

# 2000 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING



## *Migration and Urbanization 2000 Census Report*



Republic of Zambia  
Central Statistical Office  
P.O. Box 31908  
**LUSAKA**

**November, 2003**

# *Migration And Urbanisation*

## **2000 Census of Population and Housing**

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# Preface

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The Census of Population and Housing was carried out for four weeks (one month) starting from 16<sup>th</sup> October to 15<sup>th</sup> November 2000. The main objective of the census was to determine the size of the population, its composition and distribution, levels and trends of fertility, mortality, information on housing, economic activity and migration. This was the fourth census in the history of census undertaking in Zambia. The other three censuses were carried out in 1969, 1980 and 1990.

This publication is one of the specialized reports produced by the Central Statistical Office (CSO). It presents an analysis of the Migration and Urbanisation trends on data collected from the population. Another series of nine provincial and national level reports for different topics have also been produced in addition to the Housing Report.

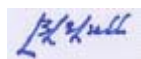
The census was preceded by a mapping exercise that was launched in 1998 for the purpose of up-dating the maps in readiness for the census. A pilot census was also conducted in order to test the data collection instruments and computer data capturing system. The 2000 Census was using scannable questionnaires for the first time. Therefore, the procedures for collecting and entering data into the computer were completely new and inevitably required a pilot. An evaluation exercise called the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) was also conducted in order to assess the quality of the census.

A census of population is a massive and costly exercise involving nearly everybody in the country. The 2000 census operations were undertaken with the use of Grade 11 pupils as enumerators and primary school teachers as supervisors. Professionals from within Central Statistical Office (CSO) and other Government Departments were recruited as Master Trainers. I wish to thank all these and also wish to thank the people of Zambia for cooperating in providing the valuable information asked of them.

My sincere gratitude go to co-operating partners namely the British Government, the Japanese Government, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), The Norwegian Government, the Dutch Government, the Finnish Government, the Danish Government, the German Government, the University of Michigan, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Canadian Government for providing financial, material and technical support which created an enabling environment for CSO to carryout such an important exercise.

I also wish to express my gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Zambia for funding the census and providing the mandate to carry out the census. Special thanks go to the CSO Census Secretariat and all other CSO professionals for their commitment in ensuring that census activities run accordingly from start to finish.

Finally, I wish to thank everyone that contributed directly or indirectly, but not mentioned above, to the success of the census and in the publication of this report. The statistical data obtained from the 2000 census is massive and rich allowing for extensive use and application. As such, what is contained in the report is not the whole but only a very small portion. I urge all of the census data users to feel free and request the CSO for any data not found in this publication but was collected in the Census.



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Lusaka, Zambia  
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Zambia's population has a long history of mobility associated with different ethnic groups. The rural economies practiced in pre-colonial times involving hunting, gathering and shifting cultivation entailed movement from place to place. With the development of economic centres internal migration and immigration became more pronounced. Census data provides information on the trends of people's movements for the period 1969 to 2000.

### **Migration Trends 1969- 2000**

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

### **Inter-censal Net-migration 1990-2000**

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

### **Lifetime Migration**

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

### **Inter Provincial Migration Links**

All provinces have migration links but the strength or volume of the flows varies amongst provinces. Central Province has strong links with the Copperbelt, Lusaka and Southern provinces. A total of 192,088 people in Central Province came from these provinces. Notable links to the Copperbelt are from Northern (83,404) and Luapula (58,328). Flows from Central, Eastern and Lusaka provinces accounted for 259,443 of the total population for Copperbelt Province in 2000. Links with Lusaka Province are strongest from Copperbelt Province (133,632) followed by Eastern Province (108,234) and Southern Province with 77,988. Eastern Province has strong ties with Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces. The two contributed 38,981 and 50,544 in-migrants to Eastern Province. The reverse of these flows shows a similar pattern. For instance, people born on the Copperbelt but living in Luapula Province were 51,716 while those in Northern Province born on the Copperbelt were 74,697. The weakest migration links are between Western and Luapula Province where only 613 people born in Luapula Province lived in Western Province and 677 people born in Western Province lived in Luapula Province.

Migrants from the Copperbelt account for at least five percent of the population in Central, Luapula, Lusaka and Northern provinces. People born in Southern Province but living in Central Province accounted for seven percent of the total provincial population. Other major contributions are observed in Eastern Province where migrants from Lusaka made up four percent of the province's population. Overall, there is a decline in the percentage of population living in the most urbanised provinces from the rural provinces although the volume of flows still remains high in absolute terms.

## Lifetime In-migration

Data on lifetime in-migration has shown that in major urban provinces, the contribution of in-migrants to the total population has been declining during the two inter-censal periods 1980-1990 and 1990-2000. Copperbelt Province had the largest decline from 36 percent to 22 percent in the respective years. Only Eastern Province showed a positive trend from seven percent in 1980 to 10 percent in 2000. Despite the decline in-migration to Lusaka Province remained the highest at 37 percent in 2000. In-migration to Southern Province declined by two percent between 1980 and 2000.

## Lifetime Out-migration

Out-migration increased from the Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces between 1980 and 2000. In 1980 Copperbelt Province lost 14 percent of its population due to out-migration and this increased to 21 percent and 28 percent in 1990 and 2000 respectively. Lusaka's loss increased from 14 percent in 1980 to 16 percent in 2000. Notable declines are observed in Eastern and Northern provinces where out-migration fell from 34 percent in 1980 to 23 percent and 26 percent in 1990 and 2000, respectively. This further declined to 15 percent and 18 percent in 1990 and 2000, respectively. The high incidence of out-migration from the most urbanised provinces reflects the poor state of the economy that is not attracting in-migration.

## Lifetime Net-Migration

Lusaka province had the highest net inflow of close to 0.28 million people followed by Central Province with 0.15 million people. Copperbelt Province experienced a net loss of 0.09 million people followed by Northern Province with 0.08 million. Other significant net losses were experienced in Eastern and Southern Provinces where each province lost close to 0.06 million people. Central and Lusaka provinces are the only provinces that had a positive net-migration effect in all census years indicating that they are predominantly areas of in-migration.

## Characteristics of Migrants and Immigrants

**Education:** Migrants with the highest education made up seven percent of all migrants to Lusaka Province followed by Copperbelt with four percent. Fifty percent of migrants to North-Western Province had no education. Migrants with primary education were highest in all provinces at 30 percent except for North Western that had 15 percent only.

**Working and Non-Working:** The proportions of working migrants are highest in the 20-29 age group. Twenty percent of migrants in this age group were working at National Level. Central, Lusaka and Southern provinces had at least 20 percent of migrants working in the same age group. A general decline is observed up to the 45–49 age group but slightly picks up in the 50+ ages. Among non-working migrants, high percentages are observed in the 15-19 age group (school going age). Twenty two percent of the migrants in the 20–24 age group were not working.

**Occupation:** Migrants with an occupation in agriculture, fisheries and animal husbandry accounted for the high percentages in all provinces compared to other occupations. In Eastern Province they accounted for 46 percent followed by Luapula at 39 percent and Western with 36 percent. Migrants with professional and technical training were significant in the Copperbelt and Lusaka where they made up four percent of the total migrants. Migrants with the sales occupation were well represented in all provinces with Luapula and Northern Provinces having the highest percentage of seven and six percent, respectively for both sexes.

**Immigrants Occupation:** Twenty seven percent of immigrants to Zambia had professional or technical training of various types followed by those in agriculture and fisheries at 18 percent. At Provincial Level, these were highest in Eastern (69 percent), Luapula (48 percent) and Northern (27 percent). Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces are main destinations for immigrants with professional and technical skills, 32 percent and 26 percent, respectively.

## Urbanisation

Urban population growth has declined between 1969 and 2000. The 1969-1980 inter-censal period saw urban population grow at an annual rate of seven percent per annum but declined to only three percent between 1980 and 1990. The rate further declined to only 1.4 percent per annum in the period up to 2000. Urbanisation accelerated in the 1969-1980 period with population living in urban centres increasing from 29.4 percent in 1969 to 39.9 percent in 1980. It remained at 39 percent in 1990 but declined to 36 percent in 2000.

At Provincial Level, Northern Province had the highest growth rate of 3.4 percent between 1990 and 2000. A significant drop in growth rates was recorded in Central Province; from 3.9 percent to 0.9 percent in 1980-1990 and 1990-2000 inter-censal periods, respectively. Zambia's urban population is unevenly distributed with only two provinces Copperbelt and Lusaka accounting for the highest concentration that makes up 69.1 percent of the total urban population. Of the two provinces, the urban population in Copperbelt Province declined from 62 percent in 1969 to 46 percent in 1980. Further decline was recorded in 1990 and 2000 censuses to 42 percent and 35.9 percent, respectively.

# CHAPTER 1

## MIGRATION

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### 1.0 Introduction

Migration is one of the three components of population dynamics in an area, the others being fertility and mortality. Migration can be a major component of population change at every administrative level such as districts and provinces and may affect age specific, gender and social economic groups. By definition, migration is “ a form of geographic or spatial movement involving a change of residence between clearly defined geographic units” (Shryock, H.S., et al 1976:374). It is the movement of people from place to place across some administrative boundaries for the purpose of changing their previous place of residence.

This chapter is aimed at giving highlights of the Census 2000 findings with regard to internal and international movements of people. It also gives highlights on the urbanisation trends as revealed by the census. Comparisons between censuses have been done in order to reveal trends. However, the period of major focus is from 1980-2000 although comparisons have been done for the 1969 Census where significant differences occur with the current data.

### 1.1 Migration Types

There are two types of migration: Internal and International migration.

**Internal Migration:** this refers to changes of residence within a nation and is defined in terms of residential movements across boundaries that are often taken as the boundary or minor divisions of the province or district of a country (Kpedekpo, 1982). Movements that do not result in crossing boundaries are termed as mobility.

**International Migration:** refers to changes of residence involving crossing a national boundary. Migration arise primarily for economic reasons although other factors such as social unrest in a particular country may lead to people moving out of that country.

Both internal and international migration arise primarily for economic reasons. People migrate, ultimately, to improve their economic well being. Internal migration takes place largely, in response to regional imbalances within a country (Adepoju, 1984). International migration to a large extent signifies inequality in development, employment opportunities, income and living conditions between countries. Wars and civil strife in countries play important roles in influencing emigration.

### 1.2 Concepts and Definitions

**Migrant:** is a person who changes his usual place of residence by crossing an administrative boundary and residing in a new area for a period of not less than six months or intends to stay in the new area for a period not less than six months.

**Emigrant and Immigrant:** These concepts relate to international migration. They refer to persons migrating away from and into a given country, respectively.

**In-migrant and out-migrant:** These concepts are associated with internal migration. An in-migrant is a person who comes to live in an area by crossing an administrative boundary inside the same country. An out-migrant is a person who leaves an administrative area to live in another administrative area of the same country.

**Net-Migration:** The balance between in-migration and out-migration. According to the direction of the balance, it may be characterized by net in-migration or net out-migration when the flow is in, it is indicated by a plus (+) sign and when the flow is out, the balance is indicated by a minus (-) sign (Shryock., 1976).

**Net-migrants:** The summation of in-migrants and out-migrants gives net-migrants.

Net-migration for any area is the sum of the total in-and-out movements (migration) for the area within the interval of study.

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

**Migration Flows/Links:** A group of migrants having a common origin and destination in a given migration period.

### 1.3 Data Sources and Measures for Migration

Data on migration is obtained from four census questions: Place of birth, Place of residence 12 months before census, place of residence at the time of census and the duration of residence in the current place of residence. The concept of residence referred above means the actual place at which an individual is interviewed and the place one was 12 months before enumeration (de facto method).

Migration is measured by a series of indices, ratios or rates just like the other components of population growth fertility and mortality. Four types of migration rates are commonly used:

- In-migration rate,  $I/P$ ;
- Out-migration rate,  $O/P$ ;
- Net-migration rate,  $\frac{I-O}{P}$
- Gross migration rate,  $\frac{I+O}{P}$

Where  $I$  = the number of in-migrants

$O$  = the number of out-migrants

$P$  = the population of the area at the time of enumeration

### 1.4 Historical Background

The people of Zambia have a long history of mobility associated with the settling in of different ethnic groups and the rural economies that involved hunting, gathering and shifting cultivation (CSO, 1995). With the start of the colonial period that was associated with economic development, the levels of mobility increased. This was highly due to the development of economic centres or urban areas with economic opportunities that encouraged rural-urban movements. Colonial policies of land alienation and population growth led to rural- rural movements in search of areas where land was plentiful (Priestely and Greening, 1959; Kubinda, 1983). With the attainment of independence in 1964 and the removal of colonial restrictions on movements, migration became more pronounced mainly to areas along the old line-of-rail especially the Copperbelt where the mining industry provided employment.

Four types of peoples' movements are associated with the Zambian population.

**Rural to Urban:** This involves movements of people from rural areas to economic centers or urban centers.

**Urban to Rural:** This involves movements of people from urban areas to rural areas.

**Rural to Rural Migration:** Refers to movements of people from rural areas to other rural administrative areas.

**Urban to Urban migration:** Refers to movements of people from one urban administrative area to another.

## INTER-CENSAL NET-MIGRATION

---

### 2.0 Introduction

The response to the question on place of birth divides the population into two major components; those enumerated in the place of birth or non-migrants and those enumerated outside the place of birth or migrants. From such information, it is possible to estimate the migration flows into and out of any administrative area of a country. With reference to place of birth data, three migration indices are derived namely lifetime in-migration, out-migration and net-migration. These are lifetime indices representing surviving persons who have migrated out of the district of birth and return migrants. These indices do not measure movements that occurred over a given period of time. In order to estimate the movements that occurred over time the inter-censal net-migration methodology has been used for the period 1990-2000.

### 2.1 Methodology

To estimate inter-censal net-migration for an administrative area we subtract the place of birth information for the earlier census from that of the latter census. However, this method is subject to basic errors caused by mortality, return migration and multiple movements. Errors caused by mortality are the most serious and if estimates are made without corrections, all those among the in-migrants and non-migrants who die in the inter-censal period will appear as migrants. To refine data, taking into consideration mortality corrections, the place of birth data has to be tabulated by age and sex for successive census and appropriate survival ratios used. The ratio represents the probability that individuals in the same birth cohort will still be alive 10 years later. This method involves applying the survival ratio for the province/nation to the base year resident population of an administrative area to obtain the expected population at the end of the inter-censal period. The resulting difference between the expected population and the enumerated population at the time of the second census is attributed to migration.

**Example:** *If it is known that the cohort of 10-14 year old females enumerated in Lusaka in 1980 had a survival ratio of 0.80262 during the inter-censal period, then, multiplying the number of persons in 1980 by the survival ratio yields the expected number of persons in 1990. The expected number is  $45,698 \times 0.80262 = 36,678$ , and the difference between the enumerated population in 1990 (69,561) and the expected (36,678) equals the number of migrants 32,883.*

The procedure described above assumes that both censuses had the same coverage and that there was no age mis-reporting. These requirements are not met in most populations and hence the estimation of migrants is given with inherent errors. If the more recent census is over enumerated or under enumerated to a greater degree than the earlier one, in-migrants will be overestimated and underestimated, respectively (Arriaga; et al, 1994). Furthermore, this procedure does not estimate the migration of children born during the inter-censal period. The young children are assumed to migrate with their parents.

Data presented in this chapter shows inter-censal net-migration numbers and rates at national (rural/urban) and provincial level for the inter-censal periods 1990-2000. To obtain the annual net-migration rate for the inter-censal period, the net-migrants were divided by ten and the result divided by the mid-point population (1995) for the 1990 and 2000 census for each cohort using the Age Interpolation Software called AGEINT. The rates presented in this chapter are annual. To obtain the overall inter-censal net-migration rates you multiply the given rates by 10.

### 2.2 Rural and Urban Inter-censal Net-migration Trends, Zambia, 1990-2000

The data in Table 2.1 and 2.2 show that in-migration to the rural areas was more prominent while out-migration was dominant in urban areas. For rural Zambia, out-migration is observed in the younger age group 15 to 29 years. In-migration to rural areas is more pronounced in the 35 - 59 age group with male in-migration being more than that of females.

**Table 2.1: Estimated Inter-censal Net-Migration Rates by Age and Sex, Zambia Rural 1990-2000**

Age Group	Net-migrants			Total Net-migration Rate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	44,000	23,815	20,185	0.9	0.9	0.8
10-14	30,541	22,859	7,681	4.4	6.5	2.3
15-19	-731	473	-1,204	-0.1	0.2	-0.4
20-24	-11,303	-14,145	2,842	-2.4	-6.7	1.1
25-29	-1,714	-8,175	6,461	-0.5	-4.9	3.4
30-34	17,330	5,633	11,697	6.3	4.3	8.2
35-39	20,087	7,692	12,395	10.0	8.3	11.5
40-44	22,962	11,178	11,785	12.9	14.3	11.9
45-49	22,580	12,576	10,004	15.6	19.5	12.5
50-54	18,332	11,789	6,543	13.3	19.8	8.4
55-59	12,663	9,377	3,286	12.0	18.4	6.0
60-64	9,517	8,451	1,066	9.7	18.0	2.1
65+	4,059	7,373	-3,314	2.2	7.3	-4.0

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

The table on urban net-migration shows a reverse of the trends observed in Table 2.1. Overall, there has been net out-migration from urban areas at an annual rate of at least one person per thousand migrants for both sexes. Female out-migration rates are higher than those of males in the 35 to 49 age groups while males dominate in the latter age groups except in the 65 and above category where net in-migration for females was recorded.

**Table 2.2: Estimated Inter-censal Net-Migration Rates by Age and Sex, Zambia Urban 1990-2000**

Age Group	Net-migrants			Total Net-migration Rate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	-44,317	-23,971	-20,236	-1.4	-1.5	-1.3
10-14	-30,546	-22,860	-7,686	-7.3	-11.3	-3.5
15-19	783	-1,157	1,940	0.2	-0.6	0.9
20-24	11,226	12,865	-1,640	3.3	8.0	-0.9
25-29	1,632	7,880	-6,248	0.6	5.9	-4.5
30-34	-17,468	-5,337	-12,131	-8.4	-4.9	-12.1
35-39	-20,073	-7,451	-12,622	-13.2	-9.2	-17.6
40-44	-22,956	-10,627	-12,329	-19.4	-16.3	-23.2
45-49	-22,568	-12,154	-10,414	-26.9	-25.2	-29.2
50-54	-18,340	-11,281	-7,059	-29.8	-31.2	-27.8
55-59	-12,659	-8,888	-3,770	-33.9	-39.9	-25.1
60-64	-9,525	-8,054	-1,471	-36.3	-56.0	-12.4
65+	-5,633	-6,303	2,233	-14.5	-30.3	12.5

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

### 2.3 Inter-censal Net-migration Trends by Province 1990-2000

For easy analysis of inter-censal net-migration patterns, Zambia's provinces have been grouped into the predominantly rural and urban provinces. Provinces that are more rural are Eastern, Luapula, Northern, North Western and Western. Central, Copperbelt, Lusaka and Southern are more urbanised provinces.



**Table 2.3: Estimated Inter-censal Net-Migration Rates by Age and Sex, Central Province, 1990 -2000**

Age Group	Net-migrants			Total Net-migration Rate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	24,879	12,028	12,851	2.9	2.8	3.0
10-14	13,214	7,084	6,130	11.2	12.0	10.4
15-19	7,387	4,447	2,940	7.0	8.6	5.5
20-24	-237	502	-739	-0.3	1.3	-1.7
25-29	-1,885	-1,486	-399	-2.9	-4.8	-1.2
30-34	-1,104	-1,229	125	-2.2	-4.9	0.5
35-39	-118	-788	670	-0.3	-4.3	3.8
40-44	1,059	319	740	3.5	2.1	5.0
45-49	1,157	386	771	4.9	3.2	6.7
50-54	1,525	728	797	7.5	7.2	8.0
55-59	1,253	768	485	8.1	9.2	6.9
60-64	1,149	701	449	9.2	10.4	7.7
65+	1,256	596	882	5.7	4.6	9.7

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

The pattern revealed by the rural and urban analysis are reflected at provincial level as well. Of the urbanized provinces, net out-migration was more prominent on the Copperbelt and Southern provinces, refer to Table 2.4 and Table 2.10, respectively. For Copperbelt Province, out-migration was at a rate of 137 migrants per thousand migrants while Southern Province had an inter-censal rate of 25 migrants per thousand for both sexes.

Out-migration from Copperbelt and Southern provinces was recorded for all age groups except in the older age group for Southern Province. Lusaka (Table 2.7) and Central provinces (Table 2.3) had a net rate of 60 and 29 migrants per thousand migrants for both sexes, respectively. These provinces had in-migration in the 10-19 age group. Central Province only experienced net out-migration in the 20-39 age group while out-migration from Lusaka Province was more pronounced in the age groups after 35-39 years.

**Table 2.4: Estimated Inter-censal Net-Migration Rates by Age and Sex, Copperbelt Province, 1990-2000**

Age Group	Net-migrants			Total Net-migration Rate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	-206,039	-112,418	-93,621	-13.7	-14.8	-12.6
10-14	-27,667	-15,882	-11,785	-13.5	-15.8	-11.3
15-19	-29,569	-14,213	-15,356	-15.4	-15.3	-15.4
20-24	-28,239	-10,459	-17,780	-17.9	-13.8	-21.6
25-29	-28,256	-13,642	-14,614	-23.1	-22.5	-23.6
30-34	-24,415	-13,849	-10,566	-25.3	-27.4	-22.9
35-39	-16,246	-9,248	-6,998	-22.1	-23.7	-20.3
40-44	-13,008	-7,512	-5,496	-22.5	-23.6	-21.0
45-49	-12,680	-7,530	-5,150	-29.1	-29.8	-28.2
50-54	-9,634	-6,125	-3,510	-28.9	-30.8	-26.1
55-59	-6,961	-5,223	-1,738	-32.8	-40.6	-20.8
60-64	-5,699	-4,807	-893	-37.1	-54.3	-13.7
65+	-3,664	-3,929	265	-18.6	-29.8	3.0

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

When compared to the 1980-1990 inter-censal period, a similar pattern is observed for these provinces. Central and Lusaka provinces had net in-migration rates of 20 and 31 migrants per 1000 migrants during the inter-censal period. Out-migration was recorded for Copperbelt and Southern Provinces at 29 and one per thousand migrants, respectively (CSO, 1995).

**Table 2.5: Estimated Inter-censal Net-Migration Rates by Age and Sex, Eastern Province, 1990-2000**

Age Group	Net-migrants			Total Net-migration Rate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	-2,102	-1,517	-585	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
10-14	-5,677	-962	-4,715	-3.9	-1.3	-6.6
15-19	-8,798	-4,117	-4,681	-6.8	-6.4	-7.2
20-24	-4,248	-3,468	-780	-4.2	-7.2	-1.4
25-29	-726	-2,803	2,077	-0.9	-7.3	4.9
30-34	1,554	-32	1,586	2.5	-0.1	5.1
35-39	2,381	1,082	1,299	5.2	4.9	5.4
40-44	2,112	1,404	708	5.4	7.9	3.4
45-49	2,792	1,886	906	8.6	12.7	5.2
50-54	2,905	1,604	1,301	9.5	12.2	7.5
55-59	2,202	1,441	762	9.6	13.3	6.2
60-64	1,657	1,125	532	7.6	11.3	4.5
65+	1,784	1,323	420	4.4	6.3	2.1

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

The highest incidences of out-migration from the Copperbelt Province may be due to the impact of economic recession that has hit the mining industry that has resulted into job cuts and closure of some industries thereby creating unemployment. This is a phenomenon that was observed in the mid 1970s when copper prices fell on the world market and eventually led to a decline in copper production that in turn affected employment growth.

On the other hand, in-migration into Central and Lusaka Provinces can be attributed to people settling in for agriculture in Central Province and a diversified economy in Lusaka Province, respectively. The drought and fatal cattle diseases that have been ravaging the Southern Province have altered the agricultural life of the people in the province, hence, the migration to Central Province where weather patterns are relatively stable.

**Table 2.6: Estimated Inter-censal Net-Migration Rates by Age and Sex, Luapula Province, 1990-2000**

Age Group	Net-migrants			Total Net-migration Rate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	41,777	24,399	17,378	6.8	7.8	5.4
10-14	6,954	4,144	2,810	8.3	9.7	6.8
15-19	6,625	2,730	3,895	8.8	7.6	9.9
20-24	771	-1,222	1,993	1.3	-4.8	6.2
25-29	2,331	1,555	777	5.2	7.3	3.3
30-34	7,269	5,045	2,224	19.6	27.2	11.9
35-39	5,659	3,377	2,282	20.2	24.9	15.8
40-44	4,733	2,805	1,928	19.7	24.6	15.2
45-49	3,375	2,296	1,079	17.6	24.7	10.9
50-54	2,916	1,910	1,006	17.0	23.4	11.1
55-59	1,652	1,161	491	13.1	17.6	8.2
60-64	1,257	988	269	11.3	17.2	5.0
65+	-144	-389	-1,377	-0.8	-3.8	-17.6

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table 2.7: Estimated Inter-censal Net-Migration Rates by Age and Sex, Lusaka Province, 1990-2000**

Age Group	Net-migrants			Total Net-migration Rate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	70,108	35,327	34,781	5.9	6.0	6.0
10-14	1,262	-1,844	3,106	0.8	-2.6	4.0
15-19	12,563	4,930	7,633	8.9	7.4	10.1
20-24	38,751	20,596	18,155	28.6	32.1	25.5
25-29	37,177	24,381	12,796	33.7	43.3	23.6
30-34	6,559	5,838	721	7.8	12.8	1.9
35-39	-3,291	-722	-2,569	-5.7	-2.3	-9.9
40-44	-5,702	-3,224	-2,478	-13.1	-13.0	-13.2
45-49	-6,332	-4,483	-1,849	-20.8	-25.5	-14.4
50-54	-4,916	-3,897	-1,019	-21.9	-30.0	-10.8
55-59	-2,820	-2,283	-537	-19.9	-26.9	-9.4
60-64	-2,589	-2,314	-275	-26.3	-42.3	-6.3
65+	-1,474	-1,652	1,098	-10.2	-20.5	17.2

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Of the predominantly rural provinces, three provinces namely; Luapula, Northern and North Western had positive net-migration rates of 68, 62 and 84 persons per 1,000 migrants (Tables 2.6, 2.8 and 2.9) respectively, during the entire inter-censal period. For North-western Province, in-migration was positive in all age groups while Northern Province had out-migration in the 20-29 age group only. The rates are a continuation of the trends observed during the 1980-1990 inter-censal period when these provinces had a positive in-migration rates (CSO 1995).

**Table 2.8: Estimated Inter-censal Net-Migration Rates by Age and Sex, Northern Province, 1990-2000**

Age Group	Net-migrants			Total Net-migration Rate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	64,122	36,971	27,151	6.2	7.3	5.2
10-14	7,912	5,281	2,631	5.6	7.4	3.8
15-19	10,585	3,783	6,802	8.3	6.3	10.2
20-24	-1,653	-3,531	1,878	-1.8	-8.5	3.7
25-29	-422	89	-511	-0.6	0.3	-1.3
30-34	9,383	6,107	3,276	16.7	21.7	11.7
35-39	9,871	5,738	4,133	23.3	27.9	19.0
40-44	6,976	4,358	2,618	20.0	26.5	14.3
45-49	6,564	3,992	2,572	22.4	28.7	16.7
50-54	5,990	3,635	2,355	22.4	29.6	16.3
55-59	3,787	2,756	1,031	18.6	26.1	10.4
60-64	2,908	2,403	505	16.3	26.4	5.7
65+	2,732	2,363	-141	8.7	13.0	-1.1

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

The positive net-effect in these provinces is mainly due to return migrants from the Copperbelt Province. Traditionally, Luapula, Northern and North-western Provinces have been the major suppliers of workers in the mining industry in the Copperbelt. With redundancies that have been associated with the period up to 2000, the number of retirees migrating to their provinces of origin may have increased. This explains the high rates in the older age groups. In addition, the fishing industry in Luapula could have contributed to in-migration to the province.

**Table 2.9: Estimated Inter-censal Net-Migration Rates by Age and Sex, North Western Province, 1990-2000**

Age Group	Net-migrants			Total Net-migration Rate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	39,371	22,706	16,665	8.4	9.8	6.9
10-14	6,027	3,320	2,707	9.8	10.7	8.8
15-19	6,876	3,358	3,518	12.2	12.2	12.2
20-24	4,344	2,164	2,181	10.2	11.0	9.5
25-29	2,711	331	2,379	8.2	2.2	13.3
30-34	4,743	2,182	2,560	18.7	18.0	19.2
35-39	3,853	2,304	1,549	20.4	26.2	15.4
40-44	3,605	2,112	1,493	22.4	29.0	16.9
45-49	3,302	2,046	1,257	24.3	33.4	16.8
50-54	1,955	1,565	390	15.9	27.9	5.8
55-59	1,004	1,085	-81	10.5	22.7	-1.7
60-64	1,175	1,110	65	12.3	23.8	1.3
65+	124	1,130	-1,354	0.6	10.3	-16.6

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Western Province (Table 2.11) experienced high rates of out-migration in the 15-29 age group while low rates of in-migration were recorded in the older age groups except the 65+ age group that had out-migration. Eastern Province (Table 2.5) had a similar pattern of out-migration in the young age groups. This is expected since people of this age have just come out of school and college and are keen to seek employment in urban areas. Since males are more likely to migrate than females, this explains why male migration rates in most age groups are higher than those of females.

**Table 2.10: Estimated Inter-censal Net-Migration Rates by Age and Sex, Southern Province, 1990-2000**

Age Group	Net-migrants			Total Net-migration Rate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	-26,699	-15,952	-10,211	-2.5	-3.1	-1.9
10-14	-3,609	-2,072	-1,537	-2.5	-2.8	-2.1
15-19	-4,953	-1,096	-3,858	-3.8	-1.7	-5.9
20-24	-3,654	-866	-2,788	-3.5	-1.8	-5.1
25-29	-4,987	-3,882	-1,105	-6.4	-10.2	-2.7
30-34	-3,627	-3,238	-389	-6.0	-10.7	-1.3
35-39	-2,607	-1,983	-624	-6.1	-9.5	-2.9
40-44	-1,649	-1,491	-158	-4.7	-8.9	-0.9
45-49	21	73	-53	0.1	0.6	-0.4
50-54	-1,432	-668	-764	-6.3	-6.2	-6.4
55-59	-594	-465	-129	-3.5	-5.5	-1.5
60-64	132	-33	165	0.9	-0.5	2.2
65+	261	-232	1,029	1.0	-1.6	8.4

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table 2.11: Estimated Inter-censal Net-Migration Rates by Age and Sex, Western Province, 1990-2000**

Age Group	Net-migrants			Total Net-migration Rate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	-7,098	-1,934	-5,164	-1.0	-0.6	-1.4
10-14	1,615	948	666	1.8	2.1	1.5
15-19	-691	191	-882	-0.8	0.5	-2.1
20-24	-5,822	-3,707	-2,115	-9.7	-14.0	-6.4
25-29	-5,933	-4,537	-1,396	-12.8	-22.1	-5.4
30-34	-356	-822	467	-1.0	-5.0	2.3
35-39	498	235	263	1.8	2.0	1.7
40-44	1,867	1,221	646	7.2	11.7	4.2
45-49	1,787	1,326	460	8.6	15.2	3.9
50-54	679	1,243	-564	3.3	14.6	-4.7
55-59	468	757	-289	3.0	10.5	-3.5
60-64	5	825	-820	0.0	11.0	-9.9
65+	-1,215	385	-1600	-3.8	2.2	-10.9

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

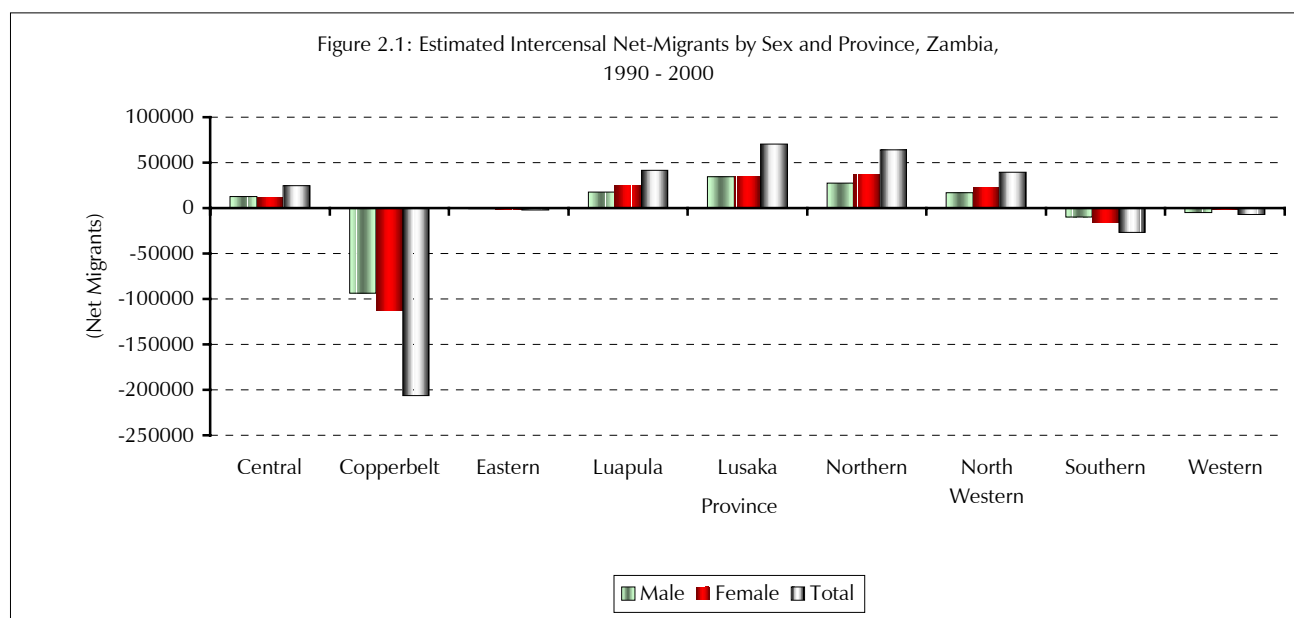
In the study of inter-censal net-migration, it is necessary to express the importance of net-migration as a component of population growth. Table 2.12 shows the contribution of net-migrants to total population growth for provinces and rural/urban for Zambia. At national level, net-migrants to rural areas accounted for one percent of the total population while out-migration from urban areas reduced population by nearly 1.5 percent for both sexes. At provincial level, Copperbelt had the highest out-migration percentage of 14 percent followed by North-western at 8.3 percent with in-migration for both sexes. Males and females contributed 15 percent and 13 percent, respectively to total population loss for the Copperbelt Province. Other provinces with negative contribution are Eastern, Southern and Western. Net-migrants to Luapula, Lusaka and Northern provinces accounted for at least six percent of the total population.

**Table 2.12: Estimated Inter-censal Net-Migrants Contribution to Total Population Growth 1990-2000**

Province	Mid Point Population 1990-2000			Net-migrants			percent		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Zambia Rural	2,512,459	2,655,522	5,167,981	23,815	20,185	44,000	1.0	0.7	0.9
Zambia Urban	1,552,736	1,561,358	3,114,094	-23,971	-20,236	-44,317	-1.5	-1.3	-1.4
Central	427,090	425,698	852,788	12028	12851	24879	2.8	3.0	2.9
Copperbelt	758,650	741,965	1,500,615	-112418	-93621	-206039	-14.8	-12.6	-13.7
Eastern	548,553	571,941	1,120,494	-1517	-585	-2102	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Luapula	312,464	324,327	636,791	24399	17378	41777	7.8	5.4	6.6
Lusaka	589,867	580,035	1,169,902	35327	34781	70107	6.0	6.0	6.0
Northern	508,890	526,176	1,035,066	36971	27151	64122	7.3	5.2	6.2
North Western	231,156	242,506	473,662	22706	16665	39370	9.8	6.9	8.3
Southern	515,499	531,493	1,046,992	-15952	-10211	-26163	-3.1	-1.9	-2.5
Western	322,880	356,623	679,503	-1934	-5164	-7098	-0.6	-1.4	-1.0

Sources: 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

A graphic representation of net-migrants is shown in Figure 2.1. From the graph it is evident that Copperbelt Province had a comparatively large number of out-migrants of above 200,000 people. Among the provinces that had a net gain, Lusaka and Northern had relatively higher numbers.



**Sources:** 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

The observed patterns of migration during the 1990-2000 inter-censal period is supported by some economic indicators that have been analysed for the 2000 Census. Employment opportunities play an important role in determining the migration trends in the country. According to economic data on the census, Table 2.13, the unemployment rates in urban areas have increased from 16.1 percent in 1990 to 26.5 percent in 2000 while rural unemployment rates have shown a decline from 14.4 percent in 1990 to 6.6 percent in 2000. The observed net out-migration rates in urban areas and in-migration to rural areas is a reflection of the deteriorating employment opportunities in urban area and an increase in agricultural related employment opportunities in rural areas.

**Table 2.13: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Residence, 1990 and 2000**

Residence	Sex	1990	2000
Zambia	Total	15.0	12.9
	Male	14.1	14.1
	Female	16.7	11.3
Rural	Total	14.4	6.6
	Male	14.8	7.8
	Female	13.7	5.0
Urban	Total	16.1	26.5
	Male	12.9	25.2
	Female	24.5	29.2

**Sources:** 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

At provincial level, Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces recorded an increase in unemployment rates between 1990 and 2000. Copperbelt Province recorded an increase in unemployment rates from 16.6 percent in 1990 to 23.9 percent in 2000 while Lusaka Province recorded an increase of 10 percentage points from 13.7 percent in 1990 to 23.7 percent in 2000. Predominantly rural provinces have shown a decline in unemployment rates indicating that more people migrating from urban areas are taking up jobs mostly in the agriculture sector. The high incidence of out-migration observed for the Copperbelt Province is also supported by the fact that the mining industry has not been performing well as evidenced by the decline in the labour force employed by the mining industry. In 1990 the mining industry employed 3.4 percent of the total labour force in the country but this declined to 1.3 percent in 2000. Agriculture on the other hand recorded an increase from 42 percent in 1990 to 71.6 percent in 2000. (Refer to the Economic characteristics Chapter of the National Report).

**Table 2.14 Trends in Unemployment Rates by Sex and Province, 1990 and 2000**

Province	1990			2000		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Central	15.3	13.9	18.0	12.1	12.9	10.9
Copperbelt	16.6	13.7	24.6	24.4	23.9	25.4
Eastern	10.6	11.8	9.0	4.8	5.9	3.4
Luapula	14.5	13.6	16.0	6.7	7.1	6.2
Lusaka	13.7	11.0	20.5	26.0	24.2	30.0
Northern	14.3	14.9	13.3	6.2	7.2	5.0
North Western	17.7	19.0	15.8	7.3	8.8	5.6
Southern	15.3	14.2	17.4	16.1	16.8	14.9
Western	21.1	21.6	20.8	5.1	6.0	4.2
Zambia	15.0	14.1	16.7	12.9	14.1	11.3

Sources: 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

Employment in the agricultural sector has led to drops in unemployment rates in rural provinces (refer to Table 2.14). Significant drops are in Eastern Province (from 10.6 percent in 1990 to 4.8 percent in 2000), Northern Province (from 14.3 percent in 1990 to 6.2 percent in 2000 and Western Province (21.1 percent in 1990 to 5.1 percent in 2000). Such economic scenarios give an indication why inter-censal net-migration shows in-migration to rural areas and out-migration in urban areas. Data on lifetime migration flows (Chapter 3) have also shown an increase in the volume of the urban population out-migrating from the more urbanised provinces to rural provinces where there are employment opportunities in the agricultural sector.

Non-agricultural industries have lost manpower during the 1990s while agriculture has gained. This suggests that the majority of retrenchees and retirees migrating from urban areas have taken up agriculture. The industrial distributions of workers reveal that the unpaid family workers increased from 71.4 percent in 1990 to 91.4 percent in 2000. The self-employed work force increased from 65.1 percent in 1990 to 76.7 percent in 2000. It should be noted that the majority of these classes of employment are in the agriculture sector.

## 2.4 Summary

The general pattern of movement in Zambia during the 1990-2000 inter-censal period has been one of high net out-migration from urban areas and in-migration to rural areas. The incidence of out-migration is a carry over from the previous inter-censal period, 1980-1990, when similar patterns were observed. Historically, copper mining has been attracting wage labour since the turn of the century. However, a comparison with the present day migration patterns shows that this trend is getting less and less significant. The high out-migration rates from the Copperbelt Province are a result of the fall in the copper mining industry that forms the economic base of the province. The economy has been characterized by recession since the mid 1970s that has resulted in slow growth of employment opportunities.

Commercial farming and in-migration of people seeking wage employment on commercial farms or those engaging in agriculture could have led to the net in-migration in Central Province while the drought situation in Southern Province could have led to most peasant farmers migrating to Central Province and other Copperbelt Province rural districts. The opportunities of fishing in Luapula Province could have led to in-migration although return migration from the Copperbelt Province and other urban districts account for the in-migration to this province and also to Northern and North Western provinces. It suffices to say that the inter-censal migration patterns revealed by this analysis are a reflection of local soils and environmental conditions as well as economic prospects of each province.

## CHAPTER 3

# LIFETIME MIGRATION

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### 3.0. Introduction

Estimates of lifetime internal migration that occurred in Zambia up to the 2000 Census are presented in this section. From the migration questions two tables of migration are generated which show:

- the population of each district or province by birth and residence, and
- the population of each district or province of residence 12 months before the census.

The first table identifies lifetime migrants and non-migrants within the present district or province. The second table identifies people who moved in the last 12 months prior to the census. This chapter has been arranged to first show the general trends of migration from the 1980 census to 2000 and later give the actual lifetime migration trends and their effect on district and province populations. Migration rates are given later in the chapter together with current migration.

### 3.1 Internal Migration Trends 1969, 1980 1990 and 2000

The trends revealed by Table 3.1 shows that there has been an upward increase in the total number of people involved in-migration in the country. A total of 0.74 million population or 20 percent of the 1969 population was involved in migration. In 1980 a total of 1.18 million people were enumerated in areas where they were not born. This figure increased to 1.44 million and 1.68 million in 1990 and 2000, respectively.

**Table 3.1: Percentage of Migrants to Total Population by Census Year 1969, 1980 1990 and 2000**

Census Year	Total Population	Migrants	Percent of Total
1969	3,759,320	740,658	19.7
1980	5,430,313	1,180,414	21.8
1990	7,198,864	1,441,359	20.0
2000	9,204,850	1,679,624	18.2

Sources: 1969, 1980, 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

However, if we take the proportion of migrants to the total national population for the census years, there is a relative decline in the proportion of people involved in-migration. In 2000, only 18.2 percent of people were involved in-migration compared to 21.8 percent in 1980. The percentage for 2000 Census represents a decline of about 1.8 percentage points to that of 1990. The reduction in the percentage can be attributed to the fact that the economy of the country does not have the pull effect that was characteristic of the period from independence to 1980. The decline in the economic performance of the mine industry that begun in the mid 1970s can be sighted as a major factor that has led to a decline in internal movements.

In analysing internal migration, it is important to establish which provinces predominantly lose population to other provinces. This can give an indication of economic imbalances within a country. Table 3.2 shows the percentage of out-migrants to the total population of each province by census year. The table below indicates that Northern Province had the highest incidence of out-migration accounting for 23 percent of its population having moved out of the province in 1980. This steadily rose to 27.3 percent in 1990 and sharply declined to 17.3 percent in 2000.



**Table 3.2: Percentage of Out-migrants to Total Province Population by Census Year, 1969, 1980, 1990 and 2000**

Province	1969	1980	1990	2000
Central	15.9	19.4	21.8	18.6
Copperbelt	14.3	22.8	18.0	26.8
Eastern	26.2	20.9	26.9	14.5
Luapula	21.5	20.4	23.1	19.8
Lusaka		20.2	20.4	21.4
Northern	25.4	23.0	27.3	17.3
North Western	22.5	20.3	24.0	14.3
Southern	13.7	16.0	16.4	16.3
Western	14.5	15.9	16.9	12.8

**Sources:** 1969, 1980, 1990 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing

The least incidences of out-migration are observed in Western and Southern Provinces. Although the percentages for these provinces increased since 1969 they still remain low compared to other provinces. Amongst the most urbanised provinces, Copperbelt experienced a decline from around 23 percent to 18 percent during the 1980 and 1990 censuses. However, the incidence of out-migration increased by eight percentage points to 26.8 percent in 2000. Overall, there has been a decline in the percentage of out-migrants in all provinces except Copperbelt and Lusaka during the 1990 and 2000 Censuses.

### 3.2 Lifetime Migration and Population Growth

Table 3.3 shows the proportion of lifetime migrants to the total population of various provinces and districts. The table shows the total number of people by sex born outside the district and province of birth as well as the percentage contribution to population growth. In interpreting this table, one needs to be cautious with the districts that were created after 1990. These districts may look as if they attract a lot of migrants while the people did not move but were only affected by the physical boundary demarcation. From the table, it is evident that there is a high proportion of people born outside the area of enumeration in both provinces and district. At district level, notable proportions are in the most urbanised districts where percentages are as high as 54 percent in Kalulushi for both sexes.

**Table 3.3: Percentage of Population Born Outside Area of Enumeration by Sex, Province and District, 2000**

Province/District	2000 Population			Lifetime Migrants			Proportion to Total Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Central</b>	<b>961,288</b>	<b>479,952</b>	<b>481,336</b>	<b>359,033</b>	<b>179,984</b>	<b>179,049</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>37.2</b>
Chibombo	226,393	112,733	113,660	88,177	43,873	44,304	38.9	38.9	39.0
Kabwe	170,387	84,041	86,346	76,460	37,835	38,625	44.9	45.0	44.7
Kapiri Mposhi	184,429	92,139	92,290	89,737	45,139	44,598	48.7	49.0	48.3
Mkushi	101,992	51,302	50,690	32,685	16,998	15,687	32.0	33.1	30.9
Mumbwa	148,079	73,516	74,563	48,456	24,147	24,309	32.7	32.8	32.6
Serenje	130,008	66,221	63,787	23,518	11,992	11,526	18.1	18.1	18.1
<b>Copperbelt</b>	<b>1,527,294</b>	<b>764,550</b>	<b>762,744</b>	<b>578,142</b>	<b>293,351</b>	<b>284,791</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>37.3</b>
Chililabombwe	66,692	33,767	32,925	27,521	14,235	13,286	41.3	42.2	40.4
Chingola	164,964	82,643	82,321	58,600	29,554	29,046	35.5	35.8	35.3
Kalulushi	70,656	35,632	35,024	38,661	19,711	18,950	54.7	55.3	54.1
Kitwe	362,423	180,865	181,558	130,595	65,638	64,957	36.0	36.3	35.8
Luanshya	144,009	72,449	71,560	55,119	28,023	27,096	38.3	38.7	37.9
Lufwanyama	59,863	30,145	29,718	22,818	12,059	10,759	38.1	40.0	36.2
Masaiti	90,711	45,795	44,916	32,072	16,612	15,460	35.4	36.3	34.4
Mpongwe	59,483	29,958	29,525	22,805	12,001	10,804	38.3	40.1	36.6
Mufulira	137,272	68,253	69,019	48,304	24,171	24,133	35.2	35.4	35.0
Ndola	371,221	185,043	186,178	141,647	71,347	70,300	38.2	38.6	37.8
<b>Eastern</b>	<b>1,226,767</b>	<b>597,526</b>	<b>629,241</b>	<b>202,602</b>	<b>98,831</b>	<b>103,771</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>
Chadiza	79,230	39,019	40,211	11,079	5,269	5,810	14.0	13.5	14.4
Chama	69,294	32,952	36,342	9,518	4,644	4,874	13.7	14.1	13.4
Chipata	342,924	168,403	174,521	64,797	31,781	33,016	18.9	18.9	18.9
Katete	179,739	87,791	91,948	26,183	12,340	13,843	14.6	14.1	15.1
Lundazi	221,947	107,748	114,199	25,301	12,528	12,773	11.4	11.6	11.2
Mambwe	44,828	22,001	22,827	12,610	6,350	6,260	28.1	28.9	27.4
Nyimba	65,511	31,615	33,896	15,226	7,486	7,740	23.2	23.7	22.8
Petauke	223,294	107,997	115,297	37,888	18,433	19,455	17.0	17.1	16.9
<b>Luapula</b>	<b>729,828</b>	<b>355,827</b>	<b>374,001</b>	<b>149,420</b>	<b>74,336</b>	<b>75,084</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>20.1</b>
Chiengi	78,903	38,370	40,533	14,141	6,891	7,250	17.9	18.0	17.9
Kawambwa	96,331	46,869	49,462	16,927	8,384	8,543	17.6	17.9	17.3
Mansa	172,399	84,330	88,069	41,643	20,644	20,999	24.2	24.5	23.8
Milenge	25,850	12,621	13,229	5,347	2,703	2,644	20.7	21.4	20.0
Mwense	100,390	48,606	51,784	17,046	8,490	8,556	17.0	17.5	16.5
Nchelenge	106,254	52,645	53,609	31,884	15,990	15,894	30.0	30.4	29.6
Samfya	149,701	72,386	77,315	22,432	11,234	11,198	15.0	15.5	14.5
<b>Lusaka</b>	<b>1,341,167</b>	<b>672,087</b>	<b>669,080</b>	<b>578,514</b>	<b>293,570</b>	<b>284,944</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>42.6</b>
Chongwe	122,840	61,790	61,050	56,925	29,056	27,869	46.3	47.0	45.6
Kafue	142,744	72,262	70,482	87,710	44,749	42,961	61.4	61.9	61.0
Luangwa	18,371	9,144	9,227	3,901	1,978	1,923	21.2	21.6	20.8
Lusaka	1,057,212	528,891	528,321	429,978	217,787	212,191	40.7	41.2	40.2

**Source:** 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table 3.3: Percentage of Population Born Outside Area of Enumeration by Sex, Province and District, 2000 (Cont'd)**

Province/District	2000 Population			Lifetime Migrants			Proportion to Total Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Northern</b>	<b>1,174,316</b>	<b>573,347</b>	<b>600,969</b>	<b>244,495</b>	<b>119,798</b>	<b>124,697</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>20.7</b>
Chilubi	60,532	28,653	31,879	7,522	3,720	3,802	12.4	13.0	11.9
Chinsali	118,928	58,501	60,427	19,901	9,937	9,964	16.7	17.0	16.5
Isoka	92,180	44,477	47,703	13,775	6,470	7,305	14.9	14.5	15.3
Kaputa	82,688	40,914	41,774	14,694	7,312	7,382	17.8	17.9	17.7
Kasama	164,408	80,620	83,788	49,289	24,254	25,035	30.0	30.1	29.9
Luwingu	72,233	35,781	36,452	12,351	6,313	6,038	17.1	17.6	16.6
Mbala	139,720	68,203	71,517	20,816	10,050	10,766	14.9	14.7	15.1
Mpika	136,161	66,786	69,375	32,994	16,566	16,428	24.2	24.8	23.7
Mporokoso	71,143	35,040	36,103	12,563	6,198	6,365	17.7	17.7	17.6
Mpulungu	61,746	30,112	31,634	15,507	7,450	8,057	25.1	24.7	25.5
Mungwi	105,374	50,780	54,594	29,453	14,216	15,237	28.0	28.0	27.9
Nakonde	69,203	33,480	35,723	15,630	7,312	8,318	22.6	21.8	23.3
<b>NorthWestern</b>	<b>539,822</b>	<b>265,084</b>	<b>274,738</b>	<b>104,061</b>	<b>50,938</b>	<b>53,123</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>
Chavuma	27,837	13,485	14,352	3,379	1,569	1,810	12.1	11.6	12.6
Kabompo	66,173	32,221	33,952	14,797	7,182	7,615	22.4	22.3	22.4
Kasempa	49,112	24,008	25,104	9,722	4,792	4,930	19.8	20.0	19.6
Mufumbwe	40,876	20,000	20,876	18,990	9,290	9,700	46.5	46.5	46.5
Mwinilunga	113,722	55,978	57,744	8,305	4,035	4,270	7.3	7.2	7.4
Solwezi	181,930	90,018	91,912	42,291	20,909	21,382	23.2	23.2	23.3
Zambezi	60,172	29,374	30,798	6,577	3,161	3,416	10.9	10.8	11.1
<b>Southern</b>	<b>1,132,810</b>	<b>553,657</b>	<b>579,153</b>	<b>287,042</b>	<b>141,273</b>	<b>145,769</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25.2</b>
Choma	193,246	93,501	99,745	36,567	17,566	19,001	18.9	18.8	19.0
Gwembe	31,373	15,108	16,265	4,181	2,062	2,119	13.3	13.6	13.0
Itezhi-Tezhi	41,013	20,713	20,300	18,933	9,692	9,241	46.2	46.8	45.5
Kalomo	155,900	75,324	80,576	36,926	17,460	19,466	23.7	23.2	24.2
Kazungula	62,971	30,963	32,008	21,380	10,677	10,703	34.0	34.5	33.4
Livingstone	94,404	46,811	47,593	46,108	23,225	22,883	48.8	49.6	48.1
Mazabuka	195,223	97,518	97,705	51,478	26,614	24,864	26.4	27.3	25.4
Monze	155,154	75,281	79,873	27,505	12,695	14,810	17.7	16.9	18.5
Namwala	76,896	37,061	39,835	20,233	9,360	10,873	26.3	25.3	27.3
Siavonga	53,580	26,196	27,384	12,469	6,183	6,286	23.3	23.6	23.0
Sinazongwe	73,050	35,181	37,869	11,262	5,739	5,523	15.4	16.3	14.6
<b>Western</b>	<b>708,133</b>	<b>336,260</b>	<b>371,873</b>	<b>135,110</b>	<b>63,938</b>	<b>71,172</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>
Kalabo	108,404	49,871	58,533	9,476	4,397	5,079	8.7	8.8	8.7
Kaoma	148,699	70,866	77,833	48,408	22,505	25,903	32.6	31.8	33.3
Lukulu	61,166	29,244	31,922	9,230	4,103	5,127	15.1	14.0	16.1
Mongu	152,686	73,374	79,312	32,161	15,663	16,498	21.1	21.3	20.8
Senanga	103,627	49,194	54,433	16,374	7,771	8,603	15.8	15.8	15.8
Sesheke	71,129	34,769	36,360	11,281	5,675	5,606	15.9	16.3	15.4
Shangombo	62,422	28,942	33,480	8,180	3,824	4,356	13.1	13.2	13.0

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Most of the Copperbelt Province districts have high proportion of migrants which are above 38 percent. Kabwe and Lusaka districts had at least 44 percent and 40 percent of both sexes, respectively. Of the rural districts, Mufumbwe had the highest proportion of 46 percent followed by Kaoma with 30 percent for both sexes. The least proportions of less than 8.7 percent and 7.3 percent are in Kalabo and Mwinilunga districts, respectively.

At provincial level, Lusaka, Copperbelt and Central provinces had the highest proportion of above 37 percent for both sexes while the least is observed in Western Province with only 19 percent for both sexes. A comparison with the 1990 data, Table 3.4, shows that there has been a general increase in the proportion of out born population in all provinces. Notable increases are in Western and Southern provinces where the proportion in 2000 increased by 11 percentage points followed by Luapula and Northern provinces with seven percentage points. Of the urbanised provinces, Lusaka had the highest percentage point increase of nine for both sexes. Central Province had the least increase of five percentage points for both sexes. The male proportions are dominantly higher than for females.

**Table 3.4: Percentage of Population Born Outside Area of Enumeration by Sex, Province, 1990**

Province	1990 Population			Lifetime Migrants			Proportion of Total Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Central	720,627	358,396	362,231	228,753	117,723	111,030	31.7	32.8	30.7
Copperbelt	1,427,545	721,507	706,038	427,577	227,672	199,905	30.0	31.6	28.3
Eastern	965,967	466,264	499,703	118,539	59,264	59,275	12.3	12.7	11.9
Luapula	525,160	252,852	272,308	70,835	35,375	35,460	13.5	14.0	13.0
Lusaka	1,069,776	494,884	492,222	440,449	228,039	212,410	41.2	46.1	43.2
Northern	855,177	413,268	441,909	109,914	54,806	55,108	12.9	13.3	12.5
North Western	387,552	185,038	202,514	52,886	26,223	26,663	13.6	14.2	13.2
Southern	907,150	443,315	463,835	122,256	65,167	57,089	13.5	14.7	12.3
Western	606,813	282,053	324,760	53,599	25,693	27,906	13.8	9.1	8.6

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing

The proportions revealed by Table 3.4 are a reflection of the economic development pattern where the major economic activities have been confined only to three provinces namely Copperbelt, Lusaka and Central. For a long time, these have been the destination places for any one seeking employment in the country. Of the predominantly rural districts, prospects of agriculture have contributed to the high influx of migrants especially in Central Province. Similarly, viable industries such as the Nakambala Sugar Estate in Mazabuka District and the tourism industry in Livingstone District account for high proportions in these districts.

### 3.3 Lifetime Inter-Provincial Migration Flows

Cross-tabulating province of birth by province of enumeration helps to identify provinces that have strong and weak migration links. Only flows of above 35,000 people have been considered for analysis. Reading the table (Table 3.5) across rows shows the number of in-migrants to the province of residence while reading down the columns indicate the number of out-migrants from provinces of birth. In terms of in-migration, Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Northern and Southern had major flows of above 35,000 migrants.

**Table 3.5: Inter-Provincial Lifetime Migration Flows, 2000**

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

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Central Province has strong links from Copperbelt, Lusaka and Southern provinces. The total flows from these provinces amounted to 192,088 people. Two provinces, Copperbelt and Lusaka had major flows from five provinces. For Copperbelt Province, notable flows were from Northern (83,404) and Luapula Provinces (58,328). A combination of other major flows from Central, Eastern and Lusaka Provinces accounted for 259,443 of the total population of the Copperbelt Province.

For Lusaka Province, of the five major flows, the largest was from Copperbelt (133,632) followed by Eastern (108,234) and Southern at 77,988 migrants. Other flows from Central and Northern Provinces accounted for 120,255 people of Copperbelt Province total population.

Eastern Province has strong links with Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces, which contributed 38,981 and 50,544 migrants to Eastern Province, respectively. Luapula, Northern and Southern provinces, only had one major link to the Copperbelt Province (for both Luapula and Northern Provinces) and Lusaka, respectively. A total of 51,716 and 74,697 people of Luapula and Northern Provinces respectively, were born on the Copperbelt. People living in Southern Province born in Lusaka were 35,537. Western Province has the least contacts with Luapula Province where only 613 of the people born in Luapula reside in Western Province.

A comparison with the 1990 (Table 3.6) and 1980 (Table 3.7) shows a similar pattern although the volumes of flows were slightly less than the 35,000 cut off for analysis. Copperbelt Province had strong links with Central, Eastern, Luapula and North-western provinces with flows of above 35,000 while Lusaka had strong ties with Central, Northern and Southern provinces. Central Province only had a major link with the Copperbelt Province in 1980.

**Table 3.6: Inter-Provincial Lifetime Migration Flows, 1990**

Place of Residence	Place of Birth									Total Born in Zambia
	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	N/Western	Southern	Western	
Central	491,784	52,319	23,580	9,030	34,981	31,593	6,091	41,999	14,593	705,970
Copperbelt	43,142	999,697	51,860	72,434	27,604	105,988	55,929	21,864	13,729	1,392,247
Eastern	6,094	30,704	847,422	1,608	30,916	5,018	1,156	5,624	1,713	930,255
Luapula	2,225	37,338	1,773	454,255	3,467	15,759	845	1,380	677	517,719
Lusaka	41,790	74,455	114,924	16,967	546,623	52,918	11,158	61,257	28,633	948,725
Northern	9,875	58,065	4,613	10,534	11,549	745,004	1,272	4,393	1,567	846,872
N/Western	1,818	19,123	1,372	1,344	2,462	1,681	334,657	2,028	5,275	369,760
Southern	9,600	15,104	13,257	3,688	20,170	7,882	3,679	784,856	38,187	896,423
Western	3,451	7,894	1,518	647	7,088	1,442	5,118	10,528	553,207	590,893
Total	609,779	1,294,699	1,060,319	570,507	684,860	967,285	419,905	933,929	657,581	7,198,864

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing

In 1980, notable population inflows to Copperbelt Province were from Central, Luapula, Northern and North Western provinces. This produced a combined total of 309,965 migrants. Lusaka Province had a total of 231,134 migrants mainly from Eastern, Southern, Northern and Copperbelt provinces.

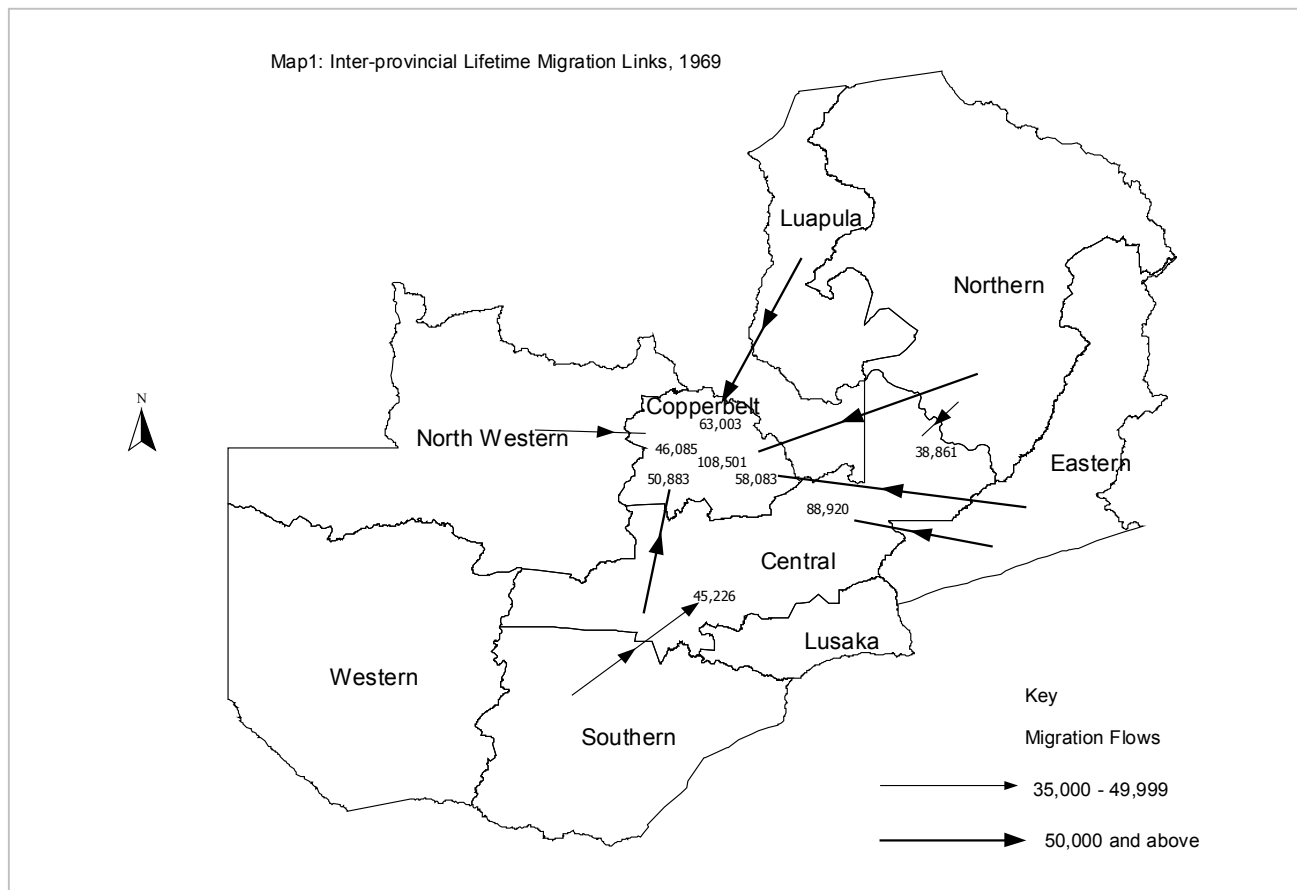
**Table 3.7: Inter-Provincial Lifetime Migration Flows, 1980**

Place of Residence	Place of Birth									Total Born in Zambia
	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	N/Western	Southern	Western	
Central	335,942	32,138	23,415	6,398	21,998	27,555	4,894	26,929	11,108	490,377
Copperbelt	44,725	757,394	64,354	78,558	21,314	126,871	59,811	19,967	15,343	1,188,337
Eastern	3,495	16,277	585,431	1,040	15,540	3,413	714	3,696	1,721	631,327
Luapula	2,036	23,264	1,808	366,378	2,310	14,601	772	1,499	885	413,553
Lusaka	27,810	37,328	106,027	10,567	340,968	41,693	7,064	46,086	22,078	639,621
Northern	5,647	34,174	4,088	9,099	7,425	597,450	1,318	3,104	1,448	663,753
N/Western	1,087	9,707	1,366	1,095	1,304	2,269	262,848	1,756	4,038	285,470
Southern	7,392	9,602	13,525	2,445	13,600	6,347	3,674	563,364	32,616	652,565
Western	1,653	4,120	1,311	611	3,740	1,571	4,648	7,532	440,124	465,310
Total	429,787	924,004	801,325	476,191	428,199	821,770	345,743	673,933	529,361	5,430,313

Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing

In terms of outflows, a reverse of inflows is observed. Central Province lost people to Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces. The major flows from these provinces accounted for 101 913 people. Copperbelt and Lusaka experienced major out-flows to four provinces each. Major losses for the Copperbelt Province were to Central, Eastern, Luapula and Northern provinces giving a combined total of 236,891 out-migrants. Lusaka Province lost a total of 180,063 migrants mainly to Central, Eastern, Copperbelt and Southern provinces. Major losses for Northern Province were to Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces while the only loss for North-western Province was 43,489 people to Copperbelt Province. The strong ties for Southern Province with Central Province and Lusaka province are also evidenced in the major out-flows to these provinces. A similar pattern is observed for out-flows during the 1980 and 1990 Censuses.

The major flows of at least 35,000 migrants have been mapped to show the actual links amongst the provinces. Map 1 represents major flows for 1969, while Map 2, 3 and Map 4 show major flows observed during the 1980, 1990 and 2000 censuses. From the four maps it is evident that Copperbelt Province is the focal area of migration with major links nearly to all provinces. Other strong links are observed between Lusaka, Central and Copperbelt Provinces in 1980 and 1990, respectively.



Source: 1969 Census of Population and Housing

In 1969, eight major flows were recorded. Of these, four were flows of above 50,000 mainly from Luapula, Northern, Eastern and Central Provinces into Copperbelt Province. There were no major out-flows from Copperbelt Province to other provinces. Southern and Northern Provinces had strong links with Central Province. However, it should be noted that no flows/links exist with Lusaka Province because it was part of Central Province in 1969.

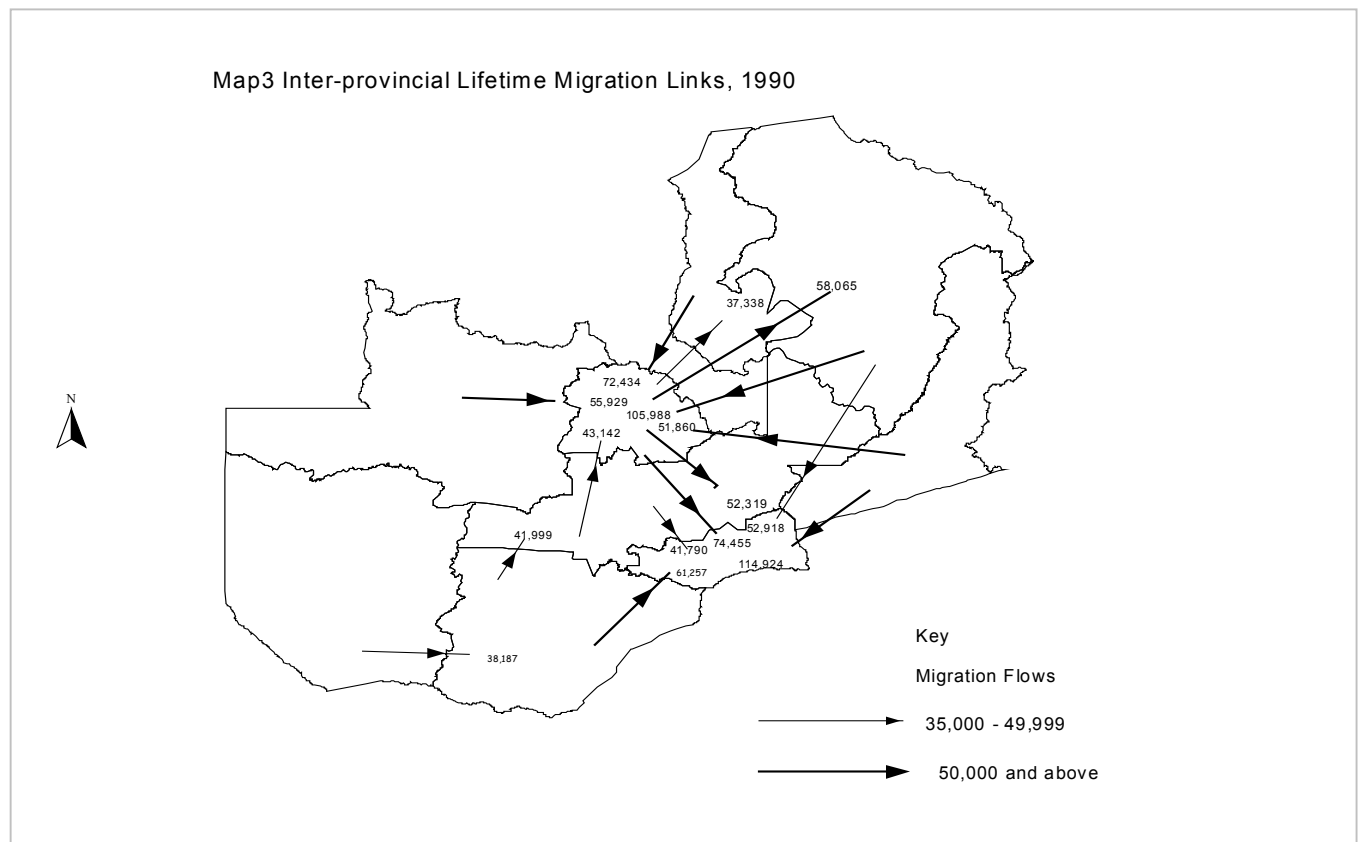
Map2 Inter-provincial Lifetime Migration Links, 1980



Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing

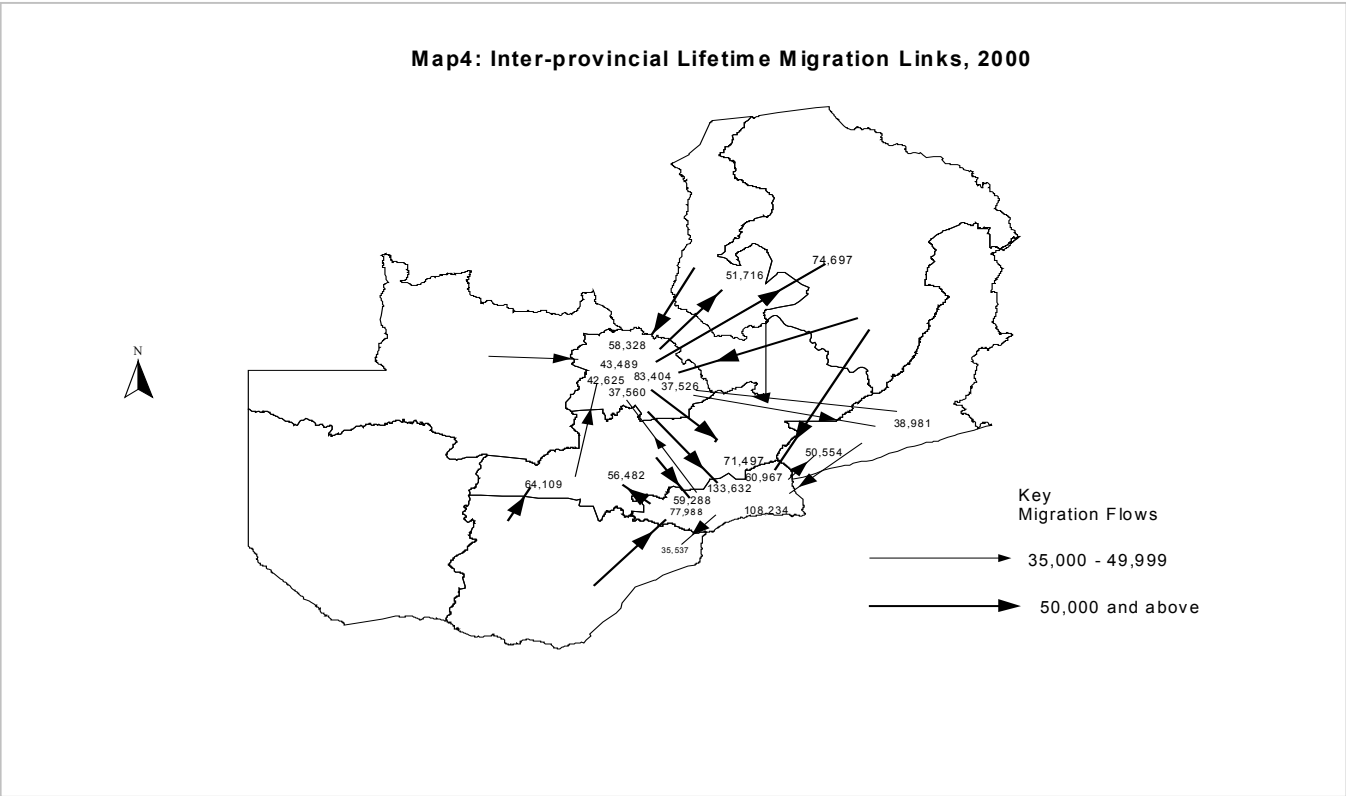
Major flows increased to nine in 1980 with Copperbelt Province receiving five major flows of above 50,000 from Luapula, Northern, North-Western and Eastern Provinces. One major out-flow from the Copperbelt Province was recorded to Lusaka Province. Eastern Province recorded a major flow of above 50,000 to Lusaka Province.

Map3 Inter-provincial Lifetime Migration Links, 1990



Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing

In 1990, the pace of out-migration from Copperbelt Province to other provinces increased. A total of three major out-flows from Copperbelt Province, above 50,000, were recorded to Northern, Central and Lusaka provinces. Other significant flows of above 50,000 were from Southern to Lusaka Province and Eastern Province to Lusaka Province. There were a total of 15 major flows recorded in 1990.



**Source:** 2000 Census of Population and Housing

The 2000 Census recorded 19 major flows of above 35,000. The pattern of flow was the same as in 1990 although there is a noticeable increase in the number of out-migrants from Copperbelt Province to other provinces compared to the 1990 trends. Lusaka Province has become more integrated into the migration links with provinces whose links were not very strong in the previous censuses. Notable links for Lusaka are with Northern, Central and Copperbelt provinces.

In order to show the relative importance of these flows, percentages can be calculated despite the changes in population size of the provinces. The data for the three census years has been grouped so that trends can be easily made. Furthermore, the provinces have been divided into the most urbanised namely, Central, Copperbelt, Lusaka and Southern provinces. The rest of the provinces have been classified as rural.



Province of Residence	Province of Birth											
	Central			Copperbelt			Lusaka			Southern		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Central	80.6	78.2	81.6	4.0	3.5	4.5	5.1	5.1	5.5	4.5	4.0	5.4
Copperbelt	7.1	10.4	5.2	77.2	82.0	73.2	4.0	5.0	3.6	2.3	3.0	2.0
Eastern	1.0	0.8	1.1	2.4	1.8	2.4	4.5	3.6	4.9	0.6	0.5	0.6
Luapula	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.9	2.5	3.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Lusaka	6.9	6.5	7.2	5.8	4.0	8.3	79.8	79.6	78.6	6.6	6.8	6.5
Northern	1.6	1.3	1.6	4.5	3.7	4.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.4
North Western	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Southern	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.4	2.9	3.2	3.4	84.0	83.6	83.7
Western	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1

Sources: 1980, 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

From Table 3.8, Copperbelt Province migration out-flows show that between 1980 and 1990, they relatively declined and increased during the period up to 2000 in all provinces. Notably, flows to Lusaka increased from four percent in 1990 to 8.3 percent in 2000. Flows to Northern and Luapula Provinces from Copperbelt Province show a marginal decline from 1980 to 1990 and a marginal increase in the 1990 to 2000 period.

Flows from Central Province to Copperbelt Province decreased in relative importance from 10.4 percent in 1990 to 5.2 percent in 2000. There were positive increases during the same period in all provinces except Luapula with Lusaka recording high percentages of above five percent. Flows from Lusaka Province have remained relatively stable with notable increase to Eastern Province and a decline to the Copperbelt Province between 1990 and 2000. From Southern Province, flows increased by 1.4 percent into Central Province between 1990 and 2000 inter-censal period. Although flows to Lusaka from Southern Province remain high at above six percent, the trend shows a decline during the same period.

Flows from rural provinces to the Copperbelt increased between 1980 and 1990 in all provinces but declined in all during the 1990 to 2000 period (Table 3.9). Significant declines are evident in flows from Luapula from 16.5 percent in 1990 to 7.8 percent in 2000 and from 15.4 percent to only 6.7 percent from Northern Province. North-western Province flows to Copperbelt Province also show a major decline of about eight percentage points between 1990 and 2000. Further declines are observed in flows to Lusaka Province from Eastern, Northern and Western provinces while marginal increases are observed in Luapula and North-western provinces. Rural/rural flows have remained relatively stable at less than one percent in all provinces.

**Table 3.9: Percent Province of Birth by Province of Residence; Lifetime Migration by Census Year, 1980, 1990 and 2000; Rural Provinces**

Province of Residence	Province of Birth														
	Eastern			Luapula			Northern			North Western			Western		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Central	2.2	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	3.3	3.4	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	2.2	2.1	1.9
Copperbelt	4.9	8.0	2.9	12.7	16.5	7.8	11.0	15.4	6.7	13.3	17.3	8.1	2.1	2.9	1.4
Eastern	79.9	73.1	85.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Luapula	0.2	0.2	0.2	79.6	76.9	85.2	1.6	1.8	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Lusaka	10.8	13.2	8.4	3.0	2.2	2.9	5.5	5.1	4.9	2.7	2.0	2.7	4.4	4.2	3.9
Northern	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	77.0	72.7	82.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Northwestern	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	79.7	76.0	85.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
Southern	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.6	5.8	6.2	4.2
Western	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	84.1	83.1	87.2

Sources: 1980, 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

### 3.4 Contribution of Inter-Provincial Lifetime Migrants to Total Population Growth of Provinces, 1980, 1990 and 2000

Tables 3.10 and 3.11 are designed to show the relative importance of inter-provincial lifetime migration in contributing to the size of the provincial population. For easy of comparisons the provinces have been split into those predominantly urban and rural. Table 3.10 shows that migrants from Copperbelt Province account for the highest proportions of provincial population especially in Central, Luapula, Lusaka and Northern Provinces. At least five percent of the population of these provinces was from the Copperbelt with Central and Luapula having the largest percentages of above seven in 1990 and 2000. The other largest proportion of out-migrants of a province accounting for the population of a province are from Southern to Lusaka and Central provinces. Migrants from Southern Province into Central Province accounted for 5.3 percent and 5.8 percent in 1980 and 1990, respectively. The contribution further rose to 6.8 percent in 2000. Significant contributions are also observed in Eastern Province where migrants from Lusaka Province accounted for four percent of the province's population. The contribution of out-migrants from Central to Copperbelt provinces has been steadily declining from 5.6 percent in 1980 to three percent and 2.8 percent in 1990 and 2000, respectively.

**Table 3.10: Percent Province of Residence by Province of Birth by Census Year; Lifetime Migration, 1980, 1990 and 2000; Urbanized Provinces**

Province of Enumeration	Province of Birth											
	Central			Copperbelt			Lusaka			Southern		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Central	65.3	68.2	71.0	6.3	7.3	7.5	4.3	4.9	5.9	5.3	5.8	6.8
Copperbelt	5.6	3.0	2.8	60.5	70.0	77.7	1.7	1.9	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
Eastern	0.5	0.6	0.7	2.5	3.2	3.2	2.4	3.2	4.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Luapula	0.5	0.4	0.5	5.5	7.1	7.2	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2
Lusaka	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.4	7.5	10.2	49.3	55.4	61.7	6.7	6.2	5.9
Northern	0.8	1.2	1.1	5.1	6.8	6.4	1.1	1.4	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
North western	0.4	0.5	0.9	3.2	4.9	5.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Southern	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	3.1	83.8	86.5	88.5
Western	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.0

Sources: 1980, 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

When comparing the birth class category data for rural provinces across census years (Table 3.11), it is clear that there has been a decline in the percentage of the population living in urbanised provinces from rural provinces. The contribution of migrants from Eastern Province to the total population of Lusaka province fell from 15.3 percent in 1980 to 8.2 percent in 2000 while population from Northern to Copperbelt Province also declined from 10.1 percent in 1980 to 7.4 percent and 5.5 percent in 1990 and 2000, respectively. Migrants from Western to Southern Province accounted for at least 4.9 percent of Southern Province population in 1980. The percentage declined to 4.1 percent and 2.7 percent in 1990 and 2000, respectively.

Overall, the picture revealed by the inter-provincial lifetime migration analysis shows that urban-rural migration is taking dominance over rural-urban migration. The economic recession makes migrating to Copperbelt, Central and Lusaka less attractive than it was in the period after independence. The economic recession has been more pronounced on the mining industry while the diversified economy of Lusaka still exerts an influence in attracting in-migrants.

**Table 3.11: Percent Province of Residence by Province of Birth by Census Year, Lifetime Migration: Rural Provinces, 1980, 1990 and 2000**

Province of Enumeration	Province of Birth														
	Eastern			Luapula			Northern			North Western			Western		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Central	4.6	3.3	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	5.4	4.4	3.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	2.2	2.0	1.4
Copperbelt	5.1	3.6	2.5	6.3	5.1	3.9	10.1	7.4	5.5	4.8	3.9	2.9	1.2	1.0	0.7
Eastern	89.9	87.7	90.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Luapula	0.4	0.3	0.3	87.0	86.5	88.1	3.5	3.0	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Lusaka	15.3	11.6	8.2	1.5	1.7	1.6	6.0	5.4	4.6	1.0	1.1	1.1	3.2	2.9	2.2
Northern	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	88.5	87.1	88.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
North western	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	86.8	86.4	90.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Southern	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	4.9	4.1	2.7
Western	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	90.5	91.2	92.9

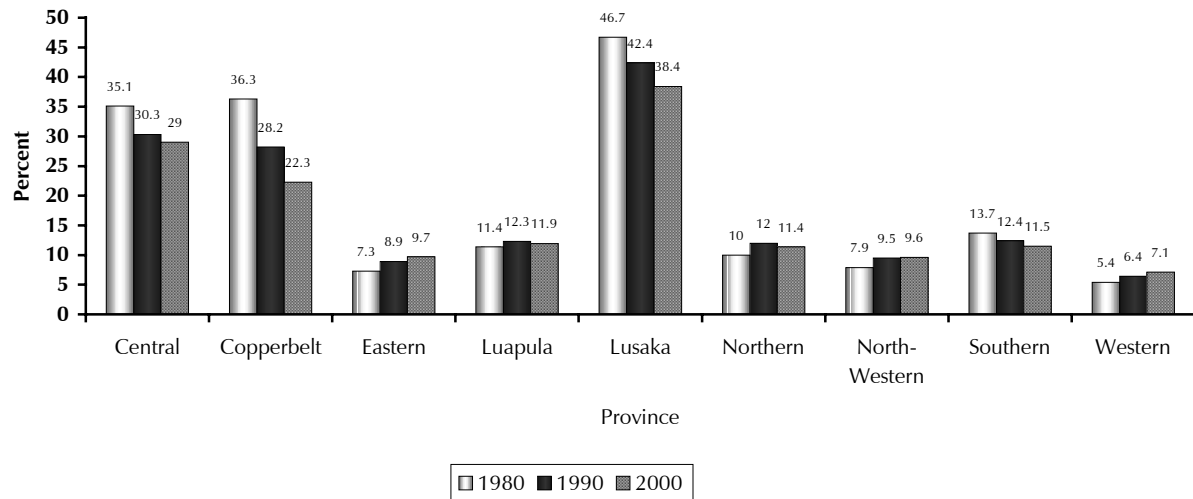
Sources: 1980, 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing.

### 3.5 Lifetime In-migration, Out-migration And Net-migration

The place of birth by place of enumeration tabulation can be used to calculate total flows of lifetime in-migration, out-migration and net-migration, which occurred for each province. The calculations for the respective census years are represented in Figures 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3. From these tables, three figures have been generated to show how much migrants have contributed to the total population for each province over the three census years. Figure 3.1 shows percentage of in-migrants to total population, while Figure 3.2 and 3.3 show out-migrants and net-migrants' contribution, respectively.

Figure 3.1 shows that in the major urban provinces, the contribution of migrants to total population for the provinces has been declining. The largest percentage decline is in Copperbelt Province where there was a difference of 14 percent between 1980 and 2000. The decline in Central Province was marginal while the percentage for Lusaka remain high at 37 percent in 2000. Eastern and Western provinces are the only rural provinces that have shown an increase in the number of in-migrants. Eastern Province percentage rose from seven percent in 1980 to nine percent and 10 percent in 1990 and 2000, respectively. Western Province increased by two-percentage point from five percent in 1980 to seven percent in 2000. Luapula, Northern and North-western Provinces showed an increase during the 1980 and 1990 period for migrants. Slight declines were recorded for Luapula and Northern Provinces for the 1990 and 2000 period. The percentage of North-western Province remained the same for the period 1990 and 2000 when compared to 1980 and 1990 period. In-migration to Southern Province declined by two percent between 1980 and 2000.

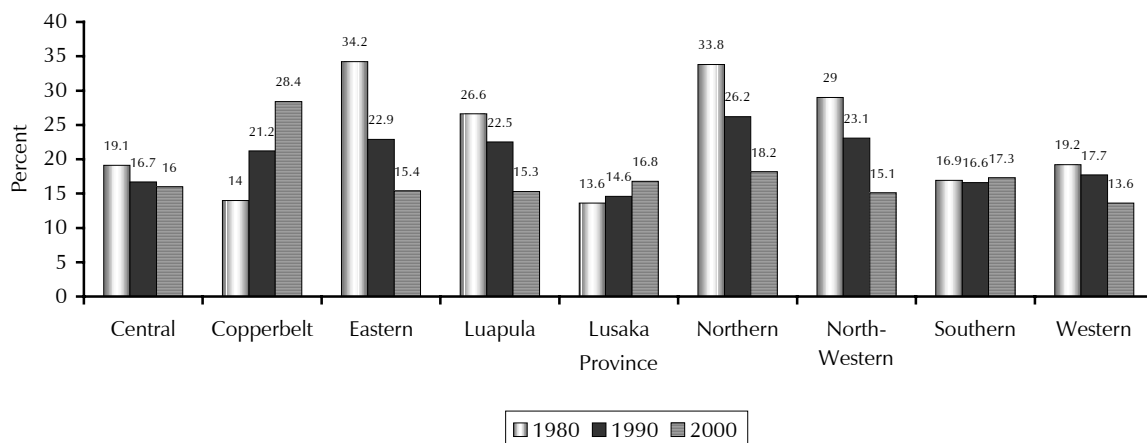
**Figure 3.1: Percentage Contribution of In-Migrants to Total Population of the Province by Census Year, 1980, 1990 and 2000**



Sources: 1980, 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

For out-migrants, Figure 3.2 shows that two provinces, Copperbelt and Lusaka had the percentage increased from 1980 to 2000. In 1980, out-migrants from Copperbelt accounted for 14 percent of the province's population. The pace of out-migration increased leading to a loss of 21 percent and 28 percent of the province's population in 1990 and 2000, respectively. The percentage loss for Lusaka Province increased from 14 percent in 1980 to 16 percent in 2000. Central and Western Provinces experienced steady decline in the percentage of out-migrants from 19 percent each in 1980 to 15 percent and 13 percent in 2000, respectively. Notable declines are observed in Eastern and Northern Provinces whose percentages fell from 34 percent each in 1980 to 23 percent and 26 percent in 1990, respectively. The percentages for out-migration further declined to 15 percent and 18 percent in 2000 for Eastern and Northern Provinces, respectively. Luapula and North-western provinces were next with a high percentage reduction in the contribution of out-migrants after Eastern and Northern Provinces. The loss of population in Southern Province remained relatively stable during the 1980 and 1990 inter-censal periods with a slight gain of one percent during the 1990 and 2000 period.

**Figure 3.2: Percentage Contribution of Out-Migrants to Total Population of the Province by Census Year, 1980, 1990 and 2000**



Sources: 1980, 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

In 2000, the largest net-migration flows were inflows of 0.28 million people into Lusaka Province followed by inflows of about 0.15 million people into Central Province. In 1990, (Table 3.13) net in-flows were recorded in Copperbelt (0.97million), Central (0.96 million) and 0.26 million for Lusaka Province. In 1980 Copperbelt and Lusaka had the highest net inflows of above 0.20 million people. (Refer to Table 3.14)

**Table 3.12: In-Migration, Out-Migration, Net-Migration, Gross Migration and Efficiency Ratios for Lifetime Migration, 2000**

Province	2000 Population	In-Migration		Out-Migration		Net-migration		Gross Migration		Efficiency Ratio
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)/(1)	(4)	(5)=(4)/(1)	(6)=(2)-(4)	(7)=(6)/(1)	(8)=(2+4)	(9)=(8)/(1)	(10) = (7)/(9)
Central	949,454	275,093	28.7	152,248	15.9	<b>122,845</b>	12.8	427,341	44.6	0.3
Copperbelt	1,511,291	336,897	22.1	429,344	28.1	-92,447	-6.1	766,241	50.2	-0.1
Eastern	1,212,436	117,007	9.5	186,469	15.2	-69,462	-5.7	303,476	24.7	-0.2
Luapula	720,629	85,784	11.8	110,303	15.1	-24,519	-3.4	196,087	26.9	-0.1
Lusaka	1,315,975	504,376	37.6	220,650	16.5	283,726	21.2	725,026	54.1	0.4
Northern	1,166,232	132,973	11.3	214,382	18.3	-81,409	-6.9	347,355	29.6	-0.2
N/Western	508,439	48,631	9.0	76,782	14.2	-28,151	-5.2	125,413	23.2	-0.2
Southern	1,128,809	129,566	11.4	195,248	17.2	-65,682	-5.8	324,814	28.7	-0.2
Western	691,585	49,297	7.0	94,198	13.3	-44,901	-6.3	143,495	20.3	-0.3
Total	9,204,850	1,679,624	18.0	1,679,624	18.0	-		3,359,248		

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

In terms of net out-flows, Copperbelt Province experienced a net loss of 0.09 million people in 2000 followed by Northern with 0.08 million people. Other significant net losses were in Eastern and Southern Province that lost close to 0.06 million people each. In 1990, major net losses were recorded in Eastern and Northern provinces that had a total loss of 0.13 million and 0.12 million, respectively. The net loss for these provinces was highest in 1980 (Table 3.14).

**Table 3.13: In-Migration, Out-migration, Net-migration, Gross Migration and Efficiency Ratios for Lifetime Migration, 1990**

Province	1990 Population	In-Migration		Out-Migration		Net-migration		Gross Migration		Efficiency Ratio
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)/(1)	(4)	(5)=(4)/(1)	(6)=(2)-(4)	(7)=(6)/(1)	(8)=(2+4)	(9)=(8)/(1)	(10) = (7)/(9)
Central	705,970	214,186	30.3	117,995	16.7	96,191	13.6	332,181	47.1	0.3
Copperbelt	1,392,247	392,550	28.2	295,002	21.2	97,548	7.0	687,552	49.4	0.1
Eastern	930,255	82,833	8.9	212,897	22.9	-130,064	-14.0	295,730	31.8	-0.4
Luapula	517,719	63,464	12.3	116,252	22.5	-52,788	-10.2	179,716	34.7	-0.3
Lusaka	948,725	402,102	42.4	138,237	14.6	263,865	27.8	540,339	57.0	0.5
Northern	846,872	101,868	12.0	222,281	26.2	-120,413	-14.2	324,149	38.3	-0.4
N/Western	369,760	35,103	9.5	85,248	23.1	-50,145	-13.6	120,351	32.5	-0.4
Southern	896,423	111,567	12.4	149,073	16.6	-37,506	-4.2	260,640	29.1	-0.1
Western	590,893	37,686	6.4	104,374	17.7	-66,688	-11.3	142,060	24.0	-0.5
Total	7,198,864	1,441,359	20.0	1,441,359	20.0	-		2,882,718		

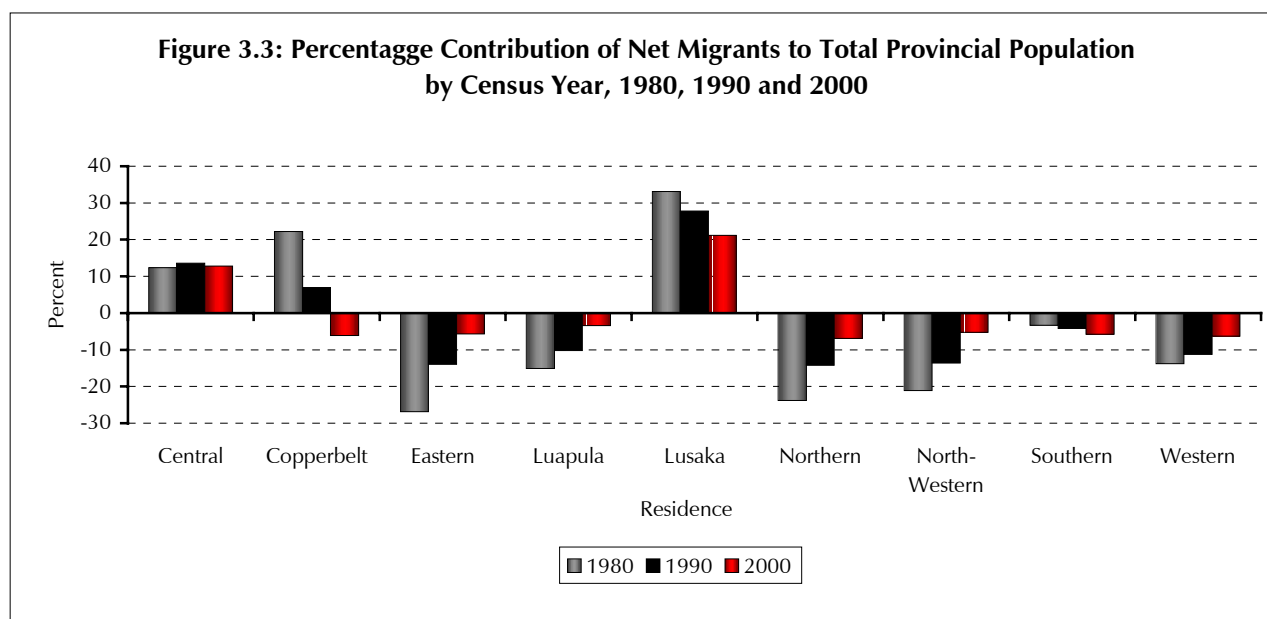
Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing

**Table 3.14: In-Migration, Out-migration, Net-migration, Gross Migration and Efficiency Ratios for Lifetime Migration, 1980**

Province	1980 Population	In-Migration		Out-Migration		Net-migration		Gross Migration		Efficiency Ratio
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		(1)	(3)=(2)/(1)	(4)	(5)=(4)/(1)	(6)=(2)-(4)	(7)=(6)/(1)	(8)=(2+4)	(9)=(8)/(1)	
Central	490,377	154,435	31.5	93,845	19.1	60,590	12.4	248,280	50.6	0.2
Copperbelt	1,188,337	430,943	36.3	166,610	14.0	264,333	22.2	597,553	50.3	0.4
Eastern	631,327	45,896	7.3	215,894	34.2	-169,998	-26.9	261,790	41.5	-0.6
Luapula	413,553	47,175	11.4	109,813	26.6	-62,638	-15.1	156,988	38.0	-0.4
Lusaka	639,621	298,653	46.7	87,231	13.6	211,422	33.1	385,884	60.3	0.5
Northern	663,753	66,303	10.0	224,320	33.8	-158,017	-23.8	290,623	43.8	-0.5
N/Western	285,470	22,622	7.9	82,895	29.0	-60,273	-21.1	105,517	37.0	-0.6
Southern	652,565	89,201	13.7	110,569	16.9	-21,368	-3.3	199,770	30.6	-0.1
Western	465,310	25,186	5.4	89,237	19.2	-64,051	-13.8	114,423	24.6	-0.6
Total	5,430,313	1,180,414	21.7	1,180,414	21.7	-		2,360,828		

Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing

Expressing the net-migrants as a percentage of the total province population shows the net-migration effect on the population of the province. Using this mode of presentation, one can see which provinces are predominantly areas of in-migration and those that are mainly sources of migrants. Figure 3.3 shows Central and Lusaka provinces as the only provinces that had a positive net-effect of migration in the three census years.



Sources: 1980, 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

The net-effect was at 33 percent in Lusaka and this declined to 28 percent and 21 percent in 1990 and 2000. The net in-flow to Central Province increased by two percent from 12 percent in 1980 to 14 percent in 1990 and slipped to 13 percent in 2000. Copperbelt Province had the highest net in-flows in 1980 that made up 22 percent of its population. This drastically declined to only seven percent in 1990 and registered a negative net-effect of six percent in 2000. The rest of the provinces, with the exception of Southern, had a negative net-effect although all of them have been experiencing a steady increase towards positive effects. Eastern Province had the highest negative effect in 1980 where out-migrants made up 27 percent of its population. This has improved over the two census years to only six percent in 2000. Although the net-effect in Southern Province has remained below five percent, out-migration is still more pronounced than in-migration.

### 3.6 Efficiency Ratios

This ratio measures the relative difference between effective addition or loss through migration and overall gross movements. The ratio varies from zero to plus or minus one, and the higher the ratio, the fewer the moves required to produce a given net gain or loss in the population of a given area. The value of one indicates that migration is completely effective or migration is in one direction. A positive symbol indicates that in-migration is dominant and a negative shows out-migration. In 2000 (Table 3.12) Lusaka, Central and Western Provinces had the highest efficiency ratios with in-migration being dominant in the first two provinces while out-migration was higher in Western at 0.3. The ratio was even for Northern, North Western and Southern with a -0.2.

When compared to 1990 (Table 3.13) the ratios in 2000 show a decline in seven provinces. Only Southern Province had an increase from -0.1 to -0.2. The largest decline was in Copperbelt where ratios decreased from 0.1 to -0.1 in the same period. Only Central Province had a stable ratio of 0.3 in 1990 and 2000. Between 1980 and 1990 (Table 3.14), all ratios declined in seven provinces except Southern Province whose ratio remained the same while Central Province's ratio increased from 0.2 to 0.3. From these ratios, it is clear that two provinces Central and Lusaka have remained areas of in-migration while the reverse is true for the Copperbelt. Furthermore, the drop in ratios in most provinces during the period up to 2000 is an indication that migration is stabilizing in the country as rural/urban and urban-rural migration seems to be important.

### 3.7 Lifetime Inter-District Migration Flows

Tabulating inter-district migration data provides a lot of information relating to migration links among districts. The analysis of these links is given to confirm the patterns revealed in the previous analysis of inter-provincial links. Table 1 in Appendix A shows inter-district lifetime migration links among districts.

The first major links observed in this table is a large concentration of migration flows within the province. External flows to the districts for Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces, which are along the line-of-rail provinces, dominate in the cases of out-migration from Eastern and Northern provinces. Generally, where two or more districts are strongly linked by migration, there is reciprocal movements in both directions. This is true of Copperbelt districts that have strong ties in either direction with Northern, Luapula and North Western districts. Almost all districts are strongly linked to the line-of-rail where there are better economic opportunities. Just like in the 1990 Census, districts to the north-east and north-west have strong links with the Copperbelt while Eastern, Central, Southern and Western have strong flows to Lusaka districts. In most of these cases, it appears migrants to the line-of-rail tend to go to areas that are nearest and of the easiest access to the home area. Traditional family links that have been built over the years continue to play an important role in influencing migration patterns among districts.

Table 3.15 shows the migration rates and efficiency ratios derived from the inter-district migration matrix. Caution should be exercised when interpreting this table in districts that were split to create new ones. The most striking feature on this table is the fact that all the districts in the country are experiencing positive ratios indicating that the migration pattern in the country is relatively stable. In the 1990 Census, only Central Province had positive ratios for all districts (CSO: 1995) while in most rural districts, negative ratios were recorded. In the year 2000, the highest ratio of 0.8 was recorded in Kalabo, Gwembe, Zambezi and Mwinilunga districts. These districts were followed by Kawambwa, Luangwa, Isoka, Choma and Mporokoso that had ratios of 0.7. The lowest ratios of 0.1 were recorded in districts that were created from the old ones namely Lufwanyama, Mpongwe, Itezhi-Tezhi, Chibombo, Kapiri Mposhi, etc.

**Table 3.15: Inter-District Lifetime Migration Rates and Efficiency Ratios, 2000**

Province District	2000 Population	In Migrants	Out Migrants	Net Migrants	In-Migration Rate	Out-migration Rate	Net-migration Rate	Gross Migrants	Gross Migration Rate	Efficiency Ratios
<b>Central</b>										
Chibombo	226,393	88,177	9,814	78,363	39.9	35.6	4.3	97,991	44.3	0.1
Kabwe	170,387	76,460	126,910	-50,450	45.9	-28.6	74.5	203,370	120.4	0.6
Kapiri Mposhi	184,429	89,737	12,201	77,536	49.7	43.0	6.6	101,938	56.3	0.1
Mkushi	101,992	32,685	24,957	7,728	33.0	8.6	24.5	57,642	57.5	0.4
Mumbwa	148,079	48,456	31,940	16,516	33.7	12.2	21.6	80,396	55.3	0.4
Serenje	126,008	23,518	30,366	-6,848	19.7	-4.4	24.1	53,884	43.8	0.6
<b>Copperbelt</b>										
Chililabombwe	66,692	27,521	3038,2	-2,861	42.3	-3.3	45.6	57,903	87.8	0.5
Chingola	164,964	58,600	83,063	-24,463	36.5	-13.8	50.4	141,663	86.9	0.6
Kalulushi	70,656	38,661	22,748	15,913	55.7	23.5	32.2	61,409	87.9	0.4
Kitwe	362,423	130,595	181,005	-50,410	37.0	-12.9	49.9	311,600	87.0	0.6
Luanshya	144,009	55,119	85,287	-30,168	39.3	-19.9	59.2	140,406	98.5	0.6
Lufwanyama	59,863	22,818	2,913	19,905	39.1	34.3	4.9	25,731	44.0	0.1
Masaiti	90,711	32,072	4,050	28,022	36.4	31.9	4.5	36,122	40.8	0.1
Mpongwe	59,483	22,805	5,075	17,730	39.3	30.8	8.5	27,880	47.9	0.2
Mufulira	137,272	48,304	91,255	-42,951	36.2	-30.3	66.5	139,559	102.7	0.6
Ndola	371,221	141,647	164,811	-23,164	39.2	-5.2	44.4	306,458	83.6	0.5
<b>Eastern</b>										
Chadiza	79,230	11,079	13,800	-2,721	15.0	-2.4	17.4	24,879	32.4	0.5
Chama	69,294	9,518	8,864	654	14.7	1.9	12.8	18,382	27.5	0.5
Chipata	342,924	64,797	118,532	-53,735	19.9	-14.7	34.6	183,329	54.5	0.6
Katete	179,739	26,182	35,021	-8,839	15.6	-3.9	19.5	61,203	35.1	0.6
Lundazi	221,947	25,301	37,641	-12340	12.4	-4.6	17.0	62,942	29.4	0.6
Mambwe	44,828	12,610	3,302	9,308	29.1	21.8	7.4	15,912	36.5	0.2
Nyimba	65,511	15,226	7,012	8,214	24.2	13.5	10.7	22,238	34.9	0.3
Petauke	223,294	37,888	47,891	-10,003	18.0	-3.5	21.4	85,779	39.4	0.5
<b>Luapula</b>										
Chiengi	78,903	14,141	6,459	7,682	18.9	10.7	8.2	20,600	27.1	0.3
Kawambwa	96,331	16,927	34,422	-17,495	18.6	-17.2	35.7	51,349	54.3	0.7
Mansa	172,399	41,643	57,130	-15,487	25.2	-8.0	33.1	98,773	58.3	0.6
Milenge	25,850	5,347	2,760	2,587	21.7	11.0	10.7	8,107	32.4	0.3
Mwense	100,390	17,046	26,227	-9187	18.0	-8.2	26.1	43,267	44.1	0.6
Nchelenge	106,254	31,884	15,992	15,892	31.0	16.0	15.1	47,876	46.1	0.3
Samfya	149,701	22,432	30949	-8,517	16.0	-4.7	20.7	53,381	36.7	0.6
<b>Lusaka</b>										
Chongwe	122,840	56,925	10,547	46,378	47.3	38.8	8.6	67,472	55.9	0.2
Kafue	142,744	87,710	20,047	67,663	62.4	48.4	14.0	107,757	76.5	0.2
Luangwa	18,371	3,901	8,614	-4,713	22.2	-24.7	46.9	12,515	69.1	0.7
Lusaka	1057,212	429,978	255,580	174,398	41.7	17.5	24.2	685,558	65.8	0.4

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing



**Table 3.15: Inter-District Lifetime Migration Rates and Efficiency Ratios, 2000 (Cont'd)**

Province District	2000 Population	In Migrants	Out Migrants	Net Migrants	In-Migration Rate	Out-migration Rate	Net-migration Rate	Gross Migrants	Gross Migration Rate	Efficiency Ratios
<b>Northern</b>										
Chilubi	60,532	7,522	7,741	-219	13.4	0.6	12.8	15,263	26.2	0.5
Chinsali	118,928	19,901	33,951	-14,050	17.7	-10.8	28.5	53,852	46.3	0.6
Isoka	92,180	13,775	37,412	-23,637	15.9	-24.6	40.6	51,187	56.5	0.7
Kaputa	82,688	14,694	9,903	4,791	18.8	6.8	12.0	24,597	30.7	0.4
Kasama	164,408	49,289	83,700	-34,411	31.0	-19.9	50.9	132,989	81.9	0.6
Luwingu	72,233	12,351	25,665	-13,314	18.1	-17.4	35.5	38,016	53.6	0.7
Mbala	139,720	20,816	44,807	-23,991	15.9	-16.2	32.1	65,623	48.0	0.7
Mpika	136,161	32,994	34,504	-1,510	25.2	-0.1	25.3	67,498	50.6	0.5
Mporokoso	71,143	12,563	26,259	-13,696	18.7	-18.3	36.9	38,822	55.6	0.7
Mpulungu	61,746	15,507	5,415	10,092	26.1	17.3	8.8	20,922	34.9	0.3
Mungwi	105,374	29,453	3,864	25,589	29.0	25.3	3.7	33,317	32.6	0.1
Nakonde	69,203	15,630	12,683	2,947	23.6	5.3	18.3	28,313	41.9	0.4
<b>North Western</b>										
Chavuma	27,837	3,379	4,438	-1,059	13.1	-2.8	15.9	7,817	29.1	0.5
Kabompo	66,173	14,797	16,133	-1,336	23.4	-1.0	24.4	30,930	47.7	0.5
Kasempa	49,112	9,722	17,561	-7,839	20.8	-15.0	35.8	27,283	56.6	0.6
Mufumbwe	40,876	18,990	3,490	15,500	47.5	38.9	8.5	22,480	56.0	0.2
Mwinilunga	113,722	8,305	28,656	-20,351	8.3	-16.9	25.2	36,961	33.5	0.8
Solwezi	181,930	42,291	32,662	9,629	24.2	6.3	18.0	74,953	42.2	0.4
Zambezi	60,172	6,577	29,272	-22,695	11.9	-36.7	48.6	35,849	60.6	0.8
<b>Southern</b>										
Choma	193,246	36,567	88,399	-51,832	19.9	-25.8	45.7	124,966	65.7	0.7
Gwembe	31,373	4,181	13,563	-9,382	14.3	-28.9	43.2	17,744	57.6	0.8
Itezhi-Tezhi	41,013	18,933	2,892	16,041	47.2	40.1	7.1	21,825	54.2	0.1
Kalomo	155,900	36,926	30,075	6,851	24.7	5.4	19.3	67,001	44.0	0.4
Kazungula	62,971	21,380	3,662	17,718	35.0	29.1	5.8	25042	40.8	0.1
Livingstone	94,404	46,108	45,974	134	49.8	1.1	48.7	92,082	98.5	0.5
Mazabuka	195,223	51,478	54,281	-2,803	27.4	-0.4	27.8	105,759	55.2	0.5
Monze	155,154	27,505	76,547	-49,042	18.7	-30.6	49.3	104,052	68.1	0.7
Namwala	76,896	20,233	15,825	4,408	27.3	6.7	20.6	36,058	47.9	0.4
Siavonga	53,580	12,469	10,810	1,659	24.3	4.1	20.2	23,279	44.4	0.5
Sinazongwe	73,050	11,262	10,696	566	16.4	1.8	14.6	21,958	31.1	0.5
<b>Western</b>										
Kalabo	108,404	9,476	38,442	-28,966	9.7	-25.7	35.5	47,918	45.2	0.8
Kaoma	148,699	48,408	22,708	25,700	33.6	18.3	15.3	71,116	48.8	0.3
Lukulu	61,166	9,230	10,295	-1,065	16.1	-0.7	16.8	19,525	32.9	0.5
Mongu	152,686	32,161	60,372	-28,211	22.1	-17.5	39.5	92,533	61.6	0.6
Senanga	103,627	16,374	30,372	-13,998	16.8	-12.5	29.3	46,746	46.1	0.6
Sesheke	71,129	11,281	15,964	-4,683	16.9	-5.6	22.4	27,245	39.3	0.6
Shangombo	62,422	8,180	1,960	6,220	14.1	11.0	3.1	10,140	17.2	0.2

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

### 3.8 Current Migration

The section on current migration provides an analysis of the census question ‘for how long have you been continuously living in this district’. All respondents were asked this question and any change of residence that occurred in the period less than one year before the census count were identified as current migrants. Table 3.16 shows the flows of migrants to various provinces one year before the census. The figures of current migrants have been expressed as a percentage of the total population to show how current migration contributed to total population growth. In 1980 a total of 250,618 migrants were recorded in the entire country making about five percent of the total population. The flows increased during the 1989-1990 period when eight percent of the country’s population was involved in current migration. For the 2000 period both the absolute number and percentage dropped from that of 1990. Only five percent of the population had moved during the one-year period before census. At provincial level Copperbelt, Lusaka and Central had the highest number of migrants during this period before the 2000 Census. Lusaka migrants made up to 6.4 percent of the province population. North-western Province was second with 6.2 percent followed by Copperbelt and Central Provinces at six percent. Luapula Province had the least percentage of three percent. From the table it is evident that current migration was more pronounced during the 1989-1990 period but this declined during the period 1999-2000.

**Table 3.16: Current Migration by Province and Census Year, 1980, 1990 and 2000**

Province	1980 Population	Current Migrants (1979-1980)		1990 Population	Current Migrants (1979-1980)		2000 Population	Current Migrants (1979-1980)	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		1999-2000	Percent
Central	490,377	31,415	6.4	705,970	36,505	5.2	949,454	53,529	5.6
Copperbelt	1,188,337	61,294	5.2	1,392,247	137,881	9.9	1,511,291	85,950	5.7
Eastern	631,327	17,610	2.8	930,255	67,065	7.2	1,212,436	36,122	3.0
Luapula	413,553	18,207	4.4	517,719	19,099	3.7	720,629	18,440	2.6
Lusaka	639,621	54,923	8.6	948,725	112,058	11.8	1,315,975	83,816	6.4
Northern	663,753	20,624	3.1	846,872	69,382	8.2	1,166,232	45,905	3.9
N/Western	285,470	9,320	3.3	369,760	34,050	9.2	508,439	31,661	6.2
Southern	652,565	25,847	4.0	896,423	77,671	8.7	1,128,809	53,736	4.8
Western	465,310	11,378	2.4	590,893	45,455	7.7	691,585	34,861	5.0
Total	5,430,313	250,618	4.7	7,198,864	599,166	8.3	9,204,850	444,020	4.8

Sources: 1980 and 1990 Censuses of Population and Housing

### 3.9 Summary

Data on lifetime migration has shown that there are high percentages of people found in provinces/districts where they were not born. This is more pronounced in the highly urbanized provinces. The net-migration rates indicate that net out-migration has increased in Copperbelt Province while Lusaka and Central Provinces had positive migration in 2000. From the analysis of inter-provincial migration links it is evident that urban to rural migration increased during the period up to 2000 especially from the Copperbelt. The increase of flows from Copperbelt to Lusaka during the 1990 to 2000 inter-censal period shows cases of urban-to-urban migration while flows from Southern Province to Central Province give an indication of rural to rural movements. Generally, rural to rural migration is dominant in districts of provinces classified as rural namely Eastern, Luapula, North-western, Northern and Western.

# INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

## 4.1 Introduction

During all past censuses, a question on the “country of birth” for people born outside Zambia was asked. From this question it is possible to compute the number of immigrants into Zambia for all census years. However, there was no question asked that could have been used to compute the number of those leaving the country.

## 4.2 Immigration Trends 1969-2000

Table 4.1 shows the total number of immigrants by census year. The number of immigrants coming to Zambia has been on the decline since 1980 when they constituted about four percent of the country’s population. This steadily declined to two percent and one percent in 1990 and 2000, respectively.

**Table 4.1: Percentage of Immigrants to Total Population by Census Year, 1969, 1980, 1990 and 2000**

Census Year	Total Population	Immigrants	Percent of Total
1969	3,759,320	238,188	6.3
1980	5,661,800	215,086	4.0
1990	7,383,067	141,395	2.0
2000	9,332,425	92,504	1.0

Sources: 1980, 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

The decline in the number of immigrants to Zambia still can be attributed to the decline in the performance of the economy. During the 1969 Census, Zambia had a total of 238,188 immigrants that made up about six percent of the population. The training of professional staff during the post independence era and the subsequent nationalisation of major industries after 1969 further led to less influx of foreign expatriates to take up jobs in important positions especially in the mining sector as local personnel were equipped with necessary skills.

## 4.3 Source of Immigrants

Table 4.2 presents information on immigrants resident in Zambia at the time of the 1990 and 2000 censuses and their regions of origin. The majority of immigrants in Zambia are from within Southern Africa. In 1990, Southern Africa accounted for 53.6 percent of the total immigrant while in the year 2000, Southern Africa accounted for 60.1 percent. The influx of foreigners from within Southern Africa could be mostly attributed to refugees fleeing from civil strife from countries like Angola and Zimbabwe. With the current repatriation of refugees and restored peace within the region, it is anticipated that the immigrants from this region will decline.

Central Africa is another region where immigrants to Zambia came from. As already pointed, the reason for coming to Zambia could be due to war. In 1990, about 6 percent (5.6 percent) came from Central Africa whereas in 2000, twenty-two percent of the total immigrants came from this region. Other regions where the immigrants came from include East Africa (5.5 percent in 1990 and 4.5 percent in 2000), Asia and Oceania accounting for 5 percent in 2000 and Europe accounting for 3 percent in 2000. The proportion of immigrants who did not state their region of origin declined from 25.3 percent in 1990 to 3.5 percent in 2000 (Refer to Table 4.2 for details).

Generally, the majority of immigrants in Zambia are from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and Zimbabwe. Of these countries, Angola had the largest number in both 1990 and 2000 censuses. The proportion of Angolan immigrants increased from 14.6 percent in 1990 to 40 percent in 2000. Following Angola is Congo DR, which had 5.6 percent and 20 percent of immigrants in 1990 and 2000, respectively. The number and proportion of immigrants from Zimbabwe have since declined from 14 percent (1990) to 9.8 percent in 2000.

**Table 4.2: Percentage of Immigrants by Region of Origin, 1990 and 2000**

Country/Region	Percent 1990	Percent 2000
Southern Africa	53.6	60.0
West Africa	1.4	1.4
East Africa	5.5	4.5
Central Africa	5.6	22.0
North Africa	0.6	0.4
Other African Countries	-	0.0
Europe	3.8	2.8
United States Of America	0.5	0.9
Asia & Oceania	3.9	5.0
Not Classified	25.3	3.2

Sources: 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

At provincial level, the number of immigrants varies from province to province. For easy of analysis, flows of more than 14,000 are discussed (refer to Table 4.3). In 2000, only Lusaka and North-western Provinces had immigrants of above 14,000 closely followed by Western Province that had 13,524. In 1990 and 1980 major flows were recorded in Copperbelt, Eastern, Lusaka and North-western Provinces while Central, Southern and Western Provinces had major flows only in 1980.

**Table 4.3: Percentage of Immigrants to Total Population by Province and Census Year, 1980, 1990 and 2000**

Province	Total Population			Total Immigrants			Percent of Total Population		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Central	511,905	720,627	957,288	21,503	11,155	5,000	4.2	1.5	0.5
Copperbelt	1,251,178	1,427,545	1,527,294	62,762	25,114	9,800	5.0	1.8	0.6
Eastern	650,902	965,967	1,226,767	17,056	30,014	5,952	2.6	3.1	0.5
Luapula	420,965	525,160	729,828	6,354	5,968	6,641	1.5	1.1	0.9
Lusaka	691,054	987,106	1,341,167	46,826	27,762	14,816	6.8	2.8	1.1
Northern	674,750	855,177	1,174,316	9,911	4,152	5,726	1.5	0.5	0.5
North western	302,668	387,552	539,822	14,990	16,651	28,979	5.0	4.3	5.3
Southern	671,923	907,150	1,132,810	16,250	6,051	2,066	2.4	0.7	0.2
Western	486,455	606,813	708,133	19,434	14,528	13,524	4.0	2.4	2.0

Sources: 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

Overall, there has been a decline in the proportion of immigrants to the total population of each province. Notable declines are observed in the industrial provinces such as Copperbelt, Central and Lusaka. Immigrants made up to five percent of Copperbelt population in 1980 but this declined to only 1.8 percent and 0.6 percent in 1990 and 2000, respectively. The population of immigrants for Lusaka Province declined by nearly six percent from 6.8 percent to one percent between 1980 and 2000. North-western Province was the only province that recorded an increase in the proportion of immigrants between 1990 and 2000. The settling of refugees at Maheba Refugee Camps and spontaneously settled refugee population in the province accounts for this. The same can be said with Western Province while voluntary repatriation of Mozambique refugees from Ukwimi Refugee camp partly explains the decline in the number of Immigrants in Eastern Province from 1980 to 2000.

People emigrate for various reasons but economic reasons and fear of persecutions in the country of origin are the chief push factors (Rogee 1984). Table 4.4 has been tabulated to show the absolute numbers of immigrants and their purpose of stay in Zambia. Overall, refugees and asylum seekers accounted for the highest proportion of about 50 percent of all immigrant population followed by those who came to settle (23 percent) and family reunion was the third most important reason with 14 percent.

**Table 4.4: Number of Immigrants by Province and Purpose of Stay, 2000**

Province	Purpose of Stay						
	Total	Employment	Family Union /Formation	Training/ Education	Settlement	Refugee/ Asylum*	Other
Central	5,000	381	785	67	3,462	56	249
Copperbelt	9,800	2,031	2,791	248	3,814	251	665
Eastern	5,952	998	2,510	40	1,846	144	414
Luapula	6,641	312	1,347	21	2,499	2,071	391
Lusaka	14,816	3,238	3,230	307	4,621	2,394	1,026
Northern	5,726	264	929	24	1,281	2,990	238
North Western	28,979	120	567	15	1,492	26,540	245
Southern	2,066	501	606	51	633	37	238
Western	13,524	112	333	14	1,536	11,448	81
Total	92,504	7,957	13,098	787	21,184	45,931	3,547

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

\*The number only represents people who answered the census question and gave Refugee or asylum seeker as the response to the question. The figure is not a reflection of the total refugee population in the country.

At provincial level, North-western has the largest proportion of immigrants accounting for 31 percent of the total migrant population, followed by Lusaka with 16 percent, Western (15 percent) and Copperbelt with 11 percent. North-western Province immigrants are mostly refugees at Maheba and these accounted for 29 percent of the total immigrant population.

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of immigrants by purpose of stay. The majority of immigrants were refugees who made up to 49.7 percent of the total population. Secondly are immigrants that came to settle and made up to 22.9 percent followed by those who came for family reunion or formation (14.2 percent). Southern, Lusaka and Copperbelt Provinces had high proportions of immigrants who came for employment, 24.2 percent, 21.9 percent and 20.7 percent respectively. Refugee and asylum seekers had high proportions in North Western Province (91.6 percent), Western Province (84.6 percent), Northern Province (52.2%) and Luapula Province (37.6 percent). Nearly 50 percent of the immigrant population recorded during the 2000 Census were refugees or asylum seekers in Zambia.

**Table 4.5: Proportional Distribution of Immigrants by Province and Purpose of Stay, 2000**

Province	Total	Total	Employment	Family Re-Union/ Formation	Training	Settlement	Refugee/Asylum	Other
Central	5,000	100.0	7.6	15.7	1.3	69.2	1.1	5.0
Copperbelt	9,800	100.0	20.7	28.5	2.5	38.9	2.6	6.8
Eastern	5,952	100.0	16.8	42.2	0.7	31.0	2.4	7.0
Luapula	6,641	100.0	4.7	20.3	0.3	37.6	31.2	5.9
Lusaka	14,816	100.0	21.9	21.8	2.1	31.2	16.2	6.9
Northern	5,726	100.0	4.6	16.2	0.4	22.4	52.2	4.2
North Western	28,979	100.0	0.4	2.0	0.1	5.1	91.6	0.8
Southern	2,066	100.0	24.2	29.3	2.5	30.6	1.8	11.5
Western	13,524	100.0	0.8	2.5	0.1	11.4	84.6	0.6
Zambia	92,504	100.0	8.6	14.2	0.9	22.9	49.7	3.8

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Central Province had the largest proportions of immigrants coming in for settlement at 69.2 percent. Family reunion or formation was significant in Eastern Province with 42.2% of the total immigrant population. This category was also more pronounced in Southern Province (29.3 percent), Copperbelt Province (28.5 percent) and in Lusaka Province (21.8 percent).

### **4.3 Summary**

The trends revealed by the analysis on international migration show that there has been a decline in the number of immigrants to Zambia over the years since 1969. The percentage of immigrants to the total population had declined from 6.3 percent in 1969 to only one percent in 2000. Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo are the main sources of immigrants to Zambia. Nearly 40 percent of the total immigrant population came from Angola and 16.7 percent from the Democratic Republic of Congo. The majority of immigrants from these countries are mostly refugee and asylum seekers. Immigrants, 91 percent of whom are refugees, to North-western Province made up five percent of the total population. The spontaneously settled refugees in Western, Luapula and Northern Provinces, account for the high proportions of immigrants to these provinces.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS

### 5.0 Introduction

According to Jackson (1960), migration tends to be age and sex selective, and is selective of people who are better educated. In this chapter, four variables have been used to assess the characteristics of internal migrants namely, age and sex, educational attainment, current occupation (working and non-working), and occupational characteristics. Immigrants have been assessed using age and sex and occupation characteristics.

### 5.1 Migrants Characteristics

#### 5.1.1 Age and Sex Structure

Table 5.1 shows the age and sex structure of the migrant population. Of the total migrants, 51 percent were females and 49 percent males. The highest proportions of migrants are in the age group 15-24 and 25-44. About 29 percent and 37 percent of the total migrants belonged to these age groups, respectively. Females show dominance over males in the 15-24 age group where they accounted for 15 percent of all migrants compared to 13 percent for males. However, males dominate in the 25-44 age group. A decline in the proportion of migrants is observed in the older age groups with little gender differences. The small proportions in the younger age groups are expected as most people are in schools in these ages. However, the observed proportions could be as a result of pupils seeking school places in other areas and also some may accompany their parents when they migrate. The high mobility observed in the middle ages is typical of a country that has an unbalanced economic development pattern that encourages job seeking behaviour. Most people in these ages have just completed school and are eager to find employment hence the high incidence of migration

**Table 5.1: Age and Structure of Migrants**

Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Percent Male	Percent Female	Sex Ratio
Total	458,635	226,862	231,773	49.5	50.5	97.9
0 – 4	52,611	25,989	26,622	5.7	5.8	97.6
5-9	57,680	27,739	29,941	6.0	6.5	92.6
10-14	49,969	23,089	26,880	5.0	5.9	85.9
15 – 24	130,798	61,576	69,222	13.4	15.1	89.0
25 – 44	123,321	66,891	56,430	14.6	12.3	118.5
45 – 64	32,849	16,061	16,788	3.5	3.7	95.7
65+	11,407	5,517	5,890	1.2	1.3	93.7

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Data on sex-ratios indicate that internal migration is female dominated although men show dominance in the 25-44 age group where a surplus of 19 males for every 100 female migrants is observed.

#### 5.1.2 Education Characteristics of Migrants

Migrants can be divided on the basis of educational attainment into five categories: those who never attended, those having primary, junior secondary, senior secondary and those with higher and technical education (A-Level and Degree). Table 5.2 shows that people with no education accounted for the highest percentages to all provinces with North-western Province recording the highest at nearly 50 percent for both sexes. The province also had the lowest percentage of 15 percent for migrants with primary education while all provinces were above 30 percent. Migrants with higher education accounted for seven percent of all migrants to Lusaka Province followed by Copperbelt Province with four percent. In the case of the highly educated, males show dominance over females in all provinces. Low percentages in Luapula, Northern and Western Provinces show that these provinces are less attractive to highly educated people like the case is for Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces. Generally, all provinces have a relatively fair representation in this category indicating that migration is increasingly becoming stable as rural provinces now have a reasonable number of educated migrants than in the past. Table C1 to C 9 in Appendix C shows district percentages.

**Table 5.2: Percent Educational Attainment of Migrants by Sex, all Provinces, 2000**

Province	Level of Education							
	Sex	Number of Migrants	Percent Total	Never Attended	Primary	Junior Secondary	Senior Secondary	Higher
Central	Total	52,125	100.0	26.2	41.3	14.4	15.5	2.5
	Male	25,888	100.0	23.4	38.3	14.8	19.8	3.2
	Female	26,237	100.0	29.0	43.8	14.1	11.3	1.8
Copperbelt	Total	84,776	100.0	20.0	37.6	17.5	21.2	3.7
	Male	41,280	100.0	16.9	33.6	17.6	27.2	4.7
	Female	43,496	100.0	23.0	41.3	17.4	15.5	2.8
Eastern	Total	32,182	100.0	34.0	34.0	13.8	15.2	3.0
	Male	15,398	100.0	30.1	30.1	14.8	20.8	4.2
	Female	16,784	100.0	37.6	37.6	12.9	10.0	1.9
Luapula	Total	25,964	100.0	19.0	41.8	18.8	18.3	2.1
	Male	13,032	100.0	15.2	37.8	19.7	24.6	2.7
	Female	12,932	100.0	22.8	45.8	17.9	12.0	1.5
Lusaka	Total	82,085	100.0	23.0	37.1	15.5	17.7	6.7
	Male	39,692	100.0	20.0	33.7	15.6	22.4	8.3
	Female	42,393	100.0	25.9	40.2	15.4	13.3	5.2
Northern	Total	44,435	100.0	24.6	43.8	14.8	14.6	2.2
	Male	22,413	100.0	20.5	41.8	15.7	19.0	3.0
	Female	22,022	100.0	28.7	45.9	13.9	10.1	1.4
N/Western	Total	29,222	100.0	49.9	14.6	9.0	9.7	2.2
	Male	14,402	100.0	14.9	29.5	9.7	12.7	3.2
	Female	14,820	100.0	54.8	28.9	8.3	6.7	1.2
Southern	Total	52,071	100.0	23.0	42.9	14.9	16.8	2.3
	Male	24,764	100.0	20.8	39.3	14.9	22.0	3.1
	Female	27,307	100.0	25.1	46.2	15.0	12.0	1.6
Western	Total	32,629	100.0	38.1	36.5	11.8	11.9	1.8
	Male	16,101	100.0	33.1	37.1	12.3	15.1	2.3
	Female	16,528	100.0	42.9	35.8	11.2	8.7	1.3

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

### 5.1.3 Current Economic Activity- Working and Non-Working Migrants

A comparison of working and non-working migrants by age group is presented in Table 5.3 and 5.4, respectively for all the provinces. According to Table 5.3, the proportion of working migrants is large for all provinces in the 20-29 age group. At least 20 percent of working migrants are in this age group at national level. All provinces exhibit a similar trend with the highest ratios being in Central, Lusaka and Southern provinces that had at least more than 20 percent of migrants working in the two age groups. The table further shows that there is a steady decline in the proportions of working migrants from the 25-29 age group up to the 45-49 age group. However, a slight increase is observed in the 50+ age group. Amongst migrants below 15 years of age the percentage of those working migrants was highest in Eastern Province at nearly three percent for both sexes and in Western Province that had two percent. There is less significance in the proportion of males and females although males have a slight dominance over females.



**Table 5.3: Percentage of Working Migrants (12 years and older) by Age Group and Sex, all Provinces, 2000**

Provinces/Country	Sex	Total Migrants	Total	Age Group								
				12-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+
Central	Total	17,243	100.0	1.8	9.9	20.8	19.8	14.3	10.1	7.3	5.3	10.7
	Male	10,453	100.0	1.6	7.9	19.5	21.6	15.6	10.1	7.3	5.4	10.9
	Female	6,790	100.0	2.2	12.9	22.7	17.1	12.4	10.0	7.3	5.1	10.3
Copperbelt	Total	22,230	100.0	1.2	6.8	19.4	21.9	16.2	11.0	7.5	5.3	10.6
	Male	14,792	100.0	0.8	5.4	18.4	23.1	17.4	11.7	7.5	5.4	10.3
	Female	7,438	100.0	1.8	9.6	21.5	19.7	14.0	9.4	7.7	5.1	11.2
Eastern	Total	17,211	100.0	2.7	10.8	19.5	19.3	13.8	9.7	6.7	4.8	12.7
	Male	9,138	100.0	2.2	8.1	19.1	20.6	15.1	10.3	7.1	4.7	12.8
	Female	8,073	100.0	3.3	13.8	20.0	17.8	12.3	9.0	6.2	5.0	12.6
Luapula	Total	14,385	100.0	1.6	10.0	18.5	18.8	14.9	10.2	7.7	5.3	13.1
	Male	8,639	100.0	1.4	7.8	17.8	19.2	16.3	10.8	8.0	5.0	13.5
	Female	5,746	100.0	2.0	13.2	19.5	18.1	12.9	9.3	7.1	5.7	12.4
Lusaka	Total	18,519	100.0	0.9	6.9	21.1	22.6	16.7	11.8	7.0	5.0	8.1
	Male	13,114	100.0	0.4	5.5	20.1	23.9	17.6	12.6	7.1	5.0	7.8
	Female	5,405	100.0	2.0	10.2	23.6	19.4	14.4	9.8	6.8	4.9	8.9
Northern	Total	18,214	100.0	1.7	10.1	18.9	19.0	14.4	10.4	7.4	5.4	12.6
	Male	10,744	100.0	1.3	7.1	18.2	20.5	15.9	10.7	7.7	5.5	13.2
	Female	7,470	100.0	2.3	14.5	19.9	16.8	12.2	10.1	7.1	5.4	11.8
North Western	Total	7,650	100.0	2.0	9.1	17.5	19.1	14.5	10.7	7.4	5.6	14.0
	Male	4,244	100.0	1.6	7.0	16.0	19.9	15.9	11.2	7.4	5.8	15.2
	Female	3,406	100.0	2.6	11.8	19.3	18.1	12.8	10.0	7.5	5.3	12.5
Southern	Total	16,437	100.0	1.5	9.7	20.9	21.2	15.8	10.4	6.9	4.6	9.0
	Male	10,141	100.0	1.0	6.9	20.4	22.9	17.1	11.0	7.0	4.5	9.1
	Female	6,296	100.0	2.2	14.2	21.7	18.6	13.7	9.4	6.8	4.6	8.8
Western	Total	12,735	100.0	2.4	11.6	18.8	18.5	12.7	9.5	7.6	4.8	14.0
	Male	6,841	100.0	2.2	9.2	18.6	20.2	13.9	9.1	7.7	4.6	14.5
	Female	5,894	100.0	2.6	14.3	19.1	16.5	11.4	10.0	7.6	5.1	13.4
Zambia	Total	144,624	100.0	1.7	9.3	19.7	20.2	15.0	10.5	7.3	5.1	11.3
	Male	88,106	100.0	1.3	7.0	18.9	21.7	16.3	11.0	7.4	5.1	11.4
	Female	56,518	100.0	2.3	12.8	20.8	18.0	12.9	9.6	7.1	5.1	11.3

**Source:** 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Results from Table 5.4 show that there are high proportions of non-working migrants in the 15-19 age group. At national level 27 percent and 24 percent of the male and female population, respectively, were in this age group. High proportions are also evident in the 20-24 age group that recorded 22 percent for both sexes at national level. At province level Northern Province had the largest proportion of 29 percent in the 15-19 age group while North-western Province had the smallest at 21 percent for both sexes. The large proportions in this age group are inevitable given the fact that most of the people in this age group are still in primary and secondary school phase. The proportions between males and females vary in all age groups but females generally exhibit low proportions than males in most age groups.

**Table 5.4: Percentage of Non-Working Migrants (12 years and older) by Age Group and Sex, all Provinces, 2000**

Province /Country	Sex	Total Migrants	Total	Age Group								
				12-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+
Central	Total	24,757	100.0	14.6	26.6	21.1	12.1	7.6	4.7	3.2	2.4	7.7
	Male	10,543	100.0	16.5	28.1	21.6	11.5	7.3	4.0	2.8	2.1	6.1
	Female	14,214	100.0	13.2	25.4	20.7	12.6	7.9	5.3	3.4	2.7	8.9
Copperbelt	Total	48,323	100.0	11.3	24.3	23.3	13.3	7.1	4.7	3.2	2.4	10.4
	Male	19,769	100.0	12.1	25.9	24.6	13.8	7.0	4.5	2.6	1.8	7.7
	Female	28,554	100.0	10.8	23.2	22.4	13.0	7.2	4.8	3.6	2.8	12.3
Eastern	Total	11,206	100.0	15.8	28.0	19.5	11.2	7.4	4.1	2.8	2.3	8.9
	Male	4,994	100.0	16.9	30.7	20.5	10.0	6.9	3.6	2.0	2.0	7.4
	Female	6,212	100.0	14.9	25.9	18.7	12.2	7.8	4.4	3.5	2.5	10.1
Luapula	Total	12,274	100.0	14.6	28.3	19.3	11.3	7.1	5.4	3.1	2.4	8.6
	Male	5,088	100.0	16.7	32.5	19.5	10.1	5.8	4.1	2.2	1.9	7.2
	Female	7,186	100.0	13.0	25.3	19.1	12.2	7.9	6.4	3.8	2.7	9.6
Lusaka	Total	50,406	100.0	10.0	23.5	24.1	13.5	7.4	4.8	3.1	2.5	11.2
	Male	20,459	100.0	10.2	24.2	25.2	13.6	7.8	4.7	2.7	2.1	9.4
	Female	29,947	100.0	9.9	23.0	23.3	13.4	7.2	4.8	3.3	2.7	12.4
Northern	Total	18,262	100.0	15.1	29.2	19.6	10.9	6.4	4.7	3.0	2.3	8.8
	Male	7,767	100.0	16.4	31.9	20.5	10.0	5.6	3.6	2.5	2.0	7.4
	Female	10,495	100.0	14.1	27.1	18.9	11.7	7.0	5.5	3.4	2.5	9.9
North Western	Total	14,874	100.0	13.7	21.8	17.8	13.1	8.1	6.1	4.1	3.4	11.9
	Male	6,826	100.0	14.0	22.0	17.5	13.0	7.8	5.4	4.0	3.3	12.9
	Female	8,048	100.0	13.4	21.6	18.0	13.2	8.3	6.6	4.2	3.5	11.1
Southern	Total	25,781	100.0	13.2	26.2	21.1	13.5	7.6	4.8	3.0	2.3	8.4
	Male	10,057	100.0	14.5	27.7	22.1	12.9	7.8	3.9	2.5	2.0	6.6
	Female	15,724	100.0	12.4	25.3	20.4	13.8	7.5	5.3	3.4	2.4	9.5
Western	Total	13,560	100.0	15.3	26.2	17.6	10.3	6.6	4.9	3.4	2.9	12.8
	Male	6,208	100.0	16.3	28.2	18.3	9.2	6.1	4.2	3.1	2.3	12.2
	Female	7,352	100.0	14.4	24.5	17.0	11.2	7.0	5.6	3.7	3.4	13.3
Zambia	Total	219,443	100.0	12.7	25.4	21.5	12.6	7.3	4.8	3.2	2.5	10.0
	Male	91,711	100.0	13.7	27.0	22.3	12.3	7.1	4.3	2.7	2.1	8.4
	Female	127,732	100.0	12.0	24.2	20.9	12.9	7.4	5.2	3.5	2.8	11.1

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

#### 5.1.4 Occupational Characteristics of Migrants

Data on migrants and their occupation show that in all the provinces, workers with professional qualifications in agriculture, fisheries and animal husbandry had larger proportions of migrants (refer to Table 5.5). Eastern Province had a total of 46 percent migrants with agriculture/fisheries occupation followed by Luapula and Western Provinces at 39 percent and 36 percent, respectively. Migrants with professional and technical training accounted for high proportions in urbanised provinces of Copperbelt (4.4 percent) and Lusaka (3.6 percent). Whereas there are less differences for males and females in the agriculture profession significant differences are observed in the professional/technical field where females are under-represented. Migrants in the sales occupation were significant in all provinces especially in Luapula which had seven percent followed by Northern with six percent for both sexes. The transport and production occupation contributed significantly to migrants to Copperbelt, Lusaka, Southern, Eastern and Northern Provinces. These accounted for over three percent of migrants to these provinces. Like in the professional category females are less represented in this category.

**Table 5.5: Percentage of Migrants (12 years and Older) by Sex and Occupational Categories, all Provinces, 2000**

Province/ Country	Sex	Total Migrants	Percent Total	Occupation Categories							
				Professional/ Technical	Administrative/ Managers	Clerical	Sales	Service	Agriculture/ Fisheries	Production/ Transport	Unclassified
Central	Total	41,773	100.0	3.0	0.3	0.6	4.1	2.0	26.5	3.1	60.5
	Male	20,996	100.0	3.9	0.5	0.8	4.6	2.7	31.0	4.7	51.8
	Female	20,777	100.0	2.1	0.0	0.3	3.7	1.4	22.0	1.4	69.1
Copperbelt	Total	70,144	100.0	4.4	0.3	1.1	4.8	3.1	11.7	4.6	70.0
	Male	34,561	100.0	6.2	0.6	1.4	5.5	4.6	14.3	8.4	59.0
	Female	35,583	100.0	2.6	0.1	0.8	4.0	1.6	9.3	1.0	80.5
Eastern	Total	28,272	100.0	3.3	0.2	0.6	4.0	2.1	46.0	3.5	40.4
	Male	14,132	100.0	4.5	0.3	0.8	5.1	2.9	44.3	5.6	36.5
	Female	14,140	100.0	2.0	0.0	0.3	2.9	1.2	47.7	1.4	44.4
Luapula	Total	26,530	100.0	2.7	0.1	0.4	6.8	1.1	39.3	2.6	47.0
	Male	13,727	100.0	3.9	0.2	0.6	7.0	1.4	45.2	3.7	38.0
	Female	12,803	100.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	6.6	0.7	33.0	1.4	56.6
Lusaka	Total	68,391	100.0	3.6	0.3	1.0	5.3	4.1	7.2	3.9	74.6
	Male	33,573	100.0	5.0	0.6	1.2	7.1	5.4	10.7	7.2	62.7
	Female	34,818	100.0	2.3	0.1	0.7	3.6	2.8	3.8	0.7	85.9
Northern	Total	36,277	100.0	3.0	0.1	0.4	6.3	1.4	34.3	3.4	51.1
	Male	18,511	100.0	4.3	0.2	0.6	6.9	1.9	37.6	5.3	43.1
	Female	17,766	100.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	5.6	0.9	30.8	1.5	59.3
North Western	Total	22,383	100.0	2.8	0.1	0.2	2.8	1.0	24.1	1.7	67.4
	Male	11,070	100.0	4.1	0.2	0.4	3.1	1.6	24.7	2.8	63.2
	Female	11,313	100.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.4	23.4	0.6	71.4
Southern	Total	41994	100.0	3.5	0.2	0.7	5.0	2.3	21.8	3.9	62.5
	Male	20198	100.0	5.1	0.4	0.9	6.1	3.4	25.6	7.0	51.5
	Female	21796	100.0	2.1	0.1	0.5	4.0	1.4	18.4	1.1	72.5
Western	Total	26162	100.0	2.6	0.1	0.3	4.1	1.8	35.7	2.8	52.6
	Male	13049	100.0	3.6	0.1	0.5	4.5	2.6	35.9	3.5	49.1
	Female	13113	100.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	3.7	1.0	35.4	2.0	56.0
Zambia	Total	361,926	100.0	3.3	0.2	0.7	4.8	2.4	22.7	3.5	62.4
	Male	179,817	100.0	4.6	0.4	0.9	5.6	3.3	25.5	5.8	53.8
	Female	182,109	100.0	2.0	0.1	0.5	4.0	1.5	19.9	1.1	70.9

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

## 5.2 Characteristics of Immigrants

### 5.2.1 Age and Sex Structure

Data on age and sex structure for immigrants show that overall, there are more male immigrants than females. Of the recorded total immigrants, 51 percent were males and 49 percent females. The largest proportions are in the 25-44 year age group where 16 percent and 15 percent of males and females, respectively belonged. The younger age groups up to 14 years had proportions of less than nine percent for both sexes. The only age group where females dominate males is the 15-24 age group. In this group nine percent of immigrants were females compared to seven percent for males. The sex ratios of immigrants show that overall, there are three more males than females for every 100 immigrants. This trend is more pronounced in the older age group 60 and above where there are 46 more males than females for every 100 immigrants.

**Table 5.6: Ages and Sex Structure of Immigrants**

Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Percent Male	Percent Female	Sex Ratio
Total	92,504	47,001	45,503	50.8	49.2	103.3
0 - 4	8,211	4,108	4,103	4.4	4.4	100.1
5-9	8,650	4,280	4,370	4.6	4.7	97.9
10-14	7,484	3,755	3,729	4.1	4.0	100.7
15 - 24	15,004	6,706	8,298	7.2	9.0	80.8
25 - 44	28,474	14,670	13,804	15.9	14.9	106.3
45 - 64	17,263	9,074	8,189	9.8	8.9	110.8
65+	7,418	4,408	3,010	4.8	3.3	146.4

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

A comparison of the age and sex structure of immigrants and migrants shows that 72 percent of immigrants are adults aged 15 years and older while adult migrants accounted for 65 percent of the total migrants. Of the adult immigrants 38 percent were males and 36 percent females. For migrants the adult population constituted 35 percent males and 32 percent females. (See Table 5.6).

### 5.2.2 Occupational Characteristics of Immigrants

Table 5.7 shows the proportions of immigrants by occupational categories in all the provinces. Of all the immigrants that came to Zambia about 26.7 percent had some professional or technical training. Immigrants with interest in agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries followed at 18 percent. Copperbelt and Lusaka Provinces are the main destinations for immigrants with high professional and technical skill accounting for 32 percent and 26 percent of immigrants, respectively. These provinces also have a relatively high percentage of immigrants in the administrative and managerial categories with low percentages in agricultural occupations. Western and North-western Provinces recorded high proportions in this category. More than 50 Percent of immigrants to these provinces had professional and technical training. However, these provinces had the smallest number of immigrants in absolute terms, hence the high percentages. Immigrants with agricultural oriented occupations were highest in Eastern Province (69 percent), Luapula Province (48 percent) and Northern Province at 27 percent. Close to 60 percent of immigrants that are in Western Province have professional or technical training. Immigrants with sales occupation are significant in Lusaka and Luapula Provinces at 21 percent and 13 percent, respectively for both sexes.

**Table 5.7: Percentage of Immigrants (12 years and older) by Sex and Occupational Categories, all Provinces, 2000**

Country/ Province	Sex	Total Migrants	Percent Total	Occupation Categories							
				Professional/ Technical	Administrative/ Managers	Clerical	Sales	Service	Agriculture/ Fisheries	Production/ Transport	Unclassified
Central	Total	381	100.0	29.9	2.4	1.6	5.7	2.2	28.8	5.2	24.2
	Male	280	100.0	29.6	3.3	1.5	6.7	2.2	33.0	6.3	17.4
	Female	101	100.0	30.6	0.0	2.0	3.1	2.0	17.3	2.0	42.9
Copperbelt	Total	2,031	100.0	31.8	11.0	2.1	8.4	2.8	9.1	11.3	23.4
	Male	1,661	100.0	32.4	12.8	2.2	8.7	3.0	10.1	13.6	17.3
	Female	370	100.0	29.6	3.0	1.7	7.5	1.9	5.0	1.7	49.7
Eastern	Total	998	100.0	10.0	1.1	0.5	1.0	2.8	69.2	5.9	9.4
	Male	851	100.0	8.8	1.2	0.4	1.2	3.0	70.8	6.8	7.8
	Female	147	100.0	17.1	0.7	1.4	0.0	1.4	60.0	0.7	18.6
Luapula	Total	312	100.0	14.4	1.7	1.0	13.1	0.7	48.0	7.4	13.8
	Male	272	100.0	13.4	1.1	1.1	13.0	0.4	53.3	6.9	10.7
	Female	40	100.0	21.6	5.4	0.0	13.5	2.7	10.8	10.8	35.1
Lusaka	Total	3,238	100.0	26.3	8.1	1.3	21.2	3.1	3.3	5.9	30.7
	Male	2,385	100.0	28.9	9.9	1.1	24.8	3.5	4.0	7.2	20.5
	Female	853	100.0	19.3	3.2	2.0	11.0	2.1	1.3	2.2	58.9
Northern	Total	264	100.0	27.8	2.8	2.4	8.9	2.4	27.4	8.1	20.2
	Male	226	100.0	26.1	3.3	2.4	8.1	2.8	31.3	9.0	17.1
	Female	38	100.0	37.8	0.0	2.7	13.5	0.0	5.4	2.7	37.8
North Western	Total	120	100.0	50.4	2.7	0.9	8.0	0.9	16.8	5.3	15.0
	Male	96	100.0	52.2	3.3	1.1	10.0	1.1	17.8	4.4	10.0
	Female	24	100.0	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	8.7	34.8
Southern	Total	501	100.0	32.9	6.3	2.3	4.4	3.4	13.5	12.2	24.9
	Male	375	100.0	34.6	7.6	0.8	4.5	3.4	15.9	16.1	17.0
	Female	126	100.0	28.1	2.5	6.6	4.1	3.3	6.6	0.8	47.9
Western	Total	112	100.0	59.5	1.8	0.9	3.6	1.8	8.1	13.5	10.8
	Male	87	100.0	57.5	2.3	1.1	2.3	1.1	8.0	17.2	10.3
	Female	25	100.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	8.3	4.2	8.3	0.0	12.5
Zambia	Total	7,957	100.0	26.7	7.0	1.5	12.4	2.8	17.9	7.9	23.9
	Male	6,233	100.0	27.4	8.2	1.3	13.6	3.0	20.3	9.5	16.7
	Female	1,724	100.0	24.2	2.6	2.1	8.3	2.0	9.0	2.1	49.7

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

### 5.3 Summary

The age and sex characteristics of migrants show that 51 percent are males and 49 percent are females. Migration is high in the 15-24 and 25-44 age groups. Data on immigrants show that it is male dominated with 50.8 percent males and 49.2 percent females. Adult immigrants, 15 years and older, made up to 72 percent of the immigrant population. Adult migrants make up to 65 percent of the total migrant population. Analysis on other characteristics of both migrants and immigrants show that highly qualified manpower goes to the Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces.

## CHAPTER 6

# URBANISATION

### 6.0 Introduction

The analysis on migration and urbanisation provides an insight of population distribution in the country. Migration plays an important role on the urbanisation process. Urbanisation is a process by which population becomes concentrated in cities or localities (Davis, 1969). The process is closely linked with other processes of change such as economic growth and industrialisation. An urban place in the Zambian context is a locality with at least 5,000 people half of whom are not engaged in agriculture. Such a locality should have urban attributes such as electricity, piped water, schools and hospitals. Localities with less than the population threshold but have these facilities qualify as urban centres.

This chapter examines the urban population growth trends and its influence on population distribution in the country. The 1980-1990 and 1990-2000 inter-censal periods are used to compare urbanisation trends.

### 6.1 Characteristics of Urbanisation

Two major elements characterise urbanisation: multiplication of points of population concentration and the increase or decrease in the size of population of individual points. Urbanisation may depend on total population growth or through the process of population redistribution; a part largely played by inter-censal migration. In the Zambian case, the points of population concentration have largely remained the same with the dominant group along the line-of-rail and a scatter of settlements in district and provincial centres. The Copperbelt Province has the largest grouping of urban centres in Zambia.

### 6.2 Data Limitation

Apart from the ambiguous literature surrounding the definition of the urbanisation concept, there is concern in the Zambian case with the demarcation of urban places. The demarcation of urban places are done on the basis of administrative and municipal boundaries rather than by their functional and built up area. As a result, towns tend to be either over- or under bounded. In the former, some rural areas and hence rural population tends to be included in the population of the city while the latter excludes urban areas that are outside city boundary limits.

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

### 6.3 Urban Population Growth Trends 1969-1980, 1980-1990 and 1990-2000

Table 6.1 indicates that there has been a steady decline in the rate of urban population growth. During the 1969-1980 inter-censal period, urban population grew at seven percent per annum. This dropped to three percent during the 1980-1990 and only grew by one and half percent during the 1990-2000 period. The period from 1969-1980 saw an accelerated pace of urbanisation in Zambia as the urban population rose from 29.4 percent in 1969 to 39.9 percent of the total population in 1980. Little change was observed in 1980-1990 inter-censal period but a noticeable decline of nearly four percentage points from 39.9 percent in 1990 to 34.7 percent in 2000.

**Table 6.1: Urban and Rural Population Growth Trends 1969-2000**

Residence	Population				Percent of Total				Annual Growth Rate		
	1969	1980	1990	2000	1969	1980	1990	2000	1969-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000
Rural	2,864,579	3,403,232	4,810,295	6,458,729	70.6	60.1	60.6	65.3	1.6	2.8	2.9
Urban	1,192,116	2,258,569	2,948,872	3,426,862	29.4	39.9	39.4	34.7	6.7	2.5	1.5
Total	4,056,995	5,661,801	7,759,167	9,885,591	100	100	100	100	3.1	2.7	2.4

Sources: 1969, 1980, 1990 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Several factors that affected the growth rates in the table can be cited. Firstly, the freedom that came with the attainment of independence meant freedom of movement. With the existence of employment opportunities in the mining industry at the time, a lot of people flocked to the Copperbelt to seek employment. During the same period, the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway opened up employment opportunities that led to concentration of people that later became towns. Furthermore, the deliberate policy adopted by the then government of industrialising rural towns contributed to the increase in the urbanisation process. In addition, the period following independence was characterised by a significant decline in mortality rates while fertility rates remained high. This meant that the young population in urban areas entering childbearing age grew rapidly and the large population already living in urban areas was capable of producing large numerical increases even with small percentage increases (CSO,1995).

The opposite of the factors above contributed to the decline in the rate of urban population growth during the subsequent census years. The drop in copper prices on the world market in the mid -1970s meant fewer employment opportunities and the mines became less attractive. Industries created in some towns became uneconomical to run and could not sustain themselves without government subsidy and hence they closed. The privatisation of key parastatals and liquidation of key industries meant loss of jobs and this might have had an impact on the rate of people migrating to urban areas.

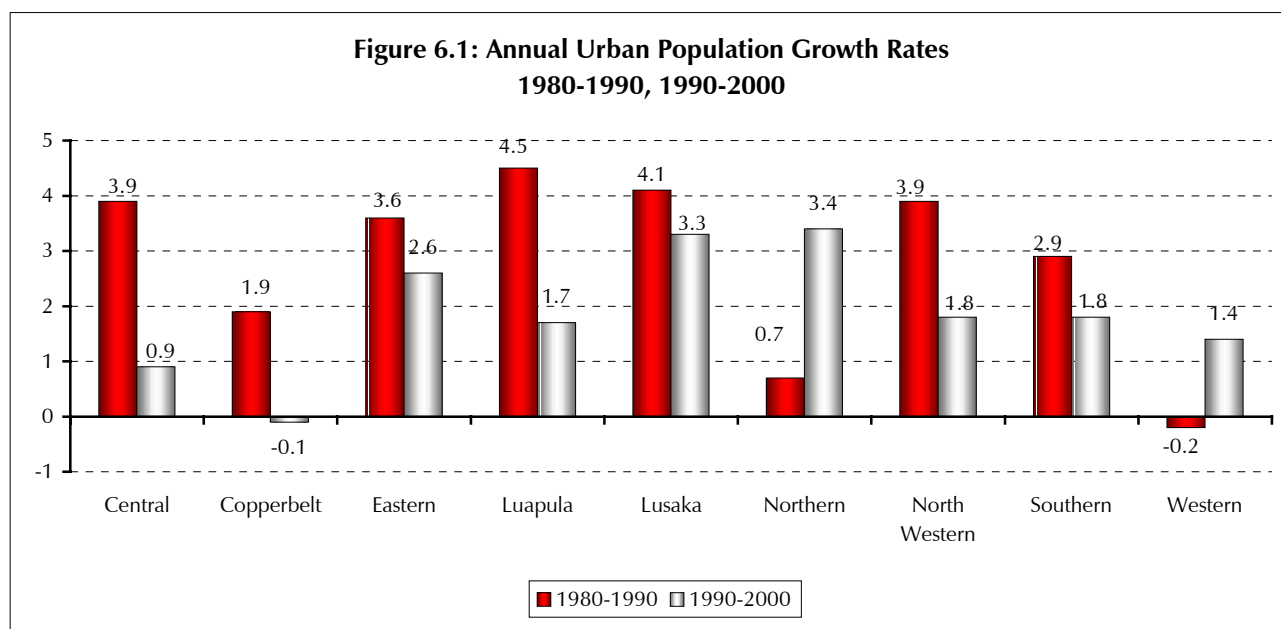
Urban Total Fertility Rates (TFR) declined from 7.6 in 1980 to 6.3 in 1990 and finally to 4.9 in 2000. On the other hand, total fertility for rural areas remained almost stable, declining from 7.2 in 1980 to 7.0 in 1990 and finally to 6.7 in 2000. More urbanised provinces have lower levels of total fertility compared to the less urbanised ones. Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces recorded TFRs of 4.6 and 5.6, respectively while Luapula and Northern Provinces have TFRs of 7.1 and 7.0, respectively (refer to Fertility Chapter of the National Report). The drop in the fertility rates in urban areas compounded by out-migration has had a negative effect on the reproductive rate for urban areas hence the slow annual growth rates of urban populations observed during the interval under review.

Figure 5.1 below shows the annual growth rates of urban population by province for the inter-censal periods 1980-1990 and 1990-2000. Due to lack of separate figures for some provinces in 1969, the comparison for the 1969-1980 period is not included. The general trend that is observed is that there has been a decline in the rate of urban population growth in all provinces except for Northern Province that had an increase from 0.7 percent to 3.4 percent during the 1980-1990 and 1990-2000 inter-censal periods, respectively. Western Province had a positive growth of 1.4 percent during the 1990-2000 period. Significant drops are observed in Central Province (3.9 percent to 0.9 percent) representing a drop of three percentage points. Lusaka and Eastern Provinces had the highest annual growth rates (3.3 percent and 2.6 percent respectively) after Northern Province.

**Table 6.2 Annual Urban Population Growth Rates Province 1980-1990 and 1990-2000**

Province	Urban Population			Annual Growth Rate	
	1980	1990	2000	1980-1990	1990-2000
Central	151,419	222,714	243,055	3.9	0.9
Copperbelt	1,029,903	1,239,070	1,231,128	1.9	-0.1
Eastern	62,892	89,462	115,308	3.6	2.6
Luapula	54,942	85,536	101,166	4.5	1.7
Lusaka	551,367	824,014	1,138,460	4.1	3.3
Northern	118,275	127,291	177,097	0.7	3.4
North Western	40,849	59,804	71,703	3.9	1.8
Southern	166,555	220,585	256,856	2.9	1.5
Western	82,318	80,396	92,089	-0.2	1.4
Zambia	2,258,520	2,948,872	3,426,862	2.7	1.5

Sources: 1980, 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing



Sources: 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

The regional patterns of urban growth in terms of percentage change shown by Table 6.3 are similar to those of the annual growth rates in Table 6.2. Overall, the percentage change dropped from nearly 31 percent between 1980-1990 to 16.2 percent in the 1990-2000 census period. Of the most urbanised provinces, Copperbelt recorded a negative percentage change of only 0.6 percent during the 1990-2000 inter-censal period. Lusaka, Northern, Luapula and Eastern Provinces had higher percentage changes that were above the national average. Central Province experienced a major decline of 47 percent in the 1980-1990 period to only 9.5 percent in the 1990-2000 period. The collapse of the mining industry that provided employment in Kabwe could be sighted as the cause of this decline as unemployment encourage out-migration.

**Table 6.3: Percentage Change in Urban Population Growth by Province 1980-1990, 1990-2000**

Province	Urban Population			Percentage Change	
	1980	1990	2000	1980-1990	1990-2000
Central	151,419	222,714	243,055	47.1	9.1
Copperbelt	1,029,903	1,239,070	1,231,128	20.3	-0.6
Eastern	62,892	89,462	115,308	42.2	28.9
Luapula	54,942	85,536	101,166	55.7	18.3
Lusaka	551,367	824,014	1,138,460	49.4	38.2
Northern	118,275	127,291	177,097	7.6	39.1
North Western	40,849	59,804	71,703	46.4	19.9
Southern	166,555	220,585	256,856	32.4	16.4
Western	82,318	80,396	92,089	-42.3	14.5
Zambia	2,258,520	2,948,872	3,426,862	30.6	16.2

Sources: 1980, 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

#### 6.4 Spatial Distribution of Urban Population by Census Year 1969, 1980, 1990 and 2000

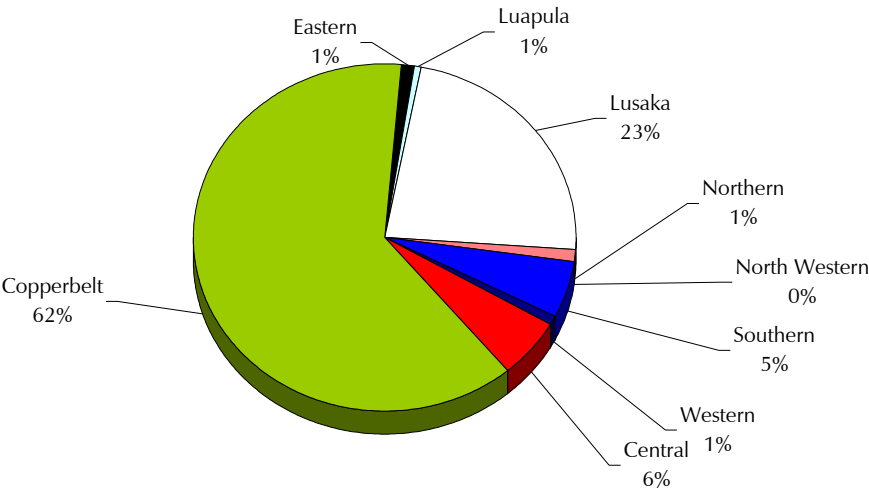
Zambia's urban population is unevenly distributed with a high concentration pattern among some provinces. Figures 6.2 to 6.5 indicate a high concentration of the urban population in four provinces namely Copperbelt, Lusaka, Central and Southern. Of these, Copperbelt and Lusaka have notable concentration accounting for 85 percent of the total urban population in 1969. In 1980, the proportion of the urban population living in these two provinces decreased to 70 percent in 1980 and 1990 and slightly declined by one percent to 69 percent in 2000. Although the two provinces have high proportions of urban population, the percentage increase has varied with Copperbelt experiencing a decline while Lusaka has had a steady increase in the percentage of urban population. The urban population for Copperbelt Province declined from 62 percent in 1969 to 46 percent in 1980. Further declines were recorded from 42 percent in 1990 to 36 percent in 2000. In the case of Lusaka Province, the urban population increased from 23 percent in 1969 to 33 percent in 2000.



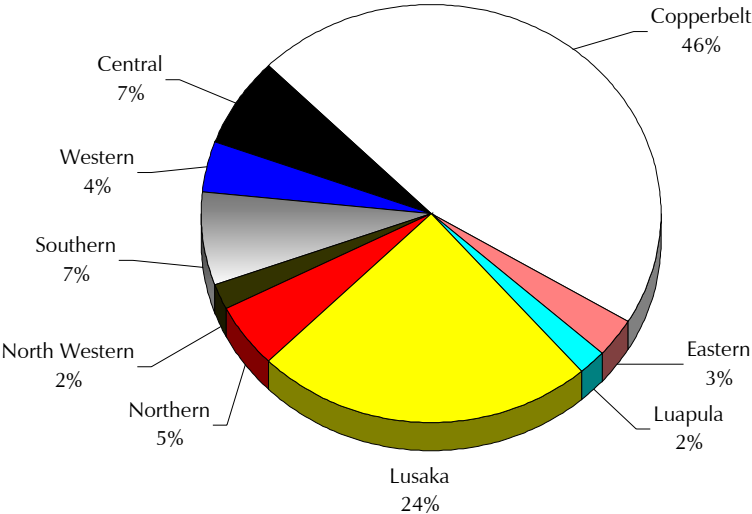
Southern and Central Provinces were second in importance and accounted for a combined total of 11 percent in 1969 and that remained at 14 percent in 1980 and 1990 and slightly increased to 15 percent in 2000. Western and North-western Provinces were the least urbanised provinces with nearly five percent of urban population for both provinces in 2000. The uneven regional economic development history of the country played an important role in the urbanisation trends of the country. This has led to other regions to be more urbanised than others.

**Source:** 1969 Census of Population and Housing;

**Figure 6.2: Distribution of Urban Population by Province, 1969**

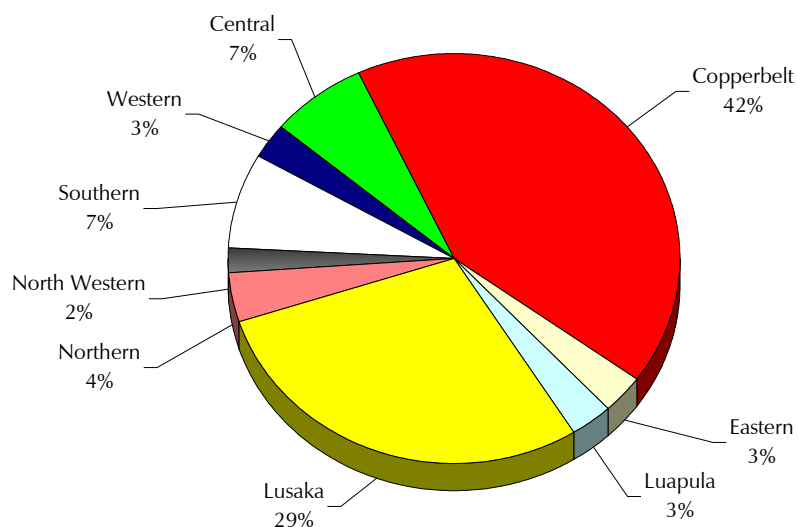


**Figure 6.3: Distribution of Urban Population by Province, 1980**



**Source:** 1980 Census of Population and Housing

**Figure 6.4: Distribution of Urban Population by Province, 1990**



Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing

Table 6.4 shows the distribution of urban population between large and small urban centres. The population threshold of at least 50,000 inhabitants has been used to classify large urban areas. In 2000, small urban centres accounted for 18.9 percent of the entire urban population. That represents a decline of about seven percentage points from 1990. Large urban centres increased their percentage share of urban population from 75 percent in 1990 to 81 percent in 2000. From Table 6.4, it is evident that smaller urban areas grew rapidly during the period from 1969-1980 with these centres' contribution increasing from 6.2 percent in 1969 to 22 percent in 1980. The recorded positive growth during the period was a result of rural industrialisation policy.

**Table 6.4: Distribution of Urban Population in Large and Small Urban Centres, 1969 - 2000**

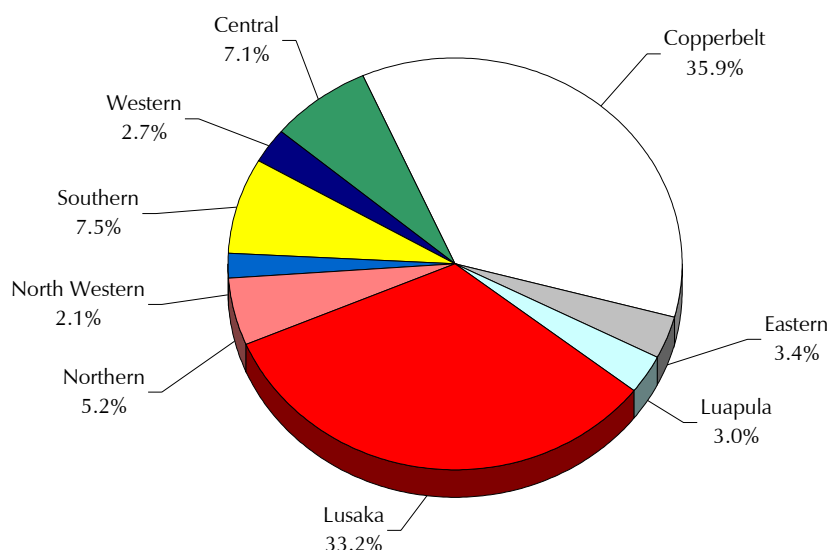
Census Year	Urban Population	Large Urban		Small Urban	
		Population	Percent of Urban Population	Population	Percent of Urban Population
1969	715.0	1,117.8	93.8	74.3	6.2
1980	1,192.1	1,760.7	78.0	497.8	22.0
1990	2,258.6	2,055.1	74.6	699.6	25.4
2000	3,384.6	2,745.9	81.1	638.7	18.9

Sources: 1969, 1980, 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

## 6.5 The Growth of Towns

Zambia's towns can be grouped into two major divisions: a dominant group along the line-of-rail, and a scatter of settlements in the outlying areas of the country. Of the line-of-rail centres, Lusaka City is by far the largest with about 31.7 percent of the total urban population in the country. Major Copperbelt towns Ndola and Kitwe follow in rank. Kabwe and Livingstone subsequently follow after Copperbelt cities. Mkushi, Serenje, Mpika and Kasama form a string of urban centres along the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Corridor. A few smaller settlements like Choma, Mazabuka and Monze exist along the southern part of the rail line. The impetus for the growth of these urban areas are varied. The Copperbelt urban conglomerate is as a result of the mining industry that flourishes in the region while the line-of-rail towns in Central and Northern Provinces were as a result of the construction of the Tanzania Zambia Railways (TAZARA) rail line that created employment opportunities in the transport industry. Rural industrialisation that was associated with the period 1969-1980 contributed to the growth of rural towns such as Chipata, Mansa and Mongu.

**Figure 6.5: Distribution of Urban Population by Province, 2000**



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

The bicycle industry in Chipata became a major employer while the Mansa Battery Factory and The Mongu Curshaw Nut project in Mongu offered opportunities in these towns. The central location of Lusaka and its growth as an administrative capital has continued to offer a diversified economy that attracts people. The Zambian urban process is basically dominated by Lusaka that has a population of over one million people.

To show the increase in urban population and the rate of growth for some urban areas, three cities and 15 towns have been selected for analysis and are shown in Table 6.5 below. Lusaka had the highest growth rate during the 1969-1980 period at seven percent per annum and despite the decline in subsequent inter-censal periods it still had a high growth rate. Towns that are entirely dependent on mining had a decline in the growth rates during the 1980-1990 period with Kalulushi, Mufulira and Chililabombwe recording negative rates of 5.1 percent, 1.1 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively. Mufulira and Luanshya are the only major urban centres on the Copperbelt that had negative growth rates in the 1990-2000 inter-censal period while Kalulushi and Kasama had some of the highest growth rates of 5.3 percent and 4.5 percent respectively, during the same period. The growth patterns exhibited by the selected cities are a reflection of the overall urbanisation process that has been declining since 1969.

**Table 6.5: Population Growth Rates of Major Urban Centres 1969 - 2000**

Name	Population in '000				Average Annual Growth Rate (Percent)		
	1969	1980	1990	2000	1969-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000
Lusaka	262.4	535.8	769.4	1,084.7	7.4	3.7	3.5
Kitwe	199.8	284.0	288.6	363.7	3.6	0.2	2.3
Ndola	159.8	250.5	329.2	374.8	4.6	2.8	1.3
Mufulira	106.8	138.8	123.9	122.3	2.7	-1.1	-0.1
Luanshya	96.3	113.4	118.1	115.6	1.7	0.4	-0.2
Chingola	103.3	130.9	142.4	147.4	2.4	0.9	0.4
Kabwe	66.0	127.4	154.3	176.8	6.8	1.9	1.4
Livingstone	45.2	61.3	76.9	97.5	3.1	2.3	2.4
Kalulushi	32.3	53.4	31.5	52.8	5.2	-5.1	5.3
Chililabombwe	44.9	56.6	48.1	54.5	2.3	-1.6	1.3
Kasama	8.0	36.3	47.7	74.2	16.3	2.8	4.5
Mansa	7.5	28.6	37.9	41.1	14.3	2.9	0.8
Kafue	11.5	14.6	43.8	45.9	2.4	11.6	0.5
Mongu	9.6	28.7	29.3	44.3	11.6	0.2	4.2
Choma	11.9	32.3	30.1	40.4	10.5	-0.7	3.0
Mazabuka	6.3	16.3	32.0	47.1	10.0	7.0	3.9
Chipata	11.4	33.6	52.2	73.1	8.7	4.5	3.1

Sources: 1990 and 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing

## 6.6 Summary

Urban population growth has declined between 1969 and 2000. The 1969-1980 inter-censal period saw urban population grow at an annual rate of seven percent per annum but declined to only three percent between 1980 and 1990. The rate further declined to only 1.4 percent per annum in the period up to 2000. Urbanisation accelerated in the 1969-1980 period with population living in urban centres increasing from 29.4 percent in 1969 to 39.9 percent in 1980. It remained at 39 percent in 1990 but declined to 36 percent in 2000.

At provincial level Northern had the highest growth rate of 3.4 percent between 1990 and 2000. A significant drop in growth rates was recorded in Central Province; from 3.9 percent to 0.9 percent in 1980-1990 and 1990-2000 inter-censal periods, respectively. Zambia's urban population is unevenly distributed with only two provinces Copperbelt and Lusaka accounting for the highest concentration that makes up 69.1 percent of the total urban population. Of the two provinces, the urban population in Copperbelt Province declined from 62 percent in 1969 to 46 percent in 1980. Further decline was recorded in 1990 and 2000 censuses from 42 percent to 35.9 percent, respectively.

Zambia's urban system is dominated by Lusaka City that accounts for 31.7 percent of the total urban population in the country. The largest conglomerate of urban centres are on the Copperbelt while a few settlements are found along the line-of-rail up to Livingstone and on the Tanzania Zambia Railway corridor.

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# APPENDIX A

## INTER-DISTRICT LIFETIME MIGRATION FLOWS, 2000

**Table1: District of Birth by District of Enumeration, Lifetime Migration, 2000**

District of Enumeration	District of Enumeration	District of Birth									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Chibombo	135,686	12,387	1,380	1,592	5,604	780	251	730	190	2,353
2	Kabwe	1,021	92,812	1,282	2,364	1,099	2,362	803	2,057	385	5,105
3	Kapiri Mposhi	2,528	17,617	93,091	6,192	2,451	2,883	703	1,293	263	4,291
4	Mkushi	250	3,880	1,147	68,765	729	4,996	279	626	148	1,836
5	Mumbwa	795	3,996	238	416	97,834	634	185	451	137	1,316
6	Serenje	82	2,887	428	1,633	287	102,233	412	543	130	3,347
7	Chililabombwe	30	626	56	83	113	246	38,508	3,443	732	3,089
8	Chingola	69	1,477	127	268	155	615	2,983	104,988	1,686	7,614
9	Kalulushi	49	789	77	161	132	346	865	2,499	31,460	9,386
10	Kitwe	145	4,469	458	930	514	1,925	3,019	9,038	4,885	227,237
11	Luanshya	63	2,005	233	508	259	1,595	1,170	2,743	909	7,269
12	Lufwanyama	12	330	48	61	115	111	657	2,018	1,666	3,474
13	Masaiti	102	1,434	485	1,170	172	797	287	617	322	2,320
14	Mpongwe	236	1,986	473	315	347	293	200	572	422	1,746
15	Mufulira	26	1,316	119	242	134	628	1,232	3,155	1,099	6,149
16	Ndola	210	6,384	746	1,730	563	3,517	2,144	6,294	1,606	15,446
17	Chadidza	25	176	8	16	12	22	49	73	14	204
18	Chama	3	311	26	33	16	19	188	732	25	770
19	Chipata	116	2,832	132	182	181	178	376	1,167	195	4,075
20	Katete	38	544	33	58	52	32	104	310	46	1,234
21	Lundazi	43	770	35	68	96	70	189	474	110	2,015
22	Mambwe	7	259	8	11	23	51	61	193	20	826
23	Nyimba	33	517	20	134	22	135	89	219	83	796
24	Petauke	97	1,133	47	72	64	85	183	459	121	2,777
25	Chiengi	19	75	9	9	2	21	156	466	45	608
26	Kawambwa	17	281	11	27	15	42	383	1,466	167	1,645
27	Mansa	35	808	90	104	91	211	756	2,493	320	4,553
28	Milenge	7	30	10	9	5	67	42	85	23	297
29	Mwense	22	190	17	27	46	59	435	1,231	158	1,538
30	Nchelenge	22	214	29	24	12	61	470	1,520	140	1,895
31	Samfya	30	391	32	49	32	409	438	1,764	247	3,415
32	Chongwe	517	3,187	137	514	910	207	194	369	114	1,589
33	Kafue	380	4,028	233	405	2,417	404	362	1,034	225	2,708
34	Luangwa	19	171	5	14	20	14	10	23	10	102
35	Lusaka	1,725	26,882	1,725	3,180	9,045	3,149	4,025	12,433	2,330	35,003
36	Chilubi	13	201	5	6	2	42	188	476	177	1,217
37	Chinsali	27	839	123	185	39	111	296	843	193	1,815
38	Isoka	8	515	75	91	28	38	496	1,090	111	1,548
39	Kaputa	8	108	10	34	17	39	131	390	31	609
40	Kasama	56	1,574	248	226	79	315	662	2,114	342	4,728
41	Luwingu	10	242	35	19	8	32	399	1,066	132	2,329
42	Mbala	16	535	130	102	62	131	251	774	152	1,346
43	Mpika	42	1,815	435	412	67	1,447	460	1,229	197	3,589
44	Mporokoso	14	314	32	37	13	30	286	1,049	56	1,342
45	Mpulungu	7	269	14	6	20	39	88	233	33	609
46	Mungwi	23	546	126	71	30	111	185	678	204	1,838
47	Nakonde	17	295	113	97	10	81	319	802	77	1,222
48	Chavuma	18	104	1	6	11	3	35	64	26	108
49	Kabompo	2	241	10	3	24	18	245	752	155	994
50	Kasempa	8	190	16	13	155	33	258	788	215	1,306
51	Mufumbwe	4	117	5	11	63	18	257	626	156	877
52	Mwinilunga	11	548	22	12	93	32	86	540	140	922
53	Solwezi	60	2,017	48	75	149	144	843	3,173	610	3,843
54	Zambezi	8	152	14	25	15	6	61	146	67	342
55	Choma	79	1,169	108	152	338	78	95	251	84	1,107
56	Gwembe	6	76	7	4	51	12	4	34	6	65
57	Itezhi-tezhi	13	363	28	27	1,180	53	40	157	13	343
58	Kalomo	40	491	40	62	207	43	57	140	22	428
59	Kazungula	34	220	8	18	63	9	14	53	8	197
60	Livingstone	103	2,082	129	150	400	169	214	511	113	1,777
61	Mazabuka	109	1,892	178	171	980	113	138	471	99	1,140
62	Monze	61	1,179	123	68	453	49	65	229	49	628
63	Namwala	25	348	47	33	274	12	16	101	14	279
64	Siavonga	25	295	30	45	93	23	24	94	14	287
65	Sinazongwe	20	271	22	28	61	16	44	111	35	263
66	Kalabo	31	519	1	18	107	14	91	174	23	182
67	Kaoma	53	1,313	49	52	629	44	137	623	73	961
68	Lukulu	11	123	11	11	48	22	18	65	17	172
69	Mongu	39	935	26	40	276	34	118	399	70	1,012
70	Senanga	30	314	8	23	87	8	38	135	50	504
71	Sesheke	5	163	18	23	39	31	18	73	7	221
72	Shangombo	5	153	2	0	34	2	5	19	4	64
Total		145,500	219,722	105,292	93,722	129,774	132,599	68,890	188,051	54,208	408,242

**Table 1: District of Birth by District of Enumeration, Lifetime Migration, 2000 (Cont'd)**

District of Enumeration	District of Enumeration	District of Birth										
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Chibombo	945	20	6	40	728	2,655	169	90	3,157	415	578
2	Kabwe	2,401	33	30	36	2,828	6,184	194	290	4,616	462	923
3	Kapiri Mposhi	3,147	18	57	679	1,727	7,703	62	130	1,755	113	438
4	Mkushi	1,468	24	7	31	794	2,981	40	29	742	67	191
5	Mumbwa	794	14	6	11	551	1,198	41	34	1,164	154	221
6	Serenje	2,586	55	3	12	1,578	2,313	13	31	337	23	81
7	Chililabombwe	1,574	19	19	27	1,703	1,866	46	75	607	72	235
8	Chingola	2,805	68	76	77	4,479	4,361	53	212	1,434	132	619
9	Kalulushi	1,826	734	50	78	3,303	2,570	35	71	750	126	287
10	Kitwe	7,619	253	159	309	9,900	12,762	149	443	5,094	661	2,018
11	Luanshya	88,062	350	384	490	3,344	7,734	54	106	2,165	163	685
12	Lufwanyama	1,283	36,334	276	698	1,147	2,209	6	18	161	29	63
13	Masaiti	2,744	176	57,641	1,507	1,266	9,771	16	46	500	46	232
14	Mpongwe	3,348	283	2,014	36,092	754	3,566	19	12	299	30	67
15	Mufulira	3,056	82	70	130	88,069	4,667	34	167	1,224	154	528
16	Ndola	10,727	115	319	371	8,971	224,758	211	436	7,361	740	2,265
17	Chadidza	99	3	1	0	80	260	66,673	152	3,678	2,454	381
18	Chama	164	2	71	1	492	644	75	59,499	758	138	1,867
19	Chipata	1,639	25	7	9	1353	4,286	4,001	913	272,403	5,982	7,160
20	Katete	269	8	8	4	206	1,168	3,593	120	5,620	152,592	810
21	Lundazi	616	6	1	5	756	1,625	447	1,271	6,255	994	93,435
22	Mambwe	297	12	5	2	279	664	273	104	3,826	1,149	962
23	Nyimba	609	5	21	2	201	933	86	66	973	507	261
24	Petauke	1,127	19	7	92	583	2,138	788	174	4,544	6,863	1,010
25	Chiengi	193	5	2	4	512	387	63	5	44	13	3
26	Kawambwa	577	6	5	2	1,362	964	7	51	157	23	22
27	Mansa	1,372	10	49	13	4,243	3,215	21	38	523	53	99
28	Milenge	219	1	5	2	366	579	0	1	26	2	5
29	Mwense	444	17	11	5	1,673	807	3	13	101	10	48
30	Nchelenge	532	29	1	2	1,352	1,039	3	23	120	11	28
31	Samfya	1,047	9	46	6	2,183	1,664	1	2	186	12	21
32	Chongwe	481	7	8	16	424	1,549	304	158	4,140	866	805
33	Kafue	983	10	19	15	1,101	2,762	198	209	3,932	1,096	899
34	Luangwa	47	0	0	5	31	126	18	24	153	44	53
35	Lusaka	12,985	218	163	225	14,858	37,068	2,373	2,052	41,680	10,096	11,509
36	Chilubi	537	12	5	2	386	529	5	3	24	1	2
37	Chinsali	1,111	10	4	14	853	1,480	6	233	157	32	76
38	Isoka	799	9	8	4	560	1,089	7	328	187	22	84
39	Kaputa	129	4	1	2	412	291	5	9	70	9	53
40	Kasama	2,182	22	18	18	1,965	4,120	18	62	761	65	147
41	Luwingu	627	33	6	1	1,184	720	3	60	88	10	50
42	Mbala	525	5	18	4	938	1,230	13	54	256	27	46
43	Mpika	2,352	23	5	22	1,329	2,289	14	153	590	44	204
44	Mporokoso	619	10	5	1	629	958	3	8	87	7	26
45	Mpulungu	172	3	1	0	220	493	1	6	106	10	7
46	Mungwi	1,078	12	3	5	621	1,572	5	14	118	14	23
47	Nakonde	413	2	4	2	859	726	5	19	89	13	43
48	Chavuma	21	0	0	0	30	52	4	1	44	0	0
49	Kabompo	154	5	2	1	592	353	5	4	59	8	16
50	Kasempa	353	8	6	5	324	536	4	1	84	8	22
51	Mufumbwe	222	3	2	4	397	500	1	6	79	5	9
52	Mwinilunga	304	6	3	2	163	502	0	12	73	13	14
53	Solwezi	928	58	11	16	1,170	2,195	21	33	384	70	73
54	Zambezi	49	0	7	0	87	240	1	7	30	0	7
55	Choma	334	9	1	4	390	1,226	61	30	1,078	119	193
56	Gwembe	24	0	0	0	32	73	4	19	69	9	9
57	Itezhi-tezhi	92	0	0	2	98	333	2	10	169	17	44
58	Kalomo	132	2	0	3	156	497	9	13	400	40	80
59	Kazungula	65	0	0	0	69	282	2	3	122	20	29
60	Livingstone	525	15	3	7	660	2,020	45	57	1,679	248	335
61	Mazabuka	429	6	11	20	492	1,475	63	72	1,350	226	255
62	Monze	185	5	8	3	219	804	32	13	589	51	102
63	Namwala	81	1	0	3	104	380	10	4	142	20	56
64	Siavonga	78	1	6	8	107	329	8	10	342	56	69
65	Sinazongwe	82	0	3	0	116	251	2	14	178	24	43
66	Kalabo	25	2	0	3	85	201	5	3	70	10	0
67	Kaoma	198	3	0	7	329	880	9	18	322	55	60
68	Lukulu	50	0	0	4	45	125	1	0	26	12	7
69	Mongu	274	5	0	1	323	1,010	14	11	430	32	41
70	Senanga	73	2	0	1	110	336	11	2	97	6	13
71	Sesheke	22	1	1	0	63	259	5	6	73	9	19
72	Shang'ombo	20	0	0	0	10	37	0	0	28	9	4
Total		173,349	39,247	61,689	2	41,167	179,324	389,569	80,473	68,363	390,935	187,613

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table 1: District of Birth by District of Enumeration, Lifetime Migration, 2000 (Cont'd)**

District of Enumeration	District of Enumeration	District of Birth										
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Chibombo	12	82	1,066	22	143	457	28	50	53	250	1,103
2	Kabwe	36	87	1,280	45	581	1,484	18	305	213	1,088	192
3	Kapiri Mposhi	13	25	449	23	280	800	23	171	81	454	172
4	Mkushi	4	61	301	13	114	369	10	85	28	168	59
5	Mumbwa	4	18	275	9	168	204	15	84	42	145	391
6	Serenje	3	3	68	7	91	403	21	63	70	431	10
7	Chililabombwe	8	9	131	53	542	972	16	598	193	746	29
8	Chingola	11	48	397	79	1,467	1,789	68	989	413	1,274	31
9	Kalulushi	6	18	223	39	488	933	31	303	220	687	8
10	Kitwe	44	103	1,613	175	2,431	5,758	122	1,561	812	4,165	103
11	Luanshya	16	54	724	48	912	1,951	30	607	301	1,070	29
12	Lufwanyama	6	3	69	5	76	340	9	55	27	132	6
13	Masaiti	11	22	208	28	206	606	18	116	95	246	19
14	Mpongwe	8	5	100	8	155	304	8	40	26	129	51
15	Mufulira	3	16	357	52	1,593	3,633	73	1,080	596	1,792	14
16	Ndola	53	160	2,144	156	2,334	7,446	99	1,370	718	2,914	104
17	Chadidza	49	59	412	26	16	34	8	3	2	10	47
18	Chama	38	59	171	1	26	70	1	6	6	8	10
19	Chipata	1,526	475	3,428	5	137	455	49	48	38	87	93
20	Katete	316	181	2,992	9	16	73	85	16	7	11	88
21	Lundazi	288	153	786	17	46	109	18	58	16	21	42
22	Mambwe	31,781	64	553	0	14	40	4	2	8	8	20
23	Nyimba	42	49,687	4,022	0	11	32	4	4	1	24	91
24	Petauke	298	1,427	183,765	7	32	142	27	27	13	36	81
25	Chienge	1	0	5	60,144	1,472	682	32	1,102	3,634	165	13
26	Kawambwa	2	1	6	207	79,171	1,554	106	2,143	1,571	471	9
27	Mansa	2	7	69	235	2,834	129,716	444	3,277	1,458	5,451	22
28	Milenge	0	0	3	14	61	2,176	20,425	89	47	859	1
29	Mwense	1	13	11	160	2,763	3,073	79	82,635	1,227	535	17
30	Nchelenge	29	1	17	3,292	7,714	1,843	83	6,827	72,124	650	5
31	Samfya	1	59	27	87	575	3,429	493	393	329	126,994	5
32	Chongwe	13	280	2,225	38	106	337	26	72	23	81	64,654
33	Kafue	47	163	1,375	42	477	762	28	515	104	342	1,411
34	Luangwa	0	66	144	0	16	38	2	9	7	8	289
35	Lusaka	293	3,088	19,931	299	3,048	8,329	410	2,037	1,040	3,168	4,999
36	Chilubi	1	0	3	15	32	166	5	22	20	1,135	28
37	Chinsali	0	1	27	2	70	177	10	22	28	56	14
38	Isoka	2	4	23	2	37	154	2	12	14	22	1
39	Kaputa	2	12	4	1,019	682	469	45	551	1,612	107	3
40	Kasama	3	5	100	20	413	1,186	9	178	210	214	24
41	Luwingu	2	3	17	14	251	614	11	206	38	375	5
42	Mbala	4	15	35	21	101	291	12	61	42	72	21
43	Mpika	4	1	99	10	198	373	11	96	48	243	14
44	Mporokoso	0	5	16	16	580	274	5	43	72	47	4
45	Mpulungu	1	2	6	9	67	147	3	22	44	32	4
46	Mungwi	1	0	16	6	84	214	4	42	44	35	5
47	Nakonde	0	1	11	3	31	157	5	12	20	38	7
48	Chavuma	1	1	3	2	0	3	1	1	3	5	3
49	Kabompo	1	0	6	0	12	17	1	7	2	7	8
50	Kasempa	4	0	13	7	19	45	1	6	4	21	7
51	Mufumbwe	1	0	9	1	9	22	6	10	7	12	2
52	Mwinilunga	0	3	8	2	20	51	5	4	16	15	20
53	Solwezi	8	9	55	12	105	346	19	89	43	94	32
54	Zambezi	0	1	6	1	2	22	0	9	13	4	4
55	Choma	14	12	228	25	72	211	13	55	24	60	125
56	Gwembe	0	1	10	1	6	25	7	19	9	24	19
57	Itzehi-tezhi	3	8	56	4	33	86	0	23	14	108	11
58	Kalomo	4	12	86	7	61	95	50	12	8	18	34
59	Kazungula	1	0	34	1	5	17	1	3	1	8	11
60	Livingstone	19	31	609	11	153	343	6	103	48	85	66
61	Mazabuka	19	29	400	11	164	323	13	196	40	187	215
62	Monze	6	8	126	3	60	135	4	38	19	31	76
63	Namwala	3	6	34	0	30	60	3	18	15	68	14
64	Siafonga	7	5	83	4	43	122	2	90	22	40	56
65	Sinazongwe	1	5	45	8	47	103	2	105	29	60	26
66	Kalabo	2	3	7	4	9	14	1	10	1	5	28
67	Kaoma	1	5	49	1	35	94	5	25	14	36	28
68	Lukulu	0	1	6	1	2	15	0	3	2	4	7
69	Mongu	2	3	47	6	32	90	9	21	23	27	36
70	Senanga	1	5	15	9	9	21	0	3	10	1	15
71	Sesheke	0	4	15	0	2	16	1	4	13	17	6
72	Shang'ombo	0	1	2	0	1	5	0	1	1	10	4
Total		35,083	56,699	231,656	66,603	113,593	186,846	23,185	108,862	88,116	157,943	75,201

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing



**Table 1: District of Birth by District of Enumeration, Lifetime Migration, 2000 (Cont'd)**

District of Enumeration	District of Enumeration	District of Birth									
		33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	Chibombo	1,044	303	17,783	113	338	544	53	691	197	415
2	Kabwe	729	191	10,453	407	1,509	1,309	125	3,077	788	1,551
3	Kapiri Mposhi	647	94	7,009	189	1,343	1,554	54	2,153	504	1,051
4	Mkushi	192	36	2,296	36	598	735	45	714	134	639
5	Mumbwa	805	132	11,550	50	165	178	28	419	89	223
6	Serenje	60	11	1,220	26	283	288	40	555	121	244
7	Chililabombwe	64	20	1,252	131	346	930	54	759	852	311
8	Chingola	113	28	2,728	243	702	1,713	142	1,948	1,286	835
9	Kalulushi	46	44	1,474	118	477	836	56	1,103	612	438
10	Kitwe	348	88	9,737	559	2,005	2,761	298	5,289	3,433	2,005
11	Luanshya	124	33	2,569	281	1,062	1,358	61	2,272	1,012	767
12	Lufwanyama	44	6	545	33	106	204	13	213	139	111
13	Masaiti	79	23	1,355	35	430	251	15	417	146	188
14	Mpongwe	55	12	883	23	69	114	8	236	101	103
15	Mufulira	101	18	2,296	203	733	888	194	1,646	1,192	690
16	Ndola	464	163	12,454	695	3,007	2,976	251	6,712	1,994	2,686
17	Chadidza	41	26	1,985	8	18	25	3	62	10	44
18	Chama	46	11	1,102	2	449	510	6	117	17	9
19	Chipata	371	190	16,408	7	161	246	32	713	55	212
20	Katete	146	50	6,643	2	17	35	8	149	10	35
21	Lundazi	138	48	5,620	3	54	180	16	181	29	72
22	Mambwe	42	10	1,706	0	11	35	6	57	15	29
23	Nyimba	59	258	4,222	0	23	18	2	73	8	27
24	Petauke	218	131	10,611	5	83	56	5	153	16	72
25	Chiengi	14	5	247	37	14	30	3,190	155	71	49
26	Kawambwa	55	3	732	10	79	90	76	448	536	210
27	Mansa	128	49	2,370	216	174	219	123	1,292	1,399	406
28	Milenge	4	0	108	4	2	8	2	31	31	10
29	Mwense	69	6	592	14	15	49	64	262	624	79
30	Nchelenge	40	22	707	15	57	37	942	392	357	130
31	Samfya	85	9	883	1,795	56	40	22	276	760	113
32	Chongwe	1,449	1,938	22,808	61	242	289	26	557	81	278
33	Kafue	53,603	562	29,688	162	570	763	66	1,495	237	934
34	Luangwa	97	14,313	1,739	5	19	20	2	38	11	14
35	Lusaka	5,682	3,476	604,891	448	7,122	6,228	690	15,620	1,897	9,760
36	Chilubi	31	2	138	52,992	122	38	46	217	1,269	59
37	Chinsali	163	5	2,281	185	98,854	1,706	144	2,541	285	539
38	Isoka	42	94	841	44	1,348	77,855	79	948	123	394
39	Kaputa	15	2	306	79	141	232	64,180	918	383	1,065
40	Kasama	175	21	4,263	252	2,663	1,640	822	114,711	2,053	3,966
41	Luwingu	29	4	501	551	167	147	64	1100	59,802	185
42	Mbala	204	15	2,636	72	453	889	155	3,290	233	118,203
43	Mpika	179	19	2,603	183	3,269	1,084	190	3,323	503	1,058
44	Mporokoso	55	3	771	53	193	141	601	1,743	733	918
45	Mpulungu	52	3	861	11	135	266	692	1523	120	7,409
46	Mungwi	83	7	1808	39	1,319	480	116	13,142	350	1,835
47	Nakonde	53	16	944	29	672	4,234	80	1,614	123	1,028
48	Chavuma	3	0	96	9		3	0	7	1	2
49	Kabompo	33	1	294	1	8	14	3	34	6	19
50	Kasempa	41	12	382	7	9	20	3	33	12	20
51	Mufumbwe	10	6	306	0	4	5	7	13	6	7
52	Mwinilunga	25	6	416	0	4	21	2	55	7	17
53	Solwezi	71	10	1,830	10	97	83	20	284	117	111
54	Zambezi	7	1	220	1	9	3	1	5	1	4
55	Choma	429	48	4,407	37	88	82	15	349	37	184
56	Gwembe	77	5	356	10	20	9	3	13	31	4
57	Itezhi-tezhi	126	18	1,441	59	39	48	8	85	65	55
58	Kalomo	183	15	1,995	12	53	54	36	97	25	48
59	Kazungula	78	8	1,000	2	9	5	5	34	2	14
60	Livingstone	401	71	5,961	20	230	154	25	646	98	278
61	Mazabuka	1,776	97	6,507	62	170	230	17	408	108	239
62	Monze	444	25	3,341	13	60	56	2	176	39	267
63	Namwala	134	10	1,344	18	23	34	3	68	28	45
64	Siavonga	708	27	2,492	3	45	48	5	120	18	86
65	Sinazongwe	110	7	1,243	20	139	31	9	157	28	34
66	Kalabo	71	5	864	11	6	3	10	22	2	6
67	Kaoma	273	13	3,600	0	49	46	8	168	20	60
68	Lukulu	48	10	380	2	4	15	3	23	4	7
69	Mongu	160	18	3,452	4	27	54	8	156	27	67
70	Senanga	66	9	1,067	6	17	4	1	70	11	8
71	Sesheke	82	5	692	0	19	16	2	31	31	19
72	Shang'ombo	11	0	166	0	1	0	0	12	2	10
Total		73,650	22,927	860,471	60,733	132,805	115,267	74,083	198,411	85,467	163,010

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table 1: District of Birth by District of Enumeration, Lifetime Migration, 2000 (Cont'd)**

District of Enumeration	District of Enumeration	District of Birth									
		43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
1	Chibombo	595	119	11	6	199	20	88	140	8	135
2	Kabwe	2,031	620	74	14	465	23	146	249	25	345
3	Kapiri Mposhi	2,204	337	49	32	478	12	120	162	17	149
4	Mkushi	796	137	19	10	344	4	16	48	3	153
5	Mumbwa	229	83	11	4	58	10	151	525	20	97
6	Serenje	1,150	142	32	8	208	3	13	40	0	50
7	Chililabombwe	294	353	19	8	120	15	297	363	36	562
8	Chingola	686	895	70	18	358	93	867	1,018	138	1,935
9	Kalulushi	376	434	72	16	154	33	514	526	43	732
10	Kitwe	2,382	1,909	178	30	659	93	922	1,176	135	2,277
11	Luanshya	1,285	761	68	18	212	22	251	410	20	708
12	Lufwanyama	106	74	3	4	24	21	386	852	33	731
13	Masaiti	258	102	21	5	74	13	107	115	8	358
14	Mpongwe	150	54	5	1	9	7	170	198	6	221
15	Mufulira	640	736	35	14	276	19	461	362	49	583
16	Ndola	2,676	1,832	190	52	811	71	481	864	78	1,566
17	Chadidza	20	5	2	5	7	1	4	11	0	8
18	Chama	214	4	2	7	20	0	2	4	0	2
19	Chipata	280	88	29	10	37	12	47	34	10	102
20	Katete	50	22	3	7	2	1	14	8	1	6
21	Lundazi	352	36	12	11	19	2	10	15	1	29
22	Mambwe	407	4	1	4	6	2	5	8	0	5
23	Nyimba	41	7	5	0	2	0	1	11	0	6
24	Petauke	90	40	3	8	18	1	9	19	0	39
25	Chiengi	22	411	41	1	7	0	2	1	2	6
26	Kawambwa	93	842	33	2	28	0	4	4	1	15
27	Mansa	245	501	58	4	92	11	32	41	2	111
28	Milenge	11	4	3	0	2	1	1	1	0	1
29	Mwense	63	126	14	0	29	2	8	5	0	12
30	Nchelenge	62	760	37	5	14	0	1	14	0	12
31	Samfya	347	105	13	11	21	0	11	9	0	15
32	Chongwe	224	107	24	5	55	16	62	89	6	130
33	Kafue	1,164	241	46	6	169	28	123	166	20	209
34	Luangwa	18	17	5	0	7	0	3	2	1	12
35	Lusaka	5,394	3,088	542	125	2,095	213	884	1,691	275	2,745
36	Chilubi	163	33	7	11	18	5	0	8	0	6
37	Chinsali	1,783	283	37	152	415	0	22	6	9	7
38	Isoka	433	238	29	62	1382	0	2	8	3	18
39	Kaputa	172	3,407	791	30	85	1	3	7	2	12
40	Kasama	2,364	3,451	369	2,303	943	5	25	46	0	72
41	Luwingu	169	497	35	37	30	0	2	3	0	4
42	Mbala	925	794	1,845	377	768	13	4	7	1	8
43	Mpika	102,820	419	98	84	656	0	29	21	3	39
44	Mporokoso	278	58,485	75	73	74	2	5	12	3	2
45	Mpulungu	227	907	45,613	94	279	0	2	5	1	8
46	Mungwi	758	586	133	75,586	604	1	6	2	2	26
47	Nakonde	515	146	152	110	52,636	0	5	6	0	10
48	Chavuma	2	2	0	0	1	24,247	330	86	46	113
49	Kabompo	14	7	0	3	4	1,092	51,108	300	536	1,182
50	Kasempa	33	10	0	2	7	34	284	39,312	903	441
51	Mufumbwe	10	4	0	1	0	398	3,807	3,017	21,727	1,052
52	Mwinilunga	25	2	3	2	5	63	526	267	114	103,177
53	Solwezi	74	50	18	7	33	384	1,850	3,624	702	10,434
54	Zambezi	3	8	0	2	1	1,485	1,102	113	97	325
55	Choma	122	50	14	1	42	25	68	43	5	86
56	Gwembe	20	2	0	0	8	0	3	11	1	5
57	Itezhi-tezhi	44	17	6	7	9	6	81	44	8	26
58	Kalomo	60	16	0	5	10	4	34	25	12	23
59	Kazungula	17	2	1	1	2	0	13	6	1	4
60	Livingstone	263	116	16	12	64	20	133	93	6	171
61	Mazabuka	490	62	11	1	64	11	56	93	7	75
62	Monze	167	29	5	1	24	5	32	23	3	103
63	Namwala	37	14	7	2	5	1	16	10	1	20
64	Siafonga	58	26	9	1	12	1	27	11	5	27
65	Sinazongwe	132	32	3	12	14	5	11	6	0	23
66	Kalabo	9	2	0	1	1	14	20	38	3	12
67	Kaoma	70	13	5	3	14	40	476	336	51	104
68	Lukulu	18	5	0	3	0	50	785	23	15	33
69	Mongu	44	27	9	2	21	19	101	43	10	78
70	Senanga	24	0	1	0	3	2	48	18	2	27
71	Sesheke	24	5	6	8	6	3	10	8	0	5
72	Shang'ombo	2	1	0	3	0	0	2	11	0	8
Total		137,324	84,744	51,028	79,450	65,319	28,685	67,241	56,873	25,217	131,833

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table 1: District of Birth by District of Enumeration, Lifetime Migration, 2000 (Cont'd)**

District of Enumeration	District of Enumeration	District of Birth									
		53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
1	Chibombo	281	171	4,878	570	48	631	17	845	7,970	9,067
2	Kabwe	727	374	2,158	121	29	365	14	1,821	1,280	2,175
3	Kapiri Mposhi	368	285	2,748	226	34	438	35	602	3,569	5,228
4	Mkushi	131	42	632	175	6	174	9	193	851	1,435
5	Mumbwa	272	215	1,765	177	315	355	28	813	4,204	3,698
6	Serenje	95	26	186	24	22	75	4	127	98	171
7	Chililabombwe	1,018	603	141	14	8	51	3	155	95	149
8	Chingola	2,717	1,480	441	27	13	109	9	460	289	322
9	Kalulushi	813	968	308	15	11	86	4	185	200	211
10	Kitwe	3,083	1,718	1,318	69	22	429	22	1,282	712	926
11	Luanshya	815	404	417	26	13	214	2	425	235	372
12	Lufwanyama	2,224	824	323	3	2	55	3	58	89	163
13	Masaiti	313	241	737	11	1	72	0	172	306	218
14	Mpongwe	282	192	397	62	11	123	1	150	476	532
15	Mufulira	744	716	377	36	5	132	3	377	195	288
16	Ndola	2,384	1,004	1,750	120	33	741	30	1,835	986	1,498
17	Chadidza	33	2	54	4	0	21	4	61	76	54
18	Chama	17	3	21	4	7	10	0	59	69	20
19	Chipata	326	118	588	30	29	188	15	1,056	707	478
20	Katete	49	10	130	10	1	41	1	250	229	81
21	Iundazi	77	25	173	11	8	57	4	198	144	131
22	Mambwe	17	14	84	4	12	14	1	152	74	32
23	Nyimba	41	4	60	8	0	20	8	106	64	69
24	Petauke	62	28	227	30	10	55	6	509	434	200
25	Chienge	32	1	10	1	0	0	0	8	6	7
26	Kawambwa	60	12	40	5	1	14	2	41	29	24
27	Mansa	305	53	148	10	3	39	3	156	64	105
28	Milenge	12	0	24	0	2	2	0	16	7	12
29	Mwense	50	19	38	0	0	12	1	45	33	11
30	Nchelenge	61	14	16	3	5	12	5	53	8	27
31	Samfya	63	41	34	9	2	9	1	71	56	31
32	Chongwe	170	113	1,672	211	45	335	9	630	1,726	1,468
33	Kafue	471	253	2,728	777	82	625	17	1,295	4,961	3,525
34	Luangwa	10	2	42	8	0	19	1	56	55	66
35	Lusaka	4,708	2,079	11,496	1,515	458	3,354	178	9,911	8,649	11,447
36	Chilubi	16	0	12	0	0	2	0	19	8	5
37	Chinsali	69	8	60	13	1	4	3	91	69	35
38	Isoka	27	8	59	4	5	8	1	54	43	24
39	Kaputa	21	9	20	0	0	15	0	17	7	16
40	Kasama	238	58	236	5	12	47	9	369	200	160
41	Luwingu	60	11	20	0	3	10	0	39	16	19
42	Mbala	76	57	90	3	13	29	6	137	97	79
43	Mpika	108	37	223	11	2	59	7	229	125	230
44	Mporokoso	23	9	40	2	0	8	2	43	24	23
45	Mpulungu	19	7	43	8	0	7	0	48	13	20
46	Mungwi	63	9	51	0	0	12	0	102	31	31
47	Nakonde	38	3	67	2	1	15	0	66	26	42
48	Chavuma	169	1,719	18	0	0	2	0	16	6	3
49	Kabompo	706	4,940	53	12	3	11	2	112	37	49
50	Kasempa	2,137	382	47	2	2	9	3	48	29	65
51	Mufumbwe	1,746	2,267	68	7	5	20	0	74	116	36
52	Mwinilunga	1,984	753	45	0	4	8	9	50	48	39
53	Solwezi	111,414	3,490	241	21	7	75	2	244	170	227
54	Zambezi	430	53,393	32	1	6	9	1	52	34	29
55	Choma	193	140	156,068	1,021	173	4,726	258	2,376	1,979	5,528
56	Gwembe	10	3	598	27,169	31	163	10	162	466	669
57	Itezhi-tezhi	42	142	2,402	78	21,920	801	20	515	365	782
58	Kalomo	73	58	18,038	765	123	118,642	678	2,362	1,084	3,816
59	Kazungula	35	27	3,480	127	34	6,838	41,313	4,017	335	879
60	Livingstone	268	246	3,916	197	99	3,119	1,928	47,149	1,458	2,558
61	Mazabuka	168	152	4,648	2,147	102	1,278	60	1,700	143,188	9,169
62	Monze	80	54	6,424	1,381	22	1,052	31	1,158	4,116	127,366
63	Namwala	32	63	6,242	192	554	983	17	613	729	5,213
64	Siavonga	35	26	551	2,456	21	161	1	305	1,288	483
65	Sinazongwe	47	29	2,750	647	46	806	27	490	425	876
66	Kalabo	148	85	61	8	53	10	7	248	218	110
67	Kaoma	337	621	560	57	192	164	20	1,139	624	334
68	Lukulu	46	1,388	55	12	29	13	1	136	85	38
69	Mongu	264	279	493	31	74	151	9	1,603	426	404
70	Senanga	73	46	168	12	18	55	17	852	309	99
71	Sesheke	42	64	387	17	13	505	92	2,170	207	158
72	Shang'ombo	8	28	40	8	6	23	1	145	122	58
Total		144,076	82,665	244,467	40,732	24,812	148,717	44,975	93,123	197,469	203,913

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table 1: District of Birth by District of Enumeration, Lifetime Migration, 2000 (Cont'd)**

District of Residence		District of Birth										Total
		63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	
1	Chibombo	418	451	155	448	572	145	853	332	178	9	223,863
2	Kabwe	244	172	111	418	458	118	1,249	420	263	8	169,272
3	Kapiri Mposhi	238	108	101	132	204	50	425	146	100	1	182,828
4	Mkushi	126	33	32	49	80	6	179	71	24	5	101,450
5	Mumbwa	1,100	251	107	1,882	1,641	249	1,741	842	238	25	146,290
6	Serenje	35	17	4	20	59	5	68	29	8	0	125,751
7	Chililabombwe	30	14	3	113	104	10	161	66	39	0	66,029
8	Chingola	41	29	25	165	139	66	366	125	81	4	163,588
9	Kalulushi	68	10	23	52	85	17	215	111	82	3	70,121
10	Kitwe	224	120	144	236	266	126	1,210	453	303	11	357,832
11	Luanshya	58	20	29	92	100	41	380	127	83	1	143,181
12	Lufwanyama	41	6	8	70	52	16	76	23	23	1	59,152
13	Masaiti	59	26	9	55	53	10	121	46	36	1	89,713
14	Mpongwe	40	12	10	21	44	31	88	62	29	1	58,897
15	Mufulira	65	28	20	122	101	18	357	108	53	2	136,373
16	Ndola	312	110	136	318	363	83	1,405	503	354	5	366,405
17	Chadidza	11	6	4	6	19	4	29	16	17	0	77,752
18	Chama	10	3	6	2	9	1	10	3	9	0	69,017
19	Chipata	60	67	35	96	112	30	432	131	99	6	337,200
20	Katete	7	6	4	22	9	4	40	25	3	0	178,774
21	Lundazi	19	13	8	14	51	8	82	27	23	0	118,736
22	Mambwe	20	8	5	10	9	1	43	3	9	0	44,391
23	Nyimba	8	13	7	14	38	3	35	14	8	0	64,913
24	Petauke	15	34	13	9	44	11	80	38	30	3	221,653
25	Chiengi	2	6	1	1	4	0	5	2	3	0	74,285
26	Kawambwa	8	4	13	21	20	1	47	12	12	0	96,098
27	Mansa	14	19	12	26	45	8	186	45	33	0	171,359
28	Milenge	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	0	0	0	25,772
29	Mwense	7	12	0	3	5	10	29	1	3	0	99,681
30	Nchelenge	8	10	15	3	8	1	30	8	5	0	104,008
31	Samfya	8	17	47	8	14	7	42	5	14	0	149,426
32	Chongwe	191	421	174	204	233	66	749	232	129	3	121,579
33	Kafue	471	1,684	399	1,147	864	344	1,643	595	475	19	141,313
34	Luangwa	9	10	1	33	19	1	54	28	9	0	18,214
35	Lusaka	2,183	3,009	2,075	3,066	3,618	896	9,354	2,893	1,689	59	1,034,869
36	Chilubi	4	2	0	2	4	0	12	1	2	0	60,514
37	Chinsali	12	18	4	4	39	2	22	22	8	0	118,755
38	Isoka	6	2	3	7	15	8	35	7	1	0	91,630
39	Kaputa	4	4	6	12	9	4	17	13	1	0	78,874
40	Kasama	34	12	9	35	94	11	164	48	28	3	164,000
41	Luwingu	3	2	1	8	9	0	25	8	2	0	72,153
42	Mbala	20	26	32	13	26	4	93	13	14	9	139,019
43	Mpika	27	15	17	33	92	4	116	52	31	1	135,814
44	Mporokoso	7	1	2	5	21	0	14	10	6	0	71,048
45	Mpulungu	18	4	6	1	22	2	9	3	5	3	61,120
46	Mungwi	3	4	21	16	40	4	31	8	2	0	105,039
47	Nakonde	1	7	66	3	17	6	23	13	3	1	68,266
48	Chavuma	6	0	0	31	19	75	42	9	4	0	27,626
49	Kabompo	12	5	1	131	407	781	212	47	21	0	65,905
50	Kasempa	3	3	1	19	114	34	87	16	8	0	49,034
51	Mufumbwe	8	2	0	632	1,103	177	471	130	34	0	40,717
52	Mwinilunga	7	5	3	26	27	7	48	30	10	0	111,482
53	Solwezi	48	17	15	97	327	155	413	134	58	8	153,705
54	Zambezi	13	0	17	210	105	650	224	37	13	0	59,970
55	Choma	1,361	286	2,409	194	313	51	885	280	512	5	192,635
56	Gwembe	71	351	224	63	25	5	70	36	21	0	31,350
57	Itezhi-tezhi	3,834	65	76	1,344	1,222	298	942	388	87	8	40,853
58	Kalomo	928	198	1,479	142	175	36	418	240	353	4	155,568
59	Kazungula	146	55	233	119	197	28	411	375	1,536	6	62,693
60	Livingstone	586	218	489	637	806	193	2,605	1,751	3,523	17	93,257
61	Mazabuka	800	2,075	725	1,773	349	269	1,770	1,866	595	61	194,666
62	Monze	921	232	404	256	175	37	472	252	196	6	154,871
63	Namwala	56,397	96	208	246	282	47	388	196	107	4	76,630
64	Siavonga	91	40,911	388	98	39	5	231	75	67	1	53,380
65	Sinazongwe	196	193	61,644	120	67	17	245	158	87	5	72,906
66	Kalabo	28	15	3	97,503	594	501	3,345	992	243	59	106,979
67	Kaoma	185	68	42	8,997	88,511	2,685	15,166	4,480	1,112	168	136,919
68	Lukulu	17	7	4	1,530	1,243	51,812	1,926	312	141	10	61,042
69	Mongu	161	37	17	7,450	3,553	1,345	119,312	4,835	1,183	133	151,473
70	Senanga	47	20	9	2,651	1,063	278	5,268	86,494	991	1,077	102,868
71	Sesheke	58	11	33	510	458	140	1,594	2,512	59,459	204	70,740
72	Shang'ombo	9	5	13	2,149	214	49	676	3,481	495	53,384	61,564
Total		72,222	51,721	72,340	135,945	111,219	62,107	179,582	116,866	75,423	55,344	9,104,850

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

# APPENDIX B

## Reference To District Numbers In Table 1 Appendix A

### Central Province

1. Chibombo
2. Kabwe
3. Kapiri Mposhi
4. Mkushi
5. Mumbwa
6. Serenje

### Copperbelt Province

7. Chililabombwe
8. Chingola
9. Kalulushi
10. Kitwe
11. Luanshya
12. Lufwanyama
13. Masaiti
14. Mpongwe
15. Mufulira
16. Ndola

### Eastern Province

17. Chadiza
18. Chama
19. Chipata
20. Katete
21. Lundazi
22. Mambwe
23. Nyimba
24. Petauke

### Luapula Province

25. Chienge
26. Kawambwa
27. Mansa
28. Milenge
29. Mwense
30. Nchelenge
31. Samfya

### Lusaka Province

32. Chongwe
33. Kafue
34. Luangwa
35. Lusaka

### Northern Province

36. Chilubi
37. Chinsali
38. Isoka
39. Kaputa
40. Kasama
41. Luwingu
42. Mbala
43. Mpika
44. Mporokoso
45. Mpulungu
46. Mungwi
47. Nakonde

### North Western Province

48. Chavuma
49. Kabompo
50. Kasempa
51. Mufumbwe
52. Mwinilunga
53. Solwezi
54. Zambezi

### Southern Province

55. Choma
56. Gwembe
57. Itezhi Tezhi
58. Kalomo
59. Kazungula
60. Livingstone
61. Mazabuka
62. Monze
63. Namwala
64. Siavonga
65. Sinazongwe

### Western Province

66. Kalabo
67. Kaoma
68. Lukulu
69. Mongu
70. Senanga
71. Sesheke
72. Shang'ombo

# APPENDIX C

## EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS

**Table C1: Percent Education Attainment of Migrants by Sex, all Districts: Central Province, 2000**

District	Sex	Total Migrants	Percent Total	Education Status				
				Never Attended	Primary	Grade 8-9 Lower Secondary	Grade 10-12 Upper Secondary	A – Level/ Degree
Chibombo	Total	12,453	100.0	29.9	42.0	12.6	13.1	2.3
	Male	6,185	100.0	27.4	39.0	13.3	16.8	3.4
	Female	6,268	100.0	32.4	44.9	11.9	9.5	1.3
Kabwe	Total	12,071	100.0	18.7	36.5	17.4	23.2	4.2
	Male	5,799	100.0	15.6	33.0	17.4	28.9	5.2
	Female	6,272	100.0	21.6	39.8	17.4	18.0	3.2
Kapiri-Mposhi	Total	12,485	100.0	29.2	42.4	13.7	13.1	1.6
	Male	6,231	100.0	26.1	40.2	14.2	17.6	2.0
	Female	6,254	100.0	32.3	44.6	13.2	8.6	1.3
Mkushi	Total	5,140	100.0	26.7	45.4	13.3	11.6	3.0
	Male	2,615	100.0	23.6	44.0	13.7	14.6	4.1
	Female	2,525	100.0	30.0	46.9	13.0	8.4	1.8
Mumbwa	Total	6,388	100.0	28.4	41.5	14.4	14.2	1.6
	Male	3,770	100.0	22.2	48.6	12.1	15.6	1.6
	Female	2,658	100.0	36.6	32.2	17.5	12.1	1.6
Serenje	Total	3,547	100.0	24.2	44.9	15.3	14.7	1.0
	Male	1,865	100.0	20.4	43.5	16.4	18.7	1.1
	Female	1,682	100.0	28.4	46.5	14.1	10.2	0.8

**Source:** 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table C2: Percent Education Attainment of Migrants by Sex, all Districts: Copperbelt Province, 2000**

District	Sex	Total Migrants	Percent Total	Educational Level				
				Never Attended	Primary	Grades 8-9 Lower Secondary	Grades 10-12 Upper Secondary	A -Level/ Degree
Chililabombwe	Total	4,601	100.0	17.5	37.3	19.1	24.6	1.5
	Male	2,299	100.0	14.0	32.3	19.4	32.3	2.0
	Female	2,302	100.0	21.0	42.4	18.8	16.8	1.0
Chingola	Total	8,477	100.0	22.5	34.8	17.3	23.8	1.5
	Male	4,008	100.0	20.0	29.3	17.3	31.1	2.2
	Female	4,469	100.0	24.8	39.7	17.3	17.3	0.9
Kalulushi	Total	6,510	100.0	20.1	37.3	18.1	22.4	2.2
	Male	3,205	100.0	17.5	33.6	17.3	28.7	2.8
	Female	3,305	100.0	22.6	40.8	18.8	16.2	1.6
Kitwe	Total	18,462	100.0	17.3	37.0	17.6	21.9	6.2
	Male	8,685	100.0	14.0	32.7	17.3	27.8	8.2
	Female	9,777	100.0	20.3	40.9	17.8	16.6	4.4
Luanshya	Total	7,691	100.0	21.6	38.0	16.9	21.3	2.2
	Male	3,811	100.0	18.6	34.4	17.1	27.2	2.7
	Female	3,880	100.0	24.5	41.5	16.8	15.5	1.7
Lufwanyama	Total	3,754	100.0	25.4	43.3	14.3	15.7	1.4
	Male	2,020	100.0	20.1	39.2	16.9	21.7	2.0
	Female	1,734	100.0	31.5	48.0	11.1	8.8	0.6
Masaiti	Total	5,901	100.0	28.3	42.9	14.8	11.9	2.1
	Male	3,039	100.0	26.5	38.8	16.0	16.0	2.7
	Female	2,862	100.0	30.1	47.2	13.6	7.6	1.5
Mpongwe	Total	3,651	100.0	24.4	44.1	15.5	13.8	2.2
	Male	1,931	100.0	20.8	41.4	17.1	18.1	2.6
	Female	1,720	100.0	28.4	47.1	13.7	9.0	1.9
Mufulira	Total	7,193	100.0	17.4	38.7	19.1	23.9	1.0
	Male	3,384	100.0	14.1	35.1	18.9	30.9	1.0
	Female	3,809	100.0	20.3	41.8	19.3	17.7	1.0
Ndola	Total	18,536	100.0	18.0	34.8	18.3	22.6	6.2
	Male	8,898	100.0	14.2	31.1	18.2	28.8	7.8
	Female	9,638	100.0	21.6	38.2	18.5	16.9	4.8

**Source:** 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table C3: Percent Education Attainment of Migrants by Sex, all Districts: Eastern Province, 2000**

District	Sex	Total Migrants	Percent Total	Educational Level				
				Never Attended	Primary	Grades 8-9 Lower Secondary	Grades 10-12 Upper Secondary	A -Level/ Degree
Chadiza	Total	2,553	100.0	38.5	38.5	9.6	12.5	0.9
	Male	1,208	100.0	34.9	34.9	10.6	18.3	1.2
	Female	1,345	100.0	41.7	41.7	8.7	7.2	0.7
Chama	Total	1,327	100.0	31.7	31.7	17.6	16.2	2.8
	Male	668	100.0	25.7	25.7	19.3	25.1	4.0
	Female	659	100.0	37.8	37.8	15.8	7.1	1.5
Chipata	Total	9,844	100.0	30.6	30.6	16.3	18.1	4.5
	Male	4,751	100.0	27.4	27.4	16.4	23.1	5.7
	Female	5,093	100.0	33.6	33.6	16.2	13.4	3.3
Katete	Total	4,399	100.0	37.3	37.3	10.8	11.3	3.4
	Male	1,909	100.0	33.3	33.3	12.0	16.0	5.4
	Female	2,490	100.0	40.3	40.3	9.9	7.7	1.8
Lundazi	Total	3,668	100.0	30.7	30.7	17.1	19.4	2.0
	Male	1,755	100.0	25.5	25.5	18.3	27.6	3.1
	Female	1,913	100.0	35.4	35.4	16.0	12.0	1.1
Mambwe	Total	1,964	100.0	34.6	34.6	13.6	15.8	1.4
	Male	962	100.0	29.8	29.8	15.7	22.5	2.2
	Female	1,002	100.0	39.1	39.1	11.6	9.5	0.7
Nyimba	Total	2,547	100.0	37.3	37.3	11.2	12.4	1.7
	Male	1,244	100.0	33.5	33.5	12.1	18.3	2.5
	Female	1,303	100.0	41.0	41.0	10.4	6.8	0.9
Petauke	Total	5,880	100.0	36.4	36.4	11.9	12.5	2.9
	Male	2,901	100.0	33.0	33.0	13.3	16.5	4.1
	Female	2,979	100.0	39.7	39.7	10.4	8.5	1.7

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing



**Table C4: Percent Education Attainment of Migrants by Sex, all Districts: Luapula Province, 2000**

District	Sex	Total Migrants	Percent Total	Education Status				
				Never Attended	Primary	Grades 8-9 Lower Secondary	Grades 10-12 Upper Secondary	A -Level/ Degree
Chienge	Total	2,614	100.0	28.8	44.1	13.4	12.2	1.5
	Male	1,318	100.0	23.3	42.6	14.6	17.6	1.8
	Female	1,296	100.0	34.3	45.6	12.2	6.7	1.2
Kawambwa	Total	3,405	100.0	15.6	39.4	21.4	19.8	3.7
	Male	1,750	100.0	11.7	35.4	23.4	25.0	4.6
	Female	1,655	100.0	19.8	43.7	19.3	14.4	2.7
Mansa	Total	6,312	100.0	12.9	39.9	19.8	25.8	1.5
	Male	3,139	100.0	9.5	36.9	18.8	33.1	1.7
	Female	3,173	100.0	16.2	42.9	20.9	18.7	1.3
Milenge	Total	891	100.0	21.1	43.5	16.9	17.1	1.3
	Male	483	100.0	13.0	43.9	20.1	20.9	2.1
	Female	408	100.0	30.6	43.1	13.2	12.5	0.5
Mwense	Total	2,993	100.0	12.6	49.5	19.1	16.0	2.8
	Male	1,522	100.0	9.7	45.8	19.4	21.2	3.8
	Female	1,471	100.0	15.5	53.4	18.8	10.6	1.8
Nchelenge	Total	5,684	100.0	21.1	45.5	17.3	14.3	1.8
	Male	3,022	100.0	17.3	43.2	17.7	19.3	2.5
	Female	2,662	100.0	25.5	48.2	16.8	8.5	1.1
Samfya	Total	4,760	100.0	22.4	43.7	17.7	14.4	1.8
	Male	2,493	100.0	17.6	43.0	17.8	19.6	2.0
	Female	2,267	100.0	27.8	44.4	17.6	8.6	1.5

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table C5: Percent Education Attainment of Migrants by Sex, all Districts: Lusaka Province, 2000**

District	Sex	Total Migrants	Percent Total	Educational Level				
				Never Attended	Primary	Grades 8-9 Lower Secondary	Grades 10-12 Upper Secondary	A -Level/ Degree
Chongwe	Total	8,691	100.0	31.1	40.5	12.7	13.5	2.2
	Male	4,439	100.0	27.8	38.4	13.0	18.1	2.7
	Female	4,252	100.0	34.7	42.7	12.3	8.7	1.6
Kafue	Total	15,845	100.0	24.6	39.9	14.2	17.1	4.2
	Male	7,952	100.0	22.1	37.2	14.1	21.3	5.3
	Female	7,893	100.0	27.2	42.5	14.3	13.0	3.1
Luangwa	Total	654	100.0	18.7	45.6	14.8	12.7	8.3
	Male	312	100.0	17.6	37.5	14.7	17.6	12.5
	Female	342	100.0	19.6	52.9	14.9	8.2	4.4
Lusaka	Total	56,895	100.0	21.4	35.7	16.3	18.5	8.0
	Male	26,989	100.0	18.1	31.9	16.5	23.4	10.0
	Female	29,906	100.0	24.4	39.2	16.1	14.1	6.3

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table C6: Percent Education Attainment of Migrants by Sex, all Districts: Northern Province, 2000**

District	Sex	Total Migrants	Percent Total	Level of Education				
				Never Attended	Primary	Junior Secondary	Senior Secondary	Higher Education
Chilubi	Total	2,334	100.0	33.8	43.9	10.4	8.8	3.1
	Male	1,246	100.0	28.0	44.9	11.4	12.0	3.6
	Female	1,088	100.0	40.3	42.7	9.3	5.1	2.5
Chinsali	Total	3,535	100.0	18.8	45.5	17.9	16.2	1.6
	Male	1,819	100.0	14.8	41.5	19.4	22.4	1.9
	Female	1,716	100.0	23.1	49.7	16.4	9.6	1.3
Isoka	Total	2,094	100.0	21.3	46.9	16.2	14.4	1.1
	Male	1,043	100.0	18.5	44.3	16.3	19.3	1.6
	Female	1,051	100.0	24.2	49.6	16.1	9.5	0.7
Kaputa	Total	3,363	100.0	35.3	41.2	10.1	10.5	2.8
	Male	1,721	100.0	29.1	40.7	12.1	13.9	4.2
	Female	1,642	100.0	41.8	41.8	8.0	7.0	1.4
Kasama	Total	8,324	100.0	18.7	42.2	17.4	19.7	2.0
	Male	4,077	100.0	16.1	38.8	17.7	24.7	2.7
	Female	4,247	100.0	21.1	45.5	17.2	14.9	1.2
Luwingu	Total	2,407	100.0	26.5	43.6	15.1	12.1	2.7
	Male	1,298	100.0	22.8	41.8	16.7	15.6	3.1
	Female	1,085	100.0	31.5	46.7	13.5	8.2	0.0
Mbala	Total	4,891	100.0	25.1	45.2	12.7	13.4	3.6
	Male	2,494	100.0	21.1	43.7	12.9	17.3	4.9
	Female	2,397	100.0	29.3	46.8	12.5	9.3	2.1
Mpika	Total	5,138	100.0	23.4	40.8	16.4	17.1	2.3
	Male	2,662	100.0	19.8	37.8	17.4	21.9	3.1
	Female	2,476	100.0	27.2	44.0	15.3	12.1	1.3
Mporokoso	Total	2,467	100.0	21.8	45.1	16.5	12.9	3.6
	Male	1,190	100.0	18.0	43.3	16.5	16.6	5.7
	Female	1,277	100.0	25.4	46.8	16.6	9.6	1.7
Mpulungu	Total	2,953	100.0	30.9	45.3	12.0	10.2	1.6
	Male	1,446	100.0	25.7	44.7	13.6	13.9	2.1
	Female	1,507	100.0	35.9	45.9	10.5	6.7	1.1
Mungwi	Total	4,414	100.0	24.6	47.3	14.5	12.6	1.1
	Male	2,227	100.0	19.8	45.8	16.0	17.0	1.4
	Female	2,187	100.0	29.6	48.7	12.9	8.0	0.8
Nakonde	Total	2,509	100.0	26.4	42.2	14.1	16.2	1.1
	Male	1,190	100.0	20.2	40.8	15.1	22.2	1.7
	Female	1,325	100.0	31.9	43.2	13.1	10.8	1.0

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table C7: Percent Education Attainment of Migrants by Sex, all Districts: North-Western Province, 2000**

District	Sex	Total Migrants	Percent Total	Educational Level				
				Never Attended	Primary	Grades 8-9 Lower Secondary	Grades 10-12 Upper Secondary	A -Level/ Degree
Chavuma	Total	740	100.0	32.7	36.4	13.0	16.5	1.5
	Male	351	100.0	27.9	34.2	15.4	20.5	2.0
	Female	389	100.0	37.0	38.3	10.8	12.9	1.0
Kabompo	Total	2,096	100.0	36.0	36.3	13.2	12.5	2.1
	Male	1,019	100.0	30.6	35.0	14.2	17.9	2.3
	Female	1,077	100.0	41.1	37.5	12.2	7.3	1.9
Kasempa	Total	2,405	100.0	29.0	45.3	13.8	10.0	1.9
	Male	1,166	100.0	24.4	45.5	15.0	13.0	2.1
	Female	1,239	100.0	33.3	45.2	12.6	7.2	1.7
Mufumbwe	Total	1,879	100.0	24.5	41.9	16.1	15.5	2.0
	Male	958	100.0	21.3	15.7	17.4	20.5	2.4
	Female	921	100.0	27.8	45.6	14.7	10.3	1.6
Mwinilunga	Total	2,604	100.0	35.0	34.9	11.3	16.8	2.1
	Male	1,335	100.0	30.6	32.6	12.4	21.4	3.0
	Female	1,269	100.0	39.6	37.3	10.1	11.9	1.2
Solwezi	Total	18,147	100.0	61.0	23.5	6.3	7.1	2.1
	Male	8,915	100.0	55.8	25.0	6.6	9.2	3.3
	Female	9,232	100.0	66.0	22.0	6.0	0.8	0.9
Zambezi	Total	1,351	100.0	33.8	33.5	13.5	13.5	5.6
	Male	658	100.0	29.0	30.7	14.9	17.8	7.6
	Female	693	100.0	38.4	36.2	12.3	9.4	3.8

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table C8: Percent Education Attainment of Migrants by Sex, all Districts: Southern Province, 2000**

District	Sex	Total Migrants	Percent Total	Education Status				
				Never Attended	Primary	Grade 8-9 Lower Secondary	Grade 10-12 Upper Secondary	A-Level/ Degree
Choma	Total	7,520	100.0	20.7	41.0	16.4	19.6	2.3
	Male	3,557	100.0	18.4	36.2	15.8	26.5	3.1
	Female	3,963	100.0	22.8	45.4	16.8	13.5	1.5
Gwembe	Total	911	100.0	30.2	39.3	11.1	15.9	3.5
	Male	456	100.0	26.3	37.5	10.1	21.9	4.2
	Female	455	100.0	34.1	41.1	12.1	9.9	2.9
Itezhi-tezhi	Total	2,479	100.0	26.8	48.3	13.2	10.8	0.9
	Male	1,220	100.0	23.7	45.1	14.8	15.2	1.1
	Female	1,259	100.0	29.9	51.4	11.7	6.4	0.6
Kalomo	Total	5,919	100.0	27.0	47.0	12.3	11.7	2.0
	Male	2,738	100.0	24.1	43.7	13.4	16.3	2.5
	Female	3,181	100.0	29.5	49.7	11.4	7.8	1.6
Kazungula	Total	3,046	100.0	26.2	45.9	13.5	12.7	1.8
	Male	1,531	100.0	25.3	42.1	13.7	16.3	2.5
	Female	1,515	100.0	27.0	49.6	13.3	9.1	1.0
Livingstone	Total	8,424	100.0	17.1	34.5	17.5	26.2	4.7
	Male	4,131	100.0	14.0	30.9	16.3	32.8	6.0
	Female	4,293	100.0	20.0	37.9	18.6	19.9	3.6
Mazabuka	Total	8,814	100.0	22.0	43.2	16.8	15.4	2.7
	Male	4,259	100.0	19.2	41.4	16.5	19.4	3.5
	Female	4,555	100.0	24.5	44.8	17.1	11.6	1.9
Monze	Total	7,362	100.0	20.0	51.6	13.7	13.8	0.9
	Male	3,281	100.0	19.7	47.4	13.6	18.1	1.3
	Female	4,081	100.0	20.3	55.0	13.8	10.3	0.5
Namwala	Total	2,673	100.0	20.2	51.3	15.9	12.1	0.6
	Male	1,201	100.0	21.4	45.4	14.9	17.5	0.8
	Female	1,472	100.0	19.2	56.0	16.7	7.7	0.3
Siavonga	Total	2,806	100.0	42.3	29.7	10.7	15.9	1.5
	Male	1,361	100.0	38.2	27.5	11.1	21.1	2.1
	Female	1,445	100.0	46.1	31.8	10.3	11.0	0.8
Sinazongwe	Total	2,117	100.0	24.9	38.8	14.1	19.2	2.9
	Male	1,029	100.0	20.5	36.0	15.5	24.2	3.8
	Female	1,088	100.0	29.1	41.5	12.8	14.5	2.0

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table C9: Percent Education Attainment of Migrants by Sex, all Districts: Western Province, 2000**

District	Sex	Total Migrants	Percent Total	Level of Education				
				Never Attended	Primary	Grade 8-9 Lower Secondary	Grade 10-12 Upper Secondary	A - Level/ Degree
Kalabo	Total	2,995	100.0	37.4	37.0	12.4	12.1	1.1
	Male	1,520	100.0	33.2	36.4	12.6	16.6	1.3
	Female	1,475	100.0	41.8	37.5	12.3	7.5	0.9
Kaoma	Total	12,725	100.0	51.2	33.9	6.8	6.2	2.0
	Male	6,102	100.0	44.8	36.9	7.5	8.5	2.4
	Female	6,623	100.0	57.0	31.1	6.1	4.1	1.6
Lukulu	Total	1,616	100.0	31.1	44.9	13.3	9.3	1.4
	Male	798	100.0	25.8	44.6	14.4	13.4	1.8
	Female	818	100.0	36.2	45.2	12.2	5.4	1.0
Mongu	Total	6,554	100.0	21.4	39.5	17.2	20.0	1.9
	Male	3,332	100.0	18.8	37.5	17.3	23.8	2.6
	Female	3,222	100.0	24.2	41.5	17.1	16.1	1.1
Senanga	Total	4,284	100.0	31.7	35.6	15.8	15.8	1.2
	Male	2,114	100.0	28.2	34.9	16.2	19.3	1.3
	Female	2,170	100.0	35.0	36.3	15.3	12.4	1.0
Sesheke	Total	1,876	100.0	24.1	34.3	20.2	17.2	4.2
	Male	1,982	100.0	9.6	67.9	10.1	9.5	2.9
	Female	1,680	100.0	15.7	64.5	10.7	7.9	1.3
Shang'ombo	Total	2,281	100.0	47.5	30.8	9.3	11.2	1.2
	Male	1,147	100.0	41.7	33.0	9.3	14.1	1.9
	Female	1,134	100.0	53.4	28.7	9.3	8.2	0.4

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

# APPENDIX D

## OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS

**Table D1: Percentage of Migrant Population (12 years and Older) by Sex and Occupation Categories, all Districts: Central Province, 2000**

Province/ District	Sex	Total Migrants	Percent Total	Occupation Categories							
				Professional/ Technical	Administrative/Man agers	Clerical	Sales	Service	Agriculture/ Fisheries	Production/Tr ansport	Unclassified
Central	Total	41,773	100.0	3.0	0.3	0.6	4.1	2.0	26.5	3.1	60.5
	Male	20,996	100.0	3.9	0.5	0.8	4.6	2.7	31.0	4.7	51.8
	Female	20,777	100.0	2.1	0.0	0.3	3.7	1.4	22.0	1.4	69.1
Chibombo	Total	9,819	100.0	2.4	0.1	0.4	2.2	1.4	30.1	3.7	59.6
	Male	4,915	100.0	3.4	0.3	0.6	2.2	2.0	37.6	5.5	48.4
	Female	4,904	100.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.8	22.7	1.9	70.6
Kabwe	Total	9,993	100.0	4.2	0.9	1.0	4.3	3.9	5.1	3.2	77.5
	Male	4,873	100.0	5.3	1.8	1.3	4.9	5.1	7.9	5.4	68.3
	Female	5,120	100.0	3.1	0.1	0.6	3.7	2.7	2.5	1.1	86.1
Kapiri Mposhi	Total	9,806	100.0	2.5	0.1	0.5	4.5	1.3	42.1	3.1	46.0
	Male	4,956	100.0	3.2	0.1	0.8	5.1	1.4	44.9	4.3	40.2
	Female	4,850	100.0	1.8	0.0	0.2	3.9	1.2	39.1	1.8	52.0
Mkushi	Total	4,191	100.0	2.7	0.0	0.4	4.7	2.0	27.0	2.3	60.9
	Male	2,171	100.0	3.7	0.0	0.7	5.3	2.8	32.4	3.5	51.6
	Female	2,020	100.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	4.1	1.2	21.2	0.9	70.8
Mumbwa	Total	5,094	100.0	3.1	0.1	0.4	4.2	1.7	28.7	2.6	59.1
	Male	2,554	100.0	4.3	0.2	0.7	4.5	2.3	30.5	4.2	53.2
	Female	2,540	100.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	3.9	1.0	26.8	1.1	65.1
Serenje	Total	2,870	100.0	2.4	0.1	0.4	7.3	1.1	31.3	2.3	55.1
	Male	1,527	100.0	3.0	0.3	0.5	7.8	1.7	36.8	3.7	46.2
	Female	1,343	100.0	1.8	0.0	0.2	6.7	0.4	25.1	0.8	65.0

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table D2: Percentage of Migrant Population (12 years and Older) by Sex and Occupation Categories, all Districts: Copperbelt Province, 2000**

Province/ District	Sex	Total Migrants	Percent Total	Occupation Categories							
				Professional/ Technical	Administrative/ Managers	Clerical	Sales	Service	Agriculture/ Fisheries	Production/ Transport	Unclassified
Copperbelt	Total	70,144	100.0	4.4	0.3	1.1	4.8	3.1	11.7	4.6	70.0
	Male	34,561	100.0	6.2	0.6	1.4	5.5	4.6	14.3	8.4	59.0
	Female	35,583	100.0	2.6	0.1	0.8	4.0	1.6	9.3	1.0	80.5
Chililabombwe	Total	3,871	100.0	5.4	0.3	1.0	6.1	2.6	12.8	9.7	62.1
	Male	1,963	100.0	7.8	0.5	1.2	6.2	4.0	13.7	17.6	49.0
	Female	1,908	100.0	2.8	0.2	0.7	6.0	1.2	11.8	1.6	75.6
Chingola	Total	7,051	100.0	4.0	0.3	0.9	3.9	2.8	11.1	5.1	71.9
	Male	3,356	100.0	6.3	0.6	1.3	4.3	4.3	12.3	9.5	61.3
	Female	3,695	100.0	2.0	0.1	0.4	3.5	1.4	9.9	1.1	81.4
Kalulushi	Total	5,376	100.0	4.3	0.1	0.6	3.3	2.2	10.9	3.7	75.0
	Male	2,677	100.0	6.3	0.2	0.8	3.7	3.4	14.3	6.8	64.5
	Female	2,699	100.0	2.3	0.0	0.3	2.9	1.0	7.6	0.6	85.2
Kitwe	Total	15,388	100.0	4.3	0.5	1.5	5.2	3.6	3.5	4.9	76.5
	Male	7,357	100.0	6.2	0.9	1.9	6.4	5.6	4.8	9.3	64.9
	Female	8,031	100.0	2.6	0.1	1.2	4.1	1.9	2.3	1.0	86.9
Luanshya	Total	6,368	100.0	4.0	0.2	0.6	3.9	2.5	11.0	3.6	74.2
	Male	3,182	100.0	5.7	0.4	0.8	4.4	3.6	15.3	6.4	63.4
	Female	3,186	100.0	2.3	0.1	0.3	3.4	1.4	6.7	0.8	85.0
Lufwanyama	Total	3,020	100.0	4.1	0.1	0.3	2.7	1.0	35.2	7.5	49.0
	Male	1,652	100.0	5.5	0.1	0.4	3.2	1.1	35.3	12.6	41.8
	Female	1,368	100.0	2.5	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.8	35.1	1.5	57.8
Masaiti	Total	4,716	100.0	2.1	0.0	0.6	3.2	2.0	35.5	2.6	54.0
	Male	2,450	100.0	2.9	0.0	0.9	3.4	2.4	40.3	4.4	45.7
	Female	2,266	100.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	2.9	1.5	30.5	0.8	62.9
Mpongwe	Total	2,926	100.0	4.1	0.0	0.4	3.5	2.0	44.7	3.2	42.1
	Male	1,565	100.0	5.1	0.1	0.5	3.8	2.8	48.2	5.5	34.1
	Female	1,361	100.0	2.9	0.0	0.2	3.2	1.1	40.7	0.7	51.3
Mufulira	Total	5,960	100.0	4.8	0.3	0.8	3.8	4.0	7.8	4.2	74.2
	Male	2,833	100.0	6.4	0.6	1.2	4.7	6.4	10.6	8.0	62.1
	Female	3,127	100.0	3.3	0.1	0.5	3.0	1.9	5.3	0.8	85.0
Ndola	Total	15,468	100.0	5.1	0.5	1.9	6.8	3.9	4.2	4.2	73.5
	Male	7,526	100.0	7.2	0.9	2.2	8.0	6.1	5.3	7.3	63.0
	Female	7,942	100.0	3.1	0.1	1.5	5.7	1.9	3.1	1.2	83.5

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing



**Table D3: Percentage of Migrant Population (12 years and Older) by Sex and Occupation Categories, all Districts: Eastern Province, 2000**

Province/ District	Sex	Total Migrants	Percent Total	Occupation Categories							
				Professional/ Technical	Administrative/ Managers	Clerical	Sales	Service	Agriculture/ Fisheries	Production/ Transport	Unclassified
Eastern	Total	28272	100.0	3.3	0.2	0.6	4.0	2.1	46.0	3.5	40.4
	Male	14132	100.0	4.5	0.3	0.8	5.1	2.9	44.3	5.6	36.5
	Female	14140	100.0	2.0	0.0	0.3	2.9	1.2	47.7	1.4	44.4
Chadiza	Total	1944	100.0	3.3	0.3	0.3	2.8	1.0	52.6	4.2	35.6
	Male	960	100.0	5.3	0.4	0.4	4.1	1.3	49.3	7.0	32.3
	Female	984	100.0	1.4	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.6	55.8	1.5	39.0
Chama	Total	1329	100.0	4.0	0.1	0.6	3.1	1.3	53.6	1.8	35.5
	Male	717	100.0	5.7	0.1	0.9	3.7	2.0	49.1	2.3	36.2
	Female	612	100.0	2.0	0.0	0.3	2.4	0.5	58.9	1.2	34.7
Chipata	Total	8978	100.0	3.3	0.2	0.6	4.0	3.0	34.1	3.9	50.9
	Male	4479	100.0	4.3	0.3	0.8	5.0	4.0	33.5	6.3	45.8
	Female	4499	100.0	2.3	0.1	0.5	3.0	2.0	34.6	1.5	56.1
Katete	Total	3613	100.0	3.6	0.1	0.6	4.4	1.2	41.9	2.9	45.3
	Male	1689	100.0	5.2	0.2	1.0	5.5	1.6	45.7	4.7	36.1
	Female	1924	100.0	2.2	0.0	0.2	3.5	0.8	38.6	1.4	53.3
Lundazi	Total	3612	100.0	3.0	0.2	0.7	3.8	1.9	56.1	3.4	30.9
	Male	1793	100.0	4.1	0.5	1.2	4.6	3.0	51.2	5.4	30.0
	Female	1819	100.0	1.9	0.0	0.3	3.0	0.8	60.8	1.5	31.7
Mambwe	Total	1714	100.0	4.9	0.3	1.1	1.8	3.1	53.9	5.5	29.5
	Male	873	100.0	7.4	0.6	1.5	2.3	5.2	46.4	8.8	27.9
	Female	841	100.0	2.4	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.0	61.6	2.0	31.1
Nyimba	Total	2206	100.0	2.5	0.1	0.3	4.8	1.6	39.0	3.6	48.2
	Male	1127	100.0	3.8	0.3	0.5	6.7	2.6	40.8	6.1	39.3
	Female	1079	100.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	2.8	0.6	37.2	0.9	57.3
Petauke	Total	4876	100.0	2.7	0.1	0.5	5.2	1.5	59.3	2.6	28.0
	Male	2494	100.0	3.6	0.2	0.7	6.6	1.8	55.0	4.1	28.1
	Female	2382	100.0	1.8	0.0	0.4	3.6	1.3	63.9	1.1	28.0

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table D4: Percentage of Migrant Population (12 years and Older) by Sex and Occupation Categories, all Districts: Luapula Province, 2000**

Province/ District	Sex	Total Migrants	Percent Total	Occupation Categories							
				Professional/ Technical	Administrative/ Managers	Clerical	Sales	Service	Agriculture/ Fisheries	Production/ Transport	Unclassified
Luapula	Total	26,530	100.0	2.7	0.1	0.4	6.8	1.1	39.3	2.6	47.0
	Male	13,727	100.0	3.9	0.2	0.6	7.0	1.4	45.2	3.7	38.0
	Female	12,803	100.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	6.6	0.7	33.0	1.4	56.6
Chieng'e	Total	2,606	100.0	1.3	0.0	0.4	10.9	0.7	28.6	4.2	53.9
	Male	1,318	100.0	2.1	0.0	0.7	11.3	0.9	42.7	5.7	36.5
	Female	1,283	100.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	10.4	0.5	14.1	2.7	71.7
Kawambwa	Total	3,366	100.0	2.9	0.1	0.4	2.3	0.9	28.8	3.0	61.6
	Male	1,750	100.0	4.5	0.2	0.4	3.1	1.1	39.2	4.7	46.8
	Female	1,622	100.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.8	17.6	1.3	77.4
Mansa	Total	6,305	100.0	4.2	0.3	1.0	6.2	1.9	33.4	2.9	50.1
	Male	3,139	100.0	6.3	0.5	1.3	7.1	2.7	33.2	4.6	44.3
	Female	3,151	100.0	2.2	0.0	0.6	5.3	1.2	33.5	1.3	55.9
Milenge	Total	899	100.0	3.3	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.2	57.0	1.3	35.5
	Male	483	100.0	4.2	0.2	0.0	2.9	0.4	55.9	1.9	34.5
	Female	406	100.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	58.3	0.5	36.7
Mwense	Total	2,987	100.0	2.7	0.1	0.2	5.4	0.8	55.2	3.4	32.2
	Male	1,522	100.0	4.2	0.1	0.2	4.3	0.9	52.1	5.1	33.2
	Female	1,466	100.0	1.3	0.1	0.2	6.6	0.6	58.5	1.7	31.1
Nchelenge	Total	5,636	100.0	1.8	0.0	0.2	7.7	0.9	32.5	1.6	55.4
	Male	3,022	100.0	2.6	0.0	0.2	8.3	1.0	49.6	2.1	36.3
	Female	2,636	100.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	7.0	0.7	12.9	1.0	77.4
Samfya	Total	4,730	100.0	2.2	0.1	0.4	9.2	0.8	55.2	2.1	30.0
	Male	2,493	100.0	3.1	0.2	0.5	8.1	1.0	54.1	2.5	30.4
	Female	2,239	100.0	1.1	0.1	0.2	10.5	0.5	56.5	1.7	29.4

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table D5: Percentage of Migrant Population (12 Years and Older) by Sex and Occupation Categories, all Districts: Lusaka Province, 2000**

Province/ District	Sex	Total Migrants	Percent Total	Occupation Categories							
				Professional/ Technical	Administrative/ Managers	Clerical	Sales	Service	Agriculture/ Fisheries	Production/ Transport	Unclassified
Lusaka	Total	68,391	100.0	3.6	0.3	1.0	5.3	4.1	7.2	3.9	74.6
	Male	33,573	100.0	5.0	0.6	1.2	7.1	5.4	10.7	7.2	62.7
	Female	34,818	100.0	2.3	0.1	0.7	3.6	2.8	3.8	0.7	85.9
Chongwe	Total	6,817	100.0	2.4	0.2	0.4	1.4	3.0	19.1	2.9	70.6
	Male	3,496	100.0	3.3	0.3	0.6	1.6	4.1	26.2	5.2	58.8
	Female	3,321	100.0	1.5	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.8	11.7	0.6	83.0
Kafue	Total	12,650	100.0	2.8	0.2	1.3	3.0	3.0	14.0	2.7	73.0
	Male	6,522	100.0	3.7	0.2	1.4	3.6	3.9	23.6	5.0	58.6
	Female	6,128	100.0	1.9	0.1	1.2	2.3	2.0	4.1	0.4	88.1
Luangwa	Total	538	100.0	6.4	0.2	0.4	5.9	3.0	34.4	10.0	39.7
	Male	262	100.0	9.0	0.4	0.4	3.9	4.7	30.6	16.1	34.9
	Female	276	100.0	4.0	0.0	0.4	7.7	1.5	38.0	4.4	44.2
Lusaka	Total	48,386	100.0	3.9	0.4	1.0	6.5	4.6	3.4	4.3	76.0
	Male	23,293	100.0	5.5	0.8	1.3	8.9	6.0	4.6	8.1	64.8
	Female	25,093	100.0	2.4	0.1	0.7	4.3	3.2	2.3	0.8	86.2

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table D6: Percentage of Migrant Population (12 years and Older) by Sex and Occupation Categories, all Districts, Northern Province, 2000**

Province/ District	Sex	Total Migrants	Percent Total	Occupation Categories							
				Professional/ Technical	Administrative/ Managers	Clerical	Sales	Service	Agriculture/ Fisheries	Production/ Transport	Unclassified
Northern	Total	36,277	100.0	3.0	0.1	0.4	6.3	1.4	34.3	3.4	51.1
	Male	18,511	100.0	4.3	0.2	0.6	6.9	1.9	37.6	5.3	43.1
	Female	17,766	100.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	5.6	0.9	30.8	1.5	59.3
Chilubi	Total	1,929	100.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.6	49.1	2.1	44.1
	Male	1,042	100.0	2.5	0.0	0.2	2.9	0.7	57.2	3.3	33.2
	Female	887	100.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.6	39.6	0.7	57.0
Chinsali	Total	2,931	100.0	3.2	0.0	0.5	4.1	1.4	38.2	3.8	48.8
	Male	1,545	100.0	4.5	0.0	0.7	3.4	1.7	40.4	6.5	42.8
	Female	1,386	100.0	1.9	0.0	0.2	4.8	1.2	35.8	0.7	55.4
Isoka	Total	1,690	100.0	3.5	0.0	0.2	8.2	1.3	44.9	4.5	37.3
	Male	835	100.0	5.9	0.0	0.2	6.9	2.1	43.8	7.4	33.8
	Female	855	100.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	9.5	0.6	45.9	1.8	40.7
Kaputa	Total	2,758	100.0	1.5	0.1	0.2	10.2	0.4	32.6	4.0	50.9
	Male	1,460	100.0	2.3	0.2	0.4	11.4	0.6	45.0	5.7	34.3
	Female	1,298	100.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.2	18.7	2.1	69.4
Kasama	Total	6,753	100.0	3.6	0.2	0.5	8.0	2.5	25.3	4.2	55.6
	Male	3,306	100.0	4.9	0.3	0.5	9.3	3.3	25.6	6.5	49.5
	Female	3,447	100.0	2.4	0.1	0.5	6.7	1.6	25.1	2.1	61.5
Luwingu	Total	1,995	100.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.4	32.8	1.2	61.5
	Male	1,092	100.0	3.4	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.6	42.1	1.9	50.4
	Female	903	100.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	21.6	0.3	74.9
Mbala	Total	3,937	100.0	3.6	0.1	0.6	6.2	1.4	25.7	3.5	59.0
	Male	2,030	100.0	5.4	0.2	0.8	7.4	1.7	32.4	5.0	47.1
	Female	1,907	100.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	5.0	1.1	18.7	1.9	71.3
Mpika	Total	4,148	100.0	3.5	0.1	0.6	5.7	1.6	25.3	3.4	59.8
	Male	2,177	100.0	5.0	0.3	0.7	6.7	2.5	26.6	5.6	52.6
	Female	1,971	100.0	1.9	0.0	0.5	4.5	0.6	23.9	1.1	67.5
Mporokoso	Total	2,006	100.0	3.8	0.1	0.8	6.7	1.1	40.0	3.5	44.1
	Male	972	100.0	5.4	0.1	0.9	7.3	1.4	42.7	5.3	36.9
	Female	1,034	100.0	2.4	0.0	0.6	6.2	0.9	37.4	1.8	50.8
Mpulungu	Total	2,445	100.0	1.8	0.1	0.3	10.9	1.0	29.9	3.9	51.9
	Male	1,210	100.0	2.6	0.2	0.3	10.9	2.0	33.2	5.8	45.0
	Female	1,235	100.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	11.0	0.2	26.7	2.1	58.7
Mungwi	Total	3,631	100.0	2.8	0.0	0.5	3.0	0.8	53.2	2.2	37.5
	Male	1,854	100.0	4.0	0.1	0.8	3.7	1.2	52.1	3.6	34.5
	Female	1,777	100.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.5	54.3	0.8	40.5
Nakonde	Total	2,054	100.0	3.1	0.1	0.6	6.3	2.5	39.8	3.0	44.5
	Male	988	100.0	5.1	0.1	1.0	7.8	3.8	40.3	4.8	37.1
	Female	1,066	100.0	1.3	0.1	0.2	5.0	1.4	39.4	1.3	51.2

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table D7: Percentage of Migrant Population (12 years and Older) by Sex and Occupation Categories, all Districts: North-Western Province, 2000**

Province/ District	Sex	Total Migrants	Percent Total	Occupation Categories							
				Professional/ Technical	Administrative/ Managers	Clerical	Sales	Service	Agriculture/ Fisheries	Production/ Transport	Unclassified
North Western	Total	22,383	100.0	2.8	0.1	0.2	2.8	1.0	24.1	1.7	67.4
	Male	11,070	100.0	4.1	0.2	0.4	3.1	1.6	24.7	2.8	63.2
	Female	11,313	100.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.4	23.4	0.6	71.4
Chavuma	Total	584	100.0	6.5	0.4	0.5	2.3	1.6	36.0	1.2	51.6
	Male	270	100.0	9.2	0.4	0.8	3.4	2.7	37.2	2.3	44.1
	Female	314	100.0	4.2	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.6	35.0	0.3	57.9
Kabompo	Total	584	100.0	6.5	0.4	0.5	2.3	1.6	36.0	1.2	51.6
	Male	270	100.0	9.2	0.4	0.8	3.4	2.7	37.2	2.3	44.1
	Female	314	100.0	4.2	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.6	35.0	0.3	57.9
Kasempa	Total	1,688	100.0	3.3	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.7	27.2	2.6	64.1
	Male	843	100.0	5.0	0.1	0.2	2.5	1.2	31.6	4.2	55.0
	Female	845	100.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	22.9	1.0	72.9
Mufumbwe	Total	1,862	100.0	2.9	0.1	0.1	3.3	1.1	30.7	3.4	58.3
	Male	893	100.0	4.2	0.1	0.1	3.8	2.2	34.7	5.5	49.3
	Female	969	100.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	2.8	0.1	27.1	1.6	66.5
Mwinilunga	Total	2,099	100.0	5.9	0.3	0.2	2.0	0.8	33.5	3.0	54.2
	Male	1,091	100.0	8.3	0.6	0.3	2.6	1.4	33.0	5.1	48.7
	Female	1,008	100.0	3.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	34.2	0.7	60.3
Solwezi	Total	13,517	100.0	1.5	0.1	0.2	2.7	0.9	20.2	1.2	73.2
	Male	6,629	100.0	2.2	0.1	0.4	2.8	1.3	20.1	1.9	71.1
	Female	6,888	100.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.4	20.3	0.5	75.3
Zambezi	Total	1,083	100.0	6.3	0.0	0.6	3.9	1.5	21.2	1.7	64.8
	Male	548	100.0	10.3	0.0	0.6	4.3	2.3	21.2	2.1	59.3
	Female	535	100.0	2.3	0.0	0.6	3.4	0.8	21.3	1.3	70.4

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table D8: Percentage of Migrant Population (12 Years and Older) by Sex and Occupation Categories, all Districts: Southern Province, 2000**

Province/ District	Sex	Total Migrants	Percent Total	Occupation Categories							
				Professional/ Technical	Administrative/ Managers	Clerical	Sales	Service	Agriculture/ Fisheries	Production/ Transport	Unclassified
Southern	Total	41,994	100.0	3.5	0.2	0.7	5.0	2.3	21.8	3.9	62.5
	Male	20,198	100.0	5.1	0.4	0.9	6.1	3.4	25.6	7.0	51.5
	Female	21,796	100.0	2.1	0.1	0.5	4.0	1.4	18.4	1.1	72.5
Choma	Total	5,994	100.0	4.5	0.3	0.7	4.7	2.3	13.4	3.7	70.5
	Male	2,874	100.0	6.6	0.5	0.9	6.1	3.2	16.9	6.4	59.5
	Female	3,120	100.0	2.5	0.0	0.5	3.5	1.6	10.3	1.2	80.4
Gwembe	Total	715	100.0	3.3	0.0	0.1	2.0	2.0	15.4	2.6	74.6
	Male	362	100.0	5.1	0.0	0.3	2.0	3.1	26.0	4.9	58.6
	Female	353	100.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.9	4.6	0.3	90.8
Itezhi Tezhi	Total	2,049	100.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	7.0	1.5	29.1	2.8	57.0
	Male	1,027	100.0	3.1	0.0	0.8	7.5	2.4	40.5	4.0	41.8
	Female	1,022	100.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	6.5	0.7	17.8	1.7	72.2
Kalomo	Total	4,718	100.0	2.6	0.1	0.4	3.5	1.1	35.3	2.4	54.7
	Male	2,212	100.0	4.1	0.1	0.6	5.1	1.9	37.8	4.2	46.3
	Female	2,506	100.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.5	33.1	0.9	61.9
Kazungula	Total	2,447	100.0	2.6	0.0	0.4	2.8	0.7	20.5	3.4	69.6
	Male	1,221	100.0	3.9	0.0	0.4	4.1	1.2	25.5	6.1	58.9
	Female	1,226	100.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.2	15.7	0.7	80.1
Livingstone	Total	6,909	100.0	4.9	0.5	1.5	5.1	4.6	3.1	6.9	73.4
	Male	3,440	100.0	6.5	0.9	1.7	6.5	6.6	4.4	12.9	60.5
	Female	3,469	100.0	3.4	0.1	1.3	3.8	2.6	1.8	1.0	86.0
Mazabuka	Total	7,203	100.0	3.2	0.2	0.4	4.4	2.6	24.9	3.8	60.5
	Male	3,555	100.0	4.0	0.4	0.6	5.4	3.7	32.5	6.7	46.8
	Female	3,648	100.0	2.5	0.1	0.3	3.4	1.5	17.6	1.0	73.7
Monze	Total	5,788	100.0	2.8	0.2	0.4	6.7	1.8	40.4	3.4	44.2
	Male	2,557	100.0	4.4	0.3	0.8	7.9	2.3	39.0	5.4	40.0
	Female	3,231	100.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	5.7	1.4	41.5	1.9	47.5
Namwala	Total	2,193	100.0	2.5	0.0	0.4	9.6	0.9	36.0	1.7	48.9
	Male	979	100.0	3.9	0.1	0.5	9.7	1.5	43.5	3.1	37.6
	Female	1,214	100.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	9.4	0.4	29.9	0.6	58.0
Siavonga	Total	2,222	100.0	3.5	0.2	1.1	3.9	2.2	7.2	5.2	76.8
	Male	1,098	100.0	5.5	0.3	1.7	3.9	3.5	11.8	10.0	63.3
	Female	1,124	100.0	1.5	0.1	0.5	4.0	0.9	2.8	0.6	89.6
Sinazongwe	Total	1,756	100.0	5.6	0.2	0.9	3.8	2.4	11.0	3.1	72.9
	Male	873	100.0	9.2	0.1	1.0	5.1	3.3	19.3	5.8	56.2
	Female	883	100.0	2.2	0.2	0.9	2.6	1.6	3.1	0.5	88.9

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**Table D9: Percentage of Migrant Population (12 Years and Older) by Sex and Occupation Categories, all Districts, Western Province, 2000**

Province/ District	Sex	Total Migrants	Percent Total	Occupation Categories							
				Professional/ Technical	Administrative/ Managers	Clerical	Sales	Service	Agriculture/ Fisheries	Production/ Transport	Unclassified
Western	Total	26,162	100.0	2.6	0.1	0.3	4.1	1.8	35.7	2.8	52.6
	Male	13,049	100.0	3.6	0.1	0.5	4.5	2.6	35.9	3.5	49.1
	Female	13,113	100.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	3.7	1.0	35.4	2.0	56.0
Kalabo	Total	2,436	100.0	3.3	0.0	0.3	2.8	0.8	55.0	2.2	35.7
	Male	1,246	100.0	4.8	0.1	0.5	3.0	1.2	52.6	3.4	34.5
	Female	1,190	100.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.4	57.5	0.9	36.9
Kaoma	Total	9,692	100.0	1.5	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.7	24.0	1.1	70.1
	Male	4,641	100.0	2.0	0.1	0.3	1.4	3.3	23.9	1.7	67.2
	Female	5,051	100.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.4	24.0	0.5	72.8
Lukulu	Total	1,321	100.0	2.1	0.1	0.5	4.2	0.8	54.4	2.2	35.7
	Male	664	100.0	3.4	0.0	0.8	5.7	0.6	51.1	3.4	35.1
	Female	657	100.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	2.8	0.9	57.8	1.1	36.3
Mongu	Total	5,466	100.0	4.0	0.1	0.6	7.5	2.5	26.9	4.0	54.5
	Male	2,821	100.0	5.2	0.2	0.7	8.4	3.5	28.5	5.6	48.0
	Female	2,645	100.0	2.6	0.0	0.5	6.6	1.6	25.2	2.3	61.3
Senanga	Total	3,543	100.0	2.9	0.1	0.3	7.2	1.9	52.7	3.9	31.1
	Male	1,788	100.0	3.7	0.1	0.3	6.7	2.0	52.2	4.1	30.8
	Female	1,755	100.0	2.1	0.1	0.2	7.8	1.7	53.2	3.6	31.3
Sesheke	Total	1,849	100.0	3.4	0.2	0.8	6.9	3.0	36.3	7.9	41.6
	Male	948	100.0	4.9	0.3	0.9	7.3	3.4	39.5	6.6	37.2
	Female	901	100.0	1.8	0.0	0.7	6.5	2.7	32.9	9.2	46.3
Shang'ombo	Total	1,855	100.0	2.7	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.7	50.3	1.8	42.8
	Male	941	100.0	3.7	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.9	49.0	2.3	42.1
	Female	914	100.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.4	51.7	1.3	43.6

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

# APPENDIX E

## KEY PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE ANALYSIS

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