

A newsletter from East View highlighting census data from around the world

EXPLORE ZAMBIA WITH INTERDISCIPLINARY RESOURCES FROM EAST VIEW

Zambia, with its history spanning ancient Bantu migrations, colonial rule, and modern nation-building, offers an invaluable lens for African studies. Formerly known as Northern Rhodesia, it was inhabited for millennia by diverse Bantu-speaking peoples before coming under British colonial control in the late 19th century. The country gained independence in 1964 and adopted the name Zambia after the Zambezi River. Zambia became a leading voice in African liberation struggles and a host for movements opposing white minority regimes in southern Africa. After a period of one-party rule and socialist-inspired policies, a multiparty democracy was introduced in the 1990s. Since then, Zambia has experienced peaceful transfers of power and became one of the most politically stable countries in the region. However, its heavy dependence on copper exports makes Zambia vulnerable to pressures common to post-colonial economies.

East View's unique Zambia Essentials bundle is designed to underscore the country's importance for scholars of African history, politics, and development.

The **East View Essentials: Zambia Growth and Development** bundle brings together rich archival and contemporary content in three primary resource categories: census publications, newspapers, and maps.

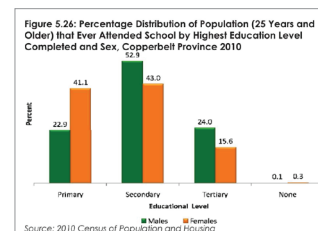
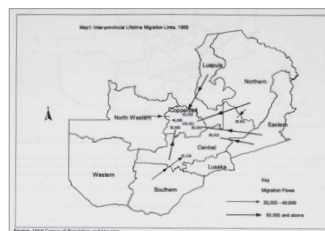
Census Data

Zambian census publications from 1931 to 2022 offer statistical and historical data on the rapid rise of population from 3.5 million in 1964 to over 21 million today. Scholars can trace the rise of fertility rates and the rebound of life expectancy post-HIV/AIDS crisis in official census documents. The acceleration of urbanization, especially in Lusaka and the Copperbelt, are captured in provincial census reports.

Table 1.6: HIV Prevalence Among Men and Women Aged 15-49 Years by Province

Province	Men	Percent Positive Women	Total	Number Tested
Central	13.4	16.8	15.3	306
Copperbelt	17.3	22.1	19.9	775
Eastern	11.0	16.1	13.7	471
Luapula	8.6	13.3	11.2	299
Lusaka	18.7	25.0	22.0	559
Northern	6.2	10.0	8.3	517
North-Western	9.5	8.8	9.2	166
Southern	14.6	20.2	17.6	408
Western	8.3	16.9	13.1	306
Zambia	12.9	17.8	15.6	3,807

Source: CSO, Clobi and ORC Macro: 2001/2002 ZDHS, February 2003, Page 236



Left: Zambia, 2000. Analytical Reports. v01. Central Province, p.4. Middle: Zambia, 2000. Census Results. Migration, Urbanization, p.18. Right: Zambia, 2010. Analytical Census Report. Copperbelt Province, p. 30.

Newspapers

Specialty mining newspapers, *Roan Antelope* and *Mining Mirror* offer a unique lens for studying Zambia's post-independence economic development – covering the lead up to and aftermath of President Kaunda's nationalization of the copper industry in 1969. This event redefined Zambia's economy and its relationship with foreign capital. Though their audience was narrow, geared towards a readership that worked in the mining industry, these newspapers may now function as a case study of common themes in modern Zambian history, including decolonization, state-building, and control of the media in a single-party state.



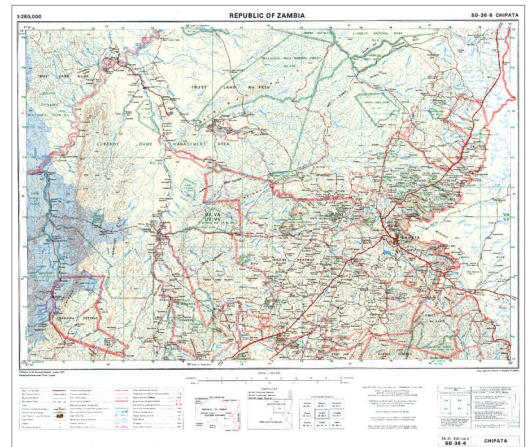
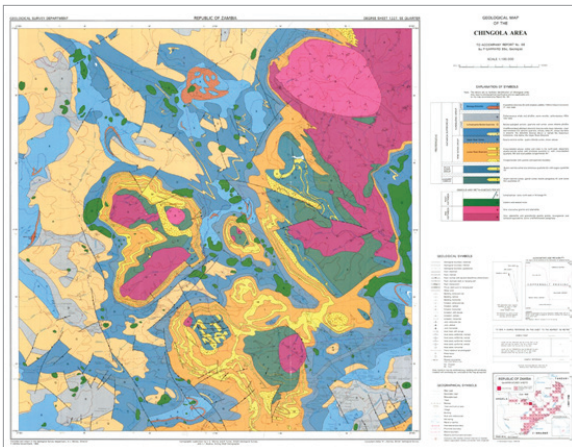
Roan Antelope, January 2, 1970.



Mining Mirror, June 26, 1973.

Mapping

Also included in the bundle is the official geological map series of Zambia at 1:100,000 scale, produced by the Geological Survey of Zambia. Each sheet combines detailed geological mapping with explanatory notes describing stratigraphy, structure, and rock composition. Coverage is not yet nationwide, but the series represents the most complete and authoritative geological mapping currently available for Zambia. In addition, the bundle includes the 1:250,000 scale topographic map series of Zambia, which provides full country coverage.



Left: Zambia 1:100,000 scale geological mapping, sheet 1227SE, Geological Map Of The Chingola Area 1:100,000 (1994). Middle: Zambia 1:100,000 scale geological mapping explanatory note, Report No. 58, Geology of the Chipembi area, Explanation of Degree Sheet 1438, SE Quarter (1995). Right: Zambia 1:250,000 scale topographic mapping, sheet SD-36-6, Chipata (1997).

Zambia's reliance on copper illustrates both the promises and perils of resource dependence in postcolonial Africa. Understanding this complex economic and social history requires access to diverse primary sources and geographic data. East View's exclusive Zambia bundle offers researchers an unparalleled access to Zambian history and geography. With enhanced research tools, full-image, full-text digital content, Global Census Archive, Global Press Archive, and Global Geography Library advance research opportunities in African studies.



The East View **Global Census Archive**® (GCA) is an innovative program to collect official data and publications issued by the national census authorities of more than 200 countries, from the early 19th century to the present day, providing a key resource for scholars and analysts to find current and historical census data to support critical research into our changing world. GCA provides a single platform experience to explore the world's census publications: all countries and regions, the complete depth of published census materials, including original census publications in e-book form, as well as modern tabular data in Excel format and GIS files for advanced users.