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## INTRODUCTION

This Report deals with the first Census of Population of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which was taken on 8th May, 1956. The main results of the Census were published in the monthly *Digest of Statistics* between July, 1956 and April, 1958. The object of this report is to outline briefly the organization of the Census, to bring together in one volume the information previously published and to give the more important detailed tabulations of the Census.

2. The Federation was established in 1953, but prior to that date censuses were taken in each of the constituent territories at various dates since 1901. In Southern Rhodesia censuses were taken in 1901, 1904, 1907, 1911, 1921 and every fifth year thereafter up to 1951. In Northern Rhodesia the first census was taken in 1911 before the amalgamation of north-eastern and north-western Rhodesia; further censuses were taken in this territory in 1921, 1931, 1946 and 1951. Censuses were taken in Nyasaland in 1901, 1911, 1921, 1926, 1931 and 1945.

## Racial Classification

3. The population of the Federation is made up of four broad racial groups, namely, Europeans, Africans, Asians and Coloured persons or persons of mixed race and separate figures are kept for each of these four groups. In census enumerations the racial classification is to a great extent left to the discretion of the enumerators concerned. There is inevitably some difficulty in classifying the border line cases. The recorded figures for Coloured persons generally exclude persons of mixed race living amongst and in the manner of Africans who are included with the Africans.

4. Owing to considerable practical difficulties, mainly an insufficient supply of persons qualified to undertake a satisfactory enumeration and the limited time available to prepare for the Census, no attempt was made to include the total African population in the 1956 enumeration. Owing to these difficulties no real census of all Africans has ever been attempted in the Rhodesias, but extensive sample surveys, designed to ascertain both population totals and vital statistics, were undertaken in Southern Rhodesia in 1948 and 1953 to 1955 and in Northern Rhodesia in 1950. In Nyasaland complete censuses of all races were attempted in 1921, 1926, 1931 and 1945. The last of these was the most satisfactory enumeration, but owing to the techniques that had to be used to circumvent the shortage of suitable enumerators, the results are of questionable accuracy.

5. Following the pattern established in previous censuses in the Rhodesias, the 1956 Federal Census included an enumeration of all "Africans in Employment". This took the form of a labour return completed by employers in respect of their African employees. In Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland all the African wage and salary earners in urban areas were included, but in the rural areas the employees of African farmers, African shopkeepers, etc., were omitted. The census of Africans in employment in the rural areas of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was confined to the employees of non-Africans and such organizations as Governments, missions, limited liability companies, co-operative societies and statutory commissions. In Northern Rhodesia all African wage and salary earners were enumerated including all Africans employed by Africans in both urban and rural areas. Africans who were themselves employers and Africans working on their own account were omitted in all three territories.

## Type of Census

6. All the censuses of non-Africans that have been undertaken in the Federal area have been *de facto* as distinct from *de jure* enumerations. That is to say, the people were enumerated where they slept on Census night irrespective of their normal place of residence. All residents who were outside the Federation on Census night were excluded and all visitors to the Federation were included. In the case of Africans in employment, the Census was again on a *de facto* basis but according to the place of employment and not according to the place of abode on Census night.

## Census Schedules

7. To facilitate the analyses of the returns a separate schedule was used for each of the four racial groups and a simplified schedule was used to enumerate non-Africans travelling on trains or by lake steamer on Census night. Copies of the 1956 schedules are given in the Appendix.

## Organization

8. For the 1956 Census a Regional Supervisor coming directly under the control of the Director of Census and Statistics was appointed for each of the three territories. Each territory was divided into a number of Census Districts under the control of local supervisors, and each Census District was in turn sub-divided into a number of enumeration areas. In the delimitation of the enumeration areas account was taken of the existing boundaries of Native and Administrative Districts, local authorities, electoral areas and town planning areas. The three Regional Supervisors were specially employed for the Census. All Native and Civil Commissioners in Southern Rhodesia and all District Commissioners in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were appointed supervisors for their respective areas and in addition, assistant supervisors were appointed to assist with the Census in the larger towns. All supervisors and enumerators were issued with detailed written instructions and enumerators were also given detailed verbal explanations by the local supervisors and/or the Regional Supervisor.

9. The number of supervisors, enumerators and enumeration areas used for the 1956 Census were as follows:—

	S. Rhodesia	N. Rhodesia	Nyasaland	Total
Supervisors . . . . .	60	44	19	123
Enumerators . . . . .	536	249	84	869
Enumeration Areas . . . . .	675	313	98	1,086

## Analysis of Returns

10. The detailed analysis of a census is necessarily a lengthy work. Immediately after Census day the local supervisors checked the returns as they were handed in by the enumerators. The first preliminary results were obtained by the local supervisors and these were published eight weeks after Census day. The detailed analysis was started as soon as the first batch of schedules reached the Central Statistical Office. In order to expedite the publication of the main features of the 1956 Census of the European population, a 10 per cent. sample of the European schedules was extracted and analysed in advance of the other schedules. The last of these sample results was published in the monthly *Digest of Statistics* eleven months after Census day. The subsequent detailed analysis showed that the sample results attained a high standard of accuracy.

## Cost

11. The total direct costs of the 1956 Census came to approximately £59,400. This does not include the cost of printing this report and the indirect costs represented by the time devoted to the Census by the permanent staff of the Central Statistical Office and the territorial administrative offices.

## POPULATION TOTALS AT SUCCESSIVE CENSUS DATES

12. A summary of the population at every census taken in each of the three territories which comprise the Federation is given below:—

TABLE I.—DE FACTO POPULATION AT CENSUS DATES

Census Date	Census Results				Estimates
	Europeans	Coloured Persons	Asians	Africans	
A.—SOUTHERN RHODESIA					
31st May, 1901 . . .	11,032	(a)	1,093	500,000	510,000
17th April, 1904 . . .	12,596	(b)	1,944 (c)	590,000	610,000
29th September, 1907 . .	14,007	(a)	(a)	670,000	690,000
7th May, 1911 . . .	23,606	2,042	870	740,000	770,000
3rd May, 1921 . . .	33,620	1,998	1,250	860,000	900,000
4th May, 1926 . . .	39,174	2,158	1,454	930,000	970,000
5th May, 1931 . . .	49,910	2,402	1,700	1,080,000	1,130,000
5th May, 1936 . . .	55,408	3,187	2,180	1,260,000	1,320,000
6th May, 1941 . . .	68,954	3,974	2,547	1,400,000	1,480,000
7th May, 1946 . . .	82,386	4,559	2,911	1,770,000	1,860,000
8th May, 1951 . . .	135,596	5,991	4,292	2,170,000	2,320,000
8th May, 1956 . . .	177,124	8,079	5,127	2,540,000	2,730,000
B.—NORTHERN RHODESIA					
8th May, 1911 . . .	1,497	(a)	39	820,000	820,000
3rd May, 1921 . . .	3,634	145	56	980,000	980,000
5th May, 1931 . . .	13,846	425	176	1,330,000	1,340,000
15th October, 1946 . . .	21,907	804	1,117	1,660,000	1,680,000
8th May, 1951 . . .	37,079	1,112 (d)	2,524	1,890,000	1,930,000
8th May, 1956 . . .	65,277	1,577	5,450	2,100,000	2,170,000
C.—NYASALAND					
1901 . . .	314		706,000		706,000
3rd April, 1911 . . .	766	481	478	960,000 (e)	960,000
24th April, 1921 . . .	1,486	563		1,175,000 (e)	1,180,000
25th April, 1926 . . .	1,656	850		1,245,000 (e)	1,250,000
26th April, 1931 . . .	1,975	1,591		1,545,000 (e)	1,550,000
29th April, 1945 . . .	1,948	455	2,804	2,044,707 (f)	2,049,914 (f)
8th May, 1956 . . .	6,732	1,199	8,504	2,570,000	2,590,000
D.—TOTAL FEDERATION					
8th May, 1956 . . .	249,133	10,855	19,081	7,210,000	7,490,000

(a) Not enumerated.

(b) Included with Asians.

(c) Including Coloured Persons.

(d) Including 240 Coloured persons living amongst and in the manner of Africans.

(e) *De jure* census figures adjusted by estimates of absentees.

(f) *De facto* census.

13. In examining these figures it should be borne in mind that those for Africans and therefore also the totals for all races are in general merely rough estimates subject to a fairly wide margin of error. The most reliable of the figures given above for Africans are those for 1951 and 1956 in the case of Southern Rhodesia, that for 1951 in Northern Rhodesia and the 1945 census figure for Nyasaland. The 1951 and 1956 estimates for Southern Rhodesia are based on a large scale demographic sample inquiry undertaken in the years 1953 to 1955 and the 1951 estimate for Northern Rhodesia is based on a similar investigation in that territory in 1950.

14. In 1956 the African population was fairly evenly distributed over the three territories, but of the European population 71 per cent. was in Southern Rhodesia, 26 per cent. in Northern Rhodesia and the remaining 3 per cent. in Nyasaland. Nearly three-quarters of the Coloured population in 1956 was in Southern Rhodesia, about 14 per cent. in Northern Rhodesia and 11 per cent. in Nyasaland. Nyasaland had the largest proportion of Asians with 45 per cent. of the Federal total, the remainder being more or less evenly divided between the two Rhodesias.

15. There is a substantial and continuous flow of Africans, mainly males seeking employment, into Southern Rhodesia and to a lesser extent into Northern Rhodesia, from neighbouring territories particularly from Mozambique and Nyasaland. However, in the main, the individual periods of employment are of short duration so that there is also a large and continuous flow of these males back to their countries of origin. On balance Nyasaland has a relatively small annual net loss to the Rhodesias and at times also to the Union of South Africa, while up to 1956 the Rhodesias had a small annual net gain from neighbouring territories.

16. The annual rate of natural increase of Africans in the Federation as a whole is estimated to be about 2·6 per cent. This is the weighted average of annual rates of 2·2 per cent. in Nyasaland, 2·5 per cent. in Northern Rhodesia and 3·0 per cent. in Southern Rhodesia. The rates for the two Rhodesias were obtained from demographic surveys in 1950 in Northern Rhodesia and in 1953–55 in Southern Rhodesia. The Nyasaland figure of 2·2 per cent. per annum is estimated by comparing the *de jure* results of the 1931 and 1945 censuses.

17. The rate of natural increase of the European population in recent years has been a fairly steady 2·2 per cent. per annum. Net immigration, mainly from the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa, varies widely from year to year, but on the average added a further 6·2 per cent. per annum to the Federal European population in the years 1946 to 1956.

18. Between 1946 and 1956 the Asian population of the Federation increased on average by about 10 per cent. per annum. About half of this is attributable to natural increase.

19. The increase in the population recorded as Coloured persons or persons of mixed race averaged about 6·4 per cent. per annum between 1946 and 1956. During this period the number of Coloured immigrants averaged only about 24 persons per annum.

### GROWTH OF MAIN TOWNS

20. Full details of the geographical distribution of the population covered by the 1956 Census are given in Table I on page 19 and rough estimates of the *de facto* distribution of the 1956 African population are given in Table 2 on page 40. The 1946 and 1956 figures for non-Africans and rough 1956 estimates for Africans in the larger towns are summarized below:—

TABLE II.—POPULATION OF MAIN TOWNS IN 1945-46 AND 1956

Urban Area (including Adjacent Suburbs and/or Mine Townships)	1945-46 Censuses*		May, 1956		
	Europeans, Asians and Coloureds	Africans in Employment	Census of Europeans, Asians and Coloureds	Census of Africans in Employment	Estimated Total African Population including Africans in Employment
<i>Southern Rhodesia:</i>					
Bulawayo	19,415	33,322	45,142	67,406	125,000
Fort Victoria	2,079†	1,596	1,535	3,372	8,000
Gatooma	1,014	2,427	1,901	4,265	8,000
Gwelo	2,341	7,237	6,250	10,786	25,000
Que Que	1,223	3,860	2,229	4,798	10,000
Salisbury	23,107	45,993	65,750	102,044	160,000
Shabani	1,061	8,081	1,774	6,226	9,000
Umtali	3,188	6,549	7,703	13,852	26,000
Wankie	545	5,774	2,460	12,156	21,000
<i>Northern Rhodesia:</i>					
Bancroft	—	—	1,647	7,861	15,000
Broken Hill	1,776	6,821	4,766	9,990	25,000
Chingola-Nchanga	1,165	4,937	4,919	13,142	25,000
Kitwe-Nkana	2,965	13,879	9,809	26,387	60,000
Livingstone	1,528	6,369	4,238	9,555	25,000
Luanshya-Roan Antelope	2,873	12,867	6,671	19,115	45,000
Lusaka	3,001	7,763	10,719	22,444	60,000
Mufulira	2,152	9,830	5,731	15,740	50,000
Ndola	1,482	6,689	8,794	22,220	60,000
<i>Nyasaland:</i>					
Blantyre-Limbe	1,818‡	8,000‡	5,498	24,395	35,000
Zomba	500	2,000‡	1,331	6,520	8,000

\* Censuses of April, 1945, in Nyasaland; May, 1946, in Southern Rhodesia and October, 1946, in Northern Rhodesia.

† Including 1,500 internees.

‡ Rough estimate.

21. The African population of the Federation is predominantly a rural one, whereas the majority of the non-Africans live in the urban areas. In 1956 the 20 largest towns accounted for only 11 per cent. of the African population, but 71 per cent. of the non-African people.

22. In 1956 the Federation had two urban areas with a total population of over 100,000, namely Salisbury with about 225,000 inhabitants and Bulawayo with 170,000 persons. These were followed by Lusaka, Ndola and Kitwe-Nkana each with roughly 70,000 people.

### SEX PROPORTIONS

23. The changes which have occurred in the sex proportions of non-Africans over the past ten years are shown in the following table:—

TABLE III.—NON-AFRICAN POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX, 1945-46\* AND 1956 CENSUSES

	Europeans		Coloured Persons		Asians	
	1945-46*	1956	1945-46*	1956	1945-46*	1956
Males	56,580	129,925	2,994	5,546	4,319	10,604
Females	49,661	119,208	2,824	5,309	2,513	8,477
TOTAL	106,241	249,133	5,818	10,855	6,832	19,081
Excess of Males over Females	6,919	10,717	170	237	1,806	2,127
Proportion of Females per 1,000 Males	873	918	944	957	582	800

\* Censuses of April, 1945, in Nyasaland; May, 1946, in Southern Rhodesia and October, 1946, in Northern Rhodesia.

24. It is estimated that in the *de facto* African population of the Federation as a whole there are approximately 1,015 females to every 1,000 males, but as the table above shows amongst the other races and particularly amongst the Asians there is a preponderance of males.

25. The excess of males over females in the non-African population is a reflection of a high proportion of males amongst immigrants. However, over the years there has been a steady increase in the ratio of females to males within the Federation. There was a particularly marked rise in the Asian population between 1946 and 1956, the number of females per 1,000 males having risen from 582 to 800.

26. The rise in the ratio of females to males is a reflection of the growth of the locally born population, in which the sexes are about equal in number, and an increase in the proportion of females amongst immigrants.

27. The following table gives the sex ratios of the non-African population by quinquennial age groups.

TABLE IV.—RATIO OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES BY AGE GROUPS: 1956 CENSUS

Age Group (in Years)	Europeans	Coloured Persons	Asians
0- 4	961	995	971
5- 9	955	1,029	989
10-14	963	942	798
15-19	938	987	964
20-24	863	1,143	783
25-29	869	987	738
30-34	884	854	697
35-39	855	734	629
40-44	869	873	677
45-49	833	721	536
50-54	826	639	452
55-59	994	553	360
60 and over	1,205	1,222	453

28. These figures reveal that amongst the European population there is a marked preponderance of males in the 20 to 54 years age group. Amongst the Asian population, there is a very great excess of males in all age groups above the age of 20 years. On the other hand amongst the Coloured people there is an excess of females in the 20 to 24 years age group and in the 25 to 29 years group the sexes are nearly equal. However, in the 30 to 59 years group there is a preponderance of males.

### AGE DISTRIBUTION

29. Details of the number of Europeans, Coloured persons and Asians by sex, individual years of age and territories in 1956 are given in Tables 3, 4 and 5, pages 43 to 48. In the tables below these are summarized and compared with the position in the Federal area at the time of the 1945 and 1946 Territorial censuses.

TABLE V.—NON-AFRICAN POPULATION BY RACE AND QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS: 1945/46\* AND 1956 CENSUSES

Age Group (in Years)	Europeans		Coloured Persons		Asians	
	1945-46*	1956	1945-46*	1956	1945-46*	1956
<i>A.—NUMBER OF PERSONS</i>						
0- 4	11,802	30,436	1,047	2,238	1,212	3,847
5- 9	9,790	28,295	974	1,883	871	2,799
10-14	7,667	20,031	838	1,468	526	1,634
15-19	6,666	14,369	576	1,057	512	1,520
20-24	7,492	16,335	511	917	686	1,861
25-29	8,023	23,153	485	777	711	1,940
30-34	10,487	24,142	406	634	611	1,526
35-39	10,728	22,425	329	553	513	1,176
40-44	8,884	19,886	189	427	363	840
45-49	6,595	16,212	143	296	283	639
50-54	5,223	11,147	81	195	179	421
55-59	4,278	7,293	72	118	131	287
60-64	3,163	5,299	53	61	97	176
65-69	2,570	4,009	33	69	51	116
70 and over	2,767	5,649	49	70	55	106
Unspecified	106	452	32	92	31	193
TOTAL	106,241	249,133	5,818	10,855	6,832	19,081
<i>B.—PROPORTION PER 1,000 PERSONS</i>						
0- 4	111	122	180	206	177	201
5- 9	92	114	167	174	128	147
10-14	72	80	144	135	77	86
15-19	63	58	99	97	75	80
20-2						

30. The figures given above reveal that between 1945–46 and 1956 there was a marked increase in the proportion of children and a substantial decline in the proportion of elderly persons. Amongst the Europeans the proportion of children under 15 years increased from 27·5 to 31·6 per cent. while persons aged 60 years and over declined from 8·0 to 6·0 per cent. Similarly with Coloured persons the percentage of children rose from 49·1 to 51·5 with a reduction in the proportion of persons aged 60 years and over from 2·3 to 1·8 per cent. The relative importance of children amongst the Asian population rose from 38·2 to 43·4 per cent. and the proportion of persons aged 60 years and over declined from 3·0 to 2·1 per cent.

31. It is estimated that between 40 and 45 per cent. of the African population is under the age of 15 years. This is comparable with the figures of 43·4 per cent. amongst the Asians, but rather less than the 51·5 per cent. amongst the Coloured persons and substantially more than the 31·6 per cent. amongst the Europeans.

### MARITAL STATUS OF NON-AFRICANS

32. Details of the marital status of Europeans, Coloured persons and Asians by age groups are given in Tables 8 to 19. The totals by race and sex are summarized below:

TABLE VI.—NON-AFRICAN POPULATION BY RACE,  
MARITAL STATUS AND SEX: 1956 CENSUS

Marital Status	Europeans		Coloured Persons		Asians	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Never Married:</i>						
Under 15 years . . . . .	40,198	38,564	2,806	2,782	4,268	4,010
15 years and over . . . . .	24,775	13,842	1,117	812	1,813	617
Married . . . . .	61,173	57,923	1,466	1,401	4,342	3,555
Separated . . . . .	826	789	51	73	31	7
Widowed . . . . .	1,478	6,616	52	167	113	266
Divorced . . . . .	1,410	1,439	24	53	16	14
Not stated . . . . .	65	35	30	21	21	8
TOTAL . . . . .	129,925	119,208	5,546	5,309	10,604	8,477
PER 1,000 OF EACH SEX AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER						
Never married . . . . .	276	172	408	321	286	138
Married . . . . .	682	718	535	555	685	796
Separated . . . . .	9	10	18	29	5	2
Widowed . . . . .	16	82	19	66	18	59
Divorced . . . . .	16	18	9	21	3	3
Not stated . . . . .	1	(a)	11	8	3	2
TOTAL . . . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

(a) Less than 0·5.

33. Amongst the population aged 15 years and over there are far more unmarried males than unmarried females, but more widows than widowers. In the European population there are 56 unmarried females to every 100 males. The corresponding proportion among the Coloured population is 73 unmarried females and among the Asian population only 34 unmarried females. On the other hand the number of widows per 100 widowers is 448 amongst the Europeans, 321 in the case of the Coloured population and 235 amongst the Asians.

34. With the European and Asian races there is also a marked preponderance of married men over married women. There are 1,056 married European men to every 1,000 married European women and 1,222 married Asian men to every 1,000 married Asian women. These excesses of males over females indicate that a fair number of the married European and Asian men who migrated to the Federation before 1956 came here without or in advance of their wives and children.

### NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP OF NON-AFRICANS

35. When the 1956 Census was taken the Federal Citizenship Act had not yet been passed. There are therefore no figures given in this report of the number of citizens of the Federation. Figures are given, however, of the number of persons reporting themselves as citizens of Southern Rhodesia, the only one of the three territories which had its own citizenship laws. Persons with dual nationality or citizenship were asked to give their first preference.

36. Full details of the position as reported in 1956 are given in Tables 20–22, and these are summarized below:

TABLE VII.—NON-AFRICAN POPULATION BY RACE, NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP:  
1956 CENSUS

Nationality and Citizenship	Europeans		Coloured Persons		Asians	
	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000
<i>Citizens of the Commonwealth:</i>						
Southern Rhodesia . . . . .	109,382	439	7,250	668	3,997	210
United Kingdom and Colonies . . . . .	69,718	280	58	6	3,754	197
Union of South Africa . . . . .	54,733	220	275	25	79	4
India and Pakistan . . . . .	6	(a)	3	(a)	3,691	193
Other Commonwealth Countries . . . . .	1,404	5	—	—	—	—
British Protected Persons . . . . .	23	(a)	3,070*	283*	6,747*	354*
British—so stated . . . . .	1,004	4	22	2	238	12
Citizens of the Republic of Ireland . . . . .	951	4	—	—	—	—
Ireland—so stated . . . . .	89	(a)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH . . . . .	237,310	952	10,678	984	18,506	970
<i>Aliens:</i>						
Germans . . . . .	698	3	—	—	—	—
Greeks . . . . .	1,279	5	—	—	—	—
Italians . . . . .	1,895	8	—	—	—	—
Netherlands . . . . .	1,831	7	—	—	—	—
Portuguese . . . . .	2,354	10	114	10	365	19
Citizens of United States of America . . . . .	837	3	—	—	—	—
Other (including Stateless) . . . . .	2,215	9	10	1	68	4
TOTAL ALIENS . . . . .	11,109	45	124	11	433	23
Unspecified . . . . .	714	3	53	5	142	7
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	249,133	1,000	10,855	1,000	19,081	1,000

(a) Less than 0·5.

\* Mainly persons born in Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland.

37. This table shows that over 95 per cent. of the total non-African population of the Federation were citizens of the Commonwealth in 1956. Aliens, of whom the Portuguese were the largest group, represented less than 5 per cent. of the total.

### BIRTHPLACES OF NON-AFRICANS

38. Tables 23–25 on pages 64–66 give detailed particulars of the birthplaces of the non-African population in 1956. These are summarized below:

TABLE VIII.—NON-AFRICAN POPULATION BY RACE AND BIRTHPLACE: 1956 CENSUS

Birthplace	Europeans		Coloured Persons		Asians	
	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000
<i>Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland:</i>						
Southern Rhodesia . . . . .	69,940	245	7,226	666	3,402	178
Northern Rhodesia . . . . .	13,591	55	1,354	125	1,633	86
Nyasaland . . . . .	1,233	5	1,100	101	4,024	211
TOTAL FEDERATION . . . . .	75,764	305	9,680	892	9,059	475
Union of South Africa . . . . .	78,190	314	674	62	184	10
United Kingdom . . . . .	68,325	274	1	(a)	3	(a)
India and Pakistan . . . . .	1,802	7	4	(a)	9,164	480
Republic of Ireland . . . . .	1,357	5	—	—	—	—
Ireland—so stated . . . . .	918	4	—	—	—	—
Other British Territories . . . . .	5,127	21	267	25	122	7
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH . . . . .	231,483	930	10,626	979	18,532	972
<i>Foreign Countries:</i>						
Germany . . . . .	1,823	7	—	—	—	—
Greece . . . . .	1,479	6	—	—	—	—
Italy . . . . .	1,871	8	—	—	—	—
Netherlands . . . . .	1,853	7	—	—	—	—
Portuguese Territories . . . . .	2,570	10	153	14	369	19
United States of America . . . . .	847	3	4	(a)	1	(a)
Other . . . . .	6,241	25	18	2	96	5
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES . . . . .	16,684	66	175	16	466	24
Born at sea . . . . .	56	(a)	1	(a)	5	(a)
Unspecified . . . . .	910	4	53	5	78	4
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	249,133	1,000	10,855	1,000	19,081	1,000

(a) Less than 0·5.

39. Less than one-third of the European population of the Federation in 1956 was born in the Federation itself. The Union of South Africa, with 314 per 1,000 persons, was the most important birthplace followed by the Federation (305 per 1,000 persons) and the United Kingdom (274 per 1,000 persons). Nearly 90 per cent. of the Coloured population were born in the Federation while 48 per cent. of Asians were born in the Federation, and a further 48 per cent. were born in India and Pakistan.

## LENGTH OF RESIDENCE OF NON-AFRICANS BORN OUTSIDE THE FEDERATION

40. The details of the length of residence of the 1956 non-African population excluding visitors born outside the Federation are given in Tables 26-28 and are summarized below:—

TABLE IX.—NON-AFRICAN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE THE FEDERATION BY RACE AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: 1956 CENSUS

Length of Residence in the Federation (in Years)	Europeans		Coloured Persons		Asians	
	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000
Under 1	21,381	126	71	61	424	43
1	11,981	71	50	43	388	39
2	12,243	72	62	54	637	64
3	10,914	65	38	33	854	86
4	11,939	71	26	22	565	57
5	13,651	81	53	46	656	66
6	11,225	66	47	41	582	59
7	9,521	56	23	20	552	55
8	10,559	62	33	29	621	62
9	7,921	47	32	28	572	58
10-19	19,274	114	161	139	1,935	195
20-29	12,773	75	145	125	1,114	112
30 years and over	14,591	86	315	272	740	74
Unknown	1,271	8	101	87	298	30
TOTAL	169,244	1,000	1,157	1,000	9,938	1,000

41. This table shows that 121,335 Europeans or nearly half the total European population had been in the Federation less than ten years at the time of the census (May, 1956). Only about ten per cent. of the total Coloured population in 1956 were immigrants, and of these, nearly 54 per cent. had been here more than ten years. Just over half the Asian population in 1956 were immigrants of whom about three-fifths had been in the Federation less than ten years.

## RELIGIOUS PROFESSION OF NON-AFRICANS

42. Tables 29-31 on pages 67-68 give details of the religious profession of the non-African population of each of the three territories. The following table gives a summary of the main religions for the Federation as a whole:—

TABLE X.—NON-AFRICAN POPULATION BY RACE AND RELIGIOUS PROFESSION: 1956 CENSUS

Religious Profession	Europeans		Coloured Persons		Asians	
	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000	Number	Per 1,000
Anglican	95,297	383	2,440	225	115	6
Apostolic Faith	2,267	9	72	7	—	—
Baptist	3,108	13	32	3	2	*
Dutch Reformed	31,582	127	161	15	2	*
Greek Orthodox	3,011	12	—	—	3	*
Hebrew	6,718	27	1	*	3	*
Hindoo	3	*	51	5	11	1
Methodist	24,507	98	555	51	8,724	457
Moslem	13	*	873	80	3	(a)
Presbyterian	31,697	127	110	10	8,651	453
Roman Catholic	30,502	122	5,022	463	5	*
Other Religions	9,576	38	631	58	1,232	65
None (including Atheists and Agnostics)	10,217	41	784	72	241	13
Not Stated	635	3	123	11	50	3
TOTAL	249,133	1,000	10,855	1,000	19,081	1,000

\* Less than 0.5.

43. Amongst the European population the main religions are Anglican, Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, Roman Catholic and Methodist; amongst the Coloured population, Roman Catholic and Anglican; and amongst Asians, Hindoo and Moslem.

## THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

### Proportion of Non-African Population which is Economically Active

44. The economically active population is defined\* as "that part of the population which furnishes the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services, including employers, own account workers and 'unpaid family workers', as well as employees, and including the unemployed as well as persons actually engaged in these types of work at the time of the enumeration." The remainder of the population, that is housewives, school children, rentiers, pensioners, permanent inmates of institutions, etc., are for census purposes regarded as economically inactive.

\* Population Census Methods, United Nations, New York, (1949) p. 48.

45. It should be noted that as the Census was a *de facto* one, economically active residents who were outside the Federation on Census night are omitted. Visitors to the Federation are included as economically inactive.

46. The size of the economically active and inactive non-African population of the Federation in 1956 is given in the following table:—

TABLE XI.—ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE AND INACTIVE POPULATION: 1956 CENSUS †

	Europeans	Coloured Persons	Asians	Total
<i>Economically Active Population:</i>				
Males	81,460	2,343	5,777	89,580
Females	29,979	743	328	31,050
Persons	111,439	3,086	6,105	120,630
<i>Economically Inactive Population:</i>				
Males	48,465	3,203	4,827	56,495
Females	89,229	4,566	8,149	101,944
Persons	137,694	7,769	12,976	158,439
<i>Percentage of Total Persons of each Sex who are Economically Active:</i>				
Males	62.7	42.3	54.5	61.3
Females	25.2	14.0	3.9	23.3
Persons	44.7	28.4	32.0	43.2

† For the purposes of the Census it is assumed that all non-Africans below the age of 15 years are economically inactive.

47. The proportion of the female European population which is economically active is amongst the highest in the world. The figure of 25.2 per cent. in the Federation, in 1956 may be compared with 27.6 per cent. in England and Wales in 1951, 21.7 per cent. in the United States of America in 1950, 19.0 per cent. in Australia in 1954, 17.8 per cent. in New Zealand in 1951, 16.9 per cent. in Canada in 1951 and 16.3 per cent. in the Union of South Africa in 1951. Approximately 53.8 per cent. of the European women working in the Federation in 1956 were married and of all the married European women 28.2 per cent. were in employment.

48. No corresponding figures of the total economically active African population are available. However, in the following section details are given of African employees recorded in the Census.

### Industrial Distribution of Economically Active Non-Africans and of African Employees

49. The industrial classification used in the analysis of the economically active non-African population and in the analysis of African employees is very close to the United Nations International Standard Industrial classification. This allocates people to industrial groups determined by the nature of the activity of the establishment for whom they work irrespective of the occupations of the people concerned and irrespective of who controls or has an interest in the establishment concerned. Details of the occupations of non-Africans and their social status, which distinguishes between employers, own account workers and various categories of employees, are given in subsequent sections.

50. Persons temporarily in the armed forces undergoing their short-term basic military training were allocated to the industry in which they are normally employed. Unemployed non-Africans are included in the industrial group "Activities not adequately described." Unemployed Africans and Africans engaged in agricultural activities in the rural African economy were not enumerated.

51. The detailed industrial classification of the economically active non-African population and of African employees is given in Tables 32-35 on pp. 69-76. This is summarized below:—

TABLE XII.—BROAD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE NON-AFRICANS AND OF AFRICAN EMPLOYEES: 1956 CENSUS

Industrial Group	Total Economically Active			African Employees Only
	Europeans	Coloured Persons	Asians	
Agriculture and Forestry	9,321	209	80	357,537
Mining and Quarrying	9,788	92	12	98,770
Manufacturing and Repairing	14,420	855	482	117,912
Construction	13,361	559	86	147,268
Electricity, Water and Sanitary Services	1,443	44	6	9,678
Commerce	25,368	454	4,753	55,639
Transport and Communications	10,724	143	202	25,687
Services:				
Private Domestic	163	133	7	114,889
Other	25,920	453	375	109,649
Activities not Adequately Described	931	144	102	314
TOTAL	111,439	3,086	6,105	1,037,343

52. Amongst the European population the services group provides the largest field of employment followed closely by commerce. In 1956 over 23 per cent. of the economically active European population was engaged in services of various kinds. These cover the purely administrative services of the Federal, Territorial and Local Governments, both Government and non-Government health and educational services, legal and religious services, architects and accountants offices, hotels and boarding houses, etc., and various recreational activities.

53. With the Coloureds, the largest field of employment was in the manufacturing group, while the majority of the Asians were in commerce.

54. The largest field of African employment was in agriculture and forestry which accounted for over 34 per cent. of the total number of African employees enumerated in the 1956 Census. This does not include the Africans engaged in agriculture in the rural African villages.

#### Industrial Status of Economically Active Non-African Population

55. In Tables 40–45 on pp. 83–88 details are given of the industrial status of the non-Africans engaged in each industry by race and sex. The industrial status groups identified in these tables are as follows:—

- employers;
- own account workers;
- Government employees;
- other paid employees and unpaid family workers.

56. For this purpose the term "employer" is confined to persons operating an economic enterprise for their own account and who employ others in that enterprise. All managers of private and public limited liability companies are regarded as employees of these companies and are not therefore classified as employers. It is probable that some of the people recorded as own account workers in fact employ one or two unskilled labourers. The term "own account worker" is intended to refer to persons operating an economic enterprise for their own account who do not employ anyone else in that enterprise.

57. The term "Government employee" covers anyone employed by the Federal, Territorial and Local Governments. For census purposes persons employed by Boards and Commissions are not regarded as Government employees. An "unpaid family worker" is one who was doing unpaid work, other than household duties for a relative, for more than 19 hours in the week ended 5th May, 1956.

58. The detailed analysis by industrial status and industry is summarized below:—

TABLE XIII.—TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE NON-AFRICAN POPULATION BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AND INDUSTRIAL STATUS: 1956 CENSUS

Industrial Group	Employers	Own Account Workers	Employees				Grand Total
			Government	Other Paid Employees	Unpaid Family Workers	Total	
Agriculture and Forestry . . .	5,484	17	116	3,897	96	4,109	9,610
Mining and Quarrying . . .	177	5	15	9,693	2	9,710	9,892
Manufacturing and Repairing . .	636	122	1,280	13,688	31	14,999	15,757
Construction . . .	1,215	72	2,495	10,206	18	12,719	14,006
Electricity, Water and Sanitary Services . . .	2	—	880	611	—	1,491	1,493
Commerce . . .	4,131	88	92	26,033	231	26,356	30,575
Transport and Communications . .	244	7	2,300	8,506	12	10,818	11,069
Services . . .	1,611	294	14,474	10,602	70	25,146	27,051
Activities not Adequately Described . . .	28	2	7	1,135	5	1,147	1,177
<b>TOTAL . . .</b>	<b>13,528</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>21,659</b>	<b>84,371</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>106,495</b>	<b>120,630</b>

#### Occupations of Economically Active Non-African Population

59. The occupational classification used in the analysis of the 1956 Census is, in the main, that recommended by the International Labour Office. This is based on the duties performed by the individual irrespective of the type of establishment in which he works. For example, all typists are grouped together, although some are employed in agricultural enterprises, others in mining establishments, some in factories, etc. The detailed occupational analysis is given in Table 47 on p. 90. An abridged occupational classification by industries is given in Table 49.

60. In examining these particulars it should be borne in mind that they are based on the occupational declarations given in the individual census returns and consequently they are to some extent influenced by the tendency of some people to exaggerate their occupational status. For example, a mechanic may be tempted to call himself an engineer or a statistical clerk may tend to raise his status by describing himself as a statistician.

61. In accordance with the recommendations of the International Labour Office, apprentices, articled clerks and the like are allocated to the occupation for which they are training. Persons temporarily in the armed forces undergoing their short-term basic military training are allocated to their normal civilian occupations.

62. The detailed occupational analysis given in Table 47 is summarized below:—

TABLE XIV.—SUMMARY OF OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX: 1956 CENSUS

Occupational Group	Europeans		Coloured Persons		Asians	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Professional, Technical and Related Workers . . .	10,406	5,242	78	115	110	38
Managerial, Administrative, Clerical and Related Workers . . .	22,464	17,915	201	60	3,098	92
Sales Workers . . .	3,507	3,753	64	50	1,761	121
Farmers, Hunters, Lumbermen and Related Workers . . .	8,334	477	142	16	58	4
Workers in Mine and Quarry Occupations . . .	3,134	6	43	—	8	—
Workers in Operating Transport Occupations . . .	2,241	13	201	1	69	—
Craftsmen and Production Process Workers:						
Workers on Metal and Metal Products . . .	10,516	5	572	—	110	—
Workers on Textiles and Fabricated Textile Products . . .	172	303	20	126	90	19
Workers on Wood and Wood Products . . .	2,900	—	102	—	22	—
Stationary Engineers and Firemen, Crane Drivers and Related Workers . . .	1,012	—	272	—	19	—
Others . . .	13,312	352	475	73	249	12
<b>TOTAL CRAFTSMEN AND PRODUCTION PROCESS WORKERS . . .</b>	<b>27,912</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>31</b>
Service Workers . . .	3,170	1,659	81	253	88	20
Occupations unidentified or not reported:						
Persons Seeking First Employment . . .	201	160	57	34	27	6
Others . . .	91	94	35	15	68	16
<b>TOTAL OCCUPATIONS UNIDENTIFIED OR NOT REPORTED . . .</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE . . .</b>	<b>81,460</b>	<b>29,979</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>5,777</b>	<b>328</b>

63. Amongst the European and Asian populations the occupational group "Managerial, Administrative, Clerical and Related Workers" was the most important group, there being 40,379 Europeans and 3,190 Asians with occupations which fell into this group. For Coloured persons the occupational group "Craftsmen and Production Process Workers" was the most important in 1956.

#### Unemployed Europeans Included in Economically Active Population

64. For the purpose of the 1956 Census an unemployed person is defined as one who is "both out of a job and wanting work". Young persons seeking employment for the first time were asked to describe themselves as "seeking first employment".

65. The number of unemployed Europeans in the Federation at the date of the 1956 Census was 1,672. This represents only 1·5 per cent. of the total economically active European population. The proportion was 1·6 per cent. in Southern Rhodesia, 1·4 per cent. in Northern Rhodesia and 0·9 per cent. in Nyasaland. The detailed occupational break-down of these persons is given by territories and sex in Table 48. The occupations with ten or more unemployed persons in the Federation are given below.

TABLE XV.—SUMMARY OF OCCUPATIONS OF UNEMPLOYED EUROPEANS: 1956 CENSUS

Occupations	Males	Females	Persons
Barmen and Barmaids . . .	9	1	10
Book-keepers and Cashiers . . .	6	16	22
Bricklayers . . .	34	—	34
Carpenters and Joiners . . .	51	—	51
Civil Servants . . .	12	3	15
Clerks . . .	37	60	97
Electricians . . .	13	—	13
Farmers and Farm Managers . . .	30	—	30
Farm Foremen and Assistants . . .	12	1	13
Fitters (not Pipe Fitters, Turners or Machinists) . . .	21	—	21
Handymen . . .	17	—	17
Managers, other than Owner-Managers, Farm Managers and Managers of Boarding and Lodging Houses . . .	28	3	31
Miners, Ring Drillers, Blast Hole Drillers, etc. . .	35	—	35
Motor Mechanics . . .	40	—	40
Nurses . . .	16	16	16
Painters and Decorators . . .	35	53	88
Salesmen and Shop Assistants . . .	26	—	26
Turners and Metal Machinists . . .	—	72	72
Typists and Stenographers . . .	17	—	17
Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Cellarmen . . .	288	75	363
Other Specified Occupations . . .	201	160	361
Occupations not stated:			
Seeking first employment . . .	199	85	284
Other . . .	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL . . .</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>1,672</b>

## INDUSTRIES ON WHICH ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE NON-AFRICANS ARE DEPENDENT

66. In order to determine the industries on which the economically inactive population is dependent, the dependants in each household were allocated to the industry of the head of the household. Wives and children who were working on Census date were included in the economically active population under their appropriate industries. In families where both husband and wife were in employment but in different industries each spouse was treated separately and the dependent children were allocated to the father's industry. Tables 50-52, which give full details on this subject are summarized below.

**TABLE XVI.—DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE NON-AFRICAN POPULATION BY DEPENDENT INDUSTRY: 1956 CENSUS**

Industrial Group	Europeans	Coloured Persons	Asians	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, etc.	14,794	503	139	15,436
Mining and Quarrying	16,841	251	15	17,107
Manufacturing	17,113	1,505	954	19,572
Construction	16,010	1,156	122	17,288
Electricity, Water and Sanitary Services	1,937	134	6	2,077
Commerce	17,938	862	9,661	28,461
Transport and Communications	12,105	459	344	12,908
Services	18,252	509	584	19,345
<b>TOTAL PERSONS ALLOCATED TO INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>114,990</b>	<b>5,379</b>	<b>11,825</b>	<b>132,194</b>
Unallocated Persons:				
Visitors	4,125	18	84	4,227
Permanent Inmates of Institutions	384	35	9	428
Retired Persons	7,072	186	237	7,495
Others*	11,123	2,151	821	14,095
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,704</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>26,245</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE</b>	<b>137,694</b>	<b>7,769</b>	<b>12,976</b>	<b>158,439</b>

\* Includes 341 Europeans, 86 Coloured Persons and 32 Asians assumed to be economically inactive as they gave no particulars on occupation or employment though their ages indicated that they might be economically active.

67. In 1956 commerce was the industrial group on which the highest proportion (18 per cent.) of the economically inactive non-African population was dependent. This was largely due to the very high proportion (nearly 75 per cent.) of the Asian economically inactive population who were dependent on this industrial group. As the Census was taken on the *de facto* principle, some of the economically inactive population could not be allocated to the industry of the head of the household because he (or she) was away from home on Census night. Such persons numbered 12,976 in 1956 or about 8 per cent. of the total economically inactive population.

## INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF NON-AFRICANS

68. In the 1956 Census the non-African people were required to state the income received in 1955 while the recipient was domiciled in the Federation. Persons who arrived in the Federation after 1st January, 1955, were required to exclude all income received prior to arrival and all income in kind was also to be excluded.

The detailed analysis of the income returns is given in Tables 53-57 on pp. 121-126. These are summarized below:—

**TABLE XVII.—NON-AFRICANS ENUMERATED IN 1956 CENSUS: BY INCOME RECEIPTS IN 1955**

Income Group	Europeans		Coloureds		Asians	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
£ Nil						
1- 99	52,289	85,868	3,288	4,547	4,999	8,095
100- 199	1,428	2,972	222	205	205	45
200- 299	1,862	3,569	202	253	631	86
300- 399	1,997	3,181	242	164	779	83
400- 499	2,664	5,562	372	57	867	45
500- 999	2,754	5,457	375	26	719	21
1,000- 1,499	24,507	9,908	670	16	1,287	30
1,500- 1,999	24,307	1,030	37	3	500	14
2,000- 2,999	7,619	201	8	—	157	4
3,000- 3,999	4,839	157	8	—	146	4
4,000- 4,999	1,392	58	1	—	48	—
5,000- 7,499	656	27	1	—	32	—
7,500- 9,999	646	23	2	1	20	—
10,000-14,999	249	5	1	—	4	—
15,000 and Over	173	6	—	—	3	1
Not Stated	106	4	—	—	6	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>129,925</b>	<b>119,208</b>	<b>5,546</b>	<b>5,309</b>	<b>10,604</b>	<b>8,477</b>

69. The large number of people recorded as having no income includes nearly all the children, most of the married women who are not in employment, all the visitors to the Federation, all the immigrants who arrived between the 31st December, 1955, and the census date of 8th May, 1956, unpaid family and religious workers and business men, farmers, etc., who made a loss in 1955. The population in the low income groups, particularly the "Under £50" and "£50 to £99" groups, is reflected by (a) persons who arrived towards the end of 1955, (b) persons who were in employment for only part of 1955 and (c) religious workers who were paid a nominal salary.

70. The following table gives the median and quartile incomes of the non-African population of the Federation.

**TABLE XVIII.—MEDIAN AND QUARTILE INCOMES OF THE NON-AFRICAN POPULATION OF THE FEDERATION: 1956 CENSUS**

Quartile	Income Level					
	Europeans		Coloured Persons		Asians	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
First	£ 751	£ 242	£ 245	£ 89	£ 263	£ 141
Second (Median)	1,029	414	409	158	433	234
Third	1,396	597	581	233	751	374

71. The quartiles are obtained by finding the values which divide the total number of incomes (excluding persons with no income or whose incomes were not stated) into four equal groups. Thus one-quarter of the incomes are at or below the first quartile, half at or below the second quartile or median, three-quarters are at or below the third quartile with the remaining quarter above the third quartile.

## HOUSING CONDITIONS OF THE NON-AFRICAN POPULATION IN THE MAIN URBAN AREAS

72. In the 1956 Census the classification of dwellings in the main urban areas was done by the enumerators. The different types of dwellings were defined as follows:—

1. *A Private House*.—A private house is a dwelling whose access to the street is by means of a garden path or steps directly on to the pavement, not shared by other dwellings and which can properly be regarded as part of the house and/or its garden. Rooms and so-called flats obviously part of a house were treated as portions of a private house and not as flats.
  2. *Flat*.—A flat is a dwelling other than a part of a private house, whose access to the street is through a stairway, passage, verandah, garden or courtyard, which is shared by other dwellings for the same purpose.
  3. *Outbuilding*.—An outbuilding is a dwelling occupied by non-Africans which was originally constructed as ancillary to, but structurally separate from, the main building for the purpose of accommodating African servants or possibly acting as a storeroom or garage.
  4. *Boarding-house*.—A boarding-house is an establishment which provides food and lodgings for an inclusive charge and which is not licensed to sell alcoholic drinks. A small boarding-house was distinguished from a private house with boarders by the number of boarders in relation to the number of persons in the owner's or proprietor's family normally living on the premises. If the number of boarders exceeded the number of persons in the owner's or proprietor's family the dwelling was classed as a boarding-house.
  5. *Hotel*.—An hotel is an establishment which provides food and lodging and which is licensed to sell alcoholic drink.
  6. *Lodging-house*.—A lodging-house is an establishment which provides accommodation but no meals. A small lodging-house was distinguished from a private house by the number of lodgers. If these exceeded the number of persons in the owner's, proprietor's or manager's family normally living on the premises, the dwelling was classed as a lodging-house.
  7. *Dwelling and Business Premises Combined*.—A dwelling and business premises combined is a dwelling where the non-African owner or employees of a business live on the business premises.
73. Full details of the housing conditions of the non-African population of the main urban areas are given in Tables 58 to 78.

### Population by Type of Dwelling

The distribution of the non-African population of the main urban areas in each territory by type of dwelling is summarized in the following two tables:—

TABLE XIX.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION BY TYPE OF DWELLING

Type of Dwelling	Main Urban Areas in			
	Southern Rhodesia	Northern Rhodesia	Nyasaland	Total Federation
Private Houses . . . . .	90,409	40,278	1,985	132,672
Flats with Kitchens . . . . .	15,110	4,368	136	19,614
Flats without Kitchens . . . . .	62,298	2,071	24	64,393
Outbuildings . . . . .	441	154	4	599
All Hotels and Boarding Houses with 10 or more Persons . . . . .	6,330	1,374	189	7,893
Boarding Houses with less than 10 Persons . . . . .	1,025	700	17	1,742
Lodging Houses with 10 or more Persons . . . . .	1,269	156	—	1,425
Lodging Houses with less than 10 Persons . . . . .	655	147	6	808
Dwelling and Business Premises Combined . . . . .	427	167	44	638
Temporary Dwellings (a) . . . . .	331	458	16	805
Other Dwellings (b) . . . . .	2,742	1,430	36	4,208
TOTAL . . . . .	181,037	51,303	2,457	234,797

(a) Tents, Caravans, Mud Huts, etc.

(b) Hospitals, Orphanages, Nursing Homes, Prisons, etc.

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE COLOURED AND ASIAN POPULATION BY TYPE OF DWELLING

Type of Dwelling	Main Urban Areas in			
	Southern Rhodesia	Northern Rhodesia	Nyasaland	Total Federation
Private Houses . . . . .	6,930	2,519	1,795	11,244
Flats with Kitchens . . . . .	661	396	472	1,529
Flats without Kitchens . . . . .	100	55	39	194
Outbuildings . . . . .	186	180	123	489
All Hotels and Boarding Houses with 10 or more Persons . . . . .	35	140	2	177
Boarding Houses with less than 10 Persons . . . . .	77	169	11	257
Lodging Houses with 10 or more Persons . . . . .	40	—	11	40
Lodging Houses with less than 10 Persons . . . . .	1,025	—	—	1,025
Dwelling and Business Premises Combined . . . . .	30	582	1,411	2,023
Temporary Dwellings (a) . . . . .	57	1	—	58
Other Dwellings (b) . . . . .	297	13	19	329
TOTAL . . . . .	9,438	4,055	3,872	17,365

(a) Tents, Caravans, Mud Huts, etc.

(b) Hospitals, Orphanages, Nursing Homes, Prisons, etc.

74. About 56 per cent. of the European population living in the main urban areas of the Federation in 1956 lived in private houses while another 36 per cent. lived in flats. The proportion of Europeans who lived in private houses in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was particularly high, being about 80 per cent. in each case. Nearly two-thirds of the Coloured and Asian populations of the main urban areas lived in private houses in 1956.

#### Relationship Between Number of Families and Number of Family Dwellings

75. For the purpose of comparing the number of families with the number of dwellings that might be regarded as suitable for family accommodation. The number of families was determined by examining the individual entries on the census forms with regard to surname, age, sex, marital status and relationship to head of household. The term "family" was confined to two or more persons of the husband and wife and/or parent and unmarried child relationships.

76. This count of families was an approximate one only. Some families have been missed because the individual members were enumerated in different households; for example, a small family consisting of a husband and wife without children would be missed if the husband was away from home on Census night. On the other hand some families were no doubt recorded as two instead of one unit; for example a father at home with one child with the mother elsewhere in the Federation with another child would have been counted as two separate families.

77. The count of the family dwellings was confined to private houses and flats with kitchens, regardless of whether or not these dwellings had families living in them.

TABLE XXI.—RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES: 1956 CENSUS

Town (Including Suburbs/Adjoining Mine Townships)	Europeans			Coloured Persons and Asians		
	Number of Family Dwellings	Number of Families	Shortage (—) or Surplus (+) of Dwellings	Number of Family Dwellings	Number of Families	Shortage (—) or Surplus (+) of Dwellings
Blantyre-Limbe . . . . .	664	606	(+) 58	415	589	(—) 174
Broken Hill . . . . .	973	959	(+) 14	59	107	(—) 48
Bulawayo . . . . .	10,148	11,410	(—) 1,262	517	699	(—) 182
Chingola . . . . .	1,086	1,182	(—) 96	(a)	(a)	(a)
Fort Victoria . . . . .	286	317	(—) 31	14	29	(—) 15
Gatooma . . . . .	390	389	(+) 1	35	48	(—) 13
Gwelo . . . . .	1,404	1,417	(—) 13	56	80	(—) 24
Kitwe . . . . .	2,290	2,424	(—) 134	53	106	(—) 53
Livingstone . . . . .	866	899	(—) 33	51	93	(—) 42
Luanshya . . . . .	1,475	1,518	(—) 43	147	240	(—) 93
Lusaka . . . . .	2,373	2,229	(+) 144	(a)	(a)	(a)
Mufulira . . . . .	1,256	1,391	(—) 135	149	257	(—) 108
Ndola . . . . .	1,717	1,731	(—) 14	27	51	(—) 24
Que Que . . . . .	448	448	—	647	647	(—) 191
Salisbury . . . . .	15,132	17,970	(—) 2,838	456	81	125
Umtali . . . . .	1,766	1,723	(+) 43	2,060	3,071	(—) 1,011
TOTAL . . . . .	42,274	46,613	(—) 4,339			

(a) Population too small for analysis.

78. Table XXI shows that, taking all the towns in the Federation together, the apparent shortage of family dwellings for the European population amounted to 10 per cent. of existing dwellings. Both absolutely and relatively the shortage was greatest in Salisbury and Bulawayo. From the above table it would appear that the relative shortage of family accommodation for the Coloured and Asian communities was far greater than for the Europeans. However, it should be noted that over one-quarter of the Asian population in the towns in 1956 lived in dwellings and business premises combined, some of which were probably suitable for family accommodation, but this type of dwelling is not included in the number of family dwellings in the above table.

#### Number of Persons per Room in Family Dwellings

79. As a further measure of the adequacy of accommodation tables 65 to 67 give an analysis of private houses and flats with kitchens by number of rooms and number of persons per dwelling. For this purpose the term "room" covers all bedrooms and living rooms but excludes kitchens, bathrooms, closets, entrance halls and passages. The proportion of the non-African population of each of the main towns living in family dwellings with a density of over 1·5 persons per room and a density of two or more persons per room is given in the following table.

TABLE XXII.—PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN PRIVATE HOUSES AND FLATS WITH KITCHENS LIVING IN CONDITIONS OF OVER 1·5 AND TWO PERSONS PER ROOM: 1956 CENSUS

Towns (Including Suburbs/Adjoining Mine Townships)	Europeans		Coloured Persons and Asians	
	Proportion of Persons in Conditions of		Proportion of Persons in Conditions of	
	Over 1·5 Persons per Room	2 or More Persons per Room	Over 1·5 Persons per Room	2 or More Persons per Room
Blantyre-Limbe . . . . .	%	%	%	%
	4·3	1·6	59·6	52·1
Broken Hill . . . . .	8·0	3·9	44·6	28·2
Bulawayo . . . . .	11·1	4·9	56·7	45·2
Chingola . . . . .	10·2	5·3	(a)	(a)
Fort Victoria . . . . .	10·8	3·5	46·2	39·8
Gatooma . . . . .	6·4	3·4	55·6	42·2
Gwelo . . . . .	7·2	2·2	54·7	45·6
Kitwe . . . . .	8·7	4·3	(a)	(a)
Livingstone . . . . .	5·0	1·6	43·2	28·1
Luanshya . . . . .	4·8	1·8	30·8	28·3
Lusaka . . . . .	6·5	3·8	47·4	28·9
Mufulira . . . . .	10·1	5·7	(a)	(a)
Ndola . . . . .	10·3	5·4	52·1	41·4
Que Que . . . . .	11·4	5·2	50·3	44·9
Salisbury . . . . .	9·9	5·4	55·7	45·6
Umtali . . . . .	11·0	5·9	67·0	29·0

(a) Population too small for analysis.

80. These figures show that there was a marked degree of overcrowding amongst the Coloured and Asian communities in all towns.

#### Terms of Occupancy

81. Details of the terms of occupancy of non-African households in private houses are given in Tables 68 to 70. These tables are summarized below:

TABLE XXIII.—DISTRIBUTION OF NON-AFRICAN HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE HOUSES BY TERMS OF OCCUPANCY: 1956 CENSUS

Town (Including Suburbs/ Adjoining Mine Townships)	Proportion of Households with the Following Terms of Occupancy							
	Europeans				Coloured Persons and Asians			
	Owner Occupied	Rented Unfurnished	(a) Other	Total	Owner Occupied	Rented Unfurnished	(a) Other	Total
Blantyre-Limbe	%	%	%	100	%	%	%	100
Broken Hill	7	73	20	100	83	10	7	100
Bulawayo	54	40	6	100	55	39	6	100
Chingola	5	10	85	100	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Fort Victoria	38	53	9	100	29	50	21	100
Gatooma	32	60	8	100	21	64	15	100
Gwelo	33	61	6	100	20	65	15	100
Kitwe	8	10	82	100	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Livingstone	14	48	38	100	69	23	8	100
Luanshya	6	15	79	100	67	19	14	100
Lusaka	25	24	51	100	46	33	21	100
Mufulira	4	14	82	100	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Ndola	28	41	31	100	51	43	6	100
Que Que	33	57	10	100	39	39	22	100
Salisbury	63	29	8	100	28	63	9	100
Umtali	46	48	6	100	72	20	8	100

(a) Mainly rented furnished or partly furnished.  
(b) Population too small for analysis.

82. This table illustrates the difference in the terms of occupancy of private houses in the two Rhodesias. If the main towns of Southern Rhodesia are taken together it is found that in 1956 56 per cent. of the European private houses were owner-occupied, 37 per cent. were rented unfurnished and 7 per cent. were occupied free of rent, rented furnished or not stated. In contrast to these figures, if the main towns of Northern Rhodesia are taken together, 13 per cent. of European private houses were owner-occupied in 1956, 26 per cent. were rented unfurnished and 61 per cent. were occupied free of rent, rented furnished or not stated.

#### Rents Paid for Unfurnished Private Houses

83. Tables 71 to 75 give details of the monthly rent and rents paid by non-African households in rented unfurnished private houses and flats with kitchens by area\* and number of rooms occupied. In the table which follows the quartile rents are given for rented unfurnished four and five roomed private houses occupied by Europeans in the main urban areas in 1956.

TABLE XXIV.—QUARTILE MONTHLY RENT AND RATES PAID FOR RENTED UNFURNISHED PRIVATE HOUSES OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS: 1956 CENSUS

Town (Including Suburbs/ Adjoining Mine Townships)	Four Roomed Houses			Five Roomed Houses					
	Lower Quartile Rent		Median Rent	Upper Quartile Rent	Lower Quartile Rent		Median Rent	Upper Quartile Rent	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Blantyre-Limbe	10	10	0	16	0	0	24	10	0
Broken Hill	1	18	0	8	2	0	8	16	0
Bulawayo	8	16	0	10	12	0	15	7	0
Fort Victoria	9	5	0	11	10	0	19	0	0
Gatooma	8	0	0	11	0	0	14	13	0
Gwelo	9	5	0	10	13	0	13	16	0
Kitwe	3	17	0	7	8	0	16	0	0
Livingstone	8	8	0	9	10	0	15	10	0
Luanshya	3	0	0	4	11	0	9	11	0
Lusaka	10	2	0	15	13	0	25	3	0
Ndola	8	1	0	8	16	0	19	0	0
Que Que	8	3	0	11	2	0	13	13	0
Umtali	9	13	0	10	13	0	15	16	0
Salisbury	9	9	0	13	11	0	20	3	0
				13	6	0	20	15	0
							29	0	0

84. The lower quartile is the level below which a quarter of the rents occur, the median is the level below and above which half the rents occur and the upper quartile is the level above which lie the upper quarter of the rents. In comparing these rents it should be kept in mind that no account has been taken of the age structure and ownership of the dwellings.

85. Many of the houses with rents below the median level have rooms below average in size, are of a semi-permanent nature, or are owned by large employers who let them to their own employees. The rents of the more typical privately owned brick houses are usually above the medians given in the preceding table.

#### COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF AFRICAN EMPLOYEES

86. In completing their 1956 Census return employers were required to give details of the countries of origin of their African employees. The analysis of these particulars is given in Tables 78-80. The following is a summary of the African employees by territory of employment and country of origin.

\* Confined to urban centres where there were more than fifty houses or flats rented unfurnished.

TABLE XXV.—AFRICAN EMPLOYEES BY TERRITORY OF EMPLOYMENT AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: 1956 CENSUS

Country of Origin	Territory in Which Employed			
	Southern Rhodesia	Northern Rhodesia	Nyasaland	Total Federation
Southern Rhodesia	300,178	2,161	118	302,457
Northern Rhodesia	42,253	217,776	402	260,431
Nyasaland	132,643	20,749	155,376	308,768
TOTAL FEDERAL ORIGIN	475,074	240,686	155,896	871,656
Angola	2,611	5,840	—	8,451
Bechuanaland	1,755	134	1	1,890
Belgian Congo	124	4,165	2	4,291
Mozambique	122,607	3,323	7,674	133,604
Tanganyika	2,966	7,898	52	10,916
Other Territories	1,049	408	20	1,477
Not Specified	3,767	678	613	5,058
TOTAL NON-FEDERAL ORIGIN	134,879	22,446	8,362	165,687
GRAND TOTAL	609,953	263,132	164,258	1,037,343

87. In 1956 the Federation provided employment to 166,000 Africans from neighbouring territories. Most of these were from Mozambique and they were mainly employed in Southern Rhodesia which also provided employment to large numbers from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

88. The Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia Africans employed in Southern Rhodesia were divided into the two categories "migrant workers" and "other workers". The "migrant workers" are those who are required to return home after two years in terms of a tri-partite labour agreement between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and in terms of the Southern Rhodesia Migrant Workers Act of 1949. The "other workers" comprise two groups; first, persons who have remained in Southern Rhodesia continuously since the tri-partite agreement and the Southern Rhodesia Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1949; and secondly, adult males who entered Southern Rhodesia and are not required to return home after two years because they brought dependants with them.

89. Of the 42,253 Northern Rhodesia Africans working as employees in 1956, 20,851 or 49 per cent. were "migrant workers". Of the 132,502 Nyasaland Africans 85,822 or 65 per cent. were "migrant workers".

#### REMUNERATION OF PRIVATE DOMESTIC AFRICAN SERVANTS

Table 81 which gives details of the remuneration of private domestic African servants, including those on farms, is summarized below:—

TABLE XXVI.—REMUNERATION OF PRIVATE DOMESTIC AFRICAN SERVANTS: 1956 CENSUS

Town (Including Suburbs Adjoining Mine Townships)	Average Monthly Cash Wages	Food		Percentage Supplied With Quarters	Other Items (a)	
		Percentage Supplied With Food	Average Monthly Cost per Head		Percentage Supplied With Other Items	Average Monthly Cost per Head
<i>Southern Rhodesia:</i>						
Salisbury	£ s. d.	%	£ s. d.	%	%	s. d.
Bulawayo	3 6 7	91.9	1 17 1	94.5	80.3	8 6
Umtali	3 8 7	91.2	1 19 6	91.8	74.1	7 10
Gwelo	3 0 5	90.6	1 12 2	96.8	73.8	7 7
Que Que	2 18 3	88.3	1 13 0	94.2	76.5	8 5
Gatooma	3 7 8	81.9	1 11 7	96.6	60.1	7 10
Fort Victoria	2 15 11	85.3	1 9 8	92.4	62.1	7 0
Remainder of Southern Rhodesia	2 14 4	88.5	1 9 8	88.5	36.4	8 9
TOTAL SOUTHERN RHODESIA	3 5 9	90.1	1 14 6	91.8	62.4	7 9
<i>Northern Rhodesia:</i>						
Bancroft	4 16 10	37.2	1 6 9	83.6	15.6	7 11
Broken Hill	4 0 2	26.9	1 2 2	85.4	26.4	8 2
Chingola	4 0 8	33.6	1 4 3	86.7	22.8	5 11
Kitwe	4 17 7	42.4	1			

90. The most notable points brought out by this table are the marked differences between the territories in the average wages of private domestic servants and in the proportions supplied with food.

91. In 1956 the highest average cash wages were found in Northern Rhodesia in the Copperbelt towns and Lusaka. In Southern Rhodesia the highest average cash wage was paid in Bulawayo and the lowest in Umtali. Wages in Nyasaland were well below those in the Rhodesias, and, except for Umtali, wages in the main urban areas were higher than in the rural areas in each of the territories.

92. Although the average cash wage in Northern Rhodesia was well above that in Southern Rhodesia, against this must be set the value of food provided and the relative proportions supplied with food. In Southern Rhodesia 90 per cent. of private domestic servants were supplied with food at an average monthly cost of £1 14s. 6d. in contrast to Northern Rhodesia where only 41 per cent. were supplied with food at an average cost of £1 2s. 6d. per month. In Southern Rhodesia there was also a much larger proportion receiving "Other Items". If these factors are taken into account the average total earnings of domestic servants is higher in Southern Rhodesia than in Northern Rhodesia. In Nyasaland the relatively very low level of cash wages was not offset by a high value of food and other items.

93. In all three territories most servants were supplied with quarters, the proportion being slightly higher in Southern Rhodesia (92 per cent.) than in the other two territories (86 per cent.).

#### PARENTAGE OF THE COLOURED POPULATION

94. Table 82 shows the parentage of the Coloured population in 1956. There were 10,855 Coloured persons in the Federation in 1956 and of these 6,134 (56 per cent.) had parents who were both of mixed race. In Southern Rhodesia, the territory with the largest Coloured population, the proportion was 60 per cent., in Northern Rhodesia it was 50 per cent. and in Nyasaland 40 per cent.

95. The following table, which shows the parentage of Coloured children under 5 years of age, indicates the extent of miscegenation in the Federation between 1951 and 1956:—

TABLE XXVII.—COLOURED CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE BY RACE OF PARENTS:  
1956 CENSUS

Race of Father	Race of Mother					
	White	Coloured	Asian	African	Not Stated	Total
White	—	142	2	49	—	193
Coloured	5	1,610	36	201	15	1,867
Asian	—	92	—	18	—	111
African	—	24	—	—	—	27
Not stated	—	31	—	—	9	40
Total	9	1,899	38	268	24	2,238

96. These figures show that of the 2,238 children aged under 5 at the time of the Census, the race of both the father and the mother was recorded in 2,183 cases. In 573 or 26 per cent. of these cases, one or both of the parents were not themselves Coloured persons.

TABLE 1A.—DETAILED GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF NON-AFRICAN POPULATION AND OF AFRICAN EMPLOYEES  
IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA: 1951 AND 1956 CENSUSES

Districts and Towns	1956 Census					
	Coloured Persons			Africans		
	Males	Females	European	Males	Females	Employees
Bulawayo	17	11	—	400	18	—
Bulawayo Township	770	609	—	8,119	821	16
Shaboni Township and Mine	•	•	*	*	1	—
Vanguard Mine Township	233	186	55	4,189	291	36
Remainder of District	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total	1,029	806	58	15	10	52
	69	56	7	4	—	21
						12
						11,634
						512
						22
						196
						449
						9
						283
						4,492
						—
						—
						3,296
						141
						—
						974
						21