1,296
55-59	39,991	36,599	2,171	241	14	17	8	941
60-64	25,193	23,452	922	139	17	18	3	642
65-69	21,145	19,784	698	106	10	5	1	541
70-74	7,606	7,127	221	29	6	3	0	220
75+	10,207	9,560	301	67	11	4	0	264
N.S.	17,826	14,055	1,336	568	95	35	6	1,731
TOTAL	1,373,162	995,491	224,823	92,223	12,186	2,766	483	45,190

TABLE 27: POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER CLASSIFIED BY CITIZENSHIP (ZAMBIAN AND NON-ZAMBIAN), MAJOR EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

ALL GROUPS		MAJOR EDUCATION GROUP, ZAMBIAN						
	TOTAL	NO SCHOOLING	LOWER PRIMARY	UPPER PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TECHNICAL OR HIGHER	NOT STATED
MALE								
5-9	311,100	207,804	89,954	709	0	0	0	12,633
10-14	227,886	47,218	118,785	57,072	1,858	179	7	2,767
15-19	165,813	24,709	39,898	72,112	20,081	7,097	73	1,843
20-24	126,246	25,939	28,329	42,582	17,419	9,794	493	1,690
25-29	116,395	31,887	32,627	35,938	10,201	3,644	326	1,772
30-34	105,137	34,116	32,419	29,530	5,699	1,430	283	1,660
35-39	106,163	40,990	35,061	23,746	3,293	910	210	1,953
40-44	79,593	35,000	25,018	15,660	1,714	484	147	1,570
45-49	78,570	42,552	23,080	10,148	820	267	119	1,584
50-54	55,665	36,435	13,291	4,425	302	112	50	1,050
55-59	60,081	42,160	13,307	3,229	164	58	33	1,130
60-64	27,864	21,659	4,345	1,185	71	49	15	540
65-69	27,355	21,780	3,944	1,057	56	20	9	489
70-74	8,316	6,878	979	266	16	10	4	163
75+	11,786	9,779	1,325	375	39	15	2	251
N.S.	19,681	11,699	4,231	1,882	479	169	27	1,194
TOTAL	1,527,651	640,605	466,593	299,916	62,212	24,238	1,798	32,289
FEMALE								
5-9	313,435	211,723	88,186	581	0	0	0	12,945
10-14	213,024	52,184	106,976	49,013	1,841	178	5	2,827
15-19	176,963	51,244	49,287	54,722	14,962	4,023	97	2,628
20-24	180,854	89,628	53,185	27,431	4,483	1,827	193	4,107
25-29	151,207	94,475	38,251	12,527	1,315	391	97	4,151
30-34	133,756	95,290	27,172	6,456	580	173	60	4,025
35-39	112,442	86,842	18,565	3,501	243	112	30	3,149
40-44	81,711	68,721	9,052	1,516	122	78	25	2,197
45-49	73,071	64,190	6,130	872	77	62	18	1,722
50-54	51,814	47,012	3,072	416	34	34	9	1,237
55-59	39,413	36,070	2,122	253	18	40	5	905
60-64	24,861	23,112	944	150	22	18	6	609
65-69	20,903	19,529	719	112	18	12	2	511
70-74	7,572	7,043	251	60	7	1	0	210
75+	10,133	9,413	355	94	15	10	1	245
N.S.	19,724	13,486	3,933	775	141	47	4	1,338
TOTAL	1,610,883	969,962	408,200	158,479	23,878	7,006	552	42,806

TABLE 27: POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER CLASSIFIED BY CITIZENSHIP (ZAMBIAN AND NON-ZAMBIAN), MAJOR EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

ALL GROUPS		MAJOR EDUCATION GROUP, NON - ZAMBIAN						
	TOTAL	NO SCHOOLING	LOWER PRIMARY	UPPER PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	UPPER SECONDARY	TECHNICAL OR HIGHER	NOT STATED
MALE								
5-9	13,492	6,576	5,586	139	0	0	0	1,191
10-14	8,839	1,168	3,653	3,225	379	143	2	269
15-19	6,863	839	1,162	2,378	1,114	1,150	52	168
20-24	6,079	1,139	810	1,467	788	1,310	390	175
25-29	9,043	1,714	1,154	1,973	774	2,011	1,068	349
30-34	10,818	2,512	1,772	2,524	722	1,776	1,137	375
35-39	11,026	3,067	2,155	2,383	576	1,569	860	416
40-44	7,734	2,230	1,554	1,478	297	1,213	641	321
45-49	6,593	2,203	1,284	1,027	209	1,110	499	261
50-54	3,799	1,366	650	466	128	713	322	154
55-59	2,899	1,209	491	314	91	444	226	124
60-64	1,297	570	150	128	59	231	94	65
65-69	929	490	135	92	24	92	54	42
70-74	256	119	26	34	12	30	12	23
75+	332	192	41	29	12	27	14	17
N.S.	2,048	727	405	183	61	107	32	533
TOTAL	92,047	26,121	21,028	17,840	5,246	11,926	5,403	4,483
FEMALE								
5-9	13,444	6,722	5,488	102	0	0	0	1,132
10-14	8,580	1,291	3,438	3,061	405	125	2	258
15-19	6,917	1,438	1,345	2,002	829	1,015	35	253
20-24	8,591	2,795	1,506	1,589	388	1,581	304	428
25-29	10,161	3,458	1,711	1,251	376	2,195	611	559
30-34	8,797	3,578	1,458	906	300	1,617	449	489
35-39	6,361	2,647	1,065	589	222	1,164	320	354
40-44	4,218	1,727	552	389	163	933	246	209
45-49	3,339	1,428	379	208	135	852	182	155
50-54	2,005	832	187	119	111	567	96	93
55-59	1,301	571	96	75	84	334	79	62
60-64	777	367	31	48	35	191	44	61
65-69	534	289	30	44	22	87	22	40
70-74	229	102	15	27	19	39	10	17
75+	328	177	13	36	25	45	6	26
N.S.	1,804	723	352	101	23	106	19	480
TOTAL	77,386	28,145	17,666	10,546	3,137	10,851	2,425	4,616

TABLE 28: POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, REPORTING NO SCHOOLING AND PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION, CLASSIFIED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

AFRICAN	E D U C A T I O N A L L E V E L							
	TOTAL	NO SCHOOLING	GRADE 1 AND 2	GRADE 3	GRADE 4	GRADE 5	GRADE 6	GRADE 7
MALE								
5	69,043	67,117	1,876	0	0	0	0	0
6	62,721	54,363	8,294	0	0	0	0	0
7	61,210	41,190	18,706	1,266	0	0	0	0
8	54,957	27,303	22,338	4,527	768	0	0	0
9	59,548	23,746	23,479	7,925	3,741	657	0	0
5-9	307,479	213,719	74,693	13,718	4,509	657	0	0
10-14	229,323	48,355	47,763	36,891	37,496	25,781	19,180	13,857
15-19	140,537	25,515	10,950	12,689	17,357	15,906	20,153	37,967
20-24	99,684	27,056	6,549	13,281	9,291	10,046	9,017	24,454
25-29	104,588	33,541	7,631	16,306	9,798	12,073	7,756	17,483
30-34	102,222	36,586	8,756	15,366	9,990	12,127	6,842	12,555
35-39	106,767	44,005	11,260	15,578	10,281	11,427	5,610	8,606
40-44	80,506	37,175	8,739	10,721	7,045	7,568	3,611	5,647
45-49	79,939	44,711	9,566	9,346	5,412	5,222	2,299	3,383
50-54	56,406	37,770	6,177	5,080	2,657	2,292	1,003	1,427
55-59	60,551	43,343	6,768	4,721	2,296	1,810	776	837
60-64	27,931	22,208	2,257	1,459	767	650	261	329
65-69	27,432	22,256	2,188	1,248	635	573	266	266
70-74	8,276	6,992	563	299	142	132	63	85
75+	11,703	9,959	767	406	187	166	98	120
N.S.	18,766	12,316	2,655	1,171	724	740	461	882
TOTAL	1,462,110	665,507	207,282	158,280	118,577	107,170	77,396	127,898
FEMALE								
5	70,827	68,842	1,944	0	0	0	0	0
6	64,316	55,642	8,617	0	0	0	0	0
7	61,623	41,447	18,869	1,269	0	0	0	0
8	54,490	27,718	21,324	4,608	826	0	0	0
9	58,393	24,166	22,133	7,840	3,704	550	0	0
5-9	309,649	217,815	72,887	13,717	4,530	550	0	0
10-14	214,212	53,454	42,056	33,487	34,617	22,735	16,834	11,029
15-19	159,510	52,648	13,959	18,467	18,152	14,180	15,165	26,939
20-24	175,606	92,372	16,120	26,606	11,930	10,616	6,498	11,464
25-29	151,214	97,873	14,981	17,899	7,019	5,719	3,092	4,631
30-34	134,328	98,761	13,880	10,250	4,418	3,387	1,752	1,880
35-39	112,728	89,397	10,910	6,061	2,572	1,981	910	897
40-44	81,592	70,370	5,774	2,699	1,080	841	410	418
45-49	72,957	65,547	4,252	1,566	647	465	241	239
50-54	51,472	47,793	2,233	719	287	238	118	84
55-59	39,074	36,613	1,575	459	169	128	75	55
60-64	24,582	23,458	706	180	83	59	55	41
65-69	20,639	19,790	551	124	61	43	44	26
70-74	7,451	7,128	164	62	33	27	19	18
75+	10,022	9,563	255	74	35	31	27	37
N.S.	19,056	14,087	2,673	1,018	556	346	244	282
TOTAL	1,584,092	996,669	202,976	133,388	86,189	61,346	45,494	58,040

TABLE 28: POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, REPORTING NO SCHOOLING AND PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION, CLASSIFIED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

ALL GROUPS	E D U C A T I O N A L L E V E L							
	TOTAL	NO SCHOOLING	GRADE 1 AND 2	GRADE 3	GRADE 4	GRADE 5	GRADE 6	GRADE 7
MALE								
5	69,712	67,598	2,063	0	0	0	0	0
6	63,380	54,467	8,841	0	0	0	0	0
7	61,923	41,233	19,207	1,434	0	0	0	0
8	55,566	27,316	22,455	4,882	890	0	0	0
9	60,187	23,766	23,515	8,048	4,089	769	0	0
5-9	310,768	214,380	76,081	14,364	4,979	769	0	0
10-14	231,023	48,386	47,807	36,944	37,687	26,251	19,661	14,287
15-19	140,831	25,548	10,967	12,711	17,382	15,950	20,218	38,055
20-24	99,815	27,078	6,553	13,294	9,292	10,059	9,037	24,502
25-29	104,804	33,601	7,637	16,332	9,812	12,089	7,784	17,549
30-34	102,530	36,628	8,759	15,412	10,020	12,169	6,886	12,656
35-39	107,105	44,057	11,265	15,632	10,319	11,471	5,648	8,713
40-44	80,781	37,230	8,744	10,753	7,075	7,601	3,644	5,734
45-49	80,172	44,755	9,575	9,366	5,423	5,237	2,340	3,476
50-54	56,570	37,801	6,184	5,090	2,667	2,301	1,023	1,504
55-59	60,674	43,369	6,771	4,727	2,300	1,819	792	896
60-64	28,017	22,229	2,259	1,464	772	658	273	362
65-69	27,483	22,270	2,192	1,249	638	575	269	290
70-74	8,298	6,997	563	299	143	133	67	96
75+	11,733	9,971	769	410	187	167	100	129
N.S.	19,105	12,426	2,772	1,221	759	759	470	893
TOTAL	1,469,709	666,726	208,898	159,268	119,455	108,008	78,212	129,142
FEMALE								
5	71,483	69,324	2,117	0	0	0	0	0
6	64,940	55,726	9,153	0	0	0	0	0
7	62,336	41,480	19,375	1,440	0	0	0	0
8	55,111	27,734	21,426	4,983	952	0	0	0
9	58,932	24,181	22,170	7,923	4,021	637	0	0
5-9	312,802	218,445	74,241	14,346	4,973	637	0	0
10-14	215,865	53,475	42,106	33,538	34,770	23,160	17,332	11,484
15-19	159,827	52,682	13,974	18,483	18,175	14,232	15,245	27,036
20-24	175,816	92,423	16,129	26,614	11,948	10,635	6,534	11,533
25-29	151,516	97,933	14,996	17,921	7,045	5,743	3,144	4,734
30-34	134,768	98,868	13,895	10,274	4,461	3,438	1,823	2,009
35-39	113,154	89,489	10,934	6,084	2,612	2,030	976	1,029
40-44	81,896	70,448	5,783	2,715	1,106	876	467	501
45-49	73,186	65,618	4,259	1,583	667	485	267	307
50-54	51,621	47,844	2,236	727	296	252	129	137
55-59	39,173	36,641	1,578	464	176	137	90	87
60-64	24,642	23,479	710	181	84	61	60	67
65-69	20,718	19,818	557	128	64	49	50	52
70-74	7,494	7,145	166	63	37	30	23	30
75+	10,084	9,590	258	74	36	37	31	58
N.S.	19,352	14,209	2,752	1,061	586	360	251	293
TOTAL	1,591,914	998,107	204,574	134,256	87,036	62,162	46,422	59,357

TABLE 29: POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER REPORTING SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION AND HIGHER, CLASSIFIED BY EDUCATION LEVEL, SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

ALL GROUPS		E D U C A T I O N L E V E L							
MALE	TOTAL	FORM 1	FORM 2	FORM 3	FORM 4	FORM 5	FORM 6	TECHNICAL	HIGHER
10-14	2,568	1,770	467	180	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	29,567	9,223	11,972	4,241	2,458	1,346	202	5	120
20-24	30,194	4,384	13,823	2,976	3,058	4,537	533	21	862
25-29	18,024	2,124	8,851	835	1,247	2,870	703	50	1,344
30-34	11,047	1,337	5,084	381	658	1,586	581	39	1,381
35-39	7,418	809	3,060	261	516	1,187	515	38	1,032
40-44	4,496	418	1,593	177	295	879	346	23	765
45-49	3,024	241	788	130	209	701	337	16	602
50-54	1,627	112	318	66	98	443	218	16	356
55-59	1,016	72	183	44	73	259	126	13	246
60-64	519	36	94	22	44	120	94	1	108
65-69	255	25	55	7	18	55	32	3	60
70-75	84	11	17	7	10	19	4	0	16
75+	109	20	31	7	7	17	11	1	15
N.S.	875	148	392	64	130	175	49	6	62
TOTAL	110,823	20,730	46,728	9,398	8,821	14,194	3,751	232	6,969
FEMALE									
10-14	2,556	1,805	441	153	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	20,961	6,682	9,109	2,534	1,390	957	157	13	119
20-24	8,776	1,272	3,599	536	726	1,795	351	14	483
25-29	4,985	411	1,280	230	432	1,489	435	14	694
30-34	3,179	219	661	160	276	1,021	333	18	491
35-39	2,091	130	335	126	195	690	265	7	343
40-44	1,567	77	208	100	149	545	217	6	265
45-49	1,326	49	163	81	133	484	216	6	194
50-54	851	36	109	58	79	332	132	1	104
55-59	560	21	81	32	68	181	93	3	81
60-64	316	13	44	21	40	99	49	1	49
65-69	163	15	25	17	16	42	24	0	24
70-75	76	7	19	7	10	19	4	1	9
75+	102	16	24	9	8	20	18	0	7
N.S.	340	51	113	31	105	117	50	4	26
TOTAL	47,849	10,804	16,211	4,095	3,627	7,791	2,344	88	2,889

TABLE 29: POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER REPORTING SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION AND HIGHER, CLASSIFIED BY EDUCATION LEVEL, SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

AFRICAN		E D U C A T I O N L E V E L							
MALE	TOTAL	FORM 1	FORM 2	FORM 3	FORM 4	FORM 5	FORM 6	TECHNICAL	HIGHER
10-14	2,043	1,502	349	112	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	27,980	9,118	11,631	3,983	2,202	881	101	3	61
20-24	28,642	4,369	13,723	2,883	2,864	3,958	331	13	501
25-29	15,025	2,107	8,664	741	994	1,846	269	16	398
30-34	8,199	1,299	4,902	288	463	591	181	13	362
35-39	4,918	776	2,864	179	286	424	119	11	259
40-44	2,548	393	1,446	103	128	240	61	10	167
45-49	1,329	214	669	46	61	148	42	9	140
50-54	497	92	226	19	20	48	26	3	63
55-59	267	52	121	11	11	22	12	5	33
60-64	125	25	50	5	9	12	10	1	13
65-69	78	17	40	1	1	8	3	0	8
70-75	21	4	9	2	1	4	1	0	0
75+	53	13	25	5	3	4	2	1	0
N.S.	747	145	374	56	84	104	27	6	31
TOTAL	92,472	20,126	45,093	8,434	7,127	9,390	1,185	91	2,026
FEMALE									
10-14	2,002	1,517	318	85	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	19,379	6,563	8,785	2,237	1,116	527	63	7	81
20-24	6,710	1,235	3,458	356	443	930	89	8	191
25-29	1,998	358	1,066	65	100	214	55	5	135
30-34	916	156	467	49	43	90	31	7	73
35-39	438	75	178	19	30	60	24	3	49
40-44	262	37	84	26	17	45	15	2	36
45-49	143	21	49	4	8	27	16	1	17
50-54	76	11	24	4	5	10	7	0	15
55-59	43	6	10	3	5	5	6	0	8
60-64	41	2	16	4	5	8	3	1	2
65-69	21	5	7	2	0	4	2	0	1
70-75	11	4	4	0	0	3	0	0	0
75+	23	6	10	3	2	2	0	0	0
N.S.	213	47	103	23	55	36	19	2	10
TOTAL	32,276	10,043	14,579	2,880	1,829	1,961	330	36	618

TABLE 30: POPULATION 5 TO 25 YEARS OF AGE, ATTENDING SCHOOL CLASSIFIED BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX: TOTAL ZAMBIA

ALL GROUPS		E D U C A T I O N L E V E L														
		TOTAL	GRADE 1	GRADE 2	GRADE 3	GRADE 4	GRADE 5	GRADE 6	GRADE 7	FORM 1	FORM 2	FORM 3	FORM 4	FORM 5	TECH. OR HIGHER	NOT STATED
MALE AGE GROUP																
5-9		90,437	42,787	28,428	13,253	4,508	746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	715
10-14		167,031	15,997	26,505	33,530	34,048	24,103	17,660	12,728	1,611	424	169	64	44	22	726
15-19		103,035	2,254	4,055	7,091	11,224	11,580	15,968	26,705	7,922	9,033	3,788	2,164	1,040	230	581
20-25		18,884	148	227	376	692	820	1,360	4,011	1,756	3,531	1,698	1,779	1,815	554	117
TOTAL		380,567	61,186	59,215	54,250	59,472	37,249	34,988	43,444	11,269	12,988	5,675	4,007	2,899	806	2,159
FEMALE																
5-9		88,186	41,618	21,619	15,276	4,465	599	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	611
10-14		144,920	13,484	22,486	29,337	30,304	20,960	15,222	10,117	1,688	403	138	65	49	19	648
15-19		53,943	1,273	2,354	3,773	6,144	5,891	7,795	12,171	4,792	5,466	2,081	1,132	641	170	260
20-25		2,913	81	115	190	234	142	184	456	174	466	146	203	352	149	21
TOTAL		289,964	56,456	52,575	46,576	41,147	27,592	23,201	22,744	6,654	6,335	2,365	1,400	1,042	338	1,540
AFRICAN																
MALE																
5-9		87,873	42,148	27,744	12,630	4,055	635	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	661
10-14		165,538	15,982	26,478	33,481	33,867	23,654	17,208	12,315	1,354	311	103	34	18	16	717
15-19		102,280	2,249	4,047	7,076	11,200	11,544	15,919	26,643	7,843	8,782	3,577	1,975	730	126	569
20-25		18,726	147	227	375	691	819	1,358	4,009	1,754	3,530	1,695	1,766	1,778	463	114
TOTAL		374,417	60,526	58,490	53,562	49,813	36,652	34,485	42,967	10,951	12,623	5,326	3,775	2,526	605	2,061
FEMALE																
5-9		85,757	40,997	26,958	12,678	4,033	513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	573
10-14		142,862	13,408	22,460	29,293	30,155	20,555	14,756	9,689	1,418	286	75	31	21	17	638
15-19		52,765	1,265	2,351	3,762	6,127	5,851	7,749	12,120	4,703	5,248	1,874	942	424	95	254
20-25		2,836	80	115	190	234	141	183	454	174	465	142	196	332	110	20
TOTAL		284,220	55,810	51,884	45,923	40,554	27,060	22,688	22,263	6,295	5,999	2,091	1,169	777	222	1,485

TABLE 31: AFRICAN POPULATION 5 TO 25 YEARS OF AGE, ATTENDING SCHOOL CLASSIFIED BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS, SEX AND PROVINCE

COPPERBELT

E D U C A T I O N A L L E V E L

MALE AGE GROUP	TOTAL	GRADE 1	GRADE 2	GRADE 3	GRADE 4	GRADE 5	GRADE 6	GRADE 7	FORM 1	FORM 2	FORM 3	FORM 4	FORM 5	TECH. OR HIGHER	NOT STATED
5-9	20,423	9,145	6,630	3,314	974	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188
10-14	33,905	1,072	3,520	5,559	7,014	6,520	5,101	3,696	481	123	28	12	8	3	178
15-19	22,153	233	364	725	1,338	1,905	3,004	6,285	2,683	3,225	1,250	661	252	37	191
20-25	4,591	25	26	48	73	101	193	651	566	1,181	532	547	510	100	38
TOTAL	81,072	11,075	10,540	9,646	9,399	8,688	8,298	10,632	3,730	4,529	1,810	1,220	770	140	595
FEMALE															
5-9	21,077	2,453	9,092	3,503	1,127	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142
10-14	32,079	1,634	3,569	5,310	6,759	6,148	4,793	3,344	397	89	16	9	5	7	199
15-19	10,996	178	288	466	788	1,034	1,542	2,977	1,280	1,499	473	236	127	18	92
20-25	609	12	19	29	32	31	51	104	43	132	36	56	90	27	7
TOTAL	64,825	11,277	10,368	9,308	8,706	7,373	6,386	6,425	1,720	1,720	525	301	222	52	440

NORTHERN

MALE

5-9	10,654	5,551	3,303	1,281	415	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
10-14	24,986	3,304	5,057	5,851	4,740	2,620	1,859	1,368	89	23	15	4	1	1	74
15-19	15,143	401	800	1,515	2,246	1,962	2,632	3,649	648	723	291	173	51	6	46
20-25	2,007	22	50	75	120	130	237	761	215	425	218	196	179	32	7
TOTAL	53,450	9,278	2,190	8,722	7,521	4,767	4,728	5,778	952	1,171	524	373	231	39	176

FEMALE

5-9	10,095	5,252	3,088	1,274	384	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
10-14	21,006	2,799	4,274	5,041	4,126	2,195	1,471	882	132	19	7	1	5	4	52
15-19	7,845	207	420	795	1,253	978	1,260	1,627	515	464	197	65	32	9	21
20-25	505	11	19	27	46	28	33	78	17	44	28	18	27	6	1
TOTAL	39,325	8,269	7,801	7,137	5,809	3,239	2,764	2,587	664	527	232	84	64	19	129

LUAAPULA

MALE

5-9	7,232	3,860	2,250	832	229	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
10-14	10,599	1,802	3,216	3,994	3,452	1,856	1,271	920	47	9	6	2	0	0	24
15-19	9,502	186	396	695	1,273	1,146	1,597	2,657	502	513	223	117	34	6	17
20-25	1,357	10	13	34	61	49	89	315	106	248	118	145	148	17	4
TOTAL	34,550	5,858	5,875	5,555	5,015	3,083	2,957	3,892	655	770	347	264	182	23	74

FEMALE

5-9	6,629	3,091	2,127	761	204	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
10-14	13,562	1,546	2,697	3,286	2,847	1,487	982	584	76	15	8	3	2	0	25
15-19	4,531	102	224	367	586	523	659	1,013	319	340	111	55	21	0	11
20-25	174	8	9	18	19	7	8	23	19	26	9	6	17	5	0
TOTAL	24,896	5,347	5,057	4,432	3,656	2,035	1,649	1,620	414	381	128	64	40	5	45

TABLE 31: AFRICAN POPULATION 5 TO 25 YEARS OF AGE, ATTENDING SCHOOL CLASSIFIED BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS, SEX AND PROVINCE

NORTH WESTERN

E D U C A T I O N A L L E V E L

MALE AGE GROUP	TOTAL	GRADE 1	GRADE 2	GRADE 3	GRADE 4	GRADE 5	GRADE 6	GRADE 7	FORM 1	FORM 2	FORM 3	FORM 4	FORM 5	TECH. OR HIGHER	NOT STATED
5-9	3,998	1,867	1,271	587	197	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
10-14	7,731	1,029	1,435	1,650	1,471	960	591	500	49	9	4	2	0	1	30
15-19	4,760	204	331	487	629	617	699	1,010	302	238	110	91	32	4	20
20-25	731	17	20	14	49	64	84	70	70	86	53	50	43	5	6
TOTAL	17,240	3,137	3,057	2,738	2,346	1,671	1,374	1,680	421	333	173	143	75	10	32

FEMALE

5-9	3,474	1,627	1,131	517	139	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
10-14	5,734	764	1,131	1,266	1,059	665	465	269	17	8	1	1	0	1	27
15-19	1,903	78	160	206	302	230	238	339	177	160	46	17	2	4	4
20-25	88	7	10	9	10	5	7	12	0	12	1	5	5	2	3
TOTAL	11,259	2,476	2,432	1,998	1,510	928	710	620	254	180	48	23	7	7	66

EASTERN

MALE

5-9	9,010	4,476	2,796	1,216	418	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
10-17	18,378	2,607	3,766	4,114	3,418	1,884	1,421	986	81	14	4	2	0	3	78
15-19	11,747	368	850	1,364	1,824	1,456	1,731	2,751	515	468	225	95	29	2	49
20-24	1,946	23	43	76	125	166	219	525	119	191	122	141	154	30	12
TOTAL	41,061	7,494	7,485	6,770	5,785	3,562	3,371	4,262	715	673	351	238	183	35	187

FEMALE

5-9	8,668	4,916	2,752	1,202	398	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
10-14	14,622	2,037	3,064	3,452	2,952	1,480	901	574	86	15	1	6	0	0	54
15-19	5,636	206	411	662	969	670	787	1,043	426	394	164	63	19	6	16
20-25	292	14	16	23	30	18	26	61	14	34	16	16	16	6	2
TOTAL	29,418	6,473	6,243	5,339	4,349	2,219	1,714	1,678	526	443	181	85	35	12	121

CENTRAL

MALE

5-9	15,152	7,229	4,583	2,266	778	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153
10-14	25,257	2,487	3,930	4,607	4,825	3,840	2,923	2,003	322	73	28	9	5	3	182
15-19	17,714	432	630	1,168	1,687	1,968	2,567	4,248	1,566	1,876	721	423	213	50	145
20-25	3,766	28	41	63	122	155	242	748	346	727	316	334	404	216	26
TOTAL	61,871	10,176	9,184	8,104	7,412	6,160	5,752	6,999	2,234	2,676	1,065	766	622	269	506

FEMALE

5-9	14,956	7,198	4,437	2,284	769	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145
10-14	22,180	2,082	3,206	4,119	4,310	3,527	2,577	1,803	297	73	22	6	6	2	150
15-19	9,457	261	444	633	932	1,010	1,269	2,077	859	1,103	389	246	136	30	63
20-25	592	15	18	35	40	19	28	72	38	104	19	48	109	42	5
TOTAL	47,185	9,566	8,104	7,071	6,021	4,679	3,876	3,952	1,194	1,280	430	300	251	74	368

TABLE 31: AFRICAN POPULATION 5 TO 25 YEARS OF AGE, ATTENDING SCHOOL CLASSIFIED BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS, SEX AND PROVINCE

SOUTHERN		E D U C A T I O N A L L E V E L														
		TOTAL	GRADE 1	GRADE 2	GRADE 3	GRADE 4	GRADE 5	GRADE 6	GRADE 7	FORM 1	FORM 2	FORM 3	FORM 4	FORM 5	TECH. OR HIGHER	NOT STATED
MALE																
AGE GROUP																
5-9	12,684	5,655	4,029	1,911	677	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
10-14	25,150	1,920	3,320	4,491	5,325	3,501	2,338	1,790	192	45	12	3	2	2	2	95
15-19	15,162	243	409	678	1,284	1,498	2,255	3,791	1,019	1,120	460	236	75	19	19	75
20-25	2,203	11	17	38	82	80	164	538	202	424	184	195	205	48	48	15
TOTAL	51,199	8,055	7,775	7,116	7,368	5,180	4,867	6,119	1,413	1,587	656	434	282	69	69	296
FEMALE																
5-9	12,317	5,668	3,943	1,920	652	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
10-14	20,459	1,657	2,789	4,070	4,810	3,062	2,257	1,462	204	50	13	3	2	2	2	78
15-19	7,828	142	241	398	824	661	1,272	2,045	670	764	302	168	57	11	11	33
20-25	430	8	17	35	39	27	18	75	23	61	18	31	44	12	12	2
TOTAL	41,034	7,455	6,990	6,423	6,325	4,032	3,547	3,602	897	915	333	202	103	25	25	185
WESTERN																
MALE																
5-9	8,720	4,145	2,862	1,223	367	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
10-14	15,552	1,155	2,254	1,315	3,622	2,483	1,594	1,052	93	17	6	0	2	3	3	53
15-19	8,219	152	267	444	919	992	1,414	2,252	608	619	291	179	44	2	2	26
20-25	1,463	11	17	27	59	74	130	301	130	248	152	158	135	15	15	3
TOTAL	33,954	5,475	5,420	4,909	4,967	3,595	3,158	3,605	831	884	449	337	181	20	20	145
FEMALE																
5-9	8,543	3,692	2,788	1,217	365	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
10-14	13,220	969	1,930	2,749	3,292	1,993	1,310	751	149	17	7	2	1	1	1	49
15-19	4,509	91	163	235	473	525	722	994	457	504	192	92	30	17	17	9
20-25	208	5	7	14	18	6	12	29	20	32	15	16	24	10	10	0
TOTAL	26,280	4,957	4,866	4,215	4,148	2,555	2,044	1,779	626	553	214	110	55	28	28	108

TABLE 32: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER, CLASSIFIED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

ALL GROUPS	M A L E						F E M A L E					
	TOTAL	WORKING	SEEKING WORK	NOT SEEKING WORK	STUDENTS HOUSEWIVES AGED, SICK	OTHER AND NOT STATED	TOTAL	WORKING	SEEKING WORK	NOT SEEKING WORK	STUDENTS HOUSEWIVES AGED, SICK	OTHER AND NOT STATED
15-19	172,676	56,233	35,381	2,850	93,313	4,919	183,880	26,730	43,558	2,868	106,320	4,404
20-24	152,325	72,596	32,734	568	17,646	8,761	189,445	21,720	28,549	3,001	132,928	3,247
25-29	125,456	69,214	24,041	101	1,936	10,146	161,368	16,766	19,874	2,555	119,921	2,252
30-34	115,955	85,841	19,794	10	789	9,521	142,553	14,286	16,792	2,025	107,443	2,007
35-39	117,169	65,748	20,055	35	850	10,543	116,803	12,523	14,679	1,701	68,189	1,711
40-44	67,327	62,216	15,574	10	599	8,927	85,929	9,877	12,543	1,074	61,011	1,424
45-49	65,163	57,433	16,995	28	693	10,015	76,410	5,725	13,697	899	50,639	1,450
50-54	59,464	56,431	15,201	10	791	7,031	53,819	7,948	13,351	690	30,701	1,129
55-59	62,980	56,507	17,957	31	1,236	7,249	40,714	7,559	12,122	408	19,847	778
60+	76,135	56,385	5,397	60	31,901	4,392	65,337	13,908	4,457	595	45,731	648
N.S.	21,729	9,612	156	230	11,531	198	21,526	7,506	31	347	13,583	61
TOTAL	1,058,561	606,216	205,265	3,955	161,265	81,702	1,159,786	148,548	179,653	16,161	776,313	19,111
AFRICAN												
15-19	170,760	55,750	35,256	2,769	92,100	4,903	181,954	26,266	43,344	2,813	105,132	4,399
20-24	150,603	71,079	32,653	584	17,539	8,748	187,116	20,579	28,376	2,963	131,961	3,237
25-29	122,121	65,663	24,063	103	1,926	10,166	157,964	15,397	19,685	2,517	118,147	2,238
30-34	112,695	62,412	19,910	10	788	9,575	139,760	13,180	16,653	1,989	105,935	2,003
35-39	114,264	82,559	20,203	34	835	10,633	116,660	11,743	14,571	1,670	86,970	1,706
40-44	65,010	59,762	15,658	10	603	8,977	84,248	9,184	12,468	1,049	60,121	1,426
45-49	63,146	55,392	17,009	27	688	10,030	74,944	9,129	13,617	883	49,869	1,446
50-54	58,110	55,117	15,171	10	790	7,022	52,852	7,564	13,275	679	30,207	1,127
55-59	62,067	55,623	17,954	30	1,233	7,247	40,064	7,297	12,056	397	19,539	775
60+	77,213	55,575	5,393	59	31,795	4,391	64,474	13,595	4,426	567	45,072	814
N.S.	21,215	9,378	156	212	11,270	197	21,066	7,354	31	336	13,286	59
TOTAL	1,037,202	588,510	205,388	3,848	159,567	81,889	1,121,122	141,288	178,502	15,863	766,239	19,230
EUROPEAN												
15-19	1,205	320	65	45	769	4	1,178	349	100	34	695	0
20-24	1,326	1,195	47	1	71	14	1,826	1,028	96	30	663	9
25-29	2,649	2,804	26	0	10	9	2,772	1,258	128	30	1,346	10
30-34	2,666	2,644	13	+0	4	5	2,076	921	103	28	1,023	4
35-39	2,194	2,184	5	0	1	4	1,569	676	68	26	799	0
40-44	1,765	1,754	7	0	0	4	1,338	611	62	18	644	3
45-49	1,627	1,608	13	1	5	2	1,255	570	57	15	610	3
50-54	1,126	1,112	12	0	0	2	848	394	38	9	407	0
55-59	782	760	17	0	3	2	581	252	38	9	280	2
60+	819	727	4	1	65	2	754	265	10	23	454	2
N.S.	306	172	1	15	117	1	284	105	0	12	167	0
TOTAL	16,665	15,260	210	63	1,063	49	14,484	6,429	700	234	7,088	33

TABLE 32: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER, CLASSIFIED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, SEX, 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS; TOTAL ZAMBIA

ASIAN	M A L E						F E M A L E					
	TOTAL	WORKING	SEEKING WORK	NOT SEEKING WORK	STUDENTS HOUSEWIVES AGED, SICK	OTHER AND NOT STATED	TOTAL	WORKING	SEEKING WORK	NOT SEEKING WORK	STUDENTS HOUSEWIVES AGED, SICK	OTHER AND NOT STATED
AGE GROUP												
15-19	525	107	39	10	363	0	487	69	55	15	348	0
20-24	208	213	21	3	31	0	348	109	43	9	187	0
25-29	316	295	16	0	5	0	456	96	43	4	312	1
30-34	439	425	13	0	1	0	578	148	22	6	402	0
35-39	605	597	7	0	0	1	451	91	18	3	336	3
40-44	454	446	6	0	0	2	265	48	7	3	207	0
45-49	517	304	11	0	2	0	151	30	5	0	116	0
50-54	186	176	9	0	0	1	86	7	13	2	64	0
55-59	101	97	4	0	0	0	50	9	13	1	27	0
60+	72	52	1	0	19	0	71	13	4	1	53	0
N.S.	159	55	0	13	91	0	145	28	0	1	115	1
TOTAL	3,442	2,767	127	32	512	4	3,088	648	223	45	2,167	5
COLOURED												
15-19	188	62	17	2	98	9	261	67	35	8	149	2
20-24	126	116	6	0	4	0	155	67	20	1	67	0
25-29	152	148	4	0	0	0	156	66	7	4	79	0
30-34	155	149	1	0	0	5	136	60	7	2	67	0
35-39	120	125	1	0	0	0	123	40	13	2	68	0
40-44	98	97	1	0	0	0	78	32	4	4	38	0
45-49	73	65	2	0	0	6	60	22	4	0	34	0
50-54	42	42	0	0	0	0	33	5	9	0	19	0
55-59	30	28	2	0	0	0	19	13	2	1	3	0
60+	31	26	0	0	5	0	38	8	1	1	28	0
N.S.	51	10	0	2	39	0	33	7	0	0	26	0
TOTAL	1,072	868	34	4	146	20	1,092	387	102	23	578	2

TABLE 33: AFRICAN POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER CLASSIFIED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (WORKING AND SEEKING WORK) AND SEX: PROVINCES

	M A L E			F E M A L E		
	TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER	WORKING	SEEKING WORK	TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER	WORKING	SEEKING WORK
ZAMBIA	1,037,202	568,510	203,388	1,121,122	141,288	178,502
PROVINCES:						
COPPERBELT	224,988	166,330	29,677	186,636	22,579	26,098
NORTHERN	120,702	44,328	26,843	153,693	10,546	22,243
LUAPULA	79,629	41,452	19,552	93,791	10,039	14,703
NORTH WESTERN	61,476	23,099	15,562	75,383	7,260	13,505
EASTERN	116,246	49,843	28,471	159,989	24,795	24,794
CENTRAL	202,725	143,269	29,519	182,884	30,703	26,505
SOUTHERN	124,372	88,450	18,987	131,633	23,247	20,611
WESTERN	107,064	31,739	34,777	137,113	12,119	30,043
URBAN DISTRICTS:						
NDOLA	45,874	34,787	4,839	35,992	4,608	3,446
MUFULIRA	28,873	19,426	4,051	24,566	2,602	3,545
LUANSHYA	25,731	17,705	2,940	21,755	1,973	3,288
KITWE	55,306	41,362	6,923	43,533	4,630	5,624
KALULUSHI	8,902	6,782	856	7,338	918	823
CHINGOLA	28,731	20,552	3,454	23,581	2,669	2,998
CHILITANDA	11,700	8,918	1,137	9,629	1,137	1,047
LIVINGSTONE	15,818	12,112	1,736	11,649	1,891	1,507
LUSAKA	53,474	39,816	5,995	43,198	6,659	6,058
KABWE	25,747	16,600	3,105	21,627	2,660	3,070
TOTAL URBAN	300,156	218,060	35,036	242,868	29,747	31,406
REST OF ZAMBIA	737,046	370,450	168,352	878,254	111,541	147,096

TABLE 34: WORKING POPULATION, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER CLASSIFIED BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, SEX,
5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

ALL GROUPS	M A L E					F E M A L E				
	TOTAL WORKING	SELF - EMPLOYED	EMPLOYER	EMPLOYEE	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	TOTAL WORKING	SELF - EMPLOYED	EMPLOYER	EMPLOYEE	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER
15-19	27,419	2,165	384	13,879	10,991	18,199	969	309	4,674	12,248
20-24	69,908	8,363	772	54,123	6,650	18,580	1,786	291	8,291	8,212
25-29	87,105	13,275	971	67,586	5,273	14,112	2,216	316	5,822	5,758
30-34	84,450	16,604	1,221	62,493	4,132	11,822	2,230	237	4,053	5,302
35-39	84,583	19,247	1,819	59,145	4,372	10,289	2,613	187	2,763	4,726
40-44	60,676	17,068	1,039	38,724	3,845	7,925	1,989	259	1,824	3,853
45-49	54,723	17,987	1,147	31,268	4,321	7,710	1,965	131	1,480	4,134
50-54	34,830	13,366	832	15,905	4,727	6,258	1,445	180	847	3,786
55-59	34,318	15,201	1,084	12,502	5,531	6,372	1,293	163	567	4,349
60-64	12,678	5,721	421	3,418	3,118	4,248	754	162	262	3,070
65-69	11,621	5,311	298	2,575	3,437	3,558	563	99	120	2,776
70-74	3,104	1,167	88	540	1,309	1,476	218	128	32	1,098
75+	3,899	1,370	163	506	1,860	2,091	245	130	55	1,661
N.S.	7,814	1,349	208	4,389	1,868	3,467	383	54	507	2,523
TOTAL	577,128	138,194	10,447	367,053	61,434	116,107	18,668	2,646	31,297	63,496

TABLE 34: WORKING POPULATION, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER CLASSIFIED BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, SEX,
5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

M A L E						F E M A L E				
AFRICAN	TOTAL WORKING	SELF - EMPLOYED	EMPLOYER	EMPLOYEE	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	TOTAL WORKING	SELF - EMPLOYED	EMPLOYER	EMPLOYEE	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER
AGE GROUP										
15-19	27,047	2,155	382	13,570	10,940	17,785	963	308	4,325	12,189
20-24	68,421	8,310	759	52,723	6,629	17,454	1,780	288	7,206	8,180
25-29	83,495	13,182	946	64,114	5,253	12,786	2,194	310	4,567	5,715
30-34	80,371	16,430	1,155	58,667	4,115	10,768	2,205	227	3,082	5,254
35-39	80,611	18,971	1,735	55,560	4,345	9,528	2,584	178	2,068	4,698
40-44	57,847	16,884	970	36,159	3,834	7,261	1,975	253	1,209	3,824
45-49	52,635	17,810	1,048	29,473	4,304	7,149	1,952	124	968	4,105
50-54	33,530	13,286	769	14,760	4,715	5,895	1,437	171	509	3,778
55-59	33,439	15,110	1,038	11,771	5,520	6,132	1,282	158	371	4,321
60-64	12,197	5,665	359	3,063	3,110	4,117	746	161	156	3,054
65-69	11,435	5,266	288	2,456	3,425	3,504	560	90	86	2,759
70-74	3,055	1,155	84	511	1,305	1,455	216	128	22	1,089
75+	3,858	1,368	153	487	1,850	2,051	245	129	42	1,635
N.S.	7,591	1,339	204	4,189	1,859	3,376	383	53	436	2,504
TOTAL	555,532	136,931	9,894	347,503	61,204	109,261	18,522	2,587	25,047	63,105
EUROPEAN										
15-19	257	4	0	215	38	308	3	1	269	35
20-24	1,165	24	8	1,119	14	957	3	3	929	22
25-29	3,086	48	19	3,006	13	1,174	15	2	1,121	36
30-34	3,359	101	44	3,204	10	867	16	5	820	26
35-39	3,130	123	40	2,947	20	635	24	4	590	17
40-44	2,255	96	40	2,114	5	595	14	4	559	18
45-49	1,735	102	80	1,547	6	518	13	4	477	24
50-54	1,121	51	45	1,018	7	354	8	9	330	7
55-59	745	59	41	637	8	217	10	4	188	15
60-64	428	40	49	333	6	128	7	1	105	15
65-69	166	34	8	114	10	47	3	0	32	12
70-74	48	12	4	29	3	19	2	0	9	8
75+	35	0	10	16	9	37	0	1	13	23
N.S.	176	7	4	163	2	73	0	1	59	13
TOTAL	17,706	701	392	16,462	151	5,929	118	39	5,501	271

TABLE 34: WORKING POPULATION, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER CLASSIFIED BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, SEX,
5 YEAR AGE GROUPS AND ETHNIC GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

ASIAN AGE GROUP	M A L E					F E M A L E				
	TOTAL WORKING	SELF - EMPLOYED	EMPLOYER	EMPLOYEE	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	TOTAL WORKING	SELF - EMPLOYED	EMPLOYER	EMPLOYEE	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER
15-19	74	6	1	58	9	54	1	0	38	15
20-24	198	22	4	167	5	101	2	0	93	6
25-29	288	36	6	242	4	87	7	2	75	3
30-34	422	66	15	334	7	126	8	5	93	20
35-39	554	127	33	388	6	83	5	5	62	11
40-44	399	85	28	280	6	37	0	2	30	5
45-49	253	54	17	171	11	24	0	3	16	5
50-54	159	28	16	113	2	4	0	0	3	1
55-59	97	20	5	70	2	7	1	0	4	2
60-64	30	6	12	10	2	1	0	0	0	1
65-69	16	10	2	2	2	6	0	0	1	5
70-74	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
75+	6	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	1
N.S.	35	3	0	27	5	15	0	0	9	6
TOTAL	2,532	465	139	1,865	63	547	24	17	424	82
COLOURED										
15-19	41	0	1	36	4	52	1	0	42	9
20-24	124	7	1	114	2	68	1	0	63	4
25-29	236	9	0	224	3	65	0	2	59	4
30-34	298	7	3	288	0	61	1	0	58	2
35-39	288	26	11	250	1	43	0	0	43	0
40-44	175	3	1	171	0	32	0	0	26	6
45-49	100	21	2	77	0	19	0	0	19	0
50-54	20	1	2	14	3	5	0	0	5	0
55-59	37	12	0	24	1	16	0	1	4	11
60-64	23	10	1	12	0	2	1	0	1	0
65-69	4	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0
70-74	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
75+	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
N.S.	12	0	0	10	2	3	0	0	3	0
TOTAL	1,358	97	22	1,223	16	370	4	3	325	38

TABLE 35: WORKING AFRICAN POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER CLASSIFIED BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX: PROVINCES

	M A L E					F E M A L E				
	TOTAL	SELF EMPLOYED	EMPLOYER	EMPLOYEE	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	TOTAL	SELF EMPLOYED	EMPLOYER	EMPLOYEE	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER
ZAMBIA	555,532	136,931	9,894	347,503	61,204	109,261	13,522	2,537	25,047	61,105
PROVINCES:										
COPPERBELT	159,636	19,860	1,362	130,928	7,486	19,262	2,675	384	8,196	8,007
NORTHERN	44,099	17,023	814	21,642	4,620	9,399	1,126	616	2,097	5,560
LUAPULA	41,733	14,537	3,282	17,857	6,057	9,729	514	92	1,036	8,087
NORTH WESTERN	23,894	9,810	99	8,932	5,053	7,220	2,139	71	636	4,374
EASTERN	37,819	13,914	667	15,261	7,977	12,094	3,197	71	1,691	7,135
CENTRAL	134,325	27,148	1,960	92,717	12,500	25,294	4,295	552	7,024	13,423
SOUTHERN	85,822	27,133	1,166	42,509	13,014	17,024	3,460	206	2,801	10,557
WESTERN	30,204	7,506	544	17,657	4,497	9,239	1,116	595	1,566	5,962
URBAN DISTRICTS:										
NDOLA	33,484	2,782	209	29,696	797	4,170	497	54	2,084	1,535
MUFULIRA	18,090	1,576	153	15,805	556	1,735	210	93	927	505
LUANSHYA	17,235	1,453	114	15,252	416	1,695	137	26	924	558
KITWE	36,017	2,152	353	32,219	1,293	3,823	298	89	2,297	1,139
KALULUSHI	6,287	634	98	5,225	330	618	95	15	215	293
CHINGOLA	19,464	2,049	193	16,165	1,057	2,272	341	46	965	920
CHILILABOMBWE	9,689	804	92	7,383	410	1,037	154	39	425	419
LIVINGSTONE	11,249	702	101	9,567	879	1,413	70	16	698	629
LUSAKA	37,606	2,576	302	33,114	1,614	5,611	532	96	3,569	1,414
KABWE	15,407	1,139	108	13,079	1,081	1,985	169	44	904	868
TOTAL URBAN	203,526	15,867	1,723	177,505	8,433	24,359	2,553	518	13,008	8,280
REST OF ZAMBIA	352,004	121,064	8,171	169,998	52,771	84,902	15,969	2,069	12,039	54,825

TABLE 36: WORKING POPULATION, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER CLASSIFIED BY BROAD OCCUPATION GROUPS,
AFRICAN AND NON AFRICAN: TOTAL ZAMBIA

	TOTAL	AFRICAN	NON-AFRICAN
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS	21,300	11,700	9,600
ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	10,000	7,500	2,500
CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS	63,500	59,400	4,100
SALES WORKERS	39,700	37,600	2,100
SERVICE WORKERS	87,400	86,800	600
AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED SECTORS WORKERS	330,300	329,300	1,000
PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS	204,600	197,500	7,100
TOTAL	756,800	729,800	27,000

TABLE 37: WORKING POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER CLASSIFIED BY BROAD INDUSTRY GROUPS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

	TOTAL	AFRICAN	NON-AFRICAN
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	330,300	329,100	1,200
MINING AND QUARRYING	57,400	52,900	4,700
MANUFACTURING	35,400	33,000	2,400
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	8,100	7,600	500
CONSTRUCTION	58,800	53,700	5,100
COMMERCE	41,400	39,100	2,300
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	35,700	33,000	2,700
SERVICES	189,700	181,400	8,300
TOTAL	756,800	729,800	27,000

TABLE 38: DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROOFS AND WALLS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION OF WALLS	TOTAL NUMBER OF DWELLINGS	MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROOFS					
		ASBESTOS	TILES	CORRUGATED IRON	THATCH	GRASS	OTHER
POLE AND DAGGA	402,039	4,977	512	5,445	38,482	309,900	42,723
BURNED BRICKS OR CONCRETE BLOCKS	227,894	99,846	4,720	65,247	16,641	35,621	5,819
KIMBERLEY BRICKS	184,608	11,982	1,231	29,466	17,850	112,951	11,128
CORRUGATED IRON	7,791	1,443	84	4,546	1,288	268	162
WOOD OR HARDBOARD	6,669	598	82	335	451	4,835	368
GRASS	24,188	397	36	275	1,211	21,103	1,166
OTHER	17,913	1,005	92	1,014	877	11,911	3,014
N.S.	8,032	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	879,134	120,248	6,757	106,328	76,800	496,589	64,380

TABLE 39: DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROOFS AND WALLS*: PROVINCES

	MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION OF WALLS					MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROOFS			
	TOTAL	POLE AND DAGGA	BURNT BRICKS OR CONCRETE BLOCKS	KIMBERLEY BRICKS	GRASS	ASBESTOS	CORRUGATED IRON	THATCH	GRASS
ZAMBIA	879,134	402,039	227,894	184,608	24,188	120,248	106,328	76,800	496,589
PROVINCE									
COPPERBELT	150,678	22,872	92,622	30,475	1,057	63,482	44,125	11,254	21,232
NORTHERN	121,994	57,790	16,016	40,944	902	1,622	4,556	7,355	97,745
LUAPULA	87,072	17,310	13,319	42,620	8,620	644	2,118	5,175	71,233
NORTH WESTERN	59,006	34,414	5,061	14,037	2,449	591	2,149	6,423	43,433
EASTERN	120,326	97,656	10,938	4,479	323	1,346	5,348	6,327	82,520
CENTRAL	146,875	49,300	55,022	34,565	1,209	29,252	35,303	16,289	60,893
SOUTHERN	98,583	44,288	30,606	15,808	1,345	22,453	9,299	8,022	53,214
WESTERN	94,600	78,409	4,490	1,680	8,283	858	3,430	14,955	66,319
URBAN DISTRICTS									
NDOLA	28,977	3,729	19,684	4,335	67	15,835	6,577	1,890	2,651
MUFULIKA	17,268	1,333	14,146	1,290	153	7,650	7,096	1,095	1,321
LUANSHYA	16,483	1,311	11,704	3,031	74	6,445	6,957	1,158	687
KITWE	33,153	2,329	22,676	7,713	98	17,372	11,840	2,179	323
KALULUSHI	5,944	590	3,765	1,246	53	1,628	2,893	802	445
CHINGOLA	17,513	2,069	12,853	2,101	75	9,384	4,928	1,650	808
CHILILIA BOMBWE	7,814	927	5,808	488	310	4,647	1,668	376	458
LIVINGSTONE	9,985	1,100	7,548	767	69	6,538	1,859	412	758
LUSAKA	35,668	838	24,399	8,777	116	14,925	13,670	3,589	1,118
KABWE	15,243	2,444	8,897	3,216	73	6,504	3,820	1,650	3,120
TOTAL URBAN	188,048	16,670	131,480	32,964	1,088	90,928	61,308	14,801	11,689
REST OF ZAMBIA	691,086	385,369	96,414	151,644	23,100	29,320	45,020	61,999	484,900

*TOTAL INCLUDES REMAINING CATEGORIES WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN SEPARATELY SHOWN

TABLE 40: DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF ROOMS: PROVINCES

	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS	DWELLINGS WITH ROOMS TO THE NUMBER OF								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ZAMBIA	879,134	451,109	224,077	116,589	52,110	22,236	7,653	2,871	1,328	1,161
PROVINCE										
COPPERBELT	150,678	35,879	55,870	36,879	12,825	5,732	2,270	630	259	334
NORTHERN	121,994	65,399	34,354	13,975	5,179	1,911	679	269	141	87
LUAPULA	87,072	54,576	20,190	17,134	9,556	3,999	951	415	130	121
NORTH WESTERN	59,006	38,718	10,225	5,949	2,314	1,118	384	148	108	42
EASTERN	120,326	74,878	26,671	8,926	5,976	2,852	674	180	116	53
CENTRAL	146,875	76,356	37,958	17,016	8,831	3,918	1,454	650	332	360
SOUTHERN	98,583	56,747	22,089	10,972	5,108	2,028	891	435	173	140
WESTERN	94,600	68,556	16,720	5,738	2,321	678	350	144	69	24
URBAN DISTRICTS										
NDOLA	28,977	6,412	12,007	6,263	2,524	1,191	384	93	52	51
MUFULIRA	17,268	2,759	4,738	5,935	2,083	1,107	483	97	32	34
LUANSHYA	16,483	3,686	4,893	5,469	1,461	528	266	93	48	39
KITWE	33,153	4,979	14,867	9,116	2,356	1,215	376	140	54	50
KALULUSHI	5,944	1,158	2,299	1,434	532	304	136	38	24	19
CHINGOLA	17,513	4,179	5,367	4,599	2,111	707	373	114	46	17
CHILILABONGWE	7,814	1,613	3,851	1,441	608	223	60	12	3	3
LIVINGSTONE	9,985	2,495	4,079	2,012	778	366	110	84	29	32
LUSAKA	35,668	12,380	11,451	6,229	3,228	1,532	508	215	78	47
KABWE	15,243	4,935	5,006	2,901	1,400	574	265	83	45	34
TOTAL URBAN	188,048	44,596	68,558	45,399	17,081	7,747	2,961	969	411	326
REST OF ZAMBIA	691,086	406,513	155,519	71,190	35,029	14,489	4,692	1,902	917	835

TABLE 41: DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF ROOMS AND NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS ; TOTAL ZAMBIA

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS	DWELLINGS WITH ROOMS TO THE NUMBER OF :									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
1	103,182	61,309	22,300	9,959	5,473	2,620	869	332	185	135	0
2	128,374	73,986	29,842	13,101	6,399	3,151	1,100	460	183	152	0
3	127,628	71,474	30,993	13,956	6,319	3,139	1,061	377	173	136	0
4	121,432	64,755	30,627	14,521	6,574	3,133	1,169	402	109	142	0
5	104,330	53,148	27,968	13,547	5,762	2,500	824	280	161	140	0
6	85,285	41,875	23,282	12,036	4,948	1,966	689	240	118	131	0
7	65,035	29,117	18,420	10,515	4,417	1,590	571	232	88	85	0
8	57,565	24,212	16,155	10,560	4,273	1,475	467	201	124	98	0
9	24,990	8,957	7,516	5,198	2,186	679	257	108	64	25	0
10+	61,313	22,276	16,974	13,196	5,759	1,983	646	239	123	117	0
TOTAL	879,134	451,109	224,077	116,589	52,110	22,236	7,653	2,871	1,328	1,161	0

DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF ROOMS AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: TOTAL ZAMBIA

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS	DWELLINGS WITH ROOMS TO THE NUMBER OF:								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	846,571	434,860	215,773	112,039	50,043	21,413	7,321	2,737	1,277	1,108
2	29,901	14,818	7,674	4,250	1,891	753	297	121	47	50
3	2,179	1,081	581	261	151	57	30	12	3	3
4	265	131	62	27	27	10	8	0	0	0
5+	218	110	46	30	13	14	0	3	1	1
TOTAL	879,134	451,000	224,136	116,607	52,125	22,247	7,656	2,873	1,328	1,162

TABLE 45: DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF RENT PAYMENT: PROVINCES

	TOTAL NUMBER OF DWELLINGS	DWELLINGS NO RENT PAID	DWELLINGS RENTED	RENT PAID TO			
				PRIVATE LANDLORD	COMPANY	GOVERNMENT	LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ZAMBIA	879,134	700,295	178,839	24,070	64,230	37,079	53,460
PROVINCES							
COPPERBELT	150,508	50,416	100,092	5,894	52,252	9,375	32,571
NORTHERN	122,015	117,138	4,877	867	306	3,319	385
LUAPULA	87,103	83,763	3,340	1,932	194	960	254
NORTH WESTERN	59,016	57,386	1,630	595	100	341	94
EASTERN	120,343	115,124	5,219	975	217	3,008	1,019
CENTRAL	146,892	102,340	44,552	11,652	6,905	13,845	12,150
SOUTHERN	98,615	81,132	17,483	2,140	4,200	4,495	6,648
WESTERN	94,042	92,996	1,046	15	56	1,236	339
URBAN DISTRICTS							
NDOLA	28,977	9,593	19,386	1,381	6,139	3,307	8,559
MUFULIRA	17,268	2,533	14,736	1,017	9,428	1,176	3,115
LUANSHYA	16,483	2,706	13,778	366	8,574	781	4,057
KITWE	33,153	5,554	27,602	1,608	13,997	2,501	9,496
KALULUSHI	5,944	1,518	4,357	410	2,121	543	1,283
CHINGOLA	17,513	4,113	13,401	782	7,818	452	4,349
CHILILABOMBWE	7,814	1,834	5,981	154	4,164	330	1,333
LIVINGSTONE	9,985	3,284	6,704	984	1,302	1,508	2,910
LUSAKA	35,668	14,157	21,516	5,544	2,113	5,816	8,043
KADWE	15,243	7,525	7,719	505	3,252	1,908	2,054
TOTAL URBAN	188,048	52,817	135,180	12,751	58,908	18,322	45,199
REST OF ZAMBIA	691,086	647,478	43,659	11,319	5,322	18,757	8,261

TABLE 44: DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF WATER SUPPLY: PROVINCES

	PRIVATE TAPS	SHARED TAPS	WELL OR BOREHOLE	RIVER OR STREAM	OTHER
ZAMBIA	108,585	127,502	317,264	276,410	49,373
PROVINCE					
COPPERBELT	70,494	42,479	21,820	15,056	659
NORTHERN	1,771	4,861	39,507	67,837	8,039
LUAPULA	802	992	36,208	41,202	7,892
NORTH WESTERN	554	2,141	37,107	17,150	2,064
EASTERN	985	3,421	44,688	58,551	12,698
CENTRAL	24,261	38,848	49,177	29,911	4,695
SOUTHERN	6,859	29,532	23,421	31,586	5,217
WESTERN	859	5,228	65,336	15,110	8,109
URBAN DISTRICTS					
NDOLA	9,065	15,307	2,912	897	298
MUFULIKA	13,431	2,270	940	882	36
LUANSFYA	9,526	5,552	830	562	14
KITWE	19,924	10,180	1,326	1,693	33
KALULUSHI	2,849	2,025	487	505	9
CHINGOLA	10,189	4,791	918	1,406	210
CHILILABONGWE	5,482	1,656	312	359	6
LIVINGSTONE	2,637	6,332	572	348	99
LUSAKA	13,938	15,573	5,966	10	186
KABWE	4,520	7,786	2,668	199	71
TOTAL URBAN	91,561	71,972	16,931	6,861	962
REST OF ZAMBIA	17,024	55,530	300,333	269,549	48,411

TABLE 45: DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED BY AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY: PROVINCES

	ELECTRICITY AVAILABLE	ELECTRICITY NOT AVAILABLE
ZAMBIA	104,420	774,714
PROVINCES		
COPPERBELT	64,607	85,901
NORTHERN	2,310	119,705
LUAPULA	1,467	85,636
NORTH WESTERN	482	58,534
EASTERN	935	119,408
CENTRAL	24,229	122,663
SOUTHERN	9,572	89,043
WESTERN	818	93,824
URBAN DISTRICTS		
NDOLA	8,476	20,503
MUFULIRA	10,838	6,431
LUANSHYA	10,310	6,174
KITWE	16,593	16,563
KALULUSHI	3,502	2,373
CHINGOLA	9,510	8,004
CHILILABOMBWE	5,004	2,811
LIVINGSTONE	4,488	5,500
LUSAKA	11,269	24,404
KABWE	7,253	7,991
TOTAL URBAN	87,243	100,754
REST OF ZAMBIA	17,177	673,960

TABLE 40: DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF COOKING FUEL USED: PROVINCES

	ELECTRICITY	GAS	WOOD, COAL OR CHARCOAL	OTHER
ZAMBIA	35,511	2,216	727,119	114,288
PROVINCE				
COPPERBELT	16,205	705	132,770	828
NORTHERN	414	51	99,499	22,051
LOAPULA	169	35	77,519	9,380
NORTH WESTERN	30	66	40,439	18,479
EASTERN	85	32	66,808	33,413
CENTRAL	12,489	1,026	125,011	8,366
SOUTHERN	6,078	272	80,600	11,665
WESTERN	41	27	84,473	10,161
URBAN DISTRICTS				
NDOLA	3,506	236	25,183	54
MUFULIRA	2,613	59	14,533	64
LUANSHYA	1,959	64	14,354	107
KITWE	3,855	197	29,048	56
KALULUSHI	452	15	5,381	27
CHITAGOLA	2,688	65	14,685	76
CHILILABOMBWE	1,110	47	6,642	16
LIVINGSTONE	3,498	53	6,136	301
LUSAKA	7,521	446	27,215	491
KAWE	1,769	109	13,181	185
TOTAL URBAN	28,971	1,291	156,358	1,377
REST OF ZAMBIA	6,540	925	570,761	112,911

TABLE 47: DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY: PROVINCES

	FLUSH	AQUA PRIVY	PIT	BUCKET	NONE
ZAMBIA	132,746	17,589	281,918	4,231	442,850
PROVINCE					
COPPERBELT	80,800	10,746	38,757	107	20,058
NORTHERN	1,485	924	72,112	55	47,439
LUAPULA	980	137	54,920	85	30,981
NORTH WESTERN	647	81	33,065	22	25,201
EASTERN	1,355	110	8,847	126	109,925
CENTRAL	27,256	2,773	52,688	2,730	61,445
SOUTHERN	18,102	2,605	15,003	1,066	61,839
WESTERN	2,081	13	6,546	40	85,962
URBAN DISTRICTS			20%		
NDOLA	16,221	1,693	8,284	41	2,854
MUFULIRA	14,586	152	1,139	3	1,389
LUANSHYA	10,483	1,712	2,844	16	1,429
KITWE	17,851	5,575	8,233	12	1,485
KALULUSHI	2,411	938	1,952	4	570
CHINGOLA	13,017	713	2,022	18	1,739
CHILILABOMBWE	6,115	1	1,314	2	383
LIVINGSTONE	6,040	167	1,866	974	941
LUSAKA	15,099	1,041	16,463	2,309	761
KADWE	5,890	1,297	5,457	42	2,558
TOTAL URBAN	107,713	13,294	49,574	3,421	14,109
REST OF ZAMBIA	25,033	4,095	232,344	810	428,741

PART II: CENSUS ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Chapter 2.1: Introduction

The first census of the African population of Zambia was conducted in June 1963 by the Statistical Office in Salisbury. Prior to this, the only information available on the African population was from a demographic survey conducted in 1950. Censuses of the non-African population were held every 10 years from 1911 to 1941 and every 5 years from 1946 to 1961. Thus the last census of the non-African population was in 1961.

The 1963 Census of the African Population was conducted on a de facto basis and showed a total population of 3,405,788. However, this census did not collect much information on important characteristics of the population. It is fair to say that the attention at that time was centered mainly on the counting of people, rather than collecting in a systematic fashion, information on various characteristics of the African population. In general, the population count was as good as could possibly be obtained under the existing circumstances.

and started considering the formulation of development plans to provide better living for the people, it was soon realised that dependable statistics of the population characteristics were not available. At the time of drafting the First National Development Plan, this deficiency was keenly felt. There was very little that could be done to remedy the situation during 1964 to 1966, when planned development was to start.

The Central Statistical Office was established as a separate unit early in 1964 with a view to providing statistical data for the working of the Government and for the formulation of subsequent development plans. A report on the organisation of the Central Statistical Office giving guide lines for its work during the period 1965-1970 was prepared by experts made available by the United Nations and was submitted to the Government in August 1965. At that time it was recommended that a fully comprehensive census of population should be conducted in 1970;

not be sufficiently developed to carry out a satisfactory census of population before that year.

The Central Statistical Office continued to expand satisfactorily from 1965 and was in a position to provide the Government with a reasonable amount of statistical data on various aspects of the economy of Zambia. Till 1969, however, the Office was not in a position to carry out a census of population without affecting other current work.

Changing of Census Year: On the assumption that the Census of Population would be held in 1970, preparations were started in June 1967. It was felt that it would be in the interest of the Statistics Offices in the countries of the East African region if a joint programme could be worked out with Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. Discussions were held with the Statistical Offices in these countries in July, 1967. Tanzania conducted a census of population in August 1967. Kenya and Uganda had tentative plans for conducting censuses in 1969. However, these countries were not in a position to help very much in co-ordinating the census plans, particularly with regard to the processing of the data. It was found that Zambia would have to go it alone in conducting the census of population.

Towards the end of 1967 proposals were made to the Cabinet regarding the Census of Population and Housing as well as a Census of Agriculture. A National Census Committee was appointed by the Cabinet to co-ordinate the needs of the various Ministries and to lay down general policy for conducting the Census of Population. At that time, it was suggested that the Census of Population should be held in 1969 rather than in 1970 as was originally proposed. As the formulation of the First National Development Plan had to be based only on assumptions regarding population characteristics, it was most important that the data from the new Census should be made available before the Second National Development Plan was expected to commence on 1st January 1971, which meant that the population data had to be made available by the middle of 1970. It followed therefore that the Census had to be scheduled to take place in the second half of 1969. This meant that the Central Statistical Office was suddenly forced to cut down the period of preparation for the Census from three to two years. It also meant that the additional staff needed to organise the Census was not available, and that the Census had to be conducted with the personnel available in

the Central Statistical Office. The Central Statistical Office agreed to hold the Census in 1969 as it was felt that every effort should be made to meet the national needs.

Pilot Census: A Pilot Census was held in July 1968 in order to test the questionnaires and administrative procedures for the conduct of the Census as well as to test the system for the processing of information collected by the Census. The Pilot Census was held in Lusaka, Namwala and Kasama districts. These three areas were chosen deliberately in order to get enough experience of widely varying conditions in the country.

The Government of Zambia had an installation with ICL 1904 computer. However, this computer was fairly busy with processing of a lot of data from various Government departments. Moreover, it was not working very smoothly and there were considerable problems regarding programming and systems staff. If the Census analysis and other statistical data was to be available by the middle of 1970, it was necessary to have additional data processing facilities established mainly for the use of the Central Statistical Office and the Development Division. Proposals were accordingly made in August 1967

to the Government for the establishment of additional data processing facilities. With the help of an Adviser from United Nations, a decision was reached on the desirable configuration of an IBM 360 computer. The necessary recruitment of staff was made and they began to arrive in Lusaka by the end of 1967. The computer was actually installed in August 1968.

Optical Reader: The Central Statistical Office had been experiencing considerable difficulties in preparing the data for analysis on the computer, particularly in respect of punching of the information collected. It was extremely difficult to get adequate number of punch operators with the required aptitude so that punching errors could be kept to a minimum. A considerable time used to be wasted in correcting the errors committed by the punch operators. Often professional officers had to do this work so that the data put on the computer were free from errors. Assuming that the field operation of the Census was scheduled for the second half of 1969 and that the analysis was to be available by the middle of 1970, it was realised that some other method of input to the computer would have to be considered. It was therefore

decided to design such forms to be used for the Pilot Census so that they could be processed with the help of the IBM 1287 Optical Reader. Eventually, after the Pilot Census data were successfully processed with the help of the Optical Reader, a decision was taken to hire the Optical Reader for the processing of the Census data.

Timing of the Census: The actual timing of the Census was decided by taking into account the school calendar for the year 1969. The period between the 22nd to 30th August 1969 was fixed as the Census period. Looking back, it is felt that the choice of the dates was very appropriate from many points of view, particularly in terms of the subsequent work on the Census data when once the documents reached Lusaka.

The personnel required for the field enumeration was not easily available in Zambia. We had therefore to depend mainly on the teachers in the primary and the secondary schools as well as senior students from the secondary schools. The Census in 1963 was mainly conducted by the District Commissioners with the help of their staff supplemented by students, wherever necessary. There was

Census at that time. Every district secretary made arrangements within an overall broad pattern recommended by the Chief Census Officer. For the 1969 Census, uniform recruitment and training procedures and organisation were followed in all Districts. It was possible with the help of the Ministry of Education to recruit necessary Senior Supervisors, Supervisors and Enumerators for the work. In general, the actual enumeration has been very satisfactory. However, it was not possible to spend as much time on the training of Enumerators as one would have liked because of the short school break within which the work had to be completed. The scrutiny of the data collected during the Census indicated certain lack of understanding of some of the questions on the part of a few Enumerators. However, such discrepancies have been corrected to the extent possible while checking the data for the computer.

The Census enumeration took place on a de facto basis between 22nd August and 30th August, except in a few isolated areas where it was extended by two days. On the 10th October 1969, the preliminary estimates of the population were published. The preliminary count was based on the summaries of information on the covers

The coding of the Census data was done mainly by the secondary school students during the December/January school holidays. A number of temporary coders were also recruited from amongst the students who took the Form V examination in November 1969. During the school holidays from 10th April, 1970, a number of secondary school students were also engaged on correcting the inconsistencies detected by the computer. This work was completed by the middle of May, 1970. The tabulation programme for the analysis of the Census data was worked out in consultation with the Planning Office and the programming staff at the Data Centre. The Central Statistical Office started receiving the tabulations on the 11th June, 1970.

Chapter 2.2: Census of Population of 1963

As mentioned earlier the first census of the African population was conducted in 1963. The preparatory work on this 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 work. The country was divided into 44 Census Districts according to the then existing administrative Districts. All the District Commissioners were appointed as Census Supervisors in

Census plans for their districts, to sub-divide them into appropriate enumeration areas, to select, appoint and train the necessary field staff and finally to prepare a preliminary summary of the district population.

The Census was taken on a de facto basis, i.e. a count of the people wherever they were found on the Census day. Unlike countries where the people could be reasonably expected to fill in the Census forms themselves, it was not possible to adopt such a method in Zambia, because of the high degree of illiteracy. Enumerators had to visit every household and collect information by requesting the heads of the households and/or any other member of the household, who was in a position to give the necessary information. The enumerators employed to carry out such work had naturally to have certain minimum educational qualifications. Enumerators were expected to be available with at least Standard VI education, but it was not possible to employ such enumerators in sufficient numbers so as to cover the country in a reasonably short period of time. Thus, in effect, this Census was spread over a period from the 15th May to 29th July, 1963.

Census Period: Within each enumeration area, the Census was spread over a period of roughly three weeks but the commencement of the Census varied between enumeration

districts. The Census was conducted in the various Provinces around the following dates:-

Western Province:	17th June 1963
Central Province:	10th June 1963
Eastern Province:	25th June 1963
Luapula Province:	20th June 1963
North Western Province:	29th May 1963
Southern Province:	12th June 1963
Copperbelt Province:	11th June 1963

For practical purposes, the Census was assumed to have been held on 30th June, 1963.

Field Work: The District Commissioners decided to complete the enumeration with a team of enumerators responsible to a team leader. The demarcation of enumeration areas was based as far as possible on the administrative boundaries so that an enumeration area contained approximately 5,000 people. The demarcation of enumeration areas took into account the boundaries between urban areas, State Land farming areas, and Chiefs' areas.

The field staff consisted of Team Leaders, Senior Enumerators, and Enumerators. There were altogether 2,377 Enumerators, 302 Senior Enumerators and 420 Team Leaders. They started their work

take place during the school holidays so that school teachers and senior students would be available as Enumerators, Senior Enumerators, etc.

The Census concentrated firstly on counting the population. The following information on a few characteristics of the population were also collected in rather broad terms:

- 1) Relationship to the head of the dwelling.
- 2) Year of birth classified into three broad categories; namely those born before 1918, born during 1918-1941 and those born in 1942 and after. In the last category, the specific year of birth was also recorded.
- 3) Sex.
- 4) Country of birth.
- 5) Education: namely, those who have never been to schools, those at school last term and those who had left school before the last term.
- 6) Employment classified in three broad categories; namely, self employed, those working for cash wages and those not employed.
- 7) Details regarding housing such as the number of rooms in a house, classified as rooms with brick walls and ~~the~~ others.

was also recorded.

Obviously, from the above information collected, it was not possible to get satisfactory data on important population characteristics such as age, employment or education.

Analysis of the Census data was obtained in two stages. (i) A preliminary analysis was carried out based on a 5% sample of individual Census returns. This sample was punched and subsequently analysed using mechanical equipment. (ii) The full analysis was carried out manually in the Central Statistical Office between January 1965 and June 1966 using part time staff during school holidays.

The full cost of the 1963 census could not be properly estimated because a considerable part of the cost was hidden in the expenditures of the Central Statistical Office in Salisbury, the Provincial Administration, the Government Printer and the Statistical Office in Lusaka. However, the direct cost to the Federal Government for field work, publicity and other miscellaneous items was in the neighbourhood of K180,000. The average direct cost per head of people enumerated was just over 5 ngwee.

Reliability: It is difficult to assess the reliability of the information on completeness of Census

enumeration in the absence of adequate information from other sources. On the whole, the quality of the details collected on personal characteristics was poor. This need not be taken as a reflection on the work of the Enumerators who probably did their best considering the limited training they had received before the Census. Even the scope of the Census work was beyond the abilities of the Enumerators particularly because enough time and money was not available to train the Enumerators adequately. However, the count of the population appears to be not unsatisfactory. This was the first time a systematic census had been conducted in respect of the African population.

Chapter 2.3: Preparations for the Census of Population, 1969

The Central Statistical Office had originally planned to hold a Census of Population in 1970. With this in view, preparations were started in 1967. However, as has been pointed out before, it was later on felt that the Census of Population should be held in 1969, to obtain data for the formulation of the Second National Development Plan.

National Census Committee: The Cabinet appointed a National Census Committee consisting of the following

- 1) Permanent Secretary for Home Affairs
(Chairman)
- 2) Permanent Secretary for National Development and Planning
- 3) Permanent Secretary for Provincial and District Government
- 4) Permanent Secretary for Local Government and Housing
- 5) Permanent Secretary of Commerce, Industry and Foreign Trade
- 6) Permanent Secretary for Labour
- 7) Permanent Secretary for Co-operatives, Youth and Social Development
- 8) Permanent Secretary for Agriculture
- 9) The Director of Census and Statistics
(Secretary)

The terms of reference of the Committee were as follows:

To report to the Vice-President and the Minister of Home Affairs and make proposals for appropriate action to be taken on the following matters:

- 1) The month in which the Population and Housing Census should take place
- 2) The nature of the data to be collected in

- 3) Administrative requirements for the Census
- 4) Methods to ensure fullest public co-operation.

In pursuing the terms of reference, the Committee was empowered to co-opt representatives of any other Ministry for any specific purpose. The Committee was also empowered to form sub-committees to deal with specific aspects of the Census. The Committee met in January 1968 and appointed sub-committees to deal with the Census of Population and Housing, and the Census of Agriculture. The Committee finalised the scope and the outline of the administrative arrangements for the Census of Population and Housing on the advice of the sub-committee. This was submitted to the Government for their consideration. The Government approved the recommendations of the Committee in March, 1968.

Pilot Census: A Pilot Census was conducted in July 1968 to test the questionnaires and the administrative arrangements for holding the Census of Population in 1969. It was decided to hold the Pilot Census in three areas which would approximately reflect the widely divergent conditions in different parts of the country. The areas were chosen in such a way that one of them was a rather thinly populated rural area, another a comparatively thickly populated rural area and the third an urban area. It was not possible to stick to the

original choice of the districts because another important exercise, namely Voters Registration, was going on at the same time in those districts. Ultimately Namwala and Kasama Districts along with parts of Lusaka City were selected for the Pilot Census. 45 Enumerators were employed for a period of 10 days, of which 4 days were devoted to training. The questionnaire was designed to collect information regarding each individual on a separate slip. It was intended that such slips would be analysed with the help of the Optical Reader we were planning to use for the analysis of the main Census data. The slips were designed to test the ability of the Enumerators to write in such a way that the Optical Reader would be able to read these slips directly. We were also trying to have the Enumerators do as much of the coding as possible straight away in the field. Altogether 12,600 Pilot Census returns were obtained. All these were put on tape first by using both Optical Reader and then again by punch cards.

By comparing the effectiveness of the method of using the punch cards as against the Optical Reader, we were able to decide the method to be

gave useful information on the drafting of the questions as well as the preparation of Instructions Manual for the Enumerators. The administrative arrangements, intended for the Census field work were found to be not entirely satisfactory; it was also clear that substantially more direct supervision would have to be exercised if accurate information was to be obtained.

According to the original scheme, the housing census was to be conducted on a 10% sample basis. The enumerators were expected to collect housing information on every 10th house with a random start. However, it was found that such a method was not practicable because enumerators were not able to follow this procedure satisfactorily. They often tended to collect information from any 10 houses out of a total of 100 houses. It was not possible in advance to train them sufficiently to be able to use the random sampling technique to select the first house.

The schedules designed for the Pilot Census consisted of individual slips. It was found that, the using of individual slips did complicate the procedure at the coding stage, particularly if the coders had also to pay attention to the writing of numerical digits by the enumerators. It was also felt that during the actual enumeration, the Enumerators would find it easier

if a household schedule was used instead of one slip for each individual.

Optical Reader: As mentioned earlier, two independent methods for the input of the pilot census data for the computer were used: (1) by getting the punch operators to punch the information and verifying the information on a 100% basis and (2) by making use of the IBM 1287 Optical Reader. For the second purpose, the slips were taken to London and read with the help of the Optical Reader there. The machine was able to read about 98% of the numerical characters on the slip. However, it was unable to read a much larger proportion (nearly 15%) of X characters. (X was used to indicate the persons with a given characteristic). The overall rejection rate was about 6%. The two tapes i.e. one obtained by using the Optical Reader and the other using the punch cards, were matched on the computer. Discrepancies were found in 6.76% of the fields. A sample of these discrepancies was referred back to the original questionnaires and it was found that about one-seventh of these discrepancies were due to punching errors. It may be mentioned that the operators engaged for punching this

information were highly trained and were the best available in this office.

We used a simulation technique in order to find out what would be the effect on the rate of rejection by the Optical Reader if certain design changes were made in the Optical Reader document. On the basis of the then existing data, it was felt that the error rate of the Optical Reader would come down to about 2%. The Pilot Census data were analysed to give a few important tabulations so that one would have sufficient information regarding the effectiveness of certain important questions asked during enumeration.

Chapter 2.4: Census Organisation

The National Census Committee was the body created to decide policies regarding the collection of census information as well as the administrative structure to be used for the conducting of the Population Census. The census administration was headed by the Director of Census and Statistics of the Central Statistical Office in Lusaka. He was assisted by a Census Administrator at the level of an Assistant Secretary to the Government. There was also a group of officers including some Professional Officers to look after the technical matters regarding the Census operation. The Central Statistical Office deputed an Executive Officer to each of the

to co-ordinate various activities in connection with the Census organisation in the Province.

At the District level, the District Secretaries were appointed as District Census Officers. They were expected to organise the Census and to assist in every possible way the field staff engaged for the Census. It was expedient to have the District Secretaries as the District Census Officers because of their status in the District administration. They were able to solve numerous problems which arose during the Census operations, particularly those relating to public co-operation and arrangements for transport of the Census field staff.

Field Organisation: The actual field work was organised by the Senior Supervisors assisted by Supervisors and Enumerators. There were about 80 Senior Supervisors in the country, so that on an average there were two Senior Supervisors for every district. The Senior Supervisors were assisted by Supervisors, about 18 to each

Senior Supervisor. The Supervisors were in charge of a group of 5 to 7 enumerators; thus a Senior Supervisor was looking after the work of nearly 20 Supervisors and 100 Enumerators. Each Enumerator was expected to complete the enumeration of approximately 500 people in one week.

In general, the field organisation worked quite satisfactorily. In certain remote and inaccessible areas, it was not possible to complete the enumeration within the prescribed period. In certain other areas where the population density was very low, the enumerators had to travel considerable distances before they were able to reach the next village; it was not possible in some such cases, to complete the enumeration within 7 days. The Supervisors and the Senior Supervisors were empowered to consider such cases and to allow the enumerators to continue for one or two days more and cover the remaining area. Unlike in the 1963 Census, when a group of Enumerators and a team leader visited a village together, it was decided that the Supervisors should assign specific areas to an Enumerator ^{and that the Enumerator} should visit his area alone. It was found that this led to much quicker enumeration because the Enumerators as a whole saved more time by not going in a group.

Each supervisor was expected to organise the work of his Enumerators in such a way that he would be able to meet each Enumerator at least on every alternate day in order to check his work and sort out the difficulties the Enumerator might have encountered, and mistakes he might have made. The Enumerators had their own bicycles; the Supervisors either used their own transport or were provided with transport by the Senior Supervisors. The Senior Supervisors were looking after all the problems which the Enumerators or the Supervisors came across both of an administrative as well as of a technical nature. In the case of administrative problems, the Senior Supervisors brought it to the notice of the District Secretaries who normally took the necessary action in order to see that the Census operations continued without difficulty. In general, this administrative structure worked very well and the census operations went on smoothly.

The Flow Chart: A progress reporting system was worked out with the help of the Data Centre in order to control the entire Census work. This consisted of a flow chart giving the inter relationships of various items of work connected with the completion of the Census. The Census operation was divided

groups of items were as follows:

- (1) The design, testing and finalising of the questionnaires.
- (2) The organisation of the field staff, including recruitment, training and the posting of various categories of field staff.
- (3) The procurement of different types of supplies, including the printing of forms.
- (4) The preparation and the execution of the publicity campaign.
- (5) (i) Defining the census computer system; the design and the preparation of the computer programmes.
(ii) Designing and printing of the Optical Reader Documents.
- (6) Mapping and demarcation of enumeration areas.
- (7) Enumeration period
- (8) Recruitment and training of coding staff
- (9) Finalising the system for printing of the tabulations.

For every sub-item under the above categories, an estimated starting date was worked out. The latest completion date was also specified. Using this information, a flow chart was prepared showing the inter-relationship of the various items, so that attention was focussed on all items of work which had to be completed at each

important stage. On the basis of this flow chart the computer was programmed to give reports on the stage of work on any of these items. These reports were updated every month by the computer and reported to the Central Statistical Office. The computer print out clearly showed the items being completed at any point of time in relation to the remaining time available for completing the work on schedule.

This system was extremely useful for the successful completion of the census operations. This brought to the notice of the people concerned the actual situation particularly in relation to the activities which were lagging behind schedule so that additional efforts could be made to bringing the work up to date. In a complex operation like the Census, particularly in the context of the shortage of professional staff, it is essential that a regular comprehensive reporting is available to the persons in charge. The successful completion of the Census was in no small measure due to this system of reporting by the computer.

Chapter 2.5: Mapping of Areas

The 1963 Census of Population had mainly used the administrative boundaries and the boundaries of the various Chiefs areas to demarcate the enumeration areas. Although maps of these enumeration areas were available, it was felt that an enumeration area containing approximately 5,000 people was too large to be of much practical use after the census was completed. It would have been ideal if a complete list of all villages in the country had been available with the locations marked on a map. However, in this country using the villages as a unit is impracticable because the names of the villages change often and it is not rare to find a whole village shifted to new location. At times one also finds that a particular village is known by two, three or four names so that it becomes extremely difficult to use the villages as frames for any statistical work. The use of village lists had been tried in connection with agricultural surveys during the past four years.

Ideally, it would have been better if it were possible to divide the country into areas which could be defined and located unambiguously on a map. Preparing such a map was a big exercise. The Central Statistical

... sufficient time skilled manpower

or funds to carry this out in a satisfactory way. Contrary to our expectations the Provincial Census Officers were unable to define, even approximately, the boundaries of various enumeration areas on a national map.

The procedure followed in demarcating areas for the Census had to be based on the available district maps. In connection with the elections held in December 1968, maps of the various Polling Districts and the parliamentary constituencies within a given district were available. These polling districts usually followed the boundaries of Chiefs' areas. In practice, people living in an area know fairly well the boundaries of the respective Chiefs' areas. Further, the fact that a general election was held a few months before the Census meant that a number of people had become well acquainted with the Polling District boundaries. A number of school teachers had been engaged at the time of the election for administrative duties, so that they had become familiar with the Polling District boundaries. As we had also intended to recruit our Supervisors and Senior Supervisors from amongst the teachers,

it was felt that using the polling districts for demarcation of boundaries would be quite satisfactory. Supervisors' areas were demarcated and mapped in this office with the help of the definition of Polling Districts and the maps showing the Polling Districts and the Chiefs' areas. There were a few Polling Districts which had to be sub-divided into Supervisors' areas. This was done by using certain geographical features and well known local names. The whole country was divided into Supervisors' areas and maps were prepared for each of these Supervisors' areas showing their relative positions with regard to the adjacent polling districts. These maps worked quite well. A Supervisor had a team of five to seven Enumerators working under him. Although it was intended initially to demarcate every enumeration area, due to lack of time and lack of detailed maps showing geographical features in that area, it was not possible to map the enumeration areas within a Supervisor's area. The Supervisors were instructed to indicate approximately the area each Enumerator had covered within the Supervisor's area. Some Supervisors were able to do this quite well but the majority of the Supervisors could not show on the map the boundaries of various enumeration areas.

However with the list of villages from the Census documents, it may be possible to define the Enumeration areas approximately and use these as a frame for the Census of Agriculture.

Through the Pilot Census it was found that it would be possible for an Enumerator to complete his enumeration work in approximately seven days, if his area contained about 500 people. Therefore, it was decided to build up the Supervisors' areas in such a way that each Supervisor's area contained approximately 2,500 to 3,000 people. This obviously was an improvement over the previous Census, where the enumeration areas consisted of nearly 5,000 people. The demarcation of the Supervisors' areas containing approximately 2,500 to 3,000 people was possible, because the Register of Voters classified by polling districts gave us an approximation of the number of people living within a Polling District. The Register of Voters contained the list of people who were eligible to vote i.e. Zambian nationals of 18 years of age and over. It was possible to estimate the total population from the number of voters registering in a Polling District, using estimates of proportion of the population 18

years and over for the given district on the basis of the 1963 Census of Population. In general, this worked very well and the results of the Census by and large agreed with the estimated population of the various Supervisors' areas.

The University of Zambia is working on a project to prepare maps showing population characteristics obtained from the Census; it is hoped that an album of population maps will be available when this work of the University team is completed.

Chapter 2.6: Publicity

A general publicity scheme was worked out in collaboration with the Ministry of Information in order to achieve maximum impact and publicity for the Census operations. Early in 1969, a film was prepared by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information. However the publicity campaign had to be delayed till about the end of June 1969, mainly because of the Referendum held in June 1969. It was felt ~~that~~ at that time, that the Census publicity should start after the Referendum was over, so that the Census would not be confused with the publicity for the Referendum. This also ensured that the Census was not in any way mixed up

with politics in public minds.

It was originally expected that the Films Division of the Ministry of Information would be able to produce a film on the basis of a general outline of the aims and the objects of the census we had prepared. However, the Central Statistical Office had to do much more than producing a simple outline. We had more or less to write even the script for the film from which the Films Division produced a shooting script. The resulting film was fully satisfactory from our point of view. The film commentary was translated into seven different languages in addition to English and was shown round the country from the end of July 1969 to the day of the Census. In some cases, there were delays in sending this film to the District Information Officers so that the film was not shown as extensively as one would have liked.

It was decided to prepare four posters to illustrate the implications and the use of the Census data. The underlying theme of the posters was the contributions that the Census of Population would make to the formulation of the National Development Plans meant for a better living for

the people of Zambia. The Central Statistical Office prepared a rough sketch of the theme to be used for preparing these posters and submitted them to the Ministry of Information. The Ministry of Information sketched and got ready these posters and gave them to the Government Printer for printing. Originally it was intended to produce these posters in different languages. However, due to certain technical difficulties as well as the shortage of time, it was not possible to do this. The posters were eventually printed only in English.

The Central Statistical Office prepared a short article discussing different aspects of the Census and the use to which the Census data would be put. This article was submitted to the Ministry of Information for insertion in the national press, as well as the newspapers published by the Ministry of Information in various regional languages.

Advertisements were also prepared and inserted in the local press before and during the Census enumeration. Short announcements were also drafted and used in the radio broadcasts as well as on the television from the middle to the end of August 1969. In the case of these announcements, particularly for radio broadcasts, the

the Central Statistical Office itself had to undertake the translations of these announcements in various languages so that they could be handed over to Radio Zambia. It would have been desirable if persons with better expertise had done the job of translating these announcements rather than leaving it to the staff in the Central Statistical Office.

In general, it is felt that the publicity achieved was not fully satisfactory although the planned publicity campaign was quite sound. In future it would be desirable to plan the publicity campaign much more in advance and organise it in a better way.

Approach was made to the different political parties in order to enlist the co-operation of the political workers in various districts so that they would advise the public to co-operate fully with the Census Enumerators when they visited their areas. The District Secretaries also helped considerably in trying to enlist public co-operation by explaining to the people, the importance of the Census, particularly the importance of giving the correct information and ensuring that all the members belonging

The Central Statistical Office is very happy to record the support of His Excellency the President, Dr. K.D. Kaunda, who addressed the Nation over the Radio and Television, as follows, on the eve of the Census:-

"Fellow Zambians, I wish to announce that my Government has decided to conduct a Census of Population and Housing this year from the 22nd of August to 30th of August. This period may be extended by a few days in some areas.

I cannot over-emphasize the importance of a Census of Population and Housing. The Census is a scientific exercise. An accurate knowledge of the number of people living in various parts of Zambia and their characteristics such as age, education, and occupation is absolutely vital for proper planning. We are all engaged in the tremendous task of improving the conditions of living, for every man, woman and child in Zambia on the basis of Humanism. We are currently engaged in the successful implementation of the First National Development Plan. We will soon complete this phase and prepare the blueprints for the Second National Development Plan. The information which will be

important in this respect. Planning without accurate information is like building a house without a proper foundation.

The Department of Census and Statistics has been preparing for this Census for over two years. Nearly 10,000 people will be engaged in carrying out the Census. An enumerator will visit your house between the 22nd August and 30th August to ask you a few simple questions regarding you and the members of your family. Please extend the fullest co-operation to this Enumerator. He has to do a lot of work during the Census period and it is difficult for him to revisit your house again and again. It will facilitate his work if you and all the members of your family are personally present and can be enumerated in one visit.

I am sure you will co-operate. I thank you all for it. One Zambia, One Nation."

This speech was also included in the film referred to above, and was fully reproduced in one of the posters.

On the whole, the people of Zambia co-operated extremely well and helped to make the Census a success.

Chapter 2.7: The Two Schedules and Areas Covered by Each

We had used one slip for each individual during the Pilot Census held in 1968. However, these individual slips were not found entirely satisfactory, because, (i) the Enumerators found it difficult to cross check the information relating to other members of the household, ^{and} (ii) the coders also experienced certain difficulties as they had to refer to the coding manuals again and again to code characteristics common to all members of the household. Thus the use of individual slips would have probably led to some inconsistencies within the data as well as wastage of time at the coding stage. It was, therefore, decided to design a household schedule.

The decision to use the IBM 1287 Optical Reader was made on the basis of our experience in analysing the Pilot Census data. In order to reduce the errors arising out of rejection of handwritten numerical characters, various designs of the Optical Reader Coding documents were tested using a simulation technique on the computer. This investigation led us to the conclusion that the information should be fed into the Optical Reader on a household coding document. This was a very happy coincidence of

technical and practical requirements in an exercise of this type. It was found that the Optical Reader document could take the information of a maximum of eight persons. Therefore the household schedules used in the Census enumeration also had to be designed with eight lines to record information of up to 8 persons from a household on one schedule. If a household had more than eight members, then a second (third, etc.) schedule was used. The computer was programmed to take care of such cases. Housing information was recorded at the back of the general household schedule. It was found during the Pilot Census that the Enumerators, in spite of clear instructions, tended to write the housing details on the slips of each and every individual belonging to that household. This wasted time of the Enumerators. With the use of a household schedule, this question was automatically solved.

The schedules were bound in books of 50 each, all serially numbered. On the front cover of each book, a summary table form was printed on one side and a set of instructions on the other. Each book contained a specimen filled schedule as the last page.

Two types of schedules were used in the Census of Population and Housing. Schedule II consisted of basic questions on the following characteristics:

- (1) Relationship to the head of the household,
- (2) Sex, (3) Age (or date of birth), (4) Ethnic group, (5) Language, (6) Place of birth, (7) Citizenship, (8) Marital status, (9) Educational level, (10) School attendance.

Schedule I contained, in addition to all the above questions, some questions on individual personal characteristics as well as some household information.

These questions were as follows:

- (11) Place of residence twelve months prior to the date of the Census, (12) Disability, (13) Economic activity, (14) Employment status, (15) Occupation, (16) Industry, (17) No. of children born alive (i) living with mother, (ii) living away, and (iii) those who died before the Census date, (18) Date of birth of the last child. (19) The questions on housing, (20) the number of deaths in a household. (Questions 13 to 16 were canvassed for all persons aged 15 and over and questions 17 and 18 for all women aged 15 and over). Schedule I was used in all urban areas (namely, all

main towns and all the district bomas) and in a sample of the rural areas.

The Sampling Procedure: A sample of Supervisors' areas was drawn from all such areas of each District. It was a 10% random sample.

It would have been desirable to use a sample of Enumerators' areas if it were possible. As mentioned earlier, it was not possible to map all the enumeration areas and hence the required frame was not available. Secondly, there was a further administrative complication. A supervisor was to have 5 to 7 enumerators working under his supervision. A 10% sample would have meant approximately half the Supervisors would have had one enumeration area where Schedule I was to be used. Thus, one out of his five to seven Enumerators would have been called upon to do larger amount of work than the others. This unequal distribution of work among Enumerators under the same supervisor was not regarded as desirable.

In general, the supervisors' areas included in the sample were properly canvassed with Schedule I except in a few cases where a mix up occurred. In some cases, it was not corrected immediately in

books after they had reached Lusaka. There was very little that could be done about the cases where Schedule II was used instead of Schedule I. In some cases where Schedule I was used instead of Schedule II we rejected the additional data and treated these as Schedule II. The resultant sample was thus slightly smaller than what was originally planned and selected.

Chapter 2.8: Training of Personnel

The training of the field staff as well as the supervisory personnel was given a high priority, in the context of the inadequate qualifications of the persons available for the census work. Training was organised in four phases, namely:

- (1) The training of Provincial Census Officers and the Senior Supervisors;
- (2) The training of District Census Officers;
- (3) Training of Supervisors;
- (4) Training of enumerators.

The Senior Supervisors and the Provincial Census Officers were called to Lusaka for a two week training period during the Easter Holidays in April 1969. There were 82 Senior Supervisors and 8 Provincial Census Officers who took part in this training. Senior

or headmasters of secondary schools. The training consisted of two parts, (i) the general administrative procedures, and (ii) the training on the Census schedules. Two sets of documents were prepared as working documents to cover these two aspects of the training of these officers. These documents were got ready, taking into account, among other things, our experiences during the pilot census.

Fairly intensive discussions took place on the various recommendations contained in these documents. The whole programme was organised more as a seminar rather than as formal lectures in a classroom. The officers showed very keen interest and came up with a number of useful suggestions so that the instructions could be modified to take into account different types of problems and difficulties likely to be encountered in the field. A general discussion on the mapping and the delimitation of the boundaries of the supervisors' areas was also held so that the senior supervisors would get a clear picture of the way in which the supervisors maps were prepared. It was felt that such a discussion was very helpful to the Senior Super-

maps to the Supervisors working under them. This training seminar was conducted by the officers of the Central Statistical Office.

During the training field visits were made by Senior Supervisors so that they actually enumerated a certain number of households in order to find out the practical difficulties and the problems involved in collecting information from the public. A list of the various questions might be put and types of supplementary questions which might become necessary was prepared and distributed to Senior Supervisors, before they carried out the field work. (This list was subsequently translated into local languages and issued to the Enumerators at the time of the Census.) The final two days of training were set aside to discuss the experiences of these officers in carrying out actual enumeration. This part of the training was very helpful in finalising the definitions and the way in which specific questions were to be asked during the Census.

On the basis of the discussions and the criticisms voiced during this training seminar the following final documents were prepared:

(1) Instructions to Senior Supervisors

(2) Instructions to the Supervisors and (3)

Manual for Enumerators.

Training of District Census Officers: During May and June 1969, meetings were held at various provincial headquarters by the officers of the Central Statistical Office. All District Secretaries in the province were assembled at the provincial headquarters for a briefing on their duties and responsibilities as District Census Officers during the Census operations. A general briefing on the content of the Census questionnaires was also given. However, emphasis was more on the administrative responsibility of the District Census Officers. They were informed that the Senior Supervisors would be responsible for all technical matters. This was done mainly because the District Census Officers who were also the District Secretaries would be pre-occupied with matters relating to the Census administration and their normal duties as District Secretaries. Under these circumstances, they would not be so readily available in the field to help the Enumerators or the Supervisors with technical problems.

We found that almost all the District Secretaries

enthusiastic about the Census work and that

they did realise the importance of the Census in relation to the plans for the development of their respective districts. The District Census Officers co-operated fully and worked very hard to ensure the success of the Census.

Training of Supervisors

We had in all 1,450 Supervisors in the whole country. On an average, there were about 30 Supervisors per district. It was decided that the training of the Supervisors would be carried out by the Senior Supervisors within their own districts. The Supervisors were generally teachers of primary or secondary schools within the district. The Senior Supervisors generally got good co-operation from their Supervisors, because, mostly the Supervisors were working under the Senior Supervisors in their normal professional life. Supervisors were grouped in one or two training centres in a district depending on the area and the concentration of population in any given district. The training of the Supervisors was organised in July 1969 for a period of one week.. In order to enable them to attend the training courses the Supervisors were given by the Ministry of Education, two or three days' leave which were combined with along

holiday-weekend. Officers of the Central Statistical Office were sent to various provinces to visit training centres so that they could help in clarifying technical problems, and to form qualitative judgements regarding the efficiency and the completeness of the training given by the Senior Supervisors to the Supervisors.

The training programme was concluded by actual field visits to the surrounding areas so that the Supervisors carried out the enumeration of a certain number of people. The completed schedules were then forwarded to the Central Statistical Office to assess the accuracy of the work by various Supervisors. Subsequently, comments from the Central Statistical Office were sent to the Senior Supervisors so that they could bring to the notice of the Supervisors the mistakes made by them in the field.

Training of Enumerators: In each district the training of Enumerators was organised by the Supervisors at convenient centres. About 25 to 30 Enumerators were brought together and trained in one place. The training of Enumerators started on the 15th August and was scheduled to last for one week

for those enumerators who were to complete Schedule I, which contained the full questionnaire. For those Enumerators who were handling only Schedule II (i.e. only a part of the full Census Questionnaire) the training was expected to last for about 4 days. As was the case with the training of the senior field personnel, the Enumerators also carried out actual field exercises so that their understanding of the various questions could be checked and corrected. During this training period Senior Supervisors, Provincial Census Officers as well as Officers from the Central Statistical Office visited various training centres and gave clarifications whenever necessary.

It might have been possible to expand the training if more time was available. But, while deciding the duration of the training programme, one must take into consideration the question of sustaining the interest of the enumerators and also the level of education of the enumerators, who were mainly students in Form III, IV or V in the secondary schools or primary school teachers with perhaps Grade 7 or Form II education.

In general, we believe that the training programme was fairly adequate and was the best that could be organised within the time and resources available for the

Recruitment Procedure : The Central Statistical Office had asked the Ministry of Education to suggest names of persons who could be employed to work as Senior Supervisors, through the Provincial Education Officers. The final choice was made by the Central Statistical Office in consultation with the Ministry of Education in Lusaka. The Senior Supervisors in turn were requested to suggest the names of persons to work with them as supervisors from amongst the teachers in the primary and secondary schools in their districts. The Central Statistical Office gave specific geographical divisions from where the Supervisors were to be recruited, in order to ensure that the Supervisors knew their areas well. Senior Supervisors were asked to discuss their suggestions with the District Secretaries before a list of names was forwarded to the Central Statistical Office in Lusaka for approval. The Senior Supervisors and Supervisors together selected the required number of Enumerators from amongst the senior students, and the teachers in primary schools in their area.

This system of selection of the various officers in the field worked well. Leaving the selection

of Enumerators to the Supervisors and the Senior Supervisors ensured that the Enumerators so selected were known to the Supervisors and that the Supervisors had enough confidence that the Enumerators would be able to do the work required of them.

Chapter 2.9: Checking and Coding of Census Data

The Census documents were received in Lusaka during 10th to 30th September 1969. Before the documents were sent from the provinces to Lusaka, the Provincial Census Officers were instructed to check that all the Census books issued to various district Census Officers were fully accounted for. This meant a certain delay in the despatching of the books to the Central Statistical Office in Lusaka, as it took some time for the District Census Officers to collect and count the books used as well as those left unused. There were instances of some of the unused books being left with the District Census Officers. These had to be subsequently traced and returned to Lusaka.

There was no proper storage space for the Census material coming back from the provinces; the Central Statistical Office was already overcrowded. We were, however, able to secure one of the vacant halls in the

Agricultural Showground for a period of about 9 months from September 1969. This arrangement was not very satisfactory because the space available was only one big hall which had to accommodate at various stages as many as 50 to 60 officers.

After the documents were received in Lusaka the summary information given on the top cover of every Census book was used to prepare preliminary estimates of the population of enumeration areas, some towns, districts and provinces. The totals in the summaries were checked and a sample of the books was taken to verify whether the information entered on the covers of the books was correct. The preliminary estimate of population for the whole country issued on 10th October, 1969, was 4,054 thousand compared with the final count of 4,057 thousand and recorded by the computer.

After the preliminary count of the population was made, preparations were started for the coding of the documents on coding sheets meant for the IBM 1287 Optical Reader. Towards the end of September, 1969, we were able to recruit approximately 60 officers with a Form II education, through the Em-

ployment Exchange. These officers were trained in coding as well as in the type of handwriting required on the coding sheets. Training in handwriting was very important in view of the use of the Optical Reader, because the Optical Reader would otherwise have rejected a large proportion of badly written numerical characters.

Coding instructions had already been prepared and manuals containing these instructions were issued to these coders. The work of these coders during October and November 1969 was regularly scrutinised in order to be able to finalise the arrangements for coding in December, when it was expected to recruit a large number of coders from amongst the school leavers and students of ~~the~~ secondary schools.

The coding work began in full swing in the first week of December 1969, with the recruitment of nearly 300 coders. There were three categories of coders, namely, (1) approximately 50 students from the University of Zambia, (2) 75 school leavers i.e. students who had just appeared for the School Certificate examination, and, (3) ^{About 175} students in the higher classes i.e. Form III and Form IV from the secondary schools. In the last two categories the selection was restricted, as far as

Census enumeration. In this way, the training period was reduced to a minimum, as these coders were acquainted with the various definitions and the concepts used in the Census. Altogether, we were able to get nearly 150 coders who had previously taken part in the Census enumeration.

From the work done by the permanent staff of the Central Statistical Office and the coders employed in October, it was possible to assess the average output of a coder per day. On that basis, it was felt that a piece rate of 2 Ngwee per form would be quite adequate and that an average coder would be able to earn as much money as he would be entitled to receive according to the usual Government rules. It was felt that the piece rate of payment would induce many coders to work hard and thereby help us to complete the work earlier. However, when the coding work began, it soon became clear that the students from the University as well as some of the school leavers were not prepared to work hard enough to earn normal wages. They started protesting on the ground that they were being treated on par with school students, and that for certain days got ~~only~~ lower wages than the sch-

to give up the piece rate basis of payment and the coders were asked to work on the basis of fixed rates in accordance with the usual Government regulations. In general, the school students did a remarkably good job and the employing of students with higher qualifications, particularly University under-graduates, was a mistake. When the school students returned to their schools by 22nd January 1970, approximately 125 coders were left. It was found by the middle of February that the coding work was going at a slower pace than what was required in order to complete the coding in the required time. At that time, the coders were informed that they would be thereafter paid strictly on piece rate basis no matter what their educational qualifications were and that those who were not prepared to work on this basis were free to leave. About 25 coders left, but, the output of the remaining coders was so much better that the coding work progressed very satisfactorily.

It was generally envisaged that the output of a coder would be fed into the computer within a couple of days so that he could be informed very quickly whether the rate of rejection of characters from his work by the computer was satisfactorily low or not. It was

warned and if necessary asked to stop working. However, the computer input programmes could not be finalised in time to check the work of these coders.

The Supervisors, although instructed several times, did not scrutinise and assess the handwriting of the various coders with the result that the coders who had started work continued to work without being warned for their bad handwriting. However, the codes for some characteristics included an additional digit called the check digit which was put in to enable the computer to correct automatically a digit if the Optical Reader could not identify it.

The computer input programmes were finalised only by the middle of February 1970. From then onwards the information was supplied to the computer so that the computer was working for 18 hours a day. Most of the data were put on tape by the end of March 1970, and the Central Statistical Office received an error list from the computer indicating the inconsistencies in the data as well as the automatic corrections made by the computer. To correct the errors detected by the computer, it was possible to recruit during the April school holidays a number of school students who had previously worked on coding. At

the same time, coding of the remaining material was done by the remaining coding staff. By the end of April all the data were put on tape. During the first two weeks of May all the corrections were also given to the Data Centre and soon, all the district tapes were corrected. This phase of the work was completed by the 20th May 1970.

While correcting the errors and inconsistencies, certain anomalies in the original specifications for the input of the data on the computer were detected. In some ways, it was felt that the computer check programme could have been relaxed without much loss of accuracy. However, the automatic correcting programmes, originally specified, generally worked well and proved to be of immense value in getting all the data corrected and put on tape.

Chapter 2.10: Data Processing

The Government of Zambia had an installation of an ICL 1904 computer. This computer was fully engaged on various other items of work, such as the accounts of Government, Post Office Savings Bank, National Provident Fund, etc. Although the machine had probably enough capacity to undertake the processing of the Census data,

there were difficulties in having sufficient number of programmers and systems analysts in order to complete the Census work in time. The computer had also hardware problems and was not working very smoothly. Under these circumstances, it was felt that it would be difficult for the Central Statistical Office to press the claims of the Census work to the exclusion of some other priority jobs. Therefore, it was decided to acquire another computer on hire for the work of the Central Statistical Office and the Office of National Development and Planning. Processing of the data of the Population Census was to be given the highest priority in the case of the new computer. Special efforts were made to recruit suitable computer staff who began to arrive in Lusaka by the end of 1967. A team was formed to work on the development of a system for the analysis of the Pilot Census conducted in July 1968. The computer was installed in August 1968. On the basis of experience from the Pilot Census analysis, it was decided to order the IBM 1287 Optical Reader. This was very fortunate, because without the Optical Reader it would not have been possible to complete the census analysis in such ^a record time. On the

basis of the results of the Pilot Census, the Census documents and the Optical Reader coding sheets were redesigned in order to minimise the extent of errors, particularly the rejection of characters by the Optical Reader.

A systems analyst was put in charge of preparing the Census system. The system had two objectives, namely, to do as many automatic corrections as possible on line so that minimum manual effort would be required to edit and subsequently to correct errors detected by the computer. To this end, a number of checks were incorporated in the computer programmes. The computer checked the consistency of the data and simultaneously corrected inconsistencies according to the instructions built into the programmes. However, any changes made by the computer in the data were reported on the error list, so that wherever necessary these could be checked and corrected manually.

In general, almost 98% of the automatic corrections made by the computer were found to be correct. However, reporting every single correction in the error list involved a very large volume of papers containing errors and corrections. It would have been desirable to leave certain types of corrections entirely to the

computer without getting them printed on the error list.

On the basis of the preliminary tabulations of the total population in each enumeration area, as well as the total number of houses enumerated, a statistical file was created and used as a basic reference document for the processing of data by the computer. The number of persons actually read by the computer as well as the number of houses recorded was tallied against the numbers in the statistical file and discrepancies detected by the computer were reported to the C.S.O. This was necessary in order to ensure that all the houses enumerated were actually put on tape. The statistical file automatically reported the percentage of houses, the percentage of people, as well as the number of characters read by the Optical Reader.

This list also showed the percentage of characters rejected by the Optical Reader for every Enumeration Area. As mentioned earlier, it was intended to use this percentage to check the work of individual coders so that unsatisfactory coders could be discharged. This was not possible bec-

large number of persons were engaged to do coding work. If we had this advantage, it would have been possible to reduce the Optical Reader rejections considerably and thus save a lot of trouble at the subsequent stages. The overall rate of rejections of characters was 0.27%. This was much below the rate of 2% we were prepared to accept. Moreover, the actual rate was in fact lower than the recorded rate of 0.27% as a number of characters the computer recorded as rejected were corrected by the operators when such characters were displayed on the screen.

The Optical Reader was able to read 3,000 forms per hour. On some days, it processed over 250,000 individual records or over 50,000 forms. The entire Census data consisted of about 121 million characters.

Specifications for different tabulations were prepared and were finalised in consultation with the computer staff. The actual programming of these tabulations was started only towards the end of February 1970. At that time, almost all the available programmers were put on Census work in order to complete the programming of all the tables by the middle of May 1970. By such intensive efforts, it was possible to complete this work in time.

It was fortunate that there were a group of competent hard working officers in the Data Centre, who were able to complete this work well in the prescribed time.

Chapter 2.11: Suggestions for the Future

The Census operations went on well in spite of the fact that the enumeration was carried out within one week. It was possible to cover the country satisfactorily with the help of the eight thousand enumerators. In order to cut down the period of enumeration so that the de facto nature of the census can be maintained more satisfactorily, it is suggested that the future census be carried out in three days, preferably on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. This can be done by employing about 50% more Enumerators than were employed during the present Census. However, the Enumerators will probably have to work two to three hours more per day than they did during this Census. It is estimated that an enumerator worked on an average for about 45 hours during the Census operations on actual enumeration. This can be easily covered by increasing the number of Enumerators to about

the three days. If the Census period can be shortened, one can with intensive publicity persuade the people to minimise their movements during this particular weekend and thereby achieve a much more satisfactory coverage. This will obviously increase the cost of enumeration by about 50 percent because the training period is relatively larger than the actual period spent on enumeration. The training period should be about a week to ten days. Thus the enumerators will be engaged for a period of two weeks.

However, carrying out the Census in a period of three days will mean a fully streamlined organisation. It will be necessary to get everything fully organised and working well before the Census enumeration begins. On the basis of the experience of the 1969 Census, it is felt that this can be done.

It had not been possible to demarcate and map all the enumeration areas for the 1969 Census. It is necessary to do this well before the next Census. In the absence of a proper frame for the whole country, it is most important that steps should be taken immediately to prepare such maps. Data from the present Census as well as the Census of Agriculture to be held from October 1970 can be used for this purpose. Such a

frame will be very useful for sampling work connected with many future enquiries.

A temporary section on mapping should be set up in the Central Statistical Office with one surveyor deputed from the Surveys Section. He should be supported by the necessary staff. It should be possible to prepare a map for the whole country showing different enumeration areas. It is estimated that this will involve 2 years' work for the section. Such a map will be very useful in future work of the Central Statistical Office and other Ministries/Departments engaged in the task of implementing development schemes, as it will facilitate evaluation of the effectiveness of the development schemes. It will also make the task of carrying out subsequent censuses much easier.

With the experience gained from this Census, the Central Statistical Office will be able to organise future censuses more effectively. The system worked out for this census is quite satisfactory. It is recommended that a sample census (say 5 to 10%) be carried out in August 1974 to estimate the changes in the population characteristics during the five years after the 1969 Census. For that purpose, the

present forms and computer programmes can be used. It will be possible to get the results out within 6 months of the Census. In a society changing as rapidly as that in Zambia, it is necessary that information on changes is collected at intervals shorter than 10 years.

The next full census should be held in 1979. It may be necessary at that time to enlarge the scope of the census to meet the growing needs for population and housing statistics.

Chapter 2.12: Costs of the Census

Census Forms and Material:

The following set of forms were printed in order to carry out the census work:

1. Census schedules for use in the urban areas
2. Census schedules for use in the rural areas
3. Optical Reader Form No. 2 & 3 relating to schedules for urban and sampled rural areas.
4. Optical Reader Form No. 1, relating to rural schedules.
5. A form for recording number of Census Enumeration Forms issued by the Provincial Census Officer.
6. A form for recording number of Census Enumeration

Forms issued by the District Census Officers

7. Census Enumerator's Certificate
8. Census Supervisor's Certificate
9. Oath of Secrecy
10. Schedule for recording vacant houses
11. Schedule for establishments
12. Notes for Senior Supervisors
13. Notes for Supervisors
14. Enumerator's Manual
15. Instructions for Coders
16. House Number Slips

The following materials were supplied to each Enumerator:

1. A large dark-blue plastic envelope
2. A small dark-green plastic envelope
3. Pencils
4. Erasers
5. Felt tipped marking pens
6. Census enumerator badges
7. Map of enumeration area
8. House number slips
9. Enumerator's Manual

We were unable to recruit additional full time

In fact a number of Professional Officers had left the Department on completion of their contracts. We were not able to recruit officers to replace all those who left this Department. In spite of that, one Professional Officer had to be transferred to the Census work from another section of the Department.

We were able to secure the services of an Administrative Officer at the level of an Assistant Secretary on deputation from the Establishment Division.

All the permanent staff of the Department engaged on Census work was paid out of the normal vote of the Department. The costs shown below do not, therefore, include the salaries of these officers.

Eight Provincial Census Officers were deputed from amongst the staff of the Department. They were paid a responsibility allowance of K150 for the work in connection with the Census.

District Secretaries who were appointed as District Census Officers were paid responsibility allowance of K60. The Senior Supervisors, Supervisors and Enumerators were paid at a flat rate for the total period including the training period. There were 80 Senior Supervisors, 1,450 Supervisors and 7,815

Enumerators engaged during the Census operations. The

rates of pay for Supervisors and Enumerators who were canvassing Schedule I were slightly higher than those Supervisors and Enumerators dealing with Schedule II. The rates were as follows:

Senior Supervisors	K80
Supervisor (Schedule I)	K60
Supervisor (Schedule II)	K55
Enumerator (Schedule I)	K30
Enumerator (Schedule II)	K25

Senior Supervisors were engaged on the Census work including the training period for a total of about 42 days, Supervisors for 25 days and Enumerators for 17 days. Enumerators were encouraged to use bicycles during the Census work. Those Enumerators who used their bicycles were paid an extra K1 as bicycle allowance.

The estimated total costs incurred are as follows:

	<u>K</u>
1. Responsibility allowances	4,080
2. Payments to Senior Supervisors, Supervisors and Enumerators	300,383
3. Payment to Coders and	

Checkers	60,691
4. Subsistence allowances	7,007
5. Transport charges and mileage claims	54,620
6. Printing, stationery and other materials and publicity	15,943
7. Training expenditure	38,036
8. Miscellaneous	5,250
	<u>K485,910</u>

The Department did not directly pay for the cost of data processing namely the hire charges of the computer and the salaries of its staff. However a rough estimate of these costs would be in the region of K125,000. Hence, the total cost of the Census is estimated to be approximately K611 thousand. This works out to be about 15 ngwee per person enumerated. The cost per head would have been much lower but for the vastness of the land over which the small population is thinly spread.