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DISCUSSION PAPER NO. 18

POPULATION DATA IN EAST AFRICA

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Any views expressed in this paper are those of the author. They should not be interpreted as reflecting the views of the Institute for Development Studies or of the University College, Nairobi.



Population data in East Africa

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Before 1948

The demographic information available was surveyed exhaustively by Kuczynski (70). His conclusion was (p.124/5):

"If one wanted to summarize the demographic position of British East Africa (Kuczynski included in this area Zambia, Malawi, and Somaliland in addition to the countries covered in the present note) in recent times all that one could say would be : Practically nothing is known of the population trend there is no reason to assume that the total population in 1940 was any larger than in 1895 or that the total population in 1895 was much smaller than in 1875."

The results of the recent censuses suggest that there was a more rapid growth in population from 1921 than Kuczynski, affected by inconsistencies in arguments put forward by some supporters of a high growth view, could accept. The results of the 1948 Census showed a population some twenty six per cent larger than the previous official estimate (79). I have recently tried (75) to produce a series of population estimates from 1921 by projecting the results of recent censuses backwards. The assumptions required are, of course, of the nature usually dignified by the adjective "heroic".

The 1948 Census

The organisers of the 1948 Census were confronted by a situation with the following main features:

- (1) a population which could be divided into two groups: a small group of non-Africans and a much larger group of Africans.
- (2) practically all non-African households contained at least one literate person (though the languages in which they were literate were not necessarily the official administrative language, English).

Relatively few African households contained literate persons

1 I should declare an interest. I worked in the official Statistical Departments in Tanganyika (1957) and Uganda (1958-62). I had little to do with the Tanganyika Census but was the officer in charge in Uganda.

- (3) Non-Africans were more familiar with the idea of census taking and could provide reasonably accurate demographic information with little difficulty. The Africans were likely to be more suspicious of census procedures and were in most cases unlikely to be able to give accurate information directly (e.g. about age), even if they wished to co-operate.
- (4) Most of the non-Africans lived in towns, but the Africans were spread through the countryside.
- (5) The East African Statistical Department had central authority for the collection of statistics throughout East Africa (except in Zanzibar, but there it had an effective advisory role). Both the Department and the District Administrations through which it had to work for census purposes were not yet fully staffed after the 1939-45 war; but there was an effective channel of command, and the Director of the Statistical Department (Mr. C.J. Martin) was particularly concerned with demography.

The scheme devised to meet this situation is described in (78). The main steps may be summarised:

- (1) A separate census on 25/26th February of non-Africans and persons living on their premises. In most cases the householder was expected to complete a detailed questionnaire without assistance, giving information about individuals.
- (2) A general census of Africans in August in which limited data would be collected by enumerators on a "hut" basis. This was not expected to be completed in a day, but in fact it was "completed within four days in districts including about 60 per cent of the total population"(74).
- (3) A sample census (10 per cent) of Africans, subsequent to the general census, during which detailed information about individuals was collected by enumerators.
- (4) Special arrangements for Zanzibar and some other areas.

As Blacker has written (109) "this census constituted a landmark, not only in the demography of the East African territories, but also in that of Tropical Africa as a whole Apart from the immediate value of the population figures obtained, the great achievement of the 1948 census was that it proved that the operation was possible." Martin could write with justifiable pride (78), " Those who doubted the wisdom of attempting to count about $3\frac{3}{4}$ million huts in 640,000 square miles had their doubts dispelled, and those who had stated dogmatically that a census was impossible were proved wrong."

But the sequel was not so satisfactory. The results of the non-African census were reported in detail ((4), (14), (24)), but the published results of the African censuses were limited. Some analyses of the African general census were issued ((3), (12), (25)), but discussion of demographic characteristics in the light of the general and sample censuses together

was limited to (13) and (81). No full official report was ever published.¹

The nature of the questions asked at the 1948 census are shown in Appendix I and a summary of the results is given in Appendix II.

The round of second censuses

There was a census of non-Africans and urban Africans in Tanganyika in 1952(see (15)), and a sample census of Nairobi in 1957/8 (see (122)). But the round of second full censuses started in Tanganyika in 1957. It had become clear in preliminary discussions that it would not be possible to hold a census in 1958 for East Africa as a whole, and the original plan was for censuses to be taken in Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya in 1957, 1958, and 1959 respectively. The timetable finally achieved was :

1957	Tanganyika
1958	Zanzibar
1959	Uganda
1962	Kenya

The basic organisation of these censuses followed the procedures adopted in the 1948 census. The sampling techniques employed were in general an improvement, although in Tanganyika unfortunate decisions spoilt the original design (see (20), p.11). Further, by the time the Kenya Census was taken, it was possible to modify the basic plan and remove the racial division. A census of all races was taken at the same time. Two forms were used: a simple form in rural areas and a detailed form for urban areas (this was also used for the relatively few non-Africans living in the countryside). This more detailed form was then used (with minor modifications) for a sample census of 10 per cent of rural Africans. Special arrangements were made for Northern Province.

Detailed reports of the Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Uganda censuses have been published ((16) (20) (27) (28) (32)). Some of the data obtained during the Kenya Census has also been published (6) : the report on the non-African population is with the printer, and the draft of the report on the African population is nearly complete.

The nature of the questions asked at the censuses are shown in Appendix I and a summary of the results is given in Appendix II

Brief comments on the East African Censuses

These censuses were successful in obtaining reliable information on the basic demographic characteristics of the East African population, at a low cost. (The total expenditure in the second round of census was of the order of £200,000, so that the cost per head was of the order of 0.16 shillings)

¹ "The 1948 census material was unfortunately not written up because of the decision by the Governments not to continue with the analysis owing to shortage of funds." Martin in Forward to (27).

There is still the question of what is meant by "reliable information", since the Reports rightly stress the many sources of error, and the uncertainty of many of the resulting estimates. Basically the criterion of reliability is the growing confidence in the consistency and likelihood of the results that comes as one uses the figures. Blacker has expressed this well ((109), p.59/60):

"Much has been said and written about the unreliability of East African census data. Such contentions undoubtedly contain a large measure of truth; anyone who has had to deal with census schedules at first hand must be all too acutely aware of the frequency of the mistakes made in their completion, Yet, in the opinion of the writer, it is easy to exaggerate the general untrustworthiness of the data. For the fact remains that the figures do piece together into a reasonably coherent picture. Different estimates of the birth and death rates obtained by entirely independent means rarely differ by more than a few points, while the rates themselves are of about the level expected for countries in the state of development of East Africa at the present time. Finally, the rates of natural increase indicated by the birth and death rates correspond reasonably closely with the inter-censal rates of growth. Small discrepancies of course remain which cannot easily be accounted for (especially in the case of Tanganyika), but the general pattern which emerges is clear enough."

Two criticisms may be noted. First the failure to provide detailed geographical information about the lower level census areas. These areas had not been previously mapped and so far as the 1948 census is concerned it would, I think, be justifiable to reply that the organisers already had enough on their hands. And as already noted the 1948 results were not fully reported in other respects. For Uganda in 1959, a density map showing gombolola (or division) boundaries, which had not been previously available, was produced by the Survey Department on the basis of sketch maps made by the District Administration in the course of census organisation. Morgan has prepared a map of locations for Kenya (88), and he and Shaffer have a monograph giving a sectioned map in course of preparation with fuller information.

A second criticism was that occupational or industrial information was not collected for the African population during the second Tanganyika and Uganda Censuses. The number of questions that can be ^{even in a sample census,} adequately handled/is of course limited; and it was considered that information about the employed labour force, which was collected by Governments annually as a separate exercise, could substitute here for census information. A labour force budget using this approach has been made by Martin for East Africa (85). Nevertheless, further information in this field, particularly of rural Africans engaged in non-agricultural self-employment, is clearly desirable and the results of the Kenya census in this respect are awaited with interest.

Fertility, mortality, and rates of growth

The main sources of information here are Martin (81) and the reports of the second censuses, published or to come. Estimates of rates are summarised in Appendix II. One feature is the wide variation from area to area, and the manner in which the census results have been foreshadowed on occasion by sample investigations. For example the low birth rate in Teso and the high rate in Kigezi reported in the Uganda census (see (27)) were foreshadowed by Wilson and Watson (120) and Pursglove (101). The reasons for the wide range of rates require further elucidation, but specific reference may be made here to (42) (56) (72) (103) (113).

Reference should also be made to discussions of the characteristics of the Asian community. The numbers involved are very small relative to the East African population as a whole. But the community is of demographic interest as an emerging group, its structure changing from one determined by migration to one with a more stable pattern. It also provides an interesting comparison for use in studies of certain population groups in India. Reference should be made to (37), (38), and (80).

Vital Statistics

Birth and death registration has been fairly effective for Europeans, but of variable accuracy for Asians. In some areas, registration schemes for Africans have been in existence for a long time, but the results are worthless for demographic analysis. There is however growing concern about registration, and schemes have been discussed which combine publicity and pressure for registration and "continuous enumerations" in sample areas. Martin put forward a scheme in (83) and he and Blacker report on developments to 1961 in (41). Since then one series of enumerations has been made in three districts in Kenya. The potentialities of the procedures and the relevant priority to be attached to this type of operation are still under discussion.

Migration, Urbanization and Employment

Indigenous Africans are not required to fill in immigration forms and the only Africans appearing in the regular migration statistics, are sea and air travellers from abroad. The regular migration statistics are therefore relevant mainly to the study of the European and Asian groups and of the tourist trade.

Migratory movements affecting Africans are:

- (1) East Africans out of East Africa. The only substantial emigration has been to Northern Rhodesia and South Africa. This is discussed in (59).
- (2) Movement into East Africa from neighbouring countries. There has been substantial immigration from Ruanda and Burundi. The published census figures are (in thousands):

	Tanganika		Uganda	
	1948	1957	1948	1959
Ruanda	20	35	289	379
Rundi	90	122	57	139

This migration in relation to Buganda is extensively discussed in (104).

(3) Movement from one East African country to another. This occurs on a limited scale. Figures at census dates are (in thousands):

	Tanganyika 1957	Uganda 1959	Kenya 1962	Total
Tanganyikan tribes	-	35	19	54
Uganda tribes	11	-	17	28
Kenya tribes	17	80	-	97
Total	28	115	36	179

In addition there were 27000 born on the East African mainland (mainly in Tanganyika) in Zanzibar in 1958.

(4) Movement within each country. This is substantial and is a key feature of the economic and social structure. Southall (111) provides an excellent introduction to this subject and this internal migration is briefly discussed further below.

The population of urban areas in East Africa is still relatively small - of the order of 5 per cent. The towns are of course centres of paid employment and many of the studies of the fourth type of migration listed above discuss as related problems migration, urbanisation, and employment. The references are usually identifiable by title in the bibliography, but we may note here the studies by Elkan ((43) (44)); and Powesland (100) which stress employment and economic aspects; the series of studies by Ominde ((93) - (97)); and the studies by Southall and Gutkind (112), Wilson (119), and Leslie (73), which deal with more general urban problems, mainly from a sociological viewpoint.

Each of the mainland countries carries out an enumeration of employees, normally at annual intervals. Recent reports are cited at (8), (22) and (29).

Manpower and education

In addition to the studies of actual employment, referred to in the last paragraph, the East African countries have recently turned their attention to manpower problems in relation to economic development. References in the bibliography are (10) and (23). In addition to projections of requirements, these studies usually give information about the existing employment situation not available elsewhere.

Some information about education was obtained in the second rough of censuses, and information about various aspects of the education systems (numbers of schools, teachers and pupils) is found in the Annual Abstracts of the three countries. Uganda and Kenya have recently had important Commissions of Inquiry into education and their reports ((9) and (30)) give further information and statistics. There is a good general survey in (64).

Two studies of "elites" - Richards (105) and Goldthorpe (53) - should also be noticed.

Health

Teams from the W.H.O. have investigated tuberculosis, malaria, and nutrition. Professor J.N.P. Davies ^{and others} have investigated a special type of cancer.

But perhaps the most important work in this period has been that on malnutrition and Kwashiorkor particularly the activities of the Medical Research Council Infantile Malnutrition Unit at Mulago Hospital, Kampala (see (118))¹.

Concluding comment

These brief notes have been prepared as an introduction and first guide to the studies listed in the bibliography. Although the information available is of variable quality and some of it is of a partial or uncertain character, it is clear that much useful work has been done. The foundations for a steady and sound expansion of demographic enquiries already exist.

¹For a detailed bibliography of medical investigations see:

Longlands, B.W. Bibliography of the Distribution of Disease in East Africa. Makerere Library Publications No. 3, Makerere College, Uganda, 1965.

Subjects of questions in East African Censuses 1948 - 1962.

Question relating to:	1948 Census				1957 Tanganyika			1958	1959 Uganda			1962 Kenya	
	Aug. African General	Aug/Sep. African Sample	Feb. Non African	Feb. Zanzibar	Aug. African General	Aug/Sep. African Sample	Feb. Non African	March Zanzibar	Aug. African General	Aug/Sep. African Sample	March Non African	Aug. African General	Aug/Sept. Other & African Sample
Name		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x		x
Relation to h/h			x	x		x	x	x		x	x		x
Sex	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Marital Status	x	x	x	x			x				x		x
Age		a	x	x		a	x	a		b	x		x
<u>Age groups</u>													
Under 1	x				x				x				
1 - 5	x				x				x			x	
6 - 15	c				x				x				
16 - 45	c				x				x				
over 45	x				x				x				
Birthplace		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x		x
Nationality/Tribe	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Religion		x	x	x		x	x			x	x		x
Race			x	x			x	x			x		x
Residence			x	x			x	x			x		x
Education		x				x				x			x
Mother Tongue							x	x			x		
Housing			x	x			x	x			x		g
Infirmities		x	x	x									
Occupation		d	x	x		e		f			x		d

Question relating to:	1948 Census			
	Aug. African General	Aug/Sep. African Sample	Feb. Non African	Feb. Zanzibar
Occupational Status			x	
Industry			x	
Period of Work		x		
No of Wives				
Distance to work				
Members h/h absent				
Deaths in last year		x		
<u>Fertility questions to adult women only</u>				
No. born alive		x	x	x
No. alive now		x	x	x
Still births		x	x	x
Died under 1		x	x	x
Died over 1		x	x	x
Births last year		h		

- (a) Actual age if know, otherwise age group.
- (c) In Kenya groups for females were 6-13 and 14-45.
- (e) Adult males: urban non-employees only.
- (g) Urban areas and non-Africans only.

1957 Tanganyika			1958	1959 Uganda			1962 Kenya	
Aug. African General	Aug/Sep. African Sample	Feb. Non African	March Zanzibar	Aug. African General	Aug/Sep. African Sample	March Non African	Aug. African General	Aug/Sep. Other & African Sample
		x				x		dg
		x				x		dg
	x							
		x				x		
	x				x			
	x	x	x		x	x		x
	x	x	x		x	x		x
			x		x	x		
	x				x	x		
	x				x	x		
	x	x	x		x	x		x

- (b) Age in Buganda: as in (a) elsewhere.
 (d) Adult males only.
 (f) Urban areas only.
 (h) Not in Kenya.

Appendix II

KENYA¹

1. Population by Province 1948 and 1959 (in 000s)

Province	1948 Total	1959			Increase Per Cent	Density number per sq. ml.
		Afr.	N-A	Total		
Nairobi E.P.D.	140	197	118	315	124	1387
Central	1395	1910	16	1925	38	174
Coast	501	643	85	728	45	28
Nyanza	1867	2993	20	3012	61	272
Rift Valley	646	1023	26	1049	59	61
Southern	637	1010	4	1014	59	31
Northern	220*	588	2	590	--	5
Total†	5406	8364	290	8634	60	38

*Estimates prepared by District Commissioners.

†Excludes persons in transit (2629 in 1959)

Sources (5) and Kenya Statistical Abstract 1964, Table 12.

2. 441,739 (or 5.3%) Africans and 229,206 (or 85%) non-Africans lived in towns in 1962 (Source (7)).

3. Age and Sex Distribution of African and Asian Populations, 1962

Age Group	African and Somali		Asian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	708.1	737.8	12.2	11.8
5 - 9	662.8	656.0	14.0	13.3
10 - 14	601.5	501.0	13.2	12.3
15 - 19	424.1	405.6	8.7	8.5
20 - 24	271.6	392.3	7.3	8.3
25 - 29	275.8	372.1	7.4	7.3
30 - 34	227.3	285.2	6.5	6.0
35 - 39	200.3	216.3	5.0	4.8
40 - 44	166.0	171.2	5.0	3.8
45 - 49	149.0	128.2	4.0	2.9
50 - 54	114.9	102.2	3.4	2.0
55 - 59	76.0	58.5	2.1	1.1
60 and over	228.6	178.7	3.2	1.8
Not stated	28.5	26.2	0.3	0.3
Total	4,134.6	4,231.3	92.4	84.2

Source: Kenya Statistical Abstract 1964, Table 17.

¹It has not been possible to present figures for Kenya entirely in the same manner as those of Tanganyika and Uganda as the full Kenya Census reports have not yet been published.

4. African Population: Main Tribes, 1962

Kikuyu	1,642,065
Luo	1,148,335
Luhya	1,086,409
Kamba	933,219
Kisii	538,343
Meru	439,921
Mijikenda	414,887
Kipsigis	341,771

Source: Kenya Statistical Abstract 1964, Table 16.

5. Fertility and Mortality Information Derived from the 1948 Census may be summarized from Martin (81) as follows:

(a) Live Births

	Average No. Per woman	Percentage distribution of women by No. of live births							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more
16-45	3.2	23	14	13	11	10	8	7	14
46 and over	5.3	12	5	7	9	10	11	10	36

(b) Infant wastage rate per 1000 live births to women 14 - 45.

<u>Kenya</u>	184
Central Province	130
Nyanza Province	228

7. African age-specific fertility rates, 1962 Provisional figures

Age	Per 100 women
15 - 19	141
20 - 24	304
25 - 29	301
30 - 34	243
35 - 39	196
40 - 44	138
45 - 49	36
<u>Total Fertility Rate</u>	<u>6.8</u>

Source: Provisional census calculations (by permission of Dr. Blacker and Mr. Brough, Chief Statistician, Kenya).

TANGANYIKA

African Population

1. African Population by Region 1948 and 1957.

1. African Population by Region 1948 and 1957

Region	1948	1957	Increase ^a (per cent)	Density ^b (per sq. mile)
Central	815,941	879,421	7.8	25.0
Eastern	908,662	1,039,791	14.4	25.1
Lake	844,950	2,228,485	20.8	57.5
Northern	584,993	758,960	29.7	22.9
Southern	914,049	1,008,046	10.3	18.1
S. Highlands	845,476	1,023,805	21.1	22.9
Tanga	547,212	671,381	22.7	48.0
Western	946,234	1,052,795	11.3	13.5
Total*	7,410,269	8,665,336	16.9	25.4

*Including persons in transit.

^aDistrict range from - 18.2 to 93.4.

^bDistrict range from 2.8 to 229.3 (excluding Dar-es-Salaam)

Source (20), p. 14, 18, 21-24.

2. 276,362 (or 3.2%) lived in 31 gazetted townships in 1957. (20), p. 19. (c.f. Non-African (2) below: 2 gazetted townships were down-graded to minor settlement between the non-African and African censuses).

3. African population by sex and age, 1957. (Smoothed and interpolated distribution)

Age Group	NUMBERS ('000s)		PERCENTAGES		Sex Ratio
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
0 - 4	760	752	18.2	16.7	101.0
5 - 9	586	582	14.1	13.0	100.6
10 - 14	490	509	11.8	11.3	96.2
15 - 19	422	469	10.1	10.4	89.9
20 - 24	370	431	8.9	9.6	86.0
25 - 29	325	382	7.8	8.5	85.0
30 - 34	280	328	6.7	7.3	85.3
35 - 39	234	273	5.6	6.1	85.7
40 - 44	190	222	4.6	5.0	85.5
45 - 49	152	167	3.6	3.7	90.0
50 - 54	119	128	2.9	2.8	92.9
55 - 59	90	95	2.2	2.1	94.3
60 - 64	64	69	1.5	1.5	93.7
65 - 69	44	46	1.1	1.0	95.2
70 - 74	26	29	0.6	0.6	90.9
75 - 79	13	14	0.3	0.3	95.9
Total	4,165	4,498	100	100	92.6

NOTE: (i) Figures may not always add to the totals shown on account of rounding.

(ii) Total population excludes persons in transit.

Source: (20), p.30.

4. African Population: Main Tribes, 1957

Sukuma	1,093,767
Nyamwezi	363,258
Makonde*	339,989
Haya	325,539
Chagga	318,167
Gogo	299,417
Ha	289,712
Hehe	251,624
Nyakyusa	219,678
Luguru	202,297

*Includes the Matabwe.

Source: (20), p. 42.

5. Fertility and Mortality Information Derived from the 1948 Census may be Summarized from Martin (81), thus:

(a) Estimated age-specific fertility rates

Age	Per 1000 women
18 - 22	180
23 - 27	185
28 - 32	180
33 - 37	135
38 - 42	75
43 - 47	40

Weighted fertility rate 160 per 1000.

(b) Live Births

	Average No. Per woman	Per cent age distribution of women by number of live births							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more
Women 16 - 45	2.6	30	15	13	10	9	7	5	11
Women 46 and over	4.4	17	9	10	9	9	9	9	28

(c) Infant wastage rate: women 16 - 45 per 1000 live births.

<u>Tanganyika</u>	172
Lake Province	203

An infant mortality rate of 254 per 1000 is also used in one calculation:

(d) Birth and death rates.

Birth rate: maximum 44 per 1000
Death rate: 25 per 1000

6. The estimates of fertility, mortality, and natural increase derived from the 1957 data, given in (20), are:

- (a) Crude birth rate of 46 per 1000
- (b) Total fertility rate of 5.6 live births per woman
- (c) Relative age-specific fertility rates

Age	Observed	Graduated
15 - 19	.025	.025
20 - 24	.047	.048
25 - 29	.043	.043
30 - 34	.031	.032
35 - 39	.028	.026
40 - 44	.020	.020
45 - 49	.006	.006

(d) Average live births per women:

16 - 45 2.8
46 and over 4.6

(e) Crude death rate of some 24 or 25 (possibly up to 30) per thousand.

(f) Deaths in first year of life per 1000 children were born to women 16 - 45: 192. (See discussion in Report on Comparison of this figure with 5(c) above)

(g) Life expectancy at birth: between 35 and 40 years.

(h) Natural increase:

- (i) from inter-censal growth: 1.75%
- (ii) from birth and death rates: 2.1 - 2.2%

7. Migration: percentage analysis by birthplace, 1957

	Males	Females
Born in district where enumerated	82.4	85.0
Born elsewhere in Tanganyika	13.8	11.6
Born outside Tanganyika	3.8	3.4

Source (20), p. 57.

8. (a) Education: Percentage Distribution for adults.

	16 - 45		46 and over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
None or not stated	74.3	91.6	86.9	96.1
Primary	18.2	7.0	8.5	2.8
Middle	4.5	0.7	1.4	0.3
Secondary	0.4	--	0.1	--
School Certificate	0.1	--	---	--
Bush or other	1.7	0.4	1.8	0.6
Koran	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.2

Source (20), p.69.

(b) Percentage of Population Aged 8-11 and 12-15 Attending Primary and Middle Schools, 1957.

	8-11	12-15
Male	62	6
Female	40	2
Total	51	4

Source (20), p. 71.

Non-African Population

1. Non-African Population in Census Years

	1913	1921	1931	1948	1952	1957
Asian	9440	10209	25144	46254	59739	76536
European	5336	2447	8228	10648	17885	20598
Other*	6001	4782	7648	13258	17870	25996
Total	20777	17438	41020	70160	95494	123130

* Mainly Arab
Source (16), p. 10.

2. 84,466 (or 68.6%) lived in the 33 gazzeted townships in 1957.
(16, p.7.

3. Asian Population by Age and Sex, 1957

	Male	Female	Total	Per Cent
0 - 4	6007	5788	11795	15.5
5 - 14	10525	9929	20454	26.9
15 - 59	22324	19122	41446	54.5
60 and over	1354	934	2288	3.0
Total*	40210	35773	75983	100.0

*Excludes "Not Stated".
Source (16), p.14.

4. The crude birth rate for the Asian population probably ranged between 33 and 38 per 1000. The crude death rate may have been between 8 and 11 per 1000. The rate of natural increase was probably of the order of 2.6 per cent. (16), p. 41/2.

U G A N D A

African Population

1. African Population by Province 1948 and 1959

Province	1948	1959	Increase ^a Per Cent	Density ^b Per Land sq. Mile
Buganda	1,302,162	1,834,128	40.9	114
Eastern	1,508,512	1,872,949	24.2	171
Northern	943,175	1,244,971	32.0	39
Western	1,163,706	1,497,510	28.7	87
Total*	4,917,555	6,449,558	31.2	84

*Excludes persons in transit (1415 in 1959)

^aDistrict range from 12.6 to 48.0 (excluding Mbale Township)

^bDistrict range from 15.8 to 259.4 (excluding Mbale Township)

Source (27) p. 1, 16, 17.

2. 247,404 (or 3.8 per cent) of Africans lived in towns, peri-urban areas, or trading centres. (27) p.17.

3. African Population by age and sex, 1959

Age Group	Males		Females		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
All ages	3,237	100.0	3,213	100.0	6,450	100.0
Under 1	122	3.8	121	3.8	244	3.8
1 - 4	439	13.6	437	13.6	876	13.6
5 - 9	443	13.7	427	13.3	871	13.5
10 - 14	344	10.6	337	10.5	681	10.6
15 - 19	282	8.7	294	9.2	576	8.9
20 - 24	259	8.0	293	9.1	552	8.6
25 - 29	258	8.0	281	8.7	539	8.4
30 - 34	232	7.2	242	7.5	475	7.4
35 - 39	204	6.3	204	6.3	408	6.3
40 - 44	177	5.5	168	5.2	345	5.4
45 - 49	149	4.6	130	4.1	279	4.3
50 - 54	114	3.5	94	2.9	208	3.2
55 - 59	80	2.5	70	2.2	150	2.3
60 - 64	60	1.9	52	1.6	112	1.7
65 - 69	35	1.1	29	0.9	64	1.0
70 - 74	22	0.7	17	0.5	39	0.6
75 - 79	11	0.3	9	0.3	20	0.3
80 and over	7	0.2	6	0.2	13	0.2

Source (27) p. 22.

4. African Population: Main Tribes, 1959

Baganda	1,048,642
Iteso	524,716
Banyakore	519,283
Basoga	501,921
Bakiga	459,619
Banyaruanda	378,656
Lango	363,807
Bagiou	329,257
Acholi	284,929
Lugbara	236,270
Batoro	208,300

Source: (27) p.18.

5. Fertility and mortality information derived from the 1948

Census may be summarized from Martin (81) thus:

(a) Estimated age-specific fertility rates

Age	Per 1000 women
18-22	155
23-27	210
28-32	220
32-37	200
38-42	155
42-47	55

(Weighted fertility rate 170 per 100 women 16-47.

Figures exclude Northern Province).

(b) Live Births

Average No. of Live Births	% distribution of women by number of live births							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more
16-45 2.7	30	15	12	10	8	7	6	12
46 and over 4.8	18	6	7	7	8	9	10	35

(c) Infant wastage rate: per 1000 live births to women 16-45

Uganda	200
Buganda	207*
Western	182*

*See note to (27), Table IV. 19.

(d) Birth and death rates

Birth rate:	Uganda	42 per 1000
	Buganda	30 " "
	Eastern	48 " "
	Western	45 " "

Death rate:	Uganda	25 per 1000
	Buganda	at least 20 per 1000
	Eastern	30 per 1000
	Western	25 per 1000

6. The estimates of fertility, mortality, and natural increase derived from the 1957 data, given in (27), are:

(a) Crude birth rate of 42 per 1000

(b) Age specific fertility and total fertility rates

Age Group	Buganda	Eastern	Northern	Western	Uganda
15 - 19	.1607	.1207	.0935	.1148	.1252
20 - 24	.2370	.2292	.2451	.2874	.2475
25 - 29	.2157	.2007	.2418	.2567	.2252
30 - 34	.1694	.1650	.1959	.2415	.1894
35 - 39	.1057	.0971	.1895	.1716	.1335
40 - 44	.0579	.0472	.0754	.0624	.0588
45 - 49	.0254	.0329	.0105	.0642	.0338
Total Fertility Rate	4.8590	4.4640	5.2585	5.9930	5.0670

(c) Average live births per woman:

16 - 45	2.84
46 and over	4.85

(d) Crude death rate: 20 per 1000

(e) Infant mortality rate: 160 per 1000 live births

(f) Life expectancy at birth: about 42.5 years
(Source: Private Communication, Uganda Statistics Branch)

(g) Rate of natural increase: about 2.2 per 1000

7. Education: Extent of schooling by sex and age group:

Age Group	Sex	Thousands				
		Never at School	Up to 4 Years	5-6 Years	7-9 Years	10 Years and over
6 - 15	Male	365	273	50	12	1
	Female	442	150	19	3	-
16 - 45	Male	778	327	148	76	30
	Female	1,248	174	50	16	6
Over 45	Male	344	51	13	5	2
	Female	352	10	2	1	-
Total	Male	1,487	651	210	93	33
	Female	2,041	333	71	19	6

Source: (27) p. 32.

Non-African Population

1. Non-African Population in Census Years

	1921	1931	1948	1959
Asian		14,150	35,215	71,933
European	(1,269)	2,001	3,448	10,866
Other		1,116	2,302	3,801
Total	6,873	17,267	40,965	86,600

Source: (28), p.10.

2. 68,585 (or 78.8%) lived in towns and trading centres and about 8,000 more lived in peri-urban areas, in 1959. (28), p.9/10.

3. Asian population by age and sex, 1959.

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Per cent
0 - 4	6,144	5,858	12,002	16.8
5 - 14	11,029	10,410	21,439	29.9
15 - 59	19,916	16,840	36,756	51.3
60 and over	952	448	1,400	2.0
Total	38,041	33,556	71,597	100.0

*Excludes "Not stated"

(28), p.14.

4. The crude birth rate for the Asian population was between 35-40 per 1000, probably nearer 40 than 35. The crude death rate was of the order of 10 per 1000. The rate of natural increase had been of the order of 3 per cent per annum. (28).

Z A N Z I B A R

Source for all information (32)

Key to racial classification: A Afro-Arab
 B Asian other than Arab
 C European
 D Somali and other

1. Population in Census Years

	1921/4	1951	1948	1958
A	202,665	219,867	247,687	279,935
B	13,772	15,246	15,892	18,334
C	272	278	296	507
D	88	37	287	335
Total	216,797	235,428	264,162	299,111

Density in 1958: 293.1 per sq. mile. p. 19,22.

2. Urbanisation 1958

	Zanzibar Island		Pemba Island	
	Urban Population	Percent of Total	Urban Population	Percent of Total
A	46,711	31.4	14,375	11.0
B	15,196	96.6	2,221	85.6
C	438	97.3	54	94.7
D	291	97.0	1	2.9
Total	62,636	37.9	16,651	12.4

p. 21/22.

3. Population by sex and age, 1958.

Population by Age Group, Sex and Racial Group, 1958

Age Group	A		B		C		D		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	4,985	4,760	273	247	4	3	4	1	5,266	5,011
1 - 4	14,721	14,894	876	903	24	16	4	5	15,625	15,818
5 - 9	20,577	19,962	1,326	1,352	16	14	6	4	21,925	21,332
15 - 19	11,066	8,321	1,202	1,149	6	7	8	1	12,282	9,479
20 - 45	61,671	53,931	3,148	3,205	142	126	191	23	65,152	57,285
46 and over	23,673	14,659	1,555	1,109	80	53	42	8	25,350	15,829
Not stated	156	124	2	2	--	--	--	--	158	126
Total	147,526	132,409	9,406	8,928	286	221	284	51	157,502	141,609

p. 26.

4. (a) Fertility. There is a "marked fertility differential between the Afro-Arab populations of Zanzibar and Pemba Islands: while the crude birth rate in Pemba is unlikely to be much below 40 per thousand, that in Zanzibar cannot be much above, and is more probably under 30 per thousand; while the total fertility rate in Pemba is certainly over 4, and may be as high as $4\frac{1}{2}$, that in Zanzibar is probably under $3\frac{1}{2}$ these differences are largely attributable to the remarkably low fertility of Afro-Arabs in Zanzibar Town". p. 55.
- (b) Mortality. "Crude death rates of between 20 and 24 per thousand and life expectancies at birth of between 40 and 45 years in both islands may be accepted with tolerable degree of certainty." p.60.

Deaths under 1 year per 1000 live births:
Afro-Arabs.

Zanzibar Island 157
Pemba Island 171

P.60.

- (d) Rate of growth. "For Afro-Arabs in Zanzibar Island, all indices point to a rate of growth of rather less than 1 per cent per annum..... For Afro-Arabs in Pemba, all the indicespoint to rates of growth of rather more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum." p.62.

EAST AFRICA

Two Summary Tables

1.

Total Population.

June	Total		African		Asian & Arab		European	
	000	%	000	%	000	%	000	%
<u>1948</u>								
K.	5,399	30.3	5,240	29.9	128	56.4	31	67.4
T.	7,461	41.9	7,389	42.2	61	26.9	11	23.9
U.	4,942	27.8	4,900	27.9	38	16.7	4	8.7
E.A.	17,802	100.0	17,529	100.0	227	100.0	46	100.0
<u>1964</u>								
K.	9,104	34.4	8,832	34.0	223	51.6	49	62.8
T.	9,990	37.8	9,849	38.0	121	28.0	40	25.6
U.	7,367	27.8	7,270	28.0	88	20.4	9	11.6
E.A.	26,461	100.0	25,951	100.0	432	100.0	78	100.0

Africans formed 98.1% of the total E.A. population in 1964.

2.

African Population

Annual rate of Growth %	Proportionate age and sex division at Census dates (%)					
	Under 16	16 & over	Total	Under 16	16 & over	Total
K. 3.00	26.5	22.9	49.4	24.7	25.9	50.6
T. 1.75	22.2	25.9	48.1	22.1	29.8	51.9
U. 2.50	21.9	28.3	50.2	21.6	28.2	49.8
E.A. (2.4)+	(23.6)+	(25.5)+	(49.1)+	(22.8)+	(28.1)+	(50.9)+

+ Weighted average using 1962 population figures as weights.

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¹For references to earlier publications see Kuczynski (70). I have not yet seen the papers of the 1965 Belgrade Conference and there are therefore no references to them. I have not seen items 47, 55, 91, and 114, which have been taken over from the useful annotated bibliography in Lorimer (74). General anthropological studies have been omitted. I shall be grateful to anyone who notifies me of omissions.

²It may be useful to add a note about this Department. The East African Statistical Department was set up in 1946 with offices in Nairobi and became a Department in the East African High Commission. Sub-offices were soon established in Dar-es-Salaam and Entebbe, and as the demand of the territorial Governments expanded, the functions of these sub-offices increased. In 1957 separate Units were established in each of the three East African countries, but the Department remained in the High Commission as a whole, and there was still some central control and co-ordination. In 1961 the Department broke up, the Units transferring to the Governments of the countries in which they were operating. The office dealing with East African affairs remained in the East African administration (now known as the East African Common Services Organisation) and inherited the name of the East African Statistical Department. Earlier Publications under that name are however, generally now available (if they are still in print) from the present statistics offices in the countries to which they refer.

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