Zambia

2000 Census of Population and Housing

Agriculture Analytical Report

Republic of Zambia
Central Statistical Office
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Agriculture Analytical Report for the 2000 Census of Population and Housing

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Table of Contents

Table of Contents ii
List of Tables iv
List of Figures. v
List of Maps. vi
List of Appendices vii
Preface viii

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY x

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND 1

1.1 Introduction 1
1.2 Administration 1
1.3 Natural Resources 1
1.4 Population 1
1.5 Language 1
1.6 Economy 2
1.7 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Per Capita Income 2
1.8 Poverty 2
1.9 HIV/AIDS 3
1.10 Gender Issues 3
1.11 Agriculture 3
1.12 Education 4
1.13 Employment 4

CHAPTER 2: GENERAL CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS 5

Household 5
Head of Household 5
Agricultural Household 5
Agricultural Activity 5
Urban Area 5
Livestock 5
Poultry 5

CHAPTER 3: MAIN FINDINGS 6

3.1 Introduction 6
3.2 Characteristics of Agricultural Households 6
3.2.1 Agricultural Households by Province and Residence 6
3.2.2 Agricultural Households by Province and Sex of Head of Household 8
3.2.3 Agricultural Households by Agricultural Activity 8
3.3 Characteristics of Members of Agricultural Households 12
3.3.1 Composition of Population of Agricultural Households 12
3.3.2 Agricultural Households by Household Size 12
3.3.3 Members of Agricultural Households (Aged 5 Years+) by Highest Level of Formal Education Attained 13
3.3.4 Heads of Agricultural Households by Highest Level of Education Attained by Sex 14
3.3.5 Persons of Working Age in Agricultural Households 15
3.3.6 Working Population in Agricultural Households by Employment Status 18
3.3.7 Working Population in Agricultural Households by Main Industry of Work 18

CHAPTER 4: CROP GROWING AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS 20

4.1 Introduction 20
4.1.1 Crop-Growing Agricultural Households by Type of Crop Growing by Province 20
4.1.2 Crop-Growing Agricultural Households by Crop, Residence and Sex of Household Head 23

CHAPTER 5: LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY RAISING HOUSEHOLDS 32

5.1 LIVESTOCK RAISING HOUSEHOLDS 32
5.1.1 Livestock Raising Households by Type of Livestock Raised 32
5.1.2 Livestock Raising Households by Type of Livestock, Residence and Sex of Household Head 34
5.1.3 Cattle-Raising Households 35
5.1.4 Goat – Raising Households 38
5.1.5 Pig – Raising Households 40
5.1.6 Sheep – Raising Households 42
5.1.7 Donkey – Raising Households 44
5.2. POULTRY – RAISING HOUSEHOLDS 45

List of Tables

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND

Table 1.1: Overall and Extreme Poverty in Zambia by Residence, 1991-1998 2
Table 1.2: Overall and Extreme Poverty by Residence and Province, Zambia, 1998 3
Table 1.3: Percentage of the Poor Population by Province, Zambia, 1998 3

CHAPTER 3: MAIN FINDINGS

Table 3.1: Agricultural Households by Province and Residence, Zambia, 2000 6
Table 3.2: Agricultural Households by Province and Sex of Head of Household, Zambia, 2000 8
Table 3.3 Agricultural Households by Province, Residence and Agricultural Activity, Zambia, 2000 10
Table 3.4 Agricultural Households by Province, Sex of Household Head and Agricultural Activity, Zambia, 2000 11
Table 3.5 Composition of Population of Agricultural Households by Province, Residence and Sex, Zambia, 2000 12
Table 3.6 Number of Agricultural Households by Province and Household Size, Zambia, 2000 13
Table 3.7 Members of Agricultural Households (Aged 5 years+) by Highest level of Formal Education Attained, Residence and Sex, Zambia, 2000 13
Table 3.8 Agricultural Households by Education Level of Household Head and Sex, Zambia, 2000 14
Table 3.9 Working Age Population in Agricultural Households by Province, Residence, Economic Status and Sex, Zambia, 2000 16
Table 3.10 Working Age in Agricultural Households by Province, Sex of Head, Economic Status and Sex, Zambia, 2000 17
Table 3.11 Working Age Population in Agricultural Households by Employment Status in the Last 12 Months, Zambia, 2000 18
Table 3.12: Working Population in Agricultural Households by Province, Residence and Main Industrial Activity, Zambia, 2000 19

CHAPTER 4: CROP GROWING AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS

Table 4.1 Checklist of Crops Grown by Province, Zambia, 2000 20
Table 4.2 Crop Growing Households by Type of Crops and Province in the Country, Zambia, 2000* 21
Table 4.3 Crop Growing Households by Type of Crops as a Percentage of All Agricultural Households in the Province, Zambia, 2000* 22
Table 4.4 Crop Growing Agricultural Households by Type of Crop Grown, Residence and Sex of Head, Zambia, 2000 24

CHAPTER 5: LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY RAISING HOUSEHOLDS

Table 5.1 Livestock - Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000 32
Table 5.2 Checklist of Livestock Raised by Province and Type of Livestock, Zambia, 2000 33
Table 5.3 Livestock - Raising Households by Province and Type of Livestock, Zambia, 1990 33
Table 5.4 Livestock - Raising Households by Type of Livestock, Residence and Sex of Household Head, Zambia, 2000 34
Table 5.5 Livestock - Raising Households by Province, Residence and Type of Livestock, Zambia, 2000 35
Table 5.6 Cattle - Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000 35
Table 5.7 Goat - Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000 38
Table 5.8 Pig - Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000 40
Table 5.9 Sheep - Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000 42
Table 5.10 Donkey - Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000 44
Table 5.11 Poultry - Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000 45

List of Figures

CHAPTER 3: MAIN FINDINGS

Figure 3.1 Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Households by Province, Zambia, 2000 6
Figure 3.2 Agricultural Households by Province and Residence, Zambia, 2000 7
Figure 3.3 Agricultural Households by Province, 1990 and 2000 Censuses, Zambia, 2000 7
Figure 3.4 Agricultural Households by Province, and Sex of Household Head, Zambia, 2000 8
Figure 3.5 Agricultural Households by Agricultural Activity, 1990 and 2000 Census, Zambia, 2000 9
Figure 3.6 Composition of Population in Agricultural Households by Province and Sex, Zambia, 2000 12
Figure 3.7 Agricultural Households by Household Size 13
Figure 3.8 Members of Agricultural Households by Province (Aged 5 Years+) by Highest Level of Formal Education Attained and Sex, Zambia, 2000 14
Figure 3.9 Agricultural Households by Highest Level of Formal Education Attained by Sex of Head of Household, Zambia, 2000 15

CHAPTER 5: LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY RAISING HOUSEHOLD

Figure 5.1 Livestock–Raising Households by Type of Livestock Raised, Zambia, 2000 32
Figure 5.2 Livestock – Raising Households by Type of Livestock, Zambia, 1990 and 2000 34
Figure 5.3 Cattle–Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000 36
Figure 5.4 Goat–Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000 38
Figure 5.5 Pig–Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000 40
Figure 5.6 Sheep–Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000 42
Figure 5.7 Donkey–Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000 44
Figure 5.8 Poultry–Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000 45

List of Maps

Map 1 Maize Growing Household by District 25
Map 2 Groundnuts Growing Households by District 26
Map 3 Sorghum Growing Households by District 27
Map 4 Cassava Growing Households by District 28
Map 5 Soya-beans Growing Households by District 29
Map 6 Sunflower Growing Households by District 30
Map 7 Rice Growing Households by District 31
Map 8 Cattle Rearing Households by District 36
Map 9 Goats Rearing Households by District 38
Map 10 Pigs Rearing Households by District 40
Map 11 Sheep Rearing Households by District 42

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Agricultural Households by Province, District, Residence and Sex of Household Head, Zambia, 2000 47
Appendix 2: Agricultural Households by Province, District, Residence and Agricultural Activity, Zambia, 2000 49
Appendix 3: Agricultural Households by Province, District, Sex of Household Head and Agricultural Activity, Zambia, 2000 52
Appendix 4: Agricultural Households by Province, District, Sex of Household Head and Agricultural Activity, Zambia, 2000 56
Appendix 5: Population in Agricultural Households by Province, District, Residence and by Sex, Zambia, 2000 60
Appendix 6: Agricultural Households by Province, District, Residence and Household Size, Zambia, 2000 62
Appendix 7: Agricultural Households by Province, District, and Household Size, Zambia, 2000 67
Appendix 8: Persons (Aged 5 years and above) in Agricultural Households by Province, Highest Level of Education Attained, Sex and Residence, Zambia, 2000 69
Appendix 9: Agricultural Households by Province, Highest Level of Formal Education Attained, by Household Head, Sex and Residence, Zambia, 2000 70
Appendix 10: Population of Working Age in Agricultural Households by Province, District, Residence, Sex and Economic Status, Zambia, 2000 71
Appendix 11: Population of Working Age in Agricultural Households by Province, District, Sex of Household Head, Economic Status, Zambia, 2000 75
Appendix 12: Working Population in Agricultural Households by Province, District, Residence, Sex and Employment Status in the last 12 Months, Zambia, 2000 78
Appendix 13: Working Population in Agricultural Households by Province, District, Residence and Main Industrial Activity, Zambia, 2000 88
Appendix 14: Crop-Growing Households by Province, District and Crop, Zambia, 2000 91
Appendix 15: Crop-Growing Agricultural Households by Province, Residence, Sex of Household Head and Crop, Zambia, 2000 94
Appendix 16: Livestock-Rearing Agricultural Households by Province, Type of Livestock, Sex of Household Head and Residence, Zambia, 2000 98
Appendix 17: Key Persons Involved in the Analysis 99
Appendix 18: 2000 Census Questionnaire Form A 100
Appendix 19: 2000 Census Questionnaire Form B 102

PREFACE

The 2000 Census of Population and Housing was carried out starting from 16th October to 15th 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, agriculture, 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 volume of the report is one in the series of volumes presenting the 2000 Population Census results. It presents an analysis of agricultural households-their characteristics and distribution based on data collected from the entire household population.

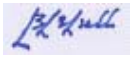
The census was preceded by a mapping exercise that was launched in 1998 for the purpose of up-dating the maps in readiness for the 2000 census. A pilot census was also conducted in order to test the data collection instruments and computer data capturing system. The 2000 census was using scannable questionnaires for the first time. Therefore the procedures for collecting and entering data into the computer were completely new and inevitably required the conducting of a pilot census. 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 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 Sates Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), The Norwegian Government, the Dutch Government, the Finnish Government, the Danish Government, the German Government, University of Michigan, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Canadian Government for providing financial, material and technical support which facilitated the execution of this very important exercise by CSO. Special mention is made of the USAID and Michigan State University. These, through the Food Security Research Project, funded the cost of including the questions on agriculture in the Census questionnaire.

I also wish to express my gratitude to the Government of Zambia for funding the census and providing the mandate to carry out the census. Special thanks 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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November, 2003

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Below is a summary of the findings from the agricultural component of the Census of Population and Housing questionnaire:

- There were a total of 1,305, 783 agricultural households in Zambia as of October 2000. Eastern Province accounted for 17.7 percent of these.

- Of all the 1,305,783 agricultural households, female-headed households constituted 19.2 percent.

- There were 6.7 million people in agricultural households in Zambia as per the October 2000 Census of Population and Housing findings. Of these, 48.9 percent were males while 51.1 percent were females.

- Eastern Province had the largest population in agricultural households, accounting for 16.8 percent of the total, while Lusaka Province with 5.1 percent of the total had the least.

- Most (81.8 percent) of the population in agricultural households was based in rural areas of Zambia.

- Of the population in agricultural households, 47.4 percent had attained a primary level of education, while 35.8 percent had not attained any level of education. The proportion of males and females who attained primary education was almost equal, 47.9 percent and 46.9 percent, respectively.

- There were about 4.4 million economically active persons aged twelve years and above in agricultural households. Of these, 49.3 percent were males while 50.7 percent were females.

- The main industrial activities in which most (51.6 percent) of total workers in agricultural households engaged were in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishery.

- The average size of agricultural households was 5.5 persons, but the modal household size was four. Households in provinces along the line of rail tended to have larger families.

- Of the 1,305,783 agricultural households, 99.2 percent were engaged in crop growing, 34.8 percent were involved in livestock rearing while 62.2 percent were rearing poultry.

- In all the nine provinces except Luapula, the proportion of households growing maize was higher than the proportion growing any other crop. In Luapula province, most of the households grew cassava. Other crops that were very widely grown in all the provinces were sweet potatoes and groundnuts.

- Of the 454,629 households raising livestock, goat-raising households constituted 38.7 percent while cattle raising households made up 35.2 percent.

- Most of the 811,628 households raising poultry were found in the Eastern and Northern provinces, which contributed 18.9 and 18.0 percent, respectively.

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Zambia is a former British colony. It gained its independence on the 24th October, 1964. The country is a landlocked Sub-Saharan country sharing boundaries with Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Tanzania. With a total surface area of about 752,614 square km, Zambia ranks among the smaller countries in South Central Africa.

1.2 Administration

Administratively, the country is divided into nine provinces, namely Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Northern, North-western, Southern and Western provinces. These provinces are further divided into a total of seventy-three (73) districts. Lusaka is the capital city of Zambia and seat of Government. The Government comprises the Central and Local Authorities.

1.3 Natural Resources

Zambia is situated on the great plateau of Central Africa. Its vegetation is mainly made up of savannah woodlands and grassland. The country has a tropical climate with three distinct seasons, the cool and dry season, the hot and dry season and the hot and wet season.

The country has abundant natural resources. There are five main rivers, namely Zambezi, Kafue, Luangwa, Luapula, and Chambeshi. In addition to these rivers, the country also has five lakes, namely Tanganyika, Mweru, Mweru Wa Ntipa, Bangweulu and the man-made lakes of Kariba and Itezhi Tezhi. Other interesting geographical features include the Victoria Falls, one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

The country is also endowed with some of nature's best wildlife and game reserves. This affords the country abundant potential for earning foreign exchange through tourism. The magnificent Luangwa and Kafue National Parks have some of the most prolific animal populations in Africa. The country is also endowed with various minerals and precious stones such as copper, emeralds, zinc, lead and cobalt.

1.4 Population

The population of Zambia has continued to grow. The 1980, 1990 and 2000 Censuses estimated the population of Zambia as at 5.7, 7.8 and 9.9 million, respectively. However, the annual population growth rate has shown a decline from 3.1 percent between 1969-80, 2.7 between 1980-90 and 2.3 between 1990-2000.

At the provincial level, Copperbelt Province with 1,527,294 persons registered the largest number of persons in the 2000 Census. This represented 16 percent of the population of the whole country. North-western Province with 539, 822 had the smallest number of persons, representing 6 percent of the country's population. High inter-censal population growth rates have been recorded for provinces such as Luapula (3.4 percent), North-western (3.4 percent) and Northern (3.2 percent). Copperbelt had the lowest population growth rate of 0.7 percent per annum between 1990 and 2000.

Zambia is one of the most urbanized countries in Sub-Saharan Africa with about 36 percent of the population living in urban areas. However, the proportion of the urban population has declined from 39 percent in 1990 to 36 percent in 2000. Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces had the highest percentage of urban population at 82 and 81 percent, respectively. Eastern Province had the lowest at 9 percent.

The average population density for the country has increased. It was 5.4 in 1969, 7.5 in 1980, 9.8 in 1990 and 12.4 persons per square kilometre in 2000. Lusaka Province had the largest population density in 2000 at 61.3 per square kilometre. North-western Province had the lowest at 4.3 persons per square kilometre.

1.5 Language

English is the official language and most urban Zambians speak it fluently. In rural areas, English is not commonly used as a language of communication. Instead, local languages are used by the majority of people. The main vernacular languages are Bemba, Nyanja, Tonga, Lozi, Kaonde, Luvale and Lunda.

Bemba is spoken in Northern, Luapula and Copperbelt provinces. Nyanja is spoken in Eastern and Lusaka provinces. Tonga is spoken in Southern and Central provinces. Lozi is commonly used in Western Province. Kaonde, Luvale and Lunda languages are commonly used in North-western Province.

1.6 Economy

Zambia, with a median age of 16.8 years in 2000, has a relatively youthful population. In 1991, Zambia adopted an open, private sector-led economy with minimal Government interference. Zambia's economy is based largely on copper and cobalt mining. Copper, which is the country's economic mainstay, accounts for approximately 80 percent of the Country's export earnings. However, due to unfavourable copper prices since 1975, the export earnings have been declining. This decline has partly been responsible for the poor performance of the real sectors of the economy that mainly rely on imported raw materials and capital items.

In an attempt to address this problem, Government adopted the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in 1991, with the intention of creating macro-economic stability in the economy. Measures taken include liberalization of trade, prices, interest and foreign exchange rates, removal of subsidies, privatisation, reduction in public expenditure and public sector reforms.

The Country's balance of payment status has mainly depended on the performance of the mining industry. Despite the additional foreign exchange earnings from non-traditional exports, Zambia still continues to pay more to the outside world than it earns from its exports. Hence, the poor balance of payments performance.

1.7 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Per capita income

Structurally, Zambia's economy has changed little in-spite of the above changes in economic policies and consistent high economic growth has been elusive. Over the period 1980 to 1990, the country's economic growth was the second lowest in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), after Mozambique's. Over the period 1990 to 1999, the economy had the east average annual growth rate in the SADC Residence, at one percent. This was also below the Sub-Saharan Africa rate of 1.4 percent. Consequently, per capita GNP has shown a downward trend over the years since independence.

1.8 Poverty

Poverty is a serious problem in Zambia. A series of national surveys conducted by the Central Statistical Office (CSO)-Social Dimensions of Adjustment Priority Surveys of 1991 and 1993, and the Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys of 1996 and 1998- provide trends in the various dimensions of poverty in Zambia through the decade of the 1990s. Data from these surveys show that, in general, poverty in most of the critical dimensions increased during the decade. Table 1.1 portrays the changes in selected indicators of money-metric poverty. The statistics are based on poverty datum lines determined by the CSO. They are fixed at K32,861 and K47,188 for extreme poverty and moderate poverty respectively, per adult equivalent unit per month, for assessing poverty based on the data from the 1998 Living Conditions Survey. In order to ensure comparability of results over time, these poverty lines were the same as those adopted in previous surveys in 1991, 1993 and 1996. The same basket of food has been used throughout, but the poverty lines were adjusted to 1998 prices from that of 1991. Similar adjustments were made for the poverty lines in 1993 and 1996, also from the 1991 prices.

Table 1.1: Overall and Extreme Poverty by Residence, Zambia, 1991-1998

	Zambia		Rural		Urban	
Year	Overall Poverty	Extreme Poverty	Overall Poverty	Extreme Poverty	Overall Poverty	Extreme Poverty
1991	69.7	58.2	88.0	80.6	48.6	32.3
1993	73.8	60.6	92.2	83.5	44.9	24.4
1996	69.2	53.2	82.8	68.4	46.0	27.3
1998	72.9	57.9	83.1	70.9	56.0	36.2

Source: CSOf Living Conditions Monitoring Survey in Zambia, 1998; The Evolution of Poverty in Zambia 1990-1996.

1.8.1 Distribution of Poverty

Just as all socio-economic groups do not uniformly experience poverty, it is also not uniformly spread across the country. There is greater concentration of poverty in various forms in the rural areas than in the urban areas, and in the provinces outside the country's main line of rail than in the provinces along the line of rail. There are also intra-provincial disparities. Table 1.2 indicates where the poor are located.

Table 1.2: Overall and Extreme Poverty by Residence and Province, Zambia, 1998

Residence	Overall Poverty	Extreme Poverty
Rural	83	70
Urban	56	36
Central	77	63
Copperbelt	65	47
Eastern	80	66
Luapula	81	69
Lusaka	52	34
Northern	81	67
North-western	76	63
Southern	76	60
Western	89	78

Source: CSO: Living Conditions in Zambia, 1998

The percent distribution of Zambia's poor by province in Table 1.2 shows that the poorest provinces are Western, Luapula, Northern, Eastern and North-western. However, on account of their relatively smaller population sizes, they do not have the greatest share of the country's poor. Table 1.3 shows this distribution.

Table 1.3: Percentage of Poor Population by Province, Zambia, 1998

Province	Total Poor	Extremely Poor
Central	10	11
Copperbelt	18	15
Eastern	13	15
Luapula	7	8
Lusaka	15	9
Northern	12	14
Northwestern	5	6
Southern	13	13
Western	7	10

Source: CSO: Living Conditions in Zambia, 1998

1.9 HIV/AIDS

Human capital formation that is necessary to generate sustained growth is impeded not only by lack of adequate social sector expenditures but also by another major factor namely the high incidence of HIV/AIDS. Sixteen percent of the adult population aged between 15 years and 49 years inclusive is stricken by this disease and related opportunistic infections. Principally, HIV/AIDS threatens the country's capacity building efforts because it strikes both the educated and uneducated population. Consequently this impedes the country's capacity to develop by shortening human productivity and life expectancy. The long periods of illness of the skilled personnel in employment has translated into severe loss in economic productivity, which leads to considerable loss to the employer in terms of man-hours.

1.10 Gender Issues

Gender issues are important in achieving sustainable economic growth, job creation, ensuring better food security and reducing poverty. The 1998 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey showed that persons in female-headed households were more likely to be extremely poor than those in male-headed households. Furthermore, food poverty was more prevalent among female-headed households (61 percent) compared to male-headed households (52 percent). The proportion of female-headed households in Zambia has slightly increased from 16.9 percent in 1990 to 18.9 percent in 2000. This proportion is even higher for agricultural households, being 19.2 percent.

1.11 Agriculture

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

1.12 Education

The education sector has experienced the following issues: low enrolments, low progression and high dropout rates; poor attendance (because the children are engaged in income-generating activities to supplement family income, tending to the sick family members, and long distances to school); poor learning environment and lack of appropriate training skills; malnourished learners who are unable to achieve their full learning potential; de-motivated teachers and many others.

1.13 Employment

The total usually working population has increased over the years from 1,072,379 in 1980 to 1,838,409 in 1990. Between the period 1990 to 2000, the labour force increased by an average annual rate of growth of 3.8 percent. Overall, unemployment rates have declined from 15 percent in 1990 to 13 percent in 2000.

CHAPTER 2
GENERAL CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Given below are the definitions of some of the terms and concepts used in the 2000 Census. It has to be noted that some of the internationally defined terms may have been modified to suit the local situation. These terms and concepts were adequately explained in the Enumerator's Instructions Manual.

Household: A household is a group of persons who normally live and eat together. These people may or may not be related by blood, but make common provision for food or other essentials for living and they have only one person whom they all regard as the head of the household. A household may also consist of one member.

Head of Household: This is the person who is considered to be the head by the other members of the household. He/She is the one who normally makes day-to-day decisions governing the running of the household. In a matrimonial household, the husband is usually taken as the head.

Agricultural Household: An agricultural Household is a household in which at least one member is carrying out some agricultural activity and/or horticultural farming on the holding belonging to the household.

Agricultural Holding: This refers to land wholly or partly operated for agricultural purposes such as growing crops and/or raising livestock and or raising poultry and/or fish farming under a single technical management.

Agricultural Activity: This is the growing of any crop and/or raising of livestock and/or raising of poultry and/or fish farming.

Urban Area: An area is classified as urban if it has a population of 5,000 and above supported with a minimum of social facilities and services like piped water, electricity, banking facilities, etc.

Livestock This includes cattle, pigs, goats, sheep and donkeys.

Poultry This includes chickens, ducks, geese, pigeons, guinea fowls, rabbits and turkeys.

CHAPTER 3
MAIN FINDINGS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The agriculture component of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing questionnaire (Appendices 18 and 19) contained questions asked at household level. The respondents were asked to say whether any member of the household engaged directly in any agricultural activities such as crop growing, livestock rearing or poultry-raising since 1st October 1999. This chapter presents the main findings from this section of the questionnaire, and from cross-tabulation with variables in other sections of the questionnaire.

3.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS

3.2.1 Distribution of Agricultural Households by Province and Residence

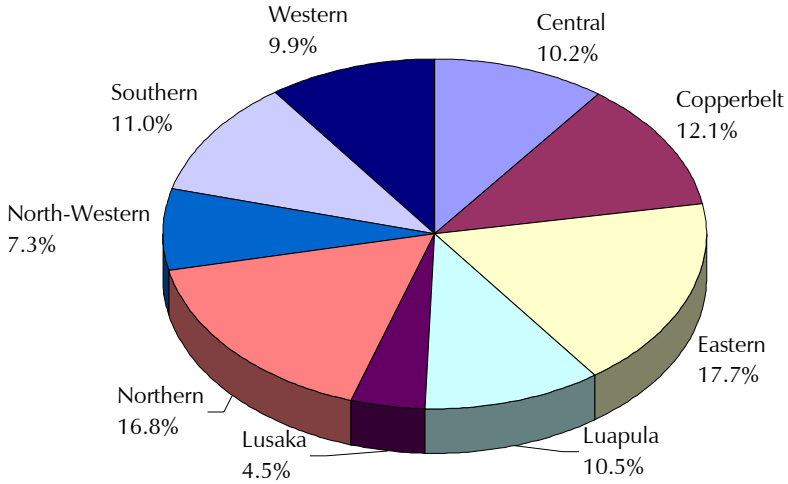
The 2000 Census recorded a total of 1,305,783 agricultural households in Zambia. Eastern Province accounted for a large proportion with 17.7 percent followed by Northern Province with 16.8 percent. Copperbelt and Southern provinces had recorded 12.1 and 11.0 percent, respectively. Lusaka Province had the lowest number of agricultural households with 4.5 percent.

Table 3.1: Agricultural Households by Province and Residence, Zambia, 2000

	Total		Residence			
			Rural		Urban	
PROVINCE	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Central	133,109	10.2	114,322	85.9	18,787	14.1
Copperbelt	157,570	12.1	55,730	35.4	101,840	64.6
Eastern	231,120	17.7	221,683	95.9	9,437	4.1
Luapula	136,554	10.5	121,316	88.8	15,238	11.2
Lusaka	59,684	4.5	30,691	51.4	28,993	48.6
Northern	219,115	16.8	200,657	91.6	18,458	8.4
North-Western	95,334	7.3	86,880	91.1	8,454	8.9
Southern	144,201	11	130,535	90.5	13,666	9.5
Western	129,096	9.9	122,859	95.2	6,237	4.8
TOTAL	1,305,783	100	1,084,673	83.1	221,110	16.9

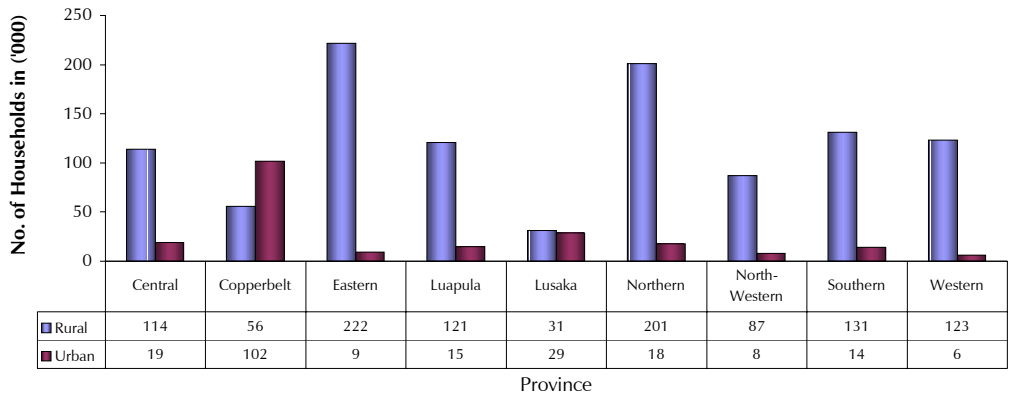
Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Households by Province, Zambia, 2000



Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 3.2: Agricultural Households by Province and Residence, Zambia, 2000

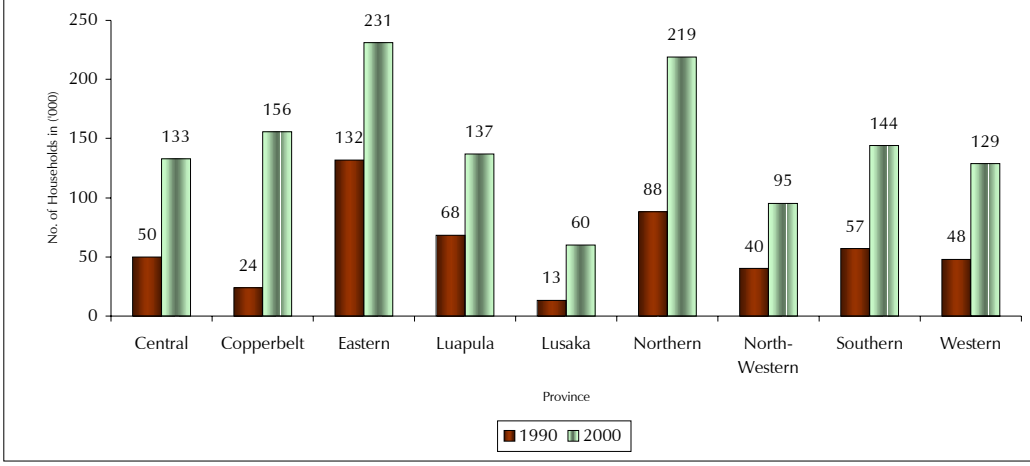


	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North-Western	Southern	Western
Rural	114	56	222	121	31	201	87	131	123
Urban	19	102	9	15	29	18	8	14	6

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Compared to the findings of the 1990 Census, all the provinces recorded increases in numbers of agricultural households during the 2000 Census. It is worth noting that the most urbanised provinces, namely Lusaka and Copperbelt, also recorded the highest percentage increases in the number of agricultural households. Copperbelt and Luapula provinces recorded increases of 550 and 361 percent, respectively, in the number of agricultural households between 1990 and 2000. The rest of the provinces recorded increases of less than 200 percent, with the Eastern Province recording the least percentage increase of 75 percent. However, Eastern Province has been consistent in having a largest proportion of agricultural households in both 1990 and 2000 censuses, as it had 25 percent (131, 802)) of the total agricultural households in 1990.

Figure 3.3: Agricultural Households by Province, Zambia, 1990 and 2000



Source: CSO, 1990 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing

3.2.2 Agricultural Households by Province and Sex of Head of Household

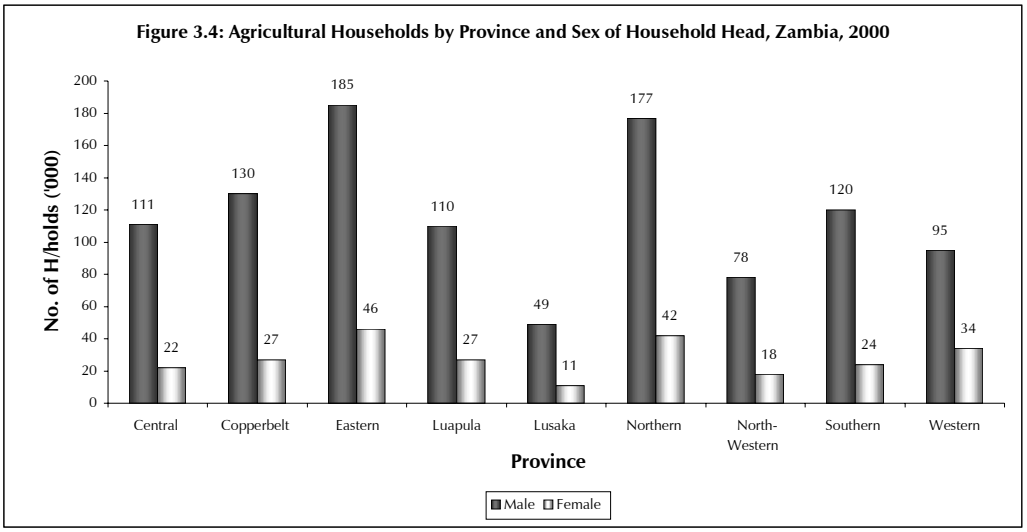
There were 1, 084,673 agricultural households in rural areas. Urban areas recorded 221,110 agricultural households and that constituted 16.9 percent of all agricultural households in Zambia. Refer to Table 3.2 for details. Overall, 80.8 percent of the agricultural households were headed by males. Southern and Central provinces had the largest proportion of male-headed households with 83.3 and 83.4 percent, respectively.

There were 250,279 or 19.2 percent of all agricultural households that were female-headed. In Western Province, female-headed agricultural households accounted for 26.5 percent of the total. This was the highest intra-provincial proportion of female-headed agricultural households. The next three provinces with high proportions of female-headed agricultural households of above 19 percent were: Eastern, Luapula and Northern.

Table 3.2: Agricultural Households by Province and Sex of Head of Household, Zambia, 2000

PROVINCE	Total Number	Sex of Head of Household (Percent)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
Central	133,109	100	83.4	16.6
Copperbelt	157,570	100	82.8	17.2
Eastern	231,120	100	80.2	19.8
Luapula	136,554	100	80.4	19.6
Lusaka	59,684	100	82.3	17.7
Northern	219,115	100	80.9	19.1
North-Western	95,334	100	81.4	18.6
Southern	144,201	100	83.3	16.7
Western	129,096	100	73.5	26.5
TOTAL	**1,305,783**	**100**	**80.8**	**19.2**

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing



Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

3.2.3 Agricultural Households by Agricultural Activity

Of the 1,305,783 agricultural households in the country, 389,123 or 29.8 percent were engaged in crop growing only while 52,231 or 0.4 percent were involved in livestock rearing only. The majority of agricultural households (34.8 percent of the total) were engaged in crop growing and poultry-rearing only. Only 27.1 percent of all the agricultural households were engaged in all the three major agricultural activities of crop growing, livestock and poultry rearing.

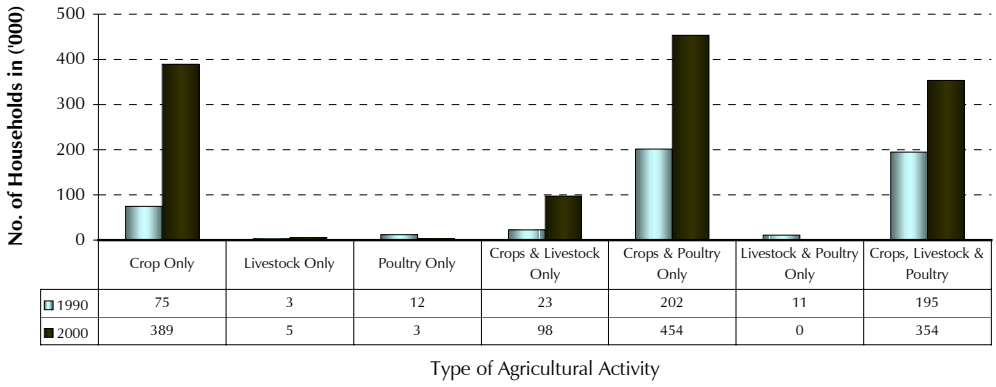
From the findings presented in Tables 3.3 and 3.4, it is apparent that a large proportion of agricultural households engaged in growing crops, either as a sole activity or in combination with poultry and/or livestock rearing. As portrayed also in Figure 3.5, the pattern of dominance by the three activities was observed in 1990. However, it is notable that there has been a very substantial increase in the numbers of agricultural households engaged in these activities. One obvious reason for this increase is the fact that the population of Zambia has also increased in the intervening period, and there have been new households

formed. Secondly, provinces have experienced redundancies in formal employment thereby triggering in-migration and out-migration. Hence, high proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities.

In interpreting the chart, it has to be borne in mind that the list of crops on the basis of which households were classified as crop-growing differs in the two census years. The crops covered in the 1990 census were: maize, sorghum, millet, rice, rain-fed wheat, irrigated wheat, cassava, groundnuts, sunflower, cotton, soya beans, mixed beans, burley tobacco and virginia tobacco. The additional crops that were included in the 2000 Census are crops such as paprika, cashew nuts, etc., which are grown by very few households. The comparison depicted in Figure 3.5 should be understood with this in mind.

In all the provinces, the proportion of households that engaged in only one of the three major agricultural activities was higher for urban agricultural households than for rural ones. An exception is livestock and poultry rearing households in Eastern Province where the proportion of these households is the same for each Residence.

Figure 3.5: Agricultural Households by Agricultural Activity, Zambia, 1990 and 2000



	Crop Only	Livestock Only	Poultry Only	Crops & Livestock Only	Crops & Poultry Only	Livestock & Poultry Only	Crops, Livestock & Poultry
1990	75	3	12	23	202	11	195
2000	389	5	3	98	454	0	354

Source: CSO, 1990 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Table 3.3: Agricultural Households by Province, Residence and Agricultural Activity, Zambia, 2000

Province	Residence	Agric H/holds		Agricultural Activity						
				Crops Only	Livestock Only	Poultry Only	Crops & Livestock only	Crops & Poultry Only	Livestock & Poultry Only	Crops, Livestock & Poultry
		Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Zambia	Total	1,305,783	100	29.8	0.4	0.2	7.5	34.8	0	27.1
	Rural	1,091,849	100	23.9	0.2	0.1	8.6	35.7	0	31.4
	Urban	213,934	100	59.9	1.3	0.7	2.2	29.9	0	5.4
Central	Total	133,109	100	22.3	0.3	0.2	4.6	42.3	0	30.2
	Rural	113,994	100	16.7	0.3	0.2	4.9	44	0	33.8
	Urban	19,115	100	55.3	0.7	0.4	3	31.7	0	8.4
Copperbelt	Total	157,570	100	53.4	1.1	0.3	2.1	35.6	0	7
	Rural	61,432	100	33.8	0.3	0.2	3.7	47.1	0	14.8
	Urban	96,138	100	65.9	1.5	0.4	1.1	28.3	0	2.1
Eastern	Total	231,120	100	21.8	0.2	0.1	11.4	28.9	0	37.5
	Rural	221,703	100	20.6	0.2	0.1	11.7	28.8	0	38.6
	Urban	9,417	100	51.5	0.2	0.1	4.5	31.3	0	11.2
Luapula	Total	136,554	100	31.9	0.2	0.1	5.1	47.6	0	14.9
	Rural	124,377	100	30.5	0.2	0.1	5.4	47.8	0	15.8
	Urban	12,177	100	46.6	0.3	0.3	2.6	45	0	4.9
Lusaka	Total	59,684	100	45.4	1.5	1.1	4	29.6	0.1	17.7
	Rural	30,322	100	25.7	0.6	0.4	5.9	37.1	0.1	30.3
	Urban	29,362	100	65.8	2.4	1.9	2.2	21.8	0.1	4.8
Northen	Total	219,115	100	25.9	0.2	0.2	7.1	39.8	0	26.7
	Rural	199,868	100	24.2	0.2	0.1	7.6	39.4	0	28.4
	Urban	19,247	100	43	0.5	0.4	2.6	43.7	0.1	9.4
North-western	Total	95,334	100	36.7	0.2	0.1	11	32.4	0	19.4
	Rural	87,909	100	35.1	0.2	0.1	11.4	32.6	0	20.3
	Urban	7,425	100	54.7	0.4	0.3	5.3	29.4	0	9.4
Southern	Total	144,201	100	18.7	0.5	0.3	8.3	25.6	0.1	46.6
	Rural	130,226	100	13.9	0.4	0.2	9	25.7	0.1	50.8
	Urban	13,975	100	63	1.3	1.1	2.4	24.2	0.1	7.6
Western	Total	129,096	100	27.2	0.2	0.1	11.5	29	0	31.8
	Rural	122,018	100	26.3	0.2	0.1	11.7	29.2	0	32.5
	Urban	7,078	100	43.6	1.1	0.8	8.3	26.9	0.2	19.1

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Table 3.4: Agricultural Households by Province, Sex of Household Head and Agricultural Activity, Zambia, 2000

Province	Sex of Head	Agric H/holds		Agricultural Activity						
		Number	Percent	Crops Only Percent	Livestock Only Percent	Poultry Only Percent	Crops & Livestock only Percent	Crops & Poultry Only Percent	Livestock & Poultry Only Percent	Crops, Livestock & Poultry Percent
Zambia	Total	1,305,783	100.0	29.8	0.4	0.2	7.5	34.8	0	27.1
	Male	1,053,069	100.0	28.7	0.4	0.2	7.7	34.4	0	28.5
	Female	252,714	100.0	34.4	0.4	0.2	7	36.4	0	21.4
Central	Total	133,109	100.0	22.3	0.3	0.2	4.6	42.3	0	30.2
	Male	110,972	100.0	21.6	0.3	0.2	4.7	41.7	0.1	31.3
	Female	22,137	100.0	25.7	0.2	0.2	4.2	45	0	24.5
Copperbelt	Total	157,570	100.0	53.4	1.1	0.3	2.1	35.6	0	7
	Male	130,518	100.0	52.9	1.1	0.3	2.2	35.9	0	7.2
	Female	27,052	100.0	55.8	1	0.3	1.8	34.3	0	6.3
Eastern	Total	231,120	100.0	21.8	0.2	0.1	11.4	28.9	0	37.5
	Male	185,132	100.0	20.6	0.1	0.1	11.4	28.8	0	38.9
	Female	45,988	100.0	26.6	0.2	0.1	11.7	29.2	0.1	31.9
Luapula	Total	136,554	100.0	31.9	0.2	0.1	5.1	47.6	0	14.9
	Male	109,439	100.0	31.1	0.2	0.1	5.3	47.4	0	15.8
	Female	27,115	100.0	35.3	0.2	0.2	4.5	48.3	0	11.3
Lusaka	Total	59,684	100.0	45.4	1.5	1.1	4	29.6	0.1	17.7
	Male	49,125	100.0	45.2	1.5	1.2	3.9	29.6	0.1	18
	Female	10,559	100.0	46.6	1.1	0.9	4.6	29.8	0	16.3
Northen	Total	219,115	100.0	25.9	0.2	0.2	7.1	39.8	0	26.7
	Male	176,398	100.0	24.5	0.2	0.1	7.6	38.7	0	28.8
	Female	42,717	100.0	31.5	0.2	0.2	5.4	44.1	0	18.4
North-western	Total	95,334	100.0	36.7	0.2	0.1	11	32.4	0	19.4
	Male	77,293	100.0	35	0.2	0.1	11.6	32	0	20.8
	Female	18,041	100.0	43.9	0.2	0.1	8.4	33.7	0	13.3
Southern	Total	144,201	100.0	18.7	0.5	0.3	8.3	25.6	0.1	46.6
	Male	119,531	100.0	17.5	0.5	0.3	8.4	24.9	0.1	48.4
	Female	24,670	100.0	24.2	0.4	0.3	8	28.9	0.1	37.9
Western	Total	129,096	100.0	27.2	0.2	0.1	11.5	29	0	31.8
	Male	94,661	100.0	24.4	0.2	0.1	12.2	27.9	0.1	35
	Female	34,435	100.0	34.8	0.2	0.2	9.7	32.1	0	23

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

3.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS

3.3.1 Composition of Population of Agricultural Households

The total number of people in Zambia's agricultural households was estimated at 6.7 million as of October 2000. The majority (81.8 percent) of this population was based in rural areas. Eastern and Northern provinces accounted for the most of this population, with 16.8 and 15.2 percent of the total. Lusaka Province had the lowest population in agricultural households, accounting for only 5 percent of the total.

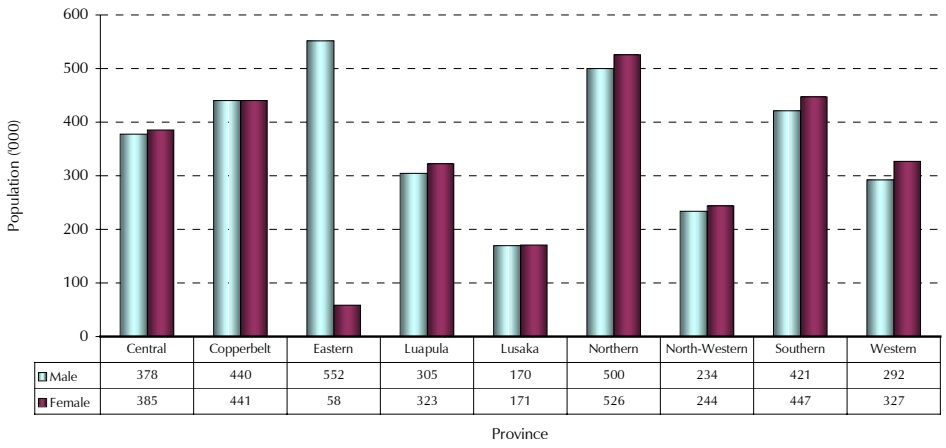
In all the provinces, there were consistently more females than males in the agricultural households. Thus at national level, the proportion of males (48.9 percent) and females (51.1 percent) reflected this pattern. However, agricultural households in rural areas of Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces had slightly more males than females.

Table 3.5 Composition of Population of Agricultural Households by Province, Residence and Sex, Zambia, 2000

Province	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Central	763,630	49.6	50.4	657,122	49.6	50.4	106,508	49.1	50.9
Copperbelt	882,257	49.9	50.1	262,154	50.4	49.6	620,103	49.7	50.3
Eastern	1,135,045	48.7	51.3	1,080,970	48.7	51.3	54,075	48.5	51.5
Luapula	627,423	48.6	51.4	551,856	48.6	51.4	75,567	48.5	51.5
Lusaka	341,710	49.9	50.1	166,828	50.2	49.8	174,882	49.6	50.4
Northern	1,025,765	48.8	51.2	927,388	48.8	51.2	98,377	48.5	51.5
North-Western	478,269	49.0	51.0	430,799	49.0	51.0	47,470	48.5	51.5
Southern	868,643	48.5	51.5	788,373	48.5	51.5	80,270	48.4	51.6
Western	619,923	47.2	52.8	583,882	47.2	52.8	36,041	47.9	52.1
TOTAL	6,742,665	48.9	51.1	5,449,372	48.8	51.2	1,293,293	49.3	50.7

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 3.6: Composition of Population in Agricultural Households by Province and Sex, Zambia, 2000

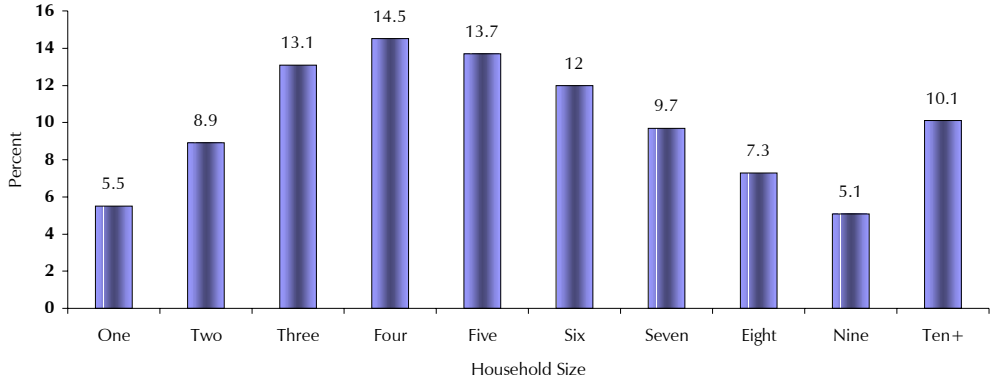


Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

3.3.2 Agricultural Households by Household Size

The national average size of agricultural households was 5.5 persons. Compared to the national average size of 5.0 persons for all households, it is apparent that agricultural households tend to be larger. Southern Province had the highest mean household size of 6.5. Central and Lusaka provinces each had average household sizes of 6.1, while Copperbelt Province had a mean household size of 5.9. This pattern in mean household sizes is similar to that obtained in the 1990 Census, where the provinces along the line of rail (namely Southern, Lusaka, Central and Copperbelt) tended to have higher average household sizes. Luapula Province had the least mean household size of 4.9.

Figure 3.7: Agricultural Households by Household Size, Zambia, 2000



Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Table 3.6 Number Of Agricultural Households By Province and Household Size, Zambia, 2000

			Household Size									
PROVINCE	Total	Mean H/hold Size	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Ten+
Central	133,109	6.1	4.6	6.9	10.6	13.0	13.3	12.3	10.2	8.3	6.1	14.5
Copperbelt	157,570	5.9	5.8	7.9	10.6	12.4	12.8	11.9	10.6	8.7	6.5	12.8
Eastern	231,120	5.2	5.6	9.7	14.6	15.5	14.2	12.0	9.4	6.8	4.4	7.8
Luapula	136,554	4.9	5.8	10.8	15.7	16.4	14.5	12.0	9.3	6.2	3.9	5.4
Lusaka	59,684	6.1	5.0	6.7	10.0	12.6	13.2	12.7	11.0	8.7	6.5	13.7
Northern	219,115	5.1	5.3	10.2	15.5	16.2	14.6	12.2	9.4	6.7	4.1	5.8
North-Western	95,334	5.4	6.7	9.0	13.0	14.4	13.7	11.9	9.4	7.1	5.1	9.7
Southern	144,201	6.5	4.2	6.0	10.4	12.5	12.7	11.9	10.3	8.4	6.3	17.3
Western	129,096	5.2	7.1	10.6	14.0	14.9	13.6	11.3	8.8	6.3	4.5	9.0
TOTAL	**1,305,783**	**5.5**	**5.5**	**8.9**	**13.1**	**14.5**	**13.7**	**12.0**	**9.7**	**7.3**	**5.1**	**10.1**

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

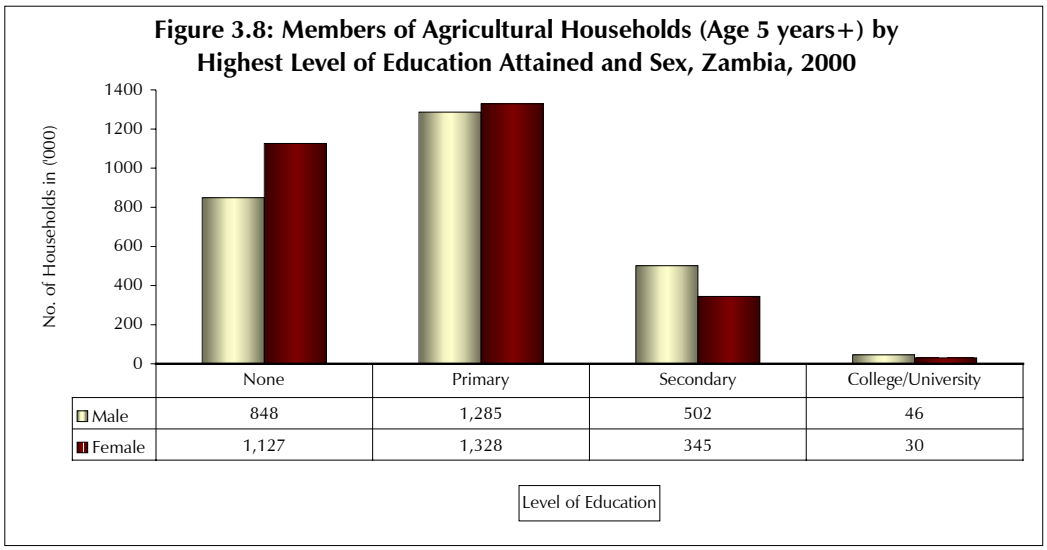
3.3.3 Members of Agricultural Households (aged 5 yrs+) by Highest Level of Formal Education Attained

Irrespective of whether they were in rural or urban areas, more than half of the population in agricultural households had attained at most a secondary level of education. Over 40 percent of both sexes had completed primary level education. This pattern is the same for both rural and urban agricultural households. However, significantly more members of urban agricultural households attained secondary level of education. Only a very small proportion of the population had attained college or university education.

Table 3.7: Members of Agricultural Households (aged 5 yrs+) by Highest Level of Formal Education Attained, Residence and Sex, Zambia, 2000

	Total			Rural			Urban		
Educational level	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
TOTAL.	**5,512,545**	**2,682,265**	**2,830,280**	**4,412,439**	**2,141,221**	**2,271,218**	**1,100,106**	**541,044**	**559,062**
None	35.8	31.6	39.8	40.3	35.6	44.8	17.9	15.9	19.7
Primary	47.4	47.9	46.9	47.8	49.1	46.5	45.9	43.1	48.6
Secondary	15.4	18.7	12.2	11.0	14.1	8.0	32.9	36.9	29.1
College/ University	1.4	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.7	3.3	4.0	2.7

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing



Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

3.3.4 Heads of Agricultural Households by Highest Level of Education Attained and Sex

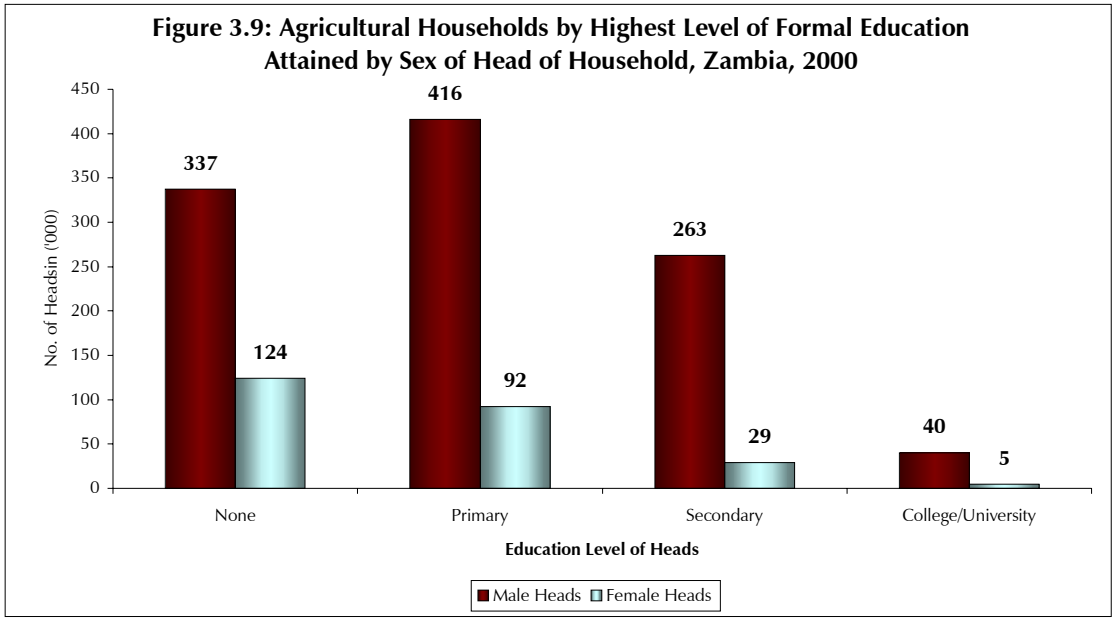
There were 250,279 or 19 percent out of 1,305,783 agricultural households that were headed by females. Overall, 39.0 percent had attained a primary school level of education. Roughly, about two times as many male heads of households as female heads had attained a secondary school level of education. The number of household heads with college or university education was very small irrespective of sex or location (Residence) of the household. However, agricultural households in urban areas tended to have more heads with college or university education.

Compared to the education levels attained by the general population in agricultural households, the proportion of household heads attaining secondary or college/ university level of education was higher than in the general population. However, the proportion of the general population with at most a primary school education was higher than that of heads of agricultural households.

Table 3.8: Agricultural Households By Education Level Of Household Head and Sex, Zambia, 2000

Education Level		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Both	Male heads	Female Heads	Both	Male heads	Female Heads	Both	Male heads	Female Heads
TOTAL	Number	1,305,783	1,053,069	252,714	1,091,849	878,573	213,276	213,934	174,496	39,438
	Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
None		35.7	32.2	50.0	39.1	35.4	54.6	18.1	16.4	25.4
Primary		38.8	39.3	36.5	41.4	42.6	36.7	25.5	23.2	35.6
Secondary		22.2	24.8	11.4	17.2	19.6	7.5	47.5	50.9	32.2
College/University +		3.3	3.7	2.1	2.2	2.5	1.2	9.0	9.5	6.8

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing



Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

3.3.5: Persons of Working Age in Agricultural Households

By definition, persons aged 12 years and above are said to be *persons of working age*. A person is classified as ***economically active*** if he/she is of working age and his/her main economic activity status was to supply labour for the production of economic goods and services for the period under consideration. Unemployed persons who, for the period under consideration, were either looking for work or were not looking for work but were available for work are considered economically active.

There were a total of 4,416,815 persons of working age in agricultural households in 2000. Of these, 50.7 percent were females. Out of 1,965,475 economically inactive population, 55.4 percent were females. These were 2,452,340 persons who are classified as economically active and 46.9 percent of them where females aged 12 years and over.

With the exception of Eastern and Western provinces, there were more economically inactive females than males in all the provinces. In Eastern and Western provinces, however, there were more economically inactive males than females. They accounted for 51.3 and 51.0 percent of the economically inactive population in these provinces, respectively.

The proportion of economically inactive females was highest for the Copperbelt Province, where they accounted for 60.5 percent of the total in the province.

One very important fact that can be deduced from Table 3.10 is that in male-headed households, more males tended to be economically active than females, and in female-headed households, Similarly, females were economically active than males.

Table 3.9: Working Age Population in Agricultural Households by Province , Residence, Economic Status and Sex, Zambia, 2000

Province	Residence	Economically Active			Economically Inactive			Total		
		Both Sexes	Sex		Both Sexes	Sex		Both Sexes	Sex	
			Male (%)	Female (%)		Male (%)	Female (%)		Male (%)	Female (%)
Zambia	**Total**	**2,451,340**	**53.1**	**46.9**	**1,965,475**	**44.6**	**55.4**	**4,416,815**	**49.3**	**50.7**
	Rural	2,099,741	51.4	48.6	1,457,908	46.1	53.9	3,557,649	49.2	50.8
	Urban	351,599	63.2	36.8	507,567	40.5	59.5	859,166	49.8	50.2
Central	**Total**	**259,932**	**56.5**	**43.5**	**235,639**	**42.9**	**57.1**	**495,571**	**50.0**	**50.0**
	Rural	231,628	55.6	44.4	189,569	43.3	56.7	421,197	50.1	49.9
	Urban	28,304	64.1	35.9	46,070	41.1	58.9	74,374	49.9	50.1
Copperbelt	**Total**	**268,385**	**63.8**	**36.2**	**322,716**	**39.5**	**60.5**	**591,101**	**50.5**	**49.5**
	Rural	110,883	58.5	41.5	82,395	41.8	58.2	193,278	51.4	48.6
	Urban	157,502	67.6	32.4	240,321	38.7	61.3	397,823	50.1	49.9
Eastern	**Total**	**507,569**	**48.0**	**52.0**	**222,141**	**51.3**	**48.7**	**729,710**	**49.0**	**51.0**
	Rural	489,230	47.7	52.3	203,163	52.0	48.0	692,393	49.0	51.0
	Urban	18,339	56.3	43.7	18,978	42.8	57.2	37,317	49.4	50.6
Luapula	**Total**	**241,307**	**51.8**	**48.2**	**166,373**	**46.2**	**53.8**	**407,680**	**49.5**	**50.5**
	Rural	221,096	51.5	48.5	144,819	46.5	53.5	365,915	49.5	50.5
	Urban	20,211	54.3	45.7	21,554	44.3	55.7	41,765	49.2	50.8
Lusaka	**Total**	**91,397**	**65.8**	**34.2**	**142,486**	**40.6**	**59.4**	**233,883**	**50.5**	**49.5**
	Rural	43,668	65.7	34.3	66,210	41.0	59.0	109,878	50.8	49.2
	Urban	47,729	65.9	34.1	76,276	40.3	59.7	124,005	50.1	49.9
Northen	**Total**	**375,901**	**51.9**	**48.1**	**291,993**	**46.9**	**53.1**	**667,894**	**49.7**	**50.3**
	Rural	344,102	51.6	48.4	254,710	47.2	52.8	598,812	49.7	50.3
	Urban	31,799	55.1	44.9	37,283	44.3	55.7	69,082	49.3	50.7
North-Western	**Total**	**165,039**	**52.7**	**47.3**	**146,655**	**45.6**	**54.4**	**311,694**	**49.3**	**50.7**
	Rural	153,734	52.3	47.7	129,205	45.8	54.2	282,939	49.4	50.6
	Urban	11,305	57.1	42.9	17,450	43.9	56.1	28,755	49.1	50.9
Southern	**Total**	**257,796**	**56.0**	**44.0**	**293,795**	**42.0**	**58.0**	**551,591**	**48.6**	**51.4**
	Rural	235,657	55.4	44.6	259,345	42.2	57.8	495,002	48.5	51.5
	Urban	22,139	62.9	37.1	34,450	40.3	59.7	56,589	49.1	50.9
Western	**Total**	**284,014**	**45.4**	**54.6**	**143,677**	**51.0**	**49.0**	**427,691**	**47.3**	**52.7**
	Rural	269,743	45.2	54.8	128,492	51.5	48.5	398,235	47.2	52.8
	Urban	14,271	49.8	50.2	15,185	46.5	53.5	29,456	48.1	51.9

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Table 3.10: Working Age Population in Agricultural Households by Province, Sex of Head, Economic Status and Sex, Zambia, 2000

Province	Sex of Head	Economically Active			Economically Inactive			Total		
		Both Sexes	Sex Male %	Female %	Both Sexes	Sex Male (%)	Female (%)	Both Sexes	Sex Male (%)	Female (%)
	Total	**2,451,340**	**53.1**	**46.9**	**1,965,475**	**44.6**	**55.4**	**4,416,815**	**49.3**	**50.7**
Zambia	Male	2,028,223	58.3	41.7	1,631,899	45.2	54.8	3,660,122	52.4	47.6
	Female	423,117	28.5	71.5	333,576	41.9	58.1	756,693	34.4	65.6
	Total	**259,932**	**56.5**	**43.5**	**235,639**	**42.9**	**57.1**	**495,571**	**50.0**	**50.0**
Central	Male	218,836	60.9	39.1	198,896	43.3	56.7	417,732	52.5	47.5
	Female	41,096	33.2	66.8	36,743	40.7	59.3	77,839	36.7	63.3
	Total	**268,385**	**63.8**	**36.2**	**322,716**	**39.5**	**60.5**	**591,101**	**50.5**	**49.5**
Copperbelt	Male	224,933	69.3	30.7	273,533	39.8	60.2	498,466	53.1	46.9
	Female	43,452	35.3	64.7	49,183	37.7	62.3	92,635	36.6	63.4
	Total	**507,569**	**48.0**	**52.0**	**222,141**	**51.3**	**48.7**	**729,710**	**49.0**	**51.0**
Eastern	Male	418,423	52.2	47.8	181,531	52.1	47.9	599,954	52.2	47.8
	Female	89,146	28.0	72.0	40,610	47.3	52.7	129,756	34.1	65.9
	Total	**241,307**	**51.8**	**48.2**	**166,373**	**46.2**	**53.8**	**407,680**	**49.5**	**50.5**
Luapula	Male	199,416	57.3	42.7	136,831	46.9	53.1	336,247	53.1	46.9
	Female	41,891	25.3	74.7	29,542	43.3	56.7	71,433	32.7	67.3
	Total	**91,397**	**65.8**	**34.2**	**142,486**	**40.6**	**59.4**	**233,883**	**50.5**	**49.5**
Lusaka	Male	75,767	71.6	28.4	117,362	41.2	58.8	193,129	53.1	46.9
	Female	15,630	37.8	62.2	25,124	38.0	62.0	40,754	37.9	62.1
	Total	**375,901**	**51.9**	**48.1**	**291,993**	**46.9**	**53.1**	**667,894**	**49.7**	**50.3**
Northen	Male	313,934	56.9	43.1	240,354	47.3	52.7	554,288	52.7	47.3
	Female	61,967	26.5	73.5	51,639	44.7	55.3	113,606	34.8	65.2
	Total	**165,039**	**52.7**	**47.3**	**146,655**	**45.6**	**54.4**	**311,694**	**49.3**	**50.7**
North-Western	Male	138,411	58.3	41.7	122,195	46.2	53.8	260,606	52.6	47.4
	Female	26,628	23.4	76.6	24,460	42.4	57.6	51,088	32.5	67.5
	Total	**257,796**	**56.0**	**44.0**	**293,795**	**42.0**	**58.0**	**551,591**	**48.6**	**51.4**
Southern	Male	220,401	60.1	39.9	249,401	42.7	57.3	469,802	50.9	49.1
	Female	37,395	31.8	68.2	44,394	38.0	62.0	81,789	35.2	64.8
	Total	**284,014**	**45.4**	**54.6**	**143,677**	**51.0**	**49.0**	**427,691**	**47.3**	**52.7**
Western	Male	218,102	52.1	47.9	111,796	52.6	47.4	329,898	52.3	47.7
	Female	65,912	23.6	76.4	31,881	45.1	54.9	97,793	30.6	69.4

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

3.3.6 Working Age Population in Agricultural Households by Employment Status

The total number of persons aged 12 years and above who are in employment are classified as *working population*.

There were about 2.3 million persons of working age in agricultural households in employment at the time of the 2000 Census or at some point in the twelve-month period preceding the census date. With regards to their predominant employment status, the majority (49.1percent) of the working population was unpaid family workers while 41.4 percent were self-employed. Employees constituted 9.2 percent of the 2.3 million employed persons.

In all the provinces except Lusaka, employers in agricultural households constituted less than one percent of the total working population. In Lusaka Province they constituted 1 percent while in Copperbelt Province they accounted for 0.5 percent of the working population.

Table 3.11: Working Age Population in Agricultural Households by Employment Status in the Last 12 Months, Zambia, 2000

		Employment Status Last 12 months (Percent)			
PROVINCE	**Total**	**Employer**	**Employee**	**Self Employed**	**Unpaid Family Worker**
Central	241,688	0.2	8.6	42.4	48.8
Copperbelt	217,021	0.5	31.8	41.5	26.2
Eastern	497,993	0.1	3.4	37.9	58.6
Luapula	232,513	0.4	6.0	42.8	50.8
Lusaka	72,879	1.0	44.9	31.6	22.5
Northern	361,609	0.1	4.5	45.0	50.3
North-Western	157,855	0.2	4.8	48.3	46.6
Southern	238,550	0.3	10.9	40.5	48.3
Western	276,101	0.1	3.0	40.5	56.4
TOTAL	**2,296,209**	**0.2**	**9.2**	**41.4**	**49.1**

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

3.3.7: Working Population in Agricultural Households by Main Industry of Work

Most of the working population in agricultural households was engaged in agricultural work in the twelve months prior to the 2000 Census. Out of the 2,296,209 working population in agricultural households, 1,931,724 or 84.1 percent worked in agricultural or associated industries. Members of agricultural households in rural areas were more prone to working in agricultural and associated industries compared to members of urban agricultural households.

About 4.5 percent of the population of working age in agricultural households were working in industries that were not properly classified in the twelve months prior to the 2000 Census.

Other notable industries in which the working population worked were wholesale and retail trade/ hotels (4.3 percent of the total), and Community, Social & Personal Service (4.0 percent of the total).

There were no members (aged 12 years and over) of agricultural households who worked in the Transport, Storage & Communication or Finance, Insurance & Real Estate industries.

Table 3.12: Working Population In Agricultural Households by Province, Residence and Main Industrial Activity, Zambia, 2000

Province/ Residence	Total		Industry (Percent)							
	Number	Percent	Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishery	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas & Water	Construction and Allied Repairs	Whosale and Retail Trade/Hotels	Community, Social and Personal Service	Unclassified
ZAMBIA	**2,296,209**	**100.0**	**84.1**	**0.8**	**1.5**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**4.3**	**4.0**	**4.5**
Rural	2,011,152	100.0	91.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.8	4.0
Urban	285,057	100.0	34.1	5.7	6.4	1.1	2.7	22.8	19.1	8.2
Central	**241,688**	**100.0**	**84.6**	**0.2**	**1.2**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**3.9**	**3.7**	**5.8**
Rural	220,079	100.0	89.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.8	2.2	5.2
Urban	21,609	100.0	33.0	1.0	6.8	0.8	1.8	24.7	19.7	12.2
Copperbelt	**217,021**	**100.0**	**54.5**	**7.5**	**4.4**	**0.7**	**1.6**	**13.4**	**11.6**	**6.3**
Rural	95,652	**100.0**	89.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.9	2.3	4.2
Urban	121,369	100.0	26.7	12.9	7.3	1.2	2.5	22.4	19.0	7.9
Eastern	**497,993**	100.0	**93.0**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**1.4**	**1.7**	**3.0**
Rural	481,910	**100.0**	94.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.3	2.8
Urban	16,083	**100.0**	50.0	0.2	2.8	0.8	2.1	19.1	15.6	9.3
Luapula	**232,513**	100.0	**87.2**	**0.0**	**1.2**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**3.9**	**2.3**	**4.8**
Rural	209,676	100.0	89.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.6	1.4	4.7
Urban	22,837	**100.0**	63.7	0.1	3.0	0.5	1.4	15.2	10.1	6.1
Lusaka	**72,879**	**100.0**	**43.7**	**0.2**	**5.5**	**0.9**	**3.3**	**18.5**	**19.3**	**8.4**
Rural	36,946	100.0	76.6	0.1	2.3	0.3	1.1	4.5	7.6	7.4
Urban	35,933	100.0	9.9	0.4	8.8	1.6	5.6	32.9	31.4	9.5
Northern	**361,609**	**100.0**	**88.6**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**3.5**	**2.3**	**4.0**
Rural	334,436	**100.0**	91.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	2.2	1.4	3.8
Urban	27,173	100.0	54.6	0.1	2.8	0.7	2.5	20.4	13.1	5.8
North-Western	**157,855**	100.0	**88.1**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**1.7**	**2.8**	**5.8**
Rural	146,204	**100.0**	90.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.8	5.5
Urban	11,651	**100.0**	57.2	0.1	3.0	0.6	1.9	11.8	15.5	10.0
Southern	**238,550**	100.0	**83.0**	**0.3**	**1.9**	**0.2**	**1.0**	**4.5**	**4.2**	**4.8**
Rural	221,274	100.0	87.7	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.8	2.6	2.8	4.6
Urban	17,276	**100.0**	23.8	0.8	10.3	2.3	3.2	29.2	22.6	7.8
Western	**276,101**	**100.0**	**91.9**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**1.8**	**2.0**	**3.0**
Rural	264,975	100.0	93.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.5	2.9
Urban	11,126	100.0	52.4	0.0	4.8	0.7	1.5	19.0	15.7	5.9

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

CHAPTER 4
CROP GROWING AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

During the 2000 Census, data was collected on households growing the following crops: maize, sorghum, millet, rice, cassava, beans, cowpeas, wheat, cotton, paprika, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, ground nuts, burley tobacco, sunflower, Soya beans, sugar cane, cashew nuts, vegetables, and Virginia tobacco.

The table below gives a break down of which of the indicated crops were grown by significant number of households in each province.

Table 4.1: Checklist of Crops Grown by Province, Zambia, 2000

CROP	PROVINCE								
	Central	C/Belt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North-Western	Southern	Western
Maize	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sorghum	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Millet	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Rice	X		X	X		X	X		X
Cassava	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mixed Beans	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Soya Beans	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Cotton	X		X					X	
Ground nuts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

4.1.1: Crop-Growing Agricultural Households by Type of Crop Grown and Province

Households growing maize constituted the largest proportion (85.1 percent) of all the agricultural households in the country, followed by households growing groundnuts (63.1 percent) and sweet potatoes (60.8 percent). Eastern Province accounted for 20 percent of all the households growing maize. Northern and Copperbelt provinces, accounted for 12.8 percent each of maize growing households.

The majority of households growing sorghum and millet were in the Northern Province. This province accounted for 29.5 and 40.6 percent respectively, of the households growing these crops.

Table 4.2: Crop Growing Households by Type of Crop and Province in the Country, Zambia, 2000*

	PROVINCE										
CROP	**Central**	**Copperbelt**	**Eastern**	**Luapula**	**Lusaka**	**Northern**	**North Western**	**Southern**	**Western**	**Total**	**TOTAL**
Maize	11.3	12.8	20.4	7.3	4.7	12.8	7.7	12.4	10.6	100.0	**1,111,506**
Sorghum	11.2	10.6	6.8	4.0	1.4	29.5	8.3	10.4	17.8	100.0	**266,377**
Millet	9.0	4.2	8.4	7.7	0.4	40.6	5.1	5.2	19.5	100.0	**341,087**
Rice	3.0	2.5	23.5	8.9	0.4	21.6	3.0	0.2	36.9	100.0	**78,668**
Cassava	6.9	7.6	8.9	19.8	1.4	29.7	11.5	2.0	12.2	100.0	**647,918**
Sweet Potato	12.3	11.3	15.5	11.8	3.6	20.3	8.6	10.8	5.7	100.0	**793,435**
Irish Potato	11.4	10.3	18.0	3.5	3.2	23.3	18.7	10.2	1.5	100.0	**82,552**
Ground nuts	10.8	14.1	19.0	12.2	3.4	18.9	4.7	11.3	5.5	100.0	**824,480**
Mixed Beans	8.9	12.3	11.8	10.7	3.2	29.4	9.3	7.4	7.0	100.0	**472,757**
Cow Peas	11.3	5.9	32.5	6.1	3.0	22.7	3.8	8.1	6.6	100.0	**202,566**
Wheat	10.2	12.5	17.0	8.4	4.2	26.2	5.7	7.9	7.9	100.0	**4,644**
Cotton	19.4	0.7	64.9	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.3	10.5	1.0	100.0	**92,314**
Burley Tobacco	3.8	2.8	36.2	12.2	0.6	20.3	7.6	2.5	14.0	100.0	**39,000**
Virginia Tobacco	6.6	3.9	16.8	15.2	0.9	26.0	8.6	4.7	17.2	100.0	**17,728**
Sunflower	16.2	2.6	34.0	2.2	2.0	19.8	5.3	16.8	1.0	100.0	**102,271**
Soya Beans	11.6	11.9	29.4	8.0	1.9	25.0	6.4	4.6	1.3	100.0	**63,335**
Paprika	16.8	14.1	10.0	8.3	4.1	18.3	7.5	13.1	7.8	100.0	**32,927**
Sugar Cane	11.2	14.6	25.6	5.3	4.7	17.3	5.6	10.1	5.6	100.0	**131,074**
Cashew Nuts	9.4	22.3	6.9	18.1	3.6	24.4	2.6	5.8	6.9	100.0	**39,497**
Vegetables	13.4	15.9	15.1	9.2	6.6	14.8	5.5	14.6	4.8	100.0	**499,348**
Other Crops	11.3	11.0	10.8	12.8	4.5	21.4	9.0	10.9	8.2	100.0	**197,120**

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

*Note that the base of the percentages is the total number of households in the country growing the crop (figures in right column)

Table 4.3: Crop Growing Households by Type of Crop as a Percentage of All Agricultural Households in the Province , Zambia, 2000*

	Province									
Crop	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western	Total
Maize	94.6	90.3	98.3	59.1	86.7	64.7	90.2	95.5	91.5	85.1
Sorghum	22.4	17.9	7.9	7.9	6.2	35.9	23.3	19.1	36.6	20.4
Millet	23.0	9.2	12.4	19.1	2.2	63.1	18.2	12.4	51.5	26.1
Rice	1.8	1.2	8.0	5.1	0.5	7.8	2.5	0.1	22.5	6.0
Cassava	33.5	31.4	24.9	93.9	15.4	87.8	78.0	9.1	61.2	49.6
Sweet Potato	73.2	57.1	53.3	68.3	47.8	73.6	72.0	59.7	34.9	60.8
Irish Potato	7.1	5.4	6.4	2.1	4.4	8.8	16.2	5.8	1.0	6.3
Ground nuts	66.9	73.9	67.9	73.8	46.9	71.2	40.4	64.7	35.1	63.1
Mixed Beans	31.6	36.8	24.2	36.9	25.7	63.4	46.0	24.4	25.6	36.2
Cow Peas	17.2	7.6	28.5	9.1	10.1	21.0	8.0	11.4	10.3	15.5
Wheat	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Cotton	13.4	0.4	25.9	0.4	2.5	0.4	0.3	6.8	0.7	7.1
Barley Tobacco	1.1	0.7	6.1	3.5	0.4	3.6	3.1	0.7	4.2	3.0
Virginia Tobacco	0.9	0.4	1.3	2.0	0.3	2.1	1.6	0.6	2.4	1.4
Sunflower	12.5	1.7	15.1	1.7	3.5	9.2	5.7	11.9	0.8	7.8
Soya Beans	5.5	4.8	8.0	3.7	2.0	7.2	4.2	2.0	0.6	4.9
Paprika	4.1	2.9	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.0	2.5
Sugar Cane	11.0	12.1	14.5	5.1	10.4	10.4	7.7	9.2	5.7	10.0
Cashew Nuts	2.8	5.6	1.2	5.2	2.4	4.4	1.1	1.6	2.1	3.0
Vegetables	50.3	50.4	32.5	33.8	55.5	33.8	28.8	50.5	18.7	38.2
Other Crops	16.7	13.8	9.3	18.5	15.0	19.2	18.6	14.9	12.5	15.1

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

*Note that the base of the percentages is the total number of agricultural households within each province.

4.1.2: Crop-Growing Agricultural Households by Crop, Residence and Sex of Household Head

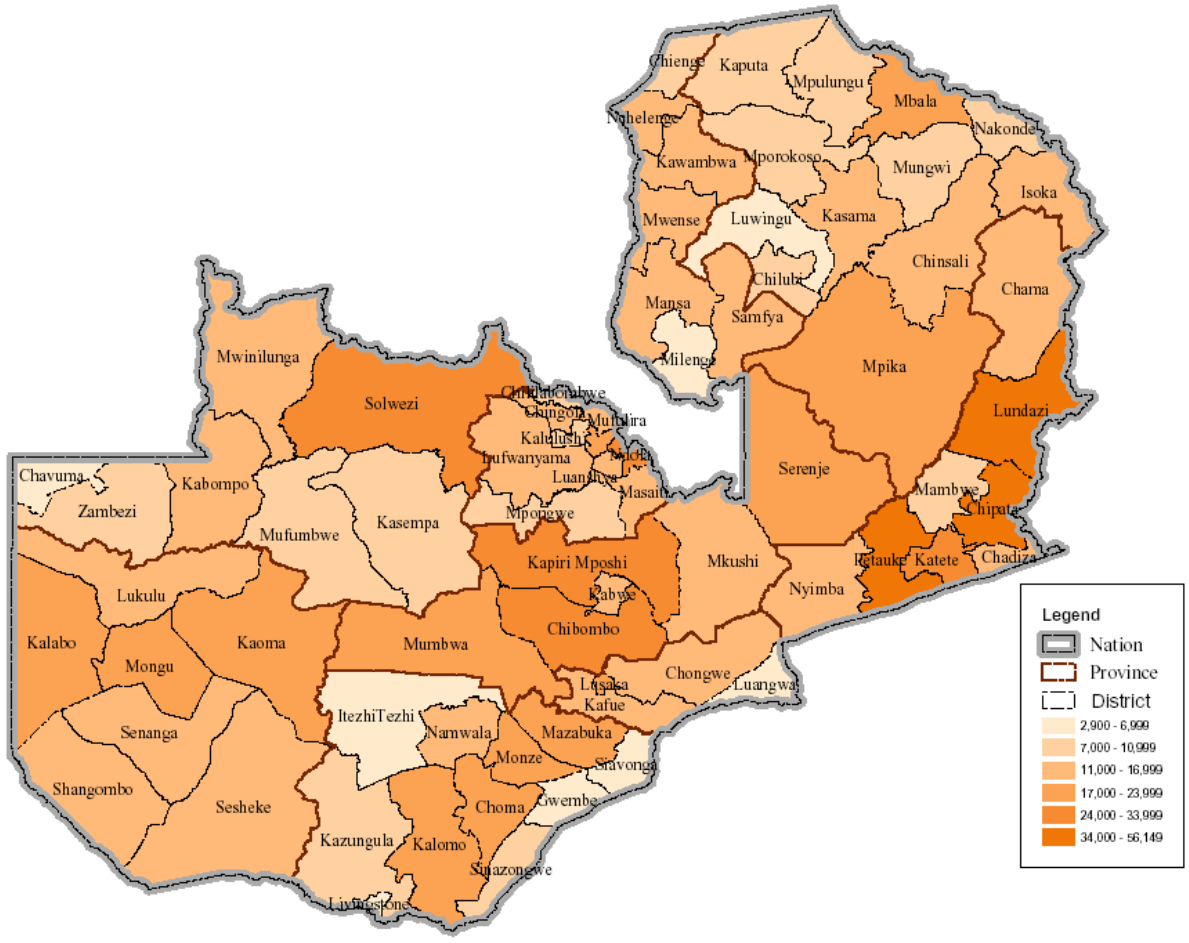
Results from Table 4.4 show that female-headed households grew less than 21 percent of each crop. Relatively, high proportions of female heads grew maize, sorghum, millet, rice, cassava and sweet potatoes. Other equally important crop grown by female heads were groundnuts, beans, cowpeas, cashew nuts and vegetables. Similar pattern is obtained in both rural urban areas. Refer to Table 4.4 for details.

Table 4.4: Crop-Growing Agricultural Households by Type of Crop Grown, Residence and Sex of Head, Zambia, 2000

CROP	TOTAL				Rural				Urban			
	Both		Sex of Head		Both		Sex of Head		Both		Sex of Head	
	Number	Percent	Male Percent	Female Percent	Number	Percent	Male Percent	Female Percent	Number	Percent	Male Percent	Female Percent
Maize	1,111,506	100.0	81.1	18.9	928,548	100.0	81	19	182,958	100.0	81.6	18.4
Sorghum	266,377	100.0	79.3	20.7	247,515	100.0	79.5	20.5	18,862	100.0	76.8	23.2
Millet	341,087	100.0	80.3	19.7	326,759	100.0	80.4	19.6	14,328	100.0	76.4	23.6
Rice	78,668	100.0	79.6	20.4	74,013	100.0	79.8	20.2	4,655	100.0	75.4	24.6
Cassava	647,918	100.0	80.4	19.6	595,472	100.0	80.5	19.5	52,446	100.0	79	21
Sweet Potato	793,435	100.0	81.8	18.2	693,180	100.0	81.9	18.1	100,255	100.0	81.5	18.5
Irish Potato	82,552	100.0	85	15	72,866	100.0	85.1	14.9	9,686	100.0	84.3	15.7
Ground Nuts	824,480	100.0	81	19	698,104	100.0	80.8	19.2	126,376	100.0	81.6	18.4
Beans	472,757	100.0	81.8	18.2	402,144	100.0	81.9	18.1	70,613	100.0	80.8	19.2
Cowpeas	202,566	100.0	81.1	18.9	188,731	100.0	81.2	18.8	13,835	100.0	78.8	21.2
Wheat	4,644	100.0	82.5	17.5	3,909	100.0	82.9	17.1	735	100.0	80.7	19.3
Cotton	92,314	100.0	87.1	12.9	90,228	100.0	87.2	12.8	2,086	100.0	83.9	16.1
Burley Tobbaco	39,000	100.0	86.8	13.2	38,033	100.0	86.9	13.1	967	100.0	83.5	16.5
Virginia Tobbaco	17,728	100.0	85.4	14.6	17,073	100.0	85.7	14.3	655	100.0	78.3	21.7
Sunflower	102,271	100.0	85.6	14.4	98,152	100.0	85.7	14.3	4,119	100.0	84.3	15.7
Soy beans	63,335	100.0	84.8	15.2	56,810	100.0	85.1	14.9	6,525	100.0	81.8	18.2
Paprika	32,927	100.0	85.5	14.5	26,963	100.0	85.8	14.2	5,964	100.0	83.9	16.1
Sugarcane	131,074	100.0	85.8	14.2	108,778	100.0	86.2	13.8	22,296	100.0	84.2	15.8
Cashewnut	39,497	100.0	80.6	19.4	33,389	100.0	80.8	19.2	6,108	100.0	79.1	20.9
Vegetables	499,348	100.0	83.3	16.7	391,107	100.0	83.6	16.4	108,241	100.0	82.3	17.7
Other crops	197,120	100.0	82.4	17.6	168,106	100.0	82.5	17.5	29,014	100.0	82.1	17.9

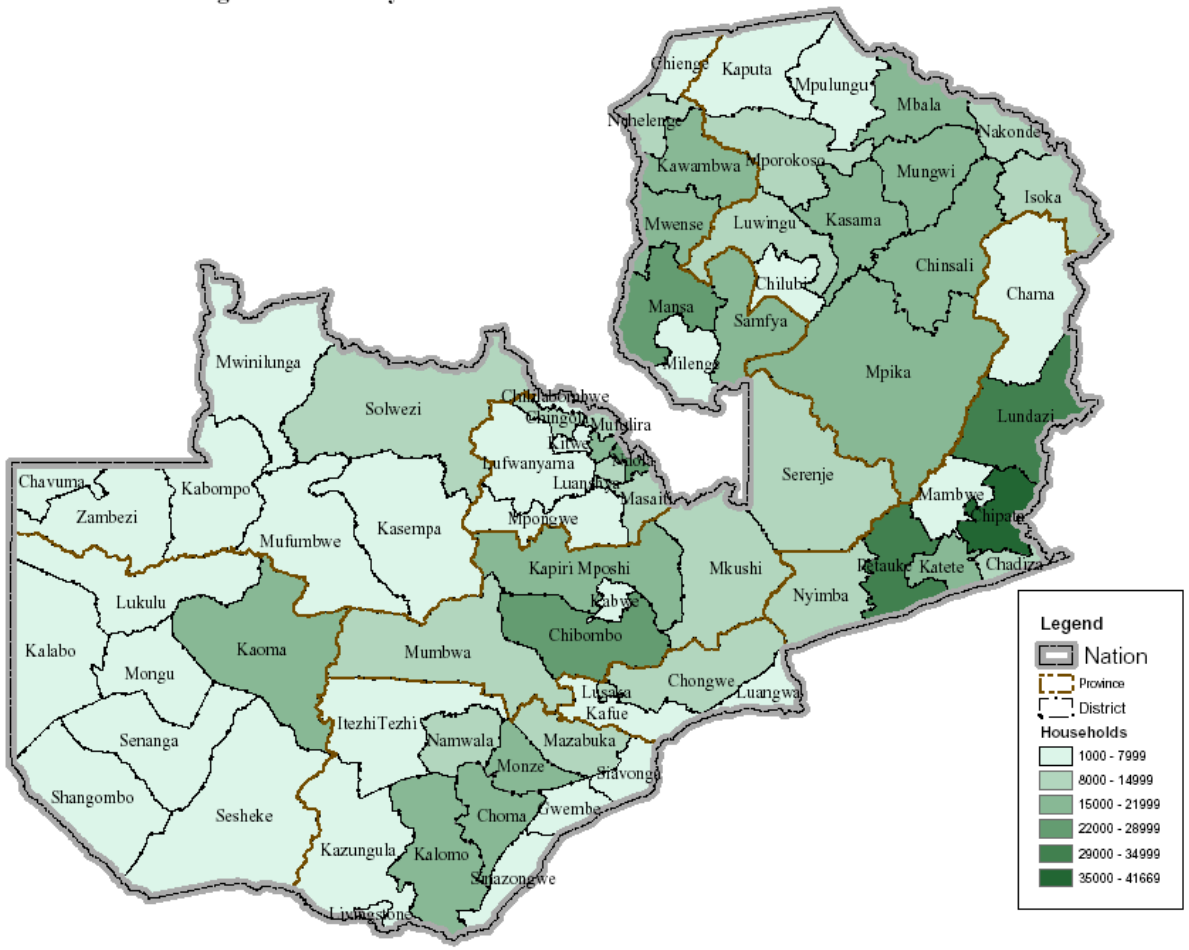
Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Map 1: Maize Growing Households by District



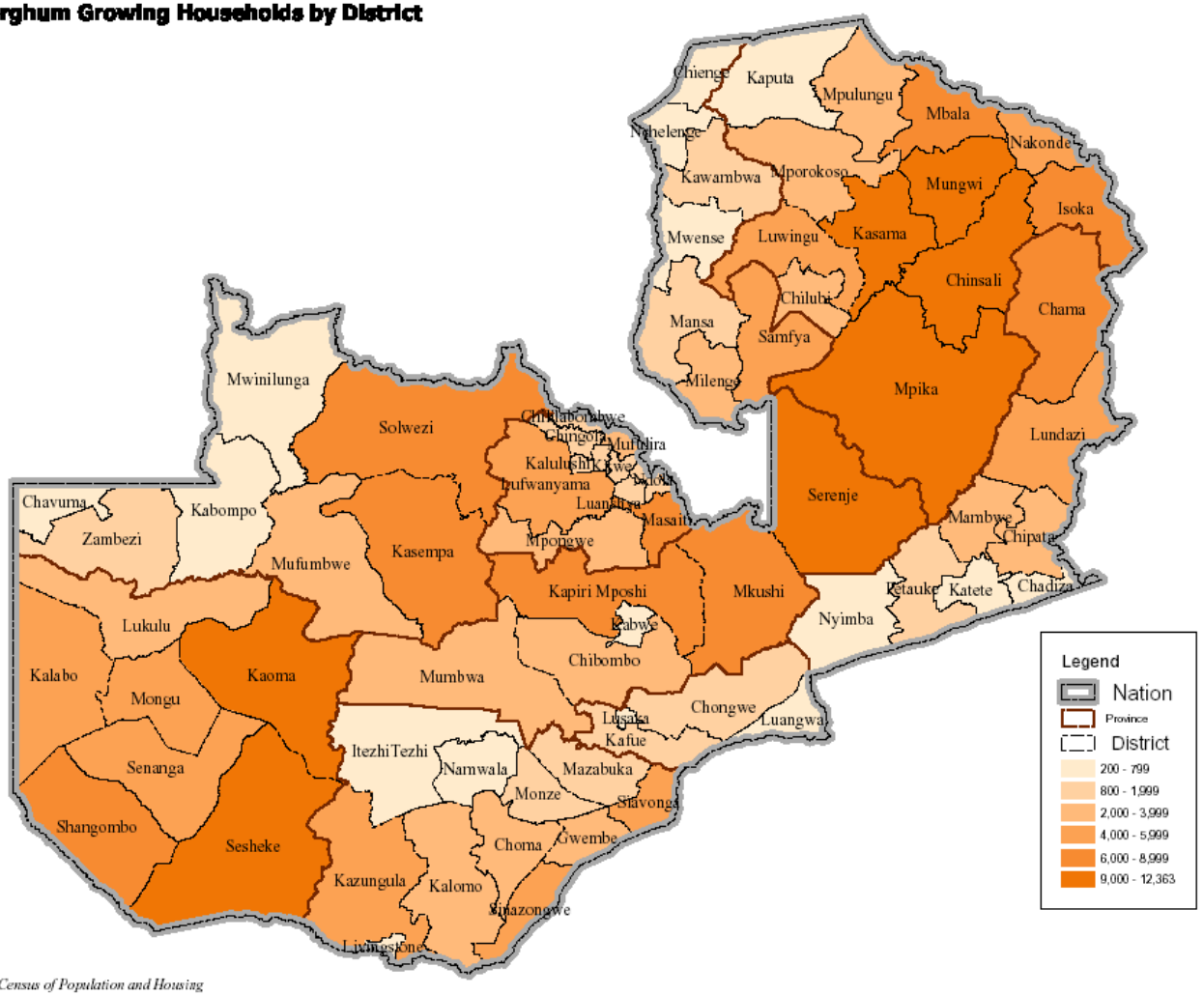
Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Map 2: Groundnuts Growing Households by District



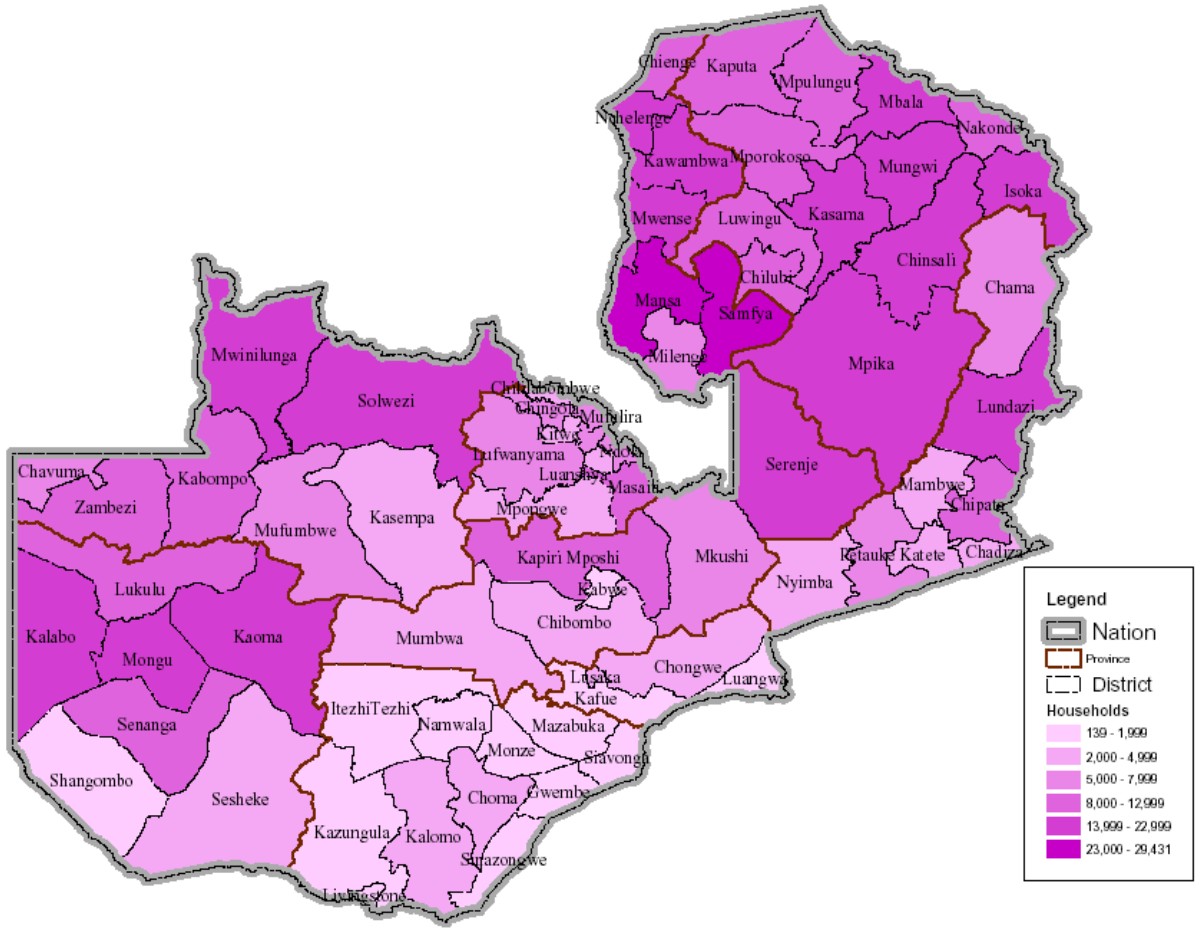
Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Map 3: Sorghum Growing Households by District



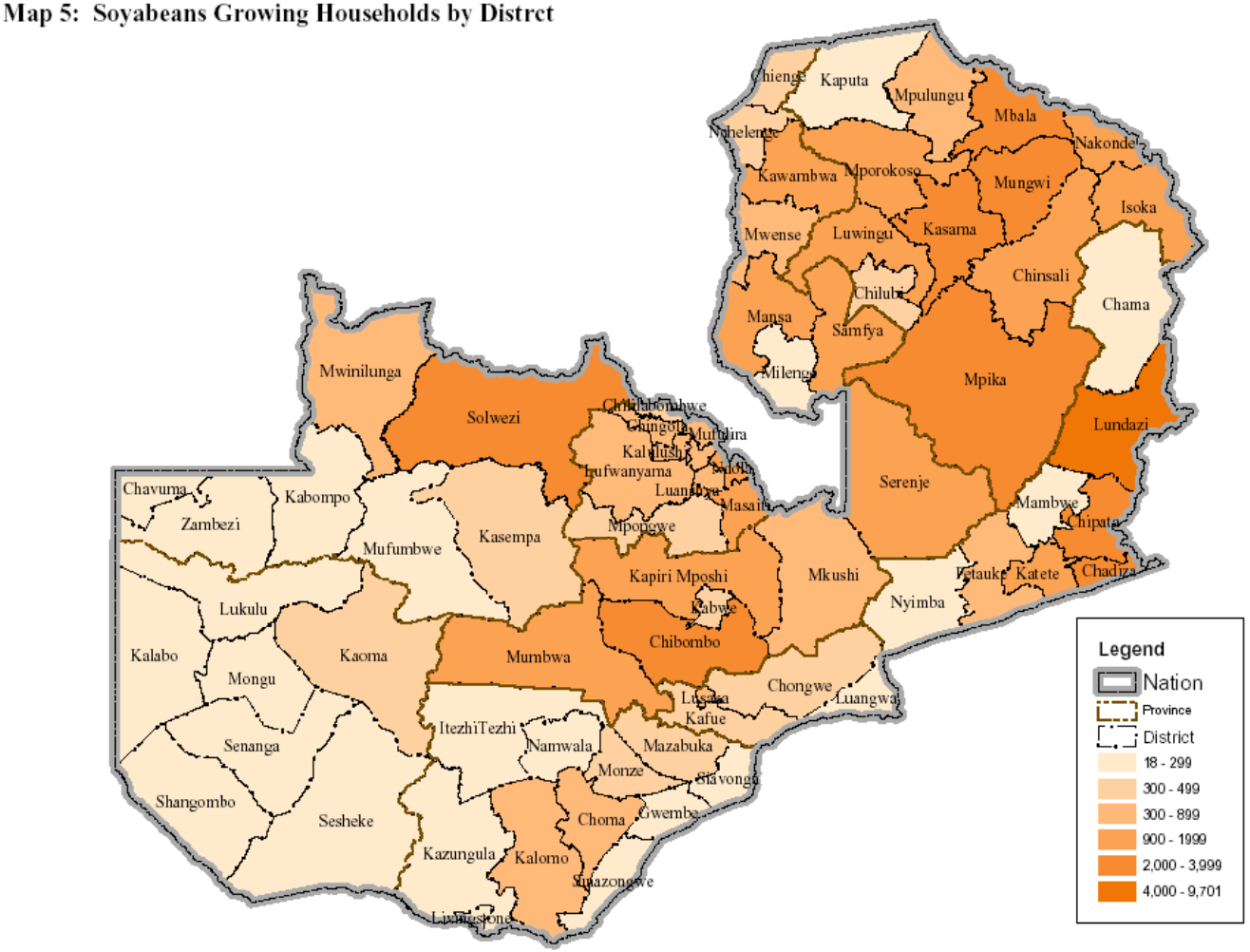
Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Map 4: Cassava Growing Households by District



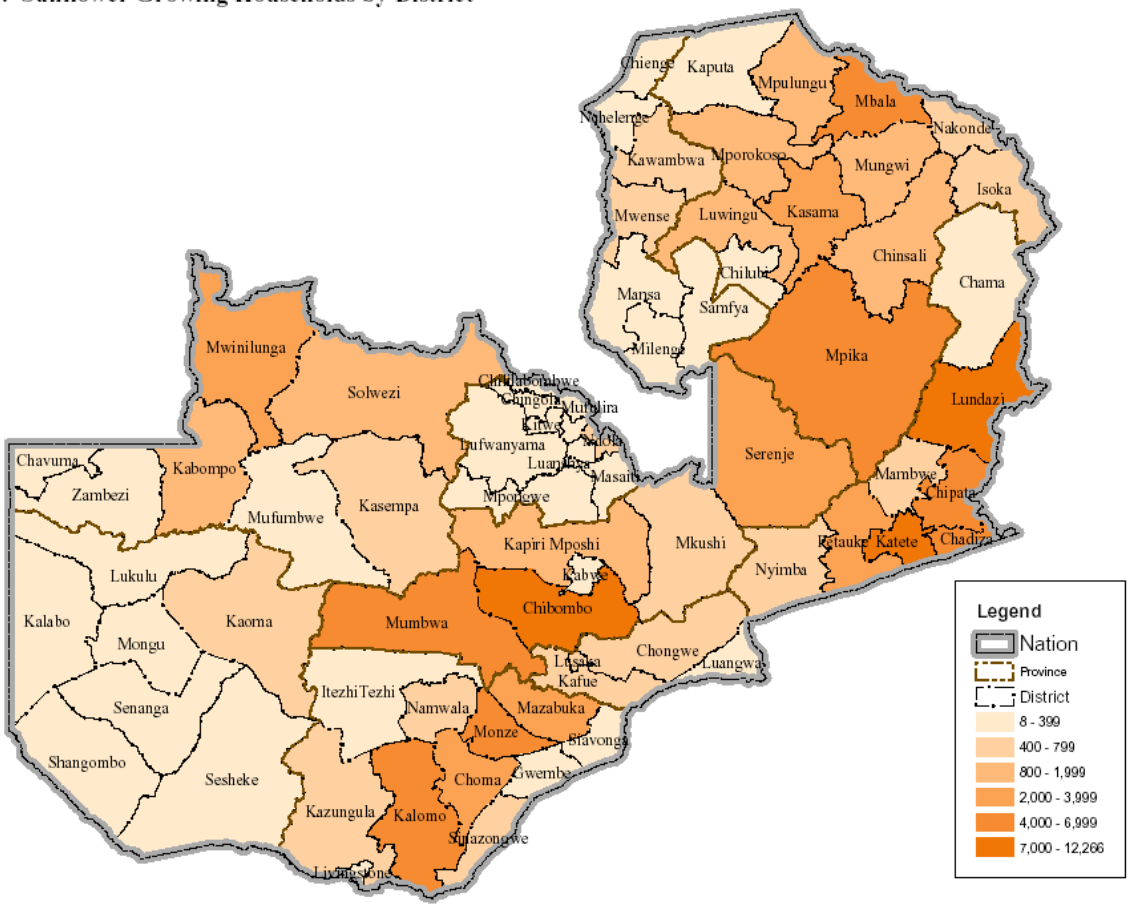
Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Map 5: Soyabeans Growing Households by Distrct



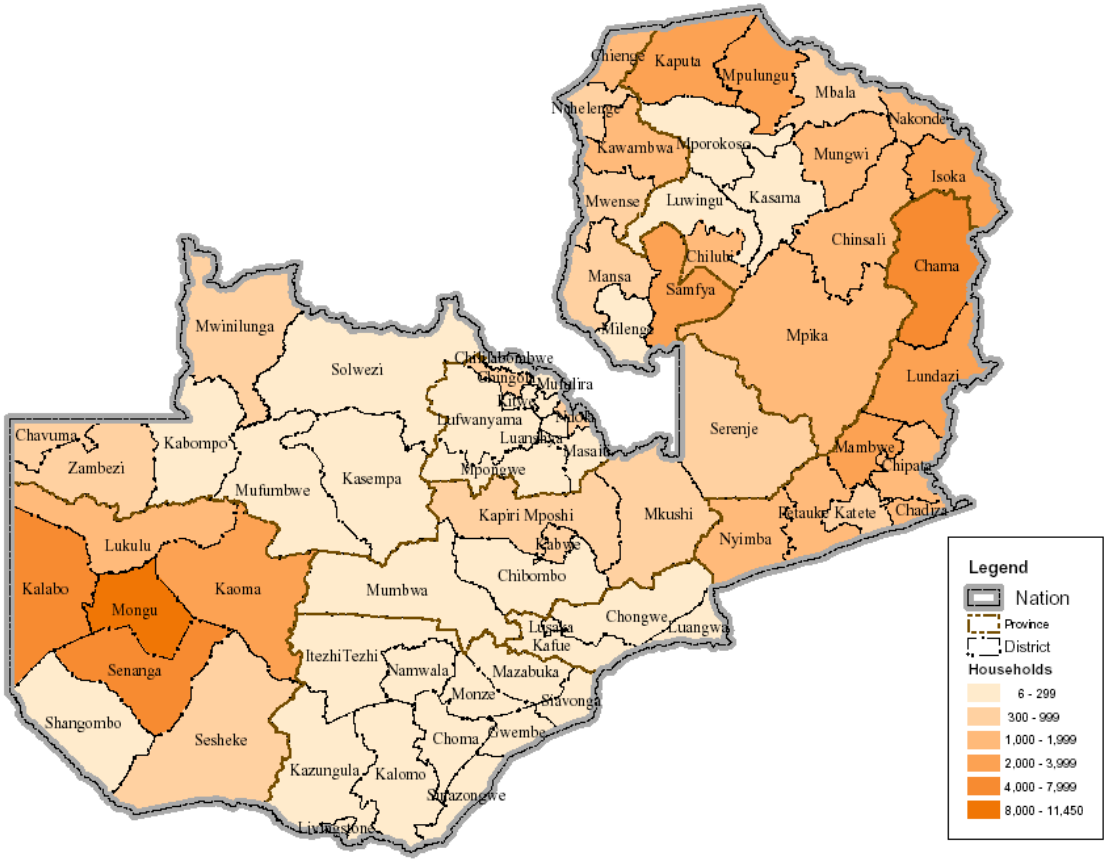
Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Map 6: Sunflower Growing Households by District



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Map 7: Rice Growing Households by District



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

CHAPTER 5

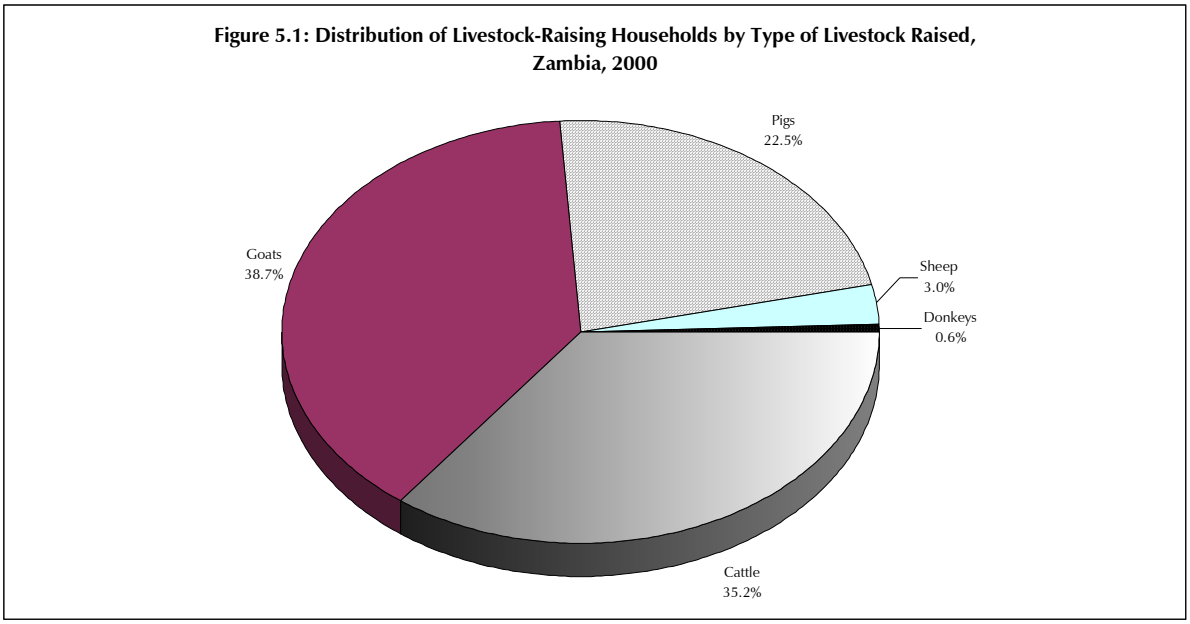
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY RAISING HOUSEHOLDS

5.1 LIVESTOCK RAISING HOUSEHOLDS

5.1.1: Livestock Raising Households by Type of Livestock Raised

During the 2000 Census of Population and Housing, information was also collected on households raising various types of livestock and those raising poultry. Specifically, information was collected on households raising cattle, goats, pigs, sheep, donkeys and poultry. There were 454,629 agricultural households involved in raising livestock. Goat-raising households constituted 38.7 percent of all livestock raising households, while cattle-raising households made up 35.2 percent of livestock-raising households. There were very few households that raised donkeys in each province.

Figure 5.1: Distribution of Livestock-Raising Households by Type of Livestock Raised, Zambia, 2000



Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Table 5.1: Livestock-Raising Households by Province and Type of Livestock, Zambia, 2000

PROVINCE	Type of Livestock				
	Cattle	Goats	Pigs	Sheep	Donkeys
Central	26,956	30,162	7,144	598	419
Copperbelt	3,302	9,463	5,285	1,786	300
Eastern	54,014	58,865	63,627	6,921	403
Luapula	2,237	19,064	9,761	1,524	136
Lusaka	5,710	9,260	2,933	523	199
Northern	21,852	51,445	24,134	4,691	326
North-western	10,183	17,539	6,368	2,150	115
Southern	56,292	49,306	20,032	1,264	1,513
Western	50,421	8,435	7,684	153	797
TOTAL	**230,967**	**253,539**	**146,968**	**19,610**	**4,208**

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Table 5.2: Checklist of Livestock Raised by Province and Type of Livestock, Zambia, 2000

PROVINCE	Type of Livestock				
	Cattle	Goats	Pigs	Sheep	Donkeys
Central	X	X	X		
Copperbelt		X	X		
Eastern	X	X	X	X	
Luapula		X			
Lusaka	X	X			
Northern	X	X	X	X	
North-western	X	X	X	X	
Southern	X	X	X		X
Western	X	X	X		

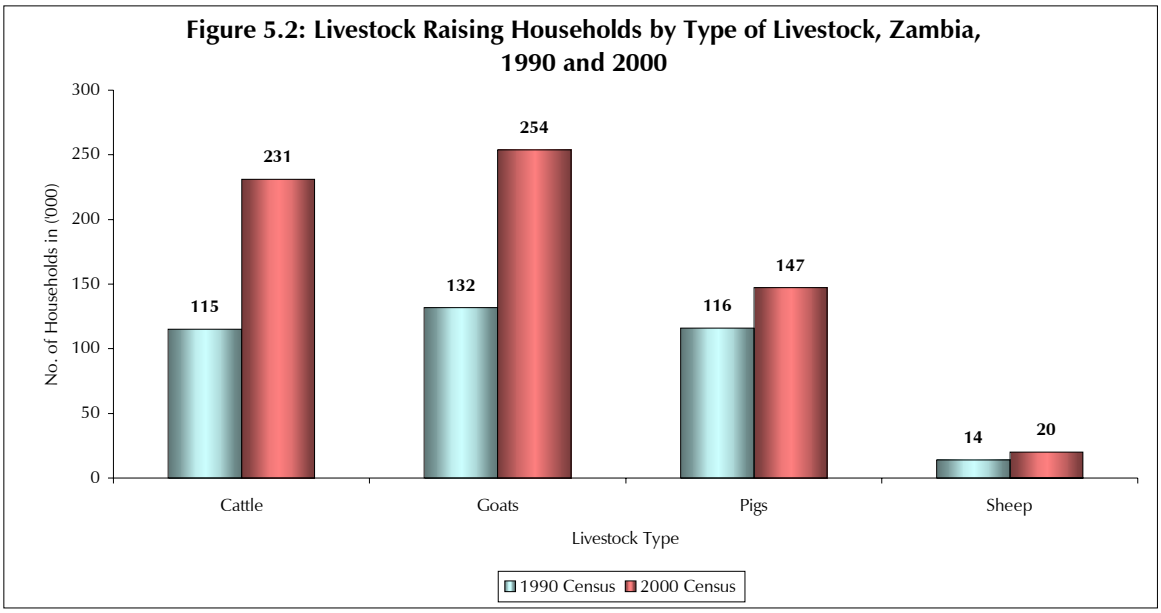
Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

With the exception of donkeys, which were not covered in the 1990 Census, all the other livestock increases in the numbers of households raising them since the 1990 census. Cattle and goat raising households, recorded increases during the inter-censal period by 69 and 122 percent, respectively. Table 5.3 shows livestock raising households by province and type of livestock in 1990.

Table 5.3: Livestock-Raising Households by Province and Type of Livestock, Zambia, 1990

PROVINCE	Type of Livestock			
	Cattle	Goats	Pigs	Sheep
Central	20,796	8,071	3,114	151
Copperbelt	3,103	4,439	3,761	180
Eastern	33,696	39,168	54,947	3,305
Luapula	1,488	10,880	1,319	1,636
Lusaka	3,790	3,141	1,180	117
Northern	11,200	16,136	4,410	4,480
North-western	5,450	7,764	1,905	1,045
Southern	37,891	21,778	15,372	448
Western	19,254	2,381	2,503	18
TOTAL	**136,668**	**113,758**	**88,511**	**11,380**

* **Source:** CSO, 1990 Census of Population and Housing



Source: CSO, 1990 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing

5.1.2: Livestock Raising Households by Type of Livestock, Residence and Sex of Household Head

The proportion of female-headed households raising any types of livestock under consideration is generally lower than the proportion of agricultural households that are female-headed. Refer to Table 5.4 for details. The proportion of female headed cattle-raising households only 14.6 percent. Out of 46,968 pig-raising households, only 15.9 percent are female-headed. This pattern is roughly the same regardless of Residence.

Table 5.4: Livestock Raising Households by Type of Livestock, Residence and Sex of Household Head, Zambia, 2000

	Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Sex of Head		Both	Sex of Head		Both	Sex of Head	
		Male %	Female %		Male %	Female %		Male %	Female %
Cattle	230,967	85.4	14.6	222,906	85.5	14.5	8,061	83.2	16.8
Goats	253,539	84.4	15.6	244,631	84.5	15.5	8,908	83.3	16.7
Pigs	46,968	84.1	15.9	42,408	84.1	15.9	4,560	85.4	14.6
Sheep	19,610	86.1	13.9	17,412	86.3	13.7	2,198	84.5	15.5
Donkeys	4,208	85.4	14.6	3,733	85.2	14.8	475	87.2	12.8

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

A large proportion of livestock-raising households were found in the rural areas of Zambia. That could be attributed to the land tenure system in Zambia. For instance, Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces raised higher numbers of sheep and donkeys in urban areas than in rural areas. Refer to Table 5.5 below.

Table 5.5: Livestock Raising Households by Province, Residence and Type of Livestock, Zambia, 2000

PROVINCE	Residence	Livestock Type				
		Cattle	Goats	Pigs	Sheep	Donkeys
	Total	**230,967**	**253,539**	**146,968**	**19,610**	**4,208**
ZAMBIA	Rural	96.5	96.5	96.9	88.8	88.7
	Urban	3.5	3.5	3.1	11.2	11.3
	Total	**26,956**	**30,162**	**7,144**	**598**	**419**
Central	Rural	96.2	95.5	91.8	83.1	92.6
	Urban	3.8	4.5	8.2	16.9	7.4
	Total	**3,302**	**9,463**	**5,285**	**1,786**	**300**
Copperbelt	Rural	66.4	81.8	81.4	25.8	38.7
	Urban	33.6	18.2	18.6	74.2	61.3
	Total	**54,014**	**58,865**	**63,627**	**6,921**	**403**
Eastern	Rural	98.4	98.8	99.0	98.3	94.0
	Urban	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.7	6.0
	Total	**2,237**	**19,064**	**9,761**	**1,524**	**136**
Luapula	Rural	95.0	96.4	97.5	95.5	90.4
	Urban	5.0	3.6	2.5	4.5	9.6
	Total	**5,710**	**9,260**	**2,933**	**523**	**199**
Lusaka	Rural	80.1	86.5	79.6	57.4	49.7
	Urban	19.9	13.5	20.4	42.6	50.3
	Total	**21,852**	**51,445**	**24,134**	**4,691**	**326**
Northern	Rural	96.8	97.1	97.3	95.7	91.1
	Urban	3.2	2.9	2.7	4.3	8.9
	Total	**10,183**	**17,539**	**6,368**	**2,150**	**115**
North-Western	Rural	95.7	96.7	95.0	96.0	90.4
	Urban	4.3	3.3	5.0	4.0	9.6
	Total	**56,292**	**49,306**	**20,032**	**1,264**	**1,513**
Southern	Rural	98.4	98.3	98.3	94.9	97.4
	Urban	1.6	1.7	1.7	5.1	2.6
	Total	**50,421**	**8,435**	**7,684**	**153**	**797**
Western	Rural	96.4	96.6	97.1	92.8	94.5
	Urban	3.6	3.4	2.9	7.2	5.5

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

5.1.3 Cattle-Raising Households

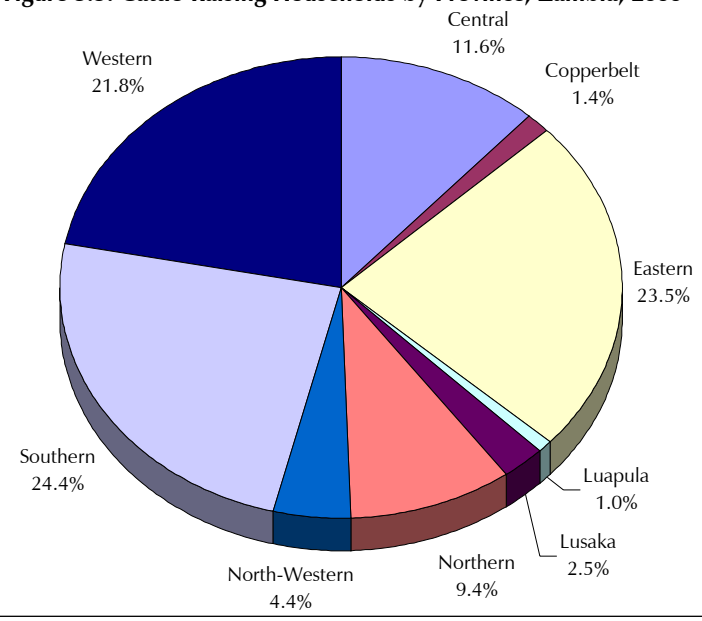
There were a total of 230,967 households raising cattle. The household constituted 35.2 percent of all livestock-raising households (excluding poultry-raising households). Out of the total of cattle-raising households, Southern Province accounted for 24.4 percent, followed by Eastern Province with 23.4 percent and Western Province recorded 21.8 percent of the total cattle raising households. Luapula Province had the smallest number of cattle-raising households, accounting for only 1.0 percent of the total.

Table 5.6: Cattle-Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000

PROVINCE	Total H/holds	Total Agric. h/holds	Cattle-Raising H/holds	
			Number	Percent
Central	178,820	133,109	26,956	11.7
Copperbelt	289,647	157,570	3,302	1.4
Eastern	254,603	231,120	54,014	23.4
Luapula	164,739	136,554	2,237	1.0
Lusaka	272,094	59,684	5,710	2.5
Northern	258,887	219,115	21,852	9.5
North-western	111,133	95,334	10,183	4.4
Southern	204,398	144,201	56,292	24.4
Western	150,420	129,096	50,421	21.8
TOTAL	**1,884,741**	**1,305,783**	**230,967**	**100.0**

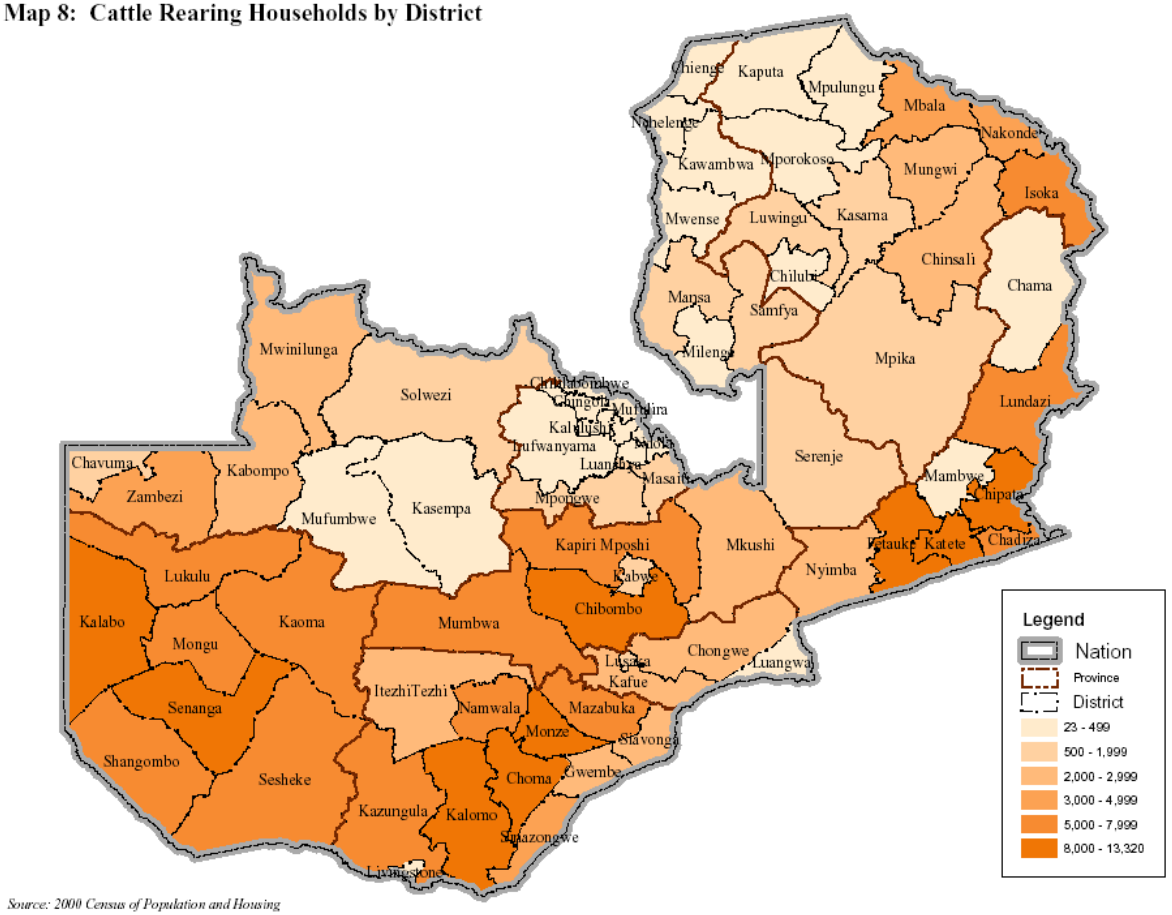
Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 5.3: Cattle-Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000



Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Map 8: Cattle Rearing Households by District



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

5.1.4: Goat-Raising Households

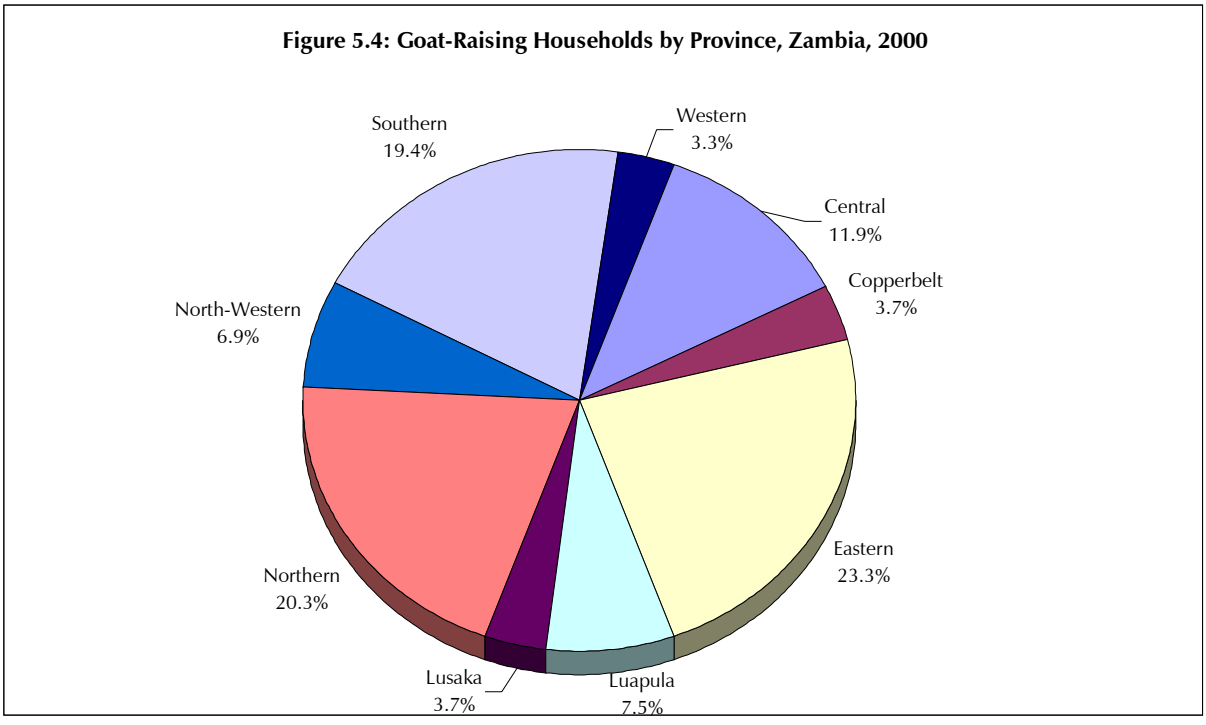
There were a total of 253,539 households raising goats. These constituted 38.7 percent of all livestock-raising households. Of this number of goat-raising households, Eastern Province accounted for 23.2 percent, followed by Northern Province 20.3 percent and Southern Province recorded 19.4 percent of households with goats. Western Province had the smallest number of goat-raising households, accounting for only 3.3 percent of the total goat raising households.

Table 5.7: Goat-Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000

PROVINCE	Total H/holds	Total Agric. h/holds	Goat-Raising H/holds	
			Number	Percent
Central	178,820	133,109	30,162	11.9
Copperbelt	289,647	157,570	9,463	3.7
Eastern	254,603	231,120	58,865	23.2
Luapula	164,739	136,554	19,064	7.5
Lusaka	272,094	59,684	9,260	3.7
Northern	258,887	219,115	51,445	20.3
North-western	111,133	95,334	17,539	6.9
Southern	204,398	144,201	49,306	19.4
Western	150,420	129,096	8,435	3.3
ZAMBIA	**1,884,741**	**1,305,783**	**253,539**	**100.0**

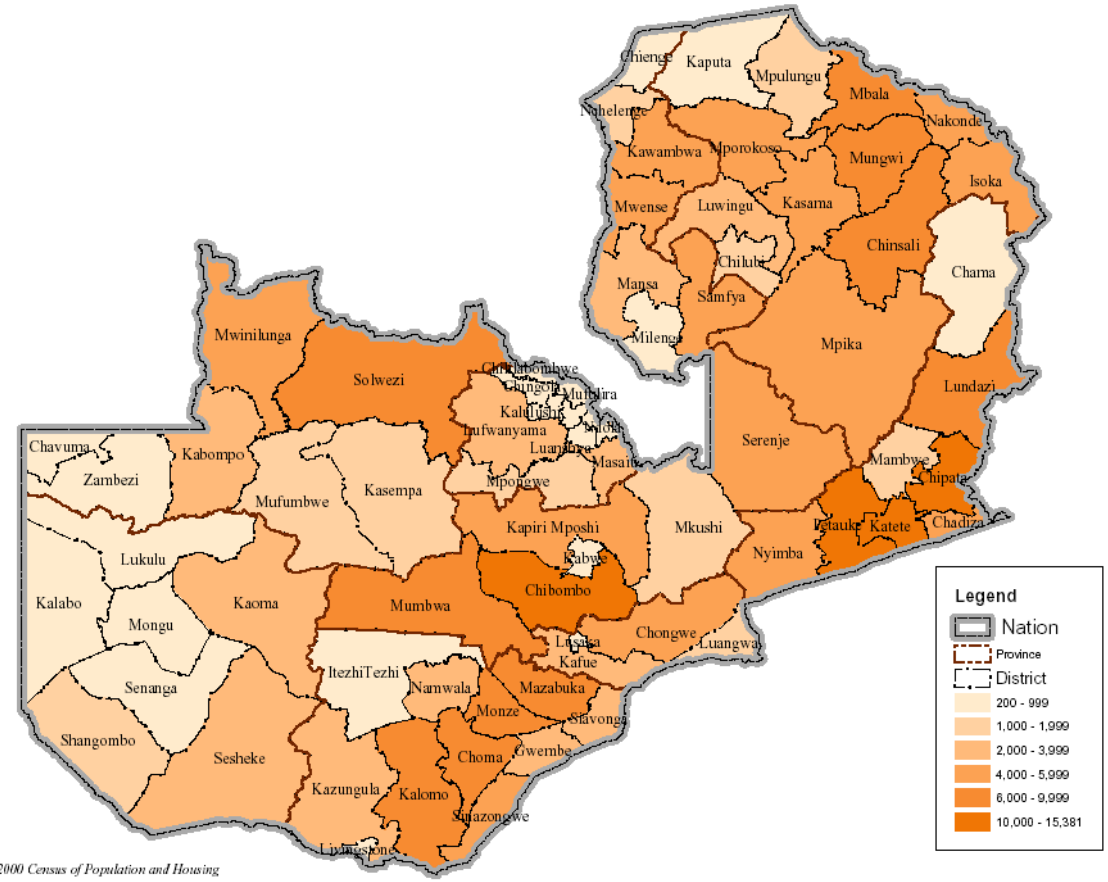
Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 5.4: Goat-Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000



Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Map 9: Goats Rearing Households by District



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

5.1.5: Pig-Raising Households

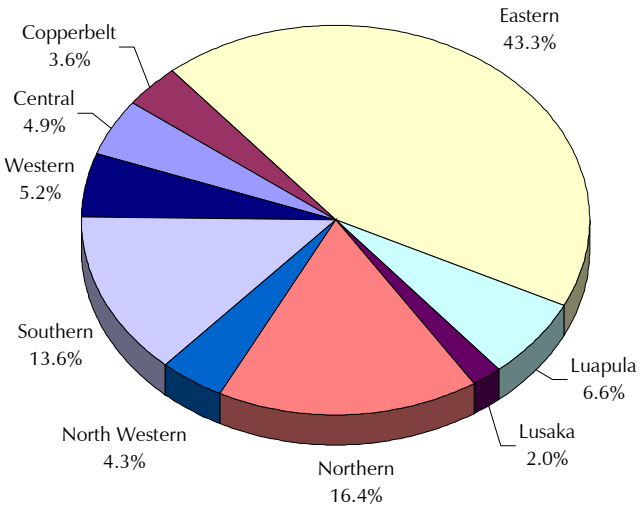
There were a total of 146,968 households raising pigs in the country. These constituted 22.5 percent of all livestock-raising households. Of this number of pig-raising households, Eastern Province accounted for 43.3 percent, followed by Northern Province with 16.4 percent. Southern Province recorded 13.6 percent of pig raising households. Lusaka Province had the smallest number of pig-raising households, accounting for only 2.0 percent of the total pig raising households.

Table 5.8: Pig-Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000

PROVINCE	Total H/holds	Total Agric. h/holds	Pig-Raising H/holds	
			Number	Percent
Central	178,820	133,109	7,144	4.9
Copperbelt	289,647	157,570	5,285	3.6
Eastern	254,603	231,120	63,627	43.3
Luapula	164,739	136,554	9,761	6.6
Lusaka	272,094	59,684	2,933	2.0
Northern	258,887	219,115	24,134	16.4
North-western	111,133	95,334	6,368	4.3
Southern	204,398	144,201	20,032	13.6
Western	150,420	129,096	7,684	5.2
ZAMBIA	**1,884,741**	**1,305,783**	**146,968**	100.0

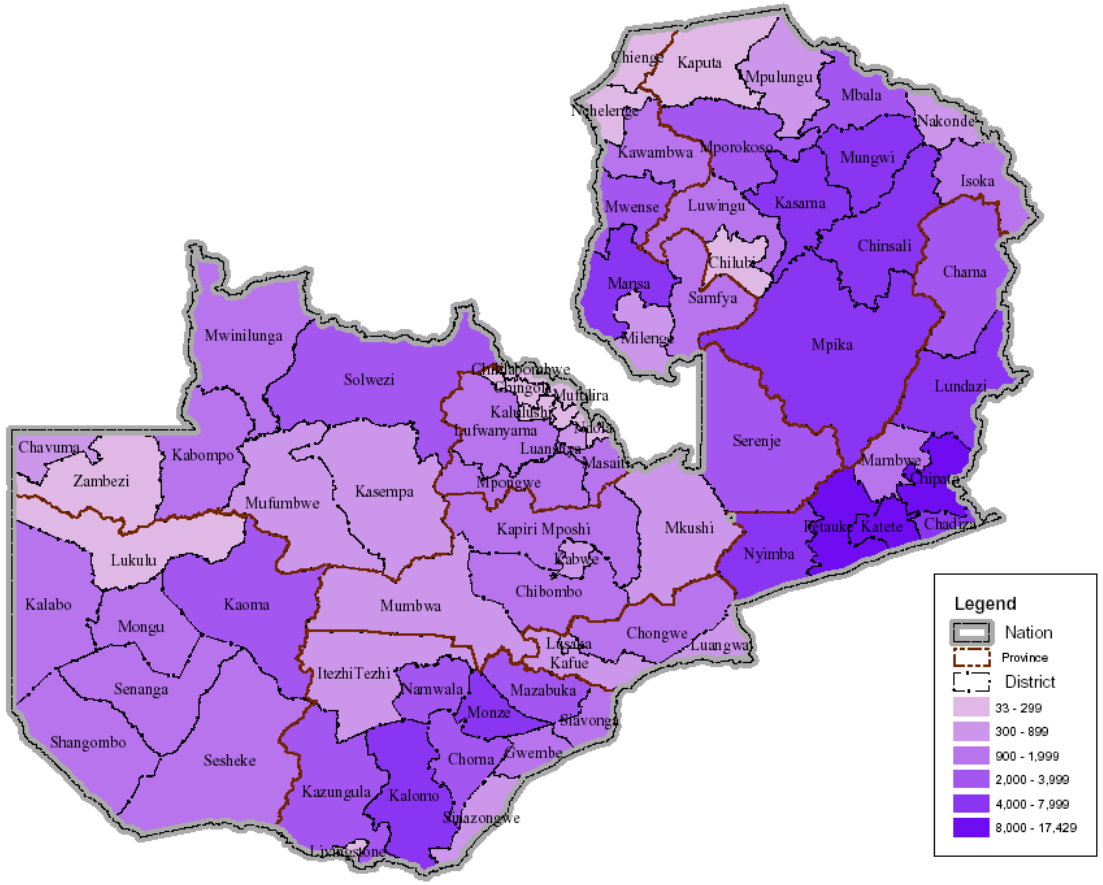
Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 5.5: Pig-Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000



Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Map 10: Pig Rearing Households by District



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

5.1.6: Sheep-Raising Households

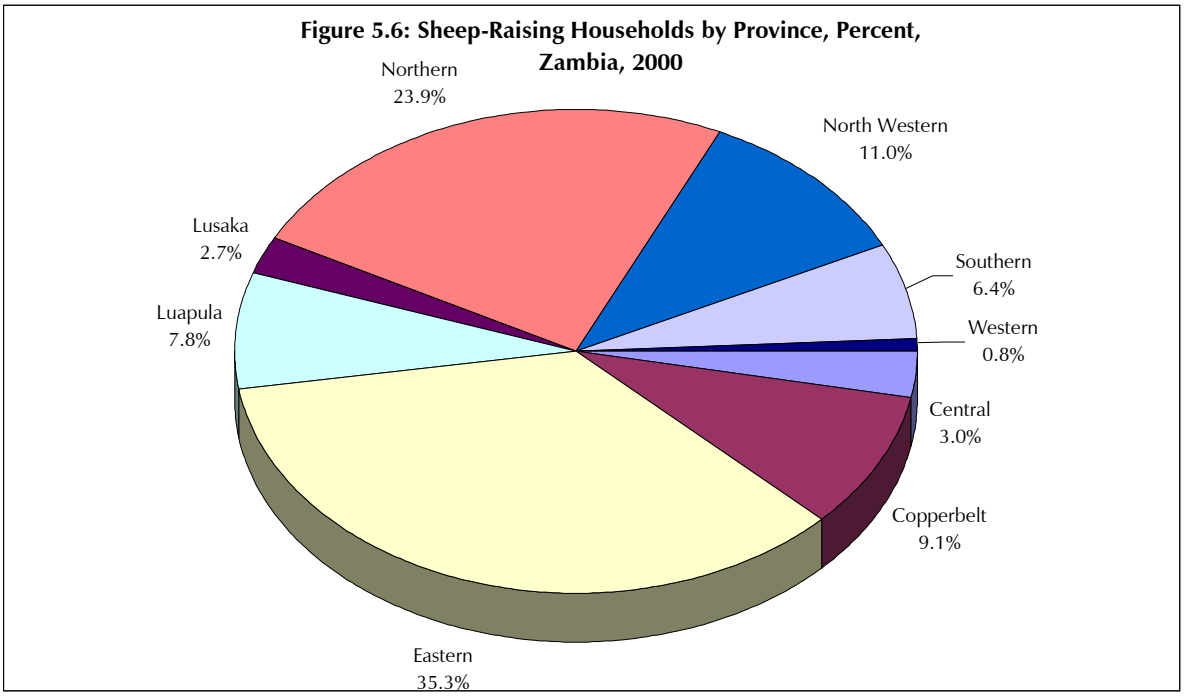
There were a total of 19,213 households raising sheep in the country. These constituted 3.0 percent of all livestock-raising households. Of this number of sheep-raising households, Eastern Province accounted for 35.3 percent, followed by North-western Province 11.0 percent Copperbelt Province recorded 9.1 percent of sheep raising households. Western Province had the smallest number of sheep-raising households, accounting for only 0.8 percent of the total sheep raising households.

Table 5.9: Sheep-Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000

PROVINCE	Total H/holds	Total Agric. h/holds	Sheep-Raising H/holds	
			Number	Percent
Central	178,820	133,109	586	3.0
Copperbelt	289,647	157,570	1,726	9.1
Eastern	254,603	231,120	6,811	35.3
Luapula	164,739	136,554	1,472	7.8
Lusaka	272,094	59,684	510	2.7
Northern	258,887	219,115	4,605	23.9
North-western	111,133	95,334	2,109	11.0
Southern	204,398	144,201	1,244	6.4
Western	150,420	129,096	150	0.8
ZAMBIA	**1,884,741**	**1,305,783**	**19,213**	**100.0**

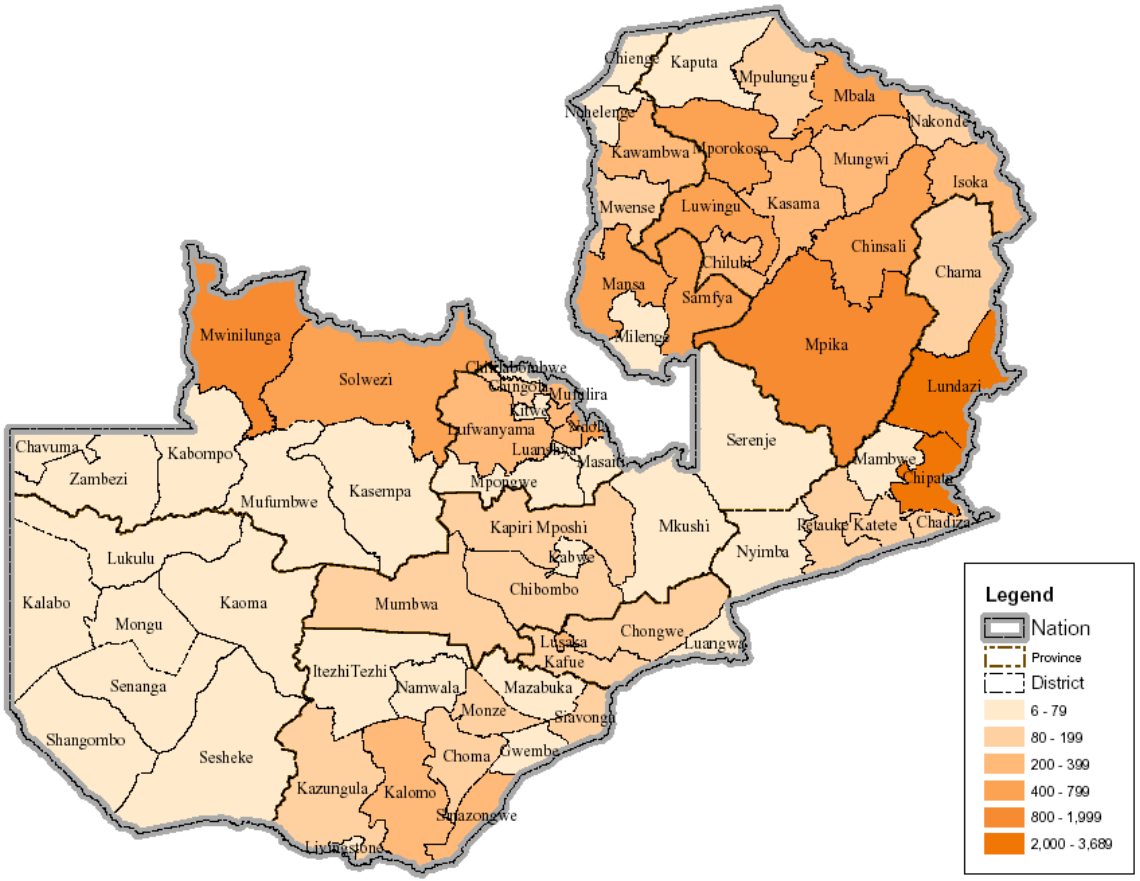
Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 5.6: Sheep-Raising Households by Province, Percent, Zambia, 2000



Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Map 11: Sheep Rearing Households by District



Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

5.1.7: Donkey-Raising Households

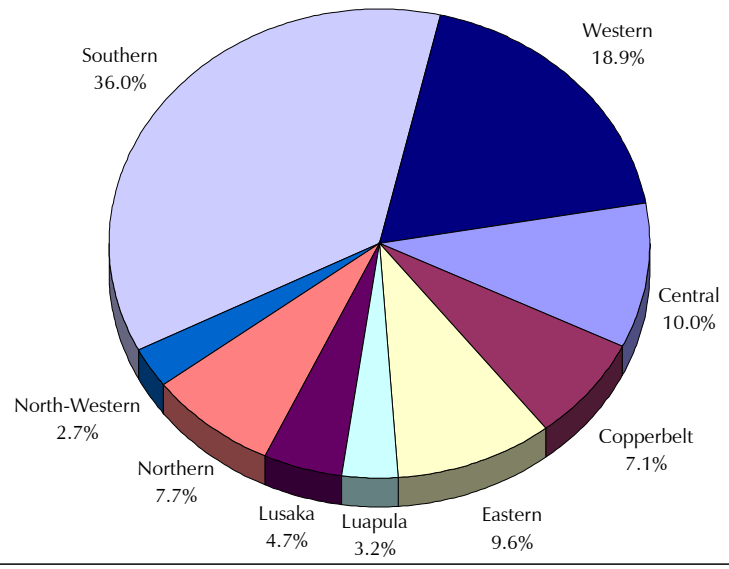
There were very few households that raised donkeys. However, provinces recorded significance numbers due to deliberate policy by Government of promoting the use of donkeys as an alternative source of animal draught power. From the 2000 Census results, there were a total of 4,208 households raising donkeys in the country. These constituted 0.6 percent of all livestock-raising households. Of this number of donkey-raising households, Southern Province accounted for the most 36.0 percent, followed by Western Province with 18.9 percent Central Province recorded 10.0 percent of donkey raising households. North-western Province had the smallest number of donkey-raising households, accounting for only 2.7 percent of the total donkey raising households.

Table 5.10: Donkey-Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000

PROVINCE	Total H/holds	Total Agric. h/holds	Donkey-Raising h/holds	
			Number	%
Central	178,820	133,109	419	10.0
Copperbelt	289,647	157,570	300	7.1
Eastern	254,603	231,120	403	9.6
Luapula	164,739	136,554	136	3.2
Lusaka	272,094	59,684	199	4.7
Northern	258,887	219,115	326	7.7
Northwestern	111,133	95,334	115	2.7
Southern	204,398	144,201	1,513	36.0
Western	150,420	129,096	797	18.9
ZAMBIA	**1,884,741**	**1,305,783**	**4,208**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 5.7: Donkey-Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000



Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

5.2 POULTRY-RAISING HOUSEHOLDS

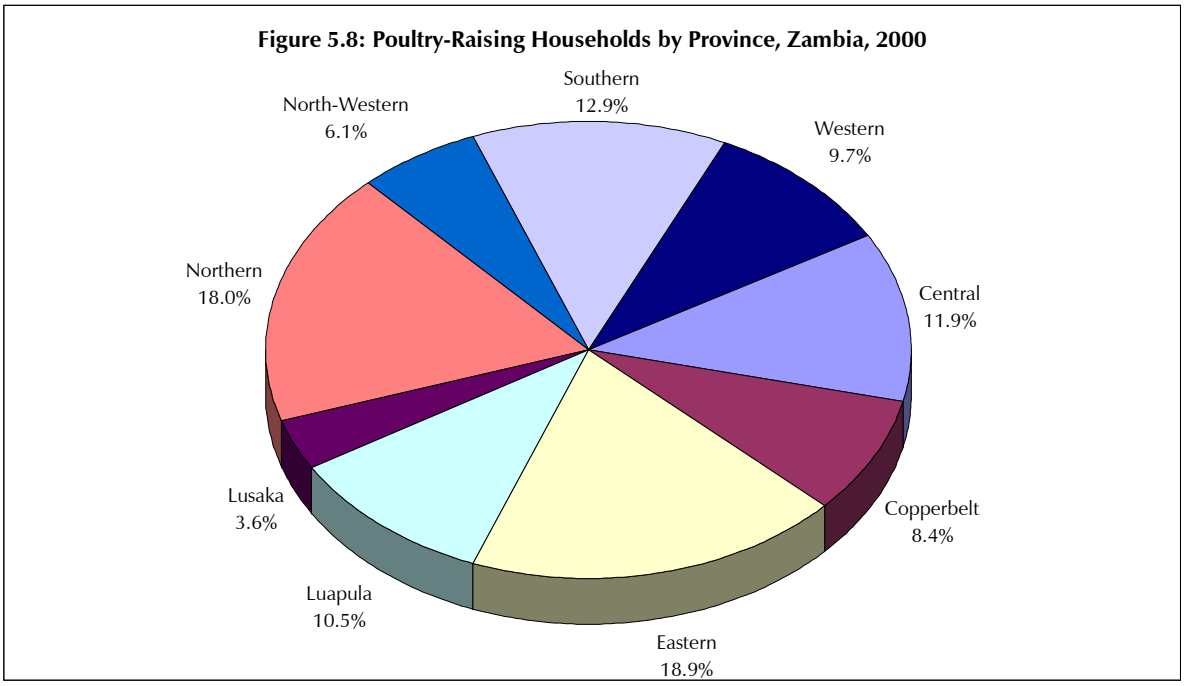
There were a total of 811,628 households raising poultry in the country. These constituted 62.2 percent of all agricultural households. Of this number of poultry-raising households, Eastern Province accounted for the most 18.9 percent, followed by Northern Province with 18.0 percent. Southern Province recorded 12.9 percent of total poultry raising households. Lusaka Province had the smallest number of poultry-raising households, accounting for only 3.6 percent of the total.

Table 5.11: Poultry-Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000

PROVINCE	Total H/holds	Total Agric. h/holds	Poultry-Raising H/holds	
			Number	%
Central	175,283	133,109	96,768	11.9
Copperbelt	281,831	157,570	67,773	8.4
Eastern	250,494	231,120	153,664	18.9
Luapula	162,499	136,554	85,443	10.5
Lusaka	264,079	59,684	28,976	3.6
Northern	254,502	219,115	146,092	18.0
North-western	108,822	95,334	49,493	6.1
Southern	200,262	144,201	104,635	12.9
Western	147,138	129,096	78,784	9.7
ZAMBIA	**1,844,910**	**1,305,783**	**811,628**	**100.0**

Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 5.8: Poultry-Raising Households by Province, Zambia, 2000



Source: CSO, 2000 Census of Population and Housing