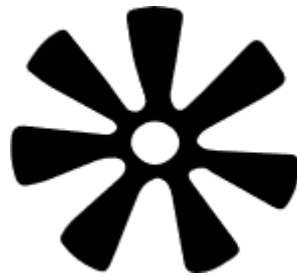


Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

Zambia

Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Zambia was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – 28 February 2021) in Leiden, and elsewhere, see www.africaknows.eu.



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl

Highlights

- 1 Zambia's population increased from 3.1 million in 1960, via 8.0 million in 1990 to 18.4 million in 2020.
- 2 The adult literacy rate is 87% (91% for men and 83% for women). Mean years of schooling for adults increased from 4.7 years in 1990 to 7.1 years in 2018.
- 3 The education index, an element of the human development index, has increased from .365 in 1990 to .572 in 2018 and it did so consistently and in all regions of the country.
- 4 Net primary school enrolment is 83%; current secondary school enrolment is unknown. The expected years of schooling for children has improved from 7.5 years in 1990, to 12.1 years in 2018.
- 5 Regional inequality of education was high in 1990, but diminished considerably towards 2018. Lusaka always had the best position (for expected years of schooling this position was taken over by the Copperbelt Region in 2018). Eastern Region always had the worst position.
- 6 Gross tertiary enrolment was 4.1% in 2012. Currently there are ca 60,000 students in Zambia's higher education institutions, and 5,000 Zambian students study abroad.
- 7 At Independence in 1964 there were only two (private) tertiary knowledge institutions. The (public) University of Zambia started in 1965. The number of private institutions rapidly increased from 1986 onwards. Currently there are 7 public tertiary knowledge institutions and 63 private ones. Lusaka very much dominates the higher education landscape, particularly for private institutions (60% of those are located in the capital city). Three regions do not yet have any tertiary knowledge institution: Northern, Luapula, and Northwestern Regions.

8 We listed eight think tanks in the country and ten museums.

Part 1: The Story

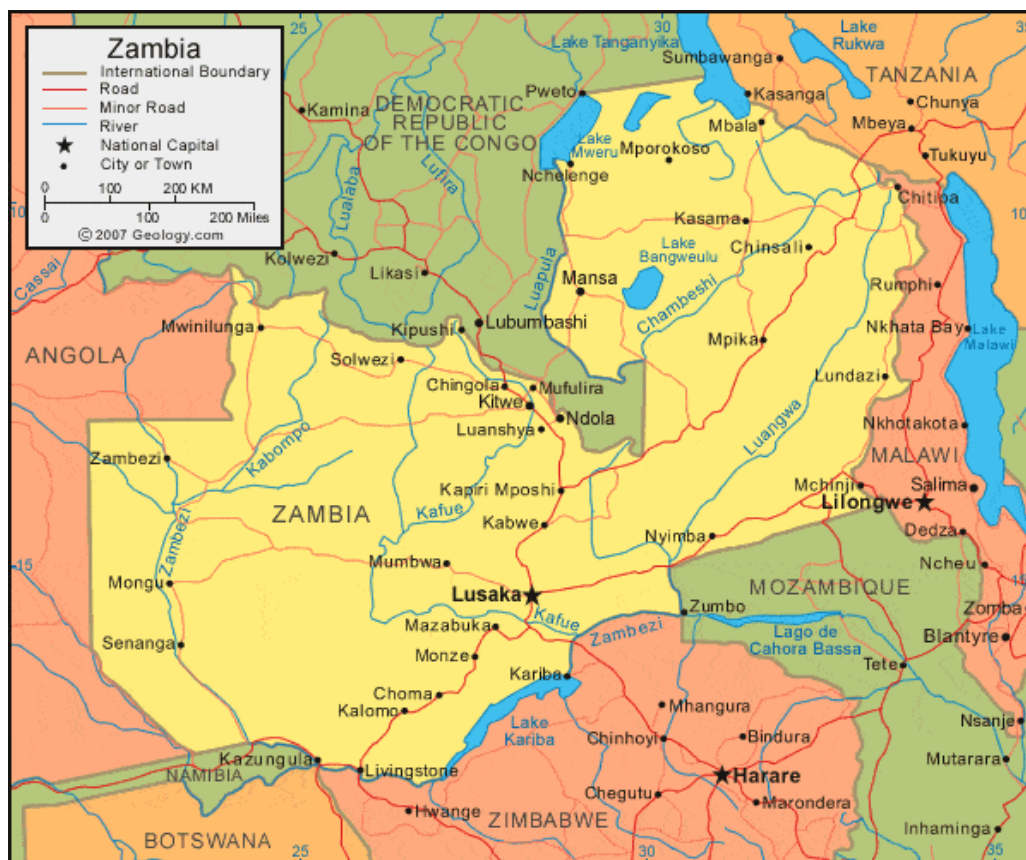
Zambia's demographic and education development

The Republic of Zambia is located in the south of Africa, bordered by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia and Angola.

Zambia was a British colony from 1895 onwards under the name of Northern Rhodesia. The country became independent in 1964 as Zambia.

Zambia's population increased from 3.1 million in 1960 to 18.4 million in mid-2020. In 1960, only 18% of the Zambian population lived in cities (only 552,492 people), while the urban population has increased to 45% or 8,3 million. Zambia's largest city is Lusaka, but there are also many cities in the Copperbelt (Ndola, Kitwe, and others).

Zambia's life expectancy increased from 46 years for males and 49 years for females in 1960 to 62 years for males and 68 years for females currently. The median age first decreased from 17 years in 1960 to 16 years in 1985. Since then, it started to increase and is presently 18 years. In 1960 an average woman gave birth to 7 live-born children, which increased to 7.4 in 1975. Since then, the fertility rate is decreasing and currently an average woman gives birth to 4.7 live-born children¹.



1 <https://www.worldometers.info/demographics/zambia-demographics/>

Source: geology.com



Zambia: current regions²

Literacy and enrolment

UNESCO assessed 87% of the Zambian adult population as being literate in 2018 (men 91% and women 83%). Of the youth (15-24 years old) 133,000 males and 152,000 females were regarded as illiterate in 2018. For the adult population as a whole these figures are 0.4 million for males and 0.8 million for females.

Zambia's population of primary school age children (7-13 years) is about 3.5 million children³. Education is compulsory from age 7 to age 13 (7 years). Currently, 83% (2017) of the primary school age group attend primary school (net enrolment). Children with the age to attend secondary school (14-18) are 2.1 million. There is no current information to be found about children attending secondary school. In 1995 this was 20%⁴. Finally, 1.5 million people are in the age category to attend tertiary education (people between 19 and 23). Gross enrolment rates for tertiary education was 4.1% in 2012 with females at 3.5%, and

²

https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/proxy/WdbeYwdWVGrQDatpJ1fh_f_eCY4kbO8KDxbvxX80x42Fr4MKhux5r2aldBiTk4QzVxLNKA23C8v8mEP0K2Z1IXVyXrEO9W6lGfKCUUblZtInt6wViG7FuuTb8FE5W8k4vh85Hs8ZY_WTY-zlYxbVmQ

³ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/zm>

⁴ <https://tradingeconomics.com/zambia/school-enrollment-secondary-percent-gross-wb-data.html>

males at 4.6%. This means that there are 60,000 students in Zambia's higher education institutions. In 2018 there were ca 5,000 Zambian students studying abroad⁵.

Regional differentiation of education results in Zambia, 1990-2018

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>) provides data for the period between 1990 and 2018, and uses nine regions. Between 1990 and 2018 the population of Zambia as a whole has increased very fast, with 216%, but regional differences are considerable: from 303% in North-Western Region, near Angola and the DRC to 165% in the Copperbelt.

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of education, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools.

We present the data for the years 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). See tables 1-4 in part 2.

Education index

The education index is an element of the human development index. Zambia shows consistent growth between 1990 and 2018, from .365 to .572, and that growth is consistent everywhere. The best region is Lusaka, the capital city, with the exception of 2010 when it was the Copperbelt (but Lusaka in second position). The worst region was and is Eastern Region, but that region showed the fastest progress. Copperbelt and Central Regions showed the slowest progress. Regional inequality was high in 1990, but has steadily decreased.

Mean years of Schooling for Adults

According to UNESCO, 'Mean Years of Schooling' is an indicator about the "average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades"⁶. In Zambia the situation improved consistently everywhere and for the country as a whole it increased from 4.7 years in 1990 to 7.1 years in 2018. Lusaka always had the best position, and Eastern Region always the worst. But Lusaka experienced the slowest growth, while North-Western the fastest. Regional inequality diminished from relatively high levels in 1990 to modest levels currently.

Expected Years of Schooling for Children

⁵ <https://tradingeconomics.com/zambia/total-outbound-internationally-mobile-tertiary-students-studying-abroad-all-countries-both-sexes-number-wb-data.html#:~:text=Countries%2C%20Both%20Sexes-,Total%20outbound%20internationally%20mobile%20tertiary%20students%20studying%20abroad%2C%20all%20countries,compiled%20from%20officially%20recognized%20sources.>

⁶ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/mean-years-schooling>

UNDP defines the ‘expected years of schooling’ as the: “Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child’s life”⁷. Also this indicator shows steady progress everywhere (although with stagnation in Central Region between 2010 and 2018), with national figures growing from 7.5 years in 1990 to 12.1 years in 2018, high for African standards. The best region was Lusaka, but that position has been taken over by the Copperbelt in 2018. The worst region always was (again) Eastern Region, but that region experienced the fastest improvements. Central Region experienced the slowest improvements between 1990 and 2018. Regional inequality has rapidly diminished.

Zambia’s tertiary knowledge development

Zambia currently has 70 universities or other tertiary institutions. There are 7 public ones and 63 private ones, a few of them with a religious background. University education only started in 1965. The number of private tertiary institutions started to grow from 1986 onwards and soon there were many more private institutions than public ones. Currently they far outnumber the public universities (but not in terms of numbers of students). There are also some think tanks (all in Lusaka) and museums in Zambia (more spread out in the country). The 4icu ranking of African universities lists the Copperbelt University and the University of Zambia in Lusaka among the 200 top universities of Africa. See tables 5-7 in part 2.

Historically the development of the number of universities is as given in the following table.

Zambia’s universities and other tertiary institutions 1960 – 2020

Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	Year unknown
Public	0	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	7	0
Private	1	2	2	5	6	10	16	24	35	48	15
Total	1	4	5	8	9	13	19	28	40	55	15

Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/zm/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); and the websites of the institutions, if available.

Public and private universities in Zambia



(Public) University of Zambia⁸

⁷ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/expected-years-schooling-children-years>

⁸ <https://www.unza.zm/>



(Public) Copperbelt University⁹



(Private) Information and Communications University¹⁰

Three of the seven locations of public tertiary knowledge institutions can be found in the Lusaka Region, and 60% of the 67 locations of the private institutions. Per million inhabitants Lusaka Region leads by far, followed by Southern Region (Livingstone), and the Copperbelt Region (various locations). Three regions do not have a single tertiary knowledge institution yet: Luapula, North-Western and Northern Regions, with a total population of 5 million people together.

Think tanks and other knowledge institutions in Zambia

⁹ <https://thebestofzambia.com/orgs/copperbelt-university>

¹⁰

<https://www.facebook.com/1947283688890625/photos/a.2234493633502961/2332287933723530/?type=3&theater>

According to the 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report, there are 14 think tanks or research institutes in Zambia, outside the university system, but only for six of them further details have been given. See table 8 in part 2 for a list of eight think tanks and other knowledge institutions. UNESCO does not give data about the numbers and type of employment of employed researchers in Zambia.¹¹


Museums in Zambia

Most museums in Zambia are historical cultural museums, and with locations in various parts of the country. We listed ten of them in table 9 in part 2.

¹¹ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/zm?theme=science-technology-and-innovation>

Part 2 : The Data

Map and table 1: Zambia: Regions and population 1990 and 2018

Map	Region / Région	Population x 1000		'18/'90
		1990	2018	
	Central	720	1550	2.15
	Copperbelt	1500	2470	1.65
	Eastern	1130	2270	2.01
	Luapula	700	1490	2.13
	Lusaka	1240	2920	2.35
	North-Western	310	940	3.03
	Northern	970	2490	2.57
	Southern	870	2100	2.41
	Western	610	1140	1.87
	Total Zambia		8040	17400

Source: <https://globaldatalab.org> 4.0

Map: <http://www.zambiausachamber.org/opportunities-by-province.html> . In 2011 Northern Region was split into Northern and Muchinga Regions.

Table 2: Zambia: Education index 1990-2018¹²

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Central	380	491	515	541	1.42
Copperbelt	458	575	623	650	1.42
Eastern	241	347	429	458	1.90
Luapula	314	386	476	502	1.60
Lusaka	464	577	619	678	1.46
North-Western	324	456	494	590	1.82
Northern	324	434	475	520	1.60
Southern	350	445	536	593	1.69
Western	313	371	440	519	1.66
Total	365	468	526	572	1.57
Inequality	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	

Table 3: Zambia, Regional data for 'mean years of schooling for adults'

¹² The HDI data, and its components go from 0 (worst level) to 1 (best level). We present the figures x 1000. The inequality figure is the highest value divided by the lowest value in a particular year.

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Central	4.9	6.1	6.3	7.0	1.43
Copperbelt	6.1	7.8	8.5	8.7	1.43
Eastern	3.0	4.0	4.7	5.2	1.73
Luapula	3.8	4.8	5.6	6.1	1.61
Lusaka	6.6	8.0	8.7	8.9	1.35
North-Western	3.5	4.4	5.4	6.8	1.94
Northern	4.0	5.2	5.5	5.8	1.45
Southern	4.5	5.6	6.7	7.3	1.62
Western	3.5	4.2	4.9	5.7	1.63
Total	4.7	5.9	6.6	7.1	1.51
Inequality	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	

Table 4: Zambia, Regional data for 'expected years of schooling for children'

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Central	7.9	10.4	11.0	11.0	1.39
Copperbelt	9.2	11.3	12.3	13.0	1.41
Eastern	5.1	7.6	9.8	10.3	2.02
Luapula	6.7	8.2	10.4	10.7	1.60
Lusaka	8.7	11.1	11.9	13.7	1.57
North-Western	7.5	11.1	11.4	13.1	1.75
Northern	6.9	9.4	10.5	11.8	1.71
Southern	7.2	9.3	11.2	12.6	1.75
Western	7.1	8.3	10.0	11.8	1.66
Total	7.5	9.8	11.0	12.1	1.61
Inequality	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	

Table 5: Public universities in Zambia

University	Year of establishment	Location
University of Zambia (https://www.unza.zm/) (4icu rank : 1 in Zambia , 73 in Africa (top 200 list) and 4257 worldwide)	1965	Lusaka
Kwame Nkrumah University (https://www.nkrumah.edu.zm/home/index.php) (4icu rank: 9 in Zambia and 10263 worldwide)	1967	Kabwe
Mukuba University (https://www.mukuba.edu.zm/) (4icu rank: 16 in Zambia and 11810 worldwide)	1974	Kitwe
Mulungushi University (https://www.mu.ac.zm/) (4icu rank: 5 in Zambia and 8115 worldwide)	2008	Kabwe
Chalimbana University (https://www.chau.ac.zm/) (4icu rank: 34 in Zambia and 13110 worldwide)	2013	Lusaka
King Lewanika University	>2016	Mongu, Western Province
Levy Mwanawasa Medical University (http://www.lmmu.ac.zm/)	2018	Lusaka

Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/zm/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); and the websites of the institutions, if available.

Table 6: Private Universities in Zambia

University and its website; and 4ICU rank if given	Year of establishment	Location	Religious affiliation
Justo Mwale University (https://justomwale.net/) (4icu rank: 17 in Zambia and 11946 worldwide); connected to the Reformed Church in Zambia	1951	Lusaka	Yes
National Institute of Public Administration (Africa) (http://www.nipa.ac.zm/)	1963	Lusaka	No
Evangelical University (4icu rank: 23 in Zambia and 12547 worldwide)	1986	Ndola	Yes
St. Bonaventure University	1988	Lusaka	Yes
Zambia Centre for Accountancy Studies (https://www.zcas.ac.zm/)	1989	Lusaka	No
Mansfield University (https://www.mansfielduniversitylusaka.com/)	1992	Lusaka	No
Paglory University	1996	Kabwe	No
Information and Communications University (http://www.icuzambia.net/) (4icu rank: 3 in Zambia and 7250 worldwide)	1997	Lusaka	No
Victoria Falls University of Technology (4icu rank: 18 in Zambia and 12011 worldwide)	1999	Livingstone	No
Kenneth Kaunda Metropolitan University (https://kkmu.ac.zm/) (4icu rank: 35 in Zambia and 13157 worldwide)	1999	Lusaka	No
Zambian Open University (http://zaou.ac.zm/)	2002	Lusaka	No
Northrise University (https://www.northriseuniversity.com/) (4icu rank: 11 in Zambia and 10914 worldwide)	2003	Ndola	No
Rusangu University (Founded 2003 as Zambian Adventist University, Acquired present title 2011) (http://ru.edu.zm/) (4icu rank: 8 in Zambia and 9825 worldwide)	2003	Monze	Yes
Cavendish University Zambia (http://www.cavendish.ac.uk/partnership/cavendish-university-zambia/) (4icu rank: 10 in Zambia and 10268 worldwide)	2004	Lusaka	No
Mosa University	2004	Chibombo	No
Copperstone University (4icu rank: 30 in Zambia and 12969 worldwide)	2004	Kitwe	No
University of Lusaka (Founded 1999 as Institute of	2007	Lusaka	No

Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Zambia

Corporate Training and Applied Research (ICTAR), which is now a faculty in the University of Lusaka. Acquired present status 2007. ((4icu rank : 4 in Zambia and 7778 worldwide)			
DMI Saint Eugene University (https://www.dmiseu.edu.zm/) (4icu rank: 7 in Zambia and 9623 worldwide)	2007	Lusaka	Yes
Lusaka Apex Medical University (http://www.lamu.edu.zm/)	2008	Lusaka	No
University of Africa (https://www.keystoneuoa.com/)	2008	Lusaka	No
Zambia Catholic University (https://www.zcuniversity.edu.zm/) (4icu rank : 14 in Zambia and 11634 worldwide)	2008	Kalulushi	Yes
Lusaka Apex Medical University	2008	Lusaka	No
Africa Christian University (4icu rank: 12 and 11447 worldwide)	2008	Lusaka	Yes
City University of Science and Technology (4icu rank: 31 in Zambia and 13007 worldwide)	2008	Lusaka	No
Eden University (http://www.edenuniversity.net/) (4icu rank: 19 in Zambia and 12086 worldwide)	2010	Lusaka	No
Gideon Robert University (https://www.gideonrobertuniversity.com/) (4icu rank: 21 in Zambia and 12337 worldwide)	2010	Lusaka	No
Texila American University Zambia (https://zm.tauedu.org/) (4icu rank: 13 in Zambia and 11511 worldwide)	2010	Lusaka	No
Chreso University (http://www.chresouniversity.edu.zm/) (4icu rank: 38 in Zambia and 13200 worldwide)	2010	Lusaka	No
Livingstone International University for Tourism Excellence & Business Management (4icu rank: 15 in Zambia and 11751 worldwide)	2010	Lusaka	No
The University of Barotseland (4icu rank: 25 in Zambia and 12702 worldwide)	2012	Mongu	No
The United Church of Zambia University (4icu rank: 28 in Zambia and 12875 worldwide) (http://uczuniversity.org/)	2013	Kitwe, Mindolo	Yes
Sylva University (4icu rank: 26 in Zambia and 12775 worldwide)	2014	Lusaka	No
University of the Foundation for Cross-cultural Education (Founded in 1999. Acquired university status in 2014.) (https://sites.google.com/fce.org.za/fceunicol/)	2014	Luanshya	No
Oak University (https://www.oakuniversity.net/) (4icu rank: 36 in Zambia and 13172 worldwide)	2014	Lusaka	No
Twin Palm Leadership University (4icu rank: 33 in Zambia and 13060 worldwide) (http://tplu.org/)	2014	Chikankata	Yes

Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Zambia

Southern University	2016	Livingstone	No
Africa Research University	2016	Lusaka	No
Ambassador International University	2016	Chongwe	No
ZCAS University (https://zcas.ac.zm/zcas-university/) (4icu rank: 6 in Zambia and 9362 worldwide)	2016	Lusaka	No
Trinity University, Zambia (4icu rank: 24 in Zambia and 12635 worldwide) (http://trinityuniversity.edu.zm/)	2016	Lusaka	Yes
University of East and Southern Africa (4icu rank: 22 in Zambia and 12524 worldwide)	2017	Lusaka	No
South Valley University (4icu rank: 39 in Zambia and 13224 worldwide) (http://www.southvalleyuniversity.com/)	2017	Chikankata near Mazabuka	No
Brook Besor University	2018	Lusaka	No
Blessing University of Excellence	2018	Lusaka	No
Bethel University, Zambia	2018	Mongu	No
Sunningdale University (4icu rank: 29 in Zambia and 12921 worldwide) (https://sunningdaleuniversity.ac.zm/)	2018	Lusaka	No
Greenlight University (https://www.gluniversity.org/)	2018?	Lusaka	Yes
Rockview University (http://www.rockview.edu.zm/) (4icu rank: 32 in Zambia and 13009 worldwide)	2019?	Lusaka	No
Supershine University (4icu rank: 20 in Zambia and 12330 worldwide) (https://www.supershineuniversity.net/)		Lusaka	No
Zambian Christian University (4icu rank: 27 in Zambia and 12819 worldwide)(https://www.zambiancu.org/)		Choma, Macha and Sikalongo	Yes
Southern Acacia University (4icu rank: 37 in Zambia and 13197 worldwide)		Lusaka	No
John David University		Choma	No
Zambian Royal Medical University		Lusaka	No
The Eastern University		Chipata	No
Trans-Africa Christian University		Kitwe	Yes
Harvest University		Lusaka	No
Citizen University Zambia (4icu rank: 40 in Zambia and		Lusaka/	No

13274 worldwide)		Chingola	
West East University		Kitwe Nkana	No
Mount Summit Stone University of Science and Technology		Livingstone	No
Kopaline University		Lusaka	No
Greenland Technical University		Livingstone	No
Ballsbridge University, Zues Campus, Zambia		Lusaka	No

Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/zm/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); and the websites of the institutions, if available.

Table 7: Regional distribution of the locations of Zambia's tertiary knowledge institutions

Region	Public	Private	Total	Numbers per million inhabitants
Central (Kabwe, Chibombo)	2	2	4	2.6
Copperbelt (Kitwe, Ndola, Kalulushi, Mindolo, Luanshya, Chingola)	1	11	12	4.9
Eastern (Chipata)	0	1	1	0.4
Luapula	0	0	0	0.0
Lusaka (Lusaka, Chongwe)	3	40	43	14.7
North-Western	0	0	0	0.0
Northern	0	0	0	0.0
Southern (Livingstone, Monze, Chikankata, Choma, Macha, Sikolongo)	0	11	11	5.2
Western (Mongu)	1	2	3	2.6
Total	7	67	74	4.4

Table 8: Think tanks and other knowledge institutions in Zambia

Think tanks	Year of establishment	Location
National Archives of Zambia, see: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Archives_of_Zambia	1964?	Lusaka
Centre for Trade Policy and Development(CTPD) (https://www.ctpd.org.zm/)	2004	Lusaka
Zambia Institute for Policy Analysis and Research (ZIPAR) (http://www.zipar.org.zm/)	2006	Lusaka
Southern African Institute for Policy and Research (SAIPAR) (https://saipar.org/)	2006	Lusaka
Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI) (http://www.iapri.org.zm/)	2011	Lusaka
Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes (ReNAPRI) (http://www.renapri.org/)	2012	Lusaka

Policy Monitoring and Research Centre (PMRC) (https://pmrczambia.com/)	2012	Lusaka
Zambia Legal Information Institute (Zambialii) (https://zambialii.org/).	2012	Lusaka

Sources; https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think_tanks (for: 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report); <http://africathinktanks.org/think-tanks>

Table 9: Museums in Zambia

Museums	websites	Location
Choma Museum and Crafts Project	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Choma_Museum_and_Crafts_Project	Choma
Chilenje House 394	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chilenje_House_394	Lusaka
Copperbelt Museum	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copperbelt_Museum	Ndola
Livingstone Museum	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Livingstone_Museum	Livingstone
Lusaka National Museum	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lusaka_National_Museum	Lusaka
Moto Moto Museum	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moto_Moto_Museum	Mbala
Nayuma Museum	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nayuma_Museum	Mongu
Railway Museum	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Railway_Museum_(Livingstone,_Zambia)	Livingstone
Victoria Falls Field Museum	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_Falls_Field_Museum	Victoria Falls

Source: Wikipedia: Museums, and other sources, like <https://www.arts-store.com/mus%C3%A9es-museums-world-1/>). Not included: cultural centres

This report was made by Anne van Gent, African Studies Centre Leiden, extended by Ton Dietz (also ASCL), and with inputs from Bas de Gaay Fortman, and Annemieke van Haastrecht.

